

Reading Texts Unit one

Information Technology تكنولوجيا المعلومات

Information Technology

تكنولوجيا المعلومات

Unit one SB page 6

Calculation (N)	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value. when you use maths to work out an answer	عملية حسابية
calculate(v)		يحسب
calculator(N)		اله حاسبة
computer chip (N)	a very small piece found inside every computer(WB)	شريحة كمبيوتر
floppy disk (N)	a flexible removable magnetic disk that stores computer information. a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers(WB)	وحدة التخزين الممغنطة
PC (N)	an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time. A computer designed for one person to use(WB)	الكمبيوتر الشخصي
Program (N)	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function.	برنامج كمبيوتر
Programme (N)	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television.	برنامج إذاعي أو تلفزيوني
smartphone (N)	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology A mobile phone that connects to the Internet(WB)	الهواتف الذكية
World Wide Web(N)	An information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another	الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية
rely on(phrasal verb)	to have trust or confidence in something or someone	يمكن الاعتماد عليه
reliable (adj)		يعتمد على

The history of computers تاريخ الحواسيب

المطلوبة التكنولوجيا بشأن فكر الكمبيوتر تستخدم عندما
 When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed
 آلاف أنواع الكمبيوترات استخدموا لطالما الناس ليعمل له
 كان ذلك في اليونان قعر البحر وجدت ووجدت ماكنة معدني من السنين
 على الاطلاق اول كان هذا ان يعتقد من اكثر
 more than 2,000 years old . It is believed that **this** was the first ever
 كمبيوتر
 Computer.

لعمل للمخترعين بشكل كاف تطورت التكنولوجيا
 In the 1940s , technology had developed enough for inventors to make

الكمبيوترات الحديث جيل أول

1) the first generation of modern computers.

مربع كانت غرفة احتاج انه ذلك ضخم جدا كان مثل هذا النموذج
One such model was so large that **it** needed a room **that** was 167 square
متريه تاويه
metres to accommodate **it**. (Quote)

كمبيوتر أول طورا في بريطانيا العلماء العقد ذلك خلال

2) During that **decade**, scientists in England developed the first computer
برنامج
program.

عملية حسابي واحد لإكمال 25 دقيقة اخذ

It took 25 minutes to complete one **calculation**.

تم تطويرها شريحة الكمبيوتر

3) In 1958 CE, the **computer chip** was developed.

بسنين متبوع في 1962 قدمت أول لعبة كمبيوتر

4) The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years
لاحقه ب فارة الكمبيوتر
later by the computer mouse.

المعلومات أن يعني والذي اخترعت وحدة التخزين الممغنطة في 1971

5) In 1971 CE, the **floppy disk** was invented, **which** meant that information
يمكن مشاركتها بين الكمبيوترات
could be shared between computers. (quote)

الناس ولذلك تم تقديمه اول الكمبيوتر الشخصي

6) The first **PC (personal computer)** was produced in 1974 CE, so people
في المنزل ليستخدمها الكمبيوترات تشتري تستطيع
could buy computers to use at home.

لاول مرة اللابتوب تشتري استطاعت الناس

7) In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time.

الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية طور تيم بيرنرز لي العالم البريطاني بعد ذلك

8) Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners -Lee developed **the World**

Wide Web

معظم اليوم ظهرت تلفونات ذكية أول ليس قبل 2007

9) It was not until 2007 CE that the first **smartphones** appeared. Today, most
تلفوناتهم المحمولة يستخدمون الناس كل يوم
people use **their** mobile phones every day.

تستطيع والتي ساعات تشتري تستطيع أنت في المستقبل سيحدث ماذا

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches **which** can
التلفونات الخلوية نفس فعل

do the same as mobile phones.

أكثر حتى على فعل قادرة والتي نظارات طوروا العلماء
 Scientists have also developed glasses **that** are capable of doing even more
 الحاسوب تغيرات إضافية ستشهد الحياه في المستقبل من ذلك
 than this . Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer
 تكنولوجيا
 technology.

على برنامج كمبيوتر تعتمد سوف الحياة اليومية كل مظاهر ان من المرجح
 It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program
 كيف يتم تدفئة بيوتنا الى كيف نسافر من
 ,from1)how we travel to 2)how our homes are heated.

it	1	computer	which	3	In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented
it	1	this was the first ever computer.	their	4	Most people
this	1	A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece	which		watches
it	2	model (first generation of modern computers)	it	5	all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program
it	2	model (first generation of modern computers)	this	5	What the mobiles phones can do
it	2	to complete one calculation			

Comprehension Question : أسئلة الاستيعاب على نص القراءة ص7

- 1.Where was the first ever computer found?
- 2.What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?(Quote the sentence)
3. List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE.
- 4.How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the article?
5. We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development ?

Critical thinking

التفكير الناقد

1.Computers have enabled us to do many great things but we are becoming overly reliant on technology .Suggest three negative consequences of depending on technology .
 سؤال وزاري صيف 2017

2.Some people believe that computers will replace books one day. Think of this statement and, in two sentences ,write down your point of view.(2points)

سؤال وزاري صيف 2017

3. Some people believe that life without computer would be boring .Suggest three consequences to show how far do you agree with this statement .

كيف ستكون الحياة بدون كمبيوتر؟

4. Having laptop computers, tablet computers or smart phones can be very useful .Suggest three advantages and disadvantages to show how far do you agree with this statement .

ما هي محاسن ومساويء امتلاك اللابتوب والتابلت والهواتف الذكية ؟

الاجابات

1. It was found on the seabed in Greece.

2. A very large room was needed to keep the computers in; the room was 167 square metres.

3. The computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer

4. **Suggested answer:** I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will 'know' how to address our every need. We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them. I disagree with the article because I do not think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed.

5. **Suggested answer:** I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development.

إجابة دليل المعلم للتفكير الناقد

1+2. I think that although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think that they will ever completely replace books because, for many people, reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer.

3.a. It would take longer to find information. إجابة دليل المعلم

b. we wouldn't be able to send documents quickly to another person.

c. we wouldn't keep in touch with friends and family so easily, etc.

4. **The advantages are that they are:**

a. light, portable and convenient.

b. They enable us to send documents quickly to another person.

c. we would keep in touch with friends and family so easily, etc.

The disadvantages are that:

a. people use them all the time and then don't speak to people face to face.

b. Using them for a long time causes healthy problem.

1. What information in the text shows that computers have been used for a long time?
2. Write down the sentence which indicates the time and place of the first computer model in the world.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that the first generation of modern computers need a large space to locate it ?
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that computer can share information through using a flexible removable magnetic disk that stores computer information
5. Find a word in the text which means content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television.
6. What does the underlined pronoun *their* paragraph 4 refer to ?
7. The writer gives two examples that all aspects of everyday life rely on computer .write down these two examples .
8. Quote the sentence which shows the impact of inventing the floppy disk.

الإجابات

1. "People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. "
2. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old .
3. One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it.
4. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers.
5. Programme
6. راجع الجدول
7. 1) how we travel to 2) how our homes are heated.
8. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers.

Using technology in class**استخدام التكنولوجيا داخل الغرفة الصفية****An informal presentation مقدمة غير رسمية**

مقارنه معاني المصطلحات التالية والواردة في النص ومعرفة الفرق بين كل زوج منهما

blog (N)(v)	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style . المدونات الاليكترونية
email exchange (N)	A series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one تبادل الرسائل الاليكترونية
email (v)	يرسل رسالة
social media (N)	Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
tablet computer (N)	a mobile computer, with a touch screen,processor and battery all in one unit
Whiteboard (N)	a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students. اللوحة الاليكترونية
post (N) (v)	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it ينشر على الانترنت

1.share ideas: يشارك الآخرين بأفكاره to give your ideas to another person or to a group	compare ideas: يقارن أفكاره مع الآخرين where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different
2.create a website: ينشأ موقعا اليكترونيا to construct a website that currently does not exist	contribute to a website يشارك في المواقع offer your writing and work to the website
3.research information: يبحث عن المعلومات to use a variety of sources to find the information you need	present information يقدم المعلومات to give the results of your research in a presentation
4.monitor what is happening: يتابع ما يحدث(أنت أصلا تعرف ما يحدث) you know what is happening and you are following the developments	find out what is happening: يحاول معرفة ما يحدث لأنه لايعرف you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it
5. give a talk to people: يلقي خطابا أمام الناس(خطاب محضر له) you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it	talk to people: يتحدث مع الناس (نقاش غير رسمي) an informal discussion
6 .show photos: تعرض الصور شخصيا للناس you show people photos that you have in person	send photos: يرسل الصور عن طريق الانترنت you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post

Using technology in class

استخدام التكنولوجيا داخل الغرفة الصفية

قدموا هم إذا أكثر يحبون التعليم لكنهم التعليم يعشقون صغار السن
Young people love learning, but **they** like learning even more if **they** are presented
بإعطائكم ساقوم اليوم بطريقة مثيرة للتحدي مثيرة بمعلومات
with information in an interesting and challenging way. **Today, I am going to give**
الغرف الصفية الأردنية التكنولوجيا استخدام تستطيع كيف عن خطية
a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.

بعض الأفكار إليك
Here are some ideas:

كنتيجة لذلك كشاشة كمبيوتر اللوح الأبيض تستخدم الآن الغرف الصفية العديد
1) Many classrooms now use **a whiteboard** as a computer screen. **As a consequence**
بعد ذلك يستطيعون المعلمون الصف امام على اللوح المواقع الالكترونية عرض يستطيعوا المعلمون
, **a** teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. **b**) Teachers can then
موسيقى العاب تعليمية تشغيل برامج تعليمية لعرض الانترنت يستخدم
use the Internet to show educational **programmes**, play educational games, music
والخ لغوية تسجيلات
, recordings of languages, and so on.

ليستخدموه في الصف للطلبة متوفر التابلت في بعض الدول
2) In some countries, **tablet computers** are available for students to use in class.

عرض الصور مثل مهام لعمل التابليتات استخدام يستطيعوا الطلبة ذلك من اجل
Therefore, a) students can use the tablets to do **tasks** such as ***showing photographs**
الجداول إنشاء المقابلات تسجيل البحث عن المعلومات
, ***researching information**, ***recording interviews** and creating diagrams.

العمل الجماعي الزوجي مثاليه التابليتات
Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. (Quote)

مدونة اليكترونية مدونه كتابة البدء من طلبتهم الطلب لريما يستطيعوا المعلمون
3) Teachers can perhaps ask **their** students to start writing a **blog** (an online diary),

مشهور احدا ما كأنهم او حياتهم الخاصة عن اما
either about **a**) **their** own lives **b**) or as if **they** were someone famous.

المساهمة يستطيعون الطلبة للصف موقع اليكتروني إنشاء أيضا يستطيع الطلبة
4) **They** can also **create a website** for the classroom. Students can **contribute to the**
مسابقات صور عمل نشر يستطيعون على سبيل المثال في الموقع اليكتروني
website, so for example **they** can **post** work, photos and messages.

يرسلون هم ومن خلالها وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي من خلال يتواصلون معظم صغار السن
5) Most young people communicate through **a**) **social media**, by **which** *** they send**

ارسال يحبون بعض الطلبة الانترنت عبر ورسائل صور لبعضهم البعض
each other **photos** and messages via the Internet. ***Some students like to send**
الطلبة يطلبوا بإمكانهم المعلمون ليقرؤها لعموم الناس 140 حرف اقل تكون والتي رسائل
messages **that** are under 140 letters for anyone to read. ***Teachers can ask students**

الطريقة بنفس في الصف ما تعلموه عن المعلومات يلخص
 to summarise information about what **they** have learnt in class in the same way.
 في المستقبل المهارة هذه استخدام سيكونون قادرين فانهم بسرعة يلخص إذا تعلم الطلبة أن
If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.

مفيد جدا تبادل الایميلات ليس كذلك بريد الیكترونیا نرسل نحب نحن جميعا
 b) We all like to send emails, don't we? **Email exchanges** are very useful in the
 في الغرفة الصفية
 classroom.

من نفس نطلبة عن ما تعلموه ایمیل يرسل من الطلبة الطلب يستطيعون المعلمون
 *Teachers can ask students to **email** what **they** have learnt to students of a similar
 في مدرسة أخرى العمر
 age at another school.

من بلد اخر لطلبة يرسل ایمیل يستطيعون هم
 ***They could even email students in another country.**

بالمهام بعضهم البعض مساعدة مشاركة المعلومات يستطيعون الطلبة كنتيجة لذلك
 As a result, a) students can then **share information** b) and help each other with task.
 مع ناس التحدث من خلال مع مدارس اخرى طريقة اخرى للتواصل

C) Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people
 الناس ان ترى ايضا تستطيع ولذلك كاميرات تمتلك معظم الكمبيوترات الكمبيوتر من خلال
 over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people
 رؤية في الاردن انجليزي يدرسون الذين الطلبة وبهذه الطريقة تتحدث معهم الذين
 you are talking to. **In this way**, students **who** are studying English in Jordan can see
 معهم تحدثهم اثناء في الغرفة الصفية يفعله انجلترا الطلبة ما
 what students in England are doing in the classroom while **they** are speaking to **them**
 عبر الكمبيوتر لإلقاء خطبة متحدثون ضيوف لدعوة هذا النظام استخدام ايضا تستطيع انت

You can also use **this system** to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.
 درس اعطاء يستطيعون بلد اخر من او معلمون العلماء على سبيل المثال

For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to
 مستمتعين جدا سيكونون فان الطلبة من الدروس هذا النوع كان لديك اذا للصف

the class. If you had **this type** of lesson, the students would be very excited.

استخدام يستطيعون الطلبة اذا كانوا يملكونهم في المنزل الكمبيوترات يستخدمون غالبا الطلبة
 Students often use computers at home if **they** have **them**. Students can use **social**
 يتضمن ذلك بدراستهم لمساعدتهم كمبيوتراتهم

media on **their** computers to help **them** with **their** studies, including
 طرح الاسئلة اعمالهم ويقارن يصحح من طلبة اخرين الطلب
 a) asking other students to check and compare **their** work, b) **asking questions** and
 ما لمراقبة ايضا من المجموعه جزء يجب ان يكون المعلم الأفكار مشاركة
sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to **monitor** what is
 يحدث

happening.

هل لدى أحدكم أية أسئلة لاستماعكم شكرا لكم
Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

الضمير	الفقرة	يعود على			
they و they	1	Young people	they	5	students
their	3	teachers	who	6	students
their	3	students	they	6	students who are studying English in Jordan
they	3	students	them	6	students in England
they	3	students	they	7	students
they	3	students	them	7	computer
which	4	Social media	their	7	students
they	4	Most young people	them	7	students
they	4	students	their	7	students
they	4	students			
they	5	students	their	7	students

ملاحظة مهمة:

إن السؤال الذي يسألك إلى أي مدى تتفق مع..... How far do you agree..... هو في الواقع يطالب منك مناقشة وجهة نظر تم مناقشتها في شيء ما قراءته ويمكن ان تكون اجابتك انك تتفق مع جانب او وجهة نظر وتختلف مع اخرى تحقق انك تأخذ في عين الاعتبار النقاط التي تتفق معها بالاضافه إلى النقاط التي تختلف معها .
يمكنك استخدام المصطلحات الغوية التي تعبر عن الفروقات والاختلاف في الأفكار مثل بينما ولكن

يمكنك أن تستخدم أدوات المفارقة التالية :

..... **whereas** في حين ان
 **However** , مع ذلك
 **but** لكن
 On one hand, من ناحية On the other hand, من ناحية اخرى

Using technology in class**أسئلة الوسيط على قطعة**

1. Teachers can use whiteboard as a computer screen in some ways .write down two of them.
2. Teachers can use the Internet to show educational programmes in some ways.write down two of them.
3. Students can use tablet computers in class for many tasks . write down two of them.
4. Teachers can ask their students to use the internet in many ways. write down two of them.
5. young people communicate through social media in some ways . write down two of them.
6. Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom .How far do you agree with this statement .give examples
7. Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom in many ways . write down two of them.
8. The text suggests some ways for students to communicate with other students in other country. write down two of them.
9. students can communicate with other students in other country. How far do you agree .Explain this statement .give examples .
10. Students can use social media on their computers at home to help them with their studies through many ways (activities).write down two of them

11. what does the head lightened words mean ?
Find a word in the test which mean

Critical thinking SB page 8

1. **Digital information** can be used to educate people .**suggest three ways** in which students can use Digital information to show how far do you agree with this statement.

2. Some people believe that computers will replace books one day. **Think of this statement and, in two sentences , write down your point of view.**

سؤال وزاري صيف 2017

Speaking :SB ex 6 page 11

3. **Web pages** are different to **pages in books** or magazines .**Suggest three differences** between them to show how far do you agree with this statement .

4. Some **web pages** are easier to use than **others**. **Suggest three reasons** to show how far do you agree with this statement .

5. A good website provide you with the needed data with the least effort .**suggest three features** for the good website.

Speaking :SB page 7

5. Some people think that the tablet is the most useful form of modern technology .**suggest three reasons** to show how far do you agree with this statement .

6. Quotation قول مقتبس

"Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important". Bill Gates 1995 CE

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

Bill Gates: بيل غيتس

الإجابات

1) Teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.

Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes

2) Play educational games, music, recordings of languages

3) Showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.

4) a. To start writing a blog (an online diary) b. Create a website for the classroom.

c. Students can contribute to the website

5) a. Send each other photos and messages via the Internet b. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.

c. students summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way

6) I completely agree with this statement as 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.

7) نفس إجابة السؤال السابق

8) They could 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

9) I completely agree with this statement as students could 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. (4) For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.

10) a. Asking other students to check and compare their work.

b. Asking questions and sharing ideas.

إجابات التفكير الناقد والمناقشة

إجابة دليل المعلم

1. Digital information can be used to educate people in a variety of ways. For example,
- you can listen to podcasts and lectures online
 - you can use apps on a tablet to learn languages.
 - You can also use the Internet to find information on what you are studying.

إجابة دليل المعلم

2. I think that although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think that they will ever completely replace books because, for many people, reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer.

إجابة دليل المعلم

3. a. Web pages give links to other web pages, both on the same site or on different ones.
- They are interactive.
 - They often have adverts on them.
 - They often allow you to contact the author.

الإجابة من دليل المعلم

4. Yes, I think some web pages are easier to navigate round than others.

- They have clear route through the site

- b. They provide you with other links to get more benefits.
c. They don't have a lot of advertisements.

5. I think a tablet is the most useful because:

- a. it's small and light; you can take it out with you.
b. you can use it for different activities, e.g. surfing the net ,listening to music, reading a book, watching a film ,keeping up-to-date with social media, etc.
c. you can use it to store data.

6. *Bill Gates* refers to technology as a 'tool' is a useful and effective way of involving children. **However**, in terms of actually making sure children learn, , teachers cannot be replaced. They are the most important contributors to a person's education, but of course they can use technology to help!

Microsoft شارك في تأسيس مايكروسوفت، وكتب التعليمات البرمجية لتطوير البرمجيات التي تشتهر بها . ويشير بيل غيتس للتكنولوجيا بأنها 'أداة' نظراً لأنه يتم التأكيد على أنها وسيلة مفيدة وفعالة لإشراك الأطفال. ومع ذلك، فإن التحقق الفعلي من تعلم الأطفال لا يتم بمعزل عن المعلمين فهم الأساس في هذه العملية ولا يمكن استبدالهم. وهم المساهمون الأكثر أهمية في تعلم الفرد ، ولكن بالطبع يمكنهم استخدام التكنولوجيا لتقديم المساعدة .

أسئلة الكتاب على أقطعه: SB Page 8

2. This text is a talk (**an informal presentation**) about using technology in class. Listen and read. Complete the text with these sentences.

هذا النص هو حديث (غير رسمي) عن استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف. استمع وقرأ. ثم أكمل النص باستخدام الجمل التالية :

- A. They could even email students in another country.
B. For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.
C. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.
D. If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.
الإجابات : تم وضع الجمل في مكانها الصحيح في النص .

6. Read the talk on page 8 again and find the following اقرأ النص مرة أخرى وجد

1. A sentence which acts as an introduction (at the beginning) جملة المقدمة التي تقدم النص
2. A sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about (at the beginning)
الجملة الرئيسية التي ستقدم موضوع النص
3. Two sentences which end the talk (at the end)
جملتين ختمتا الحديث

الإجابات

1. Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. (lines 1-3)
2. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms. (lines 3-5)
3. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions? (lines 53-54)

(exercise 10 Page 8) التمرين العاشر

Prepare a short talk about how you use computers at home and at school. Choose a spokesperson. Present your talk to the class.

Giving a talk تقديم خطبة محكية

1. Introduction sentence

مقدمة

2. A sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about
كلامنا في الموضوع

جملة تخبرنا ما سيكون محور

3. Two sentences which end the talk

جملتين تختتم الموضوع

• Use the helpful expressions :

استخدم تعابير مثل

I am going to give a talk about

As a consequence

Therefore

So, for Example

As a result

Another way of

The Internet of Things الشبكة الإلكترونية للأشياء

الفقرة الأولى:

A . What is the 'Internet of Things'?

ذلك من أكثر يفعل هو لكنه الآن الناس يربط الانترنت أن يعلم أي شخص
Everyone knows that 1)the Internet connects people, but now it does more than that
أيضا الأشياء يربط انه

– 2)it connects objects, too.

تلفازك الخاص على سبيل المثال بعضها البعض مع تتواصل غالبا الكمبيوترات هذه الأيام
These days, computers often communicate with each other; for example, 1)your TV
يخبرك نظام الملاحة للأقمار الصناعية أو العرض التلفزيوني المفضل لك ينزل تلقائيا
automatically downloads your favourite TV show, 2)or your 'sat nav' system tells
وهناك الكثير جدا انترنت الأشياء ب يعرف هذا أين أنت
you where you are. **This** is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more
ليأتي
to come.

الفقرة الثانية:

B An easy life!

حياة سهلة

ربطها سيتم الاجهزة بلايين ان يقولون الخبراء خلال السنوات القادمة
In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to
إدارة بشكل متزايد ستقوم الحواسيب كنتيجة لذلك الانترنت ومع مع بعضها البعض
to each other and to the Internet. **As a consequence**, computers will increasingly run
الحليب مزيدا تحتاج أنت متى ستعرف ثلاجتك الخاصة على سبيل المثال لنا حياتنا تدير
run our lives for us. **For example**, 1)your fridge will know when you need more milk
من المرجح ستغلق نوافذك قائمة التسوق الإلكتروني وتضيفه
and add it to your online shopping list; 2)your windows will close if **it** is likely to
واريكتك لطبيبك وترسل ايميل معدل قلبك ستسجل ساعتك أن تمطر
rain; 3)your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; 4)and your sofa
التمرين بعض وتحصل ان تقف تحتاج انت متى ستخبرك
will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

الفقرة الثالثة:

C A frightening future

مستقبل مخيف

الحلم بالنسبة لهم انترنت الاشياء بشأن متحمسين الناس العديد
1)Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. **a)For them**, a dream is
مريحه اكثر أسهل ستكون حياتنا ان يقولون هم حقيقة أصبح
coming true. **They** say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.
حياتهم الخاصة السيطرة يحافظوا يريدون هم ليسوا متاكدين آخرين مع ذلك
2)However, others are not so sure. **a)They** want to keep control of **their** own lives

المجرمون اذا سيحدث ماذا يتساءلون هم بالاضافه الى ذلك أشياءهم الخاصة
 and **their** own things. **b)**In addition, **they** wonder what would happen if criminals
 تديرها الوصول كلماتهم السرية إعدادات الأمان الحلم يمكن بسهولة
 managed to **access** **their** passwords and **security settings**. The dream could easily
 يصبح كابوس
 become a nightmare!

الضمير	الفقرة	يعود على
it	1	The internet
it	1	The internet
this	1	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
it	2	milk
it	2	The sky
They	3	Many people
them	3	Many people
others	3	people with a different opinion
They	3	people with a different opinion
their	3	people with a different opinion
their	3	people with a different opinion
they	3	people with a different opinion
their	3	people with a different opinion

اسئلة كتاب الطالب
صفحة 8

1. What does the 'Internet of Things' mean? Give an example from the text.
2. Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as 'speak to'.
3. How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text?
4. what does the underlined word "others" in bold in the third paragraph refer to?
5. According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?
6. In your opinion, is the "internet of things" exciting or worrying? why? (critical thinking)
7. Read the article again and match the headings with the correct paragraphs.

اقرأ المقالة مرة أخرى وقم بتوصيل العناوين التالية للفقرة المناسبة

You do not need one of the headings.

1. An easy life!
2. A frightening future
3. What is the 'Internet of Things'?
4. Is progress always good?

أسئلة إضافية

1. There are **two benefits (aims ,purposes)** of Internet .**write down these purposes.**
2. There are many **examples** of 'Internet of Things' .**write down three of them?**
3. Many people believe that Using the internet of things has **two benefits (advantages)** in the future .**write them down.**
4. Some people are **excited** about the future for **two reasons.****write these two reasons down .**
5. Some people are **worried about** the future for two reasons .**write these two reasons down .**

Critical thinking

6. Technology can keep you fit. **Suggest three ways** in which technology can make you fit to show how far do you agree with this statement .

الإجابات

1. It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloads and sat nav.
2. communicate
3. The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.
4. people with a different opinion
5. Some people are excited because they think their lives will be made easier and more comfortable. Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.
6. **1. In my point of view** ,On the one hand ,the Internet of Things' is exciting As the Internet brought upon efficiency and convenience of as it makes things easier and quicker in everyday life.**On the other hand**, online shopping websites already receive a lot of visitors, this makes it much easier for techno-criminals to access our information.
7. A 3 B 1 C 2

إجابات الأسئلة الإضافية

1. connects people and it connects objects, too
2. TV downloads and sat nav.
3. our lives will be easier and more comfortable
4. For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.
5. 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!

- 6.**
- a.**Smartphone apps can be used to monitor how much exercise you do.
 - b.**Apps can track your workout time, heart rate and how many calories you burn.
 - c.**Interactive video games can also be used to help us to keep fit. They are used indoors and provide a healthy, active alternative to watching television.

Revision of the tenses

Simple present	Key words
I/we/they/you + +v1+... he/she/it + v1 +s /es الفاعل +don't / doesn't +v1+.. Does/do +الفاعل + مجرد +.....?	1) Something that is true in the present. الحقائق في الحاضر I live in Amman He is a student 2) Things that are always true. للأشياء التي تكون دائما صحيحة The earth goes around the sun 3) Things that happen as a routine in the present. الروتين اليومي. He gets up at seven o'clock everyday 4) scheduled or fixed events in the future. للاحداث المجدول حدوثها في المستقبل(مواعيد حصص/رحلات طائرة/قطار...)

Always دائما **often** غالبا **usually** عادة **seldom** نادرا **sometimes** بعض الاوقات
hardly ever نادرا جدا **rarely** نادرا
How often كم غالبا **now** الان / **these day** هذه الايام **every day/ week/year** كل يوم/اسبوع

Present continuous	The Function
الفاعل + am/is/are + ing الفاعل + (am not /isn't /aren't)+ v1 +ing+ Is/are +s+ing.....?	1.to talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking. للحديث عن شيء يحدث عند لحظة الكلام We are studying at the moment. 2. to describe something temporary: لوصف شيء ما مؤقت الحدوث 3. actions that happen repeatedly in the present. (always) لوصف أحداث تحدث بشكل متكرر(اكثر من العاده) تحدث بالحاضر always دائما always ويصحب هذا النوع من الجمل كلمة It's always raining in London. They are always arguing. 4. to talk about the future, where something has been planned. للحديث عن المستقبل حيث <u>خطط</u> لشيء ما (ترتيبات لما سنفعله في المستقبل) He is leaving to Aqaba Tomorrow .
at the moment now just now / right now these days Listen! Please be quiet! Be careful! Watch out! Look!	

Present perfect	The Function
<p>Subject + has /have + P.P المثبتة Subject +has/have not +P.P النفي Has /Have +subject+ P.P ? السؤال تركيبه المبني للمجهول</p>	<p>1. talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present. عن الحديث شيء كان صحيحا في الماضي وما زال صحيحا في الحاضر My parents have been married for 20years</p>
<p>Just / Never already ever/ yet) السؤال والنفي (week/month) this + زمن Today كتاب before من قبل so far until now لغاية الان up to now لغاية الان once / twice three timesseveral times عدة مرات recently lately مؤخرا how many times كم عدد المرات for/since مشترك</p>	<p>2. discuss our experience up to the present لمناقشه خبراتنا في الحاضر(مكان زرناه مثلا/عمل اختبرناه/معرفة لشيء) I have been to America for two weeks. I have worked in this company for 5 years.</p> <p>3. talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.(completed/achieved) للحديث عن حدث بدا في الماضي ولكن له نتائج مهمة في الحاضر I have lost my key Imy driving test <u>so I can</u> borrow my friend's car . (pass)</p>

Present perfect continuous	The Function
<p>الفاعل+has/have +been + ing الفاعل+has/have not +been +ing Has +الفاعل +been +ing? have</p>	<p>1. something that began in the past and continues in the present. I have been studying since 5 o'clock إن المضارع التام المستمر يشير حدث بدا في الماضي ولا يهم تاريخ بدايته وإنما المهم *طول ألمده التي استغرقت الحدث</p>
<p>Since for زمن all + (be , verb) لاحظ أن هذه الدلائل تشترك مع المضارع التام ولكننا نقوم بتركيب الجملة على المضارع التام المستمر إذا اجتمعت هذه الدلائل مع وجود الفعل بين قوسين بالشكل التالي :</p>	<p>2. an action repeated many times from the past until the present. حدث تكرر حدوثه عدة مرات ضمن فترة زمنية محددة بين الماضي والحاضر every زمن+this (لتكرار حدث) زمن I have been getting up at sick o'clock every day this month.</p>
<p>(be , verb)</p>	<p>3. a longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present. للحديث عن حدث للتو انتهى ولكن أثاره مازالت أمامنا ونستطيع أن نراها I've been painting the house . <u>That's why I have some paints on my clothes.</u>(كتاب)</p>
	<p>4. when an action (still occurring in the present) started. (unfinished action/not completed) للحديث عن حدث بدء في الماضي وما زال يحدث في الحاضر وهنا نستخدم since</p>

Simple past	The Function
المثبتة Subject + v2 + object النفي Subject + did not + object السؤال Did + subject + object ?	1. Talk about something that started and finished in the past. I visited the Dead sea last week للحديث عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وانتهي في الماضي 2. describe a routine in the past للحديث عن أشياء روتينية في الماضي كنا نفعلها I usually played with kids in the street when I was a child 3. Talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past. In this case, we use it with a time phrase. للحديث عن شيء ما كان صحيحا في وقت محدد في الماضي موجود في الجملة I was at the first grade in 2008
Yesterday last زمن ago in 2002	

Past perfect	
المثبتة Subject + had + v3 النفي Subject + had not (hadn't) + v3 السؤال Had + subject + v3 ?	to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past. للحديث عن أحداث قد حدثت قبل وقت محدد في الماضي After I had got up , I went to school. Before I went to visit my uncle .I had studied hard I went to see a doctor <u>because</u> I had been ill
بين المساعد والرئيسي Just/never/already اخر الجملة Before recently/lately For/since	

لروابط التي تربط الماضي البسيط بالماضي التام

When By the time Before Then so	S+v2	S+had v3
After because By 3:30 By the end of....	S + had + v3	, S+v2

Past continuous	The Function
<p>الفاعل + was/were + V1+ing</p> <p>الفاعل + was/were + not + V1+ing (wasn't/weren't) النفي</p> <p>الفاعل + was/were + V1+ing السؤال ?</p>	<p>To talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.</p> <p>للحديث عن حدث كان مستمرا (اولا) وجاء حدث اخر قطع استمراريته</p> <p>While I was sleeping , he called me</p> <p>When he came ,I was having my lunch.</p>

الروابط التي تربط الماضي المستمر مع الماضي البسيط

While	<u>S+was/were+ing</u>	<u>S+v2</u>
As	,	

When	<u>s + v2</u>	<u>S+was/were+ing</u>
------	---------------	-----------------------

المبني للمجهول The passive

	المبني للمعلوم	المبني للمجهول
Simple present	S+v1(s/es) +object S+dosent+v1+object don't	Object+am/is/are+v3+by+الفاعل Object am/is/are+not+v3+by+الفاعل
Present perfect	S+has/have+v3+object	Object+has/have+been +v3
Simple past	S+v2+object S+didn't+v1+object	Object+was/were+v3+by+الفاعل Object was/were+not+v3+by+الفاعل

1. 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
المبني للمجهول لثلاثة أزمنة فقط المضارع البسيط & الماضي البسيط & المضارع التام

- 1) Safwan **usually discharges** my laptop . وزاري .
My laptop.....
- 2) Salam **often prepares** our lunch for the whole family.
Our lunch.....
- 3) My mum **always cleans** the house in the morning .
The house.....
- 4) The children **sometimes** do their homework late in the evening .
The children's homework
- 5) My dad **sent** a meal to the worker **yesterday**.
A meal.....
- 6) The director **has sent** an email to the company .
An email.....
- 7) The children have already won the competition of reading .
The competition of reading.....

2. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentence and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1) I am afraid that my laptopby somebody else **yesterday** . وزاري .
(Was used are used will use)

- 2) A book of Japanese author**just**.....**by** a group of students .
(reads have read have been read has been read)
- 3) This Arabic quotation.....**by** the interpreter into English **last month**.
(Translate translated was translated were translated)
- 4) A successful presentation**by** Nahida at a seminar In Irbid last month .
(Was made is made made makes)

الإجابات

- 1) My laptop is usually discharged by Safwan
- 2) Our lunch is often prepared for the whole family by Salam.
- 3) The house is always cleaned in the morning by my mum.
- 4) The children's homework is sometimes done late in the evening by the children.
- 5) A meal was sent to the worker yesterday by my dad.
- 6) An email has been sent to the company by the director.
- 7) The competition of reading has already been won.

2.

1. Was used 2. has been read 3. was translated 4. Was made

ملاحظة :

Want to+مجرد

Afford to+مجرد

1. I want to get a tablet, but I can't affordone at the moment.
a. buy b. buying c. to buy
2. I want a tablet, but I can't afford to buy one at the moment.(get)
a. to get b. get c. getting

الإجابات

1.c2.a

الأسئلة الوزارية للسنوات السابقة للازمة

وزاري 2018 شتوي

1.Last month ,many studentsas members in the English club.

(was elected were elected are elected)

2.The childrenin the yard for two hours .

(has been playing is playing had been playing)

وزاري شتوي 2019

1.Im afraid that my laptop.....by somebody else yesterday.

(was used ,are used ,will use)

صيفي وزاري 2017

1.Safwan usually discharge my laptop.

My laptop.....

2.The students in my classabout their achievements in science when the bell suddenly rang.(talk)

3.Ibn Rushed who.....in cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath(**born**)

4.Laith has.....physics in my school for three years (**be ,teach**)

5.Muna hasthree different competitions so far.(**win**)

وزاري صيفي 2019

1.My familya trip to Europe every year.

(plans ,was being planned ,would plan , is planned)

2.Three of my articleslast month in the local newspaper .

(have published ,has been published ,will have published ,were published)

3.While my fathera book ,our neighbor came to visit us .

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

4.My uncleworking at a company for five years when he got a promotion.

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

أسئلة شاملة لأنماط الامتحان الوزاري للأزمة

1. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. By the time we arrived ,they had.....for an hour **(be, talk)** صيفية 2016

2. Most peoplenowthe floppy disks **(not, use)**

3. **At the moment**, Environmentalistshard to find new ways of saving energy. **(work)**

4. My friend**already**preparing for his trip to Aqaba. **(finish)**

5. The government**recently**.....new law to try to reduce the crime rate in the country **(announce)**

6. Iwell for two days. **That's why** I look exhausted **.(not, be, sleep)**

7. It has.....all the night . **That's why** the ground is wet. **(be, rain)**

8. Hassan's parents brought him a bicycle **after** he good marks in his exams **(get)**

9. Alito America **in 1990. (emigrate)**

10. Samira her holiday in Egypt **last year (spend)**

11. **By the time** I got to the station, the train..... **(leave)**

12. **When** I arrived at the employment agency ,twenty other people..... before me **(arrive)**

13. The government hashardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights **.(be, work) 2016 شتوي**

14. Where have you been? I.....for ages. **(be, wait)** اختبارات الكتاب

15. **While** I was walking down the street, I..... into an old friend. **(run)**

16. We were doing our homework **when** the lights.....out. **(go)**

17..... you your homework yesterday?**(do)**

18. My uncleme **last week (not ,call)**

19. **After** we some photos of Petra, we went to the next restaurant to have dinner. **(take)**

20. Teachers**often** nervous on a school trip**(be)**.
21. Water at 100 degrees Celsius. **(boil)**
22. **Be quiet!** Sami **(sleep)**
23. Before she went to the library, Huda..... her mother to prepare lunch.
(help) اختبار الكتاب
24. I**just**lunch. **(have)**
25. Our final science project **has**.....as the best project**(be, choose)**2017
26. She slept as sheher book. (**read**)
27. My Mumthe house **two days ago** **(clean)**
28. Sallyher kids to football practice **Every Monday** **(drive)**
29. Many Jordanian poems.....**now**.....into English ,and people all over the world are able to read them.**(translate)**2016شتوي
30. Guest speakers.....**sometimes** to give talks over a computer **(invite)**
31. **At the moment**, Scientiststo produce new fuels. (**try**)
32. **When** he arrived, we dinner. **(have)**
33. **While** I was sitting in front of the TV, the electricity suddenly **(go off)**.
34. Environmentalists**lately**.....up with new ways of saving energy. **(come)**
35. **The car can't** go .It.....out of petrol.**(run)**
36. The company **usually**the worker with the necessary safe equipment to protect them**(provide)**
37. She **usually**two newspapers **every day**. **(read)**
38. The government**recently**.....actions to reduce the amount of Greenhouse gases .**(take)**
39. The Ministry of education**already**the results of our Tawjihi exam.**(announce)**
40. **At the moment** ,Greenhouse gases..... in the atmosphere so the authorities must take actions to reduce the amount of these gases. **(increase)**
41. The brilliant student **always**his teachers' attention with his remarkable answer.**(catch)**
42. The first personal computer.....in 1974 CE **(produce)**

43. In 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Bernersthe World Wide Web.
(develop)

44. The televisionfirstby John Logie Baird. (invent)

45. I think I him before. (not, meet)

46. Scientists.....just.....up with new ways of communication.(come)

47. My missing laptopby somebody .(find)

48. Our team very good this year , they won't win the cup.(not, play)

49. My mother was angry at me because Ia very expensive vase. (break)

50. After Sara and Rulatennis for three hours, they were tired. (play)

51. Series of actionslately..... by the government to reduce the amount of Greenhouse gases.(be, take)

الإجابات

1.been talking 2,don't use 3.are working 4.has finished 5.has announced 6.haven't been sleeping 7.been raining 8.had got 9.emigrated 10.spent 11.had left 12.had arrived 13.been working 14.have been waiting 15.ran 16.went 17.did do 18.didn't call 19.had taken 20.are 21.boils 22.is sleeping 23.had helped 24.have had 25.been chosen 26.was reading 27.cleaned 28.drives 29.are translated 30.are invited 31.are trying 32.had having 33.went off 34.have come 35.has run 36.provides 37.reads 38.has taken 39.has announced 40.are increasing 41.catches
42.was produced 43.developed 44.was invented 45.haven't met 46.have come 47.have been found 48.hasn't played 49.had broken 50.had played 51.have been taken

2. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentence and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. This is the most beautiful painting I.....ever..... (see).

(has seen , have seen , had seen)

2. Fadia hasto be a nurse since 2010

(been trained , been training , train)

3. How many timesyou..... to pass your driving test?

(has tried , have tried , have been trying , did try)

4. She hard **so that she can** get high marks.
(worked ,has worked , has been working)
5. Imy mobile from home **so I can't** call the clients .
(haven't brought ,brought ,didn't bring)
6. I that movie **three times so far**.
(watch , watched ,have watched)
7. Ithe class at six **yesterday**.
(leave , left , have left)
8. Yalyan.....in the pool two hours **ago**
(swim , swam has swum)
9. Iin Amman **in 1995**.
(born , was born , is born)
10. Sultana book of mine **yesterday**
(borrows , borrowed , was borrowed)
11. Ito the theatre **yesterday evening**.
(go , went , have gone)
12. **After** I had waited **for about an hour**, I finally the telephone company to fix the problem (**phone**)
(phone , phoned , was phoned)
13. I'm sorry I couldn't hear what you said **because** everybody..... so loudly.
(has been talking , was talking , talked ,had been talking)
14. He met some friends at a restaurant **after** he at a concert.
(had been , has been ,was)
15. **After** they tennis, they went for a walk.
(play ,played ,had played ,have played)
16. **Before** the students started to write, the teachertheir mobile phones.
(collected ,had collected ,collects ,has collected)
17. Ali hehis umbrella .**That's why** he came home completely wet
(forgot , has forgotten , had forgotten)
18. As he.....the film ,the doorbell rang.
(watch , was watching , watched , is watching)
19. People have types of computers **for thousands of years**.

(been using , used , use)

20. The telephone rang **while** he a bath.

(have , had , was having , has been having)

21. My grandfather six different tablets every day.

(takes , took , has taken , is taking)

22. The ministry of agriculture the farmers with the new irrigation systems last month .

(provides , provided , has provided)

23. We at a high speed **when** the accident happened.

(drive , drove , were driving)

24. More and more people in Jordan computers for activities at home, at school or at work **for many years**

(used , were using , has been using , have been using)

25. It began to rain **while** I in the park.

(walked , was walking , walk , have been walking)

26. **At the moment** , The Jordanian government the new bus network from Amman to Zarqa

(built , is building , build , has built)

27. The journey to Aqaba **usually** four hours.

(takes , took , is taking)

28. **While** she the ladder , she slipped off.

(was climbing , is climbing , climbed)

29. **When** he reached his office , the workers for him.

(has been waiting , was waiting , waited , were waiting)

30. The police caught him **while** he the car.

(open , was opening , opens)

31. The thief was running **when** he the police attention.

(catches , caught , was catching)

32. **Before** I went to America , I two courses of English for six months

(attended , had attended , attend)

33. **Before** doctors prescribed drugs to patients, scientists special tests to make sure the drugs are safe.

- (had performed , performed , have performed)
34. Some treatments for influenza.....**sometimes**.....at once.
(don't work , doesn't work , didn't work , haven't worked)
35. Masdar Cityits development in **2006 CE**.
(begins , began , has begun)
36. The carpets**by** the same company that did them **last year**.
Was cleaned , were cleaned , have been cleaned , cleaned)
37. The government **often**the new projects for disabled people
(supports , supported , support)
38. School children **now** less physically active than they used to be.
(are , were , have been)
39. Health expertsabout obesity **for years**.
(has warned , have been warning , warned)
40. Talking to babies **sometimes**their communicating abilities.
(improved , improves , improve)
41. The nature reserve **often**recycled water, which helps the **sustainability** of the environment.
(used , uses , use)
42. The ministry of energyanew grid in our city **two years ago**.
(builds , built , build)
43. Protein **always**cancerous cells to grow.
(cause , caused , causes)
44. The driver in Jordan **seldom**a seat belt in his own car .
(wears , wore , worn)
45. My grandfather**lately****by** brain damage.(**affect**)
(is affected , has been affected , was affected)
46. My friend's brain injuries.....**by** stroke **two weeks ago**.
(are caused , were caused , have been caused)
47. The brain scanners.....**now**.....to communicate with some patients in a coma .(use)
(are used , is used , were used)

48. A new cancer drug**by** scientist in the UK **two months ago** .
(trials , was trialled , has been trialled)
49. **Two tablets**..... **by** My mother **every morning**.
(take , took , are taken , have been taken)
50. **Two months ago**, teaching rooms and a library.....in our school by a charity .
(build , were built , was built , have been built)
51. Most Patients.....**often**.....**by** the hospital's excellent reputation.
(attracted , attract , are attracted)
52. The King Hussein Cancer Center.....in Amman .
(located , is located , was located)
53. Renewable energy sources **recently****by** the government to save time and effort.
(invest , invested , has been invested , invests)
54. Many cancer patients.....**usually**..... **by** government with free treatments .
(provides , are provided , provided)
55. Brain-scanning techniques**lately****by** doctors to communicate with some patients in a coma .
(have been used , has been used , are used , used)
56. Many megaprojects **have** because of their negative effects.
(been criticised , have criticised , criticised)
57. The city Energy **always****by** solar power and wind farms.
(provided , provides , is provided)
58. The report.....**recently**..... **by** professional company from Germany into Arabic.
(translates , translated , has been translated)
59. The sign above my shop**by** a local company last week .
(was made , made , makes)
60. **Last week**, The meeting**by** the government to discuss some urgent issues.
(holds , was held , hold)
61. Masdar Cityto house more than 40,000 residents.
(is expected , expected , expect)

62. The heart monitor **already** to my grandfather 's car seat belt.
 (has been attached attached was attached)

الإجابات

1. have seen 2. been training 3. have tried 4. has worked 5. haven't brought 6. have watched 7. left 8. Swam 9. was born 10. Borrowed 11. Went 12. Phoned 13. had been talking 14. had been 15. had played 16. had collected 17. has forgotten 18. was watching 19. been using 20. was having 21. takes 22. provided 23. were driving 24. have been using 25. was walking 26. is building 27. takes 28. was climbing 29. were waiting 30. was opening 31. caught 32. had attended 33. had performed 34. don't work 35. began 36. were cleaned 37. supports 38. are 39. have been warning 40. improves 41. uses 42. built 43. causes 44. wears 45. has been affected 46. were caused 47. are used 48. was trialled 49. are taken 50. was built 51. are attracted 52. is located 53. has been invested 54. are provided 55. have been used 56. been criticised 57. is provided 58. has been translated 59. was made 60. was held 61. is expected 62. has been attached

3. 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. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's **still** studying. اختبارات الكتاب

Hesince 5 p.m.

He has been studying

الاجابه

4. 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. Doctors **now use** scanners to locate cancerous cells.

Scanners.....

2. Scientist **produced** the first computer game in 1962CE.

The first computer game

3. **Now adays** ,Engineers **build** artificially-created cities according to principles of sustainable living demonstrations.

Artificially-created cities.....

4. The government **usually encourages** disabled people to participate in sociable activities .

Disabled people.....

5. The government **provided** the farmers with the new irrigation systems last month .

The farmers.....

6. Researchers **have already performed** a research on solar power to provide the country with safe energy.

A research on solar power.....

7. Millions of people **visit** The muesum every year .

The muesum.....

8. The committee **has sent** Hundreds of invitations to the conservatory this month

Hundreds of invitations

9. The Olympic games **usually inspire** young people to get the needed Self-confidence.

young people.....

10. The health inspector has **fined** my father's restaurant three times before.

My father's restaurant

الإجابات

1. Scanners are now used to locate cancerous cells by doctors.

2. The first computer game was produced in 1962CE by Scientist .

3. Artificially-created cities are built according to principles of sustainable living demonstrations by engineers .

4. Disabled people are usually encouraged to participate in sociable activities by the government .

5. The farmers were provided with the new irrigation systems last month by the government.

6. A research on solar power has already been performed by researchers to provide the country with safe energy.

- 7. The museum is **visited** every year by Millions of people.
- 8. Hundreds of invitations have been sent to the conservatory this month by The committee .
- 9. young people are usually inspired by The Olympic games to get the needed Self-confidence.
- 10. My father restaurant has been fined three times before by the health inspector.

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. Our English teacher made a comprehensive revision **and then** he applied the English test.

Before our teacher.....

After our teacher.....

2. Tala took three English courses in the British council **and then** she went to Britain to study Medicine 2016 شتوية

Before Tala.....

3. The engineers checked the company's machines **and then** they allowed the worker to operate them.

Before the engineers.....

4. The nurse studied medicine **and then** she worked for a hospital

Before the nurse.....

5. The teacher explained the lesson in details **and then** he asked us to summarize what we have learnt.

The teacher.....

6. The battery of my cell phone ran down so I had to borrow my friend's .

After my battery of my cell phone

7. Salam put the letters into the mailbox **and then** she realized that she didn't put a stamp on them.

Before Salam

8. The teacher wrote sentences on the board **and then** the students filled the words in the text.

After the teacher.....

الإجابات

1. Before our teacher applied the English test, he had made a comprehensive revision.

After our teacher had made a comprehensive revision, he applied the English test.

2. Before Tala went to Britain to study Medicine, she took three English courses in the British council.

3. Before the engineers allowed the worker to operate the company's machines, they checked them.

4. Before the nurse worked for a hospital, she studied medicine.

5. After the teacher had explained the lesson in details, he asked us to summarize what we have learnt.

6. After my battery of my cell phone had run down, I had to borrow my friend's.

7. Before Salam realized that she didn't put a stamp on the letters, she had put them into the mailbox.

8. After the teacher had written sentences on the board, the students filled the words in the text.

Reported speech الكلام المنقول

تحويلات الضمائر

ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول	ضمائر الملكية
I → he//she we → They you → he/she/they/I/we	me → him/her us → them you → him/her/them/me/us	my → his/her our → their your → his/her/their/my/our

تحويلات الأفعال

V1	v2	had +v3
Am/is are	Was were	Had been
doesn't/don't v1	didn't + v1	Hadn't +v3
Has /have Has/have/+v3	Had Had +v3	Had had Had +v3
Can Will Shall May Has to/have to/must	could would would might had to ملاحظة :الكلمات التالية تبقى كما هي ولا تحول: Would/might/hadto/should//ought to /could	----- ----- ----- ----- -----

تحويلات الظروف

الظرف	الظرف بعد التحويل	الظرف	الظرف بعد التحويل
This	That	Last night	the previous night or the night before.
These	Those	Tomorrow	the following day
Here	There	Ago	Before
Now/just	Then	yesterday	the day before.
Today	That day	The next.... day/week/year	the following day/week/year.

ملاحظة :كتاب الانشطة صفحة 63

"you should only connect to people you know well"

الفعل الذي تحته خط لا نحوله لتجنب الغموض



وزاري صيفي 2016

"We will prepare a presentation about the solar power in the area"

The students said.....

"Some parents take their children to the city park weekly ."

Mr Amar said.....

وزاري شتوية 2019

"Many parents have passwords to monitor their children surfing certain websites"

Mr. Khaled said that

التمارين الواردة في كتاب الطالب صفحة 11+10 SB page

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. 'Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.'

He said.....

2. 'If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.'

He said.....

3. 'On social media, you should only connect to people you know well.'

He said.....

4. 'Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety.'

He said.....

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

Farida said.....

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

Saleem said that.....

الإجابات :

1. He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
2. He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.
3. He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.

- 4. He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.
- 5. Farida said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before. She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.
- 6. Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.



- 1. "I'm going to install solar panels," said Mariam.
She said.....
- 2. "I haven't seen my friends last week"
Ali said.....
- 3. "you are supposed to handle an essay next month"
Our teacher told us
- 4. "Many companies have website to provide further information ."
The director said.....
- 5. "I was at work when you called me yesterday"
My sister told me.....
- 6. "We will be wating for you next week"
My friend told me.....
- 7. "we were at a conference about children safety last month"
He said.....
- 8. "I have had ascience project to perform next month"
Yara said.....
- 9. "I'll bring a pasta salad Tomorrow ,"
She said.....
- 10. "I had a meeting yesterday "
The director said
- 11. "Rami had an accident last week but he wasn't injured. "
My teacher said.....
- 12. My school visited petra last week.
The student said.....

انتبه للاختصارات في الكلام

He's (is/has)
We're (are)

الاجابات

I'd(woould/had)

- 1.**She was** going to install solar panels.
- 2.**he hadn't** seen **his** friends **the previous week**.
- 3.**we were** supposed to handle an essay **the following month**.
4. Many companies **had** website to provide further information .
- 5.**She had been** at work when **I had** called her the day before.
- 6.**They would** be wating for **me the following week**.
- 7.**They had been** at a conference about children safety **the previous month**.
- 8.**she had had** ascience project to perform **the following month**.
- 9.**she would** bring a pasta salad **the day after** .
- 10.**he had had** a meeting **the day before** .
11. Rami **had had** an accident the previous week but he **hadn't been** injured. ”
- 12.**His school had visited** petra **the week before**.

التعبير عن المستقبل باستخدام Will , going to

Will	Going to
<p>Form: Subject+ will ('ll)+ مجرد Subject+ will not / (won't)+ مجرد Will + subject+ مجرد?</p> <p>Key words: in a year , next ... , tomorrow ,later , soon , in the future</p> <p>The Function: 1) predicting the future without evidence. (predictions based on our feelings) للحديث عن المستقبل إذا كنا نتنبأ للمستقبل بدون دليل لما سوف يحدث في المستقبل وإنما اعتمادا على شعورنا بان هذا الشيء سوف يحصل "Obesity will increase in the USA in the following years" "I think that someday people will live on the moon." (based on our feelings) "In the near future, aliens will visit the earth." (based on our feelings) I hope the exam will be very easy 2) to express spontaneous decisions. للتعبير عن قرارات فورية عفوية بدون أي تخطيط مسبق لذلك (القرار يتم اتخاذه عند لحظة الكلام) The phone is ringing.I will answer it. "It's cold. I'll shut the window." (I just decided this right now) A:"Look it's raining!" B:" Ok, I will get an umbrella." (I just decided this right now) نستخدمها مع الكلمات التالية: Perhaps ربما Probable ربما Maybe ربما I think اعتقد I hope <u>Maybe</u> we will stay at home. <u>Perhaps</u> she will do a language course in America. They will probably go to the party.</p>	<p>Form: Subject + am/is/are + going to + مجرد Subject + am not/isn't/aren't + going to+ مجرد Am/is/are + subject + going to + مجرد?</p> <p>Key words: in a year , next ... , tomorrow ,later/soon</p> <p>The function 1) predictions that are based on evidence. (predictions based on the present situation) " There are many clouds in the sky. <u>It's going to rain.</u>" The exam will be very difficult and you are not studying at all. you <u>are not going to pass</u> the exam Get down off that table. It doesn't look very stable at all. you <u>are going to fall</u> off the table 2) future plans. (plans and intentions) It does not have to be for the near future. لخطط المستقبلية وليس بالضرورة للمستقبل القريب "We <u>are going to have</u> dinner at the restaurant next Saturday, because it's my mother's birthday." Mother is laying the table. The family <u>is going to have lunch.</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">وزاري صيفي 2019</p> <p>1.According to kat's schedule ,she..... business partner next Tuesday. (would be met ,will be met , was going to meet ,is going to meet)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">وزاري شتوية 2018</p> <p>Look at the black sky !it.....to rain. (go , is going ,was going)</p>

الأسئلة الواردة في الكتاب

1. **In the near future**, it..... that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. (**estimate**)
2. It is **probable** that smart phones markets..... in the future. (**expand**)
3. Experts say there.....a growth in the number of older people buying smart phones **in the future**. (**be**)
4. What in the future? (**happen**)
5. Experts say that one day **soon** we..... Our phones to our skin! (**attach**)
6. **Look at the black sky!** It.....soon! (**rain**)
7. Nadia has **been doing** her homework **for two hours!** She.....finished very soon. (**be**)
8. **In the near future**, it is estimated that over 40% of the population in Jordan a smartphone. (**have**)
9. It is **probable** that all aspects of everyday lifeon a computer program (**rely**)
10. **In the near future** , experts say that our lives easier and more comfortable. (**be**)

الإجابات

- 1.is estimated 2.will expand 3.will be 4.will happen 5. Will attach 6.is going to rain
7.will be 8.will have 9.will rely 10.will be

Conditional Clauses

الجمل الشرطية

<p>Zero conditional</p> <p>to describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.</p> <p>تتابع حتمي للأحداث</p> <p>لوصف التسلسل المنطقي للإحداث (حدث يتبع حدث آخر وجوبا)</p>	<p>If + present simple, present simple.(main clause)</p> <p>IF=when</p> <p>If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die. Water turns to ice if the temperature falls below zero.</p> <p>Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answer down in your ASWER BOOKLET.</p> <p>1. If babies hungry, they cry(be) 2.If a cityeverything and doesn't throw anything away,it is Zero awaste. (recycle) 2016 صيفية 3.Plants die if theyenough sunlight(not,get)2017 4 شتوية 4. If you heat water to 100 degree Celsius , It (boil) 5. If you..... , you gain weight.(not, exercise) 6.If plantsenough sunlight, they die. (not get) 7.Water turns to ice if the temperaturebelow zero. (fall)</p> <p>Rewrite the following sentences:</p> <p>1. Press that button to make the picture move. (moves) جملة كتاب</p> <p>If you.....</p> <p>If one presses that button, the picture(move)2019 وزاري</p> <p>Moves will move would move move</p>
<p>First conditional</p>	<p>STRUCTURE</p> <p>If + Subject + Simple Present , Subject + will + مجرد</p> <p>للأحداث المحتمل والممكن حدوثها في المستقبل</p> <p>Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.</p> <p>1. If youcomputer games all day, you won't have time to study.(play) كتاب</p>
<p>Second conditional</p> <p>To talk about <u>imaginary or unlikely</u> events</p> <p>للحديث عن أحداث متخيلة أو مستبعدة الحدوث</p>	<p>If + Simple Past , S+ would /could /might/had to + مجرد</p> <p>If I were in London today .we would be able to go to the British museum. جملة كتاب</p> <p>If I <u>had</u> more money, I <u>would buy</u> a car. مستبعد حدوثه بالحاضر</p> <p>If he were 16, he <u>could</u> drive. مستحيل حدوثه بالحاضر(متخيل)</p> <p>Giving a advice إعطاء نصيحة</p> <p>التركيب التالية لإعطاء نصيحة:</p> <p>If I were you ,I would مجرد</p>

I would مجرد

I think you should مجرد

you should مجرد

you shouldn't مجرد

why don't you مجرد

It is a good idea for you to مجرد

Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answer down in your ASWER BOOKLE.

1. If it sunny, we would go to the park. (be)

2.If it....., I wouldn't go to the park.(rain)

3.If I had time ,I you (visit)

4. If Ali had his own computer, heto use his friend's computer. (not, need)كتاب

Rewrite the following sentences

1.I think you should send a text message.(would)جملة كتاب

.....

2.I think you should see a doctor (would)

.....

3.why don't you see a doctor (would/if)

.....

4."You should try to practise English."(would)

.....

5."You shouldn't translate too much."(if)

.....

6."Why don't you join an English club?"(would)

.....

"You ought to read more."(would)

.....

7."It is a good idea for you to buy a good dictionary (would/if)

.....

اسئلة سنوات سابقة

1. I think you should see a doctor

If I.....

وزاري شتوية 2019

1.I think you should look for a job in foreign country .

If I were you

2.If one presses the button ,the picture
(moved ,moves ,would move)

Modals of Obligation استخدام المودلز للالتزام

1.doesn't/ don't have to لا ينبغي عليك ان **Mustn't** يجب ان لا

الدليل في الجملة المطلوب حلها	قاعدة الحل
1.It isn't necessary to مجرد ليس من الضروري أن تقوم ب نستخدم هذه التركيبة للقول بأنك لست ملزم بفعل شيء ما وإذا طلب منك إعادة كتابة جملة باستخدام المودلز فإننا نطبق القاعدة السابقة	S+ doesn't/don't+ have to مجرد لست ملزماً بأن نستخدم هذه التركيبة للقول بأنك لست ملزم بفعل شيء ما وإذا طلب منك إعادة كتابة جملة باستخدام المودلز فإننا نطبق القاعدة السابقة
you are not allowed to مجرد ليس مسموح لك أن نستخدم هذه التركيبة للقول بأنه ليس مسموح لك فعل شيء ما وإذا طلب منك إعادة كتابة جملة باستخدام المودلز فإننا نطبق القاعدة السابقة	S+ mustn't+ مجرد يجب ان لا تقوم ب نستخدم هذه التركيبة للقول بأنه ليس مسموح لك فعل شيء ما وإذا طلب منك إعادة كتابة جملة باستخدام المودلز فإننا نطبق القاعدة السابقة

Might للتعبير عن الاحتمالية ربما

Perhaps +s +v..... Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might) Issa's phone might be broken	S+might + مجرد
---	----------------

Having things done(causative) تكليف الآخرين بأداء مهمة ما

المتكلم يقوم بتكليف الآخرين بأداء خدمة له أي أن المتكلم لا يقوم بأداء هذا العمل بنفسه بل يكلف الآخرين لانجاز ذلك العمل والتركيبة القواعدية التي تتبعها لتكليف الآخرين لانجاز مهمة ما هي الآتي: ■ التركيبة الواردة في الكتاب هي تركيبة الماضي البسيط

Simple past	causative تركيبة ال
I asked someone to مجرد +object	s +had+object+p.p
	لاحظ أن المتكلم في هذه الجمل لا يقوم بالعمل بنفسه وإنما يكلف شخص اخر بالقيام بالمهمة someone else

1. I asked someone to fix my computer.(had) جملة كتاب

I

2.I asked the mechanic to repair my car

I

وزاري صيفي 2019

I had my phoneafter I dropped it .

(repaired ,had repaired ,repair ,repairing)

امتحان الجمل الشرطية /المودلز للالزام /تكليف الاخرين باداء مهمة

1. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. If babies Hungry, they **cry**(be)
2. If a cityeverything and doesn't throw anything away , it **is** Zero awaste. (recycle)
3. Plants **die** if theyenough sunlight(**not,get**)
4. If you **heat** water to 100 degree Celsius ,It (boil)
5. If you....., you **gain** weight.(**not, exercise**)
6. If you **Press** the refrigerator's button to Zero , waterinto ice(**turn**)
7. If plantsenough sunlight, they **die**. (**not get**)
8. Do you think you your school friends **when** you go to university? (**miss**)

الإجابات

1.are 2.recycles 3.don't get 4.boils 5.don't exercise 6.turns 7.don't get 8.will miss

2. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentence and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Water **turns** to ice if the temperaturebelow zero.
 - a. falls
 - b. fell
 - c. will fall
2. If you **press** that button, the picture
 - a. move
 - b. moves
 - c. will move
3. If you **play** computer games all day, you time to study.
 - a. have
 - b. won't have
 - c. had
4. If it sunny, we **would go** to the park. (**be**)
 - a. were
 - b. will be
 - c. are
5. If it....., I **wouldn't go** to the park.
 - a. rains
 - b. rained
 - c. rain
6. If I **had** time ,I you (**visit**)
 - a. will visit
 - b. would visit
 - c. visit
7. If Ali **had** his own computer, heto use his friend's computer.
 - a. wouldn't need
 - b. will need
 - c. needs
8. If you need help to find a job, Iyou.
 - a. help
 - b. will help
 - c. would help

الاجابات

1.a 2.b 3.b 4.a 5.b 6.b 7.a 8.b

3. 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

المجموعات التالية يطلب عليها إعادة كتابة :

I think you should مجرد

It isn't necessary to

You are not allowed to

Perhaps S مجرد

S+ asked someone to مجرد + الخدمة

If I were you ,I would مجرد

S +doesn't /don't مجرد

You mustn't مجرد

S+might مجرد

S+had التصريف الثالث من المجرد + الخدمة +

I think you should look for a job in foreign countries جملة امتحان وزاري

If I were you,.....

1. Press that button to make the picture move. (moves) جملة كتاب

If you.....

2.I think you should send a text message.(would) جملة كتاب

If

I think you should see a doctor (would)

.....

3.It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.(have)

You

You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)

You

It is not necessary to cook tonight because he's going to a restaurant. (have)

He.....

It is not necessary to do my washing because my mother does it for me (have)

I.....

You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)

You

Students aren't allowed to leave the dormitory after 11 p.m. (must)

Students

People aren't allowed to camp here. (must)

People.....

4.Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)

Issa's phone

Perhaps the teacher is at school

The teacher.....

5. I asked someone to fix my computer.(had) جملة كتاب

I.....

I asked someone to repair my car

I

My mother **asked someone to** dye her own dress blue.

She

He **asked someone to** take his own photo.

He.....

My brother **asked the hairdresser to** cut his own hair.

He.....

We **asked the gardener to** cut the trees in our garden.

We

الاجابات

1. If you Press that button , the picture moves. 2.If I were you ,I would send a text message If I were you ,I

would see a doctor 3.You don't have to switch off the screen You mustn't touch this machine. He

doesn't have to cook tonight because he's going to a restaurant. I don't have to do my washing

because my mother does it for me You musn't touch this machine. Students mustn't leave

the dormitory after 11 p.m. People mustn't camp here.

4.Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. Issa's phone might be broken. The teacher might be at

school

5. I had my computer fixed I had my car repaired My mother had her her own dress blue

died .

He had his own photo taken . My brother had his own hair cut . We had the trees in our garden

cut .

التمارين الواردة في كتاب الطالب صفحة (7):

Grammar:revision of the tenses Sb page 7

5 Work in pairs. In the article on page 6, find one sentence with each of the following grammatical structures. Then, in your notebook, write your own sentences for each of the items and tell your partner.

اعمل مع زميلك, جد جمل على التراكيب القواعدية التالية من القطعة السابقة صفحة 6 من كتاب الطالب واكتب جمل على التراكيب التالية في دفترك

- 1 The Present Simple المضارع البسيط
- 2 The Present Continuous المضارع المستمر
- 3 The Present Perfect المضارع التام
- 4 The Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر
- 5 The Past Simple الماضي البسيط
- 6 The Past Perfect الماضي التام
- 7 The Present Simple Passive المضارع البسيط المبني للمجهول
- 8 The Past Simple Passive الماضي البسيط المبني للمجهول
- 9 The Future with *will* المستقبل ب
- 10 The Future with *going to* المستقبل ب

الإجابات :

1. Today, most people use their mobile phones every day. (lines 26–27)
2. When you are using a computer ... (line 1)
3. Scientists have also developed glasses that ... (line 30)
4. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. (lines 2–4)
5. One such model was so large that it needed a room ... (lines 9–10)
6. In the 1940s, technology had developed enough ... (line 7)
- 7 ... how our homes are heated. (line 35)
8. A metal machine was found ... (line 4)
9. What will happen in the future? (line 28)
10. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. (lines 32–33)

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

1. People.....(use) smartphones **since** they..... in the early 2000s. (invent)
2. **During the early 2000s**, people..... phones in different colours and different designs. (buy)
3. **In 2010 CE**, the first tablet computer.....(produce).
4. **By the end of 2010 CE**, companies..... more smartphones than PCs for the first time. (sell)
5. Now, about one billion smart phones..... around the world each year. (sell)

6. In **the near future**, it..... that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. (estimate)

7. It is **probable** that this market..... in the future. **(expand)**

8. **At the moment**, people aged 16–30..... **(buy)** the most smartphones, but experts say there..... a growth in the number of older people buying smart phones **in the future. (be)**

الإجابات

Answers

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

WB Unit one**التمرين الأول (AB page 6)****2) Choose the correct word.**

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

الإجابات :

1. programs 2. Mouse 3. decade 4. tablet 5. invented

التمرين الثالث (AB page 6)**3) Complete the sentences. Use words from exercises 1 and 2.**

يطلب التمرين اكمال الجمل التالية مستخدما الكلمات من تمرين 1 و 2

laptop program calculation smartphone model

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

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

Grammar(AB page 7)

التمرين الرابع (Page 7, exercise 4)

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

يطلب التمرين إكمال النص بالشكل المناسب للفعل

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

الإجابات :

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

تمرين الخامس (Page 7, exercise 5)

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

يطلب التمرين اختيار الشكل المناسب للفعل

1. Children often computers better than their parents.(use)
2. If youcomputer games all day, you won't have time to study.(play)
3. I **want to** a tablet, but I can't **afford to** buy / buying one at the morning (get)
4. Look at the black sky! It.....soon!(rain)
5. I.....(come) from Ajloun, but I..... (stay) in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
6. Nadia has.....her homework **for two hours(do)**! She.....finished very soon.(be)
7. **If** Ali had his own computer(**have**), heto use his friend's computer. (**not, need**)
8. Ian email **when** my laptop switched itself off. (**write**)

الإجابات :

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

تمرين السادس (Page 7, exercise 6)

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

طلب التمرين إعادة كتابة الجمل التالية مستخدما الكلمات الموجودة بين أقواس

1. Perhaps Issa’s phone is broken. (might)

Issa’s phone

2. Somebody has found my missing laptop.(been)

My

3. I asked someone to fix my computer.(had)

I

4. It isn’t necessary to switch off the screen.(have)

You

5. You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)

You

6. I think you should send a text message.(would)

If

7. Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)

If you

8. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)

Mohammad had

الإجابات:

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

التمرين السابع (Page 7, exercise 7)

Vocabulary

Answer the following questions.

- 1. Which of these is an **invention** – the TV or gravity? Explain your answer.
.....
- 2. What is the difference between a **smartphone** and an ordinary mobile phone?
.....
- 3. If you need to make a **calculation**, what do you usually use?
.....
- 4. Which would you rather have – a PC, a tablet or a laptop? Why?
.....
- 5. Do you usually use a floppy disk? If not **what do you use**?
.....

الإجابات:

1. the TV; it is a product that is man-made
2. a smartphone has Internet access
- 3 .a calculator
4. and 5 Students' own answers

التمرين الثامن (Page 7, exercise 8)

Reading

Think of two examples of how technology can keep us fit.

يطلب التمرين ان ن فكر بمثالين كيف تستطيع التكنولوجيا إبقاءنا لائقين صحيا
الإجابات:

Suggested answers: إجابات مقترحة من دليل المعلم

Smartphone apps can be used to monitor how much exercise you do. Apps can track your workout time, heart rate and how many calories you burn.

Interactive video games can also be used to help us to keep fit. They are used indoors and provide a healthy, active alternative to watching television.

التمرين التاسع (exercise Page 9 8)

Read the article below quickly, and circle the correct words.

يطلب التمرين قراءة المقال التالي بسرعة ووضع دائرة على الإجابة الصحيحة

1. The article is about how the Internet has developed / is developing.
2. The writer says what he thinks / gives different opinions.

الإجابات:

- 1 .is developing
- 2 . gives different opinions

Unit Two

A Healthy Life

حياة صحية

Reading : Healthy life

Unit 2 page 14

الحياة الصحية

word	Meaning
acupuncture (N)	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points A form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles(AB) الوخز بالإبر
ailment (N)	Illness المرض An illness or disease which is not very serious(AB)
Allergy (N)	A reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash. conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing(AB). حساسية
arthritis (N)	A disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints A disease that causes pain and swelling in joints (AB) التهابات المفاصل
arthritic (adj)	
herbal remedy (N)	an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease العلاج بالإعشاب
Remedy (V)	يعالج
remedial (Adj)	علاجي
homoeopathy (N)	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances الطب المتجانس
immunization (N)	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness التطعيم ضد الأمراض
immunise (V)	يطعم
immune (adj)	Giving a drug to protect against illness(AB) مطعم
malaria (N)	A dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes A serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes(AB) مرض الملاريا
Migraine (N)	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problemswith الصداع النصفي (الشقيقة) An extremely bad headache(AB)
Conventional (adj)	having been used for a long time and is considered usual تقليدي
convention (N)	تقليد/عادة
conventionally (adv)	بشكل تقليدي
complementary medicine	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices العلاج البديل (الطب البديل)
complement (V)	تكملة
practitioner (N)	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession المختص

practise (V)		يمارس
practical (adj)		عملي
practically (adv)		بشكل عملي
sceptical (adj)	having doubts; not easily convinced	متشكك / مرتاب
sceptic (N)		شكوكي /
scepticism (N)		الشكوكية (مبدأ) تشكيك
viable (adj)	effective and able to be successful	قابل للتطبيق (ناجح)
viability (N)		قابلية التطبيق / نجاح التطبيق
option (N)	something that is or may be chosen	خيار
optional (adj)		اختياري
antibody (N)	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	الأجسام المضادة

Vocabulary :AB EX:6 page12

أكمل الجمل التالية بوضع الكلمة المناسبة في الفراغ

viable alien conventional sceptical complementary

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

الإجابات

1. sceptical 2. conventional 3. Complementary 4. viable 5. Alien

Vocabulary AB page 11

immunisation ailment Allergies arthritis migraine

1. My grandfather hasin 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 commons, especially in winter.
 5. If you have a..... , the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

الإجابات

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

التمرين السابع كتاب الأنشطة صفحة 12

Sentences 1-4 contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed. The first one is done for you

الجملة من 1-4 تحتوي على معلومات غير صحيحة. قم بتصحيحها مستخدماً التعبيرات التالية

conventional medicine because it produces antibodies

children and teenagers

better and healthier lifestyle choices

suffer from health problems

relax and get some exercise

1. A good way to cope with **stress** is to work extra hard.

No, it isn't. You should try to **relax and get some exercise**.

2. Complementary medicine can be used to immunise people.

No, it can't. You can immunize yourself using.....

3. Optimistic people make bad lifestyle choices.

No, they don't. They make.....

4. Seeing red has positive effects on your health.

No, it doesn't. You often.....

الإجابات

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

الطب البديل (التكميلي): هل هو حل؟ Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of a) **homoeopathy**, إذا المرضى **الطب التكميلي** أشكال أخرى **الوخز بالإبر** **Acupuncture** b) and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients اعتادوا فأنهم **علاج** **غير تقليدي** **النوع** **هذا** **يتلقوا** **أرادوا** wanted to receive this kind of nonconventional treatment, they used to **طبية** **لا يمتلكون** **بالأرجح** **والذين** **مختص** **خاص** **استشارة** **يتوجب** have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical **شهادة** degree.

However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has **من العلاج** **هذا النوع** **فكرة** **في السنوات الأخيرة** **مع ذلك** **تغيرت** changed.

These days, 1) many family doctors study **الطب** **التكميلي** **يدرس** **اطباء** **الاسره** **العديد** **هذه الأيام** **الطب** **التكميلي** **والعديد** **العلاجات** **التقليدية** **جنباً لجنب** Alongside conventional treatments, 2) and many complementary medicine **شهادات** **طبية** **لديهم ايضاً** **مستشاروا** consultants also have medical degrees. (two evidence)

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that **أن** **دليل** **علمي** **لا يوجد** **ان** **يقولوا** **اعتادوا** **النقاد** **وفي حين ان** **شيوعا** **اكثر** **فانه** **أما الآن** **ينجح** **حقاً** **العلاج** **غير التقليدي** Non - conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common

For medical experts to recognize that conventional medicine may not always **دائماً** **لربما ليس** **العلاج** **التقليدي** **ان** **يدرك** **الخبراء** **الطبيين** be the only way to treat an ailment. **المرض** **ليعالج** **الطريقة الوحيدة** **يكون**

At a surgery in London, 70 percent of patients who were offered the **عرض عليهم** **الذين** **المرضى** **70 بالمائة** **جراحة في لندن** choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints **شكاوي** **شائعة** **الدواء** **تقليدي** **أو** **عشبي** **بين** **الخيار** such as 1) insomnia, 2) arthritis and 3) migraines chose the herbal remedy. **العلاج بالأعشاب** **اختاروا** **الصداع النصفي** **التهاب المفاصل** **الأرق** **مثل**

Fifty percent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor **احد الاطباء** **ساعد** **العلاج** **أن** **قالوا** **بعدها** **من المرضى** **خمسين بالمائة** said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different **مختلفة** **للعديد** **خيار** **ناجح** **أن يكون** **بالطب المتجانس** **أفكر** **أنا الآن** **قال**

انه الحساسية أنواع محددة الإحباط القلق تتضمن ظروف مرضية
 Conditions , including 1)anxiety , 2)depression and 3) certain allergies . It
 يعطي آخر خيار عندما التقليدي الطب لا يشخص
 provides another option when conventional medicine doesn't address the
 المشكلة بدقة
 problem adequately."

العلاجات الطبية لجميع لا يمكن أن يستخدم الطب التكميلي مع ذلك
 However,complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatment

الأجسام المضادة ينتج سوف لن لأنه التطعيم انه لا يمكن أن يكون بديلا
 1) It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the **antibodies**
 المطلوبة للحماية ضد أمراض الطفولة
 needed to protect against childhood diseases.

المالريا ضد للحماية لا يمكن أن يستخدم انه أيضا
 2) It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

أولا العلاج الطب التقليدي سأقوم دائما بالجوء إلى قال احد الأطباء
 One doctor said , "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first
 من عدم اغفال أي تقديرات مبهمة للتحقق
 to ensure that no underlying condition is missed.

غريب لم تعد بعد الان العلاج التكميلي فكرة ومع ذلك
 However , the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien
 وليس الطب الحديث جنبا إلى جنب مع يعمل ينبغي في رأيي فكرة
 concept.In my opinion,it should work alongside modern medicine, and not
 ضده
 against it."

الضمير	الفقرة	عائد على	الضمير	الفقرة	عائد على
They	1	Patients	it	4	complementary medicine
who	1	a private practitioner	it	4	complementary medicine
it	2	to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an <u>ailment</u> .	it	5	the idea of complementary treatments
who	3	patient	it	5	modern medicine
it	3	Homoeopathy			
it	4	complementary medicine			

الأسئلة الواردة في كتاب الطالب صفحة 15

1. Listen to and read the article again, and decide if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

استمع واقرأ المقالة مرة أخرى وقرر فيما إذا كانت الجمل التالية صحيحة أو خاطئة ومن ثم صحح الخاطئة منها

1. Doctors and patients didn't use to be convinced that complementary forms of medicine work.
2. Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment.
3. At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy did not help them.
4. Complementary medicine can work as a replacement for immunisations or to treat malaria.

Critical thinking

2. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. **Suggest two reasons** to show how far do you agree with this statement.

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

الإجابات

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

2. I think people's opinions of complementary medicine might have changed because of more information being freely available on the Internet.

Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.

3. Complementary treatments ... should work alongside modern medicine, not against it as conventional medicine isn't always the solution to a medical problem For example ,the article shows that now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

In addition, 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."

Furthermore ,Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped.

أسئلة إضافية

1. The article gives **two examples** of complementary medicine in the text **Write down** these two examples.
2. There are **two types (kinds)** of treatment mentioned in the text .write them down
3. what does the underlined pronouns..... refer to?
4. **Quote the sentence which shows** that Most doctors used to have doubts; not easily convinced about the different forms of complementary medicine.
5. Find a word in the text which means **Giving a drug to protect against illness.**
6. There are many common **complaints mentioned** in the article .**write down three of them .**
7. **Quote the sentence which indicates that** the idea of complementary treatments isn't any more strange concept.
8. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. Explain this statement .**Give examples from the article .**
9. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time.,**write down two evidences .**
10. Complementary medicine can never substitute for immunisations for **two reasons** .write them down.

الإجابات

1. 1.homoeopathy 2. acupuncture
2. A .nonconventional treatment b. conventional treatments 3. حسب الضمير
4. "Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine."
5. Immunization
6. a. insomnia b. arthritis c. migraines
7. "However , the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept"
8. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.
9. 1)many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments,2) and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees. (two evidences)
- 10.a)as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases.
b) It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

Are happier people healthier - and, if so, why? SB unit 2 page 16

setback (N)	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	إخفاق
bounce back (phrasal verb)	to start to be successful again after a difficult time	التعافي من الإخفاق
optimistic (adj)	believing that good things will happen in the future	متفائل
optimist (N)		الشخص المتفائل
optimism (N)		التفاؤلية (مبدأ التفاؤلية)
raise (V)	a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يثير طرح التساؤل
cross (adj)	angry or annoyed	غاضب /منزعج

Colour idioms مصطلحات الالوان Vocabulary :exercise 4 page 17

see red (v/p)	to be angry	يغضب
feel blue (v/p)	to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
have the green light (v/p)	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen .	يوافق
a white elephant (n/p)	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose(useless possession)	مقتنى نفيس لا يستفيد منه صاحبه
red-handed (adj/p)	In the act of doing something wrong	متلبس بالجرم
out of the blue (adj/p)	apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly	غير متوقع /على حين غره

أنماط مصطلحات الألوان في الامتحان الوزاري

1.Study the following sentence and answer the question that follow
 .Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET 2016 وزاري شتوي
 A lot of houses in the nearby village became White elephant as their owner left to live in the city .

What does the underlined colour idiom mean ?

ماذا يعني مصطلح الألوان الذي تحته خط؟

2. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follow . Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET صيفي 2016 وزاري

Have you heard the good news? We've got the permission to go ahead with our project!

Replace the underlined phrase with the suitable colour idiom.

استبدل المصطلح الذي تحته خط بمصطلح الألوان المناسب؟

3. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follow . Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET 2017 صيفي

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

What feeling does the underlined colour idiom express?

ما الشعور الذي يعبر عنه مصطلح اللون الذي تحته خط؟

4. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follow . Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET

Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught white elephant .

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour idiom.

استبدل المصطلح الذي تحته خط بمصطلح اللون المناسب؟

a. What feeling does each of the idioms in bold from the text refer to?

ما هو الشعور الذي تشير إليه كل من المصطلحات في الجمل التالية؟

A .happiness السعادة **B. sadness** الحزن **C .fear** الخوف **D. anger** الغضب

b. What do the following colour idioms in brackets mean?

ماذا تعني مصطلحات الألوان التالية؟

red-handed green light a white elephant. out of the blue.

1. Have you heard the good news? We've got theto go ahead 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.....

الإجابات :

1. green light 2. red-handed 3. out of the blue. 4. a white elephant

الإجابات :

a. feel a bit blue B. see red D

b.

1. permission 2. in the act of doing something wrong 3.
unexpectedly 4. a useless possession

Are happier people healthier - and, if so, why?

من الطبيعي أن أظهرت الدراسات مع ذلك من وقت إلى آخر بالحزن قليلا أن نشعر **It's normal to feel a bit blue** from time to time .However , studies show 1) that negative emotions can harm the body.

دمك تغضب عندما على الصحة اثار مؤذي له أيضا يمكن الغضب 2)Anger can also have harmful effects on health.When you see red, a)your blood Pressure is raised b) and you can suffer from headaches , c) sleep problem and d) digestive problems.

العلماء حتى فترة قريبة الاتجاهات المشاعر الايجابية ماذا بخصوص مع ذلك However , what about **positive feelings** and attitudes ? Until recently , scientists الجيده المشاعر الايجابية بين رابط هناك فيما اذا لم يحققوا had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good الصحة health.

اعمارهم اكثر تتبعت والتي في دراسته بعد ذلك Then, in a study **that** had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 مرض القلب خطر خففت الايجابية وجدوا ان الباحثون لمدة 20 عام for 20 years ,researchers found that1)**positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.**

تضمنت الصحة تؤثر عوامل اخرى Other **factors** influencing health included على الحياة النظرة المتفائلة الاصدقاء الأسرة الشبكة الداعمة 2)a supportive network of family and friends, 3) and an **optimistic** outlook on life.

مهمة على مركزين على يبقوا قدرة أكثر كانوا اللذين الأولاد أن اظهر البحث The research showed that children **who** were more able to stay **focused** on a task, افضل عادة كانوا في عمر السبعة من الحياة موقف ايجابي لديهم واللذين and **who** had a more positive attitude to life at age seven , were usually in better صحة لاحقة 30 سنة health 30 years later .

السيء أن يعتقدون خبراء الصحة بعض مثيرة للجدل كانت الدراسة The study has been **controversial** . Some health professionals believe that 1)bad القلب السبب هو التمرين نقص او التدخين مثل خيارات أسلوب الحياة lifestyle choices, such as a)smoking b)or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart المرض والمواقف الفردية وليس أمراض وأخرى مرض disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude.

سيء يتخذون الناس لماذا السؤال اشاروا طرح متفقين مع ذلك الباحثين The researchers, while agreeing , **raise** the question : why are people making bad

طريقة حياة واكثر صحة افضل يتخذون الناس تفانلا الاكثر وهل قرارات اسلوب حياة 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** possible to live without worry.

However , **1)they** believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these **qualities** will improve **their** overall health in the future.

الضمير	الفقرة	يعود على	الضمير	الفقرة	يعود على
it	1	to feel a bit blue from time to time	it	6	to live without worry
who	4	children	they	6	The researchers
who	4	children	their	6	children
their	5	optimistic people			

Comprehension SB page16 exercise2+ 3

أسئلة الاستيعاب ص 16

1. What are the **possible effects** of anger and stress on someone's health?
2. What is **controversial**(مثير للجدل) about the researchers' study?

الإجابات

- 1.a)raise blood pressure b)cause headaches c)sleep problems d) digestive problems.
- 2.Many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for these problems and not an individual's attitude.

أسئلة إضافية

- 1.Feeling blue(sad) has a **negative effect** on our health .Write it down.
- 2.There are **two negative factors** which affect(influence)our health .Write them down.
- 3.There are three positive **factors** related to positivity and altitude which influence our health positively .write them.

4. Write down the sentence which indicates that that positive feeling decrease heart diseases.

5. Positivity or positive feeling and altitude have a benefit .write it down .

6. There are **two reasons** for heart disease and other illnesses. write them

The article shows **some examples** of bad lifestyle choices .write two of them.

Some researchers believe that there are **two reasons** for heart diseases .Write them

7. The study has proven **two conditions(features)** related to children who were usually in better health 30 years later. (**two examples of positivity**)

8. There are **two qualities** which will improve children's overall health in the future .write them down .

9. What do the words in **bold** from the article mean?

1. what does the underlined pronoun..... refer to ?

Critical thinking

1. Some researchers believe that more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices. Think of this statement , and in **two sentences** write down your point of view .

أو

1) Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why? What are **your opinions**?

2. Some make bad lifestyle decisions . **suggest three reasons** which make them make bad lifestyle decisions to show how far do you agree with this statement.

إجابات الأسئلة الإضافية

1) negative emotions can harm the body 2) a. Feeling blue b. anger

3) 1) **positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.** 2) a supportive network of family and friends 3) and an **optimistic** outlook on life.

4) **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.**

5) **positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.** 6) a) smoking b) or lack of exercise

7) children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven 8) 1) Develop positive thinking, 2) and to 'bounce back' after a setback

Critical Thinking

I think that happier people are healthier than unhappy people. They have a better perspective **تصور** on life and will do almost everything with an optimistic attitude. Because of this, I think that they will make healthy, positive decisions in life; for example, they will choose to eat well and exercise more often.

- 2)1.bad life circumstances and environment
- 2.bad financial circumstances
- 3.hard responsibilities

Reading unit 2 page18 Academic skills: Writing a report

مهارات أكاديمية : تقرير/الصحة في الاردن

Sanitation(N)	the systems which supply water and deal with human waste(SB) الصرف الصحي
dental (adj)	relating to teeth(SB) سني (ذو علاقة بالأسنان)
immunization(N)	giving a substance to a person (often by needle) to prevent them from getting a particular disease(SB) تطعيم
Immunise(V)	يحصن/يجعله ذا مناعة/يطعم
Immune(adj)	منيع/محصن/مطعم
mortality (N)	death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate) الفناء/الموت
infant mortality	deaths amongst babies or very young children(SB) وفاة الأطفال والرضع
work force	the people who are able to work (SB) القوى العاملة
mortal (N and adj)	فناء /فاني
mortally (adv)	بشكل فاني
commitment (N)	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way التزام
commit (V)	يلتزم
committed (adj)	ملتزم
healthcare(N)	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors,dentists, psychologists, etc. العناية الصحية
life expectancy(N)	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live طول المدة المتوقعة للبقاء حيا
expect (V)	يتوقع
expectation(N)	توقع تخمين
Decline(V/N)	to decrease in quantity or importance ينخفض/ينحدر /انحدار
reputation (N)	the common opinion that people have about someone or something سمعة

Reading unit 2 SB page18

Health in Jordan: A report تقرير: الصحة في الأردن

Introduction مقدمة

هذا في الشرق الاوسط الافضل من بين في الاردن الظروف الصحية
 للجميع العناية الصحية لجعل التزام الدولة يعود على بشكل كبير
 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. **a)** Advances in education, **b)** economic conditions, **c)** **sanitation**
 الصرف الصحي الظروف الاقتصادي في التعليم التقدم أولوية قصوى
 اكثر صحة مجتمعنا جعل الاسكان الغذاء المياه النظيفة
 , **d)** clean water, **e)** diet and housing have made our community healthier.

A Healthcare centres المراكز الصحية

نتائج/انجازات/دلائل على التخطيط المتقن results/achievements/evidences
 على طول بشكل متسارع تنزايد مراكز العناية الصحية عدد
 1) the number of **healthcare** services has been increasing rapidly over the
 past years. **a)** More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been
 built, **b)** as well as 188 **dental** clinics. **2)** In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian
 children were fully **immunized** , thanks to **immunisation** teams **that** had
 been working towards **this** goal for several years . **3)** 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. المستشفيات

أساسي تحسين على بشكل رئيسي تركز لطالما كانت الدولة بالرغم من
 1) Although the country has been **focusing** mainly on improving **its** primary
 healthcare facilities, **2)** **it** has not neglected **its** advanced medical facilities.
 مرافقها الطبية المتقدمة لم تهمل إلا أنها مرافق العناية الصحية
 وألان في المنطقة انتشرت الأطباء الأردنيين سمعه
a) The **reputation** of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, **b)** and now
 جراحة قلب مفتوح للأردن يأتون مرضى أكثر العديد
 many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.

في عمان بدأ برنامج جراحة القلب المفتوح في الاردن
In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

C طول الحياة المتوقعه Life expectancy

نظام العناية الصحية الاردني ان تظهر ارقام طول الحياة المتوقعة

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful.

دلائل/انجازات evidence/achievement

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

الاردن ما بين إحصاءات اليوتيسيف طبقات المعدل

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

Infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world - from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE .

Conclusion النتيجة

1) The low infant mortality rate , 2) as well as the excellent healthcare system , have been **contributing factors** to Jordan's **healthy population growth** , which will result in a) a strong **work force** b) with economic benefits for the whole country.

الضمير	الفقرة	عائد على
This	1	Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East.
This	2	98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised
where	2	remote areas of the country
its	3	the country
it	3	the country
its	3	the country
This	4	the average Jordanian's life expectancy(age 50)
which	5	Jordan's healthy population growth

الأسئلة الواردة في كتاب الطالب صفحة 18

1. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Why do you think this is the case? Give examples.
2. Match the sub-headings 1-3 with the sections A-C in the report.

Life expectancy

2. Hospitals

3. Healthcare centres

3. What do the words in bold from the report mean?

Sanitation

dental

immunization

infant mortality

workforce

4. Critical thinking

Quotation الاقتباس

He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything.

من يَتَمَتَّعُ بِالصَّحَّةِ يَحْدُوهُ الأَمَلُ، ومن يَحْدُوهُ الأَمَلُ لا يَنْقُصُهُ أَيُّ شَيْءٍ / يَمْتَلِكُ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ.

Thomas Carlyle (1795 CE-1881 CE)

Think of this statement, and then in two sentences, write down your point of view to show how far do you agree with this statement.

5. Academic skills: Writing a report

Read the report again and answer these questions. اقرأ التقرير مرة أخرى واجب عن هذه الأسئلة.

1. What is **the title** of the report? ما عنوان التقرير
2. What is the **purpose of the sub-headings** before different sections? ما الغاية من العناوين الفرعية قبل كل فقرة
3. What is the **link** between the **introduction** and **the conclusion**? ما الرابط بين المقدمة والخاتمة
4. Is the language **formal or informal**? How can you tell? هل اللغة المستخدمة رسمية او غير رسمية

الإجابات

1. **This** is Largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. a) Advances in education, b) economic conditions, c) sanitation, d) clean water, e) diet and housing have made our community healthier.

2. تم وضع العناوين الفرعية في مكانها المناسب

3. راجع جدول المعاني الموجود قبل نص القراءة.

4. **I agree with this statement** that is, it is possible to feel optimistic about the future when one is healthy. **In addition**, hope for the future and a positive attitude are seen as, overall, the most important things in life.

هذا الاقتباس للأديب توماس كارل حيث يؤكد على أهمية الصحة من خلال التأكيد انه إذا كنت بصحة جيدة فانه على الأرجح سوف تشعر بالتفاؤل في المستقبل. إن الأمل نحو المستقبل والاتجاهات الايجابية يمكن النظر إليها وكأنها أهم الأشياء في حياتنا .

- 5.
1. Health in Jordan: A report
 2. They tell the reader what the section will be about. If it is a very long report, they are very useful in helping the reader to find particular pieces of information and making the text easier to read.
 3. 'Health conditions are among the best in the Middle East' and 'Advances ... have made our community healthier' links with 'excellent healthcare system' and 'contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth'.
 4. The language is formal. There are no contractions; the sentences are quite long, with relative pronouns, etc.; the vocabulary is formal; there are linking expressions such as As a result of, According to and Although; the statistics included add to the formality.

أسئلة إضافية

1. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East for a **reason** .write it down.
2. There are some **factors** which have made our community healthier. **write down three of them** .
3. There are **three results of careful planning** related to healthcare centres .write them down .

او

- There are some **achievements** in the field of **healthcare** services. **write down three of them** .
- There are **some evidences** that Jordan has made a successful careful planning in the field of **healthcare** services .**write two of them** .
4. The number of **healthcare** services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. **Write down two evidences /examples** .
 5. Quote the sentence which shows **the number of healthcare centres and clinics relating to teeth**.
 6. Quote the sentence which shows that **almost all Jordanian children were given a substance to prevent them from getting a particular disease**
 7. The remote areas of Jordan suffered **two problems** .**write them down.(needs)**
 8. **Quote the sentence which indicates** the time in which the surgery of open heart programme began.
 9. Jordan has been focusing mainly on improving **two fields(facilities)** related to hospitals .**write them down**

10. Jordan has many **achievements** in the field of its **advanced facilities** .write down **two of them**.

11. There are **some results** of Jordan's careful planning in the field of **hospitals** .write **two of them** .(evidences)

12. The article states that the average of life expectancy had risen recently .write **down two evidences ,examples, achievements**)

13. The **life expectancy** figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is **successful**. write **down two evidences/achievements** .

14. There are two **contributing factors** to Jordan's healthy population grow. write **these two factors** .

15. Jordan's healthy population growth has two results . write **them down**

16. Match the **sub-headings 1-3** with the sections A-C in the report.

1. Life expectancy 2. Hospitals 3. Healthcare centres

17. What does the underlined words.....refer to ?

18. Find a word in the text which means '**relating to teeth** ?

سؤال كتاب

19. Find a word in the text which means '**the people who are able to work** ?

20. Find a word in the text which means '**deaths amongst babies or very young children** ?

سؤال كتاب

21. Find a word in the text which means' **the systems which supply water and deal with human waste** ?

سؤال كتاب

22. Find a word in the text which means' **giving a substance to a person (often by needle) to prevent them from getting a particular disease** ?

سؤال كتاب

الإجابات

1. The country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.

2. a. Advances in education b. economic conditions c. sanitation d. clean water e. diet f. and housing have made our community healthier.

3. a) the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years.

b) In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized

c) almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access to electricity and safe water.

4. a) More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built,

b) as well as 188 dental clinics.

5. "More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics."

6. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years .

7. people had been without consistent access to **electricity** and **safe water**

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

9. Primary facilities and advanced facilities.

10. a) The **reputation** of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region,

b) and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.

11. نفس اجابة 10

12. a) In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy had risen from age 50. to 73.5.

b) Jordan's infant mortality rates declined from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE .

13. نفس اجابة 12

14. a) The low infant mortality rate

b) as well as the excellent healthcare system

15. a strong work force b) with economic benefits for the whole country.

16. 1. C 2. B 3. A

17. جميع ضمائر نص التقرير

18. dental

19. work force

20. infant mortality

21. sanitation

22. immunisation

Unit 2 AB page 13 Reading

strenuous (adj)	requiring or using or needing a lot of effort (SB)	مضني (يتطلب جهدا لفعله)
obese (adj)	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health	بدين
obesity (N)		بدانة
focus on (P/V)	to direct your attention or effort at something specific	يركز على
focus (N)		تركيز
focused (adj)		مركز عليه
cope with (P/V)	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	يتكيف مع

Get Moving عليك بالحركة

Unit 2AB page 13

A. growing problem مشكلة متنامية

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

2) **Another big factor is lack of exercise.** People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive.

3) **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.

B. Time to listen حان وقت الاستماع

Health experts have been warning about **this** trend for years , and their advice is clear . 1) Adults should aim to exercise for **at least two and a half**

أن يكون ينبغي الهدف والمراهقين وللأولاد كل أسبوع من الساعات
hours every week ; 2)for children and teenagers the target should be at
 يوميا ساعة على الأقل
least an hour a day.

أقل أن اظهر بحث أخير مع ذلك كثيرا جدا لا يبدو ربما هذا
This might not sound very much . However, recent research shows that less
 من بهذا يقومون السكان البريطانيين 50 بالمائة من
 than 50% of the British population manages **this**.

البنات كانوا معتادين من نشاطا جسمانيا أقل أولاد المدارس
School children are less physically active than they used to be. Girls in
 مشاكل صحي خطير يؤدي إلى يمكن هذا حصة الرياضة لا يحبون غالبا بشكل خاص
 particular often dislike PE. **This** can lead to serious health problems.

C. It's good for you! من المفيد لك!

من الانشطة خليط أوصوا الخبراء
 1) Experts recommend **a mixture of activities.**
 المشي السريع مثل تمارين متوسطة أن تتضمن ينبغي هذه الانشطة
These should include a) moderate exercise, such as fast walking, b) and more
 يقوي الذي بالتمرين ينصحون أيضا هم الركض مثل تمرين مضني أكثر
strenuous exercise, like running. c) **They** also advise exercise that strengthen
 تمارين المعدة على سبيل المثال العضلات
the muscles, for example sit-ups .

أكثر لياقة تحرقها سرعات حرارية الأكثر نبنيتها عضلة الأكثر
 1) The more muscle we build , the more calories we burn , and the fitter
 مع التوتر للتكيف طريقة عظيمة هو التمرين بالإضافة لذلك نصيح
 we become. 2) In addition, exercise is a great way to **cope with** stress.

اقروا الإحباط من يعانون لطالما كانوا اللذين المرضى في دراسة حديثة
 In a recent study, patients **who** had been suffering from depression reported
 النشاط جسمي زيادة بعد تحسن عظيم
 a great improvement after increased physical activity. (فوائد التمرين benefits)

D. Useful tips خطوات مفيدة

تثير طرح السؤال هذا بالطبع
 Of course this **raises** a question :
 التمرين الاضافي هذا مع كل ينسجم تدبر استطع كيف
 how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise?

روتين يصبح التمرين ولذلك حياتنا اليومية نبنيه أن هي طريقة أفضل
 1) The best way is to build **it** into our daily lives so that **it** becomes a routine.
 وقتا إضافي كثيرا أن يأخذ لا ينبغي التمرين
It doesn't have to take much extra time.

عندما تقف أو محطة اقرب من المحطة المعتادة تنزل من الناص تستطيع أنت

a) You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, b) or stand up when you're on the phone!

أنت تكون على الهاتف

الأكثر أهمية

نستمتع نحن والتي رياضة نجد ينبغي نحن

c) Most importantly, we should find a sport **that** we enjoy doing.

أكثر سعادة أكثر صحة أكثر لياقة نصح جميعا سوف نحن بتلك الطريقة

That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

الضمير	الفقرة	يعود على
This	1	In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese
Which	1	the growing popularity of fast food
It	1	the growing popularity of fast food
its	1	technology Modern
their	2	Health experts
this	2	children least two and a half hours every week; for Adults should aim to exercise for at least an hour a day and teenagers the target should be
this	2	children least two and a half hours every week; for Adults should aim to exercise for at least an hour a day and teenagers the target should be
they	2	School children
this	2	Girls in particular often dislike PE
these		a mixture of activities
they	3	Experts
who	3	patients
it	4	extra exercise
it	4	extra exercise
it	4	to take much extra time

Comprehension AB page 13&14 الأسئلة الواردة في كتاب

1. According to the article, what are the main **reasons** for higher rates of obesity?
2. What is the **minimum amount of exercise** recommended for someone in your age group?
3. Do most British people get enough exercise? **Which sentence** in the article tells you this?
Quote the sentence which shows that most British people don't get enough exercise?
4. **Guess the meaning** of the highlighted word in paragraph C. Then check in a dictionary.
Find a word in the text which means **requiring a lot of effort**
5. The author suggests **some ways** of including exercise in our normal lives. **Give two examples** from the article.

الإجابات

1. the growing popularity of fast food; increasing inactivity (preferring to drive rather than walk, and shopping online) 2 .at least an hour's exercise every day 3 .No, they don't: 'However, recent

research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.' 4. Strenuous means requiring a lot of effort. 5. getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual; standing up when you're on the phone.

أسئلة إضافية

1. An increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese for some **factors(reasons)**.write **three of them**.
2. **Quote the sentence which shows that** An increasing number of young people and adults are extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to their health.
3. What is the minimum **amount of exercise** recommended for **adults**?
- 4.The author suggests **a mixture of activities** .write **down three Examples of them**
5. The author suggests **an example** of moderate exercise .write **down this example** .
6. The author suggests **an example** of more strenuous exercise .write **down this example** .
7. The author suggests **an example** of exercise that strengthens the muscles.write **down this example** .
8. There are **three examples** for building all extra exercises into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine ,write **them down**
- 9.Doing a sport that we enjoy **has some benefits (advantages)** .write **down two of them** .
- 10.There is **away/ a tip**)to manage to fit in all extra exercise.write **it down**.
- 11.Health expert have **two advices (warnings)**about obesity for adults and children . **write them down**.
12. **Quote the sentence which shows** that students were more active in the past .
13. **Quote the sentence which shows** that girls don't often like physical education classes
14. **Quote the sentence which shows that** physical activity can help recovering diseases .
15. **Find a phrasal verb** in the text which mean to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation

Critical thinking

The article states that **School children are less physically active than they used to be. Suggest three ways to encourage them to be more active to show how far do you agree with this statement** .

الإجابات

1.
 - a. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food
 - b. these days many more of us drive rather than walk
 - c. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens
- 2.In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese.
3. Adults should exercise for at least two and a half hours every week
4. a.moderate exercise b.and more strenuous exercise c.exercise that strengthens the muscles

5. fast walking 6. running 7. sit-ups exercise

8.
9. we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.
10. The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine.
11. 1) Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week;
2) for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day.
12. "School children are less physically active than they used to be."
13. "Girls in particular often dislike PE."
14. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity. 15. cope with

Critical thinking

- A . 1. Building more physical facilities in cities such as tennis court.
2. Spreading awareness between them the healthy benefits of physical exercises.
3. Improving schools' curriculum to include more about the advantages of physical exercises

13 الأسئلة الواردة في كتاب الأنشطة على أقطعه التمرين (8) كتاب الأنشطة صفحة

8. Read the article and match the paragraphs with the correct headings. One heading is not needed.

اقرأ المقال وصل كل فقرة بأحد العناوين التالية :

1. Time to listen 2. Useful tips 3. Don't leave it too late!
4. A growing problem 5. It's good for you!

Get moving!

الإجابات

- A. 4 B. 1 C. 5 D. 2

التمرين رقم (9) كتاب الأنشطة صفحة 13

9. Read the article again and complete it with the missing sentences.

One sentence is not needed.

اقرأ المقال مرة أخرى وأكمل المقال الناقصة مستخدماً الجمل التالية :

- a. School children are less physically active than they used to be.
b. Another big factor is lack of exercise.
c. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups
d. On the other hand, it can be fun.
e. It doesn't have to take much extra time.

الإجابات

1. b 2. A 3. c 4. e

الوحدة الثانية قواعد

**Used to
Past perfect
continuous**

Unit 2 page 15

Be used to & used to

1. التركيبية الاولى: شبه جملة + be used to

The Function: To describe things that are **familiar** or **customary**.(normal)

لوصف شيء تعودنا عليه وأصبح مألوفاً

المضارع

- Subject +am/is/are +used to + شبه جملة
- Subject +am not/isn't/aren't +used to + شبه جملة
- Am /is/are+subject+ +used to + شبه جملة ?

الماضي

- Subject +was/were +used to + شبه جملة
- Subject +wasn't/weren't + used to + شبه جملة
- was/were +subject+used to + شبه جملة ?

2. التركيبية الثانية: مجرد + used to

2. التركيبية الثانية:

The Function: describe past habits or past states that have now **Changed.**

لوصف عادة قديمة كنا متعودين أن نقوم بها في الماضي أما الآن فقد هجرناها أو العكس

فعل مجرد + used to + S

مجرد + use to + didn't + S

? فعل مجرد + use to + Did + S

Now S +does/do

Now S +doesn't/don't

التمارين الواردة في كتاب الطالب والأنشطة: صفحة 15 كتاب الطالب و صفحة 11 كتاب الأنشطة
النمط الأول

SB page 15

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

الإجابات

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

AB page 11

be used to use to not be used to used to

- We needed ed warm clothes when we went to London. We..... the
cold weather.
- My grandparents.....send emails when they were my age.
- Rashed..... go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.

4. We always go to the market across the street, so we..... eating fresh vegetables.
5. Please slow down. I..... walking so fast!
6. When you were younger, did you..... play in the park?

الإجابات

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


AB page 11

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

الإجابات

1. used to go 2. didn't use to 3. used to be 4. are used to 5. used to
6. is used to

AB page 11&12

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

الإجابات

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

النمط الثاني : إعادة كتابة

- 1.It is normal for me now to get up early to study. اختبارات الكتاب
I am
- 2.It is normal for me now to drive in downtown
I am.....
3. It is normal for most Jordanians to have the hot weather in Summer.
Most Jordanian
4. It is normal for Salma now to play the oud.
She.....
5. It is familiar for Ali to do all the work on his own.
Ali is.....
- 6.It is customary for Salam to work in these bad conditions

She is.....

7. It is a past habit for me to study at night .

I.....

8. It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner everyday. وزارى شتوية 2017

American people.....

9. It's not familiar for my mum to travel outside Jordan.

She

10. It 's not normal for the Jordanian shop owners to open their shops early.

The Jordanian shop owners are.....

النمط الثالث : الوظيفة اللغوية

1. Read the following sentence and answer the question that follow :

Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you aren't used to doing much exercise.

What is the function of using "used to" in the above sentence ?

2. Read the following sentence and answer the question that follow :

When I was young, I used to go fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't , unfortunately!

What is the function of using "used to" in the above sentence ?

الأسئلة الواردة في اختبارات الكتاب

1. When we were younger, we..... live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old.

(were used to , use to , used to)

2. Where did they..... to school?

(used to going used to go use to go use going)

3. Our grandmother used..... us stories at bedtime. (tell)

الأسئلة الواردة في الامتحانات الوزارية (صح الخطأ الذي تحته خط)

1. Most Jordanian used to the hot weather where we have in summer. 2016 شتوي

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

وزاري شتوية 2019

1. It is normal for my children now to eat fresh vegetables .

My children.....

2. Rashedswimming every morning ,but now he doesn't .

(are used to going ,used to go ,use to go , am used to going)

وزاري 2017 صيفي

1. It is normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day .

My grandfather

وزاري شتوية 2018

1. when I was young, I.....on foot to my school.

(are used to going , used to go ,use to go , am used to going)

وزاري 2019 صيفي

1. Alithe duck in the park with his father when he was young.

(is used to feeding ,used to feed ,am used to feeding ,are used to feeding)

Past perfect continuous SB page 19

Subject + had been + ing الجملة المثبتةSubject + had not + been + ing النفيHad + subject + been + ing? السؤال

Key words:

by 5 a.m. this morning (be, فعل)

by the time I was ten (be, فعل)

by the time my friend phoned me (be, فعل)

The Function: الاستخدام

To talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past

نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للحديث عن أحداث قد كانت مستمرة قبل وقت محدد في الماضي

Ali had been thinking about his friend when he received a text from him.

متى نستخدم الماضي التام (علاقة الماضي التام بالماضي البسيط)

ملحوظة : لا يتم استخدام الماضي التام المستمر لوحده كزمن منفرد وإنما بالترابط من زمن آخر وهو

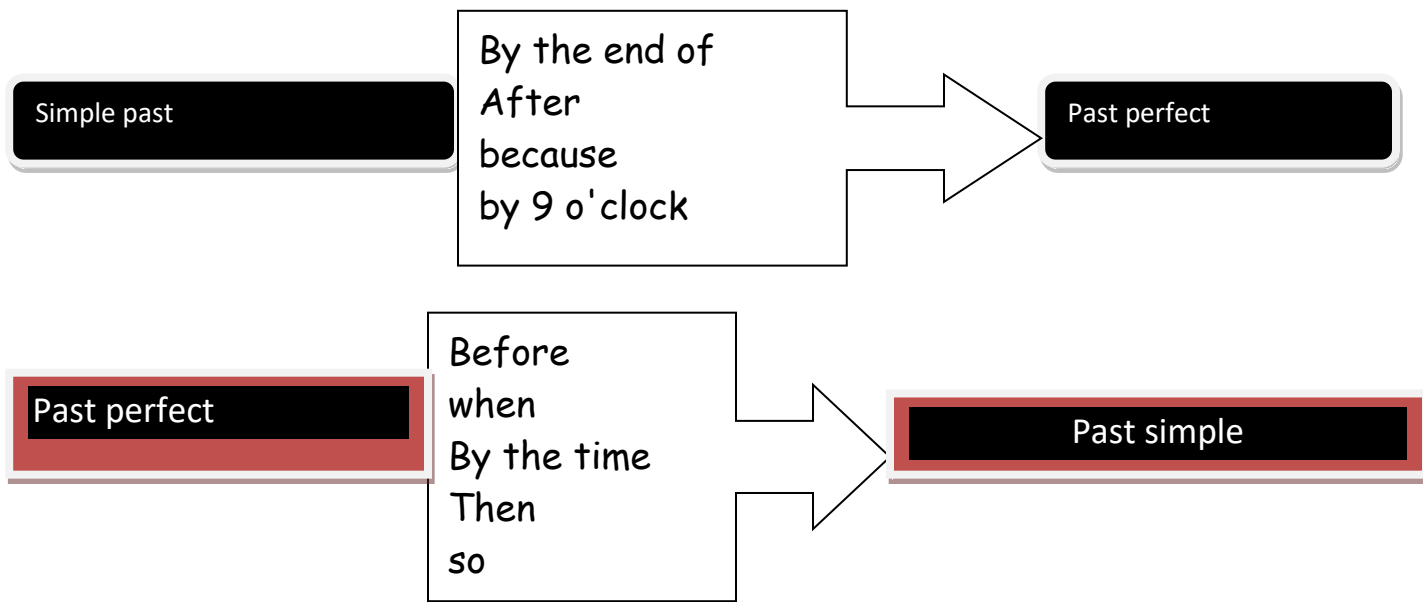
الماضي البسيط وذلك للحديث عن حدثين كلاًهما في الماضي كالآتي :

الماضي التام المستمر: أقدم في الحدوث (حدث أولاً) وكان مستمرا في لحظة ما في الماضي

الماضي البسيط : احدث في الوقوع (حدث ثانيا)

ولكن يوجد هناك مجموعة من الروابط التي نستخدمها للربط بين الزمنين كالآتي :

الروابط التي تربط الماضي البسيط بالماضي التام المستمر :



ماضي تام مستمر ماضي بسيط

1. **By the time** we arrived, he had been leaving.

ماضي بسيط ماضي تام مستمر

2. **by 5 a.m. this morning, I had been studying**

ماضي تام مستمر ماضي بسيط

3. **By the time my friend phoned me, I had been sleeping**

ماضي تام مستمر ماضي بسيط

4. **By the time I was ten, I had been going to school alone every day for 3 years.**

5. **yesterday morning, The ground was wet.** It had been raining all the night .

ملاحظة مهمة: إذا التقى الماضي البسيط مع وجود احد الأدلة التالية فإننا نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر

When I saw/met you yesterday, you looked/were really (tired healthy exhausted angry well pale hot ill busy your eyes is red)

Examples:

1. **Ali:** When I saw/met you yesterday, you looked/were really **tired**

Sami: yes, I for two nights (**not, be, sleep**)

2. **Ali:** When I saw/met you yesterday, you looked/were really **healthy**

Sami: yes, I for two months (**be, exercise**)

3. **Ali:** When I saw/met you yesterday, your eyes were red

Sami: yes, I hadn't been sleeping for two days .

4. **Ali:** When I went out yesterday, The ground was wet .It for two hours .(**be, rain**)

التمارين الواردة في كتاب الطالب صفحة 19 على موضوع الماضي التام المستمر :

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

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

B: Yes, I..... for half an hour. (**be, run**)

2. My mother lost her purse yesterday. She..... in the market;

she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (**be, shop**)

3. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired;

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

الإجابات

1. had been running

2. had been shopping

3. had been cooking

أسئلة إضافية على الماضي التام المستمر :

1. Sally was really angry **because** she for more than half an hour.
(has been waiting had been waiting is waiting wait waited)
2. **By the time** I left the coffee shop, I.....five cups of coffee .
(have been having had been having had have)
3. Hind.....very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams.
(has worked has been working had been working worked)
4. When the results were published, Hind was delighted to learn that she.....
(has passed had passed passed passes)
5. By the time She phoned her parents from the college. They had..... for her call all morning.
(been waiting been waiting waited waits)
6. Suzan needed a break because sheall morning.(**be,study**)
7. MunaEnglish for 12 years before she moved to England.
(learned has learned had been learning learns)
8. I did not go out last night because Iall day.(**be,work**)
(have been working had been working has been working worked)

الإجابات

- 1.had been waiting 2.has been having 3.had been working 4.had passed 5.been waiting
6. had been studying 7. had been learning 8. I had been working 9. had been training

Unit three Medical advances

التحسينات الطبية

التمارين الواردة في كتاب الطالب صفحة 20 وكتاب الأنشطة صفحة 15

2. Read the words in the box and form pairs of **synonyms**. Two words have their **synonyms** in the newspaper article. Find them .

يطلب التمرين قراءة الكلمات التالية وإيجاد مترادفات لها من النص ستجد مترادفين اثنين فقط في النص . جدهم .

sponsor apparatus limb prosthetic artificial appendage

الإجابات:

a **synonym** :is a word that means the same as another.

Words with similar meaning

المترادفات

1)Apparatus(N) /,æpə'reɪtəs/ equipment (معدات (اعم واشمل)	tools or machines that have a Particular purpose(AB)P15 معدات علمية أو تقنية أجهزة ؛ أدوات ؛ تجهيزات
2)Prosthetic(adj) /,prəs'θeɪtɪk/ artificial(adj) /,ɑ:ti'fɪʃəl/	describes an object that is manufactured by humans(AB) صناعي
3)Sponsor(N) /'spɒnsə/ Fund	to pay for(AB p15) منحة ودعم مالي لحدث ما أو شخص يدفع ل
4)Appendage(N) /ə'pendɪdʒ/ Limb	is a formal word referring to something attached to something larger. It could refer to a hand or a foot as well as arms and legs اليد/القدم/الأذرع /السيقان(رسمية معناها اشمل) الأذرع والسيقان

Prosthetic(adj)	صناعي
Prosthesis (N)	
prosthetics (N)	علم الأعضاء الاصطناعية
artificial(adj) /,	صناعي
artifice (N)	دهاء ؛ رَواغ ؛ ؛ مَكيدة
artificially (adv)	على نحو زائف أو متكلف
Sponsor(N)	منحة ودعم مالي لحدث ما أو شخص
sponsor (V)	يمنح منحة مالية لشخص او لحدث
sponsored(adj)	متبنى من - مقترح من - مقدم من - برعاية تَحْتِ إِشْرَافِ كَذَا
Waterproof / Fireproof	The suffix proof means: to protect / يحمي / Provide protection against

أحفظ المصطلحات التالية غيبا :كتاب الأنشطة ص 15

المصطلحات Collocations	المعنى
1. catch someone's attention	يلفت انتباه احد ما
2. get an idea	يحصل على فكرة /يجد فكره
3. take an interest in something/ somebody	يهتم بأحد ما أو شيء ما
4. spend time doing something	يمضي وقتا في فعل شيء ما
5. attend a course	يحضر كورس او ماده

2. Choose the correct verb to complete the **collocations**. Then, write two sentences of your own, using two collocations of your choice. The first one is done for you.

اختار الفعل الصحيح لإكمال المصطلحات التالية:

1. **catch / take** someone's attention
2. **get / catch** an idea
3. **take / get** an interest in something/ somebody
4. **spend / do** time doing something
5. **make / attend** a course

الإجابات

1. catch 2. get 3. Take 4. spend 5. attend
Students' own sentences

Spent took got attended a course got the idea caught caught

1. The brilliant studentthe teacher's attention by his excellent answer
2. My sistera lot of time doing her science project.
3. My brotherin the British council to prepare himself for the Tofel test.
4. Ithe idea of travelling abroad from the internet.
5. Saraof her science project from her roommate .
6. The mother a special interest in her ill baby after the accident.
7. The driver the officer's attention by his careless and dangerous driving .

الإجابات

1. caught 2. spent 3. attended a course 4. got the idea 5. got the idea 6. took 7. caught

أنماط المصطلحات السابقة في الامتحان الوزاري

Replace the underlined misused verb in the sentence below with the correct one to form the appropriate collocation .Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

استبدل الفعل المستخدم بشكل خاطئ في الجملة التالية بالمصطلح الصحيح .واكتب الاجابه في دفتر إجابتك.

- 1.I like to attend time learning foreign languages .
- 2.The mother got a special interest in her ill baby after the accident.
- 3.The driver took the officer's attention by his careless and dangerous driving .

الاجابة

1.spend 2.took3.Caught

Vocabulary Activity book page 15: المفردات /كتاب الانشطة ص15

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

استخدم الكلمات في الصندوق لإكمال الجمل

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

1. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's.....
2. It's amazing how huge trees grow from..... seeds.
3. The Olympic Games often..... young people to take up a sport.
4. Please hurry up. Let's not..... missing the bus.
5. You must always wear ain 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 the develop.....
8. Petra has a..... as a fascinating place to visit.

لاجابات

1. waterproof 2. Tiny 3. inspire 4. risk 5. seat belt 6. monitor 7. self-
confidence 8. Reputation

Newspaper article: about a young inventor

مقالة صحفية / المخترع صغير



Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

سبعه إلى سيسافر من دبي اديب البالوشي ذو العشرة سنوات
 حمدان الشيخ من قبل ومولت نظمت والتي في جولة دول
 countries on a tour **which** has been organised and **funded** by Sheikh Hamdan
 محمد ابن امير دبي
 bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

صناعي اختراعه ب انتباه الشيخ حمدان لفت الصبي
 The boy **caught** Sheikh Hamdan's **attention** with **his** invention—a **prosthetic**
 طرف لوالده لولاده الشيخ اعطى خاص اهتماما للصبي
limb for **his** father. The Sheikh has **taken** a special **interest** in the boy , and
 والمختار الشاب تعطي سوف لأديب يمونها هو التي الجولة ويمال
 hopes the tour **that he** is **sponsoring** for Adeeb will 1) give the young inventor
 مخترعون إماراتيين شبابا آخرين وتلمه ثقة بالنفس بالنفس

2) more **self-confidence** and **inspire** other young Emirati inventors. (two aims)
 كان هو أثناء ساق صناعي نوع خاص حصل على الفكرة اديب
 Adeeb **got the idea** for a special kind of **prosthetic** leg while **he** was at the
 السباحة لا يستطيع ساق صناعي يرتدي والذي والده اسرته مع الشاطيء
 beach with **his** family. **His** father, **who** wears an **artificial** leg, could not swim
 اديب الهم هذا يبيل ساقه المخاطرة لا يستطيع لانه في البحر
 In the sea as **he** could not risk getting **his** leg wet . **This** inspired Adeeb to
 ساق صناعي ضد الماء يخترع
 invent a water **proof** prosthetic leg.

اديب سيزور امريكا فرنسا المملكة المتحدة ايرلندا بلجيكا
 Adeeb is going to visit the a)USA , b)France, c)the UK, d)Ireland, e)Belgium,
 ايطاليا مع ذلك أقاربه مع سوف يكون ماکثا هو حيث المانيا
 f)Italy g) and Germany , **where he** will be staying with relatives. However,
 رؤية المناظر وقته كل يقضي سوف لن اديب ألمانيا هو اثناء
 while **he** is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all **his** time sightseeing.
 سوف هو الباندي لبناء طبيب مختص مع يعمل سوف هو
 1) **He** will be working with a specialist doctor to build the **appendage**. 2) **He** will also
 أنواع مختلف عن وتعلم علم الاعضاء الاصطناعية في دورة سيحضر
 be **attending a course** on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of
 طبي معدات
 medical **apparatus**.

رجل الي تنظيف صغير يتضمن اجهزة اخرى عدة اخترع اديب
 Adeeb has invented several other devices, including 1) a tiny cleaning robot
 في حالة حزام الامان يوصل والذي مراقب للقلب
 2) and a heart **monitor**, **which** is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of
 تلقانيا سوف عائلة السائق خدمات الدفاع المدني الطوارئ
 an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically
 الجهاز الخاص هذا من خلال السائق مع يوصل
 connected with the driver through **this** special checking device .
 والذي الجهاز الخاص هذا خوذته ضد الحريق اخترع ايضا هو
 3) **He** has also invented Fire**proof** helmet. **This** special **equipment**, **which**
 في حالة الطوارئ عاملوا الانتقاذ يساعد سوف نظام كاميرا مدمجة لديه
 has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies.
 كوادر سمعته يستحق بحق اديب الأسباب لهذه
It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves **his reputation** as one
 الأصغر المخترع في العالم
 the youngest inventors in the world.

Which	1	tour	He	4	Adeeb
His	2	Adeeb	He	4	Adeeb
His	2	Adeeb	His	4	Adeeb
He	2	The sheikh	He	4	Adeeb
He	3	Adeeb	He	4	Adeeb
His	3	Adeeb	Which	5	a heart monitor
His	3	Adeeb	This	5	a heart monitor
Who	3	Adeeb's father	He	6	Adeeb
He	3	Adeeb's father	This	6	a fireproof helmet
His	3	Adeeb's father	Which	6	a fireproof helmet
This	3	<i>His</i> father, <i>who</i> wears anartificial leg, could not swim in the sea as <i>he</i> could not risk getting <i>his</i> leg wet	It		Ad Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of theyoun of the youngest inventors in the world
Where	4	the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany			

أسئلة كتاب الطالب صفحة 21

Listen to and read the newspaper article again and answer the questions.

1. Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?

Why did he offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?

The sponsorship money for Adeeb has **two benefits** .write them down.

2. How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?

Where did Adeeb get the idea of his new invention?

3. Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there?

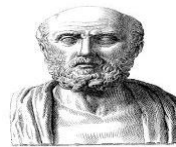
4 .What does the suffix -proof mean (waterproof, line 15; fireproof, line 30)?

ماذا يعني المقطع البعدي (proof) في الكلمتين التاليتين؟

Critical thinking التفكير الناقد

5.What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt?

6." Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity". Hippocrates



حين يُعشَق الطِّبُّ تُعشَقُ الْإِنْسَانِيَّةُ. (ابقراط)

أقرأ الاقتباس السابق. هل تتفق معه. لماذا، لماذا لا .

Do you agree or disagree with the statement and if you can think of any situation that supports their view.

هل تتفق أو تختلف مع هذه العبارة وهل تستطيع التفكير في أي موقف يدعم وجهة نظرك

ابقراط: كان طبيبا فيزيانيا يونانيا وكان يسمى ب ابو الطب الغربي .

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

الإجابات

1. Sheikh Hamdan was interested in Adeeb's invention of a prosthetic limb for his father. He offered Adeeb the world tour to help to give him more self-confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.

2. He got the inspiration when he was at the beach with his family. His father couldn't swim because he couldn't risk getting his prosthetic leg wet.

3. Adeeb will be staying with relatives in Germany. He will be working with a doctor to build his new invention of the waterproof prosthetic leg, as well as attending a course to find out more about prosthetics.

4. It means 'to provide protection against'.

5.The in-car heart monitor will be used to keep an eye on those with a heart problem while they are driving or in a car. It is built into the seat belt so that when the driver or passenger wears it, it is near their heart.

6.I agree with this quotation as It means those who love medicine also love people because they want to help to make them better or keep them well.

اتفق مع هذا الاقتباس وهو يعني إن أولئك الذين يحبون الطب أيضا يحبون الناس لأنهم يريدون أن يساعدوا في جعلهم أفضل أو أبقائهم بصحة أفضل .

Yes ,I completely agree with this statement as the career of doctor is a great one which is aimed to help people in their suffering ,For example ,those doctors who leave their home land as volunteers to help other in other parts of the world who suffer from disasters and diseases .

أسئلة إضافية

- 1.What does the underlined pronoun refer to ?
- 2.Find a word in the text mean ' to be paid for' ?
- 3.Find a **synonym** for the underlined word prosthetic ?
4. Find a **synonym** for the underlined word 'limb ?
- 5.Adeeb participated some **activities** in Germany .write down two of them.
- 6.The heart monitor is attached to a car seat for a **reason** .write it down .
- 7.Adeeb has **some inventions** .write down three of them.
- 8.Find a **suffix** in the text which mean to provide protection against.
- 9.Find a word in the text which means the opposite of natural.
- 10.Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world for **many reasons**.write down three of them

الإجابات

- 1.It will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.
- 2.Funded3.artificial 4.appendage 5. 1)He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage.2) He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.6. 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.7. a)a tiny cleaning robot b)and a heart monitor,c) a fireproof helmet8.proof 9.artificial

Unit 3 SB Page 22

Reading : website article مقالة موقع اليكتروني

3. Read the website article and complete it with five words from exercise 2.

يطلب التمرين أن تقرا مقالة الموقع الاليكتروني التالية وإكمالها بأحد الكلمات من التمرين الثاني وهي كالآتي:

coma dementia drug implant medical trial pill scanner side effect
stroke symptom

الإجابات

1. implant 2. dementia 3. scanner 4. Pill 5. side effect

Unit 3 SB Page 22 website article (in the future) كلمات القطعة

coma (N) /ˈkəʊmə/	<u>unconscious state</u> (SB) a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيوبية
Medical trial (N)	<u>special tests</u> (SB) trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications	إختبار؛ تجرّبة؛ تجريب
trial (V)		يجرب
symptom (N) /ˈsɪmptəm/	<u>signs of illness</u> (SB) a physical problem that might indicate a disease	اعراض المرض
pill (N)	tablets a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة دواء
dementia (N) /dɪmɛnʃə/	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory personality changes and problems with reasoning	الخرف
drug (N) /drug/	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	الدواء
implant (N) (V) implant (V)	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body	نسيج حي مزروع / زراعة يزرع نسيجا حيا / يزرع
scanner (N) /ˈskænə/	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body	
scan (V)		
side effect (N)	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	أثار جانبية
stroke (N) /strʊk/	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية
cancerous (adj)	something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally.	سرطاني / مسبب للسرطان
Cancer (N)		سرطان
MRI (N)	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields	

	to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons. التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
life expectancy	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live طول الحياة المتوقعه للشخص
expect (V)	يتوقع
expectation(N)	توقع

التمرين الخامس صفحة 16 كتاب الأنشطة :

Vocabulary المفردات

Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed.
استبدل الكلمات والمصطلحات بالخط الغامق بكلمات من الصندوق التالي .

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

الإجابات

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

Coma dementia 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 differentevery day.

الإجابات

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

In the future في المستقبل

Unit 3 SB page 22

نحن سنكون قادرين إجراء عملية لزيادة ذكائنا

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

الرؤيا تحسن والتي زراعة الدماغ طوروا العلماء
 Scientists have already developed brain implants that 1) improve vision
 يتحكم لكي أفكارهم يستخدموا الناس المعاقين تسمح أو
 2) or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to a) control
 كراسي العجلات تشغيل أو الأيدي السيقان الأذرع مثل الإطراف الصناعية
 prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, b) or operate a wheelchair.

حسنت زراعة الدماغ إن اظهر على القردة بحث
 In 2012 CE , research on monkeys showed that a brain **implant** improved
 هذا من يستفيد الإنسان سوف كيف قدرات اتخاذ القرار لهم
their decision - making abilities . How will humans benefit from this
 البحث
 research?

الذين الناس لمساعدة جهاز مماثل تطوير يأمل العلماء
 Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been
 الخرف ب يتم تسببيه يمكن والذي يتلف دماغي اصيبوا
 affected by brain damage, which could be caused by 1) dementia , 2) a
 جروح دماغ اخرى أو السكتة الدماغية
 stroke 3) or other brain injuries.

المصابين بالغيوبة الناس مع من التواصل سيتمكن الاطباء
Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma.

يتواصل كان ممكنا أن أكدوا علماء الأعصاب
 In 2010 CE , neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate
 يسمى قاريء دماغ خاص عن طريق استخدام غيبوبة بعض المرضى
 with some patients in a coma , by using a special brain scanner called an
 مع حوار معنى أكثر في المستقبل انه اقترحوا التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
MRI . They suggested that , in the future , more meaningful dialogue with
 ممكن سيكون في غيبوبة المرضى
 patients in a coma would be possible.

والذي على رجل المستخدم القاريء حدث اخيرا ذلك بعد سنتين
 Two years later , it has finally happened . The scanner, used on a man who
 لديه انه اثبت سنة 12 من لأكثر غيبوبة
 has been in a coma for more than twelve years , proves that he has a
 من قبل محل جدل كانت سابقا التي الحقيقة دماغ مفكر واعى
conscious , thinking mind - a fact **that** had previously been disputed by
 العديد
many.

يكتشف لكي في المستقبل تقنيات قارئ الدماغ مشابه يستخدم يخططون الأطباء
 Doctors plan to use similar brain - scanning techniques in the future to find
 أن نفعل لهم يرغبون هم ماذا او الم المرضى فيما اذا
 1) out whether patients are in pain, 2) or what they would like to be done in
 لكي احياة جوده نحسن لكي
 order to improve their quality of life.

على الفور تقريبا من السرطان أنواع محدد معالجة يساعد سوف دواء جديد
 A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly.
 يأملون الأطباء والذي بريطانيا في بليموث يتم تجربته دواء سرطان جديد
 A new cancer drug is being tried in Plymouth , UK, which doctors hope
 مرضى السرطان حياة يمدد سوف
 will 1) extend the lives of cancer patients

بين ليلة وضحاها إعراضهم ويخفف
 2) and reduce their symptoms overnight.

اظهروا المرضى ولغاية الآن كل صباح حبة مفردة ك يؤخذ
It is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown
 اللذان وفقدان الشعر الإعياء مثل الآثار الجانبية المعتاد لا شيء
 none of the usual side effect such as a) the sickness b) and hair loss **that are**
 علاج السرطان إشكال أخرى يجرب عند يتعرض لهما
 experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment.

سرطاني يسبب والذي البروتين منع بواسطة يعمل العلاج الجديد
 The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous
 تنمو الخلايا
 cells to grow.

اكثربكثير الحياة وجودة طول الحياة المتوقعة للمريض يحسن سوف انه
 1) It will improve patients' **life expectancy** 2) and quality of life much more
 علاج أخر أي من بسرعة
 quickly than any other treatment.

لأنق بالعلاج البدء بعد سنة تم مقابلتهم المرضى
 The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit
 انهم بالتجربة سيستمرون بالتأكد انهم قائلين بصحة جيدة
 and well , saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial . They
 الأطباء سينجح الدواء الجديد للاعتقاد كل سبب ممكن لديهم
 have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work . Doctors at
 من كل أنحاء العالم المرضى يساعد سوف انه يأملون مستشفى بليموث
 Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

الضمير	الفقرة	يعود على	الضمير	الفقرة	يعود على
their	1	disabled people	which	3	A new cancer drug
this	1	In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities	their	3	cancer patients
who	1	people	It	3	A new cancer drug
which		brain damage	which	3	a protein
it	2	to communicate with some patients in a coma	It	3	The new treatment
they	2	neuroscientists	they	3	patients
it	2	more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible	they	3	patients
who	2	a man	it	3	new drug
he	2	a man			
their	2	patients			

اسئلة كتاب الطالب صفحة 22 و23

Critical thinking Speaking unit 3 page 25 exercise 4

1. The article states that A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly. **How far do you think this is true? Give reasons.**

الإجابات

This website is promoting medical advances, so its information may be exaggerated. The new drug may be less effective than the article claims. In addition ,the text says 'so far' treatment is going well; it does not say it has been proven to work.

هذا الموقع هو لتعزيز التقدم الطبي، حيث أن المعلومات قد يكون مبالغاً فيه. الدواء الجديد قد يكون أقل فعالية من ما ادعاه المقال. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، يقول النص 'حتى الآن' العلاج يسير بشكل جيد؛ أنه لا يقول أنه قد ثبت جدواه للتطبيق.

Speaking SB page 22 Critical thinking :

1) Some people believe that we should be using technology to help us to improve life expectancy. **Suggest three implications** for the world if people live longer.

بعض الناس يعتقدون أننا ينبغي أن نستخدم التكنولوجيا لمساعدتنا لتحسين طول الحياة المتوقعة للأفراد . اقترح ثلاثة مؤشرات لما سيحدث للعالم إذا عاش الناس لفترة أطول.

2) Some people believe that countries need to do some procedures in order to care for an ageing population. **Suggest three needs** to be considered to show how far do you agree with this statement .

الإجابات

الإجابة : دليل المعلم

1.a) Most of the big changes in the future will come in the ways invisible technology is used to help shape our lives and our world.

إجابة مقترحة:

b) There would be more pressure on public services such as education health and public transportation.

c) On the other hand ,I think new inventions and science breakthroughs will make big changes in our life which is good to help to improve life expectancy.

2. I think there is no doubt that it is our responsibility as a nation to care for the elderly.

Countries need to provide more facilities for education and leisure activities

Countries need to make plans to have enough spaces to accommodate them.

Countries need to provide enough public services.

أسئلة إضافية

1. There are **two purposes** for brain implants .**Write them down .**

2. Find a word in the text which means '**unconscious state**

3. Disabled people use their thoughts for **two aims(purposes)**. **Write them down .**

4. Brain damage can be caused by **two reasons**. **Write them down .**

5. what does the underlined word.....refer to ?

6. Brain implants have a **benefit /an advantage** on monkeys. **Write it down**

7. There are some **examples of prosthetic limbs** mentioned in the text. **Write them down .**

8. **Quote the sentence which shows** that Brain implant on monkeys were successful

9. Communicating with some patients was possible **in away**. **Write it down**

10. **Quote the sentence which shows that** communicating with some patient in a state of unconsciousness was possible.

11. **Quote the sentence which shows that** communicating with some patient in a state of unconsciousness will be available in the future .

12. Doctors plan to use brain-scanning techniques in the future for **two aims(purposes)**. **Write them down**

13. What does the underlined pronouns **it /who/they/their** in paragraph 2 refer to?

14. **Quote the sentence which shows that** the new drug will be immediately able to cure some kinds of cancer .

15. What does the underlined pronouns **which/they/it/their** in paragraph 3 refer to?

16. The new cancer drug which is being trialled has **two benefits/advantages/aims/ purposes. Write them down.**
17. There are **two usual side effects** for other forms of cancer treatment. Write them down
18. **Quote the sentence which shows** the way in which the new cancer treatment work.
19. **Quote the sentence which shows** The interviewed patients were convinced about the validity of the new cancer drug.
20. **Quote the sentence which shows** the new drug will be helpful for all patients anywhere.

UNIT 3 SB page 24
king Hussien Cancer centre

كلمات القطعة

expansion (N) /Ik`sp æn,fən/	the act of making something bigger	توسعة
expand (V)		يوسع /يمتد
paediatric (adj) /,pi:di`ætrik/	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses	خاص بطب الأطفال
paediatrics (N)		اختصاصي في علم أمراض الأطفال
paediatrician (N)		علم طب الأطفال
rely on (phrasal verb)	to have trust or confidence in something or someone	يعتمد على
reliable (adj)		يعتمد عليه /موثوق به
reputation (N) /,repjʊ`teɪʃən/	the common opinion that people have about someone or Something	سُمعة ؛ شهرة
repute (V)		
radiotherapy (N) /,reɪdiəʊ`θerəpi/	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	استشعاع؛ العلاج بالأشعة؛ المعالجة بالإشعاع
outpatient (N) /`aʊtʔ,peɪʃənt /	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مريض العيادات الخارجية؛ مريض غير مقيم بالمستشفى
ward (N/V)	a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care .	قسم في مستشفى /جناح
bionic (adj)	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered	طرف اليكتروني السيطرة
career (N)	a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress	وظيفه
cross (adj)	angry or annoyed	غاضب /منزعج

King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان



UNIT 3 SB page 24

The King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان

الملك حسين السرطان مركز

الوحيد الشامل

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. *It* treats both 1) adult 2) and **paediatric** patients.

As the population of the country increases, more and more families will **rely on** the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as *they* are attracted

by **1) its** excellent **reputation**, **2) lower costs**, **3) 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, 1) they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units For different departments, including **radiotherapy**. 2) New adult and

paediatric wards will have opened. 3) Additionally, **they** will have built a special ten - floor **outpatients'** building, with an education centre **which**

مكتبة غرف تعليمية سيتضمن
will include a)teaching rooms b)and a library.

مرکز الحسين للسرطان حيث عمان عن بعيدا يسكنون مرضى السرطان العديد
Many cancer patients live far away from Amman , where the KHCC is
ولهذا صعبة غالبا المستشفى ومن إلى والرحلة يقع
located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For **this**
أجزاء أخرى إلى مرافق السرطان لتوسيع خطط يوجد هناك السبب
Reason , there are plans to **extend** cancer care facilities to other parts of
من الاردن
Jordan.

تأمل ان في اربد مستشفى الملك عبدالله في المستقبل القريب
In the near future , King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to
شمالي من مرضى السرطان ولذلك أجهزة علاج بالأشعة تؤسس
set up **radiotherapy** machines , so that cancer patients from northern
العلاج الاشعه الى عمان على الذهاب يجبروا سوف لن الاردن
Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

الضمير	الفقرة	يعود على
it	1	The King Hussein Cancer Center
they	1	Patients
its	1	The King Hussein Cancer Center
its	2	The King Hussein Cancer Center
which	3	education centre
where	4	Amman
this	4	Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, <u>where</u> the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult

Comprehension SB page24

الاستيعاب صفحة 24

4. Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. Why does the hospital need to expand?
2. Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.
3. What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?
4. What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?

Speaking SB page 24 (Critical Thinking)

1 Read the following information and discuss the questions.

The population of Jordan increased from approximately 2.3 million in 1980 CE to about 6.5 million in 2010 CE. It is expected that the population will keep on increasing, and by 2050 CE it will be about 11.5 million.

1. How do you think this increase in population will affect Jordan's housing, education and health facilities?
2. What can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population?

Writing: Editing SB page 25 تحرير الأخطاء

Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.

حرر النص التالي. يوجد هناك خطأين قواعديين وثلاثة أخطاء إملائية. جدهم وصحهم.

In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses.

إجابات أسئلة الاستيعاب

1. The hospital needs to expand because there is more demand for treatment.
2. It has an excellent reputation, the costs are lower and there are cultural and language similarities.
3. The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
4. There are plans to set up radiotherapy machines in Irbid.

إجابات التحدث

1. It might get more difficult for the government to help people, and taxes might increase.
2. The government should spend more money making sure there are enough facilities for everyone.

إجابات تحرير الأخطاء

الأخطاء الإملائية:

1. eyesight: eyesite (words that have the same pronunciation are called homophones.
كلمات لها نفس اللفظ وكتابة مختلفة يسمى جناس
أمثلة أخرى على الجناس :
to/two/too; their/there/they're; pray/prey; rain/reign; threw/through;
way/weigh,

2. A device : /dIvais/ (NOUN) devise /dIvaIz/ (Verb)

3. brain :brain

الأخطاء القواعدية :

1. will help

2. Sends

أسئلة إضافية

1. The King Hussein Cancer Center treats **two type of people**. write them down .
2. Quote down the sentence which shows that there is no other hospital in Jordan for cancer except the King Hussein Cancer Center
3. Quote down the sentence which shows that the King Hussein Cancer Center deals with adults and the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses
4. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region for **many reasons** (factors) .write **two of them** .
5. What does the underlined pronoun 'it/its/they' in paragraph one refer to ?
6. Quote down the sentence which shows that The King Hussein Cancer Center has begun the act of making the hospital bigger to deal with the increase in demand for treatment
7. Quote down the sentence which shows the time in which the act of making the hospital bigger began.
8. The expansion programme included many **improvements /developments** .write **down three of them**
9. The hospital educational centre will include **two facilities** .write **them down**.

10. Quote down the sentence which shows that the expansion programme will include an area of medicine that deals with children and their illness .
11. What does the underlined pronoun 'this/where ' in paragraph four refer to ?
12. Find a word in the text which means the act of making something bigger ?
13. Find a word in the text which means a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care .

Critical thinking

1. Increasing in Jordan's population will affect Jordan's housing ,education and health facilities .

a. suggest three negative impacts on those facilities to show how far do you agree with this statement.

B. suggest three procedures /tips to cope with the increase in population.

2. There are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other part of Jordan . suggest three benefits /positive impacts for the extension programme to show how far do you agree with this statement.

الإجابات

1. a. adult b. and paediatric patients.

2. The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre.

3. It treats both adult and paediatric patients.

4. 1) its excellent reputation, 2) lower costs, 3) and cultural and language similarities.

5. It/its : The King Hussein Cancer Center They: Patients

6. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme.

7. Building started in 2011 CE.

8. 1. 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.

1) they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy.

3) New adult and paediatric wards will have opened.

4) Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building

9. a) teaching rooms b) and a library.

10. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened.

11.where: Amman This: Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult

12.expansion13.ward

Critical thinking

1.A. 1. There would be shortage in services in the field of housing, education and health facilities

2. It might get more difficult for the government to help people.

3. Taxes might increase.

1.B. 1. The government should spend more money on building more schools, hospitals and housing making sure there are enough facilities for everyone in the long run. اجابة دليل المعلم

2. The government should improve the health care system to reduce illness.

3. The government should make schedule and plans in the long run

2.1. Extending cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan will:

a. save the patient's money b. save the patient's efforts c. save the patient's time

Reading : UNIT 3 AB Page 17 exercise 8

C . Accident victim tests first artificial limb ضحية حادث يختبر أول طرف صناعي

اللمس حاسة مع يد صناعي اخترعوا بنجاح العلماء
Scientists have successfully invented a **prosthetic** hand with sense of touch

من الممكن يطوروها يخططون والذي اخترع جديد مثير إنها
It is an exciting new invention , which *they* plan to develop . *It* is possible

وأرجل أترع صناعي مشابه المستقبل البعيد ليس في ان
that, in the not- too-distant future, similar **artificial** arms and legs will have
الإطراف الصناعية هذه الايام مكان ستحل
taken the place of today's **prosthetic limbs**.

يجرب شخص أول كان من الدنمارك عمره 39 سنة دنيس سورينسيون
Dennis Sorensen , a 39 - year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try

لطالما كان هو في حادث يده اليسرى فقد بعد الاختراع الجديد
out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident , he had been

والتي اليد الجديدة تسعه سنوات اليد الصناعية الاعتيادية يستخدم
using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand , which was

تحسنا كبيرا كبير كان علماء وايطاليون سويسريون من قبل طورت
developed by 1)Swiss 2)and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement.

ولكن الأشياء ويستخدم يلتقط ليس فقط استطاع سورينسيون بهذه اليد
1)With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, 2)but he

بهم يشعر أيضا استطاع
could also feel them.

مربعا مستدير صلبة أو ناعما كان إذا اشعر استطيع شينا ما احمل عندما
'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,'

الأحاسيس تشابه تقريبا كانت الأحاسيس قال ان وضح هو
he explained . He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones

شعر هو بيده الأخرى
he felt with his other hand.

والجهاز في التجارب يشارك فقط كان سورينسيون لسوء الحظ
Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in **trials** , and the **equipment**

للمده شهر يرتديه مسموحا له فقط هو كان بعد للاستخدام العام ليس جاهزا
Is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month,

مسترجعه يد صناعية القديمة لديه هو الان ولذلك أسباب تتعلق بالامن
for safety reasons. So now he has his old **artificial** hand back.

مره اخرى من اليد النوع الجديد مرتديا سيكون قريبا بأنه يامل مع ذلك
However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again.

متوفره تكون اطراف صناعي مشابه عندما للوقت بتطلع قدما ل هو
He is looking forward to the time when similar **artificial limbs** are available

ساعد سيكون هو يحتاجونهم اللذين الناس لآلاف
for the thousands of people who need them . He will have helped to
في تحويل حياتهم
transform their lives.

الضمير	الفقرة	يعود على	الضمير	الفقرة	يعود على
it	1	a prosthetic hand with sense of touch	his	2	Dennis Sorensen
which	1	new invention	ones	2	the sensations
they	1	Scientists	it	3	the equipment
it	1	that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs.	when	3	the time
his	2	Dennis Sorensen	who	3	the thousands of people
he	2	Dennis Sorensen	them	3	similar artificial limbs
which	2	The new hand	their	3	the thousands of people
it	2	The new hand			
he	2	Dennis Sorensen			
them	2	objects			
I/I/he/he	2	Dennis Sorensen			

التمرين العاشر كتاب الأنشطة صفحة 17:

Read the article again and answer the questions.

اقرأ المقال مرة أخرى واجب عن الأسئلة التالية :

1. **Who** invented the new prosthetic hand? What is **special** about it?
2. **Why** does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?
3. **Which hand** is he wearing now? **Why**?
4. Who do the **bold** pronouns '**I**' refer to in line 17?
What does the under line pronoun " "refer to?
5. Find a word that is the **opposite of 'natural'** in the first and third paragraphs.
6. **what is the best title.** انتقي العنوان الأفضل
A .Accident victim invents hand that can feel
B .Accident victim gets amazing new hand
C .Accident victim tests first artificial limb

Critical Thinking AB page 17

7. A prosthetic hand improve someone's life.

1) **Suggest three ways** in which a prosthetic hand would improve someone's life to show how far do you agree with this statement .

2) **Suggest three** problems a prosthetic hand might cause .

في رأيك، كيف يمكن لليد اصطناعية تحسين حياة شخص ما؟ اقترح ثلاثة طرق ما هي المشاكل التي قد تسبب ذلك؟ اقترح ثلاثة مشاكل .

الإجابات

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

2 .because he lost his left hand in an accident

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

4 .Dennis Sorensen 5 .artificial 6.C. Accident victim tests first artificial limb

Critical thinking

1.
a. Artificial hand will enable the person to depend himself in everyday activities such as eating ,drinking.

b. He will be able to learn a profession to earn his living

c. He will be joined and embedded in society without being shy .

2.
a. The body might not accept the new artificial hand.
b. the new artificial hand wouldn't sometimes act perfectly which may cause confusion when he is carrying something.

c. The person with an artificial hand can't perform hard working which means his opportunities will be limited.

أسئلة إضافية

1. There are two **benefits /advantages** for the new prosthetic hand. **write them down.**

2. **How long** has Sorensen been using the standard prosthetic hand?

3. **Quote down the sentence** which shows the period which Sorensen used the new hand.

4. **Quote down the sentence** which shows that the period which Sorensen used a standard prosthetic hand

5. **Quote down the sentence** which shows the reason why Sorensen was not allowed to use the new hand more than a month .

6. **Quote down the sentence** which shows that both the artificial new hand and the natural hand are approximately the same.

7. what is the synonym for the underlined word **equipment** .

8. Find a **synonym** in the text for the underlined word **prosthetic**.

9. Find a word in the text which means describes an object that is manufactured by humans.
10. Find a word in the text which means tools or machines that have a Particular purpose
11. Find a word in the text which means refers to arms and legs.
12. Find a word in the text which means special tests .

إجابات الأسئلة الإضافية

1. 1) With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, 2) but he could also feel them.
2. for nine years
3. "He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons".
4. "After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years."
5. "He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons".
6. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand."
7. Apparatus 8. artificial 9. prosthetic/ artificial 10. equipment 11. limb 12. trials

Future continuous & Future perfect

المستقبل المستمر والمستقبل التام

Future continuous	Future perfect
S+will+be+ing S+Will not(won't)+be+ing Will +s+be+ing? The Function: to talk about a continuous action in the future. للحديث عن حدث سيكون مستمر في توقيت محدد في المستقبل .	S+will+have+v3 S +will not(won't)+have+v3 Will+s+have+v3? The function: to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future. للحديث عن حدث سيكون قد اكتمل حدوثه في توقيت محدد في المستقبل .

Key words:

This time tomorrow/ By next year/ By the end of the.../ This time next...../ Next week/ Tomorrow night In two year's time/ / On Friday afternoon/ By the end of
زمن مستقبل the

نستخدم الأفعال التالية للتعبير عن شيء مخطط أو منوي القيام به في المستقبل ولكننا نستخدم تركيبه المضارع البسيط

Intend نستخدم تركيبه المضارع البسيط للأفعال التالية للتعبير عن المستقبل
Hope يأمل
ينوي

تقبل تركيبه المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل Hope intend plan

Plural + hope/intend/plan + to مجرد	Singular+ hopes/intends/plans + to مجرد
Plural +don't hope/intend/plan + to مجرد	Singular +doesn't hope/intend/plan + to مجرد
Do+ Plural +hope/intend/plan + to مجرد?	Does +singular + hope/intend/plan + to مجرد ?

هو الفعل الوحيد من الأفعال السابقة الذي يقبل تركيبه المضارع المستمر كالاتي: plan الفعل

S+am/is/are +planning to مجرد
S+am/is/are +not +planning to مجرد
Am/Is/Are +S+planning to مجرد ?

الأمثلة :

Igo to Australia next year. (**hope**)Sheto go shopping at the weekend9.(**intend**)Do youget married next year(**intend**)Iget married next year (**not, intend**)I'mleave my job next month (**plan**)

التمارين الواردة في كتاب الطالب وكتاب الأنشطة على موضوع المستقبل المستمر والمستقبل التام

AB page 16

There is one mistake in the verb tenses in each of the four conversations below. Underline the mistake and rewrite the verb in the correct tense.

يوجد هناك خطأ واحد في زمن الفعل في كل جملة من الحوار التالي . ضع خطأ تحت الخطأ واعد كتابة الفعل في الزمن الصحيح .

1. A: What do you think you will be doing in two years' time?

B: I think I will be living in Karak, and I will study Geography.

2. A: Don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family.

B: OK, I'll phone at nine.

3. A: What time will you get here tomorrow?

B: At about three, I think. I'll be texting you the exact time later.

4. A: Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep.

B: Don't worry. I won't forget.

الإجابات

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

AB page 16

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

أكمل الجمل التالية بالشكل الصحيح للفعل

be going to + do

be going to + miss

be going to + take

will +

have will + stay

will + tell

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

الإجابات

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

Speaking AB page16

Read the following sentences, then talk about yourself. Use hope, plan and intend.

اقرأ الجمل التالية وبعد ذلك تكلم عن نفسك مستخدماً نفس التعبيرات

1. I intendMedicine at university. Then I hope to work in hospital near my home town.

(to study study studying)

2. I hope to be an engineer one day. I'mget some work experience before I go to university.

(planning to plan plan to)

3. Ito do well in my exams this year. Then I intend to go to university and study Archaeology.

(hope hopes hoping)

4. I planabroad when I leave school. I intend to improve my English. Then I hope to return to Jordan and get a good job.

(to go go going)

5. She..... go abroad when I leave school. I intend to improve my English. Then I hope to return to Jordan and get a good job.

(plans to plans plan to planning)

الإجابات

1. to study 2. planning to 3. hope 4. to go 5. plans to


 AB page 17

Complete the sentences in the Future Perfect or the Future Continuous.

1. Next month, wein this house for a year.Let's celebrate!
(will be living will have lived will live live)
2. Next Monday, Iin my new job.
(will be working will have worked will work work)
3. you all your homework by eight o'clock?
(will have done will be doing will do do)
4. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flightat Queen Alia International Airport.
(will arrive will have arrived will be arriving)
5. you us at the library **this afternoon**?
(will meet will be meeting will have met)
- 6.You can borrow this book **tomorrow**. I.....it by then.(**finish**)
(will finish will be finishing will have finished)

الإجابات

1. *will have lived* 2. will be working 3. Will you have done 4. will have arrived 5. Will you be meeting 6. I'll have finished


 SB page 21

Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous.

1. A: Can I call you **tonight after 6 p.m.**, or you dinner with your family **then**? (**have**)
- 2.B: No, Idinner **at that time**. (**not have**) Ithe news. My mum.....(**prepare**) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m. (**watch**)
3. A: What do you think..... you in **two years' time**? (**do**)..... you..... (**work**), or.....you.....a university degree? (**do**)

4: I certainlybecause I want to do a degree in Medicine.
(not work) It's a very long course, so Istill..... in **seven years' time!** **(study)**

الإجابات

- 1.A: will you be having
- 2.B:will not be having; will be watching; will be preparing
3. A:you will be doing; Will you be working; will you be doing
- 4.B: will not/won't be working; will still be studying لاحظ موقع الظرف

SB page 21

Choose the correct form of the verb.

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

الإجابات

1. be staying 2. help 3. be boarding 4. be watching 5. will Miss

SB page 25

Complete the sentence with the future perfect form of the verbs in the brackets

- 1. What you **this time tomorrow?** (be, do)
- 2. **This time tomorrow**, we'll be celebrating because we.....our exams. (finish)
- 3. **This time next month**, my parentsmarried for twenty years. (be)
- 4. The books that you orderedby the end of the week. (not arrive)
- 5. By next year,.....you.....England? (visit)

الإجابات

- 1. **will be doing** 2. will have finished 3. will have been 4 .will not have arrived 5. will have visited

Rewrite إعادة كتابة

إعادة كتابة

1. Ali intends to finish his project tonight. اختبارات كتاب

Ali is

2. she intends to replace the furniture next summer.

She is.....

3 .He hopes to become a teacher one day.

He is.....

4 .I intend to apply for a job when I finish university.

I am.....

5. Many hospitals intend to use robots to help nurses in the future.

Many hospitals are.....

6. Our school intends to raise enough money to build a new library.

Our school is.....

1. **Planning to** finish his project tonight.
2. **Planning to** replace the furniture next summer
3. **Planning to** become a teacher one day
4. **Planning to** apply for a job when I finish university.
5. **Planning to** use robots to help nurses in the future
6. **Planning to** raise enough money to build a new library.

الأسئلة الواردة في اختبارات الكتاب

النمط الاول

1. **In three years' time**, my brothergraduated from university.
2. **Soon** wepacking for our holiday. اختيار من متعدد
3. **Are you planning**shopping tomorrow? (go)
4. **Will it still**..... this evening? (rain)
5. By the end of this year, we..... here for ten years. (live)

النمط الثاني

1. Ali **intends** to finish his project tonight.
Ali is

1. will have 2. will be 3. to go 4. be raining 5. will have lived
- Ali is planning to finish his project tonight

وزاري شتوي 2019

1. By the end of this month ,we.....in this house for a year .
(have lived ,lived ,will have lived)

وزاري صيفي 2017

1. This time next year ,students willfor their final exam (prepare)

Unit four

Achievements

Success story

الإنجازات
قصة نجاح

Unit 4 Success stories SB Glossary page 90**The importance of Islamic achievements in history**

musical harmony /(N) /ˈmju:zɪkəlˈhɑ:məni	a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together تَنَاعُم /تلحين موسيقي
harmonious (adj)	متناغم متآلف متناسق
harmonise (V)	ينسجم يتناغم يتوافق
composition (N) /kɒmpəˈzɪʃən /	[of music] a piece of music that someone has written إِقَامَة ؛ إنْشاء ؛ تَأْلِيف تَوْفِيق ؛ تَرْكِيب
revolutionise (V) /revəˈlʊ:ʃənaɪz/	to completely change the way people do something or think about something حَدَث ثَوْرَة ؛ أَسْقَطَهَا ؛ قَلَب أَوْضَاع
revolution (N)	ثورة
revolutionary (adj)	ثوري
inheritance (N) /ɪnˈherɪtəns/	money or things that you get from someone after they die ارث
inherit (V)	يرث
mathematics (N)	رياضيات
mathematical (adj)	حِسَابِيّ ؛ رِيَاضِي
philosophise (V)	يتفلسف يفسر فلسفيا
philosophical (adj)	فلسفي
geometric (adj)	هندسي
geometrically (adv)	بشكل هندسي
ground-breaking (adj) /ɡaʊndˈbreɪkɪŋ	new, innovative ابتكاري /ابداعي
camera obscura (N) /ˈkæmrə ɒbˈ	Latin for ‘dark room’; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera (الغرفة القاتمة)الجهاز البصري الذي أدى إلى اختراع الكاميرا والتصوير

S B Page 28

صنف الكلمات التالية حسب :

1. Subject الموضوع

2. people specialised in certain fields of study: الناس المختصين في حقول من دراسته

مقاطع اسم الفاعل	
people specialised in certain fields of study: mathematic <u>ian</u> , philosoph <u>er</u> , physic <u>ian</u> , polymath	The suffixes (er/ian/ist)
Specialized People المختصون	
mathematician (N) /mæθməˈtɪʃən/	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level عالم رياضيات
physician (N) /fəˈzɪʃən/	someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment طبيب
philosopher (N) /fəˈlɒsəfə/	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally an undergraduate student of Philosophy فيلسوف
polymath (N) /ˈpɒlɪmæθ/	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects الشخص الموسوعي - واسع المعرفة
A chemist	A person who works in a laboratory كيميائي
Astronomers	رواد الفضاء

المواضيع	Subjects
arithmetic (N) /əˈrɪθ məˈtɪk/	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. جسائي
geometry (N) /dʒiˈɒmətri/	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces هندسه
mathematics (N)	رياضيات

AB page 20

صل الكلمات التالية بمعناها (محلول)

talent	special ability(AB)	موهبة
founder	the person who starts something new, such as an organization or a city(AB)	مكتشف
scales	an instrument to measure weight(AB)	مقاييس
polymath	an expert in many subjects(AB)	علامة
arithmetic	the study of numbers(AB)	علم الحساب
laboratory	a room for scientific experiments(AB)	مختبر

المفردات Vocabulary AB page 20

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

أكمل الجمل التالية مستخدماً الكلمات الموجودة في صندوق. يوجد كلمة إضافية لن تحتاجها في الحل. الجملة الأولى محلولة

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.

الإجابات

- 1 .mathematician 2. physician 3. geometry 4. Polymath 5. arithmetic 6.
 philosopher
 5. f 6. b

Listening: Page 30, exercise 2

Algebra (N)/`ældʒɪbrə/	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers جبر؛ علم الجبر؛ فُرع من فُروع الرِّياضة قائم على إخلال الرُّموز محلّ الأعداد
algebraic (adj)	جَبْرِي
Fountain pen /`fəʊntɪnpən/(N)	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write قلم حبر سائل
inoculation /,ɪ,nɒk Jə`leɪʃən/ (N)	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease تلقيح
inoculate (v)	يطعم/يعطي مطعوما
inoculable (adj)	قابل للتطعيم او التلقيح
windmill /`wɪn,mɪl/(N)	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour الطاحونة الهوائية
minaret /,mɪnə`ret/(N)	the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer منارة المسجد/مأذنة المسجد

The importance of Islamic achievements in history أهمية الإنجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ

Jabir ibn Hayyan (born 722 CE, died 815 CE) (جابر ابن حيان ولد 722 وتوفي 815)

The Arab world has many famous chemists in its history , but the person who is known as 1) the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. who is known as 2) He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. 3) 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.

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

Ali ibn Nafi ' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his ...)

beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there.

1) He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching **musical harmony** and **composition**.
2) He revolutionised musical theory , 3) and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

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

فاطمة الفهري

1) 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. 2) Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, which was not far from the learning centre.

الكندي ولد حوالي 801-873 CE, died 873 CE

Al-Kindi was a **physician, philosopher, mathematician**, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true **polymath**.

1) 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.

الضمير	يعود على	الضمير	يعود على		
Its	1	The Arab words	there	2	Cordoba
who	1	The person	he	2	Ali Ibn Nafi
he	1	Jaber Ibn Hayyan	who	2	Ali Ibn Nafi
he	1	Jaber Ibn Hayyan	he	2	Ali Ibn Nafi
which	1	A set of scales	Who	2	The person(Ali Ibn Nafi)
which	1	Away	she	3	Fatima Al Fihri
his	1	Jaber Ibn Hayyan	her	3	Fatima Al Fihri
his	2	Ali Ibn Nafi	it	3	Morocco's Top university
he	2	Ali Ibn Nafi	where	3	Morocco's Top university
it	2	His talent for music	who	3	Mariam
his	2	Ali Ibn Nafi	which	3	Andalus mossque
him	2	Ali Ibn Nafi	he	4	Al kindi
he	2	Ali Ibn Nafi	it	4	His work in arithmetic and geometry
			his	4	Al kindi

Critical thinking SB page

1.It was more difficult for people in the past to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day. **Suggest three reasons** for that to show how far you agree with this statement.

لقد كان أصعب على الناس قديما الوصول إلى هذه المنجزات مما هو اليوم. اقترح ثلاثة أسباب لذلك لتبرر إلى أي حد تتفق مع هذه العبارة.

الإجابة

- 1-** I think that it was more difficult for people in the past to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day:
- There was much less access to information in the past, so people like Al-Kindi had to be truly revolutionary and creative in their thinking in order to succeed.
 - There wasn't any form of technology to help them except their minds.
 - People need sometimes to travel long distances to reach library to get some information.

Speaking SB page 31 Exercise 7&8

4. There are many important buildings or places in terms of Arabic and Islamic history in Jordan. What is it about these places that you admire most?

2. Quotation الاقتباس

From India to Spain, the brilliant civilisation of Islam flourished. Think of this statement, and in two sentences write down your point of view.

الاجابة

The quotation shows that Islam was leading the way in the world, showing how great a civilization it was at that time.

Coffee, chess, flying, the clock, windmills, algebra, soap, the fountain pen, crystal glasses, inoculation, cheques, carpets ... What all these items have in common is their origins. They all have their roots in Arab or Islamic discoveries or inventions made in the past. It was the time when Arab and Islamic rulers established one of the largest empires in history.

الأسئلة المقترحة الإضافية على القطعة:

1. Quote down the sentence which indicates the name of the inventor of chemistry?
2. There are **two achievements** for Jabir Ibn Hayyan. Write them down.
3. What does the underlined pronoun **its\who\which\his\he** refer to?
4. Quote down the sentence which indicates that Ali Ibn Nafi completely change the way people play and think about music.
5. There are **some achievements** for Ali Ibn Nafi. Write down two of them.
6. What does the underlined pronoun **there\who\he\his** refer to?
7. Find a word in the text which means to completely change the way people do something or think about something?
8. Why is Ali Ibn Nafi called Ziryab'?
9. Quote down the sentence which indicates that Fatima al-Fihri was very rich.
10. There is **an achievements** for Fatima al-Fihri. Write them down.
11. What does the underlined pronoun **where\which\she\who** refer to?

12. Find a word in the text which means money or thing that you get from someone after they die?
13. Quote down the sentence which indicates that Al-Kindi was has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects.
14. There are **two achievements** for Al-Kindi. Write them down.
15. What does the underlined pronoun **he\his** refer to?
16. Find a word in the text which means new, **innovative break**?
17. Al-Kindi has a lot of knowledge about **many different subjects**. Write four of them.
18. Find a word in the text which means a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level.
19. There are **two sciences\fields** that has made Al-Kindi most famous. Write them down.
20. Islamic culture flourished. **Suggest three** inventions for Arab in the Islamic period to show how far do you agree with this statement.



- 1-** The Arab world has many famous chemists in **its** history, but the person **who** is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir Ibn Hayyan.
- 2-** A. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid.
B. He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory.
- 3-** راجع الجدول
- 4-** He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.
- 5-** A. he established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition.
B. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.
- 6-** راجع الجدول
- 7-** Revolutionize
- 8-** Because of his beautiful voice
- 9.** Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman.
- 10.** She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco.
- 11.** راجع الجدول
- 12.** Inheritance

13.Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath.

14.He made ground-breaking discoveries in many fields such as physics, philosophy, mathematics, chemistry music and astronomy.

15.Al-Kindi

16.Ground-breaking

17.Physics, philosophy, mathematics, chemistry music and astronomy.

18.Mathematian

19.Arithmetic and geometry

20.coffee, chess, flying, the clock, **windmills, algebra, soap, the fountain pen, crystal glasses, inoculation, cheques, carpets ...**

What all these items have in common is their origins. They all have their roots in Arab or Islamic discoveries or inventions made in the past.

لتمرين الرابع: كتاب الطالب ص 29

Tip

When you summarise ,you should not add in your opinion. Before you start your summary, underline the most important information in the text. This is what you will base your summary on.

عندما تقوم بالتلخيص ,يتوجب عدم إضافة رأيك ,وقبل أن تبدأ التلخيص ,ضع خطا تحت المعلومات الأكثر أهمية في النص وهذا ما ستقوم بالاعتماد عليه في تلخيصك .

Comprehension الفهم والاستيعاب

4. Listen to and read the article again. Working in pairs, summarise the achievements of the four people in the text.

استمع واقرا المقالة مرة أخرى .اعمل مع زميلك .لخص الانجازات للأشخاص المذكورين في النص

Suggested answers

الإجابات المقترحة

- Jabir ibn Hayyan is known as the founder of chemistry. He began the production of sulphuric acid and invented scales that could weigh very light things.
- Ali ibn Nafi ' established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, and introduced the oud to Europe.
- Fatima al-Fihri built a learning centre in Morocco, which became a world famous university.
- Al-Kindi was a polymath, most famous for his work in arithmetic and geometry.

Research box صندوق البحث

Which Arab optical scientist invented the **camera obscura**?

أي من العلماء البصريين اخترع (الغرفة القاتمة)الجهاز البصري الذي أدى إلى اختراع الكاميرا والتصوير ؟

Answer

Ibn al-Haitham invented it. A camera obscura (which means 'dark room' in Latin) is an optical device that projects an image of its surroundings onto a screen. Its invention led to the invention of the camera.

ورد نص الاستماع في الوحدة الرابعة (عادة يرد منه سؤال تصحيح الأخطاء الإملائية)

Audioscript

Coffee, chess, flying, the clock, **windmills**, **algebra**, soap, the **fountain pen**, **crystal glasses**, **inoculation**, cheques, carpets ... What all these items have in common is their origins. They all have their roots in Arab or Islamic discoveries or inventions made in the past. It was the time when Arab and Islamic rulers established one of the largest empires in history.

During this period, artists, engineers, scholars, poets, philosophers, geographers and traders in the Islamic world made **ground-breaking** advancements in many different areas, from agriculture and industry to philosophy, science and technology, literature, music and the arts.

It was another area of Arab and Islamic expertise, that of navigation and trade, that introduced their discoveries, inventions and developments to other parts of the world. In Al-Andalus, for example, trade and agriculture improved under Arab rule. There were huge advancements in arts and science, and Cordoba, the capital of Andalusia at that time, became the largest and greatest city in Europe.

By the tenth century, Cordoba had a population of about 500,000. There were 700 mosques, about 60,000 palaces and 70 libraries, the largest of which had 600,000 books! Cordoba also had around 900 public baths, and it was there where Europe's first street lights appeared. Just outside the city stood the magnificent Madinat az-Zahra', the royal palace. It took 40 years to build and, until it was destroyed in the eleventh century, it was one of the wonders of the age. It is now in the process of being restored to its former glory.

Academic essay about a megaproject SB page 32

مقالة أكاديمية عن المشاريع العملاقة

الكلمات الواردة في ألقطعه

artificially-created (adj) /ɑ:ti'fiʃ əli kri'eit əd	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural من صنع الإنسان / مصنوعه
create (v)	
creation (N)	
carbon-neutral (adj) /ˈkɑ:bən `n j u:trəl/	Not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere توازن نسبة ثاني اكسيد الكربون في الجو
neutralise (v)	يُصَبِّحُ مُحَايِدًا / يُتَعَادَلُ ؛ يَجْعَلُهُ مُحَايِدًا
neutrality (N)	تَحَايِدٌ ؛ تَعَادُلٌ مُحَايِدَةٌ
criticise (V) /ˈkri:tɪsaɪz/	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse(something) يُنْتَقِدُ
Critic	الناقد
criticism (N)	النقدية
Critical (adj)	خارج ؛ حَسَّاسٌ ؛ حاسِمٌ ؛ خَطِيرٌ ؛ دَقِيقٌ ؛ فَاصِلٌ
desalination (N) /di: , æli`neɪʃən /	The process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used تَحْلِيهِ الْمِيَاهِ
desalinate (V)	يَحْلِي
grid (N) [energy grid] /grɪd/	a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region شبكة توزيع القدرة الكهربائيه
megaproject (N) /megə`prɒdʒekt/	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project مشروع ضخم
zero-waste (adj) /ˈziərəʊ weɪst/	Producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused خالي من النفايات
outweigh (V) /ˌaʊt`weɪ/	to be more important than something else رجح /فاق بوزنه
sustainability (N) /sə,steɪnə`bɪləti:/	the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water استدامه
sustain (V)	يُثَبِّتُ ؛ يَحْتَفِظُ بِ ؛ يَتَحَمَّلُ ؛ يَصُونُ ؛ يِقَاسِي ؛
sustainable (adj)	مُحْتَمَلٌ ؛ مُطَاقٌ ؛ يُطَاقُ
pedestrian (N) /pə`destriən /	Someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place used by cars راجل ؛ ماشي
pedestrian (adj)	

Renewable energy (adj)	الطاقة المتجدده
Environmentally friendly	صديق للبيئة
a car- free zone	منطقه خالية من السيارات
Pedestrian friendly	منطقه خاصة بالمشاة
Carbon footprint	انبعاث الكربون
zero-waste	خالیه من النفايات
Solar power	الطاقة الشمسية
Wind farms	طاقة الرياح



Vocabulary :SB page 33

Adjective collocation	
urban planning	التخطيط للمدينة
public transport	المواصلات العامه
biological waste	الفضلات البيولوجية
carbon footprint	انبعاث الكربون
negative effect	آثار سلبية
economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي

4. Look at the nouns in the box. Which adjectives collocate with them? Write them next to the adjectives.

growth effect transport footprint waste planning

1.Urban 2. public 3. biological 4. carbon 5 .negative 6. Economic

الاجابات

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

5) Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from exercise 4. SB page 33

carbon footprint urban planning negative effects public transport
economic growth biological waste

1. When people talk about, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.
2. Pollution has some serious on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
3. We can all work hard to reduce ourby 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 effectiveis evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

الإجابات

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

Vocabulary AB page 23

10) Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

benefit farms footprint free friendly neutral
Pedestrian power renewable waste

1. In hot countries, solaris an important source of energy.
2. 'Green' projects are environmentally
3. Wind..... are an example ofenergy.
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.

الإجابة :

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

Desalination	sustainability	artificially-created
---------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------------

1. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the..... of the environment.
2.plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have little fresh water.
3. Many megaprojects consist of..... cities, which will be built according to principles of sustainable living demonstrations.

الإجابات

1. sustainability 2. Desalination 3. artificially-created

Reading SB page 32**Academic essay about a megaproject**

Masdar City – a positive step??

مقاله أكاديمية عن المشاريع العملاقة

مدينة مصدر – هل هي خطوة ايجابية ؟

2 purposes/aims/2 differences/2 similarities (examples)

الفقرة الأولى

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, **which** are designed for the purpose of 1. encouraging **economic growth** 2. and bringing new benefits to cities.

Although megaprojects vary in terms of 1. size 2. and cost, they are all, by definition 1. expensive, 2. public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage.

Projects range from 1. Motorway, 2. airports, 3. stations, 4. tunnels, 5. bridges, etc. 6. to entire city complexes.

الفقرة الثانية

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.

الفقرة الثالثة

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,

اعمال

مدرجة بشكل رئيسي

صديقة للبيئة

منتجات

and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly **environmentally-friendly** products.

الفقرة الرابعة

The city will run entirely on **renewable energy** sources . **It** is built on an advance 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 1.solar power 2.and wind farms, 3.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.

4. 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.

الفقرة الخامسة

بيئي عالمي العديد من دعم يحصل على المشروع في حين ان
 While the project has the support of many global , environmental and
 عوضا عن لها الانتقاد بعض يوجد هناك المحافظة
 conservation organisations, there is some **criticism** of **it**. **It** is felt that, instead
 ينبغي الاستدامة/الديمومة مدينة مستدام/دائم صناعي بناء
 of building an artificial **sustainable** city , **sustainability** should be made a
 اولوية المدن موجوده اصلا اولوية
 priority of existing cities.

الخاتمة

للمجتمع مدينة مصدر فوائد بالنتيجة
 In conclusion , the **benefits** of Masdar City for the community and the
 اهداف اذا مساوية اية فاقت رجحت بشكل كبير والبيئة
 environment greatly **outweigh** any disadvantages . If the aims of the
 المطورون مدني للمستقبل اثرا يحتذى به ستكون مدينة مصدر تم ادراكها
 developers are realized , Masdar City will be **a blueprint** for future **urban**
 دول اخرى مشاريع ضخمة مشابه سيلهم والذي التخطيط
planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

Which	1	Projects(megaprojects)
they	1	megaprojects
it	2	megaproject
their	2	megaprojects
which	3	Masdar City
it	3	Masdar City
it	3	To house more than.....products.
it	4	The city(Masdar City)
which	4	an advanced energy grid
its	4	Masdar City
whose	4	a university
it	5	the project
it	5	Instead ofexisting cities

الاستيعاب 33 Comprehension SB page

1. What **examples** of megaprojects are provided in the essay?
2. What are the **advantages** of the creation of Masdar City?
What are the **disadvantages**?
3. Do you think that Masdar City is a **beneficial project** or not? *Give your reasons.*

الإجابات

1. Examples of projects include motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges and entire city complexes.
2. The advantages include the fact that it will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste city. It will also be a car-free zone, although there will be excellent public transport. The disadvantage is that existing cities are nowhere near as environmentally clean, and many people think the money should have been spent on cleaning up existing places and making them more sustainable.
3. I think It is a beneficial project **because**:
 - a. it would encourage investment in the country .
 - b. it would benefit the population by providing an environmentally-friendly space for people to live in.
 - c. It would add perfect balance between modernity and nature.

Speaking: SB page 32 +33

- 1- What do you understand, after looking at the photographs, about megaprojects?
بعد نظرك للصورة ماذا فهمت بخصوص المشاريع العملاقة
- 2- In your opinion, why do they exist?
لماذا هي موجودة
- 3- What are the **advantages** and **disadvantages** of megaprojects to people and the environment?
ما هي محاسن ومساوي المشاريع العملاقة للناس والبيئة
4. Some people believe that Megaproject will be successful in Jordan .**Suggest three reasons/Justifications** for your answer .

Function

Agreement /agreeing اعطاء موافقه

Yes, you're right' or 'I agree with you

Elicit suggestions طلب اقتراح

What do you think of Masdar City?

What's your opinion of Masdar City?

Do you think a project like Masdar City would be a good idea in Jordan or not?

strong agreement موافقة مطلقه

I couldn't agree with you more.

I totally agree.

polite disagree عدم موافقه باسلوب لبق

I'm not sure about that

Don't you think ...?

I'm afraid I can't agree with you on that point.

Suggested answers

1. Megaprojects are huge investment projects that cost a lot of money. Examples include developments such as airports, bridges, stations, entire city complexes, etc.
2. They exist to bring new economic growth and benefits to cities.
3. Disadvantages are that they are all brand new and some people think it would be better to spend the money on regenerating old towns, etc. However, the advantages include installing the latest technology that helps cities to become environmentally friendly.
4. I think that a megaproject like Masdar City would be very successful in Jordan: it would encourage investment in the country and benefit the population by providing an environmentally-friendly space for people to live in. However, we would have to be careful not to overshadow the natural beauty of our country with too much building: we would have to find the perfect balance between modernity and nature.

1. There are two **purposes/aims** for building Megaprojects. **write them down**

Megaprojects are designed for two **purposes/aims**. **write them down.**

2. Megaprojects **vary in two terms** . **write them down.**

3. There are two **differences** between megaprojects in common . **write them down.**

4. There are two **common similarities/qualities/features** for Megaprojects . **write them down**

5. Megaprojects can be **found/built in many places** . **write down three of them**

6. Write down **three examples** of megaprojects.

7. Find a word in the text which means "to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something)

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

9. What does the underlined pronoun "**they/which**" refer to?

10. Quote the sentence which shows that Masdar city atmosphere doesn't affect the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere.

11. The writer mentioned some **examples of energy resources** . **write down two of them .**

There are **some ways/ resources** to provide energy to Masdar city. **write down two of them**

12. **write down the sentence which indicates** that a large proportion of water will be processing again to be used in Masdar city .

There are some examples of renewable energy . **write down two of them**

13. **write down the sentence which indicates** that the unwanted materials will be proceeded again to be used as a source of energy in Masdar city.

14. There are **many evidences** that Masdar city is environmentally friendly city .**write two of them.**
15. Masdar city follows some **tips /procedures** to reduce its carbon footprint . **write two of them.**
16. **Quote the sentence which shows** that Masdar city is established to be for someone Who is walking ,especially along a street or another place that is used by car.
17. **Quote the sentence which shows** that Masdar city will apply the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used .
18. There is **a critic** for Masdar city .**write it down. (disadvantages)**
19. There are **some advantages** of Masdar city and some disadvantages .**write two for each.**

الإجابات

1.
a.to encourage economic growth b. and bring new benefits to cities .
- 2+3. a.size b.and cost
4. a.expensive , b.publicprojects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage.
- 5+6. Projects range from a.Motorway , b.airports, c. stations, d. tunnels, e.bridges , etc. f.to entire city complexes.
7. **criticize** 8. **Megaproject** 9. راجع جدول الضمائر
10. Masdar City,which began its development in 2006CE , will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zerowaste artificially-created city.
11. Energy will be provided by **a.solar power b.and** wind farms, **c.and** there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant.
- 4.Biological waste will be used as an energy source too , and industrial waste will be recycled.
12. A **desalination** plant will be used to provide the city's water , with 80% of water used being recycled.
13. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too , and industrial waste will be recycled.
14. a.Masdar City will be a car-free zone , designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly.
b.Electric , driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles

15. a. Masdar City will be a car-free zone , designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. b. Electric , driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, c. and the City will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways
16. "Furthermore ,in order to reduce Its carbon footprint , Masdar City will be a car-free zone , designed to be pedestrian and cycle- friendly."
17. "A **desalination** plant will be used to provide the city's water , with 80% of water used being recycled."
18. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city , sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

A founding father of farming الأب المؤسس للزراعة Page 22, exercise 8

irrigate(V)	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow	يروي
irrigation (N)		ري
botany	The study of plants	علم دراسة النبات
Legacy	what someone leaves to the world after their death(SB)	موروث / ارث
Fertile	agriculturally productive; 'produced more than enough food(SB)	

A founding father of farming Page 22, الأب المؤسس للزراعة

Reading AB page22

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

He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, who was the King of Toledo .His great passions were 1) botany , 2) which is the study of plants 2) 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 1) A Book of Agriculture.

The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees , fruit and vegetables , as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to

من التربة أنواع مختلف نعالج

treat different types of soil.

عن طريق الأرض نروي كيف عمل على أيضا ابن بصال

2) Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by

الآبار حفر المياه الجوفية إيجاد

a) finding underground water b) and digging wells.

انظمة الري مضخات المياه صمم هو

3) **He** designed water pumps and **irrigation** systems.

كتابه من خلال مررت الاشياء هذه جميع

All of these **things** were passed on through **his** writing.

المزارعون من الاجيال اللاحقه لان هاتلا كان كتاب ابن بصال تأثير

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous . As farmers down the

ونصاحه تعليماته تبع الاجيال

generations followed **his** instructions and advice,

كافي من أكثر وأنتجت خصبة بشكل رائع أصبحت الأرض

1) the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough

طعام النمو السريع السكاني

food for the fast-growing population.

ما زالت وضعوها موضع التنفيذ واتباعه هو التي انظمة الري

2) The irrigation systems **that he** and **his followers** put in place are still in

دليلا في اسبانيا

evidence in Spain.

للعالم موروث ابن بصال معروف بشكل واسع ليس اسمه وبالرغم من ان

3) Although **his** name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has

عظيما

been great.

PRONOUN	PARAGRAPH	Refer to
Who	1	Ibn Bassal
he	1	Ibn Bassal
Who	1	Al-Ma'mun
which	1	things
He/he	1	Ibn Bassal
His/his	1	Ibn Bassal
which	2	Many things
which	2	Sixteen chapters
one	2	The most famous chapter
he	2	Ibn Bassal
he	3	Ibn Bassal

أسئلة القطعة:

1. There are some **achievements** for Ibn Bassal. Name two of them
 2. Find a verb in the second paragraph that means 'supply land with water'.
 3. Guess the meaning of '**fertile** land' in the third paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?
 4. **Guess** the meaning of '**legacy**' in the third paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?
 5. Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a **polymath**? **Give examples** of his areas of knowledge.
- Quote the sentence which shows that** Ibn Bassal was a polymath
Ibn Bassal was a polymath. **Give examples** of his areas of knowledge.

Critical thinking AB page 22

6. The area around Toledo had a "fast-growing population", **suggest three** reasons for that to show how far do you agree with this statement.

الإجابات

1. writing A Book of Agriculture; designing water pumps and irrigation systems
2. irrigate
3. agriculturally productive; 'produced more than enough food ...' (lines 28–29)
4. 'Legacy' means what someone leaves to the world after their death. Ibn Bassal's legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice.
5. the first paragraph: writing, science, engineering, botany, agriculture

Critical thinking

6. Suggested answer: I think that the area around Toledo had a fast-growing population for two reasons.

Firstly, I think that many people would want to live around Toledo, and Al-Andalus in general, at that time because Al-Andalus was a very prosperous place.

Secondly, because the area was producing a lot of food as a result of Ibn Bassal's irrigation systems, people would be healthier and more able to provide for more children than they could before.

أسئلة إضافية

1. What does the underlined word **which** in the first paragraph refer to?
2. What does the underlined word **which/one** in the second paragraph refer to?

3. Ibn Bassal's **legacy** to the world has been great. Give two examples of his legacy.
4. **Guess** the meaning of "practical man" in the first paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?
5. The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. **Write two effects.**
6. Ibn Bassal's book described some issues. **write two of them.**
7. **Quote the sentence which shows the place where** Ibn Bassal worked .
8. **Quote the sentence which shows Ibn Bassal 's fields of interest.**
9. **Quote the sentence which shows that Ibn Bassal 's irrigation system is still exist** in these days .
10. **Vocabulary**

Founder	chemistry	Talent	well-known
---------	-----------	--------	------------

1. He played table tennis and cricket, and was one of the..... members of Western Athletics Club when it was established in the late 1970s.
2. I did a first year dentistry course which was physics,, maths and science.
3. He is a refreshing mature artist with natural.....
4. The benefits of being a student at amusic college can be huge.

11. **Read about Ibn Bassal and complete the text with the missing phrases A-E. One phrase is not needed.**

اقرأ عن ابن بصال وأكمل النص بالمصطلحات الناقصة التالية من a--e

- A. that described how to treat different types of soil
- B. which is the study of plants
- C. that he and his followers put in place
- D. when the book was first written
- E. who was the King of Toledo



1. botany 2. things/chapter 3. Ibn Bassal's legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice. 4. Own "hands-on" experience of working the land 5. A. the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. B. The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain.
6. a) explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the **one that described how to treat different types of soil.**
7. **He** worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, **who was the King of Toledo .**

8. His great passions were botany, **which** is the study of plants and agriculture.

9. The irrigation systems **that he and his followers put in place** are still in evidence in Spain.

10. 1. Founder 2. chemistry 3. talent 4. well-known

11. وضعت في مكانها المناسب.

Unit three SB page 29

Cleft sentence

divided الجملة المجزئة

The Function: نستخدمها لكي نركز على معلومه محدد (شخص, مكان, زمان الخ)
To emphasise certain pieces of information.

تعريفها:

1. هي جملة مركبة فيها شقين :

(أ) الشق الرئيسي او الاساسي Main clause

(ب) شبه جملة Dependent clause

معتمده في معناها على الشق الاول الرئيسي ونبدأ دائما شبه الجملة باستخدام احد الادوات التالية :

- When who where that whom why What Why How Which Whose.....
- 2 . لاحظ ان جملة Cleft sentence تحتوي على فعلين : (فعل الجملة الأم وفعل شبه الجملة)
- The place where the head teacher took us on Thursday was the museum.
- The person who took our class to the museum on Thursday was the head teacher

قواعد تشكيل الجملة المجزئة:

الطريقة الاولى :

The thing that

The person who

The time when

The place

The way in which S+v

The event that took place

Is نسخ جميع عناصر الجملة باستثناء المركز عليه

العنصر المركز عليه was

The place =The city =The building =The hotel

The time =The year= The period =The day

الطريقة الثانيةIt isIt Was

نسخ جميع العناصر باستثناء المركز عليه **that** + اسم الشخص او المكان او الزمان المركز عليه

That عادة نستخدم في هذه التركيبة

الطريقة الثالثة

اسم الشخص /المكان او الزمان
الصريح كما هو في الجملة المطلوب حلها

+ is/was the person
The place
The city

نسخ جميع عناصر الجملة WH
باستثناء العنصر المركز عليه

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :

1. Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The person.....

2. Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The prize.....

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

It was.....

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

It was in 2012 CE

The year.....

that the Olympic Games were held in London

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

London.....

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

The event.....

1. who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.

2. that Huda won last year was for Art.

3. last year that Huda won the prize for Art. 4. when The Olympic Games were held in London . when The Olympic Games were held in London in was 2012 CE

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

6. that took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.

الإجابات

Cleft sentence



Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in **bold**.

1. **Queen Rania** opened the Children’s Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was

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

The year.....

3. I stopped working **at 11 p.m.**

It was.....

4. **My father** has influenced me most.

The person.....

5. I **like** Geography most of all.

المركز عليه يكون بعد Like

The subject.....

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

It was.....

الإجابات

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

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

3. 11 p.m. when I stopped working

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

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

6. the heat that/ which made the journey unpleasant



We want to emphasise the part of the sentence which is in bold in sentences 1–

3. Match each one to an appropriate cleft sentence a–c.

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

Abd al-Rahman I.....

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

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

الاجابات

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



Write this sentence in three different ways, emphasising the parts underlined in each case. اعادة كتابة هذه الجملة بثلاثة طرق مختلفه مركزا على العناصر التي تحتها خط

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

The person.....

It was Al -Jazari.....

The thing

It was the mechanical clock.....

The period/time.....

It was in the twelfth century.....

الاجابات

The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.

OR It was Al-Jazari who/that invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

• The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.

OR It was the mechanical clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.

• The period/time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.

OR It was in the twelfth century that Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

SB page 29

Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown. إعادة كتابة هذه الجمل مركز على الجزء الغامق

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

The person who.....

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

The country where.....

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

It was

4. **Jabir ibn Hayyan** also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

It was

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

It is.....

6. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.(SB revision page 42)

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

7. **The Egyptians** built the pyramids.(اختبار كتاب الانشطة صفحة 30)

It was the.....

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

SpeakingSB page 29

Ask and answer these questions with your partner. Use cleft sentences in your answers.

1. Which successful person has influenced you the most in your life and why?
2. Which person in exercise 3 do you think was the most successful and why?
3. How would you define success?(Start your answer The way in which ...)

الاجابات

1. The person who has influenced me the most in my life was Ibn Sina because he left a great legacy for humanity .
2. The person in exercise 3 that I think was the most successful was Al-Kindi because he was an expert in many fields.
3. The way in which I would define success is being very good at something you care about.

SB page 21

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

الاجابة

Yes, I agree with Ibn Sina; he is a famous polymath who has influenced me significantly. He shows that if you work hard you can achieve so much in a short space of time.

ملاحظات مهمة: (كيف نحدد المركز عليه في بعض الحالات التي لا يكون محددًا فيها في الجملة)
المركز عليه يكون بعد especially famous for في الجمل التالية:

1. Al-Kindi is especially famous for his work in geometry.

It is.....

2. Ibn Sina is especially famous for his work on early Islamic philosophy.

It is.....

3. Ibn Bassal is especially famous for his work in botany and agriculture .

It is.....

Influenced/ impressed المركز عليه يكون فاعل جملة الفعلين

4. My father has influenced me most of all.

The person.....

الاجابات

1. It is **his work in geometry** that Al-Kindi is especially famous for.
2. It is **his work on early Islamic philosophy** that Ibn Sina is especially famous for .
3. It is **his work in botany and agriculture** that Ibn Bassal is especially famous for .
4. The person who has **influenced** me most is my father **impressed**
It is my father that has **influenced** me most.



وزاري شتوية 2018

The studentscleaned the street ,are from our school.
(which ,who ,when , whose)

وزاري شتوية 2019

The personhas influenced me most is my father .
(which ,who ,when ,whose)

وزاري صيفي 2017

Petra was made a world heritage site in 1985CE.
The year.....

وزاري شتوية 2018

I would like to visit petra next month.

What.....

وزاري صيفية 2019

1.Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience .

The thing.....

2.Plastic is the materialcauses a lot of pollution .
(Whose , who , where ,which)

Relative clause أشباه الجمل الموصولة

1. Defining relative clause

اشباه الجمل الموصولة المحددة

هي تركيبة تبدأ بضمير وصل WH وبعده فعل + تكملة وهذه التركيبة تأتي بعد اسم والغاية منها تعريف الاسم لانه مبهم

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

نستخدم شبه الجملة الموصولة لتعريف وتحديد الشخص/المكان/الشيء التي نتحدث عنه

2. يتم ربط شبه الجملة الموصولة بالجملة الرئيسية باستخدام :

Relative pronoun: who, which, that, where or when.

who (and sometimes that): للناس

which and that: للاشياء والحيوانات

where: للاماكن

When: للاوقات

Whose : للملكية

3. تركيبة أي شبه جملة محددة :

..... فعل + Wh + اسم

4. نستطيع استخدام that عوضا عن who/which في هذا النوع فقط.

5. لا نستخدم فواصل في هذا النوع من الجمل الموصولة

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

'The woman who lives next door is my sister

في الامثلة السابقة ضمير الوصل يخبرنا أي من الاشخاص او الاشياء قصد به المتكلم (التحديد) الشخص او الشيء دون غيره

2. Non-defining relative clause

اشباه الجمل الموصولة غير المحددة

هي تركيبة تبدأ بضمير وصل WH وبعده فعل + تكملة وهذه التركيبة تأتي بعد اسم والغاية منها اعطاء معلومات اضافية عن الاسم الذي سبقها فهو اصلا معروف .

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

تستخدم لإعطاء تفاصيل أكثر ومعلومات إضافية عن الشخص/المكان/الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه الجملة

2. يتم ربط شبه الجملة الموصولة بالجملة الرئيسية باستخدام :

Relative pronoun: ضمير وصل

who, which, where or when

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

3. نستخدم فواصل لحصر شبه الجملة الموصولة في هذا النوع ما لم تنتهي الجملة

4. لا يجوز في هذا النوع حذف ضمير الوصل أبدا .

5. إذا حُفنا شبه الجملة كاملا تبقى الجملة تعطي معنى .

6. تركيبة أي شبه جملة غير محددة

..... + فعل فاعل Wh اسم

أمثلة على هذا الاستخدام:

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

My brother Ali, who lives in Amman, is a doctor.

The architect of The Giralda tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, who began work in 1184 CE.

في الامثلة السابقة شبه جملة الوصل لم تخبرنا أي من الاشخاص المتحدث قصد فالاسم اصلا معروف لدى السامع وكان ضمير الوصل

لا إعطاء معلومات إضافية فقط وليس لتمييز الاسم الذي سبقه .

لاحظ الفرق بين الجملتين التاليتين:

- **London, which** has been the capital of England for many centuries, is the largest city in the UK. (London as a thing.) كشيء
 - **London, where** I was born, is the largest city in the UK. (London as a place in which something happened.) كمكان
- The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, **which** is in Marrakesh, Morocco. البرج كشيء وليس كمكان

الخلاصة:

فعل + فاعل + where + اسم مكان
فعل + which + اسم مكان

AB page 21

4. Match the beginnings with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full.

صل البدايات بالنهايات واجمعهم باستخدام أداه وصل واكتبهم على شكل جملة كاملة

join the following sentences with suitable a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full.

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

1. A mathematician is someone . A mathematician works with numbers.
2. Geometry and arithmetic are subjects . Geometry and arithmetic are studied by mathematicians.
3. 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word. 'Physician' means 'doctor'.
4. A chemist is a person. A chemist works in a laboratory.
5. The stars and planets are things . Astronomers study the stars and planets.

- 1 c: A mathematician is someone who works with numbers. (defininig)
 2 a: Geometry and arithmetic are subjects that/which are studied by mathematicians. (defininig)
 3 b: 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word that/which means 'doctor'. (defininig)
 4 e: A chemist is a person who/that works in a laboratory. (defininig)
 5 d: The stars and planets are things that/which astronomers study.(defininig)
 لاحظ ان جميع جمل الوصل في الجمل السابقة هي جمل وصل محددة للاسم الذي سبقها وجاءت لتحديده وتعريفه وتميزه .

AB page 21

5. Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box. One pronoun is used twice. Add commas for the non-defining relative clauses.

أكمل النص عن ابن سينا مستخدماً ضمائر الوصل الموجودة في الصندوق. يوجد هناك ضمير وصل واحد تم استخدامه مرتين. قم بإضافة فواصل لأشباه الجمل غير المحددة

That when which who

Ibn Sina (1)..... is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He wrote **on early Islamic philosophy** (2)..... included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. He also wrote **Al Qanun fi-Tibb, the book** (3)..... became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life, Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. **His friends**(4)..... were worried about his health advised him to relax. He refused and told them 'I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.' It was **the month of Ramadan** (5)Ibn Sina died, in June1037 CE.

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

لاحظ أن الأسماء في الجمل السابقة معروفة للسامع وليست بحاجة إلى جملة وصل لتحديدها وتعريفها وإنما فقط لإضافة معلومات فقط .

Revision of relative clauses

مراجعته لأشبهاء الجمل الموصولة

Defining or non-defining relative clauses?**Compare**

قارن ولاحظ النقاط التالية

4. Read the passage below and answer the questions.

اقرأ النص التالي ثم اجب عن الأسئلة التي تليه :

The Giralda

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

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

جد أشبهاء الجمل الموصولة المحددة وغير المحددة من النص

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

ما هي ضمائر الوصل التي استخدمناها في الصندوق

people animals and things places

الإجابات

1 Defining relative clauses:

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

Non-defining relative clauses:which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spainwhich was originally a minaretwho began work in 1184 CEwhich is in Marrakesh, Morocco

2 people - who, that;

animals and things - which, that;

places - where, which, that

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5. Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.

أكمل النص باستخدام الكلمة المناسبة في الصندوق / أحيانا يمكن أن يكون هناك أكثر من إجابة

That which where who

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman **castle** (1)is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman.

The walls and huge **corner towers** of the castle, (2)..... was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing.

It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about **twenty-three stables** (3)horses may have been kept. **People** (4)..... love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

الإجابات

1. which/that 2. which 3. Where 4. who/that

join the following sentences with suitable a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full.

اجمع الجملتين التاليتين باستخدام ضمير الوصل المناسب ومن ثم اكتب الجملة بشكل كامل

London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK. 30 اختبار كتاب الانشطة صفحة

London,

الإجابة

London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

نمط وزاري:

The underlined words in the following sentence are not used correctly .Replace these word with the correct ones,and write the answer down in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**.

The following sentence contains two items that are not used correclry.Replace these items with the correct ones ,and write the answer down in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**

1. Most Jordanian used to the hot weather where we have in summer. 2016 شتوي
2. Zaid's friends are used to go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to a city of Irbid 2016 صيفي
3. Ibn Sina , that is also known as Avicenna , was a polymath.
4. London, where has been the capital of England for many centuries, is the largest city in the UK.

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentence and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

when which who

The person..... has influenced me most is my father. وزاري

when which who

1. Ibn Sina is also known as Avicenna was a polymath.
a. when b. which c. who
2. Ibn Sina wrote on early Islamic philosophy included many subjects.
a. when b. which c. who
3. Ibn Sina also wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb, the book became the most famous medical textbook ever.
a. when b. which c. who
4. Ibn Sina's friends..... were worried about his health advised him to relax.
a. when b. which c. who
5. It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.
a. when b. which c. who
6. Most Jordanian used to the hot weather we have in summer.
a. when b. which c. who
7. London, has been the capital of England for many centuries, is the largest city in the UK.
a. when b. which c. who d. where
8. Geometry and arithmetic are subjects are studied by mathematicians.
a. when b. which c. who
9. London, is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

a.when b.which c. who d.where

10.The countryI was born is Jordan .

a.when b.which c. who d. where

11.The cityis located in the North is Irbid.

a. when b. which c. who d. where

12.The cityI met my wife in is Amman .

a. when b. which c. who d. where

13.The degreeI got last summer is Master degree.

a. when b. which c. who d. where

14. There are about twenty-three stables in Qasr Bashir,.....horses may have been kept in.

a. when b. which c. who d. where

15.Giralda tower ,..... was originally a minaret.is very huge.

a. when b. which c. who d. where

16.The Giralda tower,is one of the most important buildings in Seville stands at just over 104 metres tall.

a. when b. which c. who d. where

17. The Roman castleis situated in the Jordanian desert is Qasr Al Bashir.

a. when b. which c. who d. where

18. A mathematician is someone works with numbers.

a. when b. which c. who d. where

19. 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word means 'doctor'.

a. when b. which c. who d. where

20. A chemist is a person works in a laboratory.

a. when b. which c. who d. where

21. The stars and planets are things astronomers study.

a. when b. which c. who d. where

الإجابات

1.c.2.c.3.b.4.c.5.a.6.b.7.b.8.b.9.b.10.d.11.b.12.d.13.b.14.d.15.b.16.b.17.b.18.c.19.b.20.c.21.b

Vocabulary الاشتقاق

1.Noun	2.adjective	3.verb
<p>مواضع الأسماء في الجملة</p> <p>1. بعد ادوات التعريف A,an,the</p> <p>2. بعد حروف الجر In/on/at/of/in front of /behind/above...</p> <p>3. بعد ضمائر الملكية التالية يأتي اسم /her/their/my/our/your/his/s'</p> <p>4. بعد محددات الاسم التالية يأتي اسم: No little some any Half much Most all many other another only Few one/two/three...</p> <p>5. بعد أسماء الإشارة this/ that /these /those</p> <p>6. بعد الصفات أسماء: 7. بعد كلمة more نضع اسم بشرط ان لا تكون مسبوقه ب Be/Seem/taste/feel/become/sound 8. في بداية الجملة وقيل الفعل : 9. بعد الفعل المتعدي يأتي اسم مفعول به (المتعدي هو الفعل الذي يأخذ مفعول به) Ment tion Ing ency Y Ity iety ence ance ice Ure tude ness (al+ فعل)ism hood ship dom sion age المقاطع التي تميز أسماء الفاعل : <u>er or</u>: teacher actor <u>ist</u>:dentist <u>ian</u>: Musician <u>ess</u> :actress</p>	<p>مواضع الصفات في الجملة:</p> <p>1. بعد am/is/are/was/were/ be+ صفة</p> <p>2. قبل الاسم صفة</p> <p>3. بعد الكلمات التالية <u>Be + (very/too/so/quite/ more/the most)+</u> صفة</p> <p>4. بعد الكلمات التالية صفة feel/look/sound/seem/ become/smell/taste/ صفة</p> <p>5. <u>be AS</u> صفة <u>AS</u></p> <p>6. بعد الظرف صفة <u>ly +</u> صفة</p> <p>شروط ان لا يكون الظرف مسبوق بفعل مساعد المقاطع التي تميز الصفات</p> <p>Full y ical al ing ous ed ent ant ive able ible ary ory Less ish ic</p>	<p>بعد افعال <u>do</u> في النفي <u>don't</u> <u>doesn't</u> + فعل <u>didn't</u></p> <p>2. بعد افعال <u>do</u> في السؤال <u>do</u> <u>Does</u> + فاعل + فعل <u>Did</u></p> <p>3. <u>to +</u> فعل</p> <p>4. بعد افعال المودلز <u>Modals +</u> فعل :Will would shall should can could must may might ought to has to have to used to....etc</p> <p>5. بعد ظروف التكرار . Sometimes rarely usually often always seldom hardly ever</p> <p>6. بعد الفاعل وقيل المفعول به . (بين الفاعل والمفعول به) بعد الظرف المسبوق بفعل . مساعد <u>ly</u>.....+ فعل مساعد+فاعل</p>

4.Adverb

مواقع الظروف في الجملة

1. الظرف يأتي قبل الصفة لان الظرف يحدد درجة الصفة :
2. يأتي الظرف بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي :
3. يأتي في أول الجملة متبوع بفاصلة :

..... , باقي الجملة

4. بين الفاعل والفعل الرئيسي(المضارع البسيط)

5. بعد الفعل يأتي ظرف وذلك في حالة كان الفعل لازما (بمعنى أن الفعل لا يأخذ مفعول به)

هذا الفعل يعني جاء ولا يلزمه مفعول به بعده ولذلك وضعنا بعده ظرف He came

He was

6. يأتي الظرف في آخر الجملة بشرط أن تكون عناصر الجملة اكتملت وبمعنى اخر بعد المفعول به (فاعل+فعل+مفعول به)

ly+مفعول به+فعل+فاعل

As well as

and

or

ملاحظة: حروف العطف ما قبلها يكون نفس ما بعدها

العطف في الاشتقاق:

المقصود بالعطف أن هناك أدوات للعطف في اللغة الانجليزية تعطف ما بعدها على ما قبلها, بمعنى إذا كان قبلها اسم فيأتي بعدها اسم وإذا كان قبلها صفة يأتي بعده صفة .

Derivation الاشتقاق

Verb	Noun	adj	adv
Produce ينتج	Production انتاج Product منتج	productive	productively
	Medicine دواء	Medical طبي	medically
	Nine تسعة	Ninth التاسع	
Inherit يرث	Inheritance ارث	Inherited موروث	
	Origin اصل	Original اصلي	Originally
Invent يخترع	invention اختراع	Inventive ابتكاري	
Discover يكتشف	Discovery اكتشاف Discoveries اكتشافات	Discovered مكتشف Discoverable قابل للاكتشاف	
Influence يؤثر	Influence تأثير	Influential مؤثر / فاعل	Influentially
Prescribe يصف دواء	Prescription وصفه طبية		
Infect يعدي	Infection عدوى	Infectious معدي	infectiously
	Cancer سرطان	cancerous مسرطن	
Diagnose يشخص المرض	Diagnosis تشخيص المرض	diagnosed	
Intend يقصد/ينوي	Intention قصد/نية	Intended مقصود/منوي	
	Surgery جراحه Surgeon جراح	Surgical جراحي	surgically
Believe يعتقد	Belief اعتقاد	Believable يمكن تصديقه	believably
Succeed ينجح	Success نجاح	Successful ناجح	Successfully
Conclude يسيئنتج	Conclusion/s نتيجته/نتائج		
		particular	particularly
Compete يتنافس	Competition منافسه	Competitive تنافسي	
Know يعرف	Knowledge معرفه		
		ideal	ideally
Organise	Organisations		
Teach	Teaching teacher		
	Businesses اعمال Business عمل		
economize	economy	economical	economically
Criticize ينتقد	Critic نقد	Critical نقدي	critically
operate يجري عليه	Operation/s عمليات	Operational جاهز للعمل	Operationally
expect يتوقع	Expectancy توقع Expectation توقع	Expectant متوقع	expectantly

Choose the suitable item from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.(20points)

صيفي 2019

- 1.The prices of certain item are notin some shops.
(**negotiate** , **negotiable** , **negotiablely** , **negotiation**)
- 2.This training course will.....you for a better Job.
(**qualify** , **qualification** , **qualifying** , **qualified**)
- 3.The recycling project has beencarried out in my school.
(**success** , **successful** , **successfully** , **succeed**)
- 4.The.....of the internet has changed the world.
(**invent** , **invention** , **invented** , **inventive**)

شتوي 2018

- 1.Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is
(**Viable** , **Viablely** , **Viability**)
- 2.Artists usually meet to discuss idea andeach other .
(**Criticise** , **Criticism** , **Critic**)

صيفي 2018

- 1.Madaba has a.....as a fascinating place to visit .
(**reputation** , **reputational** , **reputationally**)
- 2.Khaled received an.....letter from the manager for his hard work.
(**appreciate** , **appreciation** , **appreciative** , **appreciatively**)
- 3.Mnal always present herwork in literature clearly .
(**create** , **creative** , **creatively**)

شتوي 2019

- 1.Bank customers can.....their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system .
(**access** , **accessible** , **accessibly**)

2.....,the process of producing rugs ,bags and other beautiful items is done by hand.

(**tradition** , **traditional** , **traditionally**)

3.Hospitals have a.....to provide the best medical care .

(**commit** ,**committed** , **commitment**)

4.Your mail has been.....sent .

(**Success** , **Successful** **Successfully**)

شتوي 2017

1.Imagination is the source of

(**create** , **creation** , **creative** , **creatively**)

2.Bank customers can.....their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system .

(**access** , **accessible** **accessibly**)

AB page 21+25

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

1. The Middle East is famous for theof olive oil.

(**produce** , **production** , **productive** . **productively**)

2. Ibn Sina wrotetextbooks.

(**Medicine** , **Medical** , **Medically**)

3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in thecentury.

(**nine** , **ninth**)

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

(**inherit** , **inheritance** , **inherited**)

5. Scholars have discovered andocument from the twelfth century.

(**origin** , **original** , **originally**)

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

(**invent** , **invention** , **inventor**)

7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical

(**discover** , **discoveries** , **discoverable**)

8. Who was the mostwriter of the twentieth century?

(**influence** , **influential** , **Influentially**)

9. Amazing advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific discoveries.

(**medicine** , **medical** , **medically**)

10. Amazing medical advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific.....

(**discover** , **discoveries** , **discoverable**)

11. Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a

(**prescribe** , **prescription** , **prescribed**)

12. It is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight..... and diseases on their own, too.

(**infections** , **infectious** , **infectiously**)

13. Research has been done to find out why some people survive

(**cancerous** , **cancer** , **cancerously**)

14. One hundred people who had survived a serious were interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed.

(**diagnose** , **diagnosis** , **diagnosed**)

15. The of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis.

(**intend** , **intention** , **intentional** , **intentionally**)

16. The intention of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their.....

(**diagnose** , **diagnosis** , **diagnosed**)

17. They had all used different treatments such as , radiotherapy, acupuncture and special diets.

(**Surgeon** , **Surgery** , **Surgical**)

18. What they all had in common, however, was a strong that what they were doing would be successful .

(**believe** , **believable** , **Belief**)

19. What they all had in common, however, was a strong belief that what they were doing would be

a. succeed

b. successful

c. successfully

20. This survey has limited , but one thing it shows is that a positive attitude can help your immune system to work.

(conclude , Conclusions)

SB page 42

21. Many instruments that are still used today in..... were designed by Arab scholars.

(Operation , Operational , Operationally)

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

(expect , expectancy , expected)

الإجابات

1. production 2. medical 3. Ninth 4. inheritance 5. original 6. invention 7. discoveries
8. influential 9. medicine 10. discoveries 11. prescription 12. infections 13. Cancer 14. diagnosis 15. intention 16. Diagnosis 17. surgery 18. belief 19. successful 20. Conclusions 21. operation 22. expect

AB page 61

Entrepreneur: A word meaning someone who sets up a business. In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship is (1)..... (**particular**) important among young people, because of the (2)..... (**compete**) job market. It is important to give young people the (3) (**know**) so that they can help themselves. If they cannot find jobs, they can create their own and then, (4)..... (**ideal**), generate jobs for others. (5) (**organize**) have been set up to guide young people through the process of business (6)..... (**create**). There are training courses and programmes to support this cause. Universities in the region have started (7) (**teach**) entrepreneurship courses to students. Even large (8)..... (**business**) now support young entrepreneurs. The common philosophy is as follows: give young people the opportunity to create their own companies so that they can have control over their own (9) (**economy**) futures. In the Middle East, it is a (10)..... (**critic**) learning experience for young people.

الإجابات

1. particularly 2. competitive 3. knowledge 4. ideally 5. Organisations 6. creation 7. teaching 8. businesses 9. economic 10. Critical

الكتابة الموجهة Guided writing

يرد في الصفحة الأخيرة من الامتحان الوزاري جدول صغير عادة يحتوي على أربعة نقاط ويجمع بين هذه النقاط الأربعة انها :
 اهداف / **aims, purposes** / خصائص **features, qualities** / اسباب **reasons** / فوائد **Benefits**
 نتائج **results** / اسباب **causes** / انجازات **achievements** / عوامل **factors** / طرق **ways, methods**
 توصيات **recommendations** / حلول **solutions** مساوي / **disadvantages** / محاسن **advantages** /
 خطوات **Tips** / اقتراحات **suggestions**

وهذا يعني ان محتويات الجدول اما ان تكون اسباب نتائج توصيات حلول عوامل محاسن مشاكل تغيرات
 المطلوب: كتابة جملتين بحيث نجمع النقاط الأربعة السابقة في جملتين ونقوم بذلك من خلال تطبيق القالب التالي :

Ingas well as ing.....are two possible العنوان + الاسم من العنوان s
.Moreover, ing.....and ing are other . تكلمة العنوان + الاسم من العنوان

Or

There are many العنوان + الاسم من العنوان **such as ing.....as well as ing.....**
.In addition, ing.....and ing.....are other s الاسم من العنوان بدون

ملاحظة : لاحظ ان عنوان الجدول يجب ان يبدأ باسم لكي نستطيع تطبيق القوالب التالية اما اذا كان عنوان الجدول سؤال فاننا نجري التعديلات التالية ثم نطبق القوالب:
 اذا ورد عنوان الجدول على شكل سؤال فاننا تجري التعديلات التالية :

How نستبدلها **ways**

Why نستبدله **reasons**

What نستبدلها **things** او احد الكلمات السابقة (اسباب, نتائج, عوامل..)

The+ اسم → **the** نحذف ال

The best + اسم جمع → **are the best** تكلمة العنوان + الاسم الجمع

صيغة السؤال في الامتحان الوزاري

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about the Use the appropriate words such as: and, too, also...etc

أسئلة السنوات السابقة

Ways to start a speech..**طرق بدء خطاب****وزاري شتوية 2018**

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Start with a positive statement | ابدأ بالعبارات الايجابية |
| • Refer to a well-known person. | قم بالإشارة الى شخص معروف |
| • Quote from recent research. | استنبط من بحث حديث |
| • Thank the organizers and audience . | اشكر المنظم والحضور |

Ways to start a speech

الاجابة

Starting with a positive statement as well as refering to a well-known person are two possible ways to start a speech. **In addition**, quoting from recent research and thanking the organizers and audience are other ways to start a speech .

How to learn and memorise faster ... كيف نتعلم ونتذكر بشكل اسرع**وزاري شتوية رابع 2018**

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| • Exercise to clear your head | تمرن لتنقية الدماغ |
| • Write down what needs to be memorized | اكتب حاجاتك ليتم تذكرها |
| • Study or practice in the afternoon | ادرس او تمرن بعد الظهيرة |
| • Relate new things to what you already know | اربط الاشياء الجديدة بما تعرفه |

ways to learn and memorise faster

الاجابة

Exercising to clear your head as well as writing down what needs to be memorized **are two possible** ways to learn and memorise faster. **Moreover**, Studying or practicing in the afternoon and relating new things to what you already know are other ways to learn and memorise faster.

وزاري شتوي 2019**Benefits of walking....****فوائد المشي**

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| • Improves heart health. | تحسن صحة القلب |
| • Aids weight loss | تساعد في فقدان الوزن |
| • Strengthens muscles | تقوي العضلات |
| • Regulates blood pressure | تنظم ضغط القلب |

Benefits of walking Improving heart health as well as aiding weight loss are two possible benefits of walking. **Furthermore**, strengthening muscles and regulating blood pressure are other benefits of walking.

Tips for growing a successful business

خطوات تنمية أعمال ناجحة

- Stay focused ابقى مركزا
- Provide great services تزود خدمات عظيمة
- be creative كن مبدعا
- Get organized كن منظما

وزاري صيفي 2017

The impacts of the arts on learning..... اثار الفنون على التعلم

- Changing the learning environment تغيير بيئة التعلم
- Providing challenges to students تعرض الطلبة للتحديات
- Teaching students to become self-directed learners تعليم الطلبة ان يصبحوا ذاتي التعلم
- Teaching students ways and methods not normally used تعلم الطلبة طرق واساليب فريدة

2017 رابع صيفي

Benefits of doing internship..... فوائد اخذ دورة تدريبية

- Developing professional skills تطوير مهارات احترافية
- Increasing self-confidence in the work place تزيد الثقة بالنفس في مكان العمل
- Having personal growth experiences تنمية الخبرات الشخصية
- Improving social relationships تحسين العلاقات الاجتماعية

وزاري صيفي 2017

How to recycle at school كيف نعيد تدوير الأشياء

- Reduce your paper use خفف من استخدام الورق
- Refill plastic bottles اعد تعبئة العلب البلاستيكية
- Use rechargeable batteries استخدم البطاريات القابلة لاعادة الشحن
- Switch to recycle paper حول استخدامك الى الاوراق المدورة

وزاري صيفي 2019

Tips for studying long hours without getting tired خطوات الدراسة ساعات طويلة بدون تعب

- Prioritise your schedule اعطي اولوية للجدول
- Take regular breaks اخذ استراحات متكررة
- Study in daylight الدراسة بالنهار
- Find a suitable place to study جد مكان مناسب للدراسة

الإشخاص:

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about about

..... Use the appropriate linking words .

اقرأ المعلومات في الجول التالي وبعد ذلك وبدفتر اجابتك , اكتب سيرة ذاتية مختصرة مستخدما كل المعلومات الموجوده في الجدول . استخدم ادوات الربط المناسبة .

شتوي 2016

Name: Mahmoud Darwish

Date(born and died):1942-2008

Profession: poet and author

Achievement : *Leaves of olives and Wingless Birds*

Mahmoud Darwish ,who was born in 1942 and died in 2008 ,was poet and author .**In addition**,he has many achievement such as he wrote Leaves of olives and Wingless Birds .

Ibn Bassal

Name: Ibn Bassal

Date: 11th century CE

Location: Al-Andalus

Occupation: writer, scientist and engineer

Achievements: water pumps and irrigation systems

Ibn Bassal ,who lived in the 11th century CE,was writer, scientist and engineer.**In addition**,he has many achievements such as he designed water pumps and irrigation systems.

Ibn Bassal

Name: Ibn Bassal

Date: 11th century CE

Location: Al-Andalus

Interests: botany and agriculture

Legacy: agricultural instructions and advication

Ibn Bassal ,who lived in the 11th century CE in Al-Andalus, was interested in botany and agriculture. **Moreover**, he left a great legacy for example agricultural instructions and advication.

Ibn Sina AB21

Name: Ibn Sina

Date: (born and died):980-1037

Profession:poet,author polymath

Achievements:Al Qanoun Fi –tibb

Ibn Sina ,who was born in 980 and died in 1037,was poet, author polymath. **Moreover** ,he has many achievements for example ,he wrote Al Qanoun Fi -tibb.

Young Emirati inventor

Name: Adeeb Al Balooshi

Profession (occupation): students and inventor

Achievements: a fire proof Helmet/a prosthetic limb/a heart monitor.

الأماكن

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes below about about Qasir Bashir .Use the appropriate linking words .

صيفي 2016

Location:Jordanian desert .

Date of construction:beginning of the 4th century .

Purpose of building: protection of the Roman border .

Description of the building: huge tower ,23rooms

Qasir Bashir,which was built in the beginning of the 4th century, is situated in the Jordanian desert ,and it was built to protect the Roman borders .**In addition**,It is a huge tower as it contains 23 rooms .

Advantages and disadvantages

المحاسن والمساوي

The 'Internet of Things'.

Advantages :	disadvantages
Lights will go off automatically. we will save energy.	
life would be easier	we would have less privacy.
Driverless cars would make travelling simple.	if they went wrong, they could be very dangerous.
the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting	we should be careful.

13. Look at the sentences below, then write a paragraph about the **advantages and disadvantages** of the 'Internet of Things'.

انظر إلى الجمل التالية واكتب فقرة عن محاسن ومساوي الشبكة الالكترونية للأشياء
يمكنك استخدام القوالب التالية للحديث عن محاسن ومساوي شيء ما :

There are some advantages and disadvantages forOn the one hand ,s+v..... .On the other hand ,s+v..... .

Use some of the expressions in **bold** below and ideas from exercise 12.

استخدم بعض التعبير بالخط الغامق

- Lights will go off automatically. **In this way, /Therefore, /consequently As a result,** we will save energy.
- **On the one hand,** life would be easier. **On the other hand,** we would have less privacy.
- Driverless cars would make travelling simple. **However,** if they went wrong, they could be very dangerous.
- **Although** the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting, we should be careful.

The Function

Writing skills: SB page 9

الوحدة الأولى

Indicating consequence: تشير الى تتابع الفكرة**In this way** وبهذه الطريقة**As a consequence** كنتيجة لذلك**Therefore** من اجل ذلك**In this way**, technology makes communication more convenient.**As a consequence**, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.**Therefore**, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.**Indicating opposition:** تقدم الاتجاه المعاكس / المخالف**However** مع ذلك**Whereas** بينما/في حين ان**Despite** بالرغم من**However**, social media is time-consuming. / **Whereas**, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.**Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient

الوحدة الثانية

Writing skills: SB page 19

Useful language for reports

Introduction المقدمة

The aim of this report is to ... /

This report examines ... / In this report, [...] will be examined.

Reporting information تقديم معلومات إحصائية

There are more than [...] well-equipped health centres in [name of town]. Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of ... The number of [...] has declined/increased since [date].

Conclusion/Recommendations النتيجة / التوصيات

It appears that ... / This results in ... / It is recommended that ... /

The best course of action would be to ...

الوحدة الثالثة

Writing skills: SB page 23

Using rhetorical devices استخدام الأدوات البلاغية

Simile: التشبيه

Some robots will look and sound very **like** humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.

Treatment and medicines will taste **as** delicious **as** real food.

Metaphor: تشبيه حذف احد طرفيه / استعارة / مجاز

The world will be at your fingertips.

Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية (تسمية الأشياء بأصواتها)

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.

Personification: التجسيد

Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

الوحدة الرابعة

Speaking SB page37

Agree\disagree strongly الاتفاق أو عدم الموافقة بشدة

I couldn't agree more اتفق معك تماما تماما

I couldn't disagree more لا اتفق معك أبدا أبدا

For partial agreement\disagreement الموافقة او عدم الموافقة جزئيا

I'm not sure that's quite true لست متأكدا أن ذلك صحيح تماما

Clarifying statements طلب توضيح عبارة ما

By asking:

What do you mean by that? ماذا تعني بذلك ؟

Revision A SB page 41

Reading

Read the beginning of a newspaper article and answer the questions.

A problem for our wildlife

مشكلة حياتنا البرية

وحملاهم مجموعات المحافظة الجهود الافضل بالرغم من
 النمر الفيلة الافريقي شاملا اجناس من عدة فأن سكان العالم
 ولارض حاجة المتزايدة الناس انها تتناقص ما زالت وعجول البحر
 هذا مسنولة والتي صيد السمك الصيد جتبا الى جتب مع مصادر
 مهدده القطط الكبيرة مثل ثدييات الغريب الحياة البرية الانحدار المتكرر
 من العالم الاجزاء في العديد والحشرات الطيور العادية حتى ولكن اكثر شيء
 من قبل لتقرير طبقا للابد الانقراض في خطر
 قاطني الحياة البرية جمعية لندن لدعم وحماية الحياة البرية
 منذ بالمعدل بما معدله 52 بالمائة تناقص العالم حول
 around the world have been reduced by 52 per cent on average since 1970 CE.

Audioscript

اسرع المصادر يستخدمون البشر ان التحذير يحمل ايضا التقرير
 اكثر الغابات نقطع نحن على سبيل المثال يستعيده يستطيع الكوكب من
 Than the planet can restore. For example, we are cutting down forests more
 يسبب صيد السمك الجائر ينمو يستطيع الشجر المزروع جديدا من سرعه
 Quickly than newly-planted trees can grow , over - fishing is causing
 يسيطر اكثر صعوبة يصبحون السكان عدم التوازن الحياه المائية
 a marine imbalance, and pollution is becoming harder and harder to control.

تحذير ك تؤدي دور سوف الصورة هذه ان يامل التقرير الاديب
 The authors of the report hope that this picture will serve as **a wake-up call**
 كل واحد منا اهمية ان يوكوا يريدون انهم لجمعنا
 to all of us . They want to emphasise how important it is for each one of us

التفكير عن طريق كوكبنا ونحمي افعالنا يتحمل المسؤولية ان
to take responsibility for our actions, and to protect our planet by thinking
بحذر بشفاه كل شيء بشأن
carefully about everything we do.

Reading Exercise (1)

1. What evidence is there in the text that attempts have been made in the past to stop the decline in the wildlife population?
2. Name three reasons for the disappearance of many animals around the world.
3. Which species is the most endangered? Which of the reasons, in your opinion, apply to this species in particular?
4. 'More than half the world's wildlife has disappeared in the last fifty years.' Is this statement correct? What evidence is there for this claim?

Listening exercise 2

2 Listen to the rest of the newspaper article and answer the questions.

1. Name two examples of how the world is running out of natural resources.
2. Choose the correct meaning of a 'wake-up call'.
a. an alarm clock b. a warning c. a telephone call d. a danger
3. What do the authors of the report hope to achieve? There are two possible answers

3) Vocabulary and grammar

Choose the most suitable item from the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.

sustainability apparatus physician mortality prosthetic

1. After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put theaway.
2. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the..... of the environment.
3. Athletes withlegs can take part in the Paralympics.
4. Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leadingspecialising in cancer care.

4) Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. Many instruments that are still used today inwere designed by Arab scholars.

(operational / operate / operations)

2. When do youto receive your test results?

(expect / expectancy / expectantly)

3. When we were younger, we..... live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old.

(were used to / use to / used to)

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

(will live / will be living / will have lived)

5) Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

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

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

2. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.

He since 5 p.m.

3. It is normal for me now to get up early to study. I am .

Writing

6) Edit the following text.

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

Scientists will say that exercise is not only important for general fitness; but that it is also good for the brain, it helped us concentrate better? As a result, we perform better in exams.

7) Write a four-paragraph essay agreeing or disagreeing with the statement below. 'Large-scale building projects are certainly a necessity in the development of the modern world.'
وزاري

Exercise 1

1. The article tells us that the population of certain species is still decreasing and this is 'despite the best efforts of conservation groups and their campaigns'. This suggests that the work has been going on for some time.
2. Animals are disappearing around the world because people need the land; they are using resources and they are hunting and fishing.
3. Big cats are the most endangered. In my opinion, this is because they are losing their habitats. People are cutting down forests for the wood and for land to build on, which means the big cats have less land to live on. It means the animals that they eat are becoming scarcer too.
4. Yes, the statement is correct. The world's wildlife has been reduced by more than 52 per cent, therefore more than half has disappeared.

Exercise 2

1. Answers should include two of the following examples: forests are being cut down too quickly; there is too much fishing; pollution is out of control
2. b
3. The authors of the report hope to show us that responsibility for one's own actions is important. OR They want to show us the importance of protecting our planet in everything we do.

Exercise 3

1. apparatus 2. sustainability 3. prosthetic 4. physician

Exercise 4

1. operations 2. expect 3. used to 4. will have lived

Exercise 5

1. is/was his final book that made him famous all over the world.
2. has been studying
3. used to getting up early to study now

Exercise 6

1. say 2. fitness, 3. brain. It 4. helps 5. concentrate better.

Revision A AB page 29

مراجعة كتاب الأنشطة صفحة 29

Reading 1

Read the beginning of this article about Ibn Rushd and answer the questions.

Ibn Rushd was a famous Islamic polymath **who** was born in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, in the twelfth century. During his lifetime, he was widely known and respected for **his** teaching and **his** books . Even now, nearly nine hundred years after **his** birth , **he** is still remembered as a great scholar, scientist and writer . In fact , **he** is even remembered in space because scientists named an asteroid (**that's a rock which** orbits the sun) after **him**, in honour of **his** great contributions to astronomy.

1) Reading

1. Approximately how many years ago was Ibn Rushd born?
2. The text describes an unusual way of honouring Ibn Rushd. What is it, and why was it done?

2) Listening

Listen to the rest of the information and answer the questions.

1. What subject did 'Generalities' deal with?
2. How old was Ibn Rushd when he started writing books, and roughly how many original books did he write?
3. How is he remembered in the place of his birth?

3) Speaking

Work with a partner.

a. Look at the list of inventions and add two more of your own ideas.

- the printing press
- the wheel
- the World Wide Web
- antibiotics
- the radio
- writing
- electric lighting
- paper
-
-

b. Number the inventions in order of importance 1 to 10 (1 = the most important). Discuss ideas and make sure you can explain them.

4) Writing

Which invention did you choose as the most important? Give your reasons.

5) Grammar

Choose the correct option, a, b, c or d.

1. Excuse me, is there..... chemist's near here?

- a. an b. the c. - d. a

2. In three years' time, my brother..... graduated from university.

- a. has b. will have c. is going to d. will

3. Soon wepacking for our holiday.

- a. 're going to b. 'll be c. 're going d. will have

4. Where did theyto school?

- a. used to going b. used to go c. use to go d. use going

6) Write one sentence that means the same.

1. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the

2. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is.....

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

London,.....

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

1. Are you planningshopping tomorrow? (**go**)

2. Where have you been? Ifor ages. (**wait**)

3. Our grandmother used..... us stories at bedtime. (**tell**)

4. Will it still..... this evening? (**rain**)

5. Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch. (**help**)

8) Vocabulary

Complete the following sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

ailment artificial equipment fund textiles

1. My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with.....

2. Before the boys go climbing, they'll go to a special shop to buy all thethat they need.

3. Older people tend to suffer from more..... s than younger people.
4. My parents have saved enough money to..... our university courses.

9) Write the words in the correct lists. Two of the words are not needed.
arithmetic astronomer gallery calculations polymath textiles
disabilities geometry smartphone physicist ceramics symptoms career
allergies

Mathematics	
Medical matters	
People	
The arts	

10) Complete the sentences with words from exercise 9.

1. If you don't feel well, you should describe your..... to the doctor.
2. There is a goodfor contemporary art across the street.
3. A telescope enables..... s to observe the stars.
4. It is often impossible for people with..... to climb stairs.
5. In our Maths exam, we have to write down ouras well as the answers.



exercise 1

1. nine hundred years ago
2. Scientists named an asteroid after him in honour of his great contributions to astronomy.

exercise 2 1. medicine 2. He was 1 when he started writing, and he wrote at least 80 original books. 3. There is a statue of him in Cordoba, Al-Andalus.

Exercises 3 and 4

Students' own answers

exercise 5

1. d 2. B. 3. b 4. c

Exercise 6

1. It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids.
2. Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.

3. London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

Exercise 7

1. to go 2. have been waiting 3. to tell 4. be raining 5. had helped

exercise 8

1. textiles 2. equipment 3. ailment 4. fund

exercise 9

Mathematics: arithmetic; calculations; geometry

Medical matters: disabilities; symptoms; allergies

People: astronomer; polymath; physicist

The arts: gallery; textiles; ceramics

exercise 10

1. symptoms 2. gallery 3. astronomer 4. disabilities 5. calculations

Literature Spot اضاعات أدبية

A Green Cornfield حقل الذرة الأخضر

Christina Rossetti كرسينا روزيتي

هي شاعرة بريطانية (1830-1894) كتبت القصائد الرومانسية والتعبدية وقصائد الاطفال وكان شقيقها دانتي جبرائيل روسي فنانا مشهورا وكان احيانا يبين ويصور قصائد شقيقته .

speck	something small	بقعه صغيرة جدا / مقدار ضئيل جدا شئ
accord	something is in agreement	مُتَّالِفٌ؛ مُتَّاعِمٌ؛ مُتَّوَاْفِقٌ
tender	something fresh and young	نظر/ناعم /لين
stalks	It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves.	قصبات/غصون
swift	Fast	سَرِيْعٌ ؛ سَرِيْعًا

Stanza (1) :

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; (technique of Alliteration) الجناس الاستهلاكي

الكلمات المطلوب معرفة معناها باللغة الانجليزية في هذه المقطوعة :

speck :something small بقعه صغيرة جدا / مقدار ضئيل جدا شئ

morn ☺ a poetic synonym for morning مرادف شعري لكلمة الصباح

Skylark :a small, rather unglamorous bird that is much celebrated for its beautiful singing, which it usually does while hovering in mid-air. طائر القبرة.

Hang: متعلق

Alliteration: Some word pairs alliterate (singing speck on line4) الجناس الاستهلاكي

(تكرير حرف أو أكثر في مستهل كلمتين متجاورتين)؛ الجناس الاستهلاكي؛

The poet describes how **content** راضي she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark **flying in the sky** .It doesn't sing as it **flies lower**

The poem is a celebration of life, nature and love. It focuses on the simple detail of a skylark singing (this bird is traditionally associated with joy and springtime) and connects this with ideas of the continuity of life.

تصف الشاعرة مدى راحة البال التي تشعر بها أثناء تجوالها في حقل الذرة . وأثناء تجوالها تصف كيف أنها رأت طائر القبارة يطير في السماء . وهذا الطائر كان لا يغني أثناء طيرانه منخفضاً . القصيدة هي احتفال بالحياة والطبيعة و الحب . وهي تسلط الضوء على تفاصيل بسيطة لغناء طائر القبارة (ويرتبط هذا الطائر تقليدياً مع الفرح و الربيع) ويرتبط هذا مع أفكار استمرارية الحياة .
أسئلة على المقطوعة الأولى :

1. The poet uses many examples of **alliteration**. Find one example. What **effect** is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?
لقد استخدم الشاعر أسلوباً أدبياً بلاغياً وهو الجناس الاستهلاكي .جد مثلاً واحد على الجناس الاستهلاكي .ما الأثر الذي أراد الشاعر أن يحدثه من خلال استخدامه للجناس الاستهلاكي ؟
2. Write down the Type of bird which is mentioned in the above lines?
اذكر نوع الطائر المذكور في السطور أعلاه
3. Find a word in the above stanza which the poet uses to mean " something small"?
4. Find a word in the above stanza which the poet uses to mean " a small, rather unglamorous bird " ?
جد كلمة استخدمها الشاعر لتعني.....
5. Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a **rhyme scheme**. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.
الوزن الشعري للكلمات يحدث في آخر الأبيات وفق نسق أو طريقة معينة .إن هذا النسق يسمى أسلوب القافية . صف أسلوب القافية في هذه القصيدة ؟
الكلمات التي تتناغم وفق قافية واحدة تحدث في آخر الأبيات وضمن طريقة أو أسلوب أو منوال معين
a rhyme scheme :is the pattern in which poems use rhyme.
خطة القافية :هو الطريقة أو الأسلوب أو المنوال الذي اتبعته القصيدة في صياغة القافية
6. What does the word "**two** "in the above stanza refers to ?
7. Which line does the writer use the technique of Alliteration ?
8. What do you think the **Mood of the poem** ?
الحالة المزاجية؛ الجو العام/ المزاج

الإجابات :

1. **Examples of alliteration** :Some word pairs alliterate (singing speck on line4)
The effect which the poet is trying to achieve with the technique of Alliteration :
a) Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem لخدمة قافية القصيدة
b) links dissimilar words together (here we have soared and sank; silent and singing).
soared and sank) والربط بين كلمتين مختلفتين يخلق & يهبط

2. Skylark 3. Speck 4. Skylark 5. The rhyme scheme is abab(1+3) (2+4). In other words, the first line and third lines rhyme, as do the second and fourth.

Stanza (1) blue line one rhymes with two lines three
morn line two rhymes with corn lines four

6. The earth & the sky 7.4

8. The mood of the poem is joyous and life-affirming. السعادة والابتهاج وسنة الحياة.

Stanza (2) :

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. (technique of Alliteration) الجناس

الكلمات المطلوب معرفة معناها باللغة الانجليزية في هذه المقطوعة :

gay: happy طُرُوب فَرَح ضُحُوك :

accord: something is in agreement مُتَّالِفٌ؛ مُتَّاعِمٌ؛ مُتَّوَافِقٌ

soared: يحلق / طائر؛ طائر؛ طائرا؛ مُخَلِّقٌ؛ مُرْتَفِعٌ **on the wing:** اثناء الطيران؛ طائر؛ طائر؛ طائرا؛ مُخَلِّقٌ؛ مُرْتَفِعٌ
butterflies: فراشات **sank:** هبط **soared:** حلق / علا / طار عاليا

Below it, The poet describes how butterflies **move quickly** in the cornfield celebrating of **life and nature** which is a source of happiness .

بعد ذلك تصف الشاعرة كيف تقوم الفراشات بالحركة مسرعه (تتراقص) محتفلة بالحياة والطبيعة والتي هي مصدر السعادة لها .

أسئلة على المقطوعة الثانية :

1. The poet uses many examples of **alliteration**. Find one example. What **effect** is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?

2. Find a word in the above stanza which the poet uses to mean " happy "?

3. Find a word in the above stanza which the poet uses to mean " something is in agreement "?

4. Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a **rhyme scheme**. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.

الوزن الشعري للكلمات يحدث في آخر الأبيات وفق نسق أو طريقة معينة . إن هذا النسق يسمى أسلوب القافية . صف أسلوب القافية في هذه القصيدة ؟

5. Which line tells us that the Skylark doesn't sing as it flies lower.

أي سطر يخبرنا بان القبرة لا تغني أثناء طيرانها للأسفل ؟

6. The poet uses the technique of alliteration to link dissimilar words together. Find an example from the above stanza .

7. What technique does the poet use in the last line?

الإجابات:

1. And **s**till the **s**inging **s**kylark soared (line 7), And **s**ilent **s**ank and **s**oared to sing
And silent sank and soared to sing.

The effect a) Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem لخدمة قافية القصيدة
b) links dissimilar words together (here we have soared and sank; silent and singing). soared and sank) والربط بين كلمتين مختلفتين يخلق ويهبط.

2. gay 3. something is in agreement

4. Stanza (2) The rhyme scheme is **abab**(1+3) (2+4). In other words, the first line and third lines rhyme, as do the second and fourth.

Stanza (2)

accord line one rhymes with soared lines three

wing line two rhymes with sing lines four

5. And **s**ilent **s**ank and **s**oared to **s**ing. 6. sank and soared 7. technique of Alliteration

Stanza (3) :

The corn field stretched a **tender** green

To right and left beside my walks;

I knew he had a **nest** unseen

(another listener)

Somewhere among the million **stalks**.

الكلمات المطلوب معرفة معناها باللغة الانجليزية في هذه المقطوعة :

Tender: something fresh and young لَيْن نَضِر؛ ناضِر ناعمة

Stalks: It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves. قصبات/غصون.

stretched : إمتد؛ انبسط تَمَدَد؛ تَوَسَّع؛ مُمْتَدِّ؛ مُنْتَشِر Nest: عش

The poet knows that the skylark's nest is **hidden** in the cornfield. The female bird is sitting on the eggs (another listener)

1. Which part of a plant is the **stalk** (line 4)? أي جزء من النبات هو الغصن؟

2. Find a word in the above stanza which the poet uses to mean " a long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves " ? جد كلمة استخدمها الشاعر بمعنى

3. Find a word in the above stanza which the poet uses to mean " something fresh and young " ? جد كلمة استخدمها الشاعر بمعنى

4. What does a bird do in a nest (line 3)? ماذا يفعل الطائر في العش ؟

5. Apart from the poet herself ,there is a reference **to another listener**, in line (3)

Who or what is this listener?

بصرف النظر عن الشاعرة يوجد هناك دليل من النص بوجود مستمع آخر لغناء القبرة في البيت (3) من هو هذا المستمع؟

6. Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a **rhyme scheme**. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.

الوزن الشعري للكلمات يحدث في آخر الأبيات وفق نسق أو طريقة معينة. إن هذا النسق يسمى أسلوب القافية. صف أسلوب القافية في هذه القصيدة؟

7. What is the sign of the lark's song? إلى ماذا يرمز غناء طائر القبره؟

8. Which line indicates that the lark has a mate? أي سطر يشير إلى أن طائر القبره له رفيقه؟

الإجابات

1. It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves

2. stalks 3. Tender 4. lays eggs/sitting on eggs 5. The first references is: **I knew he had a nest unseen (line 3)** (the female bird is sitting on the eggs);. The listener is the female skylark.(companion)

6. The rhyme scheme is abab(1+3) (2+4). In other words, the first line and third lines rhyme, as do the second and fourth.

Stanza (3)

green line one rhymes with unseen lines three

walks line two rhymes with stalks lines four

7. The lark has a nest and a mate; the song is just one sign that life goes on.

8. I knew he had a nest unseen (line 3)

Stanza (4) :

And as I paused to hear his song

While **swift** the sunny moments slid,

Perhaps his mate sat **listening long**, (**another listener**)

And **listened longer** than I did. (**alliteration**)؛ (الجناس الاستهلاكي كلمتين متجاورتين)

الكلمات المطلوب معرفة معناها باللغة الانجليزية في هذه المقطوعة :

Swift: سريع ؛ سريعاً

mate: رفيقه ؛ زوج

Slid: أنزلق

She **imagines** that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield. (**another listener**)

The lark has a nest and a mate; the song is just one sign that life goes on.
تتخيل الشاعرة بان رفيقة القبرة أيضا هي في مكان ما تستمع الى غناء رفيقها .

1. Find a word in the above stanza which the poet uses to mean " fast "?
2. Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a rhyme scheme. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.
الوزن الشعري للكلمات يحدث في آخر الأبيات وفق نسق أو طريقة معينة . إن هذا النسق يسمى أسلوب القافية . صف أسلوب القافية في هذه القصيدة ؟
3. Apart from the poet herself ,there is a reference to another listener, in line (3) Who or what is this listener?
بغض النظر عن الشاعرة يوجد هناك دليل من النص بوجود مستمع آخر لغناء القبرة في البيت 3. من هو؟
4. The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?
لقد استخدم الشاعر أسلوبا أدبيا بلاغيا وهو الجناس الاستهلاكي .جد مثلا واحد على الجناس الاستهلاكي .ما الأثر الذي أراد الشاعر أن يحدثه من خلال استخدامه للجناس الاستهلاكي ؟
5. What technique does the poet use in line three and four?
ما هي التقنية المستخدمة من قبل الشاعر في البيت الثالث والرابع ؟
6. Which lines show/indicate that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing(still singing)?
7. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

الاجابات

1. Swift
2. Stanza (4) song line one rhymes with long lines three
slid line two rhymes with did lines four
3. The second references is Perhaps his mate sat listening long (line 3) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.
4. Some word pairs alliterate (listening long on line 3, listened longer on line4), and While swift the sunny moments slid (line 2).
The effect which the poet is trying to achieve with the technique of Alliteration
- 5.alliteration 6. 4&5
7. She says, Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did (lines 15–16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

Comprehension الاستيعاب**2. Choose the correct word to complete the summary of the poem.**

The poet describes how (1) **(content / sad / lonely)** she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) **(flying away from the cornfield / flying in the sky / falling towards her)**. It doesn't sing as it flies (3) (lower / higher).

Below it, butterflies (4) **(sit quietly / move slowly / move quickly)** in the cornfield.

The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) **(visible in / hidden in / far away from)** the cornfield. She (6) **(notices / imagines / knows)** that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.

الإجابات

1. content 2. flying in the sky 3. Lower 4. move quickly 5. hidden in 6 imagines

Base Form	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle
awake	awoke	awoken
be	was, were	been
bear	bore	born
beat	beat	beat
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	Built
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt
buy	bought	Bought
catch	caught	Caught
choose	chose	Chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
dive	dived/dove	dived
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt
drive	drove	driven
drink	drank	drunk
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fit	fit	fit
fly	flew	flown

forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	know
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leap	leaped/leapt	leaped/leapt
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lighted/lit	lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought

sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	showed/shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
upset	upset	upset
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
wind	wound	wound
win	won	won
write	wrote	written