

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

النور في اللغة الانجليزية

(2021 - 2020)

Twelfth Grade



Units 1 - 4

المستوى الثالث



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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

(2021 - 2020)

Action Pack 12

Twelfth Grade

Unit 1

المستوى الثالث



UNIT ONE

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Comprehension

The article states three (reasons , results , benefits , ways , examples ,)
 . Write down these two / three

The text mentions two (factors , effects , advantages , disadvantages ,)
 . Mention them. / write them down

The writer explains some / many (solutions , steps , characteristics , kinds , aspects)
 . What are they ?

1. Write down three . / Mention thee . / There are three Write them down . 12 points (and / or / as well as / also / moreover)
2. Write down two . / Mention two . / There are two Write them down . 8 points
3. Write down two . / Mention two . / There are two Write them down . 6 points
4. Quote the sentence which indicates (shows / states / tells) that ----- . Write down the sentence.....
 . اكتب الجملة ذات الفكرة المطلوبة من النقطة الى النقطة او (!) او (؟)
5. Find a word / a phrasal verb which means / which have the same meaning of
 Replace the underlined word / phrasal verb ----- with the same meaning .
6. What does the underlined pronoun "it" / he , him , his / they / she , her refer to ?
 I , we ----- the speaker / you ----- the reader
7. It is said that ----- . Explain this statement , and in two sentences, write down your point of view.
 (Why) او (How) اما ب (Why) او (How)

Answer : I think ----- because + S + V -----

Also , -----

8. Suggest three possible ----- / Mention three ----- (reasons / results / advantages / disadvantages / ways)

اقتراحات عامة

I suggest :

- Thinking positively.
- Dealing with this subject wisely .
- Making a lot of effort
- Trying hard
- Keeping trying
- Preparing
- Increasing awareness
- Developing skills
- Developing abilities
- Decreasing -----
- Increasing -----
- Doing -----
- Using social media
- Saving time and effort
- Being careful
- Helping -----
- Developing -----
- Using the internet

كلمات مهمة في القطع

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

Module One - Technology

Unit one – Information Technology

The History of Computers

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

عندما تستخدم الكمبيوتر، فكر في التكنولوجيا التي تحتاج من أجل أن يعمل . الناس يستخدمون أنواع من أجهزة الكمبيوتر منذ آلاف السنين. تم العثور على آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان لأكثر من 2000 سنة. ويعتقد أن هذا هو أول جهاز كمبيوتر وجد .

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers . One such model was so large that it (one such model) needed a room that was 167 square meters to accommodate it (one such model) . During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1959 CE, the computer chip was developed .

في 1940 (الاربعينات) ، طورت التكنولوجيا بما فيه الكفاية للمختر عيّنصناعة الجيل الأول من أجهزة الكمبيوتر الحديثة. كان واحدا من هذه النماذج كبير بحيث انه يحتاج إلى غرفة بمساحة 167 متر مربع لاستيعابه . خلال ذلك العقد، طور العلماء في انكلترا برنامج الكمبيوتر الأول. استغرق الأمر 25 دقيقة لإتمام عملية حساب واحدة. في عام 1959 م، تم تطوير رقائق الكمبيوتر.

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

وقد أنتجت اول لعبة كمبيوتر في عام 1962 م ، تبعتها فأرة الكمبيوتر بعد عامين . في عام 1971 م، اخترع القرص المرن، مما يعني أن المعلومات يمكن أن تكون مشتركة بين أجهزة الكمبيوتر. تم إنتاج أول جهاز كمبيوتر (الحاسوب الشخصي) في عام 1974 م، مما جعل الناس يتمكنون من شراء أجهزة كمبيوتر واستخدامها في المنزل.

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Burners-Lee developed the World Wide Web . It was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use their (most people) mobile phones everyday.

في عام 1983 م ، استطاع الناس شراء جهاز كمبيوتر محمول لأول مرة . ثم ، في عام 1990 م ، طور العالم البريطاني (تيم بيرنر لي) الشبكة العالمية. ولم تظهر الهواتف الذكية الأولى حتى عام 2007 م . اليوم، معظم الناس يستخدمون هواتفهم النقالة كل يوم.

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

ماذا سيحدث في المستقبل؟ يمكنك شراء ساعات تعمل نفس عمل الهواتف النقالة. وقد طور العلماء أيضا نظارات قادرة على عمل أكثر من ذلك.

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

الحياة في المستقبل سوف تشهد تغييرات مستقبلية في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب. فمن المرجح أن جميع جوانب الحياة اليومية ستعتمد على برنامج كمبيوتر ، بدءا من كيف نسافر إلى الكيفية التي يتم فيها تدفئة بيوتنا.

| Key Word | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|---------------|--|---------------|
| access | To find information, especially on a computer | الوصول الى |
| calculation | 1. A way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value. 2. Using Maths to work out an answer. | حساب |
| computer chip | 1. A small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current . 2. A very small piece that found inside every computer | رقاقة كمبيوتر |
| floppy disk | 1. A flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information. 2. A small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers | قرص مرن 3 |

| Key Word | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|----------------|--|------------------------|
| PC | 1. An abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time. 2. A computer designed for one person to use | كمبيوتر شخصي |
| program | A set of instructions enabling a computer to function | برنامج |
| rely on | To have trust or confidence in something or someone | يعتمد على |
| smartphone | 1. A mobile phone with advanced computing technology. 2. A mobile phone that connects to the internet | هاتف ذكي |
| World Wide Web | 1. An information system, known as the internet. 2. All the information shared by computers through the internet | شبكة الانترنت العالمية |

Answer the following questions :

1. Where was the first ever computer found ?

It was found on the seabed in Greece .

2. What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large ?

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

3. List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE .

- The computer chip - the first computer game - the computer mouse -
- the floppy disk - the first personal computer

4. What was the first ever computer in the world ?

= A metal machine.

5. How old was the first ever computer in the world ?

= 2000 years old

6. How long have people been using computers ?

= For thousands of years

7. What happened in the following dates ?

- More than 2000 years old : A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece .
- In the 1940s : Technology had developed enough for inventors .
- In 1959 CE : The computer chip was developed .
- In 1962 CE : The first computer game was produced.
- In 1971 CE : The floppy disk was invented.
- In 1974 CE : The first PC (personal computer) was produced.
- In 1983 CE : people could buy a laptop for the first time.
- In 1990 CE : the British scientist Tim Burners-Lee developed the World Wide Web.
- In 2007 CE : the first smartphones appeared.

8. What would life be like without computers ?

- It would take longer to find information .
- We wouldn't be able to send documents quickly to another person .
- We wouldn't keep in touch with friends and family very easily.

9. Write down the sentence which indicates that the size of the first generation of the modern computers was so large.

One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.

10. Quote the sentence which indicates that the first computer program was very slow.

It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.

11. Quote the sentence which indicates that computer technology will see more development in future.

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology.

12. There are two invention were completed in 1940s. write down these two inventions.

The first generation of modern computers and the first computer program.

13. Two things were produced in 1960s. write them down.

The first computer game and the computer mouse.

14. What was the purpose of floppy disk?

To share information between computers.

15. Computer programs may affect all aspects of everyday life in the future. Mention two of these aspects.

How to travel and how our homes are heated.

16. - According to the text . two machines can do the same as mobile phones. Mention them.

- The writer mention two examples of the latest modern technology that scientists have developed.

Write down these two examples? Watches and glasses.

17. Find a phrasal verb in the text which means ' to have trust or confidence in something or someone.'

Speaking :

18. Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful ? Why ?

I think a tablet is the most useful because it's small and light

19. Which are the advantages and disadvantages of having a laptop computer, tablet computers or smartphone ?

Advantages : They are light, portable and convenient .

Disadvantages : People can use them all the time .

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

1. Monitoring how much exercise you do .

2. Knowing your heart rate and how many calories you burn .

21. The writer thinks that life in the future is going to see future changes in computer technology.

Explain this statement , justifying your answer.

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

Critical thinking

22. How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future ?

How far do you agree with the article ?

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 don't 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 .

23. We rely more and more on computer technology.

How far do you agree that this is a positive development ?

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 .

24. The writer states that most people use their mobile phones for different purposes everyday.

Explain this statement.

People use mobile phones every day for many purposes such as calling, searching the internet , taking photos, watching films and listening to music. Also, they use the internet for educational purposes and to get information .

25. Users of computers are always in danger due to online crimes.

Suggest three ways for protecting your computer.

- being careful when receiving a new email

- installing anti-virus programs and an Internet security software.

-using difficult passwords

Vocabulary

Choose the correct word :

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

Complete the sentences :

(**smartphone - laptop - model - program - calculation**)

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

1. smartphone - program - calculation - model - laptop

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 ?

- 1- A TV ; It is a product that is man-made.
2. A smartphone has internet access .
3. A calculator .
4. A laptop ; because it is practical
5. No,

| Function (express / indicate) | |
|--|---|
| consequence النتيجة | In this way, As a consequence, Therefore, As a result, Thus, In consequence , For this , that reason |
| opposition / contrast التناقض | In spite of , However , On the contrary , Whereas , conversely , despite , On the other hand / On one hand , although |
| continuation or addition الإضافة | Furthermore, In addition , Likewise, Also, One reason for this, Moreover |
| Recommendations التوصية | It is recommended that ... / The best course of action would be to |
| conclusion الخاتمة | It appears that ... / This results in |
| introduction المقدمة | The aim of this report is to / This report examines..... / In this report will be examined |
| emphasis / stress التأكيد | The thing that / The person who / The place where The time when |
| simile = (like – as) التشبيه | -Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal |
| metaphor الاستعارة | -Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food. -The world will be at your fingers. |

Module One - Technology

Unit one – Information Technology

Using Technology in Class

استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف

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

الشباب يحبون التعلم، لكنهم يحبون التعلم أكثر إذا قدم لهم المعلومات بطريقة مثيرة للاهتمام والتحدى. اليوم، سألقي محاضرة حول كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في الفصول الدراسية الأردنية.

Here are some ideas :

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

العديد من الفصول الدراسية الآن تستخدم السبورة كشاشة كمبيوتر. ونتيجة لذلك، يمكن للمدرسين اظهار المواقع على اللوح في وسط الصف. يمكن للمعلمين بعد ذلك استخدام شبكة الإنترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية، والألعاب التعليمية، والموسيقى، وتسجيل اللغات، وهلم جرا.

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class.

Therefore, students can use the tablets to tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews, and creating diagrams.

1. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

في بعض البلدان، تتوفر أجهزة الكمبيوتر اللوحي للطلاب لاستخدامها في الصف. وبالتالي، يمكن للطلاب استخدامه لمهام مثل عرض الصور والبحث عن المعلومات، وتسجيل المقابلات، وعمل الرسوم البيانية. 1. التابلت يعتبر مثالي للعمل الزوجي والجماعي.

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

يمكن للمدرسين ان يطلبوا من طلابهم البدء بكتابة (اليوميات على الإنترنت)، إما عن حياتهم الخاصة أو كما لو أنهم مشهورين. ويمكن أيضا إنشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت للصف. يمكن للطلاب المشاركة في الموقع، فعلى سبيل المثال يمكن ارسال الاعمال والصور والرسائل.

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

2. If students learn to summerise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in the future.

معظم الشباب يتواصلون عبر وسائل الإعلام ، ولكنهم يرسلون الصور والرسائل عبر الإنترنت. بعض الطلاب يحبون إرسال الرسائل التي هي اقل من 140 حرف لاي شخص يقرأها. يمكن للمدرسين مطالبة الطلاب بتلخيص المعلومات حول ما تعلموا في الصف بنفس الطريقة. 2. إذا تعلم الطلاب التلخيص بسرعة، سوف يكون باستطاعتهم استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل.

We all like to send emails, don't we ? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they (students) have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. **3. They could even email students in another country.** As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

كلنا نرغب في إرسال رسائل البريد الإلكتروني، اليس كذلك؟ تبادل الايميلات مفيدة جدا في الفصول الدراسية. يمكن للمدرسين مطالبة الطلاب ارسال ايميل عمل تعلموا الى طلاب من نفس العمر في مدرسة أخرى. 3. ويمكن حتى مراسلة طلاب في بلد آخر. ونتيجة لذلك، يمكن للطلاب تبادل المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم البعض في بعض المهام.

Another way of communicating with other schools is 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 (students who are studying English in Jordan) are speaking to them (students in England). *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.** If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

وهناك طريقة أخرى للتواصل مع مدارس أخرى وهي التحدث إلى الناس عبر الكمبيوتر. معظم أجهزة الكمبيوتر لديها الكاميرات، لذلك يمكنك أن ترى أيضا الناس الذين تتحدث معهم . بهذه الطريقة، يمكن للطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة الإنجليزية في الأردن ان يروا ماذا يفعل الطلاب في الصف في إنجلترا تقوم وهم يتحدثون معهم. يمكنك أيضا استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف لإعطاء محاضرات على الكمبيوتر. 4. على سبيل المثال، العلماء أو المعلمين من بلد آخر يمكن أن يعطون درسا للصف. إذا كان لديك هذا النوع من الدروس، فإن الطلاب سوف يكونون في غاية السعادة والاثارة.

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

Thank you for listening . Does any one have any questions ?

غالبا ما يستخدم الطلاب أجهزة الكمبيوتر في المنزل إذا كان لديهم. يمكن للطلاب استخدام وسائل الإعلام على أجهزة الكمبيوتر الخاصة بهم لمساعدتهم في دراستهم، يتضمن ذلك مطالبة الطلاب الآخرين بالتأكد ومقارنة أعمالهم، طرح الأسئلة وتبادل الأفكار. يجب أن يكون المعلم جزء من المجموعة، أيضا، لمراقبة ما يحدث.

| Key Word | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| blog | A regularly updated personal website or web page , usually written in an informal style | مدونة |
| email exchange | A series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one | تبادل الايميلات |
| post | To put a message or document on the internet so that other people can see it. | يرسل |
| social media | Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs | وسائل الاعلام |
| tablet computer | A mobile computer , with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit | كمبيوتر لوحي |
| white board | A touch screen computer program that enable you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues and students. | السيبورة الذكية |

Answer the following questions :

1. In what ways can digital information be used to educate people ?

- By listening to lectures on line .
- Using Apps on tablets to learn language .
- Using the internet to find information on what you are studying.

2. Do you think that computers will replace books one day ? Why ? Why not ?

Although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think they will 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. Find in the text :

- A sentence which acts as an introduction : Young people love learning,
- A sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about : Today, I'm going to give a talk about ...
- two sentences which end the talk : Thank you for listening ,....

4. How can we make learning more interesting for students?

Two characteristics for the way of presenting information that make young people love learning :
By presenting information in an interesting and challenging way.

5. Teachers use the whiteboard for two purposes . Mention them .

1. Show websites
- 2: Use the internet

6. Mention the consequences = results = benefits = purposes of using the internet on the whiteboard at schools ?

1. show educational programmes
2. play educational games.
3. play music
4. recording of languages

7. The text contains many benefits / tasks of tablet computers, write them down.

1. showing photographs
2. researching information
3. recording interviews
4. creating diagrams.

8. Tablets are ideal for two things . Mention them.

1. pair work
2. group work.

9. Students can write a blog about two things :

1. Their own lives
2. As if they were someone famous.

10. There are three benefits of creating a website for the classroom. Mention them.

1. Post work
2. Post photos
3. Post messages

11. The writer states two benefits of using social media by young people . What are they ?

1. Send each other photos
2. Send each other messages via the internet.

12. Quote the sentence which indicates the type of messages that students like to send.

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

13. Quote the sentence which indicates the benefit (result) of summarizing quickly by students .

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

14. There are two benefits of using email exchange in the process of learning . Mention them.

1. share information
2. help each other with tasks.

15. Email exchange can be useful in two places. Mention them.

1. at another school
2. in another country

16. The writer states two ways of communicating with other schools . What are they ?

1. Email exchange
2. talking to people over the computer

17. There are two benefits for using the camera . Mention them.

1. You can see the people you are talking to.
2. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.

18. Write down the sentence which indicates the advantage of taking online lessons .

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

19. Quote the sentence which indicates the result of seeing people you are talking to using the camera.

"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."

20. There are three benefits of using social media by students . Mention them.

1. check and compare their work
2. asking questions
3. sharing ideas.

21. Quote the sentence which indicates the role of the teacher when students use social media.

The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

22. Find a word in the text which means “ web page ” . blog

Critical Thinking :

Email exchanges can be useful in the classroom? Suggest three advantages and write them down.

1. Sharing information
2. Help each other with tasks
3. Taking online lessons

2. Spending too much time online is a serious problem nowadays.

Suggest three ways for avoiding this phenomenon.

controlling our time . - visiting friends - doing exercises – watching TV – walking .. etc.

Vocabulary

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

(blog - email exchange - social media - tablet computer - whiteboard)

1. Record interviews with people. -----
 2. Share information with students in another country. -----
 3. Watch educational programs in class. -----
 4. Ask another student to check your homework. -----
 5. Write an online diary. -----
1. tablet computer 2. email exchange 3. whiteboard 4. social media 5. blog

Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs :

أفعال مرتبطة بحروف الجر

| Phrasal Verbs | |
|---------------|----------------|
| know about | يعرف عن |
| connect with | يتواصل مع |
| turn on | يشغل |
| give out | يعطي (معلومات) |
| fill in | يعبئ (نموذج) |

1. To know ----- dangerous of the internet.
 2. To connect ----- people on the internet.
 3. To turn ----- privacy settings.
 4. To give ----- personal information.
 5. To fill ----- a form.
1. about 2. with 3. on 4. out 5. in

| Phrasal Verbs | |
|---------------|-----------|
| wake up | يستيقظ |
| take place | يحدث |
| settle down | يستقر |
| look around | يلقي نظرة |
| meet up | يلتقي |
| get started | يبدأ |

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

Speaking : Complete the sentences so they are true for you :

- My teacher says I must **learn these words.**
- In our English lessons, I can **use a dictionary.**
- I use technology to **help me to do my homework.**
- Next year, I will **start to learn the violin.**
- If I had more time, I would **learn another language.**
- If I use a computer , I **learn a lot of useful information.**
- If the teacher gives us homework today, I **will do it before I watch TV.**

Unit one – Information Technology

The Internet of Things – AB-page 8

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

الجميع يعرف أن الإنترنت يربط الناس، ولكن الآن انه يفعل اكثر من ذلك. انه يربط الأشياء أيضا. هذه الأيام، أجهزة الكمبيوتر في غالبا تتواصل مع بعضها، على سبيل المثال، التلفزيون تلقائيا يحمل برنامجك التلفزيوني المفضل، أو نظام الملاحة عبر الأقمار الصناعية الذي يخبرك أين أنت. ويعرف هذا باسم "إنترنت الأشياء"، وهناك المزيد في المستقبل.

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

في بضع سنوات فقط، يقول الخبراء أنه سيتم ربط المليارات من الآلات ببعضها البعض وبشبكة الإنترنت. ونتيجة لذلك، سيقوم الكمبيوتر بتشغيل حياتنا. على سبيل المثال، ثلاجتك ستعرف متى تحتاج المزيد من الحليب وتضيف ذلك الى قائمة التسوق الخاصة بك على الإنترنت. شبائك سوف يعلق إذا كان من المحتمل سقوط المطر؛ سوف تسجل ساعتك معدل ضربات القلب وترسل لطبيبك عبر الايميل. وأريكتك سوف تخبرك عندما تحتاج للوقوف وعمل بعض التمارين الرياضية.

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

كثير من الناس متحمسون ل "إنترنت الأشياء". بالنسبة لهم، الحلم يتحقق. يقولون أن حياتنا ستكون أسهل وأكثر راحة. ومع ذلك، البعض الآخر ليسوا متأكدين من ذلك. يريدون التحكم بحياتهم والأشياء الخاصة بهم. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يتساءلون عما سيحدث لو تمكن المجرمين من الوصول إلى كلمات المرور الخاصة بهم وضبط الأمان. الحلم يمكن بسهولة أن يصبح كابوس!

Answer the following questions :

- 1. What does 'The internet of Things' mean ?**
The connections between different computers.
- Give an example from the text .**
e.g. : TV downloads..... and 'sat nav'. system
- 2. Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as "speak to" .** communicate
- 3. How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text ?**
The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.
- 4. What does the word "others" in bold in the third paragraph refer to ?**
Other people
- 5. The writer states that the internet connects two things . Mention them.**
1. People 2. Objects
- 6. Quote the sentence which indicates the reason why computers will increasingly run our lives for us.**
In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the internet.
- 5. According to the text, why are some people excited about the future ? Why are others worried ?**
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. In your opinion, Is the 'Internet of Things' exciting or worrying ? Why ?**
I think it is exciting because it makes life easier and more comfortable .
Also , it will run every thing in our life .

7. Give some examples about the Internet of Things in the future :

1. **your fridge** : will know when you need more milk **and** add it to your online shopping list
2. **your window** : will close if it is likely to rain
3. **your watch** : will record your heart rate **and** email your doctor
4. **your sofa** : will tell you when you need to stand up **and** get some exercise.

8. Many people are excited / satisfied / sure about the Internet of Things. Why ? Explain.

They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. (2 advantages)

9. Other people are not excited / not satisfied /not sure about the Internet of Things . Mention 2 reasons.

1. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.
2. They wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings .

| Key Word | Meaning in English | Meaning in Arabic |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|
| access | to find information, especially on a computer | الوصول الى |
| filter | a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer | تصفية |
| identity fraud | illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things. | انتحال الشخصية |
| privacy settings | controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information | اعدادات الخصوصية |
| security settings | controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses | اعدادات الامان |
| Well-building program | a software that helps you to create a program | تصميم برامج |
| web hosting | The business of houses, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites | استضافة المواقع |

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the ' Internet of Things' ?

| Advantages | | Disadvantages | |
|------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Health | - monitor health and activity. - fridges advise on healthy eating - more time to relax | Privacy | - everything you do is tracked |
| Transport | - driverless cars automatically avoid crashes - traffic controlled more efficiently - no more traffic jams | Security | - criminals could get control of your personal information - criminals could take over the whole system |
| At home | - control washing machines, cookers, ..etc. with your phone. - lights and heating go on and off automatically (saving energy) | Safety | - computers sometimes fail - consequences could be terrible |
| Leisure | - smart TV automatically download your favourite shows. - music system play music to suit your mood | Employment | - many thousands of jobs are lost |

The advantages of the Internet of Things :

1. It monitors health and activity and people will have more time to relax.
2. Driverless cars will avoid crashes automatically.
3. Traffic will be controlled more efficiently, so there won't be any traffic jam.
4. People will control some machines with their phones.
5. Lights and heating will go on and off automatically, so we will save energy.
6. Smart TV automatically download your favourite shows and music system play music to suit your mood.

The disadvantages of the Internet of Things :

1. Everything you do is tracked.
2. Criminals could get control of your personal information and take over the whole system.
3. Computers sometimes fail and the consequences could be terrible.
4. Many thousands of jobs are lost.

Explain the difference in meaning between the following phrases :

| Phrase | Different Meanings |
|--|---|
| share ideas مشاركة معلومات | to give your ideas to another person or a group |
| compare ideas مقارنة معلومات | considering if the ideas between two people are similar or different |
| create a website انشاء موقع | to construct a website that doesn't exist – (make a new website) |
| contribute to a website المشاركة في موقع | offer your writing or work to a website |
| research information بحث معلومات | to use a variety of sources to find the information you need. |
| present information عرض معلومات | to give the results of your research in a presentation (give information in presentation) |
| monitor what is happening مراقبة ما يحدث | you know what is happening and you are following the developments. (watch) |
| find out what is happening اكتشاف ما يحدث | you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it (discover) |
| give a talk to people اعطاء محاضرة | you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people |
| talk to people التحدث مع الناس | an informal discussion |
| show photos عرض صور | you show people photos that you have |
| send photos ارسال صور | you send photos to someone over the internet or by post |

Discursive Essay

المقالة الاستطردادية

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Online Shopping

Most people now use the internet on computers. Smartphones and tablets to do a variety of tasks. For many people, these tasks include online shopping. From shopping for groceries to all kinds of clothes shopping. Consumers are finding this the easiest way to get what they need, literally at the touch of a button. However, there are numerous and important disadvantages to shopping in this way.

Although using the internet to shop is usually fairly easy, and there is often greater variety available, it is always a risk because you cannot try on or see in details the item you wish to buy . In fact, the immediate 'convenience' of shopping in this way can end up being an inconvenience if the item is faulty or does not fit, or is just not what the customer wanted.

It is true that the prices are better when you shop online, but, while it might be cheaper, there is a distinct disadvantage because you have to wait for the delivery of the purchases. Some people might prefer not to have any personal contact while shopping online, but it can save time in the end since there are always assistants to help with queries you might have during the transaction. In addition to this, there is the issue of internet payment security, however, recently this has improved a lot.

The internet has indeed given us a wider choice as consumers, as well as made some aspects of shopping more pleasant and convenient. However, it is nearly impossible, in my opinion, to forget the disadvantages we experience from time to time, since these can and do influence the way in which we choose to shop.

Grammar

1. The Present Simple Tense : المضارع البسيط

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. S + V1 / don't + v-inf. - (I , we , you , they) | Key words every / each + time always , these days , often , usually , never , daily , weekly , monthly , yearly , frequently , occasionally , sometimes , rarely , seldom , On Sundays , twice a month |
| 2. S + V-s/es / doesn't + v-inf. - (he , she , it) | |
| 3. be = (am – is – are) | |
| 4. (not be) = (am not – isn't – aren't) | |
| 5. play – plays / carry – carries / (o, -x, -s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -z + (-es). | |

We use the Present Simple to talk about : (Functions) :

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. Something that is true in the present : | 1. I play tennis / She doesn't play tennis |
| 2. Things that are always true. | 2. Every twelve months, The Earth circles the sun . |
| 3. Things that happen as a routine in the present. | 3. Ali drives a bus . He is a bus driver. |
| 4. Scheduled or fixed events in the future . | 4. The train leaves tonight at 6 pm. |
| 5. We use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple . | 5. He never forgets his wallet. |

Correct the verbs in brackets :

1. Children often ----- computers better than their parents. (use)
- 2 . Ali ----- a letter monthly . (write)
3. The Olympic games ----- place every four years . (take)
4. ----- Muslims----- to each other ? (lie)
5. ----- you a teacher ? (be)
6. Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that ----- on the 10th of Thu-Al-Hijjah . (begin) 2017
7. My family ----- a trip to Europe every year . (plans – was being planned – would plan – is planned) 2019

2. The Present Continuous Tense : المضارع المستمر

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Present Continuous | S + am , is, are + V-ing / S + am , is, are (not) + V-ing | | |
| Key words | now / at this moment / listen / look ! / Be quiet / Be careful / watch out / currently / at present | | |
| like – liking | see – seeing | be – being | die – dying |
| sit – sitting / listen – listening | happen – happening | visit – visiting | develop - developing |
| prefer – preferring | transfer - transferring | remember – remembering | offer - offering |

We use the Present Continuous to talk about : (Function)

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Something that is happening at the moment of speaking . | 1. I'm studying the present continuous now. |
| 2. To describe something temporary. | 2. She is staying with her friend for a week. |
| 3. For actions that happen repeatedly in the present. (We use it with always) - to express annoyance | 3. You are always loosing your keys. |
| 4. To talk about the Future, where something has been planned | 4. I'm meeting my father tomorrow. |

Correct the verbs in brackets :

1. I----- the present continuous now. (study)
2. She comes from Ajloun. She ----- with her friend for a week. She will return to Ajloun in the spring. (stay)
3. You ----- always ----- your keys. (lose)
4. I ----- my father tomorrow. (meet)
5. The students ----- to their teacher at this time. (not , listen)
6. The workers ----- **at the moment** . They are on a break. (not , work) 2018

3. The Present Perfect Simple :

المضارع التام البسيط

Subject + (have , has) + past participle
(He , she , it = has) (we , you , I , they = have)

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. S + has) / have + V3 / hasn't / haven't + V3 | Key words |
| 2. اي جملة بدون دليل (ليست حقيقة علمية) I studied English . | since / for / just / so far / ,so / already / recently / lately / today / ever / never / yet / |
| 3. (V1 . has / have + V3) ربط الماضي بالحاضر | times / this week / this month |

For : a week / an hour / three hours

Since : Saturday / yesterday / 1930 / last week / March / I was born .

We use the Present Perfect Simple to talk about : (Function)

- To talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present :**
I have done my homework.
- To talk about actions that happened in the past but the consequences are important in the present.**
I've lost my key . I've cut my finger. It's bleeding now.
- Discuss our experience up to the present :**
I've studied English.
- We don't use adverbial past time markers , such as yesterday, but we use (today , this week , this month) .**
She has had lunch today . We have seen Sami this week.

Correct the verbs in brackets :

- I ----- my driving test. That's why I can take my father's car. (pass)
- Salem ----- already ----- to school. (go)
- Salem ----- yet . (not, finish)
- I ----- my finger . It's bleeding now . (cut)
- you ever ----- Mexico ? (visit)
- The children ----- already -----the sandcastle on the beach. (build)
- Susan ----- to the theatre since last week . (not go)

4. The Present Perfect Continuous :

المضارع التام المستمر

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. S + has / have + been + V-ing S + hasn't / haven't + been + V-ing | Key words |
| 3. (V1 . has / have + been + V-ing) ربط الماضي بالحاضر | for , since , all + time , How long - (be , v) بدأت في الماضي، واستمر للوقت الحاضر |

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about : (Function)

Stative Verbs

- Something that began in the past and continues in the present.**
- They have been talking for two hours. - She has been working for three years.
- An action repeated many times from the past until the present .**
- The police have been interviewing people all week / this week.
- A long action recently finished the results (consequences) are visible in the present.**
- I've been painting the house. That's why I have some paints on my clothes.
- When an action (still occurring in the present) started, we use it with since .**
- She's been training to be a doctor since two years .

see , hear , want , like
love , hate , think , know
dislike , have , understand
need , remember , realize
be , start , begin , finish
succeed , end , fail

- The government has ----- hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be, work) 2016
- She ----- to be a doctor since two years. (be, train)
- Where have you been ? I ----- for ages . (wait)
- Nadia ----- her homework for two hours . (have done – have been doing – has been doing – had been done) 2019
- He started studying at 5:00 pm. It's 10:00 pm, and he's still studying. (has / have + been + V-ing)
- He -----since 5:00 pm. الفعل بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرا في الحاضر

4. The Past Simple : (V2) = الماضي البسيط

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (V) = V2 | yesterday / last week , month , year / ago / in 1960 / in ancient times / |
| (not, v) = didn't + V-inf. | one day / in early / first ever / when I was a child , young , 12 years old |
| (be) = was , were | v2+ thus + v2 |
| (not be) = wasn't , weren't | |

We use the Past Simple to : (Function)

- 1. talk about something that started and finished in the past .**
I studied English yesterday.
- 2. Describe a routine in the past.**
I always exercised every morning when I was a student.
- 3. Talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past.**
I studied French when I was a child.

Correct the verbs between brackets :

1. Alia ----- Ali yesterday . (visit)
2. Alia ----- her lunch yesterday . (not ,have)
3. Alia ----- at home yesterday . (not ,be)
4. I **always** ----- every morning when I was a child. (swim)
5. She didn't ----- last weekend . (work)

Change the following sentences into negative and interrogative :

1. He completed all his work yesterday .

2. They were at home yesterday .

6. The Past Continuous : الماضي المستمر

يستخدم هذا الزمن لعرض شيء حدث في الماضي لفترة طويلة و يقترن الماضي المستمر مع زمن آخر يقاطعه وهو الماضي البسيط.

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Subject + was / were + V-ing | |
| 1. (V2) ----- while / as ----- (was, were + V-ing) | (I, he, she, it – was) |
| 2. (was, were + V-ing)----- when ----- (V2) | (we, you, they – were) |
| 3. yesterday / last week + (at 5:00 - at this time – in the morning – in the evening) | |

We use the Past Continuous to : (Function)

- 1. We use the past simple and the past continuous together to say that something happened in the middle of something else**
 1. I was watching TV when she called.
 2. While she was writing a letter, the phone rang.
- 2. Show that something happened for along time in the past .**
I was watching TV at 9:00 yesterday.

Correct the verbs between brackets :

1. Sami ----- tennis at 9:00 yesterday. (play)
2. When Ali arrived , we ----- dinner . (have)
3. Naser hurt his back while he ----- in the garden . (work)
4. While Salma ----- in Aqaba, she visited the castle. (stay) **2016**
3. The students in my class ----- about their achievements in science **when** the bell suddenly rang. (talk) **2017**
4. While my father ----- a book , our neighbour came to visit us .
(is read – reads – was reading – is being read) **2019**
5. I was driving to work when the engine -----.
(stops – were stopping – is stopped – stopped) **2019**

7. The Past Perfect Simple : Subject + had + Past Participle (V3)

(V2..... and then.....V2)

Had + V3

V2

نستخدم الماضي التام عندما يحدث زمان في الماضي، فيكون الزمن الأقدم ماضى تام (had + V3) ، والزمن الأحدث ماضى بسيط (V2)

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------|
| 1. After / as soon as / because + | S + (had + V3) ----- | , S + | V2 |
| 2. Before / by the time + | S + V2 ----- | , S + | (had V3) |
| 3. By + time (1920) , | + S + (had V3) | | |

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

1. After I had cooked , I slept .
2. Before I slept , I had cooked .

Correct the verbs between brackets :

1. By the time Alex finished his studies, he ----- in London for over eight years. (be)
2. Before she went to the library, Huda ----- her mother to prepare lunch. (help)
3. I ----- never ----- such a beautiful beach before I went to Aqaba . (see)
4. Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he -----good marks in his exams. (get)
5. Ahmad had his lunch, and then he started work.

After -----

Before -----

Ahmad had -----

Ahmad started -----

6. Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study medicine. 2016

Before Tala -----

8. The Past Perfect Continuous : الماضي التام المستمر

Subject + had + been + V-ing, V2

(since , for , all) - (be , v)

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. After / as soon as / because + | had been + v-ing | (for – since – all) + time , S + v2 | (be , v) |
| 2. Before / by the time + | V2 , had been + v-ing | (for – since – all) + time | (be , v) |
| 3. By + time (1920) , | + had been + v-ing | (for – since – all) + time | (be , v) |

Correct the verbs between brackets :

1. Ali ----- about his friend when he received a text from him . (be, think) 2018
2. Before she went to the library, Huda ----- her mother to prepare lunch for an hour. (be, help)
3. By the time the bus arrived , we ----- for an hour . (be , wait)
4. Salma was very tired . She ----- very busy all day . (be)
5. The children ----- in the yard for two hours. (has been playing - is playing - had been playing) 2018
6. My uncle ----- working at the company for five years when he got a promotion. (is – have been – had been – will be) 2019

Singular : (is - was - has - does - V+s)

news – a number - information - government - family - team - child - money

Plural : (are - were - have - do - V-inf.)

people - children - men - mice -police - feet - women - oxen - youth - teeth - fish - cattle

9. The Future with will : Subject + will (won't = will not) + V-inf.

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. perhaps , maybe , probably , I think , I hope , in 2050 , in the future , one day soon , later . | - I think Brazil ----- the World Cup. (not win) - She ----- probably ----- back tomorrow. (come) - A hmad will win several awards . |
| 2. predicting without evidence. | -The year 2025 ----- a very interesting year. (be) - I think humans ----- to Mars in 2070 . 2019 (will travel – were going to travel – have travelled – had been travelled) |
| 3. To express spontaneous decision. | A: the phone is ringing. B: I ----- it. (answer) |

10. The Future with going to : Subject + am-is-are + going to +-inf. = (intend - plan – arrange – prepare)

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. To talk about : Predictions that are based on evidence. | 1. The clouds are dark. It ----- any minute. (rain) 2. Look at the black sky. It ----- to rain. (go - is going - was going) 2018 3. According to Kate’s schedule, she ----- her business partner next Tuesday. 2019 (would be met – will be met – was going to meet – is going to meet) |
| 2. Future plans : (intend – plan) | I <i>intend</i> to learn English language. I am ----- <small>am , is , are + going to + V-ing</small> I am ----- |

11. Reported Speech : V1 → V2 → had + V3 → had + V3

1. Tense changes :

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------|---|-----------------|---|-------------|
| V1 | ⇒ | V2 | ⇒ | don't , doesn't | ⇒ | didn't |
| V2 | ⇒ | had + V3 | ⇒ | didn't | ⇒ | hadn't + v3 |
| had + V3 | ⇒ | had + V3 | ⇒ | is , am | ⇒ | was |
| will / would | ⇒ | would | ⇒ | are | ⇒ | were |
| shall / should | ⇒ | should | ⇒ | was – were | ⇒ | had been |
| can / could | ⇒ | could | ⇒ | need | ⇒ | would need |
| may / might | ⇒ | Might | ⇒ | has , have | ⇒ | had |
| ought to | ⇒ | ought to | ⇒ | had | ⇒ | had had |
| must , have to , has to | ⇒ | had to | | | | |

2. Pronouns :

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| myself | ↻ I | ↻ me | ↻ my |
| himself | ↻ he | ↻ him | ↻ his |
| herself | ↻ she | ↻ her | ↻ her |
| ourselves | ↻ we | ↻ us | ↻ our |
| themselves | ↻ They | ↻ them | ↻ their |
| yourself - yourselves | You + V | V + you | your |

3. Adverbs and demonstratives changes :

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| today | that day | here | there |
| tonight | that night | this | that |
| at the moment | at that moment | next | the following |
| yesterday | the day before – the previous day | these | those |
| ago | before | since / last week | the week before – previous week |
| tomorrow | the day after – the following day | now | Then – at that time |

Reporting Statements :

- We use : 1. S + (said / replied / declined / suggested / advised / reminded / added) + (that)
 2. S + told + object

| Tense in direct speech | Tense in reported speech |
|---|---|
| Present Simple I'm a teacher I have breakfast in the hotel everyday. | Past Simple He said he was a teacher. She said that she had breakfast in the hotel everyday. |
| Present Continuous I'm having lunch with my parents. I'm sitting on top of the mountain. | Past Continuous She said she was having lunch with her parents. He said that he was sitting on top of the mountain. |
| Present Perfect Simple I've been to France three times. Scientists have found a new source of energy. | Past Perfect Simple He said he had been to France three times. He said that scientists had found a new source of energy. |
| Present Perfect Continuous I've been working very hard. | Past Perfect Continuous He said he had been working very hard. |
| Past Simple I bought a new car. I went to the National Gallery last week. I checked my emails this morning. | Past Perfect He said he had bought a new car. She said that she had gone to the National Gallery the week before. He said that he had checked his emails that morning. |
| Past Continuous It was raining earlier. | Past Perfect continuous She said it had been raining earlier. |
| Past Perfect The play had started when I arrived. | Past Perfect (no change) She said the play had started when she arrived. |
| Past Perfect Continuous I'd already been living in London for five years. | Past Perfect Continuous (no change) He said he'd already been living in London for five years. |

Rewrite the following sentences using reported speech :

- "Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites."

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

- "On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."

- "Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about website where you can find more advice on internet safety."

Answers :

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

Change the following sentences into reported speech :

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

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

3. " I was sleeping when you called."
Rania said that
4. " I hadn't eaten fish and chips before I came to England."
Emad told me that
5. " My children are spending too much time indoors."
Mother said that
6. " I don't take others properties. "
He denied that
- 7 " My parents spend every day of their lives together"
My friend said
8. " I've lost my glass"
Muna said
9. " I'll meet you here tomorrow."
She told me
10. Lila, "Did you enjoy your holiday, Fatima?"
Laila asked Fatima
11. " I didn't."
Mahmoud said
12. " I slept for ten hours yesterday."
He said
13. Rawan is sitting in the cafe' where Ahmad works. He tells her, "I work in this cafe' almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate ice-cream at the table where you are sitting now." Your answer should begin from **Ahmad said that ...**in the following new paragraph: A week later Rawan is speaking to a friend on the phone: "I saw Ahmad at the cafe' last week."
Ahmad said that
- ▶ 2015
14. " Some parents take their children to the city park weekly."
Mr, Asmar said 2018
15. " Schools provide children with basic education."
Safwan said 2018
16. My parents have passwords to monitor their children's computers.
She told me 2019

Reported Speech

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|-------|
| myself | I | me | my |
| himself | he | him | his |
| herself | she | her | her |
| ourselves | we | us | our |
| themselves | They | them | their |
| yourself - yourselves | You + V | V + you | your |

"I will save you from our enemy."

Adnan told Lina that

I , me , my you , your

12. Passive Voice :

| Active | Passive |
|--|---|
| S + V1 + O - Ali plays tennis . | O + (am – is – are) + V3 + by + S |
| S + V2 + O - Ali played tennis . | O + (was / were) + V3 + by + S |
| S + (will , shall , must , has to ,) + V . inf. + O would , can , could , may , used to , have to , has to | O + (will / shall , ...) + be + V3 + by + S |
| S + (am-is-are) + V. ing + O | O + (am-is-are) + being + V3 + by + S |
| S + (was / were) + V. ing + O | O + (was / were) + being + V3 + by + S |
| S + will + have + V3 + O | O + will + have + been + V3 + by + S |
| S + (has-have-had) + V3 + O | O + (has-have-had) + been + V3 + by + S |
| - don't – doesn't ----- am not , isn't , aren't - didn't ----- wasn't , weren't | - am , is , are + always , usually , often + V3 |

Change the following sentences into passive :

1. Somebody has found my laptop .

My -----

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

Enough money -----

3. Safwan usually discharges my laptop.

My laptop -----

4. The government gave compensation to the people who were moved .

The people who were moved -----

5. The government gives compensation to the people who were moved .

The people who were moved -----

6. People saw smoke coming out of the forest .

Smoke -----

7. You have visited Petra .

Petra -----

8. Jordan imports 96% of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries.

96% Of Jordan's energy -----

9. Parents must not give their children everything they want.

Children -----

10. Hatem should send the car to the garage.

The car -----

11. The patient must take the medicine on time.

Medicine -----

تصحيح الفعل بين الاقواس (المبني للمجهول)

| عند تصحيح الفعل بين الاقواس اذا وجدت الكلمات التالية يحول الفعل حسب الجدول اليمين | Passive |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| every , each , always , usually , often | (am – is – are) + V3 |
| yesterday , last week , year , month , in 1960 , in the past , when | (was - were) + V3 |
| tomorrow , next week , in two months | (will + be) + V3 |
| now , at the moment , at present | (am - is - are) + being + V3 |
| while | (was - were) + being + V3 |
| By 2030 , by next , by the end of the year .. | (will + have + been) + V3 |
| just , so far , so , already , recently , lately , today | (has - have) + been + V3 |

Correct the verbs in brackets :

- An introductory grammar of Jordanian sign language ----- in 2004CE. (do)
- Now, about one billion smartphones ----- **around** the world each year. (sell) 2017
- Ibn Rushd who ----- **in** Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath. (born) 2017
- The ruins ----- **by** thousands of tourists every year . (view) 2018
- In 2010, the first tablet computer ----- . (produce)
- According to our teacher's instructions all of our compositions ----- in ink. (write)
He won't accept papers written in pencil.
- In the near future , it ----- that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have smartphones. (estimate)

Choose the correct option :

- Last night, many students ----- in the English club . 2018
(was elected - were elected - are elected)
- I am afraid that my laptop ----- by somebody else yesterday. 2019
(was used - are used - will use)
- Three of my articles ----- last month in the local newspaper. 2019
(have published – have been published – will be published – were published)
- Many gallons of fresh milk ----- everyday. 2019
(are drunk - is drinking - drank – are drinking)

13. Conditional Sentences

1. The (0) type : (The tense in both parts is present) :

| If Clause | Main Clause |
|--|--|
| If + S + Simple Present (V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are / (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't | Subject + simple present (a fact) (V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are (he , she , it + V-s / es) (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't (I , we , you , they + V1) |

2. The first conditional (Type 1)

| If Clause | Main Clause |
|--|---|
| If + S + Simple Present (V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are / (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't | Subject + will / won't (modals) + infinitive 'll / will not |

2. The second conditional (Type 2) :

| If Clause | Main Clause |
|--|---|
| If + S + Past Simple = V2 / didn't + V-inf. be = was , were / (not be) = wasn't , weren't | Subject + would (wouldn't) + infinitive without to 'd |

3. The Third conditional (Type 3) :

| If Clause | Main Clause |
|---|--|
| If + S + had + (V3) hadn't + v3 | Subject + would + have + (V3) wouldn't |

- If a city ----- everything and doesn't throw anything away, It's zero waste. (recycle) 2016
- The bus is late. If it ----- soon, we will get a taxi. (not, arrive) 2017
- If I was offered the job , I think I ----- it . (take)
- If you freeze water , it ----- into ice . (turn)
- If one presses the button , the picture ----- . (moved - moves - would move) 2019
- I would have done things differently if I ----- the manager of the factory. (had been - am - has been – have been) 2019

Grammar

- The Present Simple
- The Present Continuous
- The Present Perfect
- The Present Perfect Continuous
- The Past Simple
- The Past Perfect
- The Present Simple Passive
- The Past Simple Passive
- The Future with *will*
- The Future with *going to*
- Reported Speech .
- Passive Voice

14. Causative Verbs

(Subject + has / have / had + object + V3)
 get / got
 want / wanted

يتكون هذا التركيب من الفعل have أو ماضيه had ثم مفعول به غير عاقل something ثم فعل تصريف ثالث PP و يستخدم هذا التركيب للدلالة على إن شخصا آخر someone else قد قام بالفعل بدلا عني وليس إنا أو نحن . (myself – ourselves)

Write the following sentences using causative verbs :

1. I didn't repair the car myself . I had -----
2. My mother dyed her own dress blue . She didn't -----
3. I asked someone to fix my computer . I ----- (had)

Correct the verbs in brackets :

1. Manal didn't buy her English dictionary. She had it ----- . (buy) 2014
2. I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them ----- . (deliver) 2014

Choose the correct answer :

1. I had my new apartment ----- before my birthday party. (had decorated – decorating – decorated – decorates) 2019
2. I had my phone ----- after I dropped it. (repaired – had repaired – repair – repairing) 2019

15. Speculation : التخمين

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. must , can't + V1 تأكيد في المضارع | sure , certain , It's true , I know , certainly , definitely |
| 2. must , can't + have + V3 تأكيد في الماضي | |
| 3. might + V1 احتمال في المضارع | not sure , not certain , I don't know , I think , I believe |
| 4. might have + V3 احتمال في الماضي | possible , probable , may be , perhaps |

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken . Issa's phone -----.(might)
2. I am sure English is easy. English -----.
3. I am sure Geography isn't difficult. Geography -----.
4. I am sure English was easy. English -----.
5. I am sure Geography wasn't difficult. Geography -----.

16. Verbs + to + inf. / Verbs +V-ing

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Verbs followed by (to + inf.) | (want - plan - hope - afford – intend – used - need – offer – expect) |
| Verbs followed by (V + ing) | (stop - enjoy - avoid - mind) + V-ing |

1. I *want* to get a new apartment but I can't *afford* ----- money at the moment. (borrow) 2017
2. My friend *stopped* ----- when the teacher came. (talk)

17.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. It isn't necessary to : | ليس من الضروري | You don't have to : | (necessary to = have to) |
| 2. are not allowed to : | غير مسموح | mustn't | (allowed to = could) |
| 3. I think you should + V | | If I were you , I would + V-inf. | |
| 4. V1 ----- + to make ----- + V1 | | If + V1 ----- , ----- V-s | |

1. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen .
 You -----
2. You are not allowed to touch this machine .
 You -----
3. I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.
 If I ----- 2017
4. I think I should see a doctor.
 If I ----- 2018 , 2019
5. Press the button *to make* the picture move .
 If you -----

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets :

People **1-** ----- (use) smartphones since they **2-** ----- (invent) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people **3-** ----- (buy) phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer **4-** ----- (produce).

By the end of 2010 CE, companies **5-** -----(sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones **6-** ----- (sell) around the world each year.

In the near future, it **7-** ----- (estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market **8-** ----- (expand) in the future.

At the moment, people aged 16-30 **9-** ----- (buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there **10-** ----- (be) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

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

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets :

1. In 1943, 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 the wrists, round the necks or on their belts. There's even more : experts say that one day soon we **8. -----** (attach) them to our skin!

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

Choose the correct form of the verbs :

1. Children often ----- (use - are using) computers better than their parents .

2. If you ----- (play - will play) computer games all day, you won't have time to study.

3. I want to ----- (to get – getting) a tablet, but I can't afford ----- one at the moment. (to buy – buying)

4. Look at the black sky! It's ----- (raining - going to rain) soon!

5. I ----- (am coming - come) from Ajloun, but I ----- (am staying - stay) in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.

6. Nadia has ----- (been doing - done) her homework for two hours!

She ----- (is - will be) finished very soon.

7. If Ali ----- (had - has) his own computer,

he ----- (wouldn't - doesn't) need to use his friend's computer.

8. I ----- (was writing - wrote) an email when my laptop ----- (was switching - switched) itself off.

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

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets :

1. Are you planning ----- shopping tomorrow ? (go)
2. Where have you been ? I ----- for ages. (wait)
3. Our grandmother used ----- us stories at bedtime. (tell)
4. Before she went to the library, Huda ----- her mother to prepare lunch. (help)

1- to go 2. have been waiting 3. to tell 4. had helped

Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets :

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)
Issa's phone -----
2. Somebody has found my 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 the button to make the picture move. (moves)
If you -----
8. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)
Mohammad had -----

- 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 the button , the picture moves.
8. Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.

GOOD LUCK

عماد ابو الزمر

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

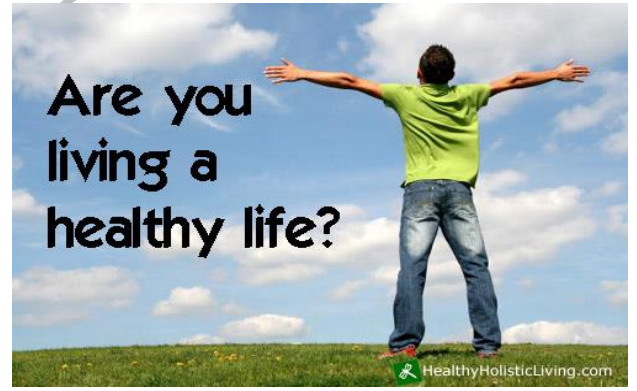
(2021 - 2020)

Action Pack 12

Twelfth Grade

Unit 2

Healthy Life



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Unit 2 - Healthy Life – page 14 SB

Complementary Medicine : Is it really a solution ?

الطب التكميلي : هل هو الحل ؟

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

معظم الأطباء كانوا يشككون في صحة المثلية (العلاجات المكملة) ، والوخز بالإبر وغيرها من أشكال الطب التكميلي . إذا أراد المريض تلقي هذا النوع من العلاج غير التقليدي ، كان يجب عليهم استشارة طبيب خاص على الأرجح ليس لديه شهادة في الطب. ومع ذلك ، في السنوات الأخيرة، تغيرت النظرة إلى هذا النوع من العلاج. في هذه الأيام ، وكثير من أطباء الأسر يدرسون الطب التكميلي جنباً إلى جنب مع العلاج التقليدي، و العديد من مستشارين الطب التكميلي أيضا لديهم درجة علمية في الطب.

Whereas critics used to say that there was not scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognize that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment .

بينما النقاد كانوا يقولون أنه لا يوجد دليل علمي على أن العلاجات غير التقليدية تعمل بصورة فعلية ، الأكثر شيوعاً بالنسبة لخبراء الطب الآن أنهم ادركوا بأن الطب التقليدي قد لا يكون دائماً هو السبيل الوحيد لعلاج المرض.

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

في مستشفى جراحي في لندن، 70 ٪ من المرضى الذين عرض عليهم الاختيار بين الأعشاب أو الطب التقليدي والذين يشكون من الأرق والتهاب المفاصل والصداع النصفي اختاروا العلاج بالأعشاب. 50 ٪ منهم قالوا أن العلاج ساعدهم . وقال أحد الأطباء : " أنا الآن ادرك ان المعالجة المثلية هي خياراً قابلاً للتطبيق في العديد من الظروف المختلفة ، بما في ذلك القلق ، والاكتئاب وبعض أنواع الحساسية. ويقدم لنا خيار آخر عندما لا يعالج الطب التقليدي المشكلة على نحو كاف ."

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

ومع ذلك، الطب التكميلي لا يستخدم لجميع العلاجات الطبية. لا يمكن أبدا ان يكون بديلاً عن التحصين لأنه لن ينتج الأجسام المضادة اللازمة للحماية ضد أمراض الطفولة. كما أنه لا يمكن أن يستخدم للوقاية من الملاريا .

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

قال احد الاطباء "، سوف انتقل دائماً إلى العلاج التقليدي اولا للتأكد من جميع الظروف. ومع ذلك ، فإن فكرة العلاج التكميلي لم يعد مفهوماً غريباً. في رأيي ، يجب أن يكون جنباً إلى جنب مع الطب الحديث ، وليس ضده ."

| Key Word | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|---------------|---|------------------------------|
| acupuncture | A system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points. (Medicine which uses needles) | الوخز بالابر |
| ailment | illness | مرض- اعتلال |
| allergy | A reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something. (sneezing) | حساسية |
| arthritis | A disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints . | التهاب المفاصل |
| herbal remedy | An extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent , alleviate , or cure disease . | العلاج بالاعشاب |
| homoeopathy | a system of complementary medicine which treat illness by herbs. (alternative medicine) | العلاجات المكاملة (اعشاب) |
| immunisation | The process in which an individual's immune system becomes protected against illness (using drugs to protect against illness) | التحصين - تلقيح |
| malaria | A dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes . | ملاريا |
| migraine | A very bad headache which often comes with a feeling with sickness and problems with vision | الصداع النصفي |

Health Treatment : acupuncture , herbal remedy, homoeopathy , immunisation

Illnesses or medical conditions : ailment , allergy , arthritis , malaria, migraine

Answer the following questions :

1. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time .

Why do you think this is the case ?

Because of more information being freely available on the internet .

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

2. 'Complementary Treatment... should work alongside modern medicine, not against it'.

Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.

3. Mention two kinds = forms = types of complementary medicine .

1. homoeopathy 2. acupuncture

4. The writer states two evidences that the perception of this type of treatment has changed . Mention them.

a- Many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatment.

b- Many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

5. complementary medicine = non-conventional treatment

conventional treatment = modern medicine

6. Differentiate between critics opinions about complementary medicine in the past and in the present.

- **In the past** : They say that there was not scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked.

- **In the present** : Experts recognize that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment .

7. ailments = medical complaints = medical conditions = illnesses = diseases

8. The text states two groups who practice homoeopathy in the past and now. Who are they ?

- A private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree.

- Complementary medicine consultants who have medical degrees.

9. Quote the sentence which indicates that doctors now deal with non-conventional treatment.

These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatment, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

10. Two choices were offered to patients to be treated or cured . What are they ?

1. A herbal medicine 2. Conventional medicine (modern medicine)

11. The writer mentions many kinds of ailment . Write down two of them.

What medical conditions may complementary medicine treat?

Insomnia , arthritis , migraines , anxiety , depression and certain allergies.

12. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments . Mention two reasons .

A - It can never substitute for immunizations . (inefficient)

Why ? As it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases.

B - It also cannot be used to protect against malaria .

13. Quote the sentence which indicates that the complementary treatments must be side by side with the medicine in the recent days?

These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatment, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

14. Quote the sentence which shows that most patients prefer the herbal treatment.

At a surgery in London, 70% of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy.

Critical Thinking :

Many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

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

Unit 2

Healthy Life – page 14 SB

Are happier people healthier – and, If so, why ?

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

من الطبيعي أن تشعر بالكآبة قليلا من وقت لآخر . ومع ذلك ، تشير الدراسات إلى أن المشاعر السلبية يمكن أن تؤذي الجسم .

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.

However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

الغضب يمكن أن يكون له أيضا آثار ضارة على الصحة . عندما تغضب ، يرتفع ضغط دمك وتصاب بالصداع، مشاكل في النوم و الجهاز الهضمي . ولكن ، ماذا عن المشاعر والمواقف الإيجابية ؟ حتى وقت قريب ، العلماء لم يتحققوا ما إذا كان هناك ارتباط بين المشاعر الإيجابية والصحة الجيدة .

Then, in a study that followed more than 6000 men and women aged 25 – 74 for 20 years , researchers found the positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

فيما بعد ، في الدراسة التي أجريت على أكثر من 6000 من الرجال والنساء الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 25-74 لمدة 20 عاما ، وجد الباحثون ان الإيجابية قللت من مخاطر الإصابة بأمراض القلب. من العوامل الأخرى التي تؤثر على الصحة هي الشبكة الداعمة من العائلة والأصدقاء، والنظرة المتفائلة للحياة.

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

أظهرت الأبحاث أن الأطفال الذين كانوا أكثر قدرة على الاستمرار في التركيز على مهمة ، والذين كان لديهم نظرة إيجابية للحياة في سن السابعة، كانوا في حالة صحية أفضل بعد 30 عاما.

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

كانت الدراسة مثيرة للجدل . بعض المحترفين في مجال الصحة يعتقدون أن خيارات نمط الحياة السيئة ، مثل التدخين أو عدم ممارسة الرياضة، هي السبب في أمراض القلب وغيرها من الأمراض ، وليست التوجهات الفردية . الباحثون ، عندما توافقوا على ذلك ، اثاروا السؤال التالي : لماذا يتخذ الناس قرارات اسلوب الحياة السيئة ؟ هل الناس الأكثر تفاؤلا يختارون اسلوب الحياة الافضل والصحي .

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

يقدر الباحثون أنه ليست الظروف الشخصية لكل شخص هي التي تجعل انه من الممكن العيش بدون قلق . ومع ذلك ، فإنهم يعتقدون انه لو نعلم الأطفال تطوير التفكير الإيجابي ، و " يعودوا " بعد النكسة (التدهور) ، هذه الصفات سوف تحسن حالتهم الصحية في المستقبل.

| Key Word | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|-------------|---|----------------|
| optimistic | believing that good things will happen in the future. | متفائل |
| focus on | to direct your attention or effort at something specific. | يركز على |
| raise | a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something. | يسال - يرفع |
| bounce back | to start to be successful again after a difficult time. | نهوض بعد الفشل |
| set back | a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse | فشل - اخفاق |

Answer the following questions :

- 1. Quote the sentence which indicates the effect of negative emotions on health .**
However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body
- 2. Quote the sentence which indicates that it is natural for people to feel sad.**
It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time.
- 3. Mention some examples about negative emotions .**
1. anger 2. see red 3. feel a bit blue (see red = feel angry / feel a bit blue = feel sad)
- 4. Mention four effects (symptoms) of anger and stress (see red) on health :**
1. Your blood pressure is raised 3. sleep problems
2. You suffer from headaches. 4. digestive problems
- 5. Write down the sentence that shows there is no relationship between positive feelings and good health.**
"Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health."
- 6. What is the result of positivity on health ?**
Positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.
- 7. Quote the sentence which indicates that anger has harmful effects on health ?**
When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.
- 8. Mention three factors (reasons) that influencing health positively .**
1. Positivity
2. A supportive network of family and friends
3. An optimistic outlook on life.
- 9. Mention two reasons that make children in better health 30 years later according to the research .**
1. The ability to stay focused on a task.
2. Having a more positive attitude to life at age seven.
- 10. Mention two examples of bad lifestyle choices**
1. smoking 2. lack of exercise
- 11. Write down two reasons for heart disease and other illnesses.**
1. smoking 2. lack of exercise
- 12. There are two qualities that will improve children's overall health in the future . Mention them.**
1. Teaching children to develop positive thinking.
2. Teaching children to 'bounce back' after a setback.
- 13. What is controversial about the researchers' study ?**
Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not individual's attitude.

Critical thinking:

- 1. If you want to have a good health you need to be supported by network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life. Think of these statements and in two sentences write down your opinion.**
I think this statement is true because our family and friends and the optimistic outlook on life leads to success and better life . Also, if you are successful, you will enjoy everything you do in your life which leads to a healthy life.
- 2. According to the text the writer states that we have to teach children to develop positive thinking Explain this statement, suggesting three ways to develop positive thinking.**
1. Doing more exercises 2. Family supporting 3. Having enough sleep.

Health in Jordan : A report

Introduction :

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

مقدمة: تعد الصحة في الاردن من الافضل في الشرق الاوسط. هذا في الغالب يعزى إلى التزام الدولة بالتأمين الصحي للكل كأولوية. التطورات في التعليم والاوضاع الاقتصادية والصرف المجاري والماء النظيف والحماية والاسكان كل ذلك جعل مجتمعنا أكثر صحة.

Healthcare Centres

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 percent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country where (remote areas of the country) people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 percent of the country's population now has access.

وكنتيجة للتخطيط الحذر, تطور عدد الخدمات الصحية بشكل سريع في السنوات الاخيرة و تم بناء أكثر من 800 مركز صحي وأيضا 188 عيادة لطب الأسنان. في عام 2012 98 % بالمئة من الاطفال الاردنيين تم تلقحهم بشكل تام بفضل فرق التطعيم والتي كانت ولا زالت تسعى وراء هذا الهدف منذ عدة سنوات. بالرغم من وجود مناطق نائية في الدولة والتي يكون بها الناس بدون اتصال مستمر بالكهرباء والماء النقي فإن الان حوالي 99 بالمئة من سكان الدولة تتوفر لهم تلك الاشياء.

Hospitals

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

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

Life Expectancy

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

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

Conclusion

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

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

| Key Word | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|-----------------|--|---------------------|
| commitment | a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way. | الالتزام |
| healthcare | the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc. | رعاية صحية |
| life expectancy | the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live. | متوسط العمر المتوقع |
| mortality | death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate). | الوفيات |
| reputation | the common opinion that people have about someone or something. | السمعة |
| decline | to decrease in quantity or importance. | ينخفض |

Read the report and answer these questions :

1. **What is the title of the report?** Health in Jordan . A report
2. **What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections?**
They tell the reader what the section will be about.
3. **Is the language formal or informal? How can you tell?**
The language is formal. There are formal linking expressions such as As a result, According to , Although.
4. **Write down the sentence which shows the sectors that helped in making Jordan healthier.**
Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.
5. **Mention the (sectors) things that made our community (Jordan) healthier .**
a. Advances in education b. economic conditions c. sanitation d. clean water e. diet f. housing
6. **Quote the sentence which indicates the result of the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.**
Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East.
7. **Quote the sentence which indicates the result of the careful planning .**
The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years.
8. **There were two disadvantages in remote areas in Jordan. Mention them.**
1. Lack of electricity 2. Safe water
9. **The writer mentions two facilities that Jordan focuses on to improve healthcare . Write them down.**
1. Primary healthcare facilities.
2. Advanced medical facilities.
10. **What is the result of the good reputation of Jordanian doctors ?**
Many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.
11. **There are two factors that have been contributing to Jordan's healthy population growth. Mention them.**
1. The low infant mortality rate.
2. The excellent healthcare system.
12. **There are two results of healthy population growth . Mention them. (positive consequences)**
1. A strong work force
2. Economic benefits for the whole country.
13. **Give two evidences that make healthcare good in Jordan .**
1. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region.
2. Many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.
14. **What is the specific disease that Jordanian doctors are very professional at?**
Open heart surgery.
15. **Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Explain .**
This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Also, advances in education and economic conditions helped in making health conditions among the best in the Middle East.

Get moving!

تحرك

A. A growing problem

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

يوجد في العديد من الدول عدد متزايد من الصغار والبالغين الذين يعانون من السمنة او حتى زيادة الوزن المفرطة. احد الاسباب يعد شيوع الطعام السريع والذي لم يكن شائعاً في السابق.

Another big factor is lack of exercise .

People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

والعامل الكبير الثاني هو قلة التمارين. كان الناس في السابق يمشون إلى المدرسة أو العمل ولكن هذه الايام العديد منا يستقل السيارة. وقد لعبت التكنولوجيا الحديثة دورها الكبير في ذلك. فنفضي وقتنا أكثر وأكثر محدقين في شاشات الكمبيوتر. لم يحلم احد في التسوق عبر الإنترنت قبل اختراع الإنترنت ولكن الان يمكننا شراء كل شيء بدون مغادرة الاريكة.

B . Time to listen

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

طالما حذر خبراء الصحة من هذا الميول ونصحتهم واضحة. يجب على البالغين التمرن لساعتين ونصف في الاسبوع على الاقل، اما الاطفال والمراهقين فيجب عليهم التمرن لساعة يوميا على الاقل. وقد يبدو هذا ليس بالكثير. لكن الدراسات تثبت أن 50 بالمئة من البريطانيين يتمكنون من ذلك. إن اطفال المدارس اقل نشاطاً جسدياً مما كانوا عليه في السابق. الفتيات تكره حصص اللياقة البدنية خصوصاً. قد يؤدي هذا إلى مشاكل صحية خطيرة.

C . It's good for you!

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. (3) **They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups.** The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

يوصي الخبراء بالتنوع في النشاطات. ويجب ان تتضمن نشاطات متوسطة مثل المشي السريع ونشاطات أكثر إجهاد مثل الركض. وينصحون ايضا بتمارين تقوي العضلات مثل الضغط/او شد العضلات. كلما تبني عضلات أكثر فإنك تحرق سعرات حرارية أكثر ونصبح أكثر لياقة. بالاضافة لذلك أن التمارين طريقة رائعة للتعامل مع الضغط والجهد . ففي دراسة حديثة تبين أن المرضى الذين كانوا يعانون من الاكتئاب اعرّبوا عن تحسن عظيم بعد زيادة النشاطات الجسدية لديهم.

D . Useful Tips

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine.

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

بالطبع هذا يجعلنا نتساءل كيف يمكننا ان نتدبر امور كل هذه التمارين الاضافية؟ إن افضل طريقة هي جعل التمارين اساسية في حياتنا اليومية بحيث تصبح روتين. وليس إضافياً. يمكنك النزول من الباص قبل الوصول إلى وجهتك او تقف على قدميك وأنت تتكلم في الهاتف! والاكثر أهمية أن نجد رياضة نستمتع بها. بهذه الطريقة سنصبح كلنا لانقون جسدياً وأكثر صحة وأكثر سعادة.

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| obese | extremely fat | وزن مفرط |
| cope with | to deal (handle) with a situation. | يتعامل مع / يتكيف مع |
| strenuous | Requiring a lot of effort | اكثر جهد |

Read the article again and answer these questions.

1. **According to the article, what are the reasons for overweight or obese?** (obesity)
The growing popularity of fast food and the lack of exercise. (The problem)
2. **According to the article, what are the reasons for overweight or obese?** (obesity)
The growing popularity of fast food and the lack of exercise.
3. **Mention three reasons for obesity .**
1. Lack of exercise 2. Modern technology 3. Fast food
4. **Quote the sentence which indicates that you can buy things while lying on the coach .**
"Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything."
5. **Mention two advice of health experts .**
1. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week.
2. children and teenagers should exercise at least an hour a day.
6. **Quote the sentence which indicates that most British people don't get enough exercise .**
" However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this."
7. **There are three kinds of activity recommended by experts . Mention them.**
1. Moderate exercise 2. Strenuous exercise 3. Exercise that strengthens the muscles
8. **The writer states two results for building muscles . What are they ?**
1. Burning calories 2. Becoming fitter.
9. **Mention two examples of exercises in our normal lives according to the writer.**
1. Fast walking 2. Running 3. Sit-ups .
10. **How can we cope with stress ?**
Exercise is a great way to cope with stress.
11. **How can we cope with depression ?**
By increasing physical activity .
12. **Mention three ways that can help you to manage to fit in all this extra exercise .**
1. To build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine.
2. It doesn't have to take much extra time .
3. We should find a sport that we enjoy doing.
13. **The writer states two ways of including exercise in our daily lives . Mention them.**
1. Getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual.
2. Standing up when you're on the phone!
14. **What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for someone in your age group?**
An hour a day
15. **What is the reason for the lack of exercise ?**
Modern technology which led to spending more and more time focusing on computer screens .

Critical Thinking :

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight. Explain this statement in two sentences. Write down your point of view.

Vocabulary : Colour Idioms

| Colour idioms | Meaning | Arabic |
|------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| see red | become angry . (feeling = anger) | يغضب |
| feel a bit blue | become sad (feeling = sadness) | يشعر بالكآبة والحزن |
| the green light | permission | يسمح / يأنن |
| red-handed | in the act of doing something wrong | متلبس بالجريمة - يفعل شيئاً خطأ |
| out of the blue | unexpectedly | فجأة |
| a white elephant | a useless possession | ملكية غير مجدية - مكلف بدون فائدة |

What do the following colour idioms in brackets mean ?

1. Have you heard the good news ? We've -----to 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 a -----.
5. It's normal to ----- from time to time .
6. When you ----- , your blood pressure is raised.

1. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**.
What does the underlined colour idiom **out of the blue** mean ? -----
2. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a **red-handed** .
Replace the underlined colour- idiom with the correct one. -----
3. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **the green light** . 2018
Replace the underlined colour- idiom with the correct one. -----
4. A lot of houses in the nearby village became **white elephant** as their owners left to live in the city . 2016
What does the underlined colour- idiom mean ? -----
5. Have you heard the good news ? We've got **the permission** to go ahead with our project !. 2016
Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour- idiom. -----
6. It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time . 2017
What feeling does the underlined phrase express ? -----
7. Have you heard the good news ? We've got **a white elephant** to go ahead with our project !. 2019
Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one. -----

Phrasal Verbs :

| Phrasal verb | Meaning | Arabic |
|--------------|---|--------|
| point out | tell someone about something they hadn't noticed | يشير |
| leave out | not include something | يتترك |
| carry out | do something that needs to be organised and planned | يعمل |
| find out | discover, become aware | يكشف |
| set out | begin a journey | يبدأ |
| work out | think about something and manage to understand it | يفهم |

Complete the sentences with the following words :

viable - alien - conventional - sceptical - complementary

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

These sentences contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed.

**conventional medicine - produce antibodies - children and teenagers
better and healthier lifestyle choices - suffer from health problems
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 -----
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 -----

Pronunciation :

International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) : (Phonetic Transcription)

Minimal pairs

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|---------------------|------|-------------------------|
| - the p sound | /p/ | pen / pack / rope | the ee sound | /i:/ | been / dream / medium |
| - the b sound | /b/ | bend / back / robe | the a sound | /æ/ | and / back / ran |
| - the n sound | /n/ | sun / India / win | the ar sound | /ɑ:/ | bath / car / half |
| - the ing sound | /ŋ/ | song / singing / wing | the e sound | /e/ | best / egg / deaf |
| - the i sound | /ɪ/ | fit / give / middle | the ir sound | /ɜ:/ | birthday / world / girl |

Phonetic Transcription

| word | Phonetic Transcription | word | Phonetic Transcription |
|------------|------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| importance | /ɪm'pɔ:təns/ | technology | /tek'nɒlədʒi / |
| school | /'sku:l/ | audience | / ɔ:diəns / |
| exercise | /'eksəsaɪz/ | healthy | /'helθi / |
| angry | /'æŋgrɪ/ | carrying | /'kæərɪŋ/ |
| calm | /'kɑ:m / | | |

Used to : كان في الماضي وتغير الان

نستخدم (used to) وبعدها الفعل المجرد لوصف عادات او حالات كانت تحدث في الزمن الماضي ولكنها لا تحدث الان

| | |
|---|--|
| 1. (Subject + used to + V-inf.) - affirmative | Key words when I was young – a student – a child – 12 years old when I was your age - when you were younger , but now – ,but these days – ,but we stopped , but it closed |
| 2. (Subject + didn't use to + V-inf.) - negative | |
| 3. (Did + Subject + use to + V-inf. . ?) – interrogative | |
| 4. S + used to + V-inf. = past habit = past state | |
| 5. It was a past habit for Ali to read. = Ali used to read. | |

Usage : To describe past habits or past states that have now changed .

1. My mother used to buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.
2. She used to be a teacher, but now she's retired.
3. I used to like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

15. Be + used to + V- ing : متعود على

نستخدم هذه القاعدة (be+used to) ونضع وراءها اسم او ضمير او فعل مضاف له (ing) عندما نتحدث عن الامور المألوفة أو الاعتيادية المتعارف عليها

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. S + (am , is , are , was , were) + used to + V-ing / noun / pron.) | Key words - always – usually - often - has / have + V3 |
| 2. S + (am , is , are , was , were - not) + used to + V-ing / noun / pron.) | |
| 3. Be (am – is – are) + used to = (normal – familiar – customary – ordinary - habitual) | |
| 4. It is normal for Ali to wake up early. = Ali is used to waking up early. | |
| 5. It isn't normal for Ali to wake up early. = Ali isn't used to waking up early. | |

Usage : To describe things that are familiar or customary :

1. We've lived in the city along time , so we're used to the traffic.
2. I didn't like getting up early, but I'm used to it now.
3. She's lived in the UK for a year. She's used to speaking English now .

Choose the correct option in each sentence :

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

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the phrases :

(be used to / use to / not be used to / used to)

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

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

Choose the correct forms of the verbs :

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

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

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets : (be used to / used to)

1. When I was a student, I ----- very hard . I ----- very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more. (work) (get up)
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)

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

Correct the verbs between brackets :

1. I ----- English, but now I do . (not , use to, understand)
2. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you ----- much exercise . (not, use to, do)
3. We always go to the market across the street, so we ----- fresh vegetables. (use to , eat)
4. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We ----- the cold weather. (not, use to)
5. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year.He says he ----- there now. (use to, live)

6. My family and I ----- camping once a month, but we stopped doing that (use to, go)
7. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you ----- much exercise . (not, use to, do)
8. When I was young, I ----- fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't. (use to , go)
9. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We ----- the cold weather. (not, use to)
10. My grandparents didn't -----emails when they were my age. (use to, send)
11. Rashed ----- swimming every morning, but now he doesn't . (use to , go)
12. We always go to the market across the street, so we ----- fresh vegetables. (use to , eat)
13. Please slow down. I ----- so fast. (not, use to,walk)
14. When you were younger, did you -----in the park ? (use to , play)
15. I ----- shopping in the local market, but it closed two years ago. (use to, go)
16. There ----- so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem. (use to, be)
17. I think television ----- be better than it is now. (use to, be)
18. Most Jordanians ----- the hot weather that we have in summer. (use to)
19. There -----a lot of wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.(use to, be)
20. Salma has been practicing the oud really hard and she -----it . (use to , play)

Correct the underlined verbs :

1. My mother is used to buy my clothes , but now I choose my own . -----
2. There wasn't used to be so much pollution , but these days it is a global problem . -----
3. My mother is used to buy my clothes , but now I choose my own . -----
4. Most Jordanians used to the hot weather which we have in summer . -----

Rewrite the following sentences :

1. It was a past habit (normal) for my brother to get up early.
My brother -----
2. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.
I am -----
3. It's not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner everyday. It is too expensive.
American people ----- 2017
4. It's not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.
My grandfather ----- 2017
6. It's not normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary .
My younger brother ----- 2018
7. It is normal for my children now to eat fresh vegetables .
My children -----2019

Choose the correct answer :

1. When I was young, I ----- on foot to my school . 2018
(are used to going - used to go - use to go - am used to going)
2. My friend has lived in Egypt for a year. She says she ----- living there now. 2019
(is used to - used to - didn't use to - am not used to)
3. Rashid ----- swimming every morning , but now he doesn't. 2019
(are used to going - used to go - use to go - am used to going)
4. Ali ----- the duck in the park with his father when he was young. 2019
(is used to feeding - used to feed - am used to feeding - are used to feeding)

The Past Perfect Continuous : الماضي التام المستمر

Subject + had + been + V-ing , V2
hadn't been + v-ing
Had + S + been + V-ing ?

| | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. After / as soon as / because + when | + | had been + v-ing | (for - since - all) + time , S + v2 | (be , v) |
| 2. Before / by the time | + | V2 , had been + v-ing | (for - since - all) + time | (be , v) |
| 3. By + time (1920) , | + | had been + v-ing | (for - since - all) + time | (be , v) |

Main Usage :

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

1. Ali had been thinking about his friend **when** he received a text from him .
2. **By the time** the bus arrived, we had been waiting for an hour.

الفرق بين (Past Perfect Continuous) و (Past Perfect)

| الفعل الأول | وجود ظرف يدل على الاستمرار | الفعل الثاني يكون |
|------------------|--|--------------------|
| Past Simple - V2 | for / since / all + time | had been + V - ing |
| Past Simple - V2 | عدم وجود ظرف يدل على الاستمرار | had + V3 |
| Past Simple - V2 | already / twice / number / never / yet / just / several / ever / perfectly / successfully / nobody / first | had + V3 |
| Past Simple - V2 | افعال غير مستمرة see , love , know , be, own, hear , have, realize / recognize / belong / seem .etc | had + V3 |

Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb forms :

SB – page 19

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

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

Correct the verbs between brackets :

SB – page 19

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

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

Correct the verbs between brackets :

1. They had been----- chess for an hour when I came . (play)
2. They ----- chess for an hour when I came . (be, play)
3. We had ----- with each other for along time . (be, communicate)
4. When he arrived Mr. Mohammad was exhausted. He ----- for five days . (be , climb)
5. I received a letter from Siham yesterday. She ----- to write since last year . (promise)
6. Salma was very tired . She ----- very busy all day . (be)
7. My glasses were broken . I ----- them for a long time . (use)
8. She went to Amman . She ----- there since 2005. (live)
9. Ahmad ----- his uncle because he hadn't seen him before . (not recognize)
10. Before she went to the library, Huda ----- her mother to prepare lunch for an hour. (be, help)
11. By the time the bus arrived , we ----- for an hour . (be , wait)
12. Salma was very tired . She ----- very busy all day . (be)

1. Ali ----- about his friend when he received a text from him . (be, think) 2018
2. The children ----- in the yard for two hours. 2018
(has been playing - is playing - had been playing)
3. My uncle ----- working at the company for five years when he got a promotion. 2019
(is – have been – had been – will be)

Writing: A Report

1. عند كتابة التقرير، أكتب تقريرك في 3 فقرات رئيسية. يمكنك فصل الفقرة الوسطى لعدة فقرات حسب المطالب في السؤال. اكتب عنواناً مناسباً لتقريرك. استخلصه من السؤال.
1. المقدمة: اشرح عن ماذا ستتناول في تقريرك في جملتين أو ثلاثة.

1. The aim of this report is to provide information concerning -----
 2. It will include factors/details which/ about ----- and suggest ways about -----
2. في الفقرة الثانية، فقرة العرض، اعرض الموضوع، النسب، التواريخ وتحدث عن المطالب في السؤال لان السؤال منك امور معينة. ولا تكتب رأيك نهائياً. يمكنك كتابة اكثر من فقرة.
1. A study was done to find out----- ; Just under a quarter of those interviewed -----
 2. The majority of the respondents said----- 85 percent of respondents said -----
3. -التوصيات والخاتمة: لخص معلوماتك وضع بعض الاقتراحات إن وجد. استخدم الترقيم لتوضيح افكارك.

Exercise:

Exercise is so important for our lives. Write a report answering the following questions: Are you, your family and your friends active enough? How could you increase your physical activity? Suggest three useful activities which can be practiced without wasting time.

1. Write a paragraph of 60 words about the healthy life.
2. Write a report about health facilities in your area.

Introduction

The aim of this report is to ... / This report examines ... / In this report, ----- will be examined.

Reporting information

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

It appears that ... / This results in ... / It is recommended that ... / The best course of action would be to ...

Participation in the arts in London, England

المشاركة في الفنون في لندن، إنجلترا

Introduction

The aim of this report is to provide information concerning participation in the arts in London, England. It will include factors which discourage people from taking part, and suggest ways to increase participation.

الهدف من هذا التقرير هو تقديم معلومات بشأن المشاركة في الفنون في لندن، إنجلترا. وسوف تشمل العوامل التي تثبط الناس عن المشاركة، واقتراح سبل لزيادة المشاركة.

Current situation الوضع الحالي

I interviewed people between the ages of 15 and 50 who live in London. Just under half of the people who were interviewed said they took part in music, drama or art. The most popular activity was taking music lessons, followed by going to art galleries and concerts. Drama and dance classes were popular with people in their thirties, because classes are social occasions.

قابلت اشخاصا تتراوح أعمارهم بين 15 و 50 وهم يعيشون في لندن . قال أقل قليلا من نصف الأشخاص الذين تمت مقابلتهم أنهم شاركوا في الموسيقى، الدراما أو الفن. النشاط الأكثر شعبية هو اخذ دروس في الموسيقى، يليها الذهاب إلى المعارض الفنية والحفلات الموسيقية. كانت الدراما والرقص شعبيتان مع الناس في الثلاثينات ، لأن الطبقات الاجتماعية هي المناسبات الاجتماعية.

Factors preventing fuller participation العوامل التي تحول دون المشاركة الكاملة

About 40 per cent of people asked said that they did not enjoy the arts, giving reasons such as boredom for this. The other 60 per cent said that most arts-related activities were too expensive, such as theatre visits or music lessons. Some people said that finding a good teacher was difficult.

قال نحو 40 في المائة من الأشخاص الذين سئلوا أنهم لم يستمتعوا بالفنون، مع إعطاء أسباب مثل الملل. وقال 60 في المائة اخرون أن الأنشطة المتعلقة بالفنون كانت مكلفة للغاية، مثل الزيارات للمسرح أو دروس الموسيقى. وقال بعض الناس أن إيجاد المعلم الجيد كان صعبا.

Recommendations توصيات

It is important to focus on those who currently do not participate in the arts at all by:

- arranging a subsidised program for those who want to study music or dance but do not have enough money
- publicising and presenting cheaper theatre performances
- further research into reasons why people do not enjoy the arts

ومن المهم التركيز على أولئك الذين لا يشاركون حاليا في الفنون بواسطة:

- ترتيب برنامج مدعوم لأولئك الذين يرغبون في دراسة الموسيقى أو الرقص ، ولكن لا يوجد معهم ما يكفي من المال
- بالدعاية وتقديم أرخص العروض المسرحية
- مزيد من البحث في الأسباب التي تجعل الناس لا يستمتعون بالفنون

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(2021 - 2020)

Action Pack 12

Twelfth Grade

Unit 3

Medical Advances

التقدم الطبي



المستوى الثالث

Emad Abu Alzumar

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Medical Advances

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which (a tour) has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his (the boy) invention – a prosthetic limb for his (the boy) father.

أديب البلوشي البالغ من العمر عشر سنوات ، من دبي، سوف يسافر في جولة الى سبع دول والتي تم تنظيمها وتمويلها من الشيخ حمدان بن محمد ولي عهد دبي. حصل الولد على اهتمام الشيخ حمدان مع اختراعه - أحد الأطراف الاصطناعية لوالده .

The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that **he** (the Sheikh) is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors. Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he (Adeeb) was at the beach with his (Adeeb) family.

اتخذ الشيخ اهتماما خاصا في الولد ، وتأمل في الجولة المدعومة لأديب انها ستعطي المخترع الشاب المزيد من الثقة بالنفس وإلهام وحماس الشباب المخترعين الآخرين الإماراتيين. حصل أديب على الفكرة عن نوع خاص من الساق الاصطناعية بينما كان على الشاطئ مع أسرته.

His (Adeeb) father, who (his father) wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he (his father) could not risk getting his (his father) leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg. Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he (Adeeb) will be staying with relatives. However, while he (Adeeb) is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his (Adeeb) time sightseeing.

الأب، الذي يرتدي ساق اصطناعية، لا يمكنه السباحة في البحر لأنه لا يمكن أن يخاطر بالساق المبلولة . هذا الهام أديب لابتكار ساق اصطناعية واقية للماء. أديب سوف يذهب لزيارة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وفرنسا والمملكة المتحدة وإيرلندا وبلجيكا وإيطاليا وألمانيا، حيث سوف يقيم مع أقاربه. ومع ذلك، في حين انه كان في ألمانيا، فان أديب لن يقضي كل ما الوقت لمشاهدة المعالم.

He (Adeeb) will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He (Adeeb) will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

انه سوف يعمل مع الطبيب المختص لبناء الأطراف . انه سيلتحق بدورة حول الأطراف الصناعية والتعرف على أنواع مختلفة من الأجهزة الطبية.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

اخترع أديب العديد من الأجهزة الأخرى، بما في ذلك الروبوت الصغير للتنظيف وجهاز مراقبة القلب والتي يتم تركيبه على حزام مقعد السيارة. في حالة الطوارئ، سيتم ربط خدمات الإنقاذ والأسرة مع السائق تلقائيا من خلال هذا الجهاز الخاص للفحص.

He (Adeeb) has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

انه أيضا اخترع خوذة مضادة للحريق. وهذه المعدات الخاصة، والتي لديها نظام كاميرا مدمجة، تساعد عمال الإنقاذ في حالات الطوارئ. وهذه هي الأسباب التي يستحق أديب بحق سمعته كواحد من أصغر المخترعين في العالم.

| Key Word | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|------------|---|-----------|
| apparatus | the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose | جهاز |
| appendage | a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body | طرف - عضو |
| artificial | made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally | صناعي |
| limb | arm or leg of a person | العضو |
| prosthetic | an artificial body part | صناعي |
| sponsor | to financially support a person or an event – / fund – pay for | يدعم |

Answer the following questions :

1. Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?

What caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention ?

(prosthetic = artificial)

Because of Adeeb's invention of a prosthetic limb.

2. Sheikh Hamdan offered Adeeb the gift of a world tour. For two reasons. Mention them.

1. The tour will give the young inventor more self-confidence.

2. The tour will inspire other young Emirati inventors.

3. Who organized and funded Adeeb's tour ? the supporter.

(fund = sponsor)

Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, The Crown Prince of Dubai.

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

When he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet.

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

His relatives. He will not be spending all his time sightseeing.

6. What does the suffix (-proof) mean (waterproof - fireproof) ?

To provide protection against.

7. Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeeb isn't visiting Germany for tourism.

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

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

To monitor those with a heart problems in the car.

9. Find the synonyms for the following words : (artificial - appendage - apparatus).

prosthetic = artificial / limb = appendage / equipment = apparatus

10. Mention three things (activities) that Adeeb will be doing in Germany ?

a. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage.

b. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics

c. He will be learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

11. Mention four inventions (devices) for Adeeb .

1. A tiny cleaning robot

2. A heart monitor

3. A fireproof helmet.

4. a waterproof prosthetic leg

12. Quote the sentence which indicates the benefit of the fireproof helmet .

This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies.

13. Find a word which means " arm or leg of a person" . -----

14. Write down the sentence which indicates that Adeeb's father has got a prosthetic leg .

His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet.

Critical Thinking :

Supporting young people encourages them to do new things for their society, Explain this statement, 4 and in two sentences , write down your point of view.

2. The writer thinks that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways to encourage young people to be positive in their societies.

In the future :

Medical Advances

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

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use **their** thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheel chair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain **implant** improved their decision-making abilities.

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

سوف نكون قادرين على إجراء عملية لزيادة الذكاء لدينا.

طور العلماء بالفعل زراعة الدماغ التي تحسن الرؤية أو السماح المعاقين على استخدام أفكارهم من أجل السيطرة على الأطراف الاصطناعية مثل الذراعين والساقين أو اليدين، أو تشغيل كرسي متحرك. في عام 2012 م، أظهرت البحوث على القرود أن الزرع في الدماغ تحسن قدراتهم في اتخاذ القرارات. كيف سيستفيد البشر من هذا البحث؟ يأمل العلماء في تطوير جهاز مماثل لمساعدة الناس الذين تضرروا من تلف في الدماغ، والتي يمكن أن يسببه الخرف، والسكتة الدماغية أو إصابات الدماغ الأخرى.

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

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

سيتمكن الأطباء من التواصل مع الناس في غيبوبة.

في عام 2010 م، أكد علماء الأعصاب أنه كان من الممكن التواصل مع بعض المرضى في غيبوبة، باستخدام الماسح الضوئي الخاص الدماغ والذي يسمى التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي. واقتروا أنه في المستقبل، سيكون الحوار أكثر وضوحاً مع المرضى الذين يعانون من غيبوبة ممكنة. بعد ذلك بعامين، وقد حدث أخيراً. الماسح الضوئي، والذي استخدم على رجل كان في غيبوبة لأكثر من اثني عشر عاماً، يثبت أن لديه وعي وعقل يفكر – وهذه حقيقة سبق التنارع عليها من قبل العديد. يخطط الأطباء لاستخدام تقنيات مسح الدماغ مماثلة في المستقبل لمعرفة ما إذا كان المرضى في ألم، أو ما يودون القيام به من أجل تحسين نوعية حياتهم.

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

A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single **pill** every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual **side effects** such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

دواء جديد سوف يساعد في علاج أنواع معينة من السرطان على الفور تقريباً.

تم تجربة دواء سرطان جديدة في بليموث، المملكة المتحدة، يأمل الأطباء أنه سيمدد حياة مرضى السرطان ويقلل الاعراض بين عشية وضحاها. يؤخذ كحبة واحدة كل صباح، حتى لا يظهر اي من الآثار الجانبية مثل المرض وفقدان الشعر عند استخدام أشكال أخرى من علاج السرطان. العلاج الجديد يعمل عن طريق منع البروتين الذي يسبب الخلايا السرطانية من النمو. سيتم تحسين متوسط العمر المتوقع ونوعية الحياة للمرضى بسرعة أكبر بكثير من أي علاج آخر. وأجريت مقابلات مع المرضى بعد عام من بدء العلاج وهم بصحة جيدة، قائلين أنهم بالتأكيد سيستمررون في التجربة. لديهم كل الأسباب للاعتقاد بأن الدواء الجديد فعال . ويأمل الأطباء في مستشفى بليموث أنه سوف يساعد المرضى من جميع أنحاء العالم.

| Key Word | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|---------------|--|-------------|
| coma | an unconsciousness state | غيبوبة |
| dementia | a mental illness with memory- personality changes and problems with reasoning | جنون |
| drug | a medicine or a substance used for making medicines | دواء |
| implant | a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body. | زراعة عضو |
| medical trial | Trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications – special test | تجريبي |
| pill | a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed – tablet | قرص |
| scanner | a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the inside body | جهاز تخطيط |
| side effects | effects of medicine on your body | اثار جانبية |
| stroke | an illness when a blood tube in your brain burst or blocked resulting in the brain being unable to function. | سكتة دماغية |
| symptoms | signs of illness | اعراض |

MRI : (Magnetic Resonance Imaging)

Answer the following questions :

- There are two benefits for developing brain implants. Mention them .
 - improve vision
 - allow disabled people to use their thoughts.
- Brain implants helps disabled people to use their thoughts in two ways . What are they ?
 - To control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands
 - To operate a wheel chair
- There are many reasons (factors) for brain damage. Mention two of them.
 - dementia
 - a stroke
 - other brain injuries.
- How did neuroscientists confirm that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma in 2010 ?
By using a special brain scanner called an MRI.
- Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future. Mention two reasons.
 - To find out whether patients are in pain.
 - To find out what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.
- Mention two benefits for the new cancer drug for patients .
 - It will extend the lives of cancer patients
 - It will reduce patients' symptoms overnight
- Mention two side effects that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment.
 - sickness
 - hair loss
- Quote the sentence which shows the way in which the new cancer drug work.
" The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow."
- Mention two examples from the text about prosthetic limbs.
 - Arms
 - legs
 - hands
- Quote the sentence which indicates the place where the new cancer drug trailed ?
A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.
- What is the benefit of the new cancer drug trail ?
Patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss.
- Mention three medical advances doctors hope to be in the future.
Brain implants - communicating with patients in coma - a new cancer drug

Critical thinking:

Advanced medicine has many effects on our life. Explain.

The King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الحسين للسرطان

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment.

Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان هو مركز علاج السرطان الشامل و الوحيد في الأردن. انه يعالج المرضى الكبار والصغار . لان عدد سكان البلد يزيد ، المزيد والمزيد من الأسر تعتمد على المستشفى لعلاج السرطان. المرضى لا يأتون فقط من الأردن ولكن أيضا من بلدان أخرى في المنطقة، لانهم تجذبهم سمعته الممتازة، وانخفاض التكاليف، والتشابه الثقافي واللغوي.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE . The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000. By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and pediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.

للتكيف مع الزيادة في الطلب على العلاج، بدأ مركز الحسين للسرطان برنامج التوسع. البناء بدأ في عام 2011 م. وسيكون للمستشفى أكثر من الضعف سعتها بحلول عام 2016 م، وزيادة استيعاب لحالات السرطان الجديدة من 3500 سنويا الى 9000. بحلول ذلك الوقت، سيكونون قد أضافوا 182 سريرا إضافيا، جنبا إلى جنب مع وحدات أكبر لإدارات مختلفة، بما في ذلك العلاج الإشعاعي. اجنحة جديدة للكبار والصغار سيكون قد تم افتتاحها. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، سيكونون قد بنوا بناء من عشرة طوابق خاص لمرضى العيادات الخارجية ، مع مركز التعليم التي يشمل غرف تدريس ومكتبة.

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

العديد من مرضى السرطان يعيش بعيدا عن عمان، حيث يقع مركز الحسين للسرطان، والرحلة من وإلى المستشفى غالبا ما تكون صعبة. لهذا السبب، وهناك خطط لتوسيع مرافق رعاية مرضى السرطان إلى أجزاء أخرى من الأردن. في المستقبل القريب، مستشفى جامعة الملك عبد الله في اربد يتوقع تركيب اجهزة العلاج الإشعاعي، وبالتالي فإن مرضى السرطان من شمال الأردن ليس من الضروري أن يذهبوا إلى عمان لتلقي العلاج الإشعاعي.

| Key Word | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|--------------|--|---------------|
| pediatrics | children, the opposite of adults | اطفال |
| reputation | fame | سمعة |
| radiotherapy | the use of controlled amounts of radiation to treat disease, especially cancer | علاج اشعاعي |
| outpatient | someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night | مريض غير مقيم |

Read the article and answer the questions :

- 1. Mention three reasons (factors) that make patients from other countries visit the centre.**
 1. excellent reputation
 2. lower costs
 3. cultural and language similarities.
- 2. Why do patients come from Jordan and other countries in the region to the centre ?**

As they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.
- 3. Quote the sentence which indicates the importance of KHCC for Jordan .**

The King Hussein Cancer Centre is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre.
- 4. Quote the sentence which indicates the reason for the expansion of the KHCC .**

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme.
- 5. Quote the sentence that indicates the reason to build other parts of The KHCC .**

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 6. The expansion programme for the hospital has two aims. What are they ?**
 1. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment.
 2. The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult for patients who live far from the hospital.
- 7. Mention the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?**

The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 8. There are two kinds of people that The King Hussein Cancer Center treats . Mention them.**
 1. Adult patients
 2. Paediatric patients (children) = opposite to "adults"
- 9. What is the reason that will make more families rely on the hospital for cancer treatment ?**

As the population of the country increases.
- 10. What is the space for new cancer cases in 2011 CE and in 2016 ?**
 - a. In 2011 , the new cancer cases were 3,500 per year.
 - b. In 2016 , the new cancer cases will be 9,000 per year.
- 11. What are the new facilities that will have been added to the hospital by 2016 ?**
 - a. They will have added 182 extra beds
 - b. They will have added bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy.
 - c. New adult and pediatric wards will have opened.
 - d. They will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building with an education centre .
- 12. Mention two things that the education centre will include .**
 - a. Teaching rooms
 - b. A library.
- 13. Quote the sentence which indicates the date when the expansion of the KHCC will have finished.**

" 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. "
- 14. What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?**

King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines.
- 15. What is the result for set up radiotherapy machines in Irbid in the future ?**

Cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

Accident victim tests first artificial limb

ضحية حادث سير يجرب اول طرف صناعي له

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.

It (prosthetic hand) is an exciting new invention, which they plan to develop.

It (that, in the not-too distant future) is possible that, in the not-too distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs.

اخترع العلماء بنجاح يد صناعية فيها حاسة اللمس . وهو اختراع جديدة و مثير ، يخطون لتطويره . فمن الممكن أنه ليس في المستقبل البعيد انرعا و ارجلا صناعية مماثلة ستحل محل الأطراف الصناعية اليوم.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his (Dennis Sorensen) left hand in an accident, he (Dennis Sorensen) had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.

دينيس سورنسن، البالغ من العمر 39 من الدنمارك، كان أول شخص يجرب الاختراع الجديد. بعد فقدانه يده اليسرى في حادث سير، كان يستخدم اليد الصناعية العادية لمدة تسع سنوات.

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

اليد الجديدة التي تم تطويرها من قبل علماء سويسريون وإيطاليون، كانت تطورا كبيرا. بواسطتها ، لم يتمكن سورنسن فقط من التقاط والتحكم بالأشياء ، لكنه تمكن من الشعور بها أيضا. وأوضح "عندما أمسكت بشيء ، تمكنت من الاحساس به أن كان ناعما او صلبا ، او دائريا او مربعا .

He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it (the equipment) for a month, for safety reasons.

وقال إن الأحاسيس كانت تقريبا نفس تلك كان يشعر بها بيده الأخرى. لسوء الحظ ، سورنسن كان يشارك فقط في عمل تجريبي، والمعدات غير جاهزة للاستخدام العام بعد . سمح له بارتدائها لمدة شهر، لأسباب تتعلق بالسلامة.

So now he has his old artificial hand back. However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again. He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people who (thousands of people) need them (similar artificial limbs). He will have helped to transform their lives.

لذلك ، رجع الان ليده الصناعية القديمة . على اي حال ، هو يأمل أن يرتدي نوع جديد من هذه الايدي ثانية. انه يتطلع إلى الوقت عندما تكون الأطراف الصناعية المشابهة متاحة للآلاف من الناس الذين يحتاجون إليها. سيكون قد ساعد على تغيير حياتهم.

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. What is the feature of the new prosthetic hand invented by scientists ?

What is special about it ?

It has a sense of touch.

2. Write the meaning for the following words .

artificial = prosthetic / limbs = arms and legs

3. Who was the first person to try out the new invention ?

Dennis Sorensen

4. Why did Dennis Sorenson use (need) a standard prosthetic hand ?

Because he lost his left hand in an accident.

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

For nine years.

6. Who developed the new hand ?

Swiss and Italian scientists

7. Mention three characteristics for the new prosthetic hand.

- a. pick up objects . b. manipulate objects c. feel objects

8. Who do the bold pronouns 'I' refer to ?

Dennis Sorensen

9. What is the difference between the new prosthetic hand and Sorenson's other hand ?

The sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.

10. Why was Sorenson only allowed to wear the prosthetic hand for a month ?

For safety reasons.

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

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

12. Which hand is he wearing now? Why?

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

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

Artificial

14. Quote the sentence which indicates that Sorenson would be happy if the new type of hand became true.

He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people who need them.

Vocabulary

Make pairs of words with similar meanings and match them with the correct definitions.

apparatus - artificial - equipment - fund - prosthetic - sponsor

1. Describes an object that is manufactured by humans: **artificial - prosthetic**
 2. Tools or machines that have a particular purpose : **equipment - apparatus**
 3. To pay for : **sponsor - fund**

Complete the sentences with the following words :

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

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

Answers : 1 waterproof - 2 tiny - 3 inspire - 4 risk - 5 seat belt - 6 monitor - 7 self-confidence - 8 reputation

| Collocations | Arabic | Collocations | Arabic |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| catch attention | يجلب الانتباه | spend time | يمضي الوقت |
| get an idea | يلتقط فكرة | attend a course | يحضر دورة |
| take an interest | يهتم بشخص او شيء | side effects | اعراض جانبية |

1. Brilliant students always ----- their teachers' attention with their remarkable answers.
2. Fatima plans to ----- several courses on prosthetic with specialized people.

3. Replace the underlined misused verb with the appropriate collocation :

اهتمام بالمعنى والاملاء والتبديل

I like to **attend** time learning foreign languages . -----

The Future Continuous :

المستقبل المستمر

نستخدم المستقبل المستمر (will be + V-ing) للتحدث عن حدث سيبقى مستمرا في المستقبل

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Subject + will (won't) be + V-ing | at + time + future / tonight at 5 pm. / This time tomorrow |
| Will + subject + be + V-ing ? | the exact time later / in time / in an hour / in 2 days / in 3 months |
| | will – still |

Function : To talk about a continuous action in the future.

1. The time next year, They will be preparing for the final exam.
2. What will we be doing in ten years' time ?

The Future Perfect :

(next month , for) Let's celebrate

نستخدم المستقبل التام (will have +P.P) للتحدث عن حدث سيكتمل في وقت معين في المستقبل

| | |
|--|---|
| 1. (Subject + will have + V-3) - for + time | Key words by + future / by... tomorrow / by next ... by then / by three years from now by the end of this year / by the time + v1 This time tomorrow / next for + time Tomorrow / Next for + time |
| 2. (Subject + won't have + V-3) | |
| 3. By + time (future) = By 2025 , will have + V3 | |
| 4. By the time + V1 , will have + V3 | |
| 5. By the time + V2 , had + V3 / had been + V-ing . (be,v) | |

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

1. By 2029 CE, the new motorway **will have opened** .
2. We're late. By the time we **get** to the station, the train **will have gone**.

Complete the mini-dialogues using the future continuous :

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

Complete the sentences with the future perfect form of the verbs in brackets :

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

Complete the sentences in the Future Perfect or the Future Continuous :

1. Next month, we ----- in this house for a year. Let's celebrate. (**live**)
2. Next Monday, I ----- in my new job. (**work**)
3. ----- you ----- all your homework by eight o'clock ? (**do**)
4. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight ----- at Queen Alia International airport, (**arrive**)
5. ----- you ----- at the library this afternoon ? (**meet us**)
6. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I ----- it by then . (**finish**)

Choose the correct form of the verbs :

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

There is one mistake in each of the conversations below.

(Activity Book p.16)

Underline the mistake and write the verb in the correct tense :

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

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

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

B : OK. I'll phone at nine.

A : What time will you get here tomorrow ?

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

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

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

Use the Future Perfect or the Future Continuous to complete the following sentences :

1. **Will it still** ----- this evening ? (**rain**)
2. **By 2029 CE**, the new motorway ----- . (**open**)
3. **This time next month**, my parents ----- married *for* twenty years. (**be**)
4. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we ----- our exams. (**finish**)
5. By the time we **get** to the station, the train ----- . (**not, go**)
6. By the time we **got** to the station, the train ----- . (**not, go**)
7. **Will you** ----- your homework **by** seven o'clock ? (**do**) 2016
8. **Next month**, our family ----- in this house *for* a year. (**have, live**) 2019, 2017
9. In thirty years' time , scientists ----- a cure for cancer. (**found - find - will have found – were finding**) 2018

(Student's Book p.25)

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

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

Answers:

Grammar : 1. will help 2. sends **Spelling :** 3. device 4. eyesight 5. brain

(Student's Book p.23)

Future : Verbs + to + inf.

Verbs followed by (to + inf.)

Future

1. (I , You , We , They) **want - plan - hope - intend + to + V-inf.**
2. (He , She , It) **wants - plans - hopes - intends + to + V-inf.**
3. **Do + (I , you , we , they) + want - plan - hope - intend + to + V-inf. ?**
4. **Does + (he , she , it) + want - plan - hope - intend + to + V-inf. ?**
5. **Wh- do + (I , you , we , they) + want - plan - hope - intend + to + V-inf. ?**
6. **Wh- does + (he , she , it) + want - plan - hope - intend + to + V-inf. ?**

1. I **hope to** go to Australia next year.
2. I **plan to** learn French soon.
3. I **intend to** go shopping at the weekend.

Make correct sentences about the future :

1. He / hope / become a teacher one day.

2. I / intend / apply for a job when I finish university.

3. Many hospitals / plan / use robots to help nurses in the future.

4. How / you / intend / solve the problem ?

5. Our school / hope / raise enough money to build a new library.

6. You / intend / buy tickets for the play?

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

(2021 - 2020)

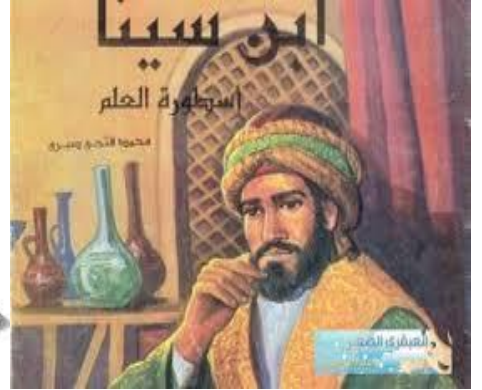
Action Pack 12

Twelfth Grade

Unit 4

Achievements

Success Stories



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عماد ابو الزمر

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

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

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

جابر بن حيان (ولد 722 م، مات 815 م)

العالم العربي لديه العديد من الكيميائيين المشهورين في التاريخ، ولكن الشخص الذي يعرف بأنه مؤسس الكيمياء هو علي الأراجح جابر بن حيان. فهو أكثر شهرة لبدايته إنتاج حامض الكبريتيك. وضع أيضا مجموعة من المقاييس التي غيرت الطريقة التي وزن الكيميائيين العناصر في المختبر : موازينه يمكن أن تزن الأشياء وزنها أقل من 6000 مرة أصغر من الكيلوغرام.

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

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

علي بن نافع (زرياب) (ولد 789 م، مات 857 م)

"علي بن نافع يعرف أيضا باسم "زرياب" ("أو" شحرور"، لأن صوته جميل). وكان تلميذ موهوبا لموسيقار شهير من بغداد، وكانت موهبته في الموسيقى هي التي قادتته إلى قرطبة في القرن التاسع الميلادي. وكان ضيفا على الخليفة الأموي هناك. هو الشخص الذي أنشأ أول مدرسة للموسيقى في العالم في قرطبة، الأندلس، معلما العزف والتأليف الموسيقي. طور وثار على النظرية الموسيقية، هو الشخص الذي ادخل العود إلى أوروبا.

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

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

فاطمة بنت محمد الفهري (ولد أوائل القرن 9، مات 880 م)

كانت فاطمة بنت محمد الفهري ابنة رجل أعمال ثري. استغلّت ميراث والدها لبناء مركز التعلم في فاس، المغرب. أصبح هذا المركز للتعلم أكبر جامعة في المغرب، حيث العديد من الطلاب من جميع أنحاء العالم يأتون للدراسة. وعلاوة على ذلك، كان أخت فاطمة، مريم، أشرفت على بناء مسجد الأندلس، الذي لم يكن بعيدا عن مركز التعلم.

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

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

الكندي (ولد حوالي 801 م، وتوفي 873 م)

كان الكندي طبيب وفيلسوف وعالم رياضيات، وكيميائي، وموسيقي وعالم الفلك – عالم شامل. حقق اكتشافات جنرية في العديد من هذه المجالات، ولكن ربما يكون عمله في الحساب والهندسة هو الذي جعله الأكثر شهرة.

| Key Word | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|----------------------|--|---------------|
| Arithmetic | the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division – (the study of numbers) | الحساب |
| Geometry | the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces | الهندسة |
| Mathematician | a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level | عالم رياضيات |
| Philosopher | someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy | فيلسوف |
| Physician | someone qualified to practice medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment. (doctor) | فيزيائي |
| Polymath | someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects . (expert in many different subjects) | متعدد الثقافة |
| talent | Special ability | موهبة |
| founder | The person who starts something new | مؤسس |
| scale | An instrument to measure weight | مقياس |
| laboratory | A room for scientific experiment | مختبر |

Answer the following questions :

1. Who is the founder of Chemistry?

Jabir bin Hayyan (A famous Arab chemist)

2. Mention two of Jabir inn Hayyan's achievements .

1. The production of sulphuric acid.
2. He built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory.

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

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

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

Chemistry

5. Mention two names for Ali bin Nafi' .

1. 'Ziryab'
2. 'Blackbird'

6. Why was Jabir Ibn Hayyan called " Blackbird" ? (or Ziryab)

Because of his beautiful voice .

7. Mention two of Ali Bin Nafi''s achievements .

1. He established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus.
2. He introduced the oud to Europe.
3. He revolutionized musical theory.

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

Teaching musical harmony **and** composition.

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

His talent for music led him to Cordoba.

10. Who learnt Ali Bin Nafi' music and where ?

A famous musician in Baghdad.

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

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

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

She supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque.

13. How did Fatma build the learning centre ?

She used her father's inheritance.

14. What was AlKindi good at ? (His interests)

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist , musician and astronomer.
(doctor , philosophy , Mathematics , Chemistry, music and astronomy)

15. What made AlKindi most famous ?

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

16. What was AlKindi's achievement ?

He made ground-breaking discoveries in many fields.

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

18. Quote the sentence which indicates that AlKindi has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects.
"Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath."

Ibn Bassel – AB

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

كان ابن البصال كاتباً، وهو عالم ومهندس عاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر الميلادي. كان يعمل في بلاط المأمون، الذي كان ملكاً لطلبلة. وكان مولعاً بعلم النبات، وهو دراسة النباتات والزراعة. على الرغم من أنه كان عالماً كبيراً، كان أيضاً رجلاً عملياً وجميع كتاباته جاءت من تجربته في العمل في الأرض.

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

أحد الأشياء العديدة التي حققها ابن البصال هو كتاب الزراعة. يتألف الكتاب من ستة عشر فصلاً توضح أفضل الطرق لزراعة الأشجار والفواكه والخضروات، فضلاً عن الأعشاب والزهور زكية الرائحة. ربما كان الفصل الأكثر شهرة هو الذي وصف كيفية التعامل مع أنواع مختلفة من التربة. عمل ابن البصال أيضاً على كيفية ري الأراضي من خلال إيجاد المياه الجوفية وحفر الآبار. صمم مضخات مياه وشبكات الري. صدرت كل هذه الأشياء ذكرت في كتاباته.

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

كان تأثير كتاب ابن البصال عظيماً. كلما اتبع المزارعين عبر الأجيال تعليماته ونصائحه، كلما أصبحت الأراضي الخصبة رائعة وأنتجت أكثر من ما يكفي من الغذاء للسكان المتزايدين. أنظمة الري التي وضعها هو وأتباعه في الخدمة هي لا تزال ملحوظة في إسبانيا. على الرغم من أن اسمه غير معروف على نطاق واسع، تركه ابن البصال في العالم كانت كبيرة.

| Key Word | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|--------------|--|--------------|
| irrigate | supply land with water | يسقي |
| fertile land | produced more than enough food | ارض خصبة |
| hands on | field working – working by hand | عمل يدوي |
| legacy | what someone leaves to the world after his death | تركة - ميراث |

Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.

1. Writing a book of agriculture
2. Designing water pumps and irrigation systems.

2. What was Ibn Bassal interested in ?

Writing - Science - engineering - botany

3. What is "botany" ?

The study of plants and agriculture.

4. Who was Al-Ma'mun ?

The king of Toledo.

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

hands-on

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

1. botany
2. agriculture

7. The writer states two ways for irrigating the land by Ibn Bassal . What are they ?

1. Finding underground water
2. Digging wells

8. The book which Ibn Bassal wrote consisted of sixteen chapters about :

how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, herbs and sweet smelling flowers

9. What did the most famous chapter describe ?

How to treat different types of soil.

10. There are two results as farmers down the generations followed Ibn bassal's instructions and advice.

1. The land become fertile
2. The land produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population.

11. Find a verb in the second paragraph that means " supply land with water".

irrigate

12. Guess the meaning of "fertile land" in the third paragraph.

Produced more than enough food

13. Guess the meaning of "legacy" in the third paragraph.

What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?

What someone leaves to the world after his death

14. Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath? Give examples of his areas of knowledge.

The 1st paragraph - science , writing , engineering , botany , agriculture .

15. Why do you think the area around Toledo had "a fast-growing population"?

Because the area was producing a lot of food as a result of Ibn Bassel's irrigation system.

16. Write three things Ibn Bassel did to improve agriculture.

Success Stories

Masdar City – a positive step?

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

المشاريع الكبرى هي مشاريع استثمارية كبيرة للغاية، والتي تهدف إلى تشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وتحقيق منافع جديدة للمدن. على الرغم من أن المشاريع الكبيرة تختلف من حيث الحجم والتكلفة، لأنها جميعاً، بحكم التعريف، باهظة الثمن، والمشاريع العامة تجذب مستوى عالٍ من الاهتمام والتغطية الإعلامية. وتتراوح المشاريع بين الطرق السريعة والمطارات ومحطات قطار والأنفاق والجسور، وما إلى ذلك من مجمعات المدينة بأكملها.

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

فكرة المشاريع الضخمة تستند دائماً على المزايا التي تحققها للمجتمع. ومع ذلك، قد تعرضت المشاريع الضخمة لانتقادات كثيرة بسبب آثارها السلبية على المجتمع أو البيئة. هذا المقال سينظر في القضايا فيما يتعلق بمدينة مصدر، وهو مشروع عملاق في أبو ظبي.

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

مدينة مصدر، الذي بدأت تطويره في عام 2006 م، سيكون أول مدينة في العالم خالية من مخلفات الكربون في العالم. تغطي مساحة قدرها ستة كيلومترات مربعة، عندما يتم الانتهاء منه في عام 2025 م، ومن المتوقع أن يؤوي أكثر من 40,000 نسمة، و 50,000 متنقل، و 1,500 من قطاع الأعمال المشاركة بشكل رئيسي في المنتجات صديقة للبيئة.

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

سيتم تشغيل المدينة بالكامل على مصادر الطاقة المتجددة. لقد بنيت على شبكة الطاقة المتقدمة التي تراقب بالضبط كمية الكهرباء المستخدمة من قبل كل مخرج في المجمع. وعلاوة على ذلك، من أجل الحد من انبعاثات الكربون، ومدينة مصدر منطقة خالية من السيارات، وصممت لتكون صديقة للمشاة وراكبي الدراجات. والسيارات بدون سائق. ستعمل كوسائل النقل العامة، وسيتم ربط المدينة بمواقع أخرى من خلال شبكة من الطرق والسكك الحديدية. .

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled. 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.

سيتم توفير الطاقة عن طريق مزارع الطاقة الشمسية وطاقة الرياح، وهناك أيضاً خطط لبناء أكبر محطة هيدروجين في العالم. وسيتم استخدام محطة لتحلية المياه لتوفير المياه في المدينة، مع تكرر 80٪ من المياه المستخدمة. وستستخدم المخلفات الحيوية كمصدر للطاقة أيضاً، وسوف يتم تكرر النفايات الصناعية. السكان الحاليون لمدينة مصدر هم طلاب في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا، الجامعة طلابها ملتزمون تماماً لإيجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة في العالم

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

في حين أن المشروع يحظى بدعم عديد من المنظمات البيئية والمحافظة على البيئة، هناك بعض الانتقادات لها . يقال انه ، بدلا من بناء مدينة مستدامة صناعية ، ينبغي ان تكون الاستدامة أولوية للمدن القائمة.

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

في الختام، فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة تفوق إلى حد كبير أية عيوب. إذا ما تحققت الأهداف المطورين، فإن مدينة مصدر ستكون قدوة لتخطيط المدن في المستقبل من شأنها أن تلهم المشاريع العملاقة المماثلة في بلدان أخرى.

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

Read the text and answer the questions : page 33

1. What are mega projects (Definition) ?

They are extremely large investment projects

2. The writer states two benefits of creating megaprojects. Write them down.

1. They encourage economic growth.
2. They bring new benefits to cities.

3. What is the difference between all kinds of mega projects ?

They vary in terms of size and cost .

4. What do mega projects have in common ? = disadvantages :

They are expensive, public projects.

5. The text provides many examples of mega projects . Mention two .

Motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges and entire city complexes.

6. Mention two disadvantages of mega projects .

1. They have negative effects on a community and the environment.
2. They are expensive.

7. Why are mega projects criticized ?

Because of their negative effects on a community or the environment.

8. Quote the sentence which shows the main reason to criticize mega projects ?

"However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment."

9. What will run Masdar City ?

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources.

10. There are many procedures that will be implemented to reduce carbon footprint in Masdar city. Mention two.

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

11. Mention two ways that will connect Masdar City to other locations :

1. roads
2. railways

12. Certain power resources will supply Masdar City with energy. Write down two of these resources .
 1. Solar power 2. wind farms 3. a hydrogen plant 4. Biological waste.
13. Name two materials that will be recycled in Masdar city . recycle = reuse
 1. water : 80% 2. industrial waste
14. Name two resources that will supply Masdar City with water .
 1. A desalination plant 2. Recycling
15. Quote the sentence which indicates the organisations that support the project (Masdar City) .
 While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation Organisations, there is some criticism of it.
16. Quote the sentence which indicates the reason to criticize Masdar City .
 It is felt that, instead of building an Artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.
17. What is Masdar Institute of Science and Technology ?
 A university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.
18. Who is the present inhabitants (residents) of Masdar City ?
 The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology.
19. What will happen if the aims of the developers are realized ?
 Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.
20. What does the underlined word "outweigh" mean ?
 To be more important than something else.
21. What are the disadvantages of the creation of Masdar City?
 - It will not be fully environmental clean
 - It is expensive - It costs a lot of money.
22. What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City?
 - It will be the world's first carbon zero-waste city
 - It will be free from cars.
 - It will bring new technology and modernization.
23. What makes Masdar city environmentally-friendly city ? Masdar City will :
 - be carbon-neutral
 - have electric driverless cars
 - have renewable energy sources
 - have environmentally-friendly products
 - have recycling
 - be zero waste
24. Do you think that Masdar City is a beneficial project or not? Give your reasons.
 I think it is a beneficial project because it will bring modernization to the community.
24. Inhabitants (residents) = 40,000 commuters = 50,000 businesses = 1,500

Words and definitions :

| Key Word | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|------------|--|-----------|
| talent | special ability | موهبة |
| founder | the person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city | مؤسس |
| scales | an instrument to measure weight | مقياس |
| polymath | an expert in many subjects | عالم شامل |
| arithmetic | the study of numbers | حساب |
| laboratory | a room for scientific experiments | مختبر |

Vocabulary :

| Collocations | Arabic | Collocations | Arabic |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| public transport | المواصلات العامة | carbon footprint | أثار الكربون |
| urban planning | التخطيط العمراني | biological waste | النفايات البيولوجية |
| economic growth | النمو الاقتصادي | negative effects | الاثار السلبية |

Complete the sentences with the correct collections :

- When people talk about -----, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.
 - Pollution has some serious ----- on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
 - We can all work hard to reduce our ----- by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
 - If we take ----- more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
 - Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of -----, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
 - The need for more effective ----- is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
1. economic growth 2. negative effects 3. carbon footprint 4. public transport 5. biological waste 6. urban planning

Complete the sentences with the words in the box :

Philosopher - arithmetic - Polymath - chemist - geometry - Mathematician - physician

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

Complete the sentences with words from the box :

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

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

Listening Words

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------|---|---------|---|-------|
| coffee | – | chess | – | flying | - | clock |
| windmills | – | algebra | - | soap | | |
| fountain pen | – | crystal glasses | | | | |
| inoculation | – | cheques | - | carpets | | 64 |

Cleft Sentences

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

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

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

- It is called '**cleft**' sentence because there are two parts to the sentence.
- We can usually express the meaning of a cleft sentence with a simple sentence.
- A Cleft Sentence (divided) is a complex sentence (one with a main clause and a dependent clause).

We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases :

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

Sameer studied Medicine in Britain in 2012

who V2 which where when

| | | | |
|---|--------------|---|----------|
| The person ----- | (is – was) | + | Sameer |
| The thing ----- | (is – was) | + | Medicine |
| The place ----- | (is – was) | + | Britain |
| The time / year / day ----- | (is – was) | + | 2012 |
| The way in which ----- / The reason why ----- | | | |

| | | | | |
|----------|--------------|------------|--------------|---|
| Sameer | (is– was) | the person | who | |
| Medicine | (is– was) | the thing | which / that | |
| Britain | (is – was) | the place | where | + باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد |
| 2012 | (is –was) | the time | when | |

| | | | | |
|----|------------|----------|-------|--|
| It | (is –was) | Sameer | who | (that) |
| It | (is –was) | Medicine | which | (that) |
| It | (is –was) | Britain | where | (that) + باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد |
| It | (is –was) | 2012 | when | (that) |

What + ----- + (is - was) + الشيء المحدد

Note : When we start a sentence with what, we structure it as follows :

What-clause + be + highlighted word / phrase

1. Sameer studied Medicine in Britain in 2012. للتأكيد على الشيء
What -----.
2. I would like to go to London next year. للتأكيد على الفعل
What -----.

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

1. Huda won a prize for art last year.

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

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

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

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

1. **Huda** won a prize for art last year.

It -----

2. Huda won **a prize for art** last year.

It -----

3. Huda won a prize for art **last year**.

It -----

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

(SB p.29)

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

(passive)

Abd al-Rahman I -----

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

The mosque -----

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

The year -----

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

(SB p.29)

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

1. The person -----

2. It -----

3. Al-Jazari -----

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

1. The thing -----

2. It -----

3. The mechanical clock -----

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

1. The period/ time -----

2. It -----

3. The twelfth century -----

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

(SB p.29)

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

The person -----

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

The country where -----

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

It was -----

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

It was -----

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

It is -----

Answers:

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

Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold.

(AB - p.20)

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

It was -----

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

The year-----

3. I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was-----

4. My father has influenced me most.

The person-----

5. I like Geography most of all.

The subject-----

6. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was-----

Answers:

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

Write one sentence that means the same.

(AB - p.30)

1. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the-----

2. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is-----

Answers:

1. It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids.
2. Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.
Ali is the person who intends to finish his project tonight.

Relative clauses الاسماء الموصولة

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

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

1. **Who** : subject or object pronoun for the people .

I told you about the man **who** lives next door .

2. **which** : subject or object pronoun for non living things (**that**)

Do you see the tiger **which** is lying on the roof ?

place + **which** + (is , are)

3. **Where** : refers to a place

The city **where** we met Ali is very beautiful .

place + **where** + (he was)

4. **When** : refers to time

The city **where** we met Ali is very beautiful .

5. **That** : subject or object pronoun for people , animals and things .

I don't like the chairs **that** stands in the kitchen .

6. **Whose** : possessions for (everything) people , animals or things .

He is the man **whose** daughter I met in Jordan.

7. **Whom** : object pronoun for people .

I was invited by the minister **whom** I met at the conference .

Examples:

- The man **who** is standing there is a famous writer.
- I bought a new car **that** is very fast.
- I read the book **which** is on the table.
- That's the restaurant **where** we met for the first time.
- I remember the day **when** we first met.
- He's the man **whose** daughter I met in Jordan.

Choose the correct answer :

1. A bus driver is a person ----- drives buses. a. which b. who c. when d. where
2. That is the hotel ----- we stayed. a. which b. who c. when d. where
3. I've lost my ring ----- my mother gave me. a. which b. who c. when d. where
4. Ali has a brother ----- plays football . a. which b. who c. when d. where

Choose the correct answer :

1. The students ----- cleaned the street are from our school. (**which - who - when - whose**) 2018
2. The prize ----- Huda won last year was for Art . (**when - where - which - who**) 2018
3. The person ----- has influenced me most is my father. (**when - where - which - who**) 2019
4. I always go to the supermarket ----- sells organic vegetables. (**who - which - whose - whom**) 2019
5. Plastic is the material ----- causes a lot of pollution. (**whose - who - where - which**) 2019

1. Defining relative clauses : جمل الوصل المحدده

جمل الوصل المحدده: تستخدم لتعرف وتحدد الشخص , المكان أو الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه .وجمل الوصل المحدده توصل الجملة الرئيسية مع جملة أخرى بواسطة أحد الاسماء الموصولة مثل (who / which / that / where or when)

Function : They are used to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about.

- Defining clauses **are necessary** to the meaning of the sentence . (without commas)

- There are many animals **which have four legs** .

main clause relative clause

2. Non-defining relative clauses: جمل الوصل الغير محددة

تستخدم جمل الوصل الغير محددة لاعطاء تفصيلات أكثر عن الشخص , المكان أو الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه .وجمل الوصل الغير المحدده توصل الجملة الرئيسية مع جملة أخرى بواسطة أحد السماء الموصولة .

Function : They are used to give more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about.

Add extra information - Not necessary - (has a comma after the main clause .)

- Ali , **who lives in Aqaba** , is my friend .

relative clause

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

(the relative pronoun is never omitted)

The Sahara desert is very hot.

Join the following sentences :

1. I bought a car . The car is expensive. -----

2. I saw Ali . Ali works in a factory. -----

3. Sami lived in a house . The house is big. -----

4. The man was happy . His son graduated last year. -----

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

London-----

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

that - which - where - who

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

People ----- love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

which-that / which / where / who

Write two sentences about Qasir Bashir

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Location | Jordanian Desert |
| Date of construction | beginning of the 4 th century |
| Purpose of building | protection of the Roman borders |
| Description of the building | huge towers, 23 rooms |

Qasir Bashir , **which is located in the Jordanian Desert**, **was built / constructed at the** beginning of the 4th century. **It was built to** protect the Roman borders. **Also, it has** huge towers and twenty-three rooms.

The Giralda Tower

The Giralda tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall. The person who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower, which was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir ibn Aflah. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, who began work in 1184 CE. He died before the tower was completed in 1198 CE. The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, which is in Marrakesh, Morocco, and the Hassan Tower in Rabat .

1- Identify the defining and non-defining relative clauses in the text.

2- What relative pronouns do we use for the things in the box? **People - animals and things - places.**
who / that which / that where / which / that

Non-defining relative clauses:

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

Match the beginning with the correct endings and join them a relative pronoun. (AB - p. 21)

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

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

Add commas for the non- defining relative clauses. (AB - p. 21)

that / when / which / who

Ibn Sina (1) ----- is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He wrote on early Islamic philosophy (2) ----- included many subjects, especially logic and ethics.

He also wrote ALQanun fi-Tibb, the book (3) ----- became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life,

Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. His friends (4) ----- were worried about his health advised him to relax. He refused and told them 'I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.' It was the month of Ramadan (5) ----- Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

1. He has written many books , but his final book made him famous all over the world .
He has written many books, but it ----- **2016**
2. Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature .
It is ----- **2017**
3. My neighbours' generosity impresses me more than anything else.
The thing that ----- **2018**
4. The Second World War ended in 1945 in Europe .
The year ----- **2019**
5. I would like to visit Petra next month.
What ----- **2016**
6. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE.
The year ----- **2017**
7. Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience.
The thing ----- **2018**

Derivation

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

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

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

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

1. production 2. medical 3. ninth 4. inheritance 5. original 6. invention 7. discoveries 8. influential

Choose the correct answer :

1. The Middle East is famous for **the** ----- of olive oil. (produce - productive - production)
2. Ibn Sina wrote ----- textbooks. (medicine - medical - medically)
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in **the** ----- century. (nine - ninth)
4. My father bought our house with **an** ----- from his grandfather. (inherit - inherited - inheritance)
5. Scholars have discovered **an** ----- document from the twelfth century. (origin - original - originally)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important ----- ever? (invention - invented - invent)
7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical ----- . (discover - discoveries - discoverer)
8. Who was the **most** ----- writer of the twentieth century? (influence - influent - influential)
9. The Giralda Tower **was** ----- a minaret. (origin - original - originally)

| Verb | Noun | Adjective | Arabic | Verb | Noun | Adjective | Arabic |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|
| | medicine | medical | دواء - طب ly- | irrigate | irrigation | | يروي |
| | nine | ninth | تسعة | translate | Translation - ... tor | | يترجم |
| | tradition | traditional | عادة - ly | inherit | inheritance | inheritable | يرث |
| | origin | original | اصل - ly | educate | education | educational | يُعلم - ly |
| | culture | cultural | ثقافة | translate | translation | translator | يترجم |
| | majority | major | رئيسي | attract | attraction | attractive | ly - يجذب |
| | vision | visual | رؤيا - ly | create | creation | creative | يبدع - يخلق ly |
| | medicine | medical | دواء - طب ly- | intend | intention | intended | ينوي |
| | cancer | cancerous | سرطان | remedy | remedy | remedial | يعالج |
| | obesity | obese | افراط وزن | vary | variation | variable | يختلف |
| | viability | viable | متاح | criticise | criticism | critic | ينتقد |
| | sustainability | sustainable | استدامة | succeed | success | successful | ly - ينجح |
| | influence | influential | يؤثر | produce | production -product | productive | ly - ينتج |
| | cancer | cancerous | سرطان | expect | expectancy | expectant | يتوقع |
| | mortality | mortal | وفيات - ly | invent | invention/ inventor | | يخترع |
| | option | optional | اختياري | discover | discovery /discoverer | discoverable | يكشف |
| | convention | conventional | تقليدي - ly | access | | accessible | يرسل |
| | viability | viable | متاح viably | rely on | | reliant on | يعتمد على |
| repute | reputation | | سمعة | qualify | qualification | qualified | يوهل |
| inoculate | inoculation | | يلقح | immunise | immunisation | immune | يحصن - يلحق |

Derivation

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

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

| الإسماء Nouns | الأفعال Verbs |
|--|---|
| 1. After: (a / an / the) : | 1. After (to) |
| 2. After prepositions (in / on / of / at / with / for / by / from / without) | |
| 3. After the possessives ('s / s') | 2. After : (always / usually / often / seldom / rarely / sometimes / never) |
| 4. After : (my / his / her / their / your / our / its) | |
| 5. After adjectives : | 3. After (would rather / had better / let / make / help) |
| 6. After numbers : one / first / all / every / each / enough / several | |
| 7. After the words (this / these / that / those) | 4. After the (verbs to do) : (do / does / did) |
| 8. After (much / many / few / some / any / little / more) | |
| 9. At the beginning of the sentence as subjects | 5. After (will / would / shall / should / may / might / can / could / must) |
| 10. After (No) | |
| 11. After : (need) – (cause) – (keep) – (see) | 6. Between the subject and the object = (N + V + N) |

| الصفات Adjectives | الظرف / الحال Adverbs |
|--|--|
| 1. Adjectives describe nouns | 1. Adverbs describe verbs - V + adv / V + n + ----- |
| 2. After (verbs to be) | 2. We use the adverbs before adjectives : (be + ly) |
| 3. After adverbs (adverb + adjective) | 3. Adverbs (without verbs) . ----- , |
| 4. " be " + (as adj as) | 4. " verb " + (very / too / so / quite) |
| 5. " be " + (very / too / so / quite / a bit / absolutely / extremely) | 5. " verb " + (as adv as) |
| 6. After these verbs (look / feel / sound / seem / become / find / taste / smell / get / turn) | 6. subject + ly + verb - n+-----v am – is – are + -----ly----- + V3 / am – is – are + V3 + ----ly---- |
| 7. After (be + more / the most) | has / have + -----ly----- + V3 / has / have + V3 + -----ly----- |

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

10. The -----of oil made some countries rich. (discover – discovery – discoverer)
11. When we go to on school trips, we always learn new things because **the trips are** ----- . (education – educational - educate)
12. Photography and painting are two examples of **the** ----- arts. (vision – visual - visually)
13. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes **to** ----- rugs. (produce – production - productive)
14. There is a particular Bedouin style of ----- . (weave – weaver - weaving)
15. There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers **find very** ----- . (attraction – attractive – attract).
16. I will be going to university to continue **my** ----- . (education / educate / educational)
17. Thank you for your help, I really ----- it. (appreciate / appreciative / appreciation)
18. Many instruments that are still today **in** ----- were designed by Arab scholars. (operational / operate / operations)
19. When **do you** ----- to receive your test results? - (expect / expectedly / expectancy)

20. The newly constructed project use recycled water which helps **the** ----- of the environment. (**sustain - sustainable – sustainability**)
 21. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in **an** ----- **manner** in the TV. (**attract - attractive - attraction**)
 22. Markets have different types of food which **are** ----- **prepared** from animal products. (**artificial - artificially**)
 23. Imagination is the source of **of** ----- . (**create - creative - creation**)

1. One of the most important things that we give children is a **good** ----- . (**educate - education - educational - educationally**)
 2. If you work hard, I'm sure you **will** ----- . (**success - succeed - successful - successfully**)
 3. Congratulations ! Not many **people** ----- such high marks. (**achievement - achieve - achieved**)
 4. My father works for **an** ----- that helps to protect the environment. (**organize - organization - organised**)
 5. Before you apply for a job, check that you have **the correct** ----- . (**qualify - qualified - qualification**)
 6. Congratulations on a **very**----- **business** deal. (**succeed - success - successful**)
 7. We should always be ready to listen to **good** ----- (**advise - advice - advisable**)
 8. My father often talks about what he did in **his** ----- . (**young - youth**)
 9. It's important to have **an** ----- of different countries' customs (**aware - awareness**)
 10. The graduation ceremony was a **very** ----- **occasion** for everyone. (**memory - memorise - memorable**)
 11. Nuts contain **useful** ----- such as oils and fats. (**nutritious - nutrition - nutrients**)
 12. Have you had **any** ----- of learning another language ? (**experienced - experience**)
 13. Remembering the past ----- on the experience you had. (**dependence - depends - dependent**)
 14. I'm confused. Could you give me **some** ----- , please ? (**advisable - advice - advise**)
 15. Before an exam, you **must** ----- everything you have learnt. (**revision - revise - revisable**)
 16. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of ----- . (**dehydrate - dehydration - dehydrated**)
 17. Don't talk to the driver. He **must** ----- . (**concentration - concentrate – concentrated**)
 18. How quickly **does blood** ----- round the body ? (**circulation - circulate - circulated**)
 19. Services, mostly travel and **tourism** ----- **the majority** of our economy. (**dominant - dominate - dominance**)
 20. ----- **have** been set up. (**organize – organized - organizations**)

21. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat ----- **food** as well. (**nutrients - nutritious - nutrition**) 2016
 22. Language ----- **is** becoming an important requirement for many jobs. (**proficient - proficiency**) 2017
 23. My grandfather often tells us about what he did in **his** ----- . (**young - youth**) 2017
 24. Olives which **are**----- **grown** in the world, have been cultivated for over 6.000 years. (**extend - extensive - extensively**) 2017
 25. It is important to have **an** ----- **of** different countries' customs. (**aware - awareness**) 2017
 26. Maha shows **great** ----- for her new job as a lawyer in the court . (**enthusiasm , enthusiastic , enthusiastically**) 2018
 27. Our national team is now **well**- ----- for the second round of the competition . (**qualify , qualification , qualified**) 2018
 28. With children, it is important **to** ----- the right balance between love and discipline. (**achieve , achieved , achievable**) 2018
 29. **It's**----- to take regular breaks when revising. (**benefit – beneficial – beneficially**) 2018
 30. You **need** ----- at language to work fast. (**proficient - proficiently - proficiency**) 2018
 31- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say **it is** ----- . (**viable / viably / viability**) 2018
 32- ----- , a man proposes to a woman, not the other way round. (**Tradition / Traditional / Traditionally**) 2018
 33- Artists usually **meets** to discuss ideas **and** ----- each other's work. (**criticise / criticism / critic**) 2018
 34- Madaba has **a** ----- as a fascinating place to visit . (**reputation / reputational / reputationally**) 2018
 35- Khalid received **an** ----- **letter** from the manager for his hard work. (**appreciate / appreciation / appreciatively**) 2018
 36- Manal always presents **her** ----- **work** in literature clearly. (**create / creative / creatively**) 2018
 37. Bank costumers can ----- their checking accounts instantly. (**access - accessible - accessibly**) 2019
 38. Hospitals have a ----- to provide the best medical care. (**commit - committed - commitment**) 2019
 39. The prices of some items are not ----- in some shops (**negotiate - negotiable - negotiably - negotiation**) 2019
 40. This training job will ----- you for a better job. (**qualify - qualification - qualifying – qualified**) 2019
 41. The recycling project has been ----- carried out in my school. (**success - successful - successfully - succeed**) 2019
 42. The ----- of the internet has changed the world. (**invent - invention – inventive – invented**) 2019
 43. Majed has ----- passed the final exam. (**success - successful - successfully - succeed**) 2019
 44. Experts have proved that exercise is good for ----- . (**concentrate - concentration - concentrated - concentratedly**) 2019
 45. Students ----- to receive their results very soon. (**expect - expectation - expectancy - expectantly**) 2019
 46. Is one side of the brain more ----- than the other ? (**dominate - dominance - dominant - dominantly**) 2019

الكتابة الموجهة Guided Writing

| The | Ways to foster creativity in children | 2017 - 2018 |
|-----|--|-------------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- create a creative atmosphere- allow children the freedom to explore their ideas- encourage children to read for pleasure.- give children the opportunity to disagree with you | |

There are many ways to foster creativity in children **such as** creating a creative atmosphere, allowing children the freedom to explore their ideas and encouraging children to read for pleasure, **too**. **Also, another way is** giving children the opportunity to disagree with you .

| Characteristics of traditional education |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- students attend classes in person- students have more opportunities to join clubs- students need more guidance and more direct contact with teachers- students attend classes in a specific time and in a specific location |

There are many characteristics of traditional education. **For example**, students attend classes in person, **have** more opportunities to join clubs **and need** more guidance and more direct contact with teachers ,**too**. **Also**, students attend classes in a specific time and in a specific location.

| What should happen to motorists who break the speed limits ? |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ban from drivingFine for driving fastPut in prison |

There are many things that **should** happen to motorists who break the speed limits **such as** banning them from driving **and** fining them for driving fast, too. **Also, another thing is** putting them in prison.

| How to improve your English language ? |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Listen to English programsRead English newspapers and magazinesJoin English courses regularly |

There are many ways to improve your English language **such as** listening to English programs **and** reading newspapers and magazines, too. **Also, another way is** joining English courses regularly.

| Why do people use the internet websites ? |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">Buy goodsBook holidaysPay bills |

There are many reasons that make people use the internet websites such as buying goods and booking holidays,too. Also, another reason is paying bills.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Name | Mahmoud Darwish |
| Date (born and died) | 1942 - 2008 |
| Profession | Poet and author |
| Achievements | - Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds |

Mahmoud Darwish, who was a poet and an author, was born in 1942 and died in 2008. There are many achievements for Mahmoud Darwish such as "Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds". (He wrote " Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds.")

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Name | Ibn Bassal |
| Date | 11 th century BC |
| Location | AlAndalus |
| Profession | Writer, scientists, engineer |
| interests | Botany and agriculture |
| achievements | A book of agriculture – water pumps – irrigation system |
| legacy | Advice and instructions to farmers |

Ibn Bassal , **who lived in** AlAndalus **in the** eleventh century, **was** a writer , a scientist and an engineer. **He was interested in** botany and agriculture , **so he made many** achievements such as **writing** a book about agriculture **and designing** water pumps and irrigation systems. **Ibn Bassal's legacy** was great because all the farmers followed his advice and instructions.

Write two sentences about Qasir Bashir

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Location | Jordanian Desert |
| Date of construction | beginning of the 4 th century |
| Purpose of building | protection of the Roman borders |
| Description of the building | huge towers, 23 rooms |

Qasir Bashir , **which is located in the** Jordanian Desert, **was built / constructed at the** beginning of the 4th century. **It was built to** protect the Roman borders. **Also, it has** huge towers and twenty-three rooms.

| Advantages – The Internet of Things | | Disadvantages– The Internet of Things | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Health | - monitor health and activity. - fridges advise on healthy eating - more time to relax | Privacy | - everything you do is tracked |

There are many advantages of the Internet of Things for health such as monitoring health and activity, advising on healthy eating by fridges and having more time to relax. On the other hand , there are many disadvantages for privacy. For example, everything you do is tracked.

| Reasons that make people leave their home countries |
|--|
| seek better life - complete education - find better jobs - learn about different cultures - |

There are many reasons that make people leave their home countries **such as** seeking better life **and** completing their education, too. **Other reasons are** finding better jobs and learning about different cultures.

| Successful people |
|--|
| work hard - communicate openly - welcome change - learn new skills- |

1. There are many qualities for successful people such as working hard , communicating openly and welcoming change ,too . Another quality is learning new skills.
2. Successful people work hard, communicate openly and welcome change, too.

| Watching sports on TV | Watching sports live |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| - exciting - comfortable and cheap | - noisy - uncomfortable and expensive |

1. Watching sports on TV is exciting but watching sports live is noisy. Also, watching sports on TV is comfortable and cheap . On the other hand, watching sports live is uncomfortable and expensive.
2. In comparison with watching sports on TV which is exciting, watching sports live is noisy. Moreover, watching sports on TV is comfortable and cheap but watching sports live is uncomfortable and expensive .

| Advantages of email | Disadvantages of email |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| - it is easy to use - it is fast | - less hand-writing practice - lack personal touch |

1. There are many advantages of email . For example, it is easy to use and fast. However, there are many disadvantages. For example, it has less hand-writing practice and lack personal touch.
2. There are many advantages of email such as being easy to use and fast. However, there are many disadvantages such as having less hand-writing practice and lack personal touch.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Name | Najeeb Mahfouth |
| Place/ Date of birth | Cairo , 1911 |
| Place/ date of death | Cairo, 2006 |
| Profession | Novelist |
| Achievements | - Awarded the Nobel Prize for literature - Father of modern Arabic Literature |

Najeeb Mahfouth, who is a great novelist, was born in Cairo in 1911. He was awarded Nabel Prize for Literature and considered the father of modern Arabic Literature. Also, he died in Cairo in 2006.

| خطة 2019 | Tips for studying long hours without getting tired |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prioritise your schedule - take regular breaks - study in daylight - find a suitable place to study | |

| شتوي 2019 | Benefits of walking |
|--|---------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improves heart health - aids weight loss - strengthens muscles - regulates blood pressure | |

| تكميلي 2019 | Benefits of attending summer classes |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase self-confidence - develop social skills - develop academic skills - promote physical activity | |

Editing :

1. b-p / c-k / j-g / s-t / i-e / s-z / o-u / f-v

ركز على تبديل الحروف التالية في الكلمات

2. Capital letters , commas, full stops, question marks (a-A / , / ? / : / ;)

3. One grammar mistake . (will have helped = will help)

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

In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' will **have helped** people with failing **eyesite** to see again. A device inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and **send** it to the **brian**, which interprets it as vision.

1. help 2. eyesight 3. sends 4. brain

Edit the following text . There are two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistakes

Scientists **will say** that exercise is not only important for general fitness ; but that it also good for the brain , It **helped** us concentrate better ? As a result , we perform better in exams .

1. say 2. Fitness , but 3. brain . It 4. helps 5. better . As

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have five mistakes. Correct these five mistakes and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the **extraktion** industry for these minerals **are** one of the largest in the world. Jordan doesn't have large oil or gas **riserves**. For that reason ? Jordan has to **imports** oil and gas for its energy needs.

1. extraction 2. is 3. reserves 4. reason , Jordan 5. import

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

1. chemist 2. polymath 3. , but 4. Arithmetic 5. made

I think a **tablit** is useful because it's small and light ; you can **took** it out with you and you can use it for different activities , e.g. surfing the net ; listening to music , reading a book , watching a film and keeping up-to-date with **sozial** media .

1. tablet 2. take 3. net , listening 4. Social 5. -----

Quotations

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

Technology is a tool because it is useful and effective way of involving children . However, in term of making sure children learn or ensuring children's social development, teachers cannot be replaced . They are the most important contributors to a person's education. But of course they can use technology to help.

2. He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything . Thomas Carlyle (1795 CE–1881 CE).

The quotation is stressing the importance of health through emphasizing that it is possible to feel optimistic about the future when one is healthy. Hope for the future and a positive attitude are seen as , overall, the most important things in life.

3. Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity . Hippocrates (460 BCE–370 BCE) .

Yes, I agree with this quotation because doctors depend on love to strengthen their relationships with their patients and that are so helpful in curing diseases .

4. From India to Spain, the brilliant civilisation of Islam flourished . Bertrand Russell (1872 CE–1970 CE).

The quotation shows that Islam was leading the way in the world. showing how great a civilization at that time

Writing an essay / article.

(about / discussing ... / mentioning..)

Title

Introduction

I think -----this subject----- is very important in our daily life which we should talk about and discuss all its aspects because it has a great effect on our life / at school / in the society / in the world .

In this essay I intend / am going to discuss the (**benefits / advantages / disadvantages / solutions / ways / effects / reasons / results / factors**) of ----- taking into consideration ----- and ----- .

Body

In my point of view , Let us consider (3 paragraphs)

الأفكار حسب الأسئلة أو الكلمات المساعدة أو الموضوع

Firstly,

Secondly,

Conclusion

Finally , I'd like to say that I hope I have discussed useful information that expresses the main aspects about -----

(اسم الموضوع أو المطالب من الموضوع)

Informal / Personal letter : Write a letter to your friend in USA telling him about your last holiday.

P.O Box
Amman,
Jordan
Date, 4 July. 2020

Dear,

How are you ? fine, I hope ? How is your family ? I hope that all of you are very well.

I'm sorry I haven't written to you for three months, and that's because I'm having Tawjihi exams.

I'm writing to tell you about ----- (**subject**) -----

Well , I have to finish now as I've got too much work to do. Please write back and let me know more about your latest news.

Hope to hear from you soon.

With love.

Yours sincerely,

(Name : ----- as written in the exam)

Writing A Report

Write a report for your school magazine about the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet , suggesting ideas for it .

To : My school magazine

From : a student

Date : 4 July , 2020

Subject : Using the internet

reasons and results

The **aim** / purpose of this **report** is to discuss the **advantages and the disadvantages of using the internet .**

In my opinion, there are many advantages :

- Finding information
- searching information
- Keeping in touch with friends
- listening to music

On the other hand , there are many disadvantages :

- Making people unsocial
- wasting lots of time for students.
- causing eye diseases
- Decreasing creative thinking .

To sum up , I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about -----
suggesting that using the internet should be under control and in specific times .

In conclusion , you should take my suggestions into consideration to find the best effective solutions for it .

It's recommended that

Writing a blog

Title

I'm writing this post to

Let's consider

Do you know what you're going to study at university? (**ask a question such as advice**)

I've come up with some ideas but I really need your help! (**State your problem**)

Do get in touch if you have any stories or advice that you think might help me

Firstly, I want to help people, but Science is not my strongest subject so I won't be able to do Medicine. I could study Psychology and follow a career path in that area, but I don't know much about it. If any of you are Psychology students, please do message me about your course.

Secondly, I'd really like to study something like Linguistics, because I've always been interested in language. I've done some research and found out that, while it doesn't lead directly to a career. Can you help me get a better picture of it? So, can you help me with my decision?

(**Restate your question or subject and ask students to get involved**)

Grammar

(for + time) - استخدامات مختلفة لبعض كلمات القواعد

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. has / have + v3 | - He ----- for three hours . (study) |
| 2. has / have + been + V-ing | - He ----- for three hours . (be , study) |
| 3. had been + V-ing , v2 | - After he ----- for three hours , he slept. (be , study) |
| 4. will have + V3 | - Next month, my parents ----- married for 20 years. (be) |

(By + time) - استخدامات مختلفة لبعض كلمات القواعد

| | |
|--|---|
| By + time (past) , had + V3 By + time (past) , had been + V-ing | - By 1985, some schools ----- laptops. (use) - By 1985, some schools ----- laptops <u>for</u> along time. (be,use) |
| By + time (future) , will have + V3 | - By 2020, some schools ----- smartphones . (use) |
| By the time + v2 , had + v3 By the time + v2 , had been + V-ing | - By the time we arrived , the train ----- . (leave) - By the time we arrived , the train -----for an hour. (be, wait) |
| By the time + v1 , will have + v3 | - By the time we arrive , the train ----- . (leave) |

(When) - استخدامات مختلفة لبعض كلمات القواعد

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. was / were + V-ing .. when.. + V2 | - I ----- TV when she called. (watch) |
| 2. had been + V-ing .. when .. + V2 | - Ali ----- about his friend when he received a text from him . (be, think) |

(always) - استخدامات مختلفة لبعض كلمات القواعد

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Present Simple - V1 | - I always ----- tennis . (play) Something that is true in the present |
| 2. Present Continuous - V -ing | - You ----- always ----- your keys. (lose) For actions that happen repeatedly in the present. |
| 3. Past Simple - V2 | - I always ----- every morning when I was a student. (exercise) Describe a routine in the past. |

Irregular Verbs

1. الأفعال التي تصاريفها الثلاثة متشابهة :

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|--|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| cost | cost | cost | يكلف | | hurt | hurt | hurt | يصيب, يؤذي |
| hit | hit | hit | يضرب | | spread | spread | spread | ينتشر |
| let | let | let | يسمح | | bet | bet | bet | يراهن |
| cut | cut | cut | يقطع | | put | put | put | يضع |
| set | set | set | تغرب | | shut | shut | shut | يغلق |

2. الأفعال التي يتشابه تصريفها الثاني والثالث ويختلف مصدرها :

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|-----------|--|------------|------------|------------|-------|
| bleed | bled | bled | ينزف | | sit | sat | sat | يجلس |
| keep | kept | kept | يحفظ | | spill | spilt | spilt | يسكب |
| meet | met | met | يقابل | | build | built | built | يبني |
| feed | fed | fed | يغذي | | catch | caught | caught | يمسك |
| feel | felt | felt | يشعر | | bring | brought | brought | يحضر |
| sleep | slept | slept | ينام | | buy | bought | bought | يشترى |
| spend | spent | spent | يقضي | | teach | taught | taught | يعلم |
| lend | lent | lent | يقرض | | fight | fought | fought | يحارب |
| send | sent | sent | يرسل | | think | thought | thought | يفكر |
| bend | bent | bent | ينحني | | find | found | found | يجد |
| spell | spelt | spelt | يهجي | | have | had | had | يمتلك |
| smell | smelt | smelt | يشم | | hang | hung | hung | يعلق |
| leave | left | left | يغادر | | burn | burnt | burnt | يحرق |
| lead | led | led | يقود | | shoot | shot | shot | يطلق |
| deal | dealt | dealt | يتعامل مع | | hold | held | held | يمسك |
| learn | learnt | learnt | يتعلم | | lose | lost | lost | يخسر |
| mean | meant | meant | يعني | | win | won | won | يربح |
| dream | dreamt | dreamt | يحلم | | shine | shone | shone | يشع |
| get | got | got | يحصل على | | make | made | made | يعمل |
| tell | told | told | يخبر | | understand | understood | understood | يفهم |
| sell | sold | sold | يبيع | | stand | stood | stood | يقف |
| hear | heard | heard | يسمع | | dig | dug | dug | يحفر |
| stick | stuck | stuck | يلصق | | read | read | read | يقرا |
| say | said | said | يقول | | | | | |
| pay | paid | paid | يدفع | | | | | |

3. الأفعال التي تختلف تصريفاتها الثلاث :

| | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|----------|
| come | came | come | يحضر |
| become | became | become | يصبح |
| sink | sank | sunk | يغرق |
| drink | drank | drunk | يشرب |
| ring | rang | rung | يرن |
| begin | began | begun | يبدأ |
| swim | swam | swum | يسبح |
| sing | sang | sung | يغني |
| draw | drew | drawn | يرسم |
| eat | ate | eaten | ياكل |
| give | gave | given | يعطي |
| ride | rode | ridden | يركب على |
| forget | forgot | forgotten | ينسى |
| run | ran | run | يركض |
| go | went | gone | يذهب |
| know | knew | known | يعرف |
| sew | sewed | Sewn | يخيط |
| show | showed | shown | يري |
| shake | shook | shaken | يهز |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| see | saw | seen | يرى |
| shake | shook | shaken | يهز |
| tear | tore | torn | يدمع |
| wake up | woke up | waken up | يستيقظ |

| | | | |
|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| speak | spoke | spoken | يتكلم |
| wake | woke | woken | يستيقظ |
| break | broke | broken | يكسر |
| drive | drove | driven | يقود |
| take | took | taken | ياخذ |
| steal | stole | stolen | يسرق |
| write | wrote | written | يكتب |
| blow | blow | blown | ينفخ |
| choose | chose | chosen | يختار |
| beat | bet | beaten | يهزم |
| fall | fell | fallen | يسقط |
| fly | flew | flown | يطير |
| freeze | froze | frozen | يتجمد |
| grow | grew | grown | يزرع |
| do | did | done | يعمل |
| throw | threw | thrown | يرمي |
| wear | wore | worn | يرتدي |

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|----------|----------------|
| be | was/ were | been | يكون |
| forgive | forgave | forgiven | يسامح |
| hide | hid | hidden | يختبئ |
| lie | lay | lain | يكذب يستلقي |
| lay | laid | laid | يضع |
| get | got | got | يحصل على |
| rise | rose | risen | يشرق |

عماد ابو الزمر

تمنياتي لكم بالتوفيق والنجاح

عماد ابو الزمر

0785915568

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

AL-Noor in English

(2021 - 2020)

Twelfth Grade



Units 1 - 4

Level 3



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