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Information Technology

تكنولوجيا المعلومات

Unit one SB page 6

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

The history of computers تاريخ الحواسيب

History تاريخ

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for **it** to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years.

A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old.

It is believed that **this** was the first ever computer.

عندما تقوم باستخدام الحاسوب، فعليك التفكير بالتكنولوجيا اللازمة لتشغيله فطالما استخدم الناس أنواع مختلفة من أجهزة الحاسوب لآلاف السنين. وجد في اليونان في قاع البحر اله معدنية قبل 2000 عام ويعتقد إنها كانت أول حاسوب على الإطلاق.

Inventions اختراعات

1)The first generation of modern computers.

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** needed a room **that** was 167 square metres to accommodate **it**. (Quote)

وفي الأربعينيات، فقد تطورت التكنولوجيا بشكل كافي والذي مكن المخترعون من صنع أول جيل من الكمبيوتر الحديث. وكان هذا النموذج من الحواسيب ضخما حيث احتاج إلى غرفة تبلغ 167 متر مربع لتتسع له.

2)The first computer program

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

It took 25 minutes to complete one **calculation**.(quote)

وقام علماء من بريطانيا خلال ذلك العقد من تطوير أول برنامج كمبيوتر وقد استغرق الجهاز 25 دقيقة لإتمام عملية حسابية واحدة. وقد تم تطوير أول شريحة كمبيوتر في 1958م.

3)computer chip

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

تم تطوير شريحة الكمبيوتر في 1958.

4)The first computer game

The first computer game was produced in 1962CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse.

وقد تم إنتاج أول لعبة كمبيوتر في العام 1962 وبعد سنتين تم إنتاج أول فأرة للكمبيوتر

5)floppy disk

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

في العام 1971، تم اختراع أول وحدة تخزين وهذا يعني شراكة المعلومات بين أجهزة الكمبيوتر.

6)PC

The first **PC (personal computer)** was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

ولقد تم اختراع أول كمبيوتر شخصي (pc) في عام 1974 مما مكن الناس من شراء الكمبيوترات الشخصية لاستخدامها في المنزل.

7)laptop

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

استطاع الناس شراء اللابتوب لأول مرة سنة 1983

8)the World Wide Web

Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed **the World Wide Web**

وبعد ذلك فقد قام العالم البريطاني تيم بيرنرز لي بتطوير الشبكة العنكبوتية في العام 1990

9)The first smartphones

It was not until 2007 CE that the first **smartphones** appeared.

Today, most people use **their** mobile phones every day.

What will happen in the future?

You can already buy watches **which** can do the same as mobile phones.

Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than **this**.

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

It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will **rely on** a **computer program**,from

1) how we travel

2) to how our homes are heated.

ماذا سوف يحدث في المستقبل ؟ ستكون قادرا على شراء ساعات لها القدرة على القيام بنفس الدور الذي تقوم به الأجهزة الخلوية . لقد طور العلماء نظارات لها القدرة على عمل أكثر من ذلك . ستشهد الحياة في المستقبل تغيرات إضافية في مجال تكنولوجيا الحاسوب وعلى الأرجح فإن كل مظاهر الحياة اليومية ستعتمد على برنامج كمبيوتر ابتداء من كيف نسافر إلى كيف يتم تدفئة منازلنا .

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

أسئلة الاستيعاب على نص القراءة ص 7 : Comprehension Question :

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

Critical thinking التفكير الناقد

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

سؤال وزاري صيف 2017

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

سؤال وزاري صيف 2017

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

كيف ستكون الحياة بدون كمبيوتر؟

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

ما هي محاسن ومساويء امتلاك اللابتوب والتابلت والهواتف الذكية

أسئلة إضافية على القطعة

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

إجابات أسئلة الاستيعاب ص 7

1. It was found on the seabed in Greece.

a. light, portable and convenient.

2. A very large room was needed to keep the computers in; the room was 167 square metres.
3. The computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer
4. **Suggested answer:** I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will 'know' how to address our every need. We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them. I disagree with the article because I do not think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed.
5. **Suggested answer:** I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development.

إجابة دليل المعلم للتفكير الناقد

- 1+2. I think that although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think that they will ever completely replace books because, for many people, reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer.
3. a. It would take longer to find information. إجابة دليل المعلم
b. we wouldn't be able to send documents quickly to another person.
c. we wouldn't keep in touch with friends and family so easily, etc.
4. The advantages are that they are:

- b. They enable us to send documents quickly to another person.
c. we would keep in touch with friends and family so easily, etc.
- The disadvantages are that:**
a. people use them all the time and then don't speak to people face to face.
b. Using them for a long time causes healthy problem.

إجابات الأسئلة الإضافية على القطعة

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

Using technology in class

استخدام التكنولوجيا داخل الغرفة الصفية

An informal presentation مقدمة غير رسمية

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

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

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

a whiteboard اللوح التفاعلي /consequences 2.ways /aims /benefits	tablet computers tasks (4 examples) 4امثلة على المهام	writing a blog Two choices خيارين/ways طريقتين	create a website 3 examples of posts
<p>Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence,</p> <p>a) teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.</p> <p>b) Teachers can then use the Internet to show</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *educational programmes, *play educational games, music, * recordings of languages, and so on. <p>تستخدم العديد من الغرف الصفية ألوان اللوح الأبيض كشاشة للكمبيوتر وكنتيجه لذلك فقد أصبح المعلمون قادرين على عرض المواقع العنكبوتية على اللوح أمام الصف وبالتالي أصبحوا قادرين على استخدام الانترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية وممارسة لعب الألعاب التعليمية والموسيقى بالإضافة إلى تسجيلات اللغات ..الخ.</p>	<p>In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class.</p> <p>Therefore,</p> <p>a) students can use the tablets to do tasks such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *showing photographs , عرض الصور *researching information, بحث المعلومات *recording interviews تسجيل المقابلات *and creating diagrams. انشاء الجداول <p>العمل الجماعي الزوجي مثاليه التابلتات</p> <p>Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. (Quote)</p> <p>في بعض البلدان فإن الألواح الإلكترونية (التابلت) أصبحت في متناول أيدي الطلبة لاستخدامها في الصف وبالتالي أصبحت متاحة لهم لانجاز المهام مثل عرض الصور والبحث عن المعلومات وتسجيل المقابلات بالإضافة إلى تشكيل الرسوم البيانية. إن الألواح الإلكترونية تعد مثالية للعمل على شكل أزواج والعمل على شكل مجموعات.</p>	<p>Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about</p> <p>a) their own lives</p> <p>b) Or as if they were someone famous.</p> <p>. فلربما يستطيع المعلمون أيضا الطلب من طلبتهم البدء في كتابة مدوناتهم الإلكترونية اليومية على الانترنت سواء عن حياتهم اليومية أو باعتبارهم أشخاص مشهورين.</p>	<p>They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, عمل</p> <p>صور Photos</p> <p>رسائل and messages. رسائل</p> <p>ويستطيعون أيضا عمل موقع إلكتروني للصف.</p> <p>ويستطيع الطلبة المشاركة في الموقع وبناء على ذلك فإنهم على سبيل المثال يستطيعون النشر ل عمل ما الصور الرسائل.</p>

3ways of communication ثلاثه طرق للتواصل

social media	Email exchanges	camera
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Most young people communicate through

a) **social media**, by **which**

* **they send** each other **photos** and messages via the Internet.

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

*Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what **they** have learnt in class in the same way.

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

يتواصل معظم الشباب من خلال وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي والتي من خلالها

يرسلون الصور والرسائل لبعضهم البعض عبر الانترنت . يفضل بعض الطلبة إرسال رسائل لا تتعدى 140 حرف للعامّة لقراءتها .

يستطيع المعلمون تكليف طلبتهم بتلخيص المعلومات الخاصة بما تعلموه داخل حجرة الصف وبنفس الطريقة السابقة

وإذا تعلم الطلبة التلخيص بسرعة فسيكونون قادرين على استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل

b) We all like to send emails, don't we?

Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom.

*Teachers can ask students to **email** what **they** have learnt to students of a similar age at another school.

***They could even email students in another country.**

As a result,

a) students can then **share information**

b) and help each other with tasks.

نحن جميعا نحب إرسال الرسائل الاليكترونية. أليس كذلك؟ إن تبادل الرسائل الاليكترونية مفيد جدا داخل الغرفة الصفية .

*يستطيع المعلمون تكليف الطلبة بإرسال ما تعلموه عبر البريد الاليكتروني إلى طلبة آخرين من نفس المرحلة العمرية في مدرسة أخرى .

*حتى أنهم يستطيعون إرسال الرسائل الاليكترونية إلى بلد آخر. وكنتيجة لذلك فإن الطلبة يستطيعون بعد ذلك

*مشاركة المعلومات

*ومساعدة بعضهم البعض بانجاز المهمات

C) **Another way of** communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer.

Most computers have **cameras**, so you can also see the people you are talking to.

In this way,

*students **who** are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while **they** are speaking to **them**.

*You can also use **this** system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.

For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.

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

ويوجد هناك طريقة أخرى للتواصل من خلال إجراء محادثة مع الناس عبر الكمبيوتر . فمعظم أجهزة الحاسوب مزودة بكاميرات ولذلك

تستطيع رؤية الناس الذين تتحدث معهم . وبهذه الطريقة فإن الطلبة الذين يدرسون اللغة الانجليزية في الأردن يستطيعون رؤية ما

يفعله الطلبة في بريطانيا داخل حجرة الصف أثناء الحديث معهم , وتستطيع أيضا استخدام هذا النظام لاستضافة متحدثين لإجراء حديث عبر الكمبيوتر .

فعلى سبيل المثال يقوم علماء أو معلمون من دولة أخرى بإلقاء درس للصف إذا قمت بتطبيق هذا النوع من الدروس فإن الطلبة سيشعرون بالإثارة .

Students often use computers **at home** if **they** have **them**. Students can use **social media** on **their** computers to help **them** with **their** studies, including

a) asking other students to check and compare **their** work, b) asking questions and sharing ideas . The teacher must be part of the group , too, to **monitor what is**

happening.

Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

يتضمن ذلك بدراساتهم لمساعدتهم كمبيوتراتهم

ماذا لمراقبة أيضا من المجموعه جزء يجب ان يكون المعلم

الطلب من طلبة اخرين يصح ويقارن واعمالهم طرح الاسئلة الافكار ومشاركة

هل لدى أحدكم أية أسئلة لاستماعكم شكرا لكم ما يحدث

Raed Dawoud abu safia 0798567074

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

ملاحظة مهمة:

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

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

The Function

Writing skills:SB page 9

Indicating consequence: تشير الى تتابع الفكرة	Indicating opposition: تقدم الاتجاه المعاكس /المخالف
<p>In this way وبهذه الطريقة</p> <p>As a consequence كنتيجة لذلك</p> <p>Therefore من اجل ذلك</p> <p>In this way, technology makes communication more convenient.</p> <p>As a consequence, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.</p> <p>Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.</p>	<p>However مع ذلك</p> <p>Whereas بينما/في حين ان</p> <p>Despite بالرغم من</p> <p>However, social media is time-consuming.</p> <p>Whereas, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.</p> <p>Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient</p>

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

Critical thinking SB page 8

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

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

Speaking :SB ex 6

سؤال وزاري صيف 2017

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

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

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

Speaking :SB page 7

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

6. Quotation قول مقتبس

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

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

إجابات أسئلة الاستيعاب

- 1) Teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes
- 2) Play educational games, music, recordings of languages
- 3) Showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.
- 4) a. To start writing a blog (an online diary) b. Create a website for the classroom.
c. Students can contribute to the website
- 5) a. Send each other photos and messages via the Internet b. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.
c. students summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way
- 6) I completely agree with this statement as teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
- 7) نفس إجابة السؤال السابق
- 8) They could email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks. **Another way of** communicating with other schools is through talking to people
b. you can use apps on a tablet to learn languages.
c. You can also use the Internet to find information on what you are studying.

- over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to.
- 9) I completely agree with this statement as students could email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks. Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. (4) For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.
- 10) a. Asking other students to check and compare their work.
b. Asking questions and sharing ideas.

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

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

إجابات التفكير الناقد والمناقشة

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

إجابة دليل المعلم

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

إجابة دليل المعلم

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

الاجابه من دليل المعلم

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

الإجابات : تم وضع الجمل في مكانها الصحيح في النص .

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

- 1. A sentence which acts as an introduction (at the beginning) جملة المقدمة التي تقدم النص
- 2. A sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about (at the beginning)

الجملة الرئيسية التي ستقدم موضوع النص

- 3. Two sentences which end the talk (at the end) جملتين ختمتا الحديث

الإجابات

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

التمرين العاشر (8 Page 10 exercise)

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

Giving a talk	تقديم خطبة محكية	
		استخدم تعابير مثل : Use the helpful expressions :
1. Introduction sentence	مقدمة	I am going to give a talk about
2. A sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about	جملة تخبرنا ما سيكون محور كلامنا في الموضوع	As a consequence
3. Two sentences which end the talk	جملتين تختم الموضوع	Therefore
		So, for Example
		As a result
		Another way of

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A . What is the 'Internet of Things'?		ماهي " الشبكة الاليكترونية للأشياء "
Access(N/V):	to find information,especially on a computer	يحصل على المعلومات
Access(N): accessible (adj)		إمكانية الحصول على المعلومات دخول عبور ولوج / يمكن الوصول إليه
Filter (V/N):	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer	فلتر المواقع الاليكترونية
identity fraud (N):	illegal actions using the identity of someone else,normally to buy things	انتحال الشخصية
security settings(N):	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses .	الأمان والحماية للكمبيوتر من الفيروسات
privacy settings (N) :	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	إعدادات الخصوصية
Sat nav system	Sattellite navigation system	نظام الملاحة للاقمار الصناعية

A . What is the 'Internet of Things'?

ماهي " الشبكة الاليكترونية للأشياء "

Everyone knows that

1) the Internet connects people, but now **it** does more than **that** –

2) **it** connects objects, too.

These days, computers often communicate with each other; **for example**,

1) your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show,

2) 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 إن الانترنت

1) يربط الناس

2) ولكنه يفعل أكثر من ذلك – فأنه يربط الأشياء أيضا

إن أجهزة الحاسوب تتصل مع بعضها في هذه الأيام وعلى سبيل المثال

1) يقوم جهاز التلفاز الخاص بك اتوماتيكيا بتحميل برنامجك التلفزيوني المفضل

2) ويقوم نظام الملاحة للأقمار الصناعية بتحديد موقعك .

وهذا يعرف " الشبكة الاليكترونية للأشياء " ويوجد هناك أيضا الكثير .

B An easy life! حياة سهلة

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet. **As a consequence**, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example,

1) your fridge will know when you need more milk and add **it** to your online shopping list;

2) your windows will close if **it** is likely to rain;

3) your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor;

4) and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

يقول العلماء انه خلال عدة سنوات قليلة فأن بلايين الآلات ستكون مرتبطة مع بعضها البعض من ناحية ومع الانترنت من ناحية أخرى . وبالتالي فأن أجهزة الحاسوب وبشكل متزايد ستسير حياتنا فعلى سبيل المثال ,

1) فأن الثلاجة الخاصة بك ستعرف متى ستكون بحاجة إلى مزيدا من الحليب وستضيفه على قائمة التسوق الاليكتروني الخاص بك .

2) النوافذ سوف تغلق نفسها إذا كان متوقع هطول المطر ,

3) ستقوم ساعة اليد الخاصة بك بتسجيل معدل نبض القلب لك وإرسال رسالة اليكترونية لطبيبك .

4) الاريكه سوف تعلمك بالوقت المناسب الذي تحتاج فيه للوقوف وإجراء بعض التمارين الرياضية .

C A frightening future

مستقبل مخيف

1) Many people are **excited** about the 'Internet of Things'.

a) For **them**, a dream is coming true.

b) **They** say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.

أصبحت الشبكة الاليكترونية للأشياء محط اهتمام العديد من الناس فبالنسبة لهم

1) هي حلم يتحقق .

2) فهم يقولون إن حياتهم ستكون أسهل وأكثر راحة

2) However, **others** are **not sure**

a) **They** want to keep control of **their** own lives and **their** own things.

b) In addition, **they** wonder what would happen if criminals managed to **access** **their** passwords and **security settings**.

The dream could easily become a nightmare!

ومع ذلك, فأن أناس آخرين ليسوا على يقين من ذلك .

1) فهم يرغبون بإبقاء السيطرة على حياتهم وحوائجهم

2) وبالإضافة إلى ذلك فهم يتساءلون مالذي سيحصل إذا استطاع الجناة اختراق كلمات العبور وإعدادات الأمان الخاصة بهم . من السهل أن يصبح الحلم كابوسا .

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الضمير	الفقرة	يعود على
it	1	The internet
it	1	The internet
this	1	computers often communicate with each other; for example, your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are
it	2	milk
it	2	The sky
They	3	Many people
them	3	Many people
others	3	people with a different opinion
They	3	people with a different opinion
their	3	people with a different opinion
their	3	people with a different opinion
they	3	people with a different opinion
their	3	people with a different opinion

اسئلة كتاب الانشطة ص8
AB page8

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

اقرأ المقالة مرة أخرى وقم بتوصيل العناوين التالية للفقرة المناسبة

You do not need one of the headings.

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

الاجابات

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

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

Critical thinking

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

1. connects people and it connects objects, too
2. TV downloads and sat nav.
3. our lives will be easier and more comfortable
4. For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.
5. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.
In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!
6.
 - a. Smartphone apps can be used to monitor how much exercise you do.
 - b. Apps can track your workout time, heart rate and how many calories you burn.
 - c. Interactive video games can also be used to help us to keep fit. They are used indoors and provide a healthy, active alternative to watching television.

Revision of the tenses

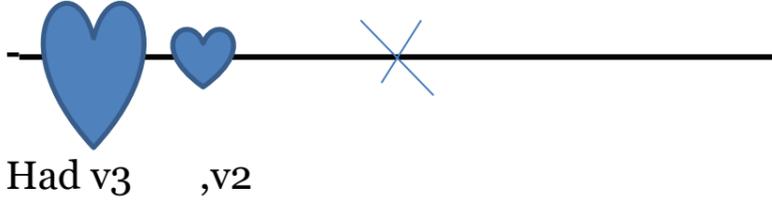
Simple present	Function	Key words
I We They + v1 you he she + v1 + s /es it الفاعل + doesn't +v1+.. don't Does +الفاعل + مجرد +.....? do	<p>1) Something that is true in the present. الحقائق في الحاضر I live in Amman He is a student</p> <p>2) Things that are always true. للأشياء التي تكون دائما صحيحة The earth goes around the sun</p> <p>3) Things that happen as a routine in the present. الروتين اليومي He gets up at seven o'clock everyday</p> <p>4) scheduled or fixed events in the future. للاحداث المجدول حدوثها في المستقبل (مواعيد حصص/رحلات طائرة/قطار...)</p>	<p>Always دائما</p> <p>often غالبا</p> <p>Usually عادة</p> <p>seldom نادرا</p> <p>sometimes بعض الاوقات</p> <p>hardly ever نادرا جدا</p> <p>rarely نادرا</p> <p>How often كم غالبا</p> <p>now الان /these day هذه الايام</p> <p>every day/ week/year كل يوم/اسبوع</p>

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

Present perfect	The Function	Key words
Subject + has + P.P have	1. talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present. للحديث عن شيء كان صحيحا في الماضي وما زال صحيحا في الحاضر My parents have been married for 20years	Just Already Never
Subject +hasn't +P.P haven't	2. discuss our experience up to the present لمناقشه خبراتنا في الحاضر(مكان زرناه مثلا/عمل اختبارناه/معرفة لشيء) I have been to America for two weeks. I have worked in this company for 5 years.	ever/ yet) <u>this + زمن (week/month)</u>
has +subject+ P.P ? have	3. talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.(completed/achieved) للحديث عن حدث بدا في الماضي ولكن له نتائج مهمة في الحاضر I have lost my key Imy driving test so I can borrow my friend's car . (pass)	Today كتاب before so far until now up to now once / twice three times ...several times recently/ lately how many times so I can /so I can't for/since

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

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

Past perfect	The Function	Key words
Subject + +had + v3 Subject + had not (hadn't) + v3 had + subject + v3 ?	<p>to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past. للحديث عن أحداث قد حدثت قبل وقت محدد في الماضي</p> <p>After I had got up , I went to school. Before I went to visit my uncle .I had studied hard I went to see a doctor because I had been ill للحديث عن حدثين كلاهما في الماضي الأول في الحدث والاقدم هو الماضي التام ويتبعه في الحدث الماضي البسيط وهو الاحداث</p>	بين المساعد والرئيسي/ Just/never/already اخر الجملة For/since Before recently/lately 

لروابط التي تربط الماضي البسيط بالماضي التام

When	S+v2	S+had v3
By the time Before Then so	الماضي البسيط	الماضي التام

After	S + had +v3	, S+v2
because By 3:30 By the end of...	الماضي التام	الماضي البسيط

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

الروابط التي تربط الماضي المستمر مع الماضي البسيط

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

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

The passive المبنى للمجهول

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

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

المبني للمجهول لثلاثة ازمه فقط المضارع البسيط & الماضي البسيط & المضارع التام

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

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

- 1) I am afraid that my laptopby somebody else yesterday . وزارني .
(Was used are used will use)
- 2) A book of Japanese authorjust.....by a group of students .
(reads have read have been read has been read)
- 3) This Arabic quotation.....by the interpreter into English last month.
(Translate translated was translated were translated)
- 4) A successful presentationby Nahida at a seminar In Irbid last month
(Was made is made made makes)

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

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

وزاري 2018 شتوي

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

(was elected were elected are elected)

2. The childrenin the yard for two hours .

(has been playing is playing had been playing)

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

(was used ,are used ,will use)

4. Safwan usually discharge my laptop.

My laptop.....

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

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

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

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

وزاري شتوي 2019

صيفي وزاري 2017

9. My familya trip to Europe every year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(is ,have been ,had been ,will be

وزاري صيفي 2019

Want → **to** + مجرد

Afford → **to** + مجرد

1. I want to get a tablet, but I can't affordone at the moment.

a. buy b. buying c. to buy

2. I want a tablet, but I can't afford to buy one at the moment. (get)

a. to get b. get c. getting

الاجابات

1.c.2.a

1. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.
1. **By the time** we arrived ,they had.....for an hour(**be,talk**)^{صيفية 2016}
 2. Most people**now**the floppy disks (**not,use**)
 3. **At the moment**, Environmentalistshard to find new ways of saving energy. (**work**)
 4. My friend**already**preparing for his trip to Aqaba.(**finish**)
 5. The government**recently**.....new law to try to reduce the crime rate in the country (**announce**)
 6. Iwell for two days. **That's why** I look exhausted .(**not,be,sleep**)
 7. It has.....all the night . **That's why** the ground is wet.(**be,rain**)
 8. Hassan's parents brought him a bicycle **after** he good marks in his exams (**get**)
 9. Alito America **in 1990**. (**emigrate**)
 10. Samira her holiday in Egypt **last year**(**spend**)
 11. **By the time** I got to the station, the train..... (**leave**)
 12. **When** I arrived at the employment agency ,twenty other people..... before me (**arrive**)
 13. The government hashardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights .(**be,work**) ²⁰¹⁶
 14. Where have you been? I.....for ages. (**be,wait**)^{اختبارات الكتاب}
 15. **While** I was walking down the street, I..... into an old friend. (**run**)
 16. We were doing our homework **when** the lights.....out. (**go**)
 - 17..... you your homework **yesterday**?(**do**)
 18. My uncleme **last week** (**not ,call**)
 19. **After** we some photos of Petra, we went to the next restaurant to have dinner. (**take**)
 20. Teachers**often** nervous on a school trip(**be**).
 21. Water at 100 degrees Celsius. (**boil**)
 22. **Be quiet!** Sami (**sleep**)
 23. Before she went to the library, Huda..... her mother to prepare lunch. (**help**)^{اختبار الكتاب}
 24. I**just**lunch. (**have**)
 25. Our final science project **has**.....as the best project(**be,choose**)²⁰¹⁷
 26. She slept as sheher book. (**read**)
 27. My Mumthe house **two days ago** (**clean**)
 28. Sallyher kids to football practice **Every Monday** (**drive**)
 29. Many Jordanian poems.....**now**.....into English ,and people all over the world are able to read them.(**translate**)^{شتوي 2016}
 30. Guest speakers.....**sometimes** to give talks over a computer (**invite**)
 31. **At the moment**, Scientiststo produce new fuels. (**try**)
 32. **When** he arrived, we dinner. (**have**)
 33. **While** I was sitting in front of the TV, the electricity suddenly (**go off**).
 34. Environmentalists**lately**.....up with new ways of saving energy. (**come**)
 35. **The car can't** go .It.....out of petrol.(**run**)
 36. The company **usually**the worker with the necessary safe equipment to protect them(**provide**)
 37. She **usually**two newspapers **every day**. (**read**)
 38. The government**recently**.....actions to reduce the amount of Greenhouse gases .(**take**)
 39. The Ministry of education**already**the results of our Tawjihi exam.(**announce**)
 40. **At the moment** ,Greenhouse gases..... in the atmosphere so the authorities must take actions to reduce the amount of these gases. (**increase**)
 41. The brilliant student **always**his teachers' attention with his remarkable answer.(**catch**)
 42. The first personal computer.....in **1974 CE** (**produce**)
 43. **In 1990 CE**, the British scientist Tim Bernersthe World Wide Web.(**develop**)
 44. The television**first**by John Logie Baird. (**invent**)
 45. I think I him **before**. (**not,meet**)
 46. Scientists.....**just**.....up with new ways of communication.(**come**)
 47. My missing laptop**by somebody** .(**find**)

48. Our team very good **this year** , they won't win the cup. **(not , play)**
49. My mother was angry at me **because** I a very expensive vase. **(break)**
50. **After** Sara and Rula tennis for three hours, they were tired. **(play)**

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

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

1. This is the most beautiful painting I.....**ever**..... .
(has seen , have seen , had seen)
2. Fadia hasto be a nurse **since** 2010
(been trained , been training , train)
3. **How many times**you..... to pass your driving test?
(has tried , have tried , have been trying , did try)
4. She hard **so that she can** get high marks.
(worked , has worked , has been working)
5. Imy mobile from home **so I can't** call the clients .
(haven't brought , brought , didn't bring)
6. I that movie **three times so far**.
(watch , watched , have watched)
7. Ithe class at six **yesterday**.
(leave , left , have left)
8. Yalyan.....in the pool two hours **ago**
(swim , swam has swum)
9. Iin Amman **in 1995**.
(born , was born , is born)
10. Sultana book of mine **yesterday**
(borrows , borrowed , was borrowed)
11. Ito the theatre **yesterday evening**.
(go , went , have gone)
12. **After** I had waited **for about an hour**, I finally the telephone company to fix the problem
(phone , phoned , was phoned)
13. I'm sorry I couldn't hear what you said **because** everybody..... so loudly.
(has been talking , was talking , talked , had been talking)
14. He met some friends at a restaurant **after** he at a concert.
(had been , has been , was)
15. **After** they tennis, they went for a walk.
(play , played , had played , have played)
16. **Before** the students started to write, the teachertheir mobile phones.
(collected , had collected , collects , has collected)

17. Ali hehis umbrella .**That's why** he came home completely wet
(forgot , has forgotten , had forgotten)

18. **As** he.....the film ,the doorbell rang.
(watch , was watching , watched , is watching)
19. People have types of computers **for thousands of years**.
(been using , used , use)
20. The telephone rang **while** hea bath.
(have , had , was having , has been having)
21. My grandfathersix different tablets every day.
(takes , took , has taken , is taking)
22. The ministry of agriculturethe farmers with the new irrigation systems **last month** .
(provides , provided , has provided)
23. We..... at a high speed **when** the accident happened.
(drive , drove , were driving)
24. More and more people in Jordancomputers for activities at home, at school or at work **for many years**
(used , were using , has been using , have been using)
25. It began to rain **while** I in the park.
(walked , was walking , walk , have been walking)
26. **At the moment** ,The Jordanian governmentthe new bus network from Amman to Zarqa
(built , is building , build , has built)
27. The journey to Aqaba **usually**four hours.
(takes , took , is taking)
28. **While** she..... the ladder , she slipped off.
(was climbing , is climbing , climbed)
29. **When** he reached his office ,the workers..... for him.
(has been waiting , was waiting , waited , were waiting)
30. The police caught him **while** he.....the car.
(open , was opening , opens)
31. The thief was running **when** hethe police attention.
(catches , caught , was catching)

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

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

60. Last week, The meetingby the government to discuss some urgent issues.

(holds , was held , hold)

61. Masdar Cityto house more than 40,000 residents.

(is expected expected expect)

62. The heart monitor **already** to my grandfather 's car seat belt.

(has been attached attached was attached)

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

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

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

Hesince 5 p.m.

He has been studying

الاجابه

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

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

Scanners.....

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

The first computer game

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

Artificially-created cities.....

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

Disabled people.....

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

The farmers.....

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

A research on solar power.....

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

The muesum.....

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

Hundreds of invitations

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

young people.....

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

My father's restaurant

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

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

Before our teacher.....

After our teacher.....

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

Before Tala.....

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

Before the engineers.....

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

Before the nurse.....

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

The teacher.....

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

After my battery of my cell phone

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

Before Salam

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

After the teacher.....

1. Scanners are now used to locate cancerous cells by doctors.
2. The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE by Scientist .
3. Artificially-created cities are built according to principles of sustainable living demonstrations by engineers .
4. Disabled people are usually encouraged to participate in sociable activities by the government .
5. The farmers were provided with the new irrigation systems last month by the government.
6. A research on solar power has already been performed by researchers to provide the country with safe energy.
7. The museum is **visited** every year by Millions of people.
8. Hundreds of invitations have been sent to the conservatory this month by The committee .
9. young people are usually inspired by The Olympic games to get the needed Self-confidence.
10. My father's restaurant has been fined three times before by the health inspector.

1. Before our teacher applied the English test, he had made a comprehensive revision.
After our teacher had made a comprehensive revision, he applied the English test.
2. Before Tala went to Britain to study Medicine, she took three English courses in the British council.
3. Before the engineers allowed the worker to operate the company's machines, they checked them.
4. Before the nurse worked for a hospital, she studied medicine.
5. After the teacher had explained the lesson in details, he asked us to summarize what we have learnt.
6. After my battery of my cell phone had run down, I had to borrow my friend's.
7. Before Salam realized that she didn't put a stamp on the letters, she had put them into the mailbox.
8. After the teacher had written sentences on the board, the students filled the words in the text.

Reported speech الكلام المنقول

تحويلات الضمانر

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

تحويلات الأفعال		
V1	v2	had +v3
Am/is are	Was were	Had been
doesn't/don't v1	didn't + v1	Hadn't +v3
Has /have Has/have/+v3	Had Had +v3	Had had Had +v3
Can Will Shall May Has to/have to/must	could would would might had to ملاحظة :الكلمات التالية تبقى كما هي ولا تحول: Would/might/hadto/sho uld//ought to /could	----- ----- ----- ----- ملاحظة :كتاب الانشطة صفحة 63 "you should only connect to people you <u>know</u> well" الفعل الذي تحته خط لا نحوله لتجنب الغموض

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

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

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

He said.....

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

He said.....

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

He said.....

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

He said.....

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

Farida said.....

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

Saleem said that.....

وزاری

وزاري شتوية 2019 وزاري صيفي 2016

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

The students said.....

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

Mr Amar said.....

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

Mr. Khaled said that

1. "I'm going to install solar panels," said Mariam.

She said.....

2. "I haven't seen my friends last week"

Ali said.....

3. "you are supposed to handle an essay next month"

Our teacher told us

4. "Many companies have website to provide further information ."

The director said.....

5. "I was at work when you called me yesterday"

My sister told me.....

6. "We will be waiting for you next week"

My friend told me.....

7. "we were at a conference about children safety last month"

He said.....

8. "I have had science project to perform next month"

Yara said.....

9. "I'll bring a pasta salad Tomorrow ,"

She said.....

10. "I had a meeting yesterday "

The director said

11. "Rami had an accident last week but he wasn't injured. "

My teacher said.....

12. My school visited petra last week.

The student said.....

1. He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
2. He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.
3. He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.
4. He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.
5. Farida said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before. She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.
6. Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.

انتبه للاختصارات في الكلام He's (is/has)

We're (are)

I'd(would/had)

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

Will	Going to
Form:	Form:
Subject+ will ('ll)+ مجرد	Subject + am/is/are + going to + مجرد
Subject+ will not / (won't)+ مجرد	Subject + am not/isn't/aren't + going to+ مجرد
Will + subject+ مجرد?	Am/is/are + subject + going to +مجرد?
Key words:	Key words:
in a year, next ..., tomorrow ,later , soon , in the future	in a year , next ..., tomorrow ,later/soon
The Function:	The function
1) predicting the future without evidence.	1) predictions that are based on evidence.
(predictions based on our feelings)	(predictions based on the present situation)
للحديث عن المستقبل إذا كنا ننتبأ للمستقبل بدون دليل لما سوف يحدث في المستقبل وإنما اعتمادا على شعورنا بان هذا الشيء سوف يحصل	“ There are many clouds in the sky. <u>It's going to rain.</u> ”
“Obesity will increase in the USA in the following years”	The exam will be very difficult and you are not studying at all.
"I think that someday people will live on the moon." (based on our feelings)	you <u>are not going to pass</u> the exam
"In the near future, aliens will visit the earth."	Get down off that table. It doesn't look very stable at all.
(based on our feelings)	you <u>are going to fall</u> off the table
I hope the exam will be very easy	2) future plans. (plans and intentions)
2) to express spontaneous decisions.	It does not have to be for the near future.
للتعبير عن قرارات فورية عفوية بدون أي تخطيط مسبق لذلك (القرار يتم اتخاذه عند لحظة الكلام	للخطط المستقبلية وليس بالضرورة للمستقبل القريب
The phone is ringing.I will answer it.	“We <u>are going to have</u> dinner at the restaurant next Saturday, because it's my mother's birthday.”
“It's cold. I'll shut the window.” (I just decided this right now)	Mother is laying the table. The family <u>is going to have lunch.</u>
A:”Look it's raining!”	وزاري صيفي 2019
B:” Ok, I will get an umbrella.” (I just decided this right now)	1.According to kat's schedule ,she.....her business partner next Tuesday.
نستخدمها مع الكلمات التالية:	(would be met ,will be met , was going to meet ,is going to meet)
Perhaps ربما	وزاري شتوية 2018
Probable ربما	3.Look at the black sky !it.....to rain.
Maybe ربما	(go , is going ,was going)
I think اعتقد	
I hope	
Maybe we will stay at home.	
Perhaps she will do a language course in America.	
They will probably go to the party.	

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

الإجابات

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

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

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

1. If it sunny, we would go to the park. **(be)**
2. If it....., I wouldn't go to the park. **(rain)**
3. If I had time ,I you **(visit)**
4. If Ali had his own computer, heto use his friend's computer. **(not, need)** كتاب

Rewrite the following sentences

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

"You ought to read more." **(would)**

.....

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

.....



1. I think you should see a doctor

If I.....

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

If I were you

2.If one presses the button ,the picture

(moved ,moves ,would move)

Modals of Obligation استخدام المودلز للالتزام

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

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

Might ربما للتعبير عن الاحتمالية

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

Having things done(causative) تكليف الآخرين بأداء مهمة ما

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

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

1. I asked someone to fix my computer.(had) جملة كتاب
I.....
- 2.I asked the mechanic to repair my car
I

I had my phoneafter I dropped it .
(repaired ,had repaired ,repair ,repairing)

<p>1. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answer down in your ASWER BOOKLET.</p> <p>1. If babies Hungry, they cry(be)</p> <p>2. If a cityeverything and doesn't throw anything away , it is Zero awaste. (recycle)</p> <p>3. Plants die if theyenough sunlight(not,get)</p> <p>4. If you heat water to 100 degree Celsius ,It (boil)</p> <p>5. If you....., you gain weight.(not, exercise)</p> <p>6. If you Press the refrigerator's button to Zero , waterinto ice(turn)</p> <p>7. If plantsenough sunlight, they die. (not get)</p> <p>8. Do you think you your school friends when you go to university? (miss)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">الإجابات</p> <p>1.are2.recycles3.don't get4.boils5.don't exercise 6.turns 7.don't get 8.will miss</p> <p>2. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentence and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.</p> <p>1. Water turns to ice if the temperaturebelow zero. a. falls b. fell c. will fall</p> <p>2. If you press that button, the picture</p> <p>a. move b. moves c. will move</p> <p>3. If you play computer games all day, you time to study. a. have b. won't have c. had</p> <p>4. If it sunny, we would go to the park. (be) a. were b. will be c. are</p> <p>5. If it....., I wouldn't go to the park. a. rains b. rained c. rain</p>	<p>6. If I had time ,I you (visit) a. will visit b. would visit c. visit</p> <p>7. If Ali had his own computer, heto use his friend's computer. a. wouldn't need b. will need c. needs</p> <p>8. If you need help to find a job, Iyou. a. help b. will help c. would help</p> <p style="text-align: right;">الإجابات</p> <p>1.a2.b3.b4.a5.b6.b7.a8.b</p>
---	---

Rewrite	اعاده كتابة
<p>3. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET</p> <p>I think you should look for a job in foreign countries جملة امتحان وزارتي</p> <p>If I were you,.....</p> <p>1. Press that button to make the picture move. (moves) جملة كتاب</p> <p>If you.....</p> <p>2. I think you should send a text message. (would) جملة كتاب</p> <p>If</p> <p>I think you should see a doctor (would)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>3. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have)</p> <p>You</p> <p>You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)</p> <p>You</p> <p>It is not necessary to cook tonight because he's going to a restaurant. (have)</p> <p>He.....</p> <p>It is not necessary to do my washing because my mother does it for me (have)</p> <p>I.....</p> <p>You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)</p> <p>You</p> <p>Students aren't allowed to leave the dormitory after 11 p.m. (must)</p> <p>Students</p> <p>People aren't allowed to camp here. (must)</p> <p>People.....</p>	<p>4. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)</p> <p>Issa's phone</p> <p>Perhaps the teacher is at school</p> <p>The teacher.....</p> <p>5. I asked someone to fix my computer. (had) جملة كتاب</p> <p>I.....</p> <p>I asked someone to repair my car</p> <p>I</p> <p>My mother asked someone to dye her own dress blue.</p> <p>She</p> <p>He asked someone to take his own photo.</p> <p>He.....</p> <p>My brother asked the hairdresser to cut his own hair.</p> <p>He.....</p> <p>We asked the gardener to cut the trees in our garden.</p> <p>We</p> <p style="text-align: right;">الاجابات</p> <p>1. If you Press that button , the picture moves. 2. If I were you ,I would send a text message If I were you ,I would see a doctor 3. You don't have to switch off the screen You mustn't touch this machine. He doesn't have to cook tonight because he's going to a restaurant. I don't have to do my washing because my mother does it for me You musn't touch this machine. Students mustn't leave the dormitory after 11 p.m. People mustn't camp here.</p> <p>4. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. Issa's phone might be broken. The teacher might be at school</p> <p>5. I had my computer fixed I had my car repaired My mother had her her own dress blue dyed . He had his own photo taken . My brother had his own hair cut . We had the trees in our garden cut .</p>

التمارين الواردة في كتاب الطالب صفحة (7): (التمارين الواردة في الكتاب على الوحدة الأولى)

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

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

التمارين الأولى (AB page 6)

2) Choose the correct word.

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

التمارين الثالث (AB page 6)

3) Complete the sentences. Use words from exercises 1 and .

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

laptop program calculation smartphone model

1. Although they are pocket-sized,.....s are powerful computers as well as phones.
2. My brother is learning how to write computerS.
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 myand then put it in my bag.

التمارين الرابع (Page 7, exercise 4)

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

يطلب التمرين اكمال النص بالشكل المناسب للفعل

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

التمرين الخامس (Page 7, exercise 5)

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

يطلب التمرين اختيار الشكل المناسب للفعل

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

التمرين السادس (Page 7, exercise 6)

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

يطلب التمرين إعادة كتابة الجمل التالية مستخدما الكلمات الموجودة بين أقواس

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. **(might)**
Issa's phone
2. Somebody has found my missing laptop. **(been)**
My
3. I asked someone to fix my computer. **(had)**
I.....
4. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. **(have)**
You
5. You are not allowed to touch this machine. **(must)**

You

6. I think you should send a text message. **(would)**
If
7. Press that button to make the picture move. **(moves)**
If you.....
8. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. **(before)**
Mohammad had.....

التمرين السابع (Page 7, exercise 7)

Vocabulary

Answer the following questions.

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

التمرين الثامن (Page 7, exercise 8)

Reading

Think of two examples of how technology can keep us fit. يطلب التمرين ان تفكر بمثالين كيف تستطيع التكنولوجيا ابقاءنا لانقيين صحيا

التمرين التاسع (exercise Page 9 8)

Read the article below quickly, and circle the correct words. يطلب التمرين قراءة المقال التالي بسرعة ووضع دائرة على الإجابة الصحيحة

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

إجابات تمارين الكتاب	
<p>الإجابات: التمرين الأول</p> <p>1. programs 2. Mouse 3. decade 4. tablet 5. invented</p> <p>الإجابات: التمرين الثالث</p> <p>1. smartphone 2. program 3. calculation 4. model 5. laptop</p> <p>Grammar(AB page 7)</p> <p>الإجابات: التمرين الرابع</p> <p>1. said 2. needed 3. was 4. has been 5. have 6. carry 7 .wear 8. will attach</p> <p>الإجابات: التمرين الخامس</p> <p>1 .use 2 .play 3 .to get; to buy 4. going to rain 5 .come; 'm staying 6.been doing; will be 7 .had; wouldn't 8 .was writing</p> <p>الإجابات: التمرين السادس</p> <p>1. Issa's phone might be broken. 2. My missing laptop has been found.</p> <p>3. I had my computer fixed. 4. You don't have to switch off the screen.</p> <p>5. You mustn't touch this machine. 6. If I were you, I would send a text message.</p> <p>7 .If you press that button, the picture moves.</p> <p>8. Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.</p> <p>الإجابات: التمرين السابع</p> <p>1. the TV; it is a product that is man-made</p>	<p>2. a smartphone has Internet access</p> <p>3 .a calculator 4. and 5 Students' own answers</p> <p>Suggested answers: إجابات مقترحة من دليل المعلم</p> <p>Smartphone apps can be used to monitor how much exercise you do. Apps can track your workout time, heart rate and how many calories you burn.</p> <p>Interactive video games can also be used to help us to keep fit. They are used indoors and provide a healthy, active alternative to watching television.</p> <p>الإجابات: التمرين الثامن</p> <p>1 .is developing 2 . gives different opinions</p>

Unit Two

A Healthy Life

حياة صحية

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

complementary medicine	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	العلاج البديل (الطب البديل)
complement (V)		تكملة
practitioner (N)	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession	المختص
practise (V)		يمارس
practical (adj)		عملي
practically (adv)		بشكل عملي
sceptical (adj)	having doubts; not easily convinced	متشكك / مرتاب
sceptic (N)		شكوكي /
scepticism (N)		الشكوكية (مبدأ) تشكيك
viable (adj)	effective and able to be successful	قابل للتطبيق (ناجح)
viability (N)		قابلية التطبيق / نجاح التطبيق
option (N)	something that is or may be chosen	خيار
optional (adj)		اختياري
antibody (N)	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	الأجسام المضادة

Vocabulary :AB EX:6 page12

أكمل الجمل التالية بوضع الكلمة المناسبة في الفراغ

viable alien conventional sceptical complementary

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

الإجابات

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

Vocabulary AB page

immunisation ailment Allergies arthritis migraine

1. My grandfather hasin his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
2.to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
3. Many serious diseases can be prevented by..... , which helps the body to build antibodies.
4. Headaches and colds are commons, especially in winter.

5. If you have a..... , the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

الإجابات

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

التمرين السابع كتاب الأنشطة صفحة 12

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

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

conventional medicine because it produces antibodies
children and teenagers
better and healthier lifestyle choices
suffer from health problems
relax and get some exercise

1. A good way to cope with **stress** is to work extra hard.
2. Complementary medicine can be used to immunise people.
3. Optimistic people make bad lifestyle choices.
4. Seeing red has positive effects on your health.

No, it isn't. You should try to **relax and get some exercise**.
No, it can't. You can immunize yourself using.....
No, they don't. They make.....
No, it doesn't. You often.....

الإجابات

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

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

1 Quote /2 Forms/Example

Most doctors used to be **sceptical** about the **validity** of **a)homoeopathy, b)acupuncture** and other forms of **complementary** medicine. If patients wanted to receive **this** kind of **nonconventional** treatment, **they** used to have to consult a private **practitioner who** was likely not to have a medical degree.

اعتاد معظم الأطباء أن يكونوا متشككين بصلاحيّة الطب المتجانس والوخز بالإبر وأشكال أخرى من الطب التكميلي. إذا أراد المرضى تلقي هذا النوع من العلاجات غير التقليدية، فقد اعتادوا استشارة خبراء أخصائيين والذين على الأرجح ليس لديهم شهادة طبية.



sceptical



acupuncture



homoeopathy

2 2 evidences /

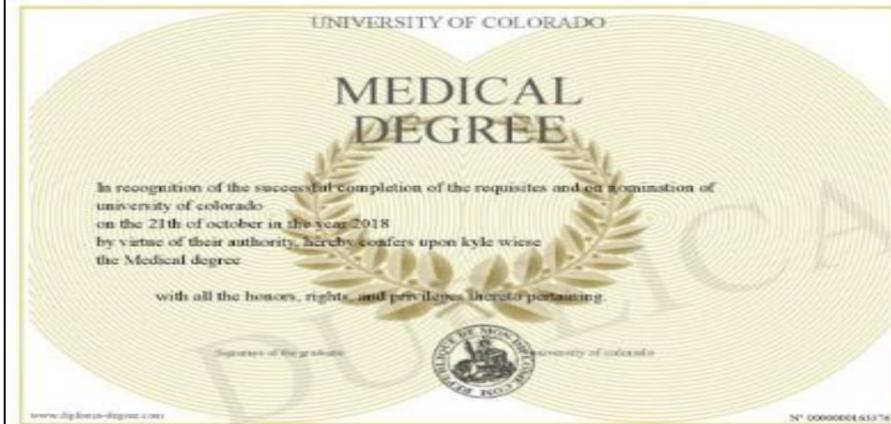
However, in recent years, the perception of **this** type of treatment has changed.

These days,
1) many family doctors study **complementary** medicine alongside **conventional** treatments,
2) and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

ومع ذلك، في السنوات الأخيرة، فإن التصور عن هذا النوع من العلاج قد تغير. ففي هذه الأيام فإن العديد من أطباء الأسرة يقومون بدراسة الطب البديل جنباً إلى جنب مع المعالجات التقليدية.



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3

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

وفي حين أن النقاد اعتادوا التصريح بأنه لا يوجد أي دليل علمي بفاعلية هذه العلاجات غير التقليدية، فقد أصبح من الشائع الآن أن يدرك المستشارون الطبيون بأن الطب التقليدي قد لا يكون دائماً هو السبيل الوحيد لعلاج المرض.

4 3common complaints/ 3different conditions

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients **who** were offered the choice between a **herbal** or a conventional medicine for **common complaints** such as

1) **insomnia**, التهاب المفاصل 2) **arthritis** and الصداع النصفي 3) **migraines** chose the **herbal remedy**.

Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider **homoeopathy** to be a **viable option** for many **different conditions**, including

1) **anxiety**, 2) **depression** 3) **and certain allergies**.

It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

في عملية جراحية في لندن، فإن 70 في المائة من المرضى الذين تم تخييرهم بين التداوي بالأعشاب أو بالطب التقليدي لعلاج بعض الأمراض الشائعة مثل الأرق، والتهاب المفاصل والصداع النصفي فاختاروا العلاج بالأعشاب. ثم أقر خمسون في المائة من المرضى أن العلاج قد ساعد. وأقر طبيب واحد بقوله، "أنا الآن اعتمد الطب التجانسي ليكون خياراً قابلاً للتطبيق لكثير من الحالات المختلفة. بما في ذلك القلق والاكتئاب وبعض الحالات من الحساسية. ذلك انه يوفر يار بديلا عند الطب التقليدي عند تشخيصه للمشكلة على نحو كاف.



Surgery

5 3Quote/(2 evidences, examples)/a reason)

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. **(quote)**

1) **It** can never substitute for immunisations as **it** will not produce the **antibodies** needed to protect against childhood diseases.

2) **It** also cannot be used to protect against **malaria**. ومع ذلك، لا يمكن استخدام الطب البديل لجميع العلاجات الطبية. فالطب البديل لا يمكن أن يكون بديلاً أبداً للتطعيم ضد الأمراض لأنه لن ينتج الأجسام المضادة المطلوبة للوقاية من أمراض الطفولة. كما لا يمكن استخدامه للحماية ضد الملاريا.

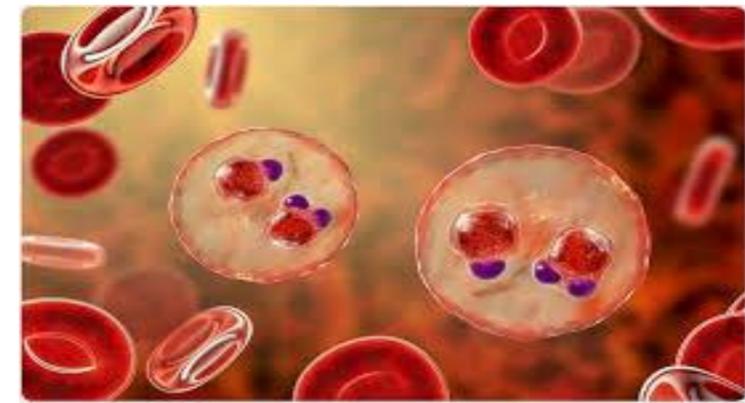
One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an **alien** concept.

In my opinion, **it** should work alongside modern medicine, and not against **it**." وقد صرح احد الأطباء قائلاً: "سأقوم دائماً باللجوء إلى الطب التقليدي أولاً للتحقق من عدم إغفال أي تقديرات مبهمة. ومع ذلك، لم تعد فكرة العلاجات البديلة (التكميلية) مفهوماً غريباً. في رأيي، ينبغي أن تعمل جنباً إلى جنب مع الطب الحديث، وليس ضده

immunisation



Antibodies/malaria



Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

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

الأسئلة الواردة في كتاب الطالب صفحة 15

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

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

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

Critical thinking

2. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. **Suggest two reasons** to show how far do you agree with this statement.
3. "Complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine , not against it." Think of this statement , and in two sentences write down your point of view .

الاجابات

1. 1. True 2. True 3. False. Fifty per cent of patients said it helped. 4. False. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments.
2. I think people's opinions of complementary medicine might have changed because of more information being freely available on the Internet. Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.
3. Complementary treatments ... should work alongside modern medicine, not against it as conventional medicine isn't always the solution to a medical problem For example ,the article shows that now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

In addition, One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately." Furthermore ,Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped.

أسئلة إضافية على القطعه

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

الإجابات

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

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

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

Colour idioms مصطلحات الالوان Vocabulary :exercise 4 page 17

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

1. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follow. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET 2016 وزارى شتوي
A lot of houses in the nearby village became White elephant as their owner left to live in the city.
What does the underlined colour idiom mean ?

ماذا يعني مصطلح الألوان الذي تحته خط؟

2. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follow. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET 2016 وزارى صيفي
Have you heard the good news? We've got the permission to go ahead with our project!
Replace the underlined phrase with the suitable colour idiom.

استبدل المصطلح الذي تحته خط بمصطلح الألوان المناسب ؟

3. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follow. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET 2017 صيفي
It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotion can harm the body.
What feeling does the underlined colour idiom express?

ما الشعور الذي يعبر عنه مصطلح اللون الذي تحته خط؟

4. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follow. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET
Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught white elephant.
Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour idiom.

استبدل المصطلح الذي تحته خط بمصطلح اللون المناسب ؟

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

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

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

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

ماذا تعني مصطلحات الألوان التالية ؟

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

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

الإجابات :

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

a. feel a bit blue B. see red D

b.

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

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

هل الناس الأكثر سعادة هم أكثر صحة وإذا كان الأمر كذلك فلماذا ؟

feel a bit blue (effects) harmful effects

(positive factors/feelings affect health) عوامل ايجابية تؤثر على الصحة
individual's attitude اتجاهات فردية

bad lifestyle choices (example)

It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show

1) that **negative emotions** can harm the body.

2) **Anger** can also have **harmful effects** on health.

When you **see red**,

a) your blood pressure is raised

b) and you can suffer from headaches,

c) sleep problems

d) and digestive problems.

مشاكل في الهضم
من الطبيعي الشعور بالحزن قليلاً من وقت لآخر. ومع ذلك، تظهر الدراسات أن الانفعالات يمكن أن تضر بالجسم

ويمكن أن يكون للغضب أيضاً آثار ضارة على الصحة. فعندما تغضب، يرتفع ضغط دمك ويمكن أن تعاني من الصداع ومشاكل في النوم ومشاكل في الجهاز الهضمي.

However, what about **positive feelings** and attitudes?

Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that

1) **positivity** reduced the risk of heart disease.

Other factors influencing health included

2) a **supportive network** of family and friends,

3) and an **Optimistic outlook** on life.

النظرة المتفائلة للحياة

The research showed that

* children **who** were more able to stay focused on a task,

* and **who** had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later

ومع ذلك، ماذا عن المشاعر والمواقف الإيجابية؟ العلماء حتى وقت قريب، لم تحقق ما إذا كان هناك ارتباط بين المشاعر الإيجابية والصحة الجيدة

وفي دراسة طبقت على أكثر من ستة الآلاف رجل وأمهاتهم تتراوح بين 25-74 وعلى مدار عشرين عاماً، وجد الباحثون أن الإيجابية قد قللت من خطر الإصابة بأمراض القلب. وشملت عوامل أخرى والتي تؤثر على الصحة ومنها الروابط الأسرية الداعمة والأصدقاء، والنظرة المتفائلة للحياة.

وأظهر البحث أن الأطفال الذين كانوا أكثر قدرة على الاستمرار في التركيز على مهمة، والذين كان لهم موقفاً أكثر إيجابية للحياة في سن السابعة كانوا عادة في صحة أفضل بعد 30 عاماً

The study has been **controversial**.

Some health professionals believe that

1) **bad lifestyle choices**, such as

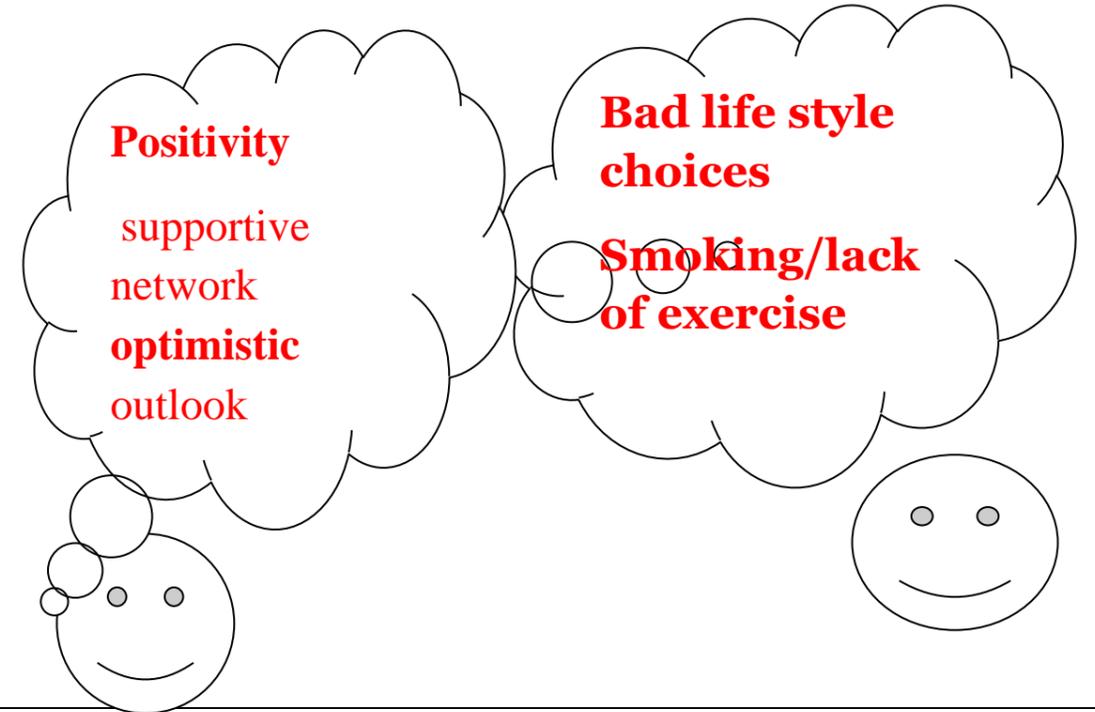
a) smoking

b) or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude.

The researchers, while agreeing, **raise** the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions?

Do more **optimistic** people make better and **healthier** lifestyle choices?

ولطالما كانت الدراسة مثيرة للجدل. فأن بعض المختصين الطبيين يعتقدون أن الخيارات السيئة لنمط الحياة، مثل التدخين أو عدم ممارسة الرياضة، هو السبب في أمراض القلب وأمراض أخرى، وليس الموقف في الفرد. وبينما أقر الباحثون بذلك أثاروا السؤال التالي: لماذا يقوم الناس باتخاذ قرارات سيئة لنمط حياتهم؟ وهل يقوم الناس المتفائلون بانتقاء خيارات أفضل لأسلوب حياتهم؟



The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make **it** possible to live without worry.

However, **they** believe that

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

وقد ثمن الباحثون أهمية انه ليس صحيحا أن الظروف الشخصية والبيئة للفرد تجعل من الممكن العيش دون قلق. ومع ذلك، فهم يعتقدون أنه إذا قمنا بتعليم الأطفال تنمية التفكير الإيجابي، وكيفية التعافي بعد الإخفاق في أمر ما ، فإن هذه الخصائص ستحسين حالتهم الصحية العامة في المستقبل

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

Comprehension SB page16 exercise2+ 3

أسئلة الاستيعاب ص 16

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

الإجابات

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

أسئلة إضافية

- 1.Feeling blue(sad) has a **negative effect** on our health .Write it down.
 - 2.There are **two negative factors** which affect(influence)our health .Write them down.
 - 3.There are three positive **factors** related to positivity and altitude which influence our health positively .write them.
 - 4.Write down the sentence which indicates that that positive feeling decrease heart diseases.
 - 5.Positivity or positive feeling and altitude have a benefit .write it down .
 - 6.There are **two reasons** for heart disease and other illnesses. write them
- The article shows **some examples** of bad lifestyle choices .write two of them.
- Some researchers believe that there are **two reasons** for heart diseases .Write them

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

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

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

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

Critical thinking

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

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

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

إجابات الأسئلة

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

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

4) **Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.**

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

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

Critical Thinking

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

2) 1. bad life circumstances and environment

2. bad financial circumstances

3. hard responsibilities

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

1) Introduction مقدمة

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. **This** is largely due to the country's **commitment** to making healthcare for all a top priority.

a) Advances in education, التقدم في التعليم

b) economic conditions, الظروف الاقتصادية

c) sanitation, الصرف الصحي

d) clean water, المياه النظيفة

e) diet and housing have made our community healthier.

2) A Healthcare centres المراكز الصحية results/evidences/avhievement

كنتيجة للتخطيط الدقيق
As a **result of careful planning**,
بشكل متسارع ازداد مراكز العناية الصحية عدد

1) the number of **healthcare** services has been increasing rapidly over the past years.

تم بنائها المراكز الصحية أنواع مختلف اكثر من ثمانية

a) More than **800 different kinds of healthcare centres** have been built, بالإضافة الى عيادة سنوية 188

b) as well as **188 dental** clinics.

98 من أطفال الأردن تم تطعيمهم بشكل كامل

2) In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully **immunized**,
الهدف هذا نحن لظالما كانت تعمل فرق التطعيم بفضل

thanks to **immunisation** teams **that** had been working towards **this** goal
سنوات لعدة

several years

الناس حيث من الدولة مناطق معزول بعيد كانت هناك وبالرغم من

3) Although there were remote areas of the country **where** people
تقريبا مياه امن الكهرباء حصول متواصل بدون

had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost
حصلوا الآن سكان الدولة 99 بالمائة

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

3)B Hospitals. المستشفيات	4)C Life expectancy طول الحياة المتوقعه
<p>بالرغم من الدولة لظالما كانت تركز بشكل رئيسي على تحسين أ</p> <p>1) Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, 2) it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities.</p> <p>a) The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, b) 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.</p>	<p>العناية الصحية الاردني ان تظهر ارقام طول الحياة المتوقعه</p> <p>The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful.</p> <p>1) In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50 .</p> <p>In 2012CE this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.</p> <p>2) According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's Infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world- from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE .</p>

5) Conclusion النتيجة عاملين مساهمين في النمو السكاني / 2 نتائج للنمو السكاني

النمو السكاني عوامل مساهمة انخفاض وفايات الأطفال , 1) The low infant mortality rate ,

2) as well as the excellent healthcare System, have been **contributing factors** to Jordan's **healthy population growth** , **which** will result in

a) a strong **work force** قوى عاملة قوية

b) with economic benefits for the whole country. منافع اقتصادية لجميع البلد.

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

1. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Why do you think this is the case? Give examples.

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

1) Life expectancy 2. Hospitals 3. Healthcare centres

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

Sanitation dental immunization infant mortality workforce

4. Critical thinking Quotation الاقتباس

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

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

من يَتَمَتَّعُ بِالصَّحَّةِ يَحْدُوهُ الأَمَلُ، ومن يَحْدُوهُ الأَمَلُ لا يَنْقُصُهُ أيُّ شيءٍ / يَمْتَلِكُ كلَّ شيءٍ.

Thomas Carlyle (1795 CE–1881 CE)

5. Academic skills: Writing a report

Read the report again and answer these questions.

اقرأ التقرير مرة أخرى واجب عن هذه الأسئلة

1. What is the title of the report?

ما عنوان التقرير

2. What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections?

ما الغاية من العناوين الفرعية قبل كل فقرة

3. What is the link between the introduction and conclusion?

ما الرابط بين المقدمة والخاتمة

4. Is the language formal or informal? How can you tell?

هل اللغة المستخدمة رسمية أو غير رسمية

الإجابات

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

2. تم وضع العناوين الفرعية في مكانها المناسب.

3. راجع جدول المعاني الموجود قبل نص القراءة.

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

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

5.

1. Health in Jordan: A report

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

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

4. The language is formal. There are no contractions; the sentences are quite long, with relative pronouns, etc.; the vocabulary is formal; there are linking expressions such as As a result of, According to and Although; the statistics included add to the formality.

أسئلة إضافية

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

10. Jordan has many achievements in the field of its advanced facilities .write down two of them.
11. There are some results of Jordan's careful planning in the field of hospitals .write two of them .(evidences)
12. The article states that the average of life expectancy had risen recently .write down two evidences ,examples, achievements)
13. The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. write down two evidences/achievements .
14. There are two contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population grow. write these two factors .
15. Jordan's healthy population growth has two results . write them down .
16. Match the sub-headings 1-3 with the sections A-C in the report.
1. Life expectancy 2. Hospitals 3. Healthcare centres
17. What does the underlined words....referto?
18. Find a word in the text which means 'relating to teeth ? سؤال كتاب
19. Find a word in the text which means 'the people who are able to work ?
20. Find a word in the text which means 'deaths amongst babies or very young children ? سؤال كتاب
21. Find a word in the text which means' the systems which supply water and deal with human waste ? سؤال كتاب
22. Find a word in the text which means' giving a substance to a person (often by needle) to prevent them from getting a particular disease? كتاب

1. The country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.
2. a. Advances in education b. economic conditions c. sanitation d. clean water e. diet f. and housing have made our community healthier.
3. a) the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years.
b) In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized
c) almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access to electricity and safe water.
4. a) More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built,
b) as well as 188 dental clinics.
5. "More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics."
6. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years .
7. people had been without consistent access to **electricity** and **safe water**
8. "In Jordan, the open heart surgery **programme** started in 1970 CE in Amman"
9. Primary facilities and advanced facilities.
10. a) The **reputation** of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region,
b) and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.
11. 10 نفس اجابة
12. a) In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy had risen from age 50. to 73.5.
b) Jordan's infant mortality rates declined from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE .
13. 12 نفس اجابة
14. a) The low infant mortality rate
b) as well as the excellent healthcare system
15. a strong work force b) with economic benefits for the whole country.
16. 1. C 2. B 3. A
17. جميع ضمائر نص التقرير
18. dental
19. work force
20. infant mortality
21. sanitation
22. immunisation

Unit 2 AB page 13

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

A. growing problem مشكلة متنامية

In many countries , an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even **obese**. One **reason** for **this** is

1) the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as **it** is now.

2) Another big factor is lack of exercise . People

would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive.

3) Modern technology has also played **its** part ; we spend

more and more time **focusing on** computer screens . Before the Internet was invented ,nobody had dreamt of online shopping , but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

B. Time to listen حان وقت الاستماع

Health experts have been warning about **this** trend for years , and **their** advice is clear .

1) Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week ;

2) 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 .(Quote)

School children are less physically active than they used to be. (Quote)

Girls in particular often dislike PE. **This** can lead to serious health problems.(Quote)

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

Comprehension AB page 13&14 الأسئلة الواردة في كتاب الانشطة

الإجابات

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

- 1 .the growing popularity of fast food; increasing inactivity (preferring to drive rather than walk, and shopping online)
- 2 .at least an hour's exercise every day
- 3.No, they don't: 'However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.'
4. Strenuous means requiring a lot of effort.
5. getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual; standing up when you're on the phone.

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

اقرأ المقال وصل كل فقرة بأحد العناوين التالية :

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

Get moving!

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

الإجابات

التمرين رقم (9) كتاب الأنشطة صفحة 13
9 .Read the article again and complete it with the missing sentences. One sentence is not needed.

اقرأ المقال مرة أخرى وأكمل المقال الناقصة مستخدماً الجمل التالية :

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

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

الإجابات

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

Critical thinking

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

1.
 - a. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food
 - b. these days many more of us drive rather than walk
 - c. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens
2. In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese.
3. Adults should exercise for at least two and a half hours every week
4. a. moderate exercise b. and more strenuous exercise c. exercise that strengthens the muscles
5. fast walking 6. running 7. sit- ups exercise

Raed Dawoud abu safia 0798567074

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

Critical thinking

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

الوحدة الثانية

قواعد

Used to

Past perfect continuous

شبه جملة + be used to	1. التركيبية الاولى:	التركيبية الثانية:	مجرد + used to
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject +am/is/are Subject +am not/isn't/aren't Am /is/are+subject 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> شبه جملة + +used to شبه جملة + +used to ? شبه جملة + +used to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> but Now S +does/do but Now S +doesn't/don't 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> فعل مجرد + S+used to مجرد+S+didn't+use to ? فعل مجرد + Did+S+use to
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject +was/were Subject +wasn't/weren't was/were +subject 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> شبه جملة + +used to شبه جملة + + used to ? شبه جملة + +used to 	<p>The Function: describe past habits or past states that have now Changed.</p> <p>لوصف عادة قديمة كنا متعودين أن نقوم بها في الماضي أما الآن فقد هجرناها أو العكس</p>	<p>The Function: To describe things that are familiar or customary. (normal)</p> <p>لوصف شيء تعودنا عليه وأصبح مالوفا او شيء لم يكن مالوفا واصبح مالوفا</p>

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

SB page 15

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

الاجابات

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

AB page11

be used to use to not be used to used to

1. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We..... the cold weather.
2. My grandparents.....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?

الإجابات

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

AB page 11

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

الإجابات

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

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

الإجابات

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

النمط الثاني : إعادة كتابة

- 1.It is normal for me now to get up early to study. اختبارات الكتاب
I am
- 2.It is normal for me now to drive in downtown
I am.....
3. It is normal for most Jordanians to have the hot weather in Summer.
Most Jordanian
4. It is normal for Salma now to play the oud.
She.....
5. It is familiar for Ali to do all the work on his own.
Ali is.....
- 6.It is customary for Salam to work in these bad conditions
She is.....
- 7.It is a past habit for me to study at night .
I.....
- 8.It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner everyday. 2017 وزاره شتوية
American people.....
- 9.It's not familiar for my mum to travel outside Jordan.
She
- 10.It 's not normal for the Jordanian shop owners to open their shops early.
The Jordanian shop owners are.....

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

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

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

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

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

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

الأسئلة الواردة في اختبارات الكتاب

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

(were used to , use to , used to)

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

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

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

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

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

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

وزاري شتوية 2019

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

My children.....

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

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

وزاري 2017 صيفي

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

My grandfather

وزاري شتوية 2018

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

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

وزاري 2019 صيفي

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

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

Past perfect continuous SB page 19

Subject + had been + ing	الجملة المثبتة
Subject + had not + been + ing	النفي
Had + subject + been + ing?	السؤال

Key words:

- by 5 a.m. this morning (فعل, be)
- by the time I was ten (فعل, be)
- by the time my friend phoned me (فعل, be)

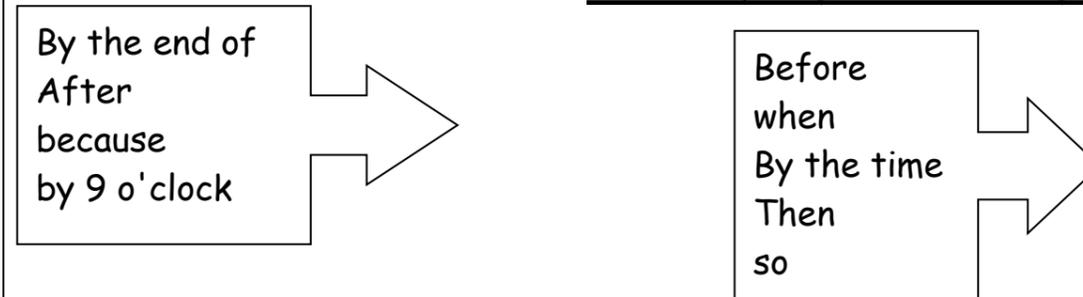
The Function: الاستخدام

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

نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر للحديث عن أحداث قد كانت مستمرة قبل وقت محدد في الماضي
Ali had been thinking about his friend when he received a text from him.

متى نستخدم الماضي التام (علاقة الماضي التام بالماضي البسيط)
ملحوظة: لا يتم استخدام الماضي التام المستمر لوحده كزمن منفرد وإنما بالترابط من زمن آخر وهو الماضي البسيط وذلك للحديث عن حدثين كالأهم في الماضي كالأتي:
الماضي التام المستمر: أقدم في الحدث (حدث أولاً) وكان مستمرا في لحظة ما في الماضي البسيط: حدث في الوقوع (حدث ثانياً)

ولكن يوجد هناك مجموعة من الروابط التي نستخدمها للربط بين الزمنين كالاتي:
الروابط التي تربط الماضي البسيط بالماضي التام المستمر:

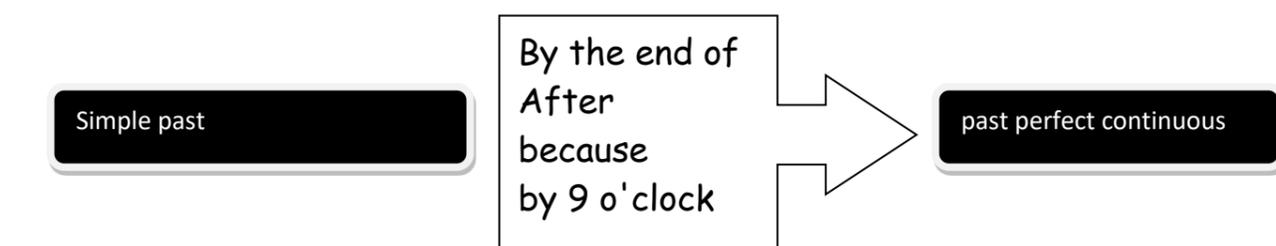
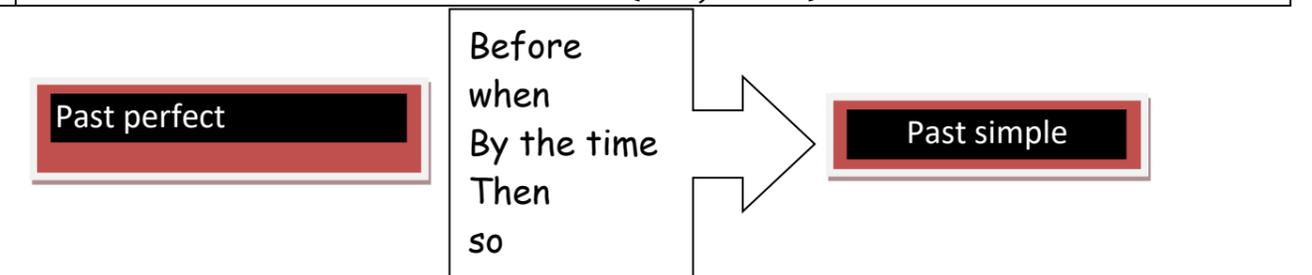


- ماضي تام مستمر ماضي بسيط
1. **By the time** we arrived, he had been leaving.
 2. **by 5 a.m. this morning ,I had been studying**
 3. **By the time my friend phoned me ,I had been sleeping**
 4. **By the time I was ten, I had been going to school alone every day for 3 years.**
 5. **yesterday morning ,The ground was wet .It had been raining all the night .**
- ملاحظة مهمة: اذا التقى الماضي البسيط مع وجود احد الأدلة التالية فإننا نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر

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

Examples:

1. **Ali:** When I **saw/met** you yesterday, you looked/were really **tired**
Sami: yes, I for two nights (**not, be, sleep**)
2. **Ali:** When I **saw/met** you yesterday, you looked/were really **healthy**
Sami: yes, I for two months (**be, exercise**)
3. **Ali:** When I **saw/met** you yesterday, your eyes were red
Sami: yes, I hadn't been sleeping for two days .
4. **Ali:** When I **went out** yesterday, The ground was wet .
It for two hours .(**be, rain**)



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

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

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

الإجابات

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

أسئلة إضافية على الماضي التام المستمر :

1. Sally was really angry **because** she for more than half an hour.

(has been waiting had been waiting is waiting wait waited)

2. **By the time** I left the coffee shop, I.....five cups of coffee .
(have been having had been having had have)

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

(has worked has been working had been working worked)

4. When the results were published, Hind was delighted to learn that she.....

(has passed had passed passed passes)

5. By the time She phoned her parents from the college. They had..... for her call all morning.

(been waiting been waiting waited waits)

6. Suzan needed a break because sheall morning. **(be,study)**

7. MunaEnglish for 12 years before she moved to England.
(learned has learned had been learning learns)

8. I did not go out last night because Iall day. **(be,work)**
(have been working had been working has been working worked)

الإجابات

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

Unit three

Medical advances

التحسينات الطبية

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

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

sponsor apparatus limb prosthetic artificial appendage

الإجابات:

a synonym

:is a word that means the same as another.

Words with similar meaning

المترادفات

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

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

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

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

اختر الفعل الصحيح لإكمال المصطلحات التالية:

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

الإجابات

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

Spent took got attended a course got the idea caught caught

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

الإجابات

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

أنماط المصطلحات السابقة في الامتحان الوزاري

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

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

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

الاجابة

1.spend 2.took3.Caught

Vocabulary Activity book page 15: المفردات /كتاب الانشطة ص15

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

استخدم الكلمات في الصندوق لإكمال الجمل

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

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

الاجابات

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

Newspaper article: about a young inventor

مقالة صحفية / المخترع صغير SB page 20



Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

Ten- year - old Adeen al- Balooshi ,from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour **which** has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad , Crown Prince of Dubai . The boy **caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention** with **his** invention -a **prosthetic limb** for **his** father. The Sheikh has **taken a special interest** in the boy , and hopes the tour **that he** is sponsoring

for Adeen will

1)give the young inventor more **self-confidence**

2) and **inspire** other young Emirati inventors.(two aims/benefits)

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

Adeen is going to visit the a)USA,b)France,c)the UK d)Ireland,e)Belgium,f)Italy g)and Germany,**where he** will be staying with relatives

However,

while **he** is in Germany,Adeen will not be spending all **his** time **sightseeing**.

(اهداف زيارته / purposes / aims)



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

2)**He** will also be **attending a course on** prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical **apparatus**.

يتضمن أجهزة أخرى عدة اختراع اديب
Adeeb has invented several other devices, including

اختراعاته (inventions)

رجل الي للتنظيف صغير
1) **a tiny cleaning robot**

والذي مراقب للقلب
2) and **a heart monitor**, which is attached to a car seat belt belt.
الذراع المدني في حالة الطوارئ
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 .

خوذه ضد الحريق اختراع
3) **He** has also invented **Fireproof helmet**.
كاميرا مدمجه يملك والذي هذه الجهاز الخاص
This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies.

اديب الأسباب لهذه العالم
It is for these reasons that youngest inventors in the

الاصغر كواحد سمعته يستحق بحق
Adeeb rightly deserves **his reputation** as one the world.

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

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

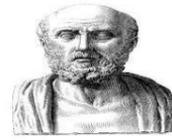
1. Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?
Why did he offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?
The sponsorship money for Adeeb has two **benefits** .write them down.
2. How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?
Where did Adeeb get the idea of his new invention?
3. Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there?
- 4 .What does the suffix **-proof** mean (**waterproof**, line 15; **fireproof**, line 30)?

ماذا يعني المقطع البعدي (proof) في الكلمتين التاليتين ؟

Critical thinking التفكير الناقد

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

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



حين يُعشَق الطِّبُّ تُعشَقُ الإنسانيَّة. (ابقراط)

أقرا الاقتباس السابق . هل تتفق معه . لماذا . لماذا لا .

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

هل تتفق أو تختلف مع هذه العبارة وهل تستطيع التفكير في أي موقف يدعم وجهة نظرك
ابقراط: كان طبيبا فيزيانيا يونانيا وكان يسمى ب ابو الطب الغربي .

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

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

إجابات أسئلة الكتاب ص 21

1. Sheikh Hamdan was interested in Adeeb's invention of a prosthetic limb for his father. He offered Adeeb the world tour to help to give him more self-confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.
2. He got the inspiration when he was at the beach with his family. His father couldn't swim because he couldn't risk getting his prosthetic leg wet.
3. Adeeb will be staying with relatives in Germany. He will be working with a doctor to build his new invention of the waterproof prosthetic leg, as well as attending a course to find out more about prosthetics.
4. It means 'to provide protection against'.
5. The in-car heart monitor will be used to keep an eye on those with a heart problem while they are driving or in a car. It is built into the seat belt so that when the driver or passenger wears it, it is near their heart.
6. I agree with this quotation as It means those who love medicine also love people because they want to help to make them better or keep them well.

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

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

إجابات الأسئلة الإضافية

- 1.It will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.
- 2.Funded3.artificial 4.appendage 5. 1)He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage.2) He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.6. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.7. a)a tiny cleaning robot b)and a heart monitor,c) a fireproof helmet8.proof 9.artificial

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

يطلب التمرين أن تقرأ مقالة الموقع الإلكتروني التالية وإكمالها بأحد الكلمات من التمرين الثاني وهي كالآتي:

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

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

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

كلمات القطعة

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

life expectancy	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	طول الحياه المتوقعه للشخص
expect (V)		يتوقع
expectation(N)		توقع

التمرين الخامس صفحة 16 كتاب الأنشطة :

Vocabulary المفردات

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

استبدل الكلمات والمصطلحات بالخط الغامق بكلمات من الصندوق التالي .

coma dementia medical trials pills symptoms

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

الإجابات

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

Coma dementia medical trials pills symptoms

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

الإجابات

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

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

Scientists have already developed **brain implants** that

- 1) improve vision
- 2) or allow disabled people to use **their** thoughts in order to

- a) control **prosthetic limbs** like arms, legs or hands
- b) or operate a wheelchair.

In 2012 CE , research on monkeys showed that a brain **implant** improved **their** decision - making abilities .

How will humans benefit from **this** research?

Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people **who** have been affected by **brain damage** , **which** could be **caused** by

- 1) dementia ,
- 2) a stroke
- 3) or other brain injuries.

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سوف يأملون الأطباء والذي بريطانيا في بليموث يتم تجربته دواء سرطان جديد

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth , UK, **which** doctors hope will



يمدد حياة المرضى السرطان
1) extend the lives of cancer patients

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

يؤخذ ك مفردة حبة كل صباح ولغاية الآن المرضى اظهروا لا شيء المعتاد مثل الآثار الجانبية
It is taken as a single **pill** every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the **usual side effect** such as



الإعياء
a) the sickness

يجرب يتعرض لهما اللذان وفقدان الشعر
b) and hair loss **that are experienced when undergoing**
علاج السرطان أشكال أخرى
other forms of cancer treatment.

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

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

المرضى تم مقابلتهم سنة بعد البدء بالعلاج لانق بصحة جيدة قائلين انهم بالتأكيد سيستمرون
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 .

لديهم كل سبب ممكن للاعتقاد الدواء الجديد سينجح الأطباء بليموث مستشفى يأملون انه سوف يساعد المرضى
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.

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

Critical thinking Speaking unit 3 page 22&23 exercise 4

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

الإجابات

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

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

Speaking SB page 22 Critical thinking :

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

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

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

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

إجابة مقترحة:

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

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

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

Countries need to provide more facilities for education and leisure activities

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

Countries need to provide enough public services.

أسئلة إضافية

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. The new cancer drug which is being trialled has two benefits/advantages/aims/ purposes. **Write them down.**

17. There are two usual side effects for other forms of cancer treatment. Write them down

18. Quote the sentence which shows the way in which the new cancer treatment work.

19. Quote the sentence which shows The interviewed patients were convinced about the validity of the new cancer drug.

20. Quote the sentence which shows the new drug will be helpful for all patients anywhere.

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UNIT 3 SB page 24 king Hussien Cancer centre مركز الحسين للسرطان

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

King Hussein Cancer Center مركز الملك حسين للسرطان



UNIT 3 SB page 24

The King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان

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

As the population of the country increases, more and more families will **rely on** the hospital for cancer treatment.

Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as **they** are attracted by:

عوامل جذب Factors

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

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

Building started in 2011 CE.

The hospital will have more than doubled **its** capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

By then, **1) they** will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units For different departments, including **radiotherapy**.

2) New adult and paediatric wards will have opened.

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

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

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

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

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

Read the article again and answer the questions.

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

Speaking SB page24(critical thinking)

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

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

Writing: Editing SB page 25 تحرير الأخطاء

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

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

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 .

إجابات أسئلة

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

إجابات التحدث

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

إجابات تحرير الأخطاء

الأخطاء الإملائية:

1. eyesight: eyesite (words that have the same pronunciation are called homophones.

كلمات لها نفس اللفظ وكتابة مختلفة

2. A device
3. brain :brian

الأخطاء القواعدية :

1. will help
2. Sends

أسئلة إضافية على القطعة

Critical thinking

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

1. Increasing in Jordan's population will affect Jordan's housing ,education and health facilities .
 - a. suggest three negative impacts on those facilities to show how far do you agree with this statement.
 - B. suggest three procedures /tips to cope with the increase in population.
2. There are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other part of Jordan .suggest three benefits /positive impacts for the extension programme to show how far do you agree with this statement.

- 1.a.adult b. and paediatric patients.
2. The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre.
3. It treats both adult and paediatric patients.
4. 1)its excellent reputation, 2) lower costs, 3)and cultural and language similarities.
5. It/its : The King Hussein Cancer Center They: Patients
6. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme.
7. Building started in 2011 CE.
8. 1.The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.
 - 1)they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy.
 - 3)New adult and paediatric wards will have opened.
 - 4)Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building
9. a)teaching rooms b)and a library.
10. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened.
- 11.where: Amman This: Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult
- 12.expansion13.ward

Critical thinking

- 1.A. 1.There would be shortage in services in the field of housing, education and health facilities
 - 2.It might get more difficult for the government to help people.
 - 3.Taxes might increases.
 - 1.B. 1.The government should spend more money on building more schools, hospitals and housing making sure there are enough facilities for everyone on the long run. *اجابة دليل المعلم*
 2. The government should improve the healthy care system to reduce illness.
 3. The government should make schedule and plans on the long run
- 2.1.Extending cancer care facilities to other part of Jordan will:
- a. save the patient's money b. save the patient's efforts c. a. save the patient's time

Reading : UNIT 3 AB Page 17 exercise 8

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

Scientists have successfully invented **a prosthetic** hand with sense of touch. **It** is an exciting new invention, **which they** plan to develop. **It** is possible that, in the not- too-distant future, similar **artificial** arms and legs will have taken the place of today's **prosthetic limbs**.

Dennis Sorensen , a 39 - year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing **his** left hand in an accident, **he** had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand , **which** was developed by 1)Swiss 2)and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement.

1)With **it**, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects,2)but **he** could also feel **them**.

'When **I** held an object, **I** could feel if **it** was soft or hard, round or square,' **he** explained .

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

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

He was only allowed to wear **it** for a month, for safety reasons. So now **he** has **his** old **artificial** hand back.

However,**he** hopes that soon **he** will be wearing the new type of hand again.

He is looking forward to the time **when** similar **artificial limbs** are available for the thousands of people **who** need **them** . **He** will have helped to transform **their** lives.

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

Read the article again and answer the questions.

اقرأ المقال مرة أخرى واجب عن الأسئلة التالية :

1. **Who** invented the new prosthetic hand? What is **special** about it?
2. **Why** does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?
3. **Which hand** is he wearing now? **Why**?
4. Who do the **bold** pronouns 'I' refer to in line 17?
What does the under line pronoun " " refer to?
5. Find a word that is the **opposite of 'natural'** in the first and third paragraphs.
6. **what is the best title.**

انتقي العنوان الأفضل

- A .Accident victim invents hand that can feel
- B .Accident victim gets amazing new hand
- C .Accident victim tests first artificial limb

Critical Thinking AB page 17

7. A prosthetic hand improve someone's life.
1) **Suggest three ways** in which a prosthetic hand would a prosthetic hand improve someone's life to show how far do you agree with this statement .
2) **Suggest three** problems a prosthetic hand might cause .
في رأيك، كيف يمكن لليد اصطناعية تحسين حياة شخص ما؟ اقترح ثلاثة طرق ما هي المشاكل التي قد تسبب ذلك؟ اقترح ثلاثة مشاكل .

1. There are two benefits /advantages for the new prosthetic hand. write them down.
2. How long has Sorensen been using the standard prosthetic hand?
3. Quote down the sentence which shows the period which Sorensen used the new hand.
4. Quote down the sentence which shows that the period which Sorensen used a standard prosthetic hand
5. Quote down the sentence which shows the reason why Sorensen was not allowed to use the new hand more than a month .
6. Quote down the sentence which shows that both the artificial new hand and the natural hand are approximately the same.
7. what is the synonym for the underlined word **equipment** .
8. Find a **synonym** in the text for the underlined word prosthetic.
9. Find a word in the text which means describes an object that is manufactured by humans.
10. Find a word in the text which means tools or machines that have a Particular purpose
11. Find a word in the text which means refers to arms and legs.
12. Find a word in the text which means special tests .

1. Swiss and Italian scientists; it allows the wearer to feel objects.
- 2 .because he lost his left hand in an accident
- 3 .his old artificial hand, because the new hand is not yet ready for general use
- 4 .Dennis Sorensen 5 .artificial 6.C. Accident victim tests first artificial limb

Critical thinking

1.
 - a. Artificial hand will enable the person to depend himself in everyday activities such as eating ,drinking.
 - b. He will be able to learn a profession to earn his living
 - c. He will be joined and embedded in society without being shy .
2.
 - a. The body might not accept the new artificial hand.
 - b. the new artificial hand wouldn't sometimes act perfectly which may cause confusion when he is carrying something.
 - c. The person with an artificial hand can't perform hard working which means his opportunities will be limited.

1.

إجابات الأسئلة الإضافية

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

Future continuous & Future perfect

المستقبل المستمر و المستقبل التام

Future continuous	Future perfect
S+will+be+ing	S+will+have+v3
S+Will not(won't)+be+ing	S +will not(won't)+have+v3
Will +s+be+ing?	Will+s+have+v3?
The Function: to talk about a continuous action in the future. للحديث عن حدث سيكون مستمر في توقيت محدد في المستقبل .	The function: to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future. للحديث عن حدث سيكون قد اكتمل حدوثه في توقيت محدد في المستقبل .
Key words: This time tomorrow/ By next year/ By the end of the.../ This time next...../ Next week/ Tomorrow night In two year's time/ / On Friday afternoon/ By the end of the <small>زمن مستقبل</small>	

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

Hope يامل	intend ينوي	plan يخطط	تقبل تركيبية المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل
Plural + hope/intend/plan + to مجرد	Singular+ hopes/intends/plans + to مجرد	Plural + don't hope/intend/plan + to مجرد	Singular + doesn't hope/intend/plan + to مجرد
Do+ Plural +hope/intend/plan + to مجرد?	Does +singular + hope/intend/plan + to مجرد		?

plan الفعل الوحيد من الافعال السابقة الذي يقبل تركيبية المضارع المستمر كالاتي:

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

الأمثلة :

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

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

AB page 16

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

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

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

الإجابات

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

AB page 16

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

أكمل الجمل التالية بالشكل الصحيح للفعل

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

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

الإجابات

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

Speaking AB

Read the following sentences, then talk about yourself. Use hope, plan and intend. اقرأ الجمل التالية وبعد ذلك تكلم عن نفسك مستخدماً نفس التعبيرات

- I intendMedicine at university. Then I hope to work in hospital near my home town.
(to study study studying)
- I hope to be an engineer one day. I'mget some work experience before I go to university.
(planning to plan plan to)
- Ito do well in my exams this year. Then I intend to go to university and study Archaeology.
(hope hopes hoping)
- I planabroad when I leave school. I intend to improve my English. Then I hope to return to Jordan and get a good job.
(to go go going)
- She..... go abroad when I leave school. I intend to improve my English. Then I hope to return to Jordan and get a good job.
(plans to plans plan to planning)

الإجابات

1. to study 2. planning to 3. hope 4. to go 5. plans to

AB page 17

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

- Next month, wein this house for a year.Let's celebrate!
(will be living will have lived will live live)
- Next Monday, Iin my new job.
(will be working will have worked will work work)
- you all your homework by eight o'clock?
(will have done will be doing will do do)
- It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flightat Queen Alia International Airport.
(will arrive will have arrived will be arriving)
- you us at the library this afternoon?
(will meet will be meeting will have met)
- You can borrow this book tomorrow. I.....it by then.(finish)
(will finish will be finishing will have finished)

الإجابات

- will have lived
- will be working
- Will you have done
- will have arrived
- Will you be meeting
- I'll have finished

SB page 21

Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous.

- A: Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or you dinner with your family then? (have)
- B: No, Idinner at that time. (not have) Ithe news. My mum.....(prepare) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m. (watch)

3. A: What do you think..... you in two years' time? (do)..... you..... (work), or.....you.....a university degree? (do)

4: I certainlybecause I want to do a degree in Medicine. (not work) It's a very long course, so Istill..... in seven years' time! (study)

الإجابات

- A: will you be having
- B:will not be having; will be watching; will be preparing
- A:you will be doing; Will you be working; will you be doing
- B: will not/won't be working; will still be studying لاحظ موقع الطرف

SB page 21

Choose the correct form of the verb.

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

الإجابات

- be staying
- help
- be boarding
- be watching
- will Miss

SB page 25

Complete the sentence with the future perfect form of the verbs in the brackets

1. What you **this time tomorrow?** (be, do)
2. **This time tomorrow**, we'll be celebrating because we.....our exams. (finish)
3. **This time next month**, my parentsmarried for twenty years. (be)
4. The books that you orderedby the end of the week. (not arrive)
5. By next year,.....you.....England? (visit)

الإجابات

1. will be doing 2. will have finished 3. will have been 4. will not have arrived 5. will have visited

Rewrite إعادة كتابة

إعادة كتابة

1. Ali intends to finish his project tonight. اختبارات كتاب
Ali is
2. she intends to replace the furniture next summer.
She is.....
3. He hopes to become a teacher one day.
He is.....
4. I intend to apply for a job when I finish university.
I am.....
5. Many hospitals intend to use robots to help nurses in the future.
Many hospitals are.....
6. Our school intends to raise enough money to build a new library.
Our school is.....

الإجابات

1. **Planning to** finish his project tonight.
2. **Planning to** replace the furniture next summer
3. **Planning to** become a teacher one day
4. **Planning to** apply for a job when I finish university.
5. **Planning to** use robots to help nurses in the future
6. **Planning to** raise enough money to build a new library.

الأسئلة الواردة في اختبارات الكتاب

النمط الاول

1. **In three years' time**, my brothergraduated from university.
2. **Soon** wepacking for our holiday. اختيار من متعدد
3. **Are you planning**shopping tomorrow? (go)
4. **Will it still**..... this evening? (rain)
5. By the end of this year, we..... here for ten years. (live)

النمط الثاني

1. Ali **intends** to finish his project tonight.

Ali is

الإجابات

1. will have 2. will be 3. to go 4. be raining 5. will have lived
Ali is planning to finish his project tonight

وزاري شتوي 2019

1. By the end of this month ,we.....in this house for a year .
(have lived ,lived ,will have lived)

وزاري صيفي 2017

1. This time next year ,students willfor their final exam
(prepare)

Unit four Achievements Success story

الانجازات
قصص نجاح

Unit 4 Success stories SB Glossary page 90

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

musical harmony/(N)	a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	تَنَاطُحٌ / تلحين موسيقي
harmonious (adj)		متناغم متآلف متناسق
harmonise (V)		ينسجم يتناغم يتوافق
composition (N) /	[of music] a piece of music that someone has written	إقامة ؛ إنشاء ؛ تأليف توفيق ؛ تركيب
revolutionise (V)	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	أحدث ثورة ؛ أسقطها ؛ قلب أوضاع
revolution (N)		ثورة
revolutionary(adj)		ثوري
inheritance (N)	money or things that you get from someone after they die	ارث
inherit (V)		يرث
mathematics (N)		رياضيات
mathematical (adj)		جسائبي ؛ رياضي
philosophise (V)		يتفلسف يفسر فلسفيا
philosophical(adj)		فلسفي
geometric(adj)		هندسي
geometrically (adv)		بشكل هندسي
ground-breaking(adj)	new, innovative	ابتكاري / ابداعي
camera obscura (N) / ˈkæ ɒb ˈskjuərə/	Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera	(الغرفة القاتمة) الجهاز البصري الذي أدى إلى اختراع الكاميرا والتصوير

صنف الكلمات التالية حسب :

1. Subject الموضوع

2. people specialised in certain fields of study:

الناس المختصين في حقول من دراسته

Specialized People المختصون	The suffixes (er/ian/ist)	
mathematician (N) /	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
physician (N)	someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment	طبيب
philosopher (N)/	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy	فيلسوف
polymath (N)	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	الشخص الموسوعي - واسع المعرفة
A chemist	A person who works in a laboratory	كيميائي
Astronomers		رواد الفضاء

Subjects المواضيع		
arithmetic (N) /	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.	حسابي
geometry (N) /	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	هندسه
mathematics (N)		رياضيات

صل الكلمات التالية بمعناها (محلول)

talent	special ability (AB)	موهبة
founder	the person who starts something new, such as an organization or a city (AB)	مكتشف
scales	an instrument to measure weight (AB)	مقاييس
polymath	an expert in many subjects (AB)	علامة
arithmetic	the study of numbers (AB)	علم الحساب
laboratory	a room for scientific experiments (AB)	مختبر

Vocabulary AB page 20 المفردات

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

أكمل الجمل التالية مستخدماً الكلمات الموجودة في لصندوق. يوجد كلمة إضافية لن تحتاجها في الحل. الجملة الأولى محلولة

Philosopher arithmetic polymath chemist geometry mathematician physician

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

الإجابات

1. mathematician 2. physician 3. geometry 4. Polymath 5. arithmetic 6. philosopher
5. f 6. b

Listening: Page 30, exercise 2

Algebra(N)	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers جبر؛ علم الجبر؛ فَرَعٌ مِنْ فُرُوعِ الرِّيَاضَةِ قَائِمٌ عَلَى إِحْلَالِ الرُّمُوزِ مَحَلَّ الأَعْدَادِ
algebraic (adj)	جَبْرِي
Fountain pen (N)	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write قلم حبر سائل
inoculation (N)	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease تلقيح
inoculate (v)	يطعم/يعطي مطعوماً
inoculable(adj)	قابل للتطعيم أو التلقيح
windmill (N)	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour الطاحونة الهوائية
minaret (N)	the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer منارة المسجد/مأذنة

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

أهمية الإنجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ

Jabir ibn Hayyan (born 722 CE, died 815 CE) (جابر ابن حيان ولد 722-وتوفي 815)

الشخص لكن تاريخه كيميائيين مشهور العديد لديه العالم العربي

The Arab world has many famous chemists in **its** history , but the person **who** is known as

إنجازاته

<p>1) He is the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan.</p> <p>مكتشف الكيمياء بالمحتمل</p>	<p>2) He is most well known for the begining of the production of sulphuric acid.</p> <p>معروف/مشهور بدأ حمض الكبريت انتاج</p>	<p>3) He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory : his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.</p> <p>والتى المقاييس مجموعة بني الكيمائيين التي الطريقة غيرت في المختبرات وزنوا تفوق عناصر وزن يمكنها مقاييسه الكيلو من اصغر 6000مره</p>
--	--	--

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

موسيقار مشهور تلميذ موهوب كان هو صوته الجميل بسبب الطائر الأسود أو بالزرياب يعرف أيضا علي بن نافع

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**.

إنجازاته

<p>1) He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition.</p> <p>هو الشخص الذي أسس في قرطبه في قرطبه في العالم مدرسة موسيقية أول التلحين/التناغم الموسيقي تعلم الأندلس والتاليف</p>	<p>2) He revolutionised musical theory</p> <p>هو احداث ثوره/قلب أوضاع النظرية الموسيقية</p>	<p>3) and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.</p> <p>قدم الذي الشخص أيضا لأوروبا العود</p>
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Fatima al-Fihri (born early 9th century, died 880 CE)

فاطمة الفهري

استخدمت هي رجل أعمال ميسور الحال ابنة كانت فاطمة الفهري
Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman .

<p>1) She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez , Morocco.</p> <p>This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study.</p>	<p>2) Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, which was not far from the learning centre.</p>
--	---

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

Al-Kindi was a **physician, philosopher, mathematician**, chemist ,musician and astronomer – a true **polymath**.

1) **He** made **ground-breaking** discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably **his** work in **arithmetic** and **geometry** **that** has made **him** most famous.

الضمير	يعود على	الضمير	يعود على
Its	1	The Arab words	there
who	1	The person	he
he	1	Jaber Ibn Hayyan	who
he	1	Jaber Ibn Hayyan	he
which	1	A set of scales	Who
which	1	Away	she
his	1	Jaber Ibn Hayyan	her
his	2	Ali Ibn Nafi	it
he	2	Ali Ibn Nafi	where
it	2	His talent for music	who
his	2	Ali Ibn Nafi	which
him	2	Ali Ibn Nafi	he
he	2	Ali Ibn Nafi	it
			his

Critical thinking SB page 29

1. It was more difficult for people in the past to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day. **Suggest three reasons** for that to show how far you agree with this statement.

لقد كان أصعب على الناس قديما الوصول إلى هذه المنجزات مما هو اليوم. اقترح ثلاثة أسباب لذلك لتبرر إلى أي حد تتفق مع هذه العبارة.

الإجابة

- 1-** I think that it was more difficult for people in the past to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day:
- a.** There was much less access to information in the past, so people like Al-Kindi had to be truly revolutionary and creative in their thinking in order to succeed.
 - b.** There wasn't any form of technology to help them except their minds.
 - c.** People need sometimes to travel long distances to reach library to get some information.

Speaking SB page 31 Exercise 7&8

4. There are many important buildings or places in terms of Arabic and Islamic history in Jordan. What is it about these places that you admire most?

2. Quotation الاقتباس

From India to Spain, the brilliant civilisation of Islam flourished. Think of this statement, and in two sentences write down your point of view.

الإجابة

The quotation shows that Islam was leading the way in the world, showing how great a civilization it was at that time. Coffee, chess, flying, the clock, windmills, algebra, soap, the fountain pen, crystal glasses, inoculation, cheques, carpets ... What all these items have in common is their origins. They all have their roots in Arab or Islamic discoveries or inventions made in the past. It was the time when Arab and Islamic rulers established one of the largest empires in history.

الأَسئلة المقترحة الإضافية على القطعة:

1. Quote down the sentence which indicates the name of the inventor of chemistry?
2. There are two achievements for Jabir Ibn Hayyan. Write them down.
3. What does the underlined pronoun **its\who\which\his\he** refer to?
4. Quote down the sentence which indicates that Ali Ibn Nafi completely change the way people play and think about music.
5. There are some achievements for Ali Ibn Nafi. Write down two of them.
6. What does the underlined pronoun there\who\he\his refer to?
7. Find a word in the text which means to completely change the way people do something or think about something?
8. Why is Ali Ibn Nafi called Ziryab'?
9. Quote down the sentence which indicates that Fatima al-Fihri was very rich.
10. There is an achievements for Fatima al-Fihri. Write them down.
11. What does the underlined pronoun **where\ which\she\who** refer to?
12. Find a word in the text which means money or thing that you get from someone after they die?
13. Quote down the sentence which indicates that Al-Kindi was has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects.
14. There are two achievements for Al-Kindi. Write them down.
15. What does the underlined pronoun **he\his** refer to?
16. Find a word in the text which means new, **innovative break**?
17. Al-Kindi has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects. Write four of them.
18. Find a word in the text which means a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level.
19. There are two sciences\fields that has made Al-Kindi most famous. Write them down.
20. Islamic culture flourished. Suggest three inventions for Arab in the Islamic period to show how far do you agree with this statement.



- 1- The Arab world has many famous chemists in **its** history, but the person **who** is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir Ibn Hayyan.
- 2- **A.** He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid.
B. He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory.
- 3- راجع الجدول
- 4- He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

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- 5-A.** he established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition.
B. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

6- راجع الجدول

7- Revolutionize

8- Because of his beautiful voice

9. Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman.

10. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco.

11. راجع الجدول

12. Inheritance

13. Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath.

14. He made ground-breaking discoveries in many fields such as physics, philosophy, mathematics, chemistry music and astronomy.

15. Al-Kindi

16. Ground-breaking

17. Physics, philosophy, mathematics, chemistry music and astronomy.

18. Mathematician

19. Arithmetic and geometry

20. coffee, chess, flying, the clock, **windmills, algebra**, soap, the **fountain pen**, crystal glasses, **inoculation**, cheques, carpets ...

What all these items have in common is their origins. They all have their roots in Arab or Islamic discoveries or inventions made in the past.

التمرين الرابع: كتاب الطالب ص 29

Tip

When you summarise ,you should not add in your opinion. Before you start your summary, underline the most important information in the text. This is what you will base your summary on.

عندما تقوم بالتلخيص ,يتوجب عدم إضافة رأيك ,وقبل أن تبدأ التلخيص ,ضع خطا تحت المعلومات الأكثر أهمية في النص وهذا ما ستقوم بالاعتماد عليه في تلخيصك .

Comprehension الفهم والاستيعاب

4. Listen to and read the article again. Working in pairs, summarise the achievements of the four people in the text. استمع واقرأ المقالة مرة أخرى .اعمل مع زميلك .لخص الانجازات للأشخاص المذكورين في النص

Suggested answers

الإجابات المقترحة

- Jabir ibn Hayyan is known as the founder of chemistry. He began the production of sulphuric acid and invented scales that could weigh very light things.
- Ali ibn Nafi ' established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, and introduced the oud to Europe.
- Fatima al-Fihri built a learning centre in Morocco, which became a world famous university.

- Al-Kindi was a polymath, most famous for his work in arithmetic and geometry.

Research box صندوق البحث

Which Arab optical scientist invented the **camera obscura**?

أي من العلماء البصريين اخترع (الغرفة القاتمة) الجهاز البصري الذي أدى إلى اختراع الكاميرا والتصوير؟

Answer

Ibn al-Haitham invented it. A camera obscura (which means 'dark room' in Latin) is an optical device that projects an image of its surroundings onto a screen. Its invention led to the invention of the camera.

artificially-created(adj)	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural من صنع الانسان / مصنوعه
create (v)	ينشيء/يخلق/يصنع
creation(N)	خلق /انشاء
carbon-neutral (adj)	Not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere توازن نسبة ثاني اكسيد الكربون في الجو
neutralise (v)	يَصْبِحَ مُحَايِدًا/ يَتَعَادَل ؛ يَجْعَلُهُ مُحَايِدًا
neutrality (N)	تَحَايِد ؛ تَعَادُل مُحَايِدَة
criticise (V) / `kritisaiz/	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse(something) ينتقد
Critic	الناقد
criticism (N)	النقدية
Critical(adj)	حرج ؛ حساس ؛ حاسم ؛ خطير ؛ دقيق ؛ فاصل
desalination (N)	The process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used تحليه المياه
desalinate (V)	يحلي
grid (N) [energy grid]	a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region شبكة توزيع القدرة الكهربائيه
megaproject (N)	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project مشروع ضخم
zero-waste (adj)	Producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused خالي من النفايات
outweigh (V)	to be more important than something else رجح /فاق بوزنه
sustainability (N)	the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water استدامه
sustain (V)	يثبت ؛ يحتفظ ب ؛ يتحمل ؛ يصون ؛ يقاسى ؛
sustainable (adj)	مُحْتَمَل ؛ مُطَاق ؛ يُطَاق
pedestrian (N)	Someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars راجل ؛ ماشي
pedestrian(adj)	

Renewable energy (adj)	الطاقة المتجدده
Environmentally friendly	صديق للبيئة
a car- free zone	منطقه خالية من السيارات
Pedestrian friendly	منطقه خاصة بالمشاة
Carbon footprint	انبعاث الكربون
zero-waste	خالیه من النفايات
Solar power	الطاقة الشمسية
Wind farms	طاقة الرياح



Adjective collocation	
urban planning	التخطيط للمدينة
public transport	المواصلات العامه
biological waste	الفضلات البيولوجية
carbon footprint	انبعاث الكربون
negative effect	آثار سلبية
economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي

Vocabulary :SB page 33

4. Look at the nouns in the box. Which adjectives collocate with them? Write them next to the adjectives.

growth effect transport footprint waste planning

1.Urban 2. public 3. biological 4. carbon 5. negative 6. Economic

الإجابات

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

5) Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from exercise 4. SB page 33

carbon footprint urban planning negative effects public transport economic growth biological waste

- 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 ourby 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 effectiveis evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

الإجابات

1. economic growth 2. negative effects 3. carbon footprint 4. public transport
5. biological waste 6. urban planning

Vocabulary AB page 23

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10) Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

benefit farms footprint free friendly neutral

Pedestrian power renewable waste

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

الإجابة :

- 1 .power 2 .friendly 3. farms; renewable 4 .waste 5. footprint 6. Neutral 7. free; pedestrian

Desalination

sustainability

artificially-created

1. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the..... of the environment.
2.plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have little fresh water.
3. Many megaprojects consist of..... cities, which will be built according to principles of sustainable living demonstrations.

الإجابات

1. sustainability 2. Desalination 3. artificially-created

Reading SB page 32

Academic essay about a megaproject
Masdar City – a positive step?'

مقاله أكاديمية عن المشاريع العملاقة
مدينة مصدر – هل هي خطوة ايجابية ؟

2 purposes/aims/2 differences/2 similarities (examples)

الفقرة الأولى

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, **which** are designed to

اهداف تصميمها aims/purposes

تشجع النمو الاقتصادي
1. encourage **economic growth**

للمدن منافع جديد وتجلب
2. and bring new benefits to cities .

أوجه اختلاف بينها / فروقات differences

تختلف المشاريع العملاقة وبالرغم
Although megaprojects **vary** in terms of
الحجم
1. size

والتكلفة
2. and cost,

أوجه شبه بينها similarities

انهم جميعا اصطلاحيا باهض الثمن
they are all ,by definition 1. expensive ,

مشاريع عامة والتي تجذب مستوى عالي من الاهتمام والتغطية اعلامية
2. public projects **that** attract a high level of interest and media coverage.

مشاريع
Projects range from

امثلة على المشاريع العملاقة (examples)

الطريق السريع
1. Motorway

المطارات
, 2. airports,

المحطات
3. stations,

الانفاق
4. tunnels,

الجسور الخ
5. bridges , etc.

مجمعات المدينة الكلي/الداخلي
6. to entire city complexes.

الفقرة الثانية

الانتقادات الموجه له

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits **it** brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been **criticised** because of **their negative effects** on a community or the environment.

This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City , a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

ف

الفقرة الثالثة

Two features خاصيتين

Masdar City, **which** began **its** development in 2006CE , will be **1) the world's first carbon-neutral , 2) zerowaste artificially-created city**.

المنطقة التي تغطيها / سكانها

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.

الفقرة الرابعة

The city will run entirely on **renewable energy sources** . **It** is built on an Advance energy grid **which** monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore ,in order to reduce **Its carbon footprint** ,

Procedures إجراءات لتخفيف انبعاث ثاني أكسيد الكربون

<p>Masdar City will be a car-free zone , designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly.</p>	<p>Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles,</p>	<p>and the City will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways</p>
--	--	---

Energy will be provided by



<p>1.solar power</p>	<p>2.and wind farms,</p>	<p>3.and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water , with 80% of water used being recycled.</p>	<p>4.Biological waste will be used as an energy source too , and industrial waste will be recycled.</p>
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سكانها

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

الفقرة الخامسة

الانتقاد الموجه للمدينة

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.

الخاتمة

In conclusion , the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly **outweigh** any disadvantages . 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.

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Which	1	Projects(megaprojects)
they	1	megaprojects
it	2	megaproject
their	2	megaprojects
which	3	Masdar City
it	3	Masdar City
it	3	To house more than.....products.
it	4	The city(Masdar City)
which	4	an advanced energy grid
its	4	Masdar City
whose	4	a university
it	5	the project
it	5	Instead ofexisting cities

Interacting fluently

التفاعل مع الاخرين بطلاقه

Function

Agreement /agreeing اعطاء موافقه

Yes, you're right' or 'I agree with you

Elicit suggestions طلب اقتراح

What do you think of Masdar City?

What's your opinion of Masdar City?

Do you think a project like Masdar City would be a good idea in Jordan or not?

strong agreement موافقة مطلقه

I couldn't agree with you more.

I totally agree.

polite disagree عدم موافقه باسلوب لبق

I'm not sure about that

Don't you think ...?

I'm afraid I can't agree with you on that point.

Comprehension SB page 33 الاستيعاب

1. What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?
2. What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City?
What are the disadvantages?
3. Do you think that Masdar City is a **beneficial project** or not? Give your reasons.

Speaking: SB page 32 +33

1. What do you understand, after looking at the photographs, about megaprojects?
بعد نظرك للصورة ماذا فهمت بخصوص المشاريع العملاقة
- 2- In your opinion, why do they exist ?
لماذا هي موجودة ؟
- 3- What are the advantages and disadvantages of megaprojects to people and the environment?
ما هي محاسن ومساوي المشاريع العملاقة للناس والبيئة؟
4. Some people believe that Megaproject will be successful in Jordan .Suggest three reasons/Justifications for your answer .

الاجابات

Comprehension SB page 33 الاستيعاب

1. Examples of projects include motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges and entire city complexes.
2. The advantages include the fact that it will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste city. It will also be a car-free zone, although there will be excellent public transport. The disadvantage is that existing cities are nowhere near as environmentally clean, and many people think the money should have been spent on cleaning up existing places and making them more sustainable.
3. I think It is a beneficial project because:
 - a. it would encourage investment in the country .
 - b. it would benefit the population by providing an environmentally-friendly space for people to live in.
 - c. It would add perfect balance between modernity and nature.

Suggested answers speaking SB page 32&33

1. Megaprojects are huge investment projects that cost a lot of money. Examples include developments such as airports, bridges, stations, entire city complexes, etc.
2. They exist to bring new economic growth and benefits to cities.
3. Disadvantages are that they are all brand *موسومة* new and some people think it would be better to spend the money on regenerating old towns, etc. However, the advantages include installing the latest technology that helps cities to become environmentally friendly.
4. I think that a megaproject like Masdar City would be very successful in Jordan: it would encourage investment in the country and benefit the population by providing an environmentally-friendly space for people to live in. However, we would have to be careful not to overshadow the natural beauty of our country with too much building: we would have to find the perfect balance between modernity and nature.

1. There are two purposes/aims for building Megaprojects. **write them down**

Megaprojects are designed for two purposes/aims. **write them down.**

2. Megaprojects vary in two terms. **write them down.**

3. There are two differences between megaprojects in common. **write them down.**

4. There are two common similarities/qualities/features for Megaprojects. **write them down**

5. Megaprojects can be found/built in many places. **write down three of them**

6. Write down three examples of megaprojects.

7. Find a word in the text which means "to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something)

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

9. What does the underlined pronoun "**they/which**" refer to?

10. Quote the sentence which shows that Masdar city atmosphere doesn't affect the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere.

11. The writer mentioned some examples of energy **resources**. **write down two of them .**

There are some **ways/ resources** to provide energy to Masdar city. **write down two of them**

12. write down the sentence which indicates that a large proportion of water will be processing again to be used in Masdar city .

There are some examples of renewable energy . **write down two of them**

13. write down the sentence which indicates that the unwanted materials will be proceeded again to be used as a source of energy in Masdar city.

14. There are many evidences that Masdar city is environmentally friendly city. **write two of them.**

15. Masdar city follows some **tips /procedures** to reduce its carbon footprint . **write two of them.**

16. Quote the sentence which shows that Masdar city is established to be for someone Who is walking ,especially along a street or another place that is used by car.

17. Quote the sentence which shows that Masdar city will apply the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used

18. There is a critic for Masdar city. **write it down.** (disadvantages)

19. There are some advantages of Masdar city and some disadvantages. write two for each.

1. a.to encourage economic growth b. and bring new benefits to cities .
- 2+3. a.size b.and cost
4. a.expensive , b.publicprojects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage.
- 5+6.Projects range from a.Motorway , b.airports, c. stations, d. tunnels, e.bridges , etc. f.to entire city complexes.
7. criticize 8. Megaproject
9. راجع جدول الضمائر
10. Masdar City,which began its development in 2006CE , will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zerowaste artificially-created city.
11. Energy will be provided by a.solar power b.and wind farms, c.and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant.
- 4.Biological waste will be used as an energy source too , and industrial waste will be recycled.
12. A **desalination** plant will be used to provide the city's water , with 80% of water used being recycled.
13. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too , and industrial waste will be recycled.
14. a.Masdar City will be a car-free zone , designed to be pedestrian and cycle- friendly.
b.Electric , driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles
15. a.Masdar City will be a car-free zone , designed to be pedestrian and cycle- friendly. b.Electric , driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles,c. and the City will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways
16. "Furthermore ,in order to reduce Its carbon footprint , Masdar City will be a car-free zone , designed to be pedestrian and cycle- friendly."
17. "A **desalination** plant will be used to provide the city's water , with 80% of water used being recycled."
18. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city , sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

A founding father of farming **الأب المؤسس للزراعة** Page 22, exercise 8

irrigate(V)	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow	يروي
irrigation (N)		ري
botany	The study of plants	علم دراسة النبات
Legacy	what someone leaves to the world after their death(SB)	موروث / ارث
Fertile	agriculturally productive; 'produced more than enough food(SB)	خصيب

A founding father of farming Page 22,

الأب المؤسس للزراعة

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer **who** lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. **He** worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, **who** was the King of Toledo. **His** great passions were

موضوعين

1) botany, **which** is the study of plants **2) and agriculture.**

Although **he** was a great scholar, **he** was also a **practical** man and all of **his** writing came from **his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.** (Quote)

One of the many things **which** Ibn Bassal **achieved** was

الانجازات achievements

1) A Book of Agriculture.

2) Ibn Bassal also worked out **how to irrigate the land by**

3) **He** designed

The book consisted of sixteen chapters **which**

a) explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers;

b) perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the **one that** described how to treat different types of soil.

a) finding underground water
b) and digging wells.

Two ways of irrigation

a) water pumps
b) and irrigation systems.

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جميع هذه الأشياء تم تمريرها من خلال كتاباته
All of these things were passed on through **his** writing.

نتائج / اثار / ادله على تاثير كتابه (influences/effects/evidences)

الاثار كان كبيرا كتاب ابن بصال
The **influence** of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous.

لان الأجيال التالية من المزارعون تبعدوا تعليماته ونصائحه
As farmers down the generations followed **his instructions and advice**,

الموروث legacy

أصبحت الأرض خصبة وانتجت اكثر من كافي من الطعام للنمو السكاني السريع
1) the land became wonderfully **fertile** and produced **more than enough food for the fast-growing population.**

في اسبانيا دليل ما زالت وضعوها موضع التنفيذ اتباعه هو التي أنظمة الري
2) The irrigation systems **that he** and **his** followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. (Quote)

لطالما كان عظيما للعالم موروث ابن بصال معروف على نطاق واسع ليس اسمه بالرغم من ان
Although **his** name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's **legacy** to the world has been great. (evidences)

PRONOUN	PARAGRAPH	Refer to
Who	1	Ibn Bassal
he	1	Ibn Bassal
Who	1	Al-Ma'mun
which	1	things
He/he	1	Ibn Bassal
His/his	1	Ibn Bassal
which	2	Many things
which	2	Sixteen chapters
one	2	The most famous chapter
he	2	Ibn Bassal
he	3	Ibn Bassal

1. There are some **achievements** for Ibn Bassal. Name two of them
2. Find a verb in the second paragraph that means 'supply land with water'.
3. Guess the meaning of 'fertile land' in the third paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?
4. **Guess** the meaning of 'legacy' in the third paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?
5. Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a **polymath**? **Give examples** of his areas of knowledge.

Quote the sentence which shows that Ibn Bassal was a polymath
Ibn Bassal was a polymath. **Give examples** of his areas of knowledge.

Critical thinking AB page 22

6. The area around Toledo had a "fast-growing population", **suggest three** reasons for that to show how far do you agree with this statement.

الإجابات

1. writing A Book of Agriculture; designing water pumps and irrigation systems
2. irrigate
3. agriculturally productive; 'produced more than enough food ...' (lines 28–29)
4. 'Legacy' means what someone leaves to the world after their death. Ibn Bassal's legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice.
5. the first paragraph: writing, science, engineering, botany, agriculture

Critical thinking

6. Suggested answer: I think that the area around Toledo had a fast-growing population for two reasons.
Firstly, I think that many people would want to live around Toledo, and Al-Andalus in general, at that time because Al- Andalus was a very prosperous place.
Secondly, because the area was producing a lot of food as a result of Ibn Bassal's irrigation systems, people would be healthier and more able to provide for more children than they could before.



أسئلة إضافية على نص القراءة

1. What does the underlined word **which** in the first paragraph refer to?
2. What does the underlined word **which/one** in the second paragraph refer to?
3. Ibn Bassal's **legacy** to the world has been great. **Give two examples** of his legacy.
4. **Guess** the meaning of "practical man" in the first paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?
5. The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. **Write two effects.**
6. Ibn Bassal's book described some issues. **write two of them.**
7. **Quote the sentence which shows the place where** Ibn Bassal worked .
8. **Quote the sentence which shows** Ibn Bassal 's fields of interest.
9. **Quote the sentence which shows** that Ibn Bassal 's irrigation system is still exist in these days

10. Vocabulary

Founder	chemistry	Talent	well-known
---------	-----------	--------	------------

- He played table tennis and cricket, and was one of the..... members of Western Athletics Club when it was established in the late 1970s.
- I did a first year dentistry course which was physics,, maths and science.
- He is a refreshing mature artist with natural.....
- The benefits of being a student at amusic college can be huge.

11. Read about Ibn Bassal and complete the text with the missing phrases A– E. One phrase is not needed.

اقرأ عن ابن بصال وأكمل النص بالمصطلحات الناقصة التالية من a--e

- A .that described how to treat different types of soil
- B. which is the study of plants
- C. that he and his followers put in place
- D. when the book was first written
- E. who was the King of Toledo

1. botany
2. things/chapter
3. Ibn Bassal's legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice.
4. Own "hands-on" experience of working the land
5. A. the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population.
B. The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain.
6. a) explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil.
7. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, who was the King of Toledo .
8. His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants and agriculture.
9. The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain.
10.
 1. Founder
 2. chemistry
 3. talent
 4. well-known
11. وضعت في مكانها المناسب

Cleft sentence

الجملة المجزئة divided

The Function: نستخدمها لكي نركز على معلومه محدد (شخص, مكان, زمان,.... الخ)
To emphasise certain pieces of information.

1. هي جملة مركبة فيها شقين :
(أ) الشق الرئيسي او الاساسي Main clause (الجملة الام)
(ب) شبه جملة Dependent clause (شبه الجملة الموجوده داخل الجملة الام)
معتمده في معناها على الشق الاول الرئيسي ونبدأ دائما شبه الجملة باستخدام احد الادوات التالية :
 2. لاحظ ان جملة Cleft sentence تحتوي على فعلين : (فعل الجملة الام وفعل شبه الجملة)
- When who where that whom why What Why How Which Whose.....
 - The place where the head teacher took us on Thursday was the museum.
 - The person who took our class to the museum on Thursday was the head teacher

قواعد تشكيل الجملة المجزئة:

الطريقة الاولى :	الطريقة الثانية
<p>The thing that</p> <p>The person who</p> <p>The time when</p> <p>The place</p> <p>The way in which S+v</p> <p>The event that took place</p> <p>The place =The city =The building =The hotel</p> <p>The time =The year= The period =The day</p>	<p>It is</p> <p>It Was + اسم الشخص او المكان او الزمان المركز عليه</p> <p>نسخ جميع العناصر باستثناء المركز عليه</p>
<p>نسخ جميع عناصر الجملة باستثناء المركز عليه</p> <p>Is</p> <p>العنصر المركز عليه</p> <p>was</p>	<p>الطريقة الثالثة</p> <p>نسخ جميع عناصر الجملة WH باستثناء العنصر المركز عليه</p> <p>اسم الشخص /المكان او الزمان</p> <p>الصريح كما هو في الجملة المطلوب حلها</p> <p>+ is/was</p> <p>the person</p> <p>the place</p> <p>the city</p>

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :

1. **Huda** won the prize for Art last year.
The person.....
2. Huda won the prize for Art last year.
The prize.....
3. Huda won the prize for Art **last year**.
It was.....
4. The Olympic Games were held in London in **2012 CE**.
It was in **2012 CE**
The year.....
that the Olympic Games were held in London
5. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.
London.....
6. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.
The event.....

الإجابات

1. who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.
2. that Huda won last year was for Art.
3. last year that Huda won the prize for Art.
4. when The Olympic Games were held in London . when The Olympic Games were held in London in was 2012 CE
5. was the place where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.
6. that took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.

AB page 20

Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in **bold**.

1. **Queen Rania** opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
It was
2. Petra was made a World Heritage Site **in 1985 CE**.
The year.....
3. I stopped working at 11 p.m .
It was.....
4. **My father** has influenced me most.
The person.....

5. I like **Geography** most of all. **Like** المركز عليه يكون بعد
The subject.....
6. **The heat** made the journey unpleasant.
It was.....

الإجابات

1. Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE
2. when/in which Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE
3. 11 p.m. when I stopped working
4. who/that has influenced me most is my father
5. that/which I like most of all is Geography
6. the heat that /which made the journey unpleasant

SB page 29

We want to emphasise the part of the sentence which is in bold in sentences 1–3. Match each one to an appropriate cleft sentence a–c.

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

الإجابات

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

2. The mosque that was built by Abd alRahman I in 784 CE was the Great Mosque in Cordoba

3. The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.

SB page29

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

إعادة كتابة هذه الجملة بثلاثة طرق مختلفه مركزا على العناصر التي تحتها خط

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

The person.....

It was Al -Jazari.....

The thing

It was the mechanical clock.....

The period/time.....

It was in the twelfth century.....

الإجابات

The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.

OR It was Al-Jazari who/that invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

• The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.

OR It was the mechanical clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.

• The period/time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.

OR It was in the twelfth century that Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

SB page 29

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

إعادة كتابة هذه الجمل مركز على الجزء الغامق

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

The person who.....

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

The country where.....

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

It was

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

It was

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

It is.....

6. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.(SB revision page 42)

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

7. **The Egyptians** built the pyramids.(اختبار كتاب الانشطه صفحه 30)

It was the.....

الإجابات

1. The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.

2. The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

3. It was Ali ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world.

4. It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

- 5. It is for his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous.
- 6. is/was his final book that made him famous all over the world.
- 7. 1. It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids.

SpeakingSB page 29

Ask and answer these questions with your partner. Use cleft sentences in your answers.

- 1. Which successful person has influenced you the most in your life and why?
- 2. Which person in exercise 3 do you think was the most successful and why?
- 3. How would you define success?(Start your answer The way in which ...)

الاجابات

- 1. The person who has influenced me the most in my life was Ibn Sina because he left a great legacy for humanity .
- 2. The person in exercise 3 that I think was the most successful was Al-Kindi because he was an expert in many fields.
- 3. The way in which I would define success is being very good at something you care about.

SB page 21

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

Yes, I agree with Ibn Sina; he is a famous polymath who has influenced me significantly. He shows that if you work hard you can achieve so much in a short space of time.

مهمة: (كيف نحدد المركز عليه في بعض الحالات التي لا يكون محددًا فيها في الجملة)
المركز عليه يكون بعد especially famous for في الجمل التالية:

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

It is.....

2. Ibn Sina is especially famous for his work on early Islamic philosophy.

It is.....

3. Ibn Bassal is especially famous for his work in botany and agriculture .

It is.....

المركز عليه يكون فاعل Influenced/ impressed

4. My father has influenced me most of all.

The person.....

الاجابات

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

2. It is **his work on early Islamic philosophy** that Ibn Sina is especially famous for .

3. It is **his work in botany and agriculture** that Ibn Bassal is especially famous for .

4. The person who has **influenced** me most is my father **impressed**

It is my father that has **influenced** me most.

أسئلة سنوات سابقة

وزاري شتوية 2018 The studentscleaned the street ,are from our school.

(which ,who ,when ,whose)

وزاري شتوية 2019 The personhas influenced me most is my father.

(which ,who ,when ,whose)

وزاري صيفي 2017 Petra was made a world heritage site in 1985CE.

The year.....

وزاري شتوية 2018 I would like to visit petra next month.

.....

وزاري صيفية 2019 1.Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience .

The thing.....

2.Plastic is the materialcauses a lot of pollution .

(Whose ,who , where ,which)

Relative clause أشباه الجمل الموصولة

1. Defining relative clause	2. Non-defining relative clause				
<p>اشباه الجمل الموصولة <u>المحددة</u></p> <p>1. شبه الجملة الموصولة المحددة تأتي بعد اسم مبهم لتعريفه وتحديد</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="148 441 1439 504"> <tr> <td>اسم مبهم</td> <td>..... فعل Wh اسم مبهم</td> </tr> </table> <p>شبه جملة موصولة محددة اسم مبهم</p> <p>'The woman <u>who lives next door</u> is my sister</p> <p>1.The Function: are used to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about.</p> <p>نستخدم شبه الجملة الموصولة لتعريف وتحديد الشخص/المكان/الشيء التي نتحدث عنه</p> <p>2. يتم ربط شبه الجملة الموصولة بالجملة الرئيسية باستخدام :</p> <p>Relative pronoun: who, which, that, where or when.</p> <p>who (and sometimes that): للناس</p> <p>which and that: للأشياء والحيوانات</p> <p>where: للأماكن</p> <p>When: للاوقات</p> <p>Whose : للملكية</p> <p>3. تركيبية أي شبه جملة محددة :</p> <p>..... فعل + Wh + اسم</p> <p>4. نستطيع استخدام that عوضا عن who/which في هذا النوع فقط.</p> <p>5. لا نستخدم فواصل في هذا النوع من الجمل الموصولة</p> <p>He's the man whose daughter I met in Jordan.</p> <p>'The woman <u>who lives next door</u> is my sister</p> <p>في الامثلة السابقة ضمير الوصل يخبرنا أي من الأشخاص او الأشياء قصد به المتكلم (التحديد الشخص او الشيء دون غيره</p>	اسم مبهم فعل Wh اسم مبهم	<p>اشباه الجمل الموصولة غير المحددة</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1484 399 2775 451"> <tr> <td>اسم معروف</td> <td>..... فعل + فعل Wh اسم معروف</td> </tr> </table> <p>WH وبعده فعل + تكملة وهذه التركيبية تأتي بعد اسم والغاية منها اعطاء معلومات</p> <p>هي تركيبية تبدأ بضمير وصل وتأتي بعد الاسم لاعطاء معلومات اضافية عن الاسم الذي سبقها فهو اصلا معروف .</p> <p>1.The Function: to give more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about.</p> <p>تستخدم لإعطاء تفاصيل أكثر ومعلومات إضافية عن الشخص/المكان/الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه</p> <p>2. يتم ربط شبه الجملة الموصولة بالجملة الرئيسية باستخدام :</p> <p>Relative pronoun: ضمير وصل</p> <p>who, which, where or when</p> <p>The Sahara desert, <u>which</u> is in Africa, is very hot.</p> <p>3. نستخدم فواصل لحصر شبه الجملة الموصولة في هذا النوع ما لم تنتهي الجملة</p> <p>..... ()</p> <p>4. لا يجوز في هذا النوع حذف ضمير الوصل أبدا .</p> <p>5. إذا حفرنا شبه الجملة كاملا تبقى الجملة تعطي معنى .</p> <p>6. تركيبية أي شبه جملة غير محددة</p> <p>..... + فعل فاعل Wh اسم</p> <p>أمثلة على هذا الاستخدام:</p> <p>The Sahara desert, <u>which is in Africa</u>, is very hot.</p> <p>My brother Ali, who lives in Amman, is a doctor.</p> <p>The architect of The Giralda tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, who began work in 1184 CE.</p> <p>في الامثلة السابقة شبه جملة الوصل لم نخبرنا أي من الأشخاص المتحدث قصد فالاسم اصلا معروف لدى السامع وكان ضمير الوصل لاعطاء معلومات اضافية فقط وليس لتمييز الاسم الذي سبقه .</p>	اسم معروف فعل + فعل Wh اسم معروف
اسم مبهم فعل Wh اسم مبهم				
اسم معروف فعل + فعل Wh اسم معروف				

- **London, which** has been the capital of England for many centuries, is the largest city in the UK. (**London as a thing.**) كشيء
 - **London, where** I was born, is the largest city in the UK. (London as a place in which something happened.) كمكان
- The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, **which** is in Marrakesh, Morocco. البرج كشيء وليس كمكان

الخلاصة:

فعل + فاعل + where + اسم مكان
فعل + which + اسم مكان

AB page

4. Match the beginnings with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full.

صل البدايات بالنهايات واجمعهم باستخدام أداة وصل واكتبهم على شكل جملة كاملة

join the following sentences with suitable a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full.

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

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

الإجابات

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

لاحظ ان جميع جمل الوصل في الجمل السابقة هي جمل وصل محددة للاسم الذي سبقها وجاءت لتحديده وتعريفه وتميزه .

AB page 21

5. Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box. One pronoun is used twice. Add commas for the non-defining relative clauses.

أكمل النص عن ابن سينا مستخدماً ضمائر الوصل الموجودة في الصندوق. يوجد هناك ضمير وصل واحد تم استخدامه مرتين. قم بإضافة فواصل لأشباه الجمل غير المحددة.

That when which who

Ibn Sina (1)..... is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He wrote **on early Islamic philosophy** (2)..... included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. He also wrote **Al Qanun fi-Tibb, the book** (3)..... became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life, Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. **His friends**(4)..... were worried about his health advised him to relax. He refused and told them 'I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.' It was **the month of Ramadan** (5)Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

الاجابات

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

لاحظ أن الأسماء في الجمل السابقة معروفة للسامع وليست بحاجة إلى جملة وصل لتحديدها وتعريفها وإنما فقط لإضافة معلومات فقط .

SB page 30

Revision of relative clauses

Defining or non-defining relative clauses?

Compare

4. Read the passage below and answer the questions.

مراجعته لأشباه الجمل الموصولة

قارن ولاحظ النقاط التالية

اقرأ النص التالي ثم اجب عن الأسئلة التي تليه :

The Giralda

The Giralda tower, **which is** one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall. **The person who** is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower, **which was** originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir 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.

جد أشباه الجمل الموصولة المحددة وغير المحددة من النص

2. What relative pronouns do we use for the things in the box?

ما هي ضمائر الوصل التي استخدمناها في الصندوق

people animals and things places

الإجابات

1 Defining relative clauses:

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

Non-defining relative clauses:

which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain

which was originally a minaret

who began work in 1184 CE

which is in Marrakesh, Morocco

2 people – who, that;

animals and things – which,that;

places – where, which, that

SB page 31

5. Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.

أكمل النص باستخدام الكلمة المناسبة في الصندوق / أحيانا يمكن أن يكون هناك أكثر من إجابة

That which where who

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman **castle** (1)is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman.

The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, (2)..... was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing.

It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about **twenty-three stables** (3)horses may have been kept. **People** (4)..... love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

الإجابات

1. **which/that** 2. **which** 3. **Where** 4. **who/that**

join the following sentences with suitable a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full.

اجمع الجملتين التاليتين باستخدام ضمير الوصل المناسب ومن ثم اكتب الجملة بشكل كامل

London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK. 30 اختبار كتاب الانشطة صفحة

London,.....

الاجابة

London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

تمط وزاري:

The underlined words in the following sentence are not used correctly .Replace these word with the correct ones,and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

The following sentence contains two items that are not used correclry.Replace these items with the correct ones ,and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET

1. Most Jordanian used to the hot weather where we have in summer. 2016 شتوي
2. Zaid's friends are used to go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to a city of Irbid 2016 صيفي
3. Ibn Sina, that is also known as Avicenna, was a polymath.
4. London, where has been the capital of England for many centuries, is the largest city in the UK.

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

when which who

The person..... has influenced me most is my father. وزاري

when which who

1. Ibn Sina is also known as Avicenna was a polymath.
a. when b. which c. who
2. Ibn Sina wrote on early Islamic philosophy included many subjects.
a. when b. which c. who
3. Ibn Sina also wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb, the book became the most famous medical textbook ever.
a. when b. which c. who
4. Ibn Sina's friends..... were worried about his health advised him to relax.
a. when b. which c. who
5. It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.
a. when b. which c. who
6. Most Jordanian used to the hot weather we have in summer.
a. when b. which c. who

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7. London,..... has been the capital of England for many centuries, is the largest city in the UK.
a.when b. which c. who d.where
8. Geometry and arithmetic are subjects are studied by mathematicians.
a.when b.which c. who
- 9.London, is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.
a.when b.which c. who d.where
- 10.The countryI was born is Jordan .
a.when b.which c. who d. where
- 11.The cityis located in the North is Irbid.
a. when b. which c. who d. where
- 12.The cityI met my wife in is Amman .
a. when b. which c. who d. where
- 13.The degreeI got last summer is Master degree.
a. when b. which c. who d. where
14. There are about twenty-three stables in Qasr Bashir,.....horses may have been kept in.
a. when b. which c. who d. where
- 15.Giralda tower ,..... was originally a minaret.is very huge.
a. when b. which c. who d. where
- 16.The Giralda tower,is one of the most important buildings in Seville stands at just over 104 metres tall.
a. when b. which c. who d. where
17. The Roman castleis situated in the Jordanian desert is Qasr Al Bashir.
a. when b. which c. who d. where
18. A mathematician is someone works with numbers.
a. when b. which c. who d. where
- 19 .‘Physician’ is an old-fashioned word means ‘doctor’ .
a. when b. which c. who d. where
20. A chemist is a person works in a laboratory.
a. when b. which c. who d. where
21. The stars and planets are things astronomers study.
a. when b. which c. who d. where

1.c2.c3.b4.c5.a6.b7.b8.b9.b10.d11.b12.d13.b14.d15.b16.b17.b18.c19.b20.c21.b

الاجابات

Vocabulary الاشتقاق		
1.Noun	2.adjective	3.verb
<p>مواضع الأسماء في الجملة</p> <p>1. بعد ادوات التعريف A,an,the</p> <p>2. بعد حروف الجر In/on/at/of/in front of /behind/above...</p> <p>3. بعد ضمائر الملكية التالية يأتي اسم /her/their/my/our/your/his/s'</p> <p>4. بعد محددات الاسم التالية يأتي اسم: No little some any Half much Most all many other another only Few one/two/three...</p> <p>5. بعد أسماء الإشارة this/ that /these /those</p> <p>6. بعد الصفات أسماء: 7. بعد كلمة more نضع اسم بشرط ان لا تكون مسبوقة ب Be/Seem/taste/feel/become/sound</p> <p>8. في بداية الجملة وقبل الفعل :</p> <p>9. بعد الفعل المتعدي يأتي اسم مفعول به (المتعدي هو الفعل الذي يأخذ مفعول به) Ment tion Ing ency Y Ity iety ence ance ice Ure tude ness (al+ فعل)ism hood ship dom sion age</p> <p>المقاطع التي تميز أسماء الفاعل :</p> <p><u>er or</u>: teacher actor <u>ist</u>:dentist <u>ian</u>: Musician <u>ess</u> :actress</p>	<p>مواضع الصفات في الجملة:</p> <p>صفة</p> <p>1. بعد am/is/are/was/were/ be+</p> <p>2. قبل الاسم صفة</p> <p>3. بعد الكلمات التالية Be + (very/too/so/quite/ more/the most)+ صفة</p> <p>4. بعد الكلمات التالية صفة feel/look/sound/seem/ become/smell/taste/ صفة</p> <p>5. <u>be AS</u> صفة <u>AS</u></p> <p>6. بعد الظرف صفة ly + صفة بشرط ان لا يكون الظرف مسبق بفعل مساعد</p> <p>المقاطع التي تميز الصفات</p> <p>Full y ical al ing ous ed ent ant ive able ible ary ory Less ish ic</p>	<p>بعد افعال do في النفي</p> <p>don't doesn't + فعل didn't</p> <p>بعد افعال do في السؤال</p> <p>do Does + فاعل + فعل Did</p> <p>3.to + فعل</p> <p>بعد افعال المودلز</p> <p>Modals + فعل :Will would shall should can could must may might ought to has to have to used to....etc</p> <p>5. بعد ظروف التكرار : Sometimes rarely usually often always seldom hardly ever</p> <p>6. بعد الفاعل وقبل المفعول به (بين الفاعل والمفعول به) بعد الظرف المسبق بفعل مساعد</p> <p>7. <u>ly</u>..... + فعل مساعد+فاعل</p>

4. Adverb

مواقع الظروف في الجملة

1. الظرف يأتي قبل الصفة لان الظرف يحدد درجة الصفة :

2. يأتي **الظرف** بين **الفعل المساعد** و**الفعل الرئيسي** :

3. يأتي في أول الجملة **متبوع بفاصلة** :

..... , باقي الجملة

4. بين **الفاعل** و**الفعل الرئيسي**(المضارع البسيط)

5. بعد الفعل يأتي ظرف وذلك في حالة **كان الفعل لازما** (بمعنى أن الفعل لا يأخذ مفعول به)

هذا الفعل يعني جاء ولا يلزمه مفعول به بعده ولذلك وضعنا بعده ظرف He came

He was

6. يأتي الظرف في آخر الجملة بشرط أن تكون عناصر الجملة اكتملت وبمعنى اخر بعد المفعول به (فاعل+فعل+مفعول به)

ly+مفعول به+فعل+فاعل

العطف في الاشتقاق:

As well as and or

ملاحظة: حروف العطف ما قبلها يكون نفس ما بعدها

المقصود بالعطف أن هناك أدوات للعطف في اللغة الانجليزية تعطف ما بعدها على ما قبلها, بمعنى إذا كان قبلها اسم فيأتي بعدها اسم وإذا كان قبلها صفة يأتي بعده صفة .

Derivation الاشتقاق

Verb	Noun	adj	adv
Produce ينتج	Production انتاج Product منتج	productive	productively
	Medicine دواء Nine تسعه	Medical طبي Ninth التاسع	medically
Inherit يرث	Inheritance ارث Origin اصل	Inherited موروث Original اصلي	Originally
Invent يخترع	invention اختراع	Inventive ابتكاري	
Discover يكتشف	Discovery اكتشاف Discoveries اكتشافات	Discovered مكتشف Discoverable قابل للاكتشاف	
Influence يؤثر	Influence تاثير	Influential مؤثر / فاعل	Influentially
Prescribe يصف دواء	Prescription وصفه طبية		
Infect يعدي	Infection عدوى Cancer سرطان	Infectious معدي cancerous مسرطن	infectiously
Diagnose يشخص المرض	Diagnosis تشخيص المرض	diagnosed	
Intend يقصد/ينوي	Intention قصد/نية Surgery جراحه Surgeon جراح	Intended مقصود/منوي Surgical جراحي	surgically
Believe يعتقد	Belief اعتقاد	Believable يمكن تصديقه	believably
Succeed ينجح	Success نجاح	Successful ناجح	Successfully
Conclude يسيئج	Conclusion/s نتيجة/نتائج		
		particular	particularly
Compete يتنافس	Competition منافسه	Competitive تنافسي	
Know يعرف	Knowledge معرفه		
		ideal	ideally
Organise	Organisations		
Teach	Teaching teacher		
	Businesses اعمال Business عمل		
economize	economy	economical	economically
Criticize ينتقد	Critic نقد	Critical نقدي	critically
operate يجري عليه	Operation/s عمليات	Operational جاهز للعمل	Operationally
expect يتوقع	Expectancy توقع Expectation توقع	Expectant متوقع	expectantly

أسئلة سنوات سابقة

Choose the suitable item from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.(20points)

صيفي 2019

- 1.The prices of certain item are notin some shops.
(**negotiate** , **negotiable** , **negotiablely** , **negotiation**)
- 2.This training course will.....you for a better Job.
(**qualify** , **qualification** , **qualifying** , **qualified**)
- 3.The recycling project has beencarried out in my school.
(**success** , **successful** , **successfully** , **succeed**)
- 4.The.....of the internet has changed the world.
(**invent** , **invention** , **invented** , **inventive**)

شتوي 2018

- 1.Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is
(**Viable** , **Viably** , **Viability**)
- 2.Artists usually meet to discuss idea andeach other .
(**Criticise** , **Criticism** , **Critic**)

صيفي 2018

- 1.Madaba has a.....as a fascinating place to visit .
(**reputation** , **reputational** , **reputationally**)
- 2.Khaled received an.....letter from the manager for his hard work.
(**appreciate** , **appreciation** , **appreciative** , **appreciatively**)
- 3.Mnal always present herwork in literature clearly .

(**create** , **creative** , **creatively**)

شتوي 2019

- 1.Bank customers can.....their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system .
(**access** , **accessible** , **accessibly**)
- 2.....,the process of producing rugs ,bags and other beautiful items is done by hand.
(**tradition** , **traditional** , **traditionally**)
- 3.Hospitals have a.....to provide the best medical care .
(**commit** , **committed** , **commitment**)
- 4.Your mail has been.....sent .
(**Success** , **Successful** , **Successfully**)

شتوي 2017

- 1.Imagination is the source of
(**create** , **creation** , **creative** , **creatively**)
- 2.Bank customers can.....their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system .
(**access** , **accessible** , **accessibly**)

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

1. The Middle East is famous for theof olive oil.
(**produce** , **production** , **productive** . **productively**)
2. Ibn Sina wrotetextbooks.
(**Medicine** , **Medical** , **Medically**)
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in thecentury.
(**nine** , **ninth**)
4. My father bought our house with an..... from his grandfather.
(**inherit** , **inheritance** , **inherited**)
5. Scholars have discovered andocument from the twelfth century.
(**origin** , **original** , **originally**)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important..... ever?
(**invent** , **invention** , **inventor**)
7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical
(**discover** , **discoveries** , **discoverable**)
8. Who was the mostwriter of the twentieth century?
(**influence** , **influential** , **Influentially**)
9. Amazing advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific discoveries.
(**medicine** , **medical** , **medically**)
10. Amazing medical advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific.....
(**discover** , **discoveries** , **discoverable**)
11. Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a
(**prescribe** , **prescription** , **prescribed**)
12. It is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight..... and diseases on their own, too.
(**infections** , **infectious** , **infectiously**)
13. Research has been done to find out why some people survive
(**cancerous** , **cancer** , **cancerously**)
14. One hundred people who had survived a seriouswere interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed.
(**diagnose** , **diagnosis** , **diagnosed**)
15. The of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis.
(**intend** , **intention** , **intentional** , **intentionally**)

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16. The intention of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their.....
(**diagnose** , **diagnosis** , **diagnosed**)
17. They had all used different treatments such as , radiotherapy, acupuncture and special diets.
(**Surgeon** , **Surgery** , **Surgical**)
18. What they all had in common, however, was a strong that what they were doing would be successful .
(**believe** , **believable** , **Belief**)
19. What they all had in common, however, was a strong belief that what they were doing would be
a. succeed **b. successful** **c. successfully**
20. This survey has limited , but one thing it shows is that a positive attitude can help your immune system to work.
(**conclude** , **Conclusions**)

SB page 42

21. Many instruments that are still used today in..... were designed by Arab scholars.
(**Operation** , **Operational** , **Operationally**)
22. When do you..... to receive your test results?
(**expect** , **expectancy** , **expected**)

الإجابات

1. production 2. medical 3. Ninth 4. inheritance 5. original 6. invention 7. discoveries
8. influential 9. medicine 10. discoveries 11. prescription 12. infections 13. Cancer 14. diagnosis 15. intention 16. Diagnosis 17. surgery 18.
belief 19. successful 20. Conclusions 21. operation 22. expect

AB page 61

Entrepreneur: A word meaning someone who sets up a business. In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship is (1).....
(**particular**) important among young people, because of the (2)..... (**compete**) job market. It is important to give young people
the (3) (**know**) so that they can help themselves. If they cannot find jobs, they can create their own and then, (4).....
(**ideal**), generate jobs for others. (5) (**organize**) have been set up to guide young people through the process of business
(6)..... (**create**). There are training courses and programmes to support this cause. Universities in the region have started (7)
..... (**teach**) entrepreneurship courses to students. Even large (8)..... (**business**) now support young entrepreneurs. The
common philosophy is as follows: give young people the opportunity to create their own companies so that they can have control over their
own (9) (**economy**) futures. In the Middle East, it is a (10)..... (**critic**) learning experience for young people.

الإجابات

1. particularly 2. competitive 3. knowledge 4. ideally 5. Organisations 6. creation 7. teaching 8. businesses 9. economic 10. Critical

Guided writing الكتابة الموجهة

يرد جدول في الامتحان الوزاري يجمع اربع نقاط والعامل المشترك بينها انها اما ان تكون:

Benefits / فوائد / **reasons** اسباب / **features, qualities** خصائص / **purposes, aims** انجازات / **achievements** عوامل / **factors** طرق / **ways, methods** / اهداف / **solutions** حلول / **disadvantages** / محاسن / **advantages** نتائج / **causes** اسباب / **results** / **recommendations** / **Tips** / اقتراحات / **suggestions** / توصيات

وهذا يعني ان محتويات الجدول اما ان تكون اسباب نتائج توصيات حلول عوامل محاسن مشاكل تغيرات

المطلوب: كتابة جملتين بحيث نجمع النقاط الاربعه السابقة في جملتين ونقوم بذلك من خلال تطبيق القالب التالي :

Ingas well as ing.....are two possible الاسم من s
Moreover, ing.....and ing are other الاسم من
العنوان + العنوان
تكملة العنوان + العنوان

Or

There are many العنوان + الاسم من **such as ing.....as well as**
ing..... . **In addition, ing.....and ing.....are other** s
العنوان من
بدون

ملاحظة: لاحظ ان عنوان الجدول يجب ان يبدأ باسم لكي نستطيع تطبيق القوالب التالية اما اذا كان عنوان الجدول سؤال فاننا نجري التعديلات التالية ثم نطبق القوالب:

اذا ورد عنوان الجدول على شكل سؤال فاننا تجري التعديلات التالية :

How نستبدلها **ways**

Why نستبدله **reasons**

What نستبدلها **things** او احد الكلمات السابقة (اسباب, نتائج, عوامل..)

The اسم **the** نحذف ال

The best + اسم جمع **are the best** تكملة العنوان

صيغة السؤال في الامتحان الوزاري

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about the Use the appropriate words such as: and, too, also...etc

وزاري شتوية 2018 طرق بدء خطاب

- Start with a positive statement ابدأ بالعبارات الايجابية
- Refer to a well-known person. قم بالاشارة الى شخص معروف
- Quote from recent research. استنبط من بحث حديث
- Thank the organizers and audience . اشكر المنظم والحضور

Ways to start a speech

الاجابة

Starting with a positive statement as well as refering to a well-known person are two possible ways to start a speech. In addition, quoting from recent research and thanking the organizers and audience are other ways to start a speech .

كيف نتعلم ونتذكر بشكل اسرع ...

وزاري شتوية رابع 2018

- Exercise to clear your head تمرن لتفقيه الدماغ
- Write down what needs to be memorized اكتب حاجاتك ليتم تذكرها
- Study or practice in the afternoon ادرس او تمرن بعد الظهر
- Relate new things to what you already know اربط الاشياء الجديدة بما تعرفه

ways to learn and memorise faster

الاجابه

Exercising to clear your head as well as writing down what needs to be memorized are two possible ways to learn and memorise faster. Moreover, Studying or practicing in the afternoon and relating new things to what you already know are other ways to learn and memorise

أسئلة سنوات سابقة

Benefits of walking.... فوائد المشي

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| • Improves heart health. | تحسن صحة القلب |
| • Aids weight loss | تساعد في فقدان الوزن |
| • Strengthens muscles | تقوي العضلات |
| • Regulates blood pressure | تنظم ضغط القلب |

Benefits of walking Improving heart health as well as aiding weight loss are two possible benefits of walking. **Furthermore**, strengthening muscles and regulating blood pressure are other benefits of walking.

of doing internship..... فوائد اخذ دورة تدريبية

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| • Developing professional skills | تطوير مهارات احترافية |
| • Increasing self-confidence in the work place | تزيد الثقة بالنفس في مكان العمل |
| • Having personal growth experiences | تنمية الخبرات الشخصية |
| • Improving social relationships | تحسين العلاقات الاجتماعية |

studying long hours without getting tired خطوات الدراسة ساعات طويلة بدون تعب

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| • Prioritise your schedule | اعطي اولوية للجدول |
| • Take regular breaks | اخذ استراحات متكررة |
| • Study in daylight | الدراسة بالنهار |
| • Find a suitable place to study | جد مكان مناسب للدراسة |

Tips for growing a successful business

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| • Stay focused | ابقى مركزا |
| • Provide great services | تزود خدمات عظيمة |
| • be creative | كن مبدعا |
| • Get organized | كن منظما |

خطوات تنمية أعمال ناجحة

The impacts of the arts on learning..... اثار الفنون على التعلم

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| • Changing the learning environment | تغيير بيئة التعلم |
| • Providing challenges to students | تعرض الطلبة للتحديات |
| • Teaching students to become self-directed learners | تعليم الطلبة ان يصبحوا ذاتي التعلم |
| • Teaching students ways and methods not normally used | تعليم الطلبة طرق واساليب فريدة |

How to recycle at school كيف نعيد تدوير الأشياء

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| • Reduce your paper use | خفف من استخدام الورق |
| • Refill plastic bottles | اعد تعبئة العلب البلاستيكية |
| • Use rechargeable batteries | استخدم البطاريات القابلة لاعادة الشحن |
| • Switch to recycle paper | حول استخدامك الى الاوراق المدورة |

صيفي 2017

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Use the appropriate linking words .

اقرأ المعلومات في الجدول التالي وبعد ذلك وبدفتر اجابتك , اكتب سيرة ذاتية مختصرة مستخدما كل المعلومات الموجوده في الجدول . استخدم ادوات الربط المناسبة .

شتوي 2016

Name: Mahmoud Darwish

Date(born and died):1942-2008

Profession: poet and author

Achievement : *Leaves of olives and Wingless Birds*

Mahmoud Darwish ,who was born in 1942 and died in 2008 ,was poet and author .**In addition**,he has many achievement such as he wrote Leaves of olives and Wingless Birds .

Ibn Bassal

Name: Ibn Bassal

Date: 11th century CE

Location: Al-Andalus

Occupation: writer, scientist and engineer

Achievements: water pumps and irrigation systems

Ibn Bassal ,who lived in the 11th century CE,was writer, scientist and engineer.**In addition**,he has many achievements such as he designed water pumps and irrigation systems.

Ibn Bassal

Name: Ibn Bassal

Date: 11th century CE

Location: Al-Andalus

Interests: botany and agriculture

Legacy: agricultural instructions and advication

Ibn Bassal ,who lived in the 11th century CE in Al-Andalus, was interested in botany and agriculture. **Moreover**, he left a great legacy for example agricultural instructions and advication.

Ibn Sina AB21

Name: Ibn Sina

Date: (born and died):980-1037

Profession:poet,author polymath

Achievements:Al Qanoun Fi –tibb

Ibn Sina ,who was born in 980 and died in 1037,was poet, author polymath. Moreover ,he has many achievements for example ,he wrote Al Qanoun Fi -tibb.

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes below about about Qasir Bashir .Use the appropriate linking words .

صيفي 2016

Location:Jordanian desert .

Date of construction:beginning of the 4th century .

Purpose of building: protection of the Roman border .

Description of the building: huge tower ,23rooms

Qasir Bashir,which was built in the beginning of the 4th century, is situated in the Jordanian desert ,and it was built to protect the Roman borders .**In addition**,It is a huge tower as it contains 23 rooms .

Advantages and disadvantages

المحاسن والمساويء

The 'Internet of Things'.

Advantages :	disadvantages
Lights will go off automatically. we will save energy.	
life would be easier	we would have less privacy.
Driverless cars would make travelling simple.	if they went wrong, they could be very dangerous.
the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting	we should be careful.

13. Look at the sentences below, then write a paragraph about the **advantages and disadvantages** of the 'Internet of Things'.

انظر إلى الجمل التالية واكتب فقرة عن محاسن ومساوي الشبكة الاليكترونية للأشياء
يمكنك استخدام القوالب التالية للحدِيث عن محاسن زمساويء شيء ما :

There are some advantages and disadvantages forOn the one hand ,s+v..... .On the other hand ,s+v..... .

Use some of the expressions in **bold** below and ideas from exercise 12.

استخدم بعض التعبير بالخط الغامق

- Lights will go off automatically. **In this way** ,/Therefore ,/consequently **As a result**, we will save energy.
- **On the one hand**, life would be easier. **On the other hand**, we would have less privacy.
- Driverless cars would make travelling simple. **However**, if they went wrong, they could be very dangerous.
- **Although** the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting, we should be careful.

The Function

Writing skills: SB page 9

الوحدة الأولى

Indicating consequence: تشير الى تتابع الفكرة

In this way وبهذه الطريقة

As a consequence كنتيجة لذلك

Therefore من اجل ذلك

In this way, technology makes communication more convenient.

As a consequence, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.

Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

Indicating opposition: تقدم الاتجاه المعاكس / المخالف

However مع ذلك

Whereas بينما/في حين ان

Despite بالرغم من

However, social media is time-consuming. / **Whereas**, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.

Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient

الوحدة الثانية

Writing skills: SB page 19

Useful language for reports

Introduction المقدمة

The aim of this report is to ... /

This report examines ... / In this report, [...] will be examined.

Reporting information تقديم معلومات إحصائية

There are more than [...] well-equipped health centres in [name of town]. Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of ... The number of [...] has declined/increased since [date].

Conclusion/Recommendations النتيجة /التوصيات

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

Writing skills: SB page23

Using rhetorical devices استخدام الأدوات البلاغية

Simile: التشبيه

Some robots will look and sound very **like** humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.

Treatment and medicines will taste **as** delicious **as** real food.

Metaphor: تشبيه حذف احد طرفيه /استعارة /مجاز

The world will be at your fingertips.

Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية (تسمية الأشياء بأصواتها)

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.

Personification: التجسيد

Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

Speaking SB page37

Agree\disagree strongly الاتفاق أو عدم الموافقة بشدة

I couldn't agree more اتفق معك تماما تماما

I couldn't disagree more لا اتفق معك أبدا أبدا

For partial agreement\disagreement الموافقة او عدم الموافقة جزئيا

I'm not sure that's quite true لست متأكدا أن ذلك صحيح تماما

Clarifying statements طلب توضيح عبارة ما

By asking:

What do you mean by that? ماذا تعني بذلك ؟

Revision A SB page 41

Reading

Read the beginning of a newspaper article and answer the questions.

A problem for our wildlife مشكلة حياتنا البرية

وحملااتهم مجموعات المحافظة الجهود الافضل بالرغم من
 النمر الفيلة الافريقي شاملا اجناس من عدة فان سكان العالم
 ولارض حاجة المتزايدة الناس انها تتناقص ما زالت وعجول البحر
 هذا مسنولة والتي صيد السمك الصيد جتبا الى جتب مع مصادر
 مهدده القوط الكبيرة مثل ثدييات الغريب الحياة البرية الاتحار المتكرر
 من العالم الاجزاء في العديد والحشرات الطيور العادية حتى ولكن اكثر شيء
 من قبل لتقرير طبقا للابد الانقراض في خطر
 قاطني الحياة البرية جمعية لندن لدعم وحماية الحياة البرية
 منذ بالمعدل بما معدله 52 بالمائة تناقص العالم حول
 around the world have been reduced by 52 per cent on average since 1970 CE.

Audioscript

اسرع المصادر يستخدمون البشر ان التحذير يحمل ايضا التقرير
 اكثر الغابات نقتع نحن على سبيل المثال يستعيده يستطيع الكوكب من
 Than the planet can restore. For example, we are cutting down forests more
 يسبب صيد السمك الجائر ينمو يستطيع الشجر المزروع جديدا من سرعه
 Quickly than newly-planted trees can grow, over-fishing is causing
 يسيطر اكثر صعوبة يصبحون السكان عدم التوازن الحياه المانية
 a marine imbalance, and pollution is becoming harder and harder to control.
 تحذير ك تؤدي دور سوف الصورة هذه ان يامل التقرير الاديبي
 The authors of the report hope that this picture will serve as **a wake-up call**
 كل واحد منا اهمية ان يوكوا يريدون انهم لجمعنا
 to all of us. They want to emphasise how important it is for each one of us
 عن طريق كوكبنا ونحمي افعالنا يتحمل المسؤولية ان
 to take responsibility for our actions, and to protect our planet by

نفعله كل شيء بشان بحذر التفكير
 thinking carefully about everything we do.

Reading Exercise (1)

1. What evidence is there in the text that attempts have been made in the past to stop the decline in the wildlife population?
2. Name three reasons for the disappearance of many animals around the world.
3. Which species is the most endangered? Which of the reasons, in your opinion, apply to this species in particular?
4. 'More than half the world's wildlife has disappeared in the last fifty years.' Is this statement correct? What evidence is there for this claim?

Listening exercise 2

- 2 Listen to the rest of the newspaper article and answer the questions.
1. Name two examples of how the world is running out of natural resources.
 2. Choose the correct meaning of a 'wake-up call'.
 a. an alarm clock b. a warning c. a telephone call d. a danger
 3. What do the authors of the report hope to achieve? There are two possible answers

3) Vocabulary and grammar

Choose the most suitable item from the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.

sustainability apparatus physician mortality prosthetic

1. After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put theaway.
2. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the..... of the environment.
3. Athletes withlegs can take part in the Paralympics.
4. Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leadingspecialising in cancer care.

4) Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. Many instruments that are still used today inwere designed by Arab scholars.

(operational / operate / operations)

2. When do youto receive your test results?

(expect / expectancy / expectantly)

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

(were used to / use to / used to)

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

(will live / will be living / will have lived)

5) Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

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

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

2. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.

He since 5 p.m.

3. It is normal for me now to get up early to study. I am .

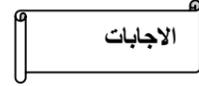
Writing

6) Edit the following text.

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

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

- 7) Write a four-paragraph essay agreeing or disagreeing with the statement below. 'Large-scale building projects are certainly a necessity in the development of the modern world.'
وزاري



Exercise 1

1. The article tells us that the population of certain species is still decreasing and this is 'despite the best efforts of conservation groups and their campaigns'. This suggests that the work has been going on for some time.
2. Animals are disappearing around the world because people need the land; they are using resources and they are hunting and fishing.
3. Big cats are the most endangered. In my opinion, this is because they are losing their habitats. People are cutting down forests for the wood and for land to build on, which means the big cats have less land to live on. It means the animals that they eat are becoming scarcer too.
4. Yes, the statement is correct. The world's wildlife has been reduced by more than 52 per cent, therefore more than half has disappeared.

Exercise 2

1. Answers should include two of the following examples: forests are being cut down too quickly; there is too much fishing; pollution is out of control
2. b
3. The authors of the report hope to show us that responsibility for one's own actions is important. OR They want to show us the importance of protecting our planet in everything we do.

Exercise 3

1. apparatus 2. sustainability 3. prosthetic 4. physician

Exercise 4

1. operations 2. expect 3. used to 4. will have lived

Exercise 5

1. is/was his final book that made him famous all over the world.
2. has been studying
3. used to getting up early to study now

Exercise 6

1. say 2. fitness, 3. brain. It 4. helps 5. concentrate better.

Reading 1

Read the beginning of this article about Ibn Rushd and answer the questions.

Ibn Rushd was a famous Islamic polymath **who** was born in Cordoba , Al-Andalus, in the twelfth century. During his lifetime, **he** was widely known and respected for **his** teaching and **his** books . Even now, nearly nine hundred years after **his** birth , **he** is still remembered as a great scholar, scientist and writer . In fact , **he** is even remembered in space because scientists named an asteroid (**that's a rock which** orbits the sun) after **him**, in honour of **his** great contributions to astronomy.

As a young man , Ibn Rushd studied the law . **He** also studied philosophy, and soon took up medicine too . One of **his** most influential works was a medical encyclopaedia, Kitab al-Kuliyat fi -Tibb) or 'Generalities' as **it** is known in the West.Ibn Rushd also wrote books on psychology, geography , physics, maths and music. From the age of 31 until **his** death about 40 years later, **he** wrote an amazing number of books—at least 80 books of **his** own as well as a large number of translations of Greek philosophy. Although the place **where he** died was Morocco, **there** is a statue of Ibn Rushd in Cordoba **where he** was born, and **where** for many years **he** lived as a scholar, lawyer, scientist, doctor and writer.

1) Reading

1. Approximately how many years ago was Ibn Rushd born?
2. The text describes an unusual way of honouring Ibn Rushd. What is it, and why was it done?

2) Listening

Listen to the rest of the information and answer the questions.

1. What subject did 'Generalities' deal with?
2. How old was Ibn Rushd when he started writing books, and roughly how many original books did he write?
3. How is he remembered in the place of his birth?

3) Speaking

Work with a partner.

a. Look at the list of inventions and add two more of your own ideas.

- the printing press • the wheel • the World Wide Web • antibiotics • the radio • writing • electric lighting • paper •

b. Number the inventions in order of importance 1 to 10 (1 = the most important). Discuss ideas and make sure you can explain them.

4) Writing

Which invention did you choose as the most important? Give your reasons.

5) Grammar

Choose the correct option, a, b, c or d.

1. Excuse me, is there..... chemist's near here?

- a. an b. the c. - d. a

2. In three years' time, my brother..... graduated from university.

- a. has b. will have c. is going to d. will

3. Soon wepacking for our holiday.

- a. 're going to b. 'll be c. 're going d. will have

4. Where did theyto school?

- a. used to going b. used to go c. use to go d. use going

6) Write one sentence that means the same.

1. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the

2. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is.....

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

London,.....

7) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Are you planningshopping tomorrow? (**go**)

2. Where have you been? Ifor ages. (**wait**)

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

4. Will it still..... this evening? (**rain**)

5. Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch. (**help**)

8) Vocabulary
Complete the following sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

- ailment artificial equipment fund textiles

1. My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with.....

2. Before the boys go climbing, they'll go to a special shop to buy all thethat they need.

3. Older people tend to suffer from more..... s than younger people.

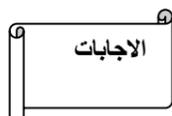
4. My parents have saved enough money to..... our university courses.

9) Write the words in the correct lists. Two of the words are not needed. **arithmetic astronomer gallery calculations polymath textiles disabilities geometry smartphone physicist ceramics symptoms career allergies**

Mathematics	
Medical matters	
People	
The arts	

10) Complete the sentences with words from exercise 9.

1. If you don't feel well, you should describe your..... to the doctor.
2. There is a goodfor contemporary art across the street.
3. A telescope enables..... s to observe the stars.
4. It is often impossible for people with..... to climb stairs.
5. In our Maths exam, we have to write down ouras well as the answers.



exercise 1

1. nine hundred years ago
2. Scientists named an asteroid after him in honour of his great contributions to astronomy.

exercise 2 1. medicine 2. He was 1 when he started writing, and he wrote at least 80 original books. 3. There is a statue of him in Cordoba, Al-Andalus.

Exercises 3 and 4

Students' own answers

exercise 5

1. d 2. B. 3. b 4. c

Exercise 6

1. It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids.
2. Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.
3. London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

Exercise 7

1. to go 2. have been waiting 3. to tell 4. be raining 5. had helped

exercise 8

1. textiles 2. equipment 3. ailment 4. fund

exercise 9

Mathematics: arithmetic; calculations; geometry

Medical matters: disabilities; symptoms; allergies

People: astronomer; polymath; physicist

The arts: gallery; textiles; ceramics

exercise 10

1. symptoms 2. gallery 3. astronomer 4. disabilities 5. Calculations

A Green Cornfield حقل الذرة الاخضر

Christina Rossetti كرسينا روزيتي

هي شاعرة بريطانية (1830-1894) كتبت القصائد الرومانسية والتعبدية وقصائد الاطفال وكان شقيقها دانتي جبرائيل روسي فنانا مشهورا وكان احيانا يبين ويصور قصائد شقيقته .

speck	something small	بقعه صغيرة جدا / مقدار ضئيل جدا شئ
accord	something is in agreement	مُتَّوَاْفِقٌ؛ مُتَّوَاْفِقٌ
tender	something fresh and young	نظر/ناعم /لين
stalks	It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves.	قصبات/غصون
swift	Fast	سَرِيْعٌ ؛ سَرِيْعًا

Stanza (1) :

The earth was green, the sky was blue:

I saw and heard one sunny **morn**

A **skylark** hang between the two,

A **singing speck** above the corn; (technique of Alliteration) الجناس الاستهلاكي

الكلمات المطلوب معرفة معناها باللغة الانجليزية في هذه المقطوعة :

speck :something small بقعه صغيرة جدا / مقدار ضئيل جدا شئ

morn :a poetic synonym for morning) مرادف شعري لكلمة الصباح

Skylark :a small, rather unglamorous bird that is much celebrated for its beautiful singing, طائر القبرة. (which it usually does while hovering in mid-air).

Hang: متعلق

Alliteration: Some word pairs alliterate (singing speck on line4) الجناس الاستهلاكي

(تكرير حرف أو أكثر في مستهل كلمتين متجاورتين)؛ الجناس الاستهلاكي؛

The poet describes how **content** راضي she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark **flying in the sky**. It doesn't sing as it **flies lower**. The poem is a celebration of life, nature and love. It focuses on the simple detail of a skylark singing (this bird is traditionally associated with joy and springtime) and connects this with ideas of the continuity of life.

تصف الشاعرة مدى راحة البال التي تشعر بها أثناء تجوالها في حقل الذرة . وأثناء تجوالها تصف كيف أنها رأت طائر القبارة يطير في السماء . وهذا الطائر كان لا يغني أثناء طيرانه منخفضا . القصيدة هي احتفال بالحياة والطبيعة و الحب . وهي تسلط الضوء على تفاصيل بسيطة لغناء طائر القبرة (ويرتبط هذا الطائر تقليديا مع الفرح و الربيع) ويرتبط هذا مع أفكار استمرارية الحياة .

أسئلة على المقطوعة الأولى :

1. The poet uses many examples of **alliteration**. Find one example. What **effect** is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?

لقد استخدم الشاعر أسلوبا أدبيا بلاغيا وهو الجناس الاستهلاكي .جد مثلا واحد على الجناس الاستهلاكي .ما الأثر الذي أراد الشاعر أن يحدثه من خلال استخدامه للجناس الاستهلاكي ؟

2. Write down the Type of bird which is mentioned in the above lines?

اذكر نوع الطائر المذكور في السطور أعلاه

3. Find a word in the above stanza which the poet uses to mean " something small"?

4. Find a word in the above stanza which the poet uses to mean " a small, rather unglamorous bird " ?جد كلمة استخدمها الشاعر لتعني.....

5. Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a **rhyme scheme**. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.

الوزن الشعري للكلمات يحدث في آخر الأبيات وفق نسق أو طريقة معينة .إن هذا النسق يسمى أسلوب القافية . صف أسلوب القافية في هذه القصيدة ؟

الكلمات التي تتناغم وفق قافية واحدة تحدث في آخر الأبيات وضمن طريقة أو أسلوب أو منوال معين

a rhyme scheme :is the pattern in which poems use rhyme.

خطة القافية :هو الطريقة أو الأسلوب أو المنوال الذي اتبعته القصيدة في صياغة القافية

6. What does the word "**two**" in the above stanza refers to ?

7. Which line does the writer use the technique of Alliteration ?

8. What do you think the Mood of the poem ? **الحالة المزاجية؛ الجوّ العام/ المزاج**

الإجابات

1. **Examples of alliteration** :Some word pairs alliterate (singing speck on line4)

The effect which the poet is trying to achieve with the technique of Alliteration :

a) Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem لخدمة قافية القصيدة

b) links dissimilar words together (here we have soared and sank; silent and singing). (soared and sank) والربط بين كلمتين مختلفتين يخلق & يهبط

2. Skylark 3. Speck 4. Skylark 5. The rhyme scheme is **abab**(1+3) (2+4). In other words, the first line and third lines rhyme, as do the second and fourth.

Stanza (1) **blue** line one rhymes with **two** lines three

morn line two rhymes with **corn** lines four

6. The earth & the sky 7.4

8. The mood of the poem is joyous and life-affirming. السعادة والابتهاج وسنة الحياة.

Stanza (2) :

A stage below, in **gay accord**,
White butterflies danced on the wing,
And still the singing **skylark soared**,
And silent **sank** and **soared** to sing. (technique of Alliteration) الجناس

الكلمات المطلوب معرفة معناها باللغة الانجليزية في هذه المقطوعة :

gay: happy طرُوب فرح ضحُوك:

accord: something is in agreement مُتَّالِف؛ مُتَّاعِم؛ مُتَّوَّافِق

soared: يحلق butterflies: فراشات on the wing: مُرْتَفِع؛ مُحَلَّق؛ طائرا؛ طائر؛ طائران؛ اثناء الطيران؛ طائر؛ طائر؛ طائرا؛ مُحَلَّق؛ مُرْتَفِع

stage: مرحلة Sank: هبط soared: حلق /علا/طار عاليا

Below it, The poet describes how butterflies **move quickly** in the cornfield celebrating of **life and nature** which is a source of happiness
بعد ذلك تصف الشاعرة كيف تقوم الفراشات بالحركة مسرعه (تتراقص) محتفلة بالحياة والطبيعة والتي هي مصدر السعادة لها .

أسئلة على المقطوعة الثانية :

1. The poet uses many examples of **alliteration**. Find one example. What **effect** is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?
2. Find a word in the above stanza which the poet uses to mean " **happy** "?
3. Find a word in the above stanza which the poet uses to mean " **something is in agreement** "?
4. Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a **rhyme scheme**. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.

الوزن الشعري للكلمات يحدث في آخر الأبيات وفق نسق أو طريقة معينة . إن هذا النسق يسمى أسلوب القافية . صف أسلوب القافية في هذه القصيدة ؟

5. Which line tells us that the Skylark doesn't sing as it flies lower.

أي سطر يخبرنا بان القبرة لا تغني أثناء طيرانها للأسفل ؟

6. The poet uses the technique of alliteration to link **dissimilar words** together. Find an example from the above stanza .

7. What technique does the poet use in the last line?

الإجابات:

1. And **s**till the **s**inging **s**skylark **s**soared (line 7), And **s**ilent **s**sank and **s**soared to sing
And silent **s**sank and **s**soared to **s**sing.

The effect a) Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem لخدمة قافية القصيده

b) links dissimilar words together (here we have soared and sank; silent and singing). soared and sank) والربط بين كلمتين مختلفتين يحلق & يهبط .

2. gay 3. something is in agreement
4. Stanza (2) The rhyme scheme is abab(1+3) (2+4). In other words, the first line and third lines rhyme, as do the second and fourth.
Stanza (2)
accord line one rhymes with soared lines three
wing line two rhymes with sing lines four
5. And silent sank and soared to sing. 6. sank and soared 7. technique of Alliteration

Stanza (3) :

The corn field stretched a **tender** green
To right and left beside my walks;
I knew he had a nest unseen
Somewhere among the million **stalks**.

(another listener)

الكلمات المطلوب معرفة معناها باللغة الانجليزية في هذه المقطوعة :

Tender: something fresh and young لَيْن نَضِر ؛ ناضِر ناعمة

Stalks: It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves. قصبات/غصون

stretched : ممتد؛ مُنتشر **Nest:** عش إمتد؛ انبسط تمدد؛ توسع؛

The poet knows that the skylark's nest is **hidden** in the cornfield. The female bird is sitting on the eggs (another listener)

1. Which part of a plant is the **stalk** (line4)? أي جزء من النبات هو الغصن؟
2. Find a word in the above stanza which the poet uses to mean " a long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves " ?
جد كلمة استخدمها الشاعر بمعنى
3. Find a word in the above stanza which the poet uses to mean " something fresh and young " ?
جد كلمة استخدمها الشاعر بمعنى
4. What does a bird do in a nest (line 3)? ماذا يفعل الطائر في العش ؟
5. Apart from the poet herself ,there is a reference to **another listener**, in line (3) Who or what is this listener?
بصرف النظر عن الشاعرة يوجد هناك دليل من النص بوجود مستمع آخر لغناء القبرة في البيت (3) من هو هذا المستمع؟
6. Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a rhyme scheme. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.
الوزن الشعري للكلمات يحدث في آخر الأبيات وفق نسق أو طريقة معينة . إن هذا النسق يسمى أسلوب القافية . صف أسلوب القافية في هذه القصيدة ؟
7. What is the sign of the lark's song? إلى ماذا يرمز غناء طائر ألقبره؟
8. Which line indicates that the lark has a mate? أي سطر يشير إلى أن طائر ألقبره له رفيقه؟

1. It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves 2. stalks 3. Tender 4.lays eggs/sitting on eggs 5. The first references is: I knew he had a nest unseen (line 3) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs);. The listener is the female skylark.(companion) 6.The rhyme scheme is abab(1+3) (2+4). In other words, the first line and third lines rhyme, as do the second and fourth.

Stanza (3)

green line one rhymes with unseen lines three

walks line two rhymes with stalks lines four

7.The lark has a nest and a mate; the song is just one sign that life goes on.

8. I knew he had a nest unseen (line 3)

Stanza (4) :

And as I paused to hear his song
While **swift** the sunny moments slid,
Perhaps his mate sat listening long, (**another listener**)
And listened longer than I did. (**alliteration**)؛ (الجناس الاستهلاكي كلمتين متجاورتين)

الكلمات المطلوب معرفة معناها باللغة الانجليزية في هذه المقطوعة :

Swift: fast سَرِيْعًا ؛ سَرِيْع
mate: رَفِيْقَه ؛ زَوْج
Slid: أَنْزَلَق

She **imagines** that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield. (**another listener**)

The lark has a nest and a mate; the song is just one sign that life goes on.

تتخيل الشاعرة بان رفيقة القبرة أيضا هي في مكان ما تستمع الى غناء رفيقها .

1. Find a word in the above stanza which the poet uses to mean " fast "?

2. Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a rhyme scheme. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.

الوزن الشعري للكلمات يحدث في آخر الأبيات وفق نسق أو طريقة معينة . إن هذا النسق يسمى أسلوب القافية . صف أسلوب القافية في هذه القصيدة ؟

3. Apart from the poet herself ,there is a reference to another listener, in line (3)

Who or what is this listener?

بعض النظر عن الشاعرة يوجد هناك دليل من النص بوجود مستمع آخر لغناء القبرة في البيت 3. من هو؟

4. The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?

لقد استخدم الشاعر أسلوبا أدبيا بلاغيا وهو الجناس الاستهلاكي .جد مثلا واحد على الجناس الاستهلاكي .ما الأثر الذي أراد الشاعر أن يحدثه من خلال استخدامه للجناس الاستهلاكي ؟

5. What technique does the poet use in line three and four?

ما هي التقنية المستخدمة من قبل الشاعر في البيت الثالث والرابع ؟

6. Which lines show/indicate that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing (still singing)?

7. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

الاجابات

1. Swift
2. Stanza (4) song line one rhymes with long lines three
slid line two rhymes with did lines four
3. The second references is Perhaps his mate sat listening long (line 3) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.
4. Some word pairs alliterate (listening long on line 3, listened longer on line 4), and While swift the sunny moments slid (line 2).
The effect which the poet is trying to achieve with the technique of Alliteration 5.alliteration 6. 4&5
7. She says, Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did (lines 15–16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

Comprehension الاستيعاب

2. Choose the correct word to complete the summary of the poem.

The poet describes how (1) (**content / sad / lonely**) she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) (**flying away from the cornfield / flying in the sky / falling towards her**). It doesn't sing as it flies (3) (lower / higher).

Below it, butterflies (4) (**sit quietly / move slowly / move quickly**) in the cornfield.

The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) (**visible in / hidden in / far away from**) the cornfield. She (6) (**notices / imagines / knows**) that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.

الإجابات

1. content
2. flying in the sky
3. Lower
4. move quickly
5. hidden in
6. imagines

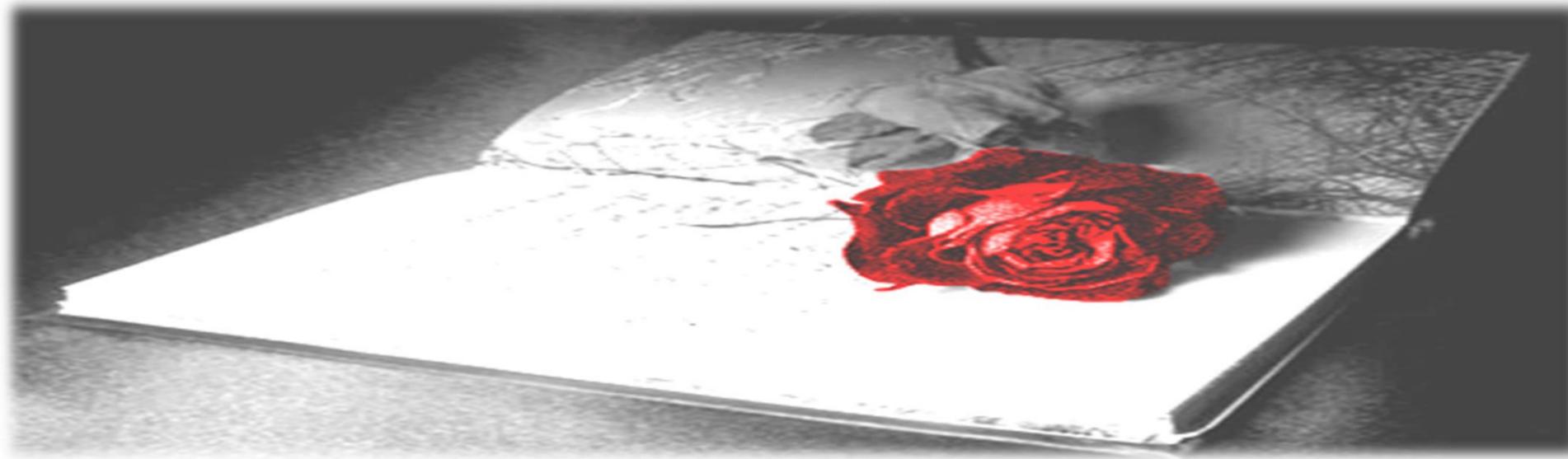
Base Form	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle	
be	was, were	been	كينونه / يكون
become	became	become	يصبح
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
bleed	bled	bled	ينزف
blow	blew	blown	يضرب (الريح)
break	broke	broken	يكسر
bring	brought	brought	يحضر
build	built	built	يبنى
burn	burned/burnt	burned/burnt	يحرق
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
catch	caught	caught	يمسك
choose	chose	chosen	يختار
come	came	come	يأتي
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
Does/do	did	done	يفعل
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
dream	dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt	يحلم
drive	drove	driven	يقود
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
feed	fed	fed	يطعم
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
find	found	found	يجد
fly	flew	flown	يطير
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح
freeze	froze	frozen	يتجمد
get	got	got	يحصل
give	gave	given	يعطي
go	went	gone	يذهب
grow	grew	grown	ينمو
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
hide	hid	hidden	يخفي
hit	hit	hit	يضرب
hold	held	held	يعقد
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي
keep	kept	kept	يحافظ
know	knew	known	يعرف
lay	laid	laid	

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lead	led	led	يقود
learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	يتعلم
leave	left	left	يغادر
lend	lent	lent	يقرض
lie	lay	lain	
lose	lost	lost	يفقد
let	let	let	
make	made	made	يصنع
mean	meant	meant	يعني
meet	met	met	يقابل
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
put	put	put	يضع
prove	proved	Proved/proven	يثبت
read	read	read	يقرا
ride	rode	ridden	يركب
ring	rang	rung	يرن
rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
run	ran	run	يركض
say	said	said	يقول
see	saw	seen	يرى
seek	sought	sought	يبحث
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
send	sent	sent	يرسل
sew	sewed	Sewn/sewed	يخيط
shake	shook	shaken	يهز
shine	shone	shone	
set	set	set	
shoot	shot	shot	يطلق النار
show	showed	showed/shown	يظهر
shut	shut	shut	يغلق
sing	sang	sung	يعني
sink	sank	sunk	يعرق
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
sleep	slept	slept	ينام
smell	smelt	smelt	يشم
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
spend	spent	spent	ينفق
spill	spilt	spilt	
stand	stood	stood	يقف
spell	spelt	spelt	
spread	spread	spread	ينتشر

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steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
stick	stuck	stuck	
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
take	took	taken	ياخذ
teach	taught	taught	يعلم
tear	tore	torn	يمزق
tell	told	told	يخبر
think	thought	thought	يفكر
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
understand	understood	understood	يفهم
wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ
wear	wore	worn	يلبس
win	won	won	يفوز
write	wrote	written	يكتب



Best wishes :your teacher
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