

UNIT 6:- LESSON ONE

EDUCATION TODAY:-

THE TIME WE SPEND AT SCHOOL:-

- 1.How many school start to make their years longer in the USA ?
- 2.There were changes have recently taken place in some American schools, mention two of them ?
- 3.Why did USA and UK schools decide to change the time of schools?
- 4.How many days do the most students in the USA attend school ?
- 5.Which country do students have to spend longer time studying at school?
- 6.According to OECD, Indonesia and south Korea spend the most time studying in the world, justifying your answer .
- 7.Qoute the sentence that indicates USA schools spend the least time at schools.
- 8.they in line 21 refers to
- 9.How do the students spend their time at the schools in Indonesia and South Korea ?
- 10.Why do they study longer time at Korean and Indonesian schools, explain ?
- 11.What is it interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days ?

CRITICAL THINKING :-

Do you think that longer school days would result in better grades for most students, why, why not justifying your answer.

UNIT 6:- LESSON TWO

SPACE SCHOOLS

- 1.What is studio school?
- 2.Who fund studio schools?
- 3.Quote the sentence that indicates to the studio schools specialize in one field.
- 4.How old should students be if they want to study at studio schools ?
- 5.What are the ways of learning at studio schools, mention three ways.
- 6.Describ the curriculum at the studio schools?
- 7.Why do engineers and prominent scientists bring to be as the guest lectures?
- 8.The pronoun their in line 15 refers to.....
- 9.What are the opportunities of careers that students can get after leaving the schools?
- 10."they don't have to become astronauts" spokesman said, why do you think he said that, explain it, justifying your answer.

CRITICAL THINKING :-

What kind of specialized school would you like to attend, why, why not, justifying your answer .

UNIT 6:- LESSON THREE

STUDENT'S BLOG POST :-

- 1.What is the name of student who writes this blog ?
- 2.Where is the German-Jordanian University ?
3. How many months did she spend for studying Arabic ?
- 4.Quote the sentence that indicates to Anita was happy to spend a year in Jordan for studying Arabic .
- 5.Where did Anita stay in Jordan ?
- 6.She was amazed at university, explain it.
- 7.What is colloquial Arabic ?
- 8.How did Anita earn A on the course ?
- 9.The pronoun I in the blog refers to
- 10.What does the idiom 'put my back into it' mean
- 11.Anita was impressed from all students at university, explain it, justifying your answer.
- 12.What are the values which has touched Anita's heart?
13. Where were the most beautiful places for eating the food in Jordan that Anita recommended to eat?
- 14.What is Anita dream?

CRITICAL THINKING:-

You have written a blog for your friend in the UAE, write three recommendations for her/ him about what she/he can do when he/she visits Jordan.

UNIT 6:- LESSON FOUR

AFTER SCHOOL :-

- 1.The writer mentioned that changes were happened in UK about the education, mention two of these changes.
- 2.Distinguish between the percentage of school leavers who go to higher education in the resent years and before twenty years ago .
- 3.The government helps UK citizens to complete their studying, explain it, justifying your answer.
- 4.Qoute the sentence that indicates to students can repay money to the government after they work in the future.
- 5.The pronoun in line five refers to
- 6.There were only 7% of students wanted to study at their home, explain it, justifying your answer.
- 7.There are many reasons for the students to choose for studying abroad, mention three reasons.
8. That students have to do duties when they are studying abroad, mention these duties.
- 9.The word which means ' costs, charges '

CRITICAL THINKING :-

Why do students prefer to study out of their home , explain it, justifying your answer.

UNIT SIX

Word	English	Arabic
Academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	اكاديمي
Compulsory	obligatory	اجباري
Contradictory	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true	تناقض
developed nation	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	الامم المتقدمه
Fluently	speaking a language very well, like native speaker	بطاقه
Optional	something that is or may be chosen	اختياري
Tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	تعلم بمجموعه
Astrophysics	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكيه
Pioneering	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	الرواد
Tailor-made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خاصه
Undertake	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	القيام بشيء
Financial	relating to money	مالي
Fee	costs, charges	رسوم
Debt	money you owe	دين
Motive	reason for doing sth	يحفز
Halls of Residence	a commendation provided by university or collage	السكن الجامعي
Minority	not many, the opposite of majority	الاقليه
Degree	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	درجه علميه
Increasingly	.....	بتزايد
Prospects	.....	احتمال
Global	.....	عالمي
Proficiency	.....	براعه
Lifelong	.....	مدى الحياه
Abroad	.....	خارج البلاد

Science	Arts and humanities	Business
Medicine Biology Engineering Physics Chemistry Pharmacy Dentistry Maths Geology Agriculture	History Sociology Visual arts Translation Arabic language and literature	Business management Economic Banking and finance Marketing

***It is more difficult to classify because it involves elements of study from more than one category**

e.g: linguistics involves scientific knowledge and culture theory .

(psychology, nursing , linguistics, geography)

Vocabulary 7 , page 32 :-

Banking and finance linguistics fine arts history physics
--

The following paragraphs are comments made by university students. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate university subjects.

One subject is not needed

1.You should study if you're interested in learning about the legal system. I studied it because I wanted to help people, and now I have a great job in an office .

2- Studying lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way. It has introduced me to ideas about language that I never thought of before .

3.Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying I can use my strengths to solve practical problems.

4- is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about ancient and modern civilizations is fascinating. Studying it at a higher level means really understanding how different cultures interacted in the past. 5- Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment .

UNIT SIX / GRAMMAR :-

QUANTIFIERS TO MAKE COMPARISONS :-

-Adjective:

الصفات تقسم الى نوعين صفة من مقطعين وتكون صفة قصيره (short adj) والصفة الطويله تكون اكثر من مقطعين (long adj)

١. الاستخدام الاول للمقارنه والتفضيل

Comparative and superlative

Comparative and superlative with short adj	Comparative and superlative with long adj
1.Comparative: -n1+(v.be)+short adj+er+than+n2 *Ahmad is taller than Ali	1.Comparative: -n1+(v.be)+more/ less+ long adj+than+n *villa is more expensive than apartment.
2.superlative: N+(v.be)+the+short adj+est..... I am the tallest at class.	2.superlative: N+(v.be)+the most/least+long adj+..... It is the most expensive in the town.

٢. الاستخدام الاول للقاعده مقارنه الصفة مشتركة as.....adj.....as

Affirmative	N1 + v.be+as +adj+as +N2 e.g: He is as tall as his father
Negative	N1 +v.be+not+as+adj+as+N2 e.g: The old men are not as active as young men.

٣. الاستخدام الثاني للقاعده مقارنه الظرف as...adv.....as

الظروف hard/ fast

Affirmative	N+v+as+adv+as+n2 Mohamoud works as hard as his brother.
Negative	N+v+not +as+adv+as+n2 I can't run as fast as you.

٤. الاستخدام الثالث للمقارنه بين الكميات والاعداد as.....as

Much/ many

as many + Countable. Nas

as much + Uncountable. Nas

1.Countable nouns:

هي الاسماء المعدوده التي نستطيع عدها ونستخدم معها many

2.Uncountable nouns:

هي الاسماء الغير معدوده ولا نستطيع عدها وتعتمد على الوزن ككميات ونستخدم معها much

Examples:-

- 1.there are not as many people in our class as in yours.
- 2.I don't eat as much fast food as my brother .

٥. الاستخدام الرابع ل as.....as

تاتي مع الظروف

As much as

As popular as

As often as

Examples:-

- 1.Is Maths as popular as science ?
- 2.I don't like running as much as swimming.
- 3.we practice our English as often as possible.

adjective	comparative	superlative
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Many	More	Most
Much	More	Most
Little	Less	Least
Far	Farther/further	Farthest/furthest

1. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed :-

further later least less longer much

1. My sister doesn't eat as as I do . she always puts.....on her plate than I do .
2. I'm tired today because I went to bed..... than usual last night .
3. I didn't enjoy the book . in fact it was the Interesting story I've ever need .
4. The bus is late . we'll have to wait a little

2. Look at these percentage of after-school classes and complete the sentences with the phrases in the box :-

40% English/ 30% Maths/ 20% Science / 10% Music and Art

1. English isstudied subject .
2.studied subjects are Music and Art .
3. There arestudents studying science as Maths .
4. Maths ispopular than science, butpopular than English .
5. Students don't like doing Music and Artthey like doing Maths .
6. Neither Maths nor Science areEnglish .

3. Fill in the gaps with the suitable adjective :-

1. It was theshow in the celebration . (amazing)
2. Do you think studying in your country isthan studying abroad ? (good)
3. We train for the marathon as.....as possible . (often)
4. They presented thepresentation project at their university (bad)
5. The elephant isthan unicorn .(hug)

4.Rewrite the sentences to give the similar meaning as previous one:-

1.Mercedes cars are more expensive than Toyota cars .

Toyota cars

2.Ali is 1.50cm and Sami is 1.50 cm.

Ali is.....

3.Staying at hotel is less comfortable than staying at home .

Staying at home

Body idioms:

Body idiom	English	Arabic
Get it off your chest	To tell someone about sth that has been worrying you	تشكي همومك
Get cold feet	To lose your confidence in sth at the last time	تفقد ثقتك بنفسك بالوقت الضائع
Play it by ear	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	تقرر سريعا كيفيه تعاملك بموقف ما
Keep your chin up	To remain cheerful in difficult situations , an expression of encouragement	تبقى مبتهج في اصعب الظروف
Have a head for figures	To have a natural mental ability for maths and numbers	ان يكون لك عقل رياضيات
Put my back into it	To put lot of effort into sth	تجتهد بشيء ما

Exe.

1.I am too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll.....at the last time .

2.if you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to

3.I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really.....

4.....! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end .

5.I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue . we'll have to

UNIT SEVEN

LIFE LONG LEARNING:-

UNIT 7:- LESSON ONE

HOW TO REVISE FOR EXAMS :-

- 1.What is the first thing that student should do for revising?
- 2.What are the first steps that you need to do to start studying, mention two of them.
- 3.The writer said that it is a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your time table, explain it, justifying your answer.
- 4.The writer explained that your revision is better in the morning, explain it, justifying your answer.
- 5.What are the benefits that students can get if they take frequent breaks, mention two of them.
- 6.Quote the sentence that indicates to the exercise help you to change your feelings.
- 7.The writer shows many ways as examples of breaks , write down three of them .
- 8.There are many benefits for your body after doing physical activities , mention two of them .
- 9.The pronoun you in the text refers to.....
10. The nutrition is important for you, explain it , justifying your answer.

CRITICAL THINKING:-

Some students find the studying at night is better than studying in the morning and it is vice versa , write your point of view in two sentences .

UNIT 7:- LESSON TWO

LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE:-

- 1.How is the foreign language learning improved your memory and problem solving skills and ability to multitask.
- 2.There are many ways that you can use to improve your foreign language, mention two of them.
- 3.What are the benefits for your brain when you learn a new language, write down three of them.
- 4.The writer says that learning a new language is a unique challenge and you can get better skills, explain it, justifying your answer.
- 5.Distinguish between a person who learns foreign languages and a person who has just a mother tongue.
- 6.What are the characteristics that the multilingual people have, according to the study of Pennsylvania State University.
- 7.Write down the results of driving stimulator experiment.
- 8.The pronoun they in line 21 refers to
- 9.Quote the sentence that indicates to the skills that you got after learning foreign language such as good speaker and writer.
- 10.How can language learning improve your decision making skills?
- 11.Learning foreign language can't improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively (T/F).

Critical Thinking:-

- 1.There are many difficulties can be faced by the foreign language learners in your point of view, write three ways can be used to improve learning the new language.
- 2.Many successful people says: "there are many benefits of learning a foreign language that help us in our life" in your point of view explain this statement , write two sentences .

UNIT 7:- LESSON THREE

EDUCATION IN JORDAN:-

- 1.What does MOE stand for ?
- 2.There are two types of education that writer has mentioned in the text, write down these two types .
- 3.What can students choose courses for higher education, mention two of them.
- 4.Where do most undergraduates complete their studying, write the name of these universities?
- 5.How many private universities do students attend ?
- 6.These in line 15 refers to
- 7Quote the sentence that indicates to the schools are responsibility of the Ministry of Education .
- 8.write the meaning of compulsory
- 9.What do undergraduates and postgraduates study for?
- 10.How can students study if they work?

CRITICAL THINKING:-

Read the quotation “Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty Anyone who keeps learning stays young.”

Henry Ford (1863 CE–1947 CE).

Do you agree with it? Why/Why not

ENGLISH COURSE:-

- 1.How do you acquire a language? Where can you get the best way to improve your language?
- 2.What is extreme English?
- 3.There are two courses you can get for you, mention these courses?
- 4.The academic English and the vocational course are useful for learners, explain it, justifying your answer .
- 5.Quote the sentence that indicates to the student can work and live with family there .
- 6.The pronoun you in the text refers to
- 7.How do the teachers teach the students, mention three ways ?
- 8.How many times do students stay with guest family ?
- 9.Do you think this kind of learning English is good for students, why ?
10. How can the students learn English during the day, explain it , justifying your answer .

CRITICAL THINKING:-

- 1.If you join with English course what are the problems can be faced and what are the benefits can be got.
- 2.Living with guest family to learn their language is the best way to learn the new language, mention three benefits for a student who live with guest family to acquire the language.

WORD	UNIT SEVEN ENGLISH	ARABIC
Circulation	the movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart; also air the movement of air.	انتشار
Concentration	attention, or attention span	تركيز
Dehydration	the state of having drunk too little water	جفاف
Diet	the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day	نظام غذائي
Memory	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	ذاكره
Nutrition	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	تغذيه
Utterance	something that is said, such as a statement	لفظ
Stimulator	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine	محاكاة
Multilingual	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات
Multitask	to do several things at the same time	متعدد المهام
Degree	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	درجة علميه
Master's degree	an examination, or the name of that course a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	درجة الماجستير
Online distance learning	a formalized teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication	التعلم عن بعد
Postgraduate	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD; degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level	طلاب دراسات عليا
Private university	a university not operated by a government	جامعات خاصه
Public university	a university that is funded by public means, through a government	جامعات حكوميه
Undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	طالب جامعي
Vocational	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني
PhD	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	درجة الدكتوراه
Immerse	to be deeply involved in sth and spend most of time doing it	يقحم
Drop a course	to stop studying a certain subject at university	يسقط ماده
enroll	to officially arrange to join school, university, course	يسجل

COLLOCATING PHRASES:-

ما هو تلازم المركب:-

هو ورود كلمات مركبه متلازمه مع بعضها حيث يصبح معتاد بشكل عام استخدامها .

Collocation	English	Arabic
Draw up a time table	Write a schedule	يضع جدول
Do exercise	Keep fit	يقوم بعمل تمارين
Make a start	Begin	يبدأ
Take a break	Relax	يستريح
Do a subject	Study	يدرس
Make a difference	Change something	يغير

Exercise 3 – page 35

Use the collocations from the table above to complete the sentences:-

- 1- If you want to lose weight, you should..... every day
- 2- The deadline is tomorrow; you haven't done anything yet! You must
- 3- If you send money to charity, you will to a lot of lives.
- 4- You look tired. Why don't you
- 5- I need to organize my time better. I think I'll

1. Yes/ No question:-

عند تحويل السؤال المباشر الى embedded question/ indirect question نضيف السؤال من العبارات الاربعه بالا علا ومن ثم اضافه ال if وبعدها التبديل بين الاسم (2) والاداه رقم (1)

(1) Is (2) this car new?---> embedded Q:-could you tell me if this car is new?

2. Wh. Q:-

-Where should I revise my exam?

Embedded question:-

-Could you tell me where I should revise my exam?

- ملاحظه مهمه :-

* عند استخدام صيغه (do you mind +v+ing) نضيف للفعل بالسؤال ing حذف اداه السؤال .

١. عند التحويل للسؤال الاستفهامي نضع عبارته من اسئله الرسميه بالبدايه ومن ثم ننزل اداه wh.q وبعدها نبدل بين الفاعل والفعل المساعد ومن ثم نكمل التحويل ونضع اداه السؤال بالنهايه مهم جدا .

٢. يرجى التركيز على ان الزمن في حال وجود (do, does) فاننا نقوم بحفها وابقاء الفعل بالزمن المضارع البسيط مع التركيز باضافة (s) اذا كان الفاعل مفرد وان يكون الفعل (base) دون اضافه اذا كان الفاعل جمع .

٣. اما بالنسبه لوجود (did) في السؤال فاننا نقوم بحذفها من الجمله وتصريف الفعل الى التصريف الثاني.

٤. اما بالنسبه لبقية الازمنه

(present cont. , past cont. , past perfect, present perfect, modals)

تبقى كما هي دون تحويل فقط التبديل بين الفعل المساعد والفاعل مع الحفاظ على اداه السؤال

Examples:- فيها

1.Can you speak English ?

Do you mind speaking English ?

2.How did you take those wonderful pictures ?

Could you explain how you took those wonderful pictures ?

3. What is her address?

Do you know what her address is?

4. Why is train late?

Do you know why train is late?

5. Have you ever seen the great Chinese wall?

Could you tell me if you have ever seen the great Chinese wall?

EXERCISE (5) / page 51 student's book:-

Rewrite these direct questions as indirect questions using all the phrases in the box .

Could you tell me, do you know, do you mind telling me, could you explain

1- Where should I revise for exams?
.....?

2- How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?
.....?

3- Is it possible to improve your memory?
.....?

4- What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?
.....?

5- What should I do on the day before the exam?
.....?

6- where is the post office, please?
.....?

Exe (s) W.B page 36

Complete the following indirect questions:-

1.Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind.....?

2- Please help me to plan my revision .

Do you mind.....?

3.how can I relax ?

.....you explain.....?

4.Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam ?

.....you know.....?

5.Please tell me where you found the information.

.....mind.....?

6.Does the exam start at ten or half past ten ?

.....whether.....?

EXE (6) /W.B page 36

Rearrange the words to make indirect questions.

1- if / revise / you / explain / I / the / could / best / wonder / to / way / .

.....?

2- needs / you / much / sleep / how / a / do / know / teenager

.....

3-should / much / I / do / could / you / revision / me / tell / how / ?

.....

4- mind / you / water / giving / a / glass / do / of / me / ?

.....

5- know / in / would / you / the / happen / whether / to / morning / or / the / in / exercise / is / better / evening / ?

.....

UNIT SEVEN / GRAMMAR

2.MPORSONAL PASSIVE:-

The impersonal passive is a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions .

هي نقل الافكار والاقوال والمعتقدات والاراء بطريقة رسميه .

1-We can use the impersonal passive with say, think, claim, and believe.

الطريقة الاولى : في هذه الطريقة عند كتابه الجمله بالطريقة الرسميه نقوم بما يلي :-

١. تضع الضمير (it) في بدايه الجمله .

٢. تاخذ الفعل الموجود بعد الفاعل في الجمله الاصليه وتحويله الى (passive) فقط .

٣. نضيف (that) الى الجمله ومن ثم نكمل الجمله .

٤. لا تغير زمن الجمله التي تكتبها بعد (that) .

Example:-

-They say that dolphins are highly intelligent .

↪ It is said that dolphins are highly intelligent .

الطريقة الثانيه : في هذه الطريقة عند كتابه الجمله يجب ان تكون

(object+passive verb +to+infinitive)

١. ناخذ الكلمه التي تاتي بعد that في الجمله الاصليه المطلوب تحويلها

٢. ناخذ الفعل الموجود قبل that ونقوم بتحويله الى passive

٣. نضع to بعد الفعل المحول بصيغه ال passive ومن ثم نكمل الجمله كما في المثال التالي

-they believe that the story is true.

↪ The story is believed to be true.

ملاحظه لا يحول الزمن لل passive يعني ان تكون مضارع بسيط تبقى مضارع بسيط ،

ماضي بسيط تبقى ماضي بسيط وهكذا بالنسبه للفعل الاول قبل to اما بعدها يتم

التغيير بما يلي (طبعا اذا قمت بحل جملتك على الطريقة الثانيه) :-

-عند وجود افعال (is, am, are) verb to be (وقمت بتحويل الجمله على الطريقة الثانيه

يجب التركيز ان افعال الكينونه اذا كانت فعل رئيسي نحولها فورا الى be .

وهذا ينطق فقط على present cont. ، بوجود فعل الكينونه معها.

-اما بالنسبه للمضارع التام والماضي التام والماضي البسيط past simple, present

perfect, past perfect

-اما بالنسبه للماضي البسيط عندما ياتي في الجمله فعل الكينونه كفعل رئيسي (was, were) او

الماضي المستمر past continuous فاننا نضع (to have been +....)

-اما في حاله المستقبل البسيط future simple فاننا نضع (to +v (base))

-وبقيت حاله المستقبل التام (will have+p.p) فاننا عند التحويل نضع (to have+p.p)

وتلخص في الشكل الآتي:-

1. Is good-----→to be good
2. Is reading-----→to be reading
3. has played-----→to have played
4. cleaned-----→to have cleaned
5. had cooked-----→to have cooked
6. was good-----→to have been good
7. was reading-----→to have been reading
8. will travel-----→to travel
9. will have studied -----→to have studied

Examples:-

1. people know that he is talented.

1: It's known that he is talented.

2: He is known to be talented.

2. They think that she will win in the competition.

1: It's thought that she will win in the competition.

2: She is thought to win in the competition.

3. They thought that the earth was flat.

1: It was thought that the earth was flat.

2: The earth was thought to have been flat.

4. Scientists believe that their theories will have changed the life by the next year.

1: It is believed that their theories will have changed the life by next year.

2: Their theories are believed to have changed the life by the next year.

5. People think that the weather has changed since 2010.

1: It is thought that the weather has changed since 2010.

2: The weather is thought to have changed since 2010.

6. They said that students got that prize after hard working.

1: It was said that students got that prize after hard working.

2: Students were said to have got that prize after hard working.

7. People say that they are building this great skyscraper nowadays.

1: It is said that they are building this great skyscraper nowadays.

2: They are said to be building this great skyscraper nowadays.

Exercise 7 W.B page 36:-

Rewrite the sentences. Use the impersonal passive in two different ways.

1- They say that fish is good for the brain.

- It is said that.....

- is said to.....

2- People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.

-

-

3- They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

-

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4- People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

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-

5- Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration

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Exercise 5 S.B / page 53

Use the impersonal passive to report these sentences:-

1. people think that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

- It is thought.....

- is thought.....

2. They say that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

- It is said.....

- are said.....

3. They know that the smoking is bad for our health.

- it is known

- is known.....