

YOUSSEF BSHARAT

Presents

كل ما تحتاجه بين يديك

ملخص العلامة الكاملة

الأسلوب الأسهل في شرح المادة

المنهاج
الجديد

Yes

It is

the best

مركز اللغات الثقافي

شارع الميدان . ت 0796673739

ملخص

المستوى

الثالث

القطع المتوقعة

الإنشاء الموجه

جميع مفردات المستوى الثالث

العين
الرمز

شرح قواعد المستوى

الثالث كاملة مع أسئلة

عليها حسب أنماط أسئلة

الوزارة



TENSES

Simple Present (base / base +s / es) Don't / doesn't + inf.	Simple Past (past form) Didn't + inf.	Simple Future (Will / shall + inf.) (Will not / shall not + inf.)
<p>1. (things that happen as a routine in the present) Always, sometimes, usually, Often, every, each , daily, weekly , once , twice ,Rarely , scarcely , seldom, Never <i>My friend sometimes leaves his office early.</i></p> <p>2. (facts / things that are always true) <i>Oil floats on water</i></p> <p>3. (Scheduled or fixed events in the future) <i>Our plane leaves at 8</i></p>	<p>1 talk about something that started and finished in the past Last / yesterday / ago /</p> <p>Once / in the past / date in the past</p> <p>They left the town tow years ago</p> <p>She was here yesterday</p> <p>They didn't attend the meeting last week.</p>	<p>Tomorrow/ next .../ in the future / soon / I think / probable / promise / sure / hope / may be</p> <p>I think We <u>will make</u> a great success 1 predicting without evidence تنبؤ بدون دليل <i>A: I am worried about my exams</i> <i>B: don't worry , you will pass</i></p> <p>2 expressing spontaneous decisions قرار يتخذ لحظة الكلام <i>It is hot in here . I will open the window</i></p>
Present Continuous (is/am/are + Ving) (is not /am not /aren't + Ving)	Past Continuous (was / were + Ving) (was not / were not + Ving)	Future Continuous (will be + Ving) (will not be + Ving)
<p>1 Something that is happening at the moment of speaking . Now/ at the moment / today / tonight / at present / look! / listen! / sh! / be quiet / be careful / watch out / currently</p> <p><i>Look ! the boys are playing in the garden .</i></p> <p>2 to describe something temporary أحداث مؤقتة</p> <p><i>I am living with my friends until I find a flat</i></p> <p>3 Future arrangements and plans <i>I am seeing my doctor at eight tomorrow .</i></p>	<p>1 show that something happened for a long time in the past</p> <p>2 talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.</p> <p>While/ Was /were + Ving ,s. past As Was /were + Ving , s. past When s. past , was/were +Ving <i>While we were going to school , it started to rain</i> <i>I was studying English when you called yesterday.</i></p> <p>Was /were + Ving When s. past s. past As Was /were + Ving , s. past While was/were +Ving</p>	<p>talk about continuous Action in the future at this time + future / when In <u>four years</u> time هو فعل سيكون في حالة استمرار في وقت معين في المستقبل <i>I will be studying English when you arrive tonight.</i> <i>At this time tomorrow I will be watching the football match</i></p>



Present Perfect (have / has + p.p.) (haven't / hasn't + p.p.)	Past Perfect (had + p.p.) (hadn't + p.p.)	Future Perfect (will have + p.p.) (will not have + p.p.)
<p>1 To talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present. For / since / just / already / yet / so far / lately / recently / So / eventually <i>I have studied in this school for five years .</i> فعل حدث في الماضي وأثره ما زال موجود</p> <p>2 An action that happened in the past but the consequences are still in the present <i>You have had an accident , I can see the bruises</i></p>	<p>Talk about an action that happened before a specific moment in the past</p> <p>Before / by V2 , had + pp. After / had + p.p. , V2</p> <p>because , never , just , already , for , since وجود هذه الكلمات مع فعل ماضي</p> <p><i>After he had finished his exam , he went home</i> <i>Before she turned off the computer, she had saved the document.</i> He wasn't afraid as he had seen blood many times before</p>	<p>talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future هو فعل سيكتمل في وقت معين في المستقبل <i>By 2019 , the new airport will have opened.</i> <i>By the time we get to the station, the train will have gone.</i></p> <p>(By + Future : tomorrow / next (By + s. present) وجود Have بين الأقواس</p>
Present Perfect Continuous (have / has been + Ving) (haven't / hasn't been + Ving)	Past Perfect Continuous (had been + Ving) (hadn't been + Ving)	(is/ am/ are) going to + inf.
<p>1 Talk about something that began in the past and continuous in the present. 2 When an action (still occurring in the present) started. We use it with since 3 a longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present <i>I have been painting the house.</i> <i>That's why I have some paint on my clothes</i> All / for / since / how long / until now / (be + verb)</p>	<p>Talks about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.</p> <p><i>I English for five years before I moved to the U.S.</i> <i>By the time the bus arrived, we had been waiting for an hour</i></p> <p>After / before / when / for / just / (be + verb) وجود فعل اخر بحالة الماضي</p>	<p>1 Talk about future plans or intentions (not near future) نوايا وخطط في المستقبل <i>I am going to study English after school</i></p> <p>2 Talk about predictions that are based on evidence. تنبؤ بناء على دليل <i>I feel terrible, I am going to be sick</i></p>



الدلائل المتشابهة

الدليل		
إذا وجدنا بين الأقواس (فعل , be)	نستخدم ماضي تام مستمر (had been Ving) إذا كان في الجملة فعل آخر ماضي By the time we arrived , they for an hour. (be, talk)	نستخدم مضارع تام مستمر (have / has been Ving) إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل آخر ماضي The government hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be, work)
By	By + future / present إذا جاء بعدها مستقبل أو مضارع نستخدم مستقبل تام By <u>the end of this decade</u> , doctors will have discovered how to cure cold and flu. By the time he <u>comes</u> , I will have done my homework.	By + past إذا جاء بعدها ماضي نستخدم ماضي تام By the time he arrived , the train had left the station.
never	إذا كانت بين فراغين استخدم مضارع تام I neverfish. (eat) – have / eaten	إذا كانت قبل الفراغ استخدم مضارع بسيط He neverfish. (eat) – eats
once	إذا كانت قبل الفراغ استخدم ماضي بسيط I once that player. (meet) – met	إذا كانت بعد الفراغ استخدم مضارع بسيط She her friend once a week . (meet) – meets
Just, already, never, for, since , because	إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في جملة مع فعل آخر ماضي نستخدم ماضي تام She wasn't afraid <u>because</u> she had seen blood many times before.	إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في جملة ولم تحتوي الجملة على فعل ماضي نستخدم مضارع تام I have already seen a movie.

تمرين شامل على الأزمنة

1. In the past , most letters by hand. (write)
2. I was walking down the street when it to rain. (begin)
3. While she in my room, the light fused. (study)
4. Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby (sleep)
5. So far this week I two test (have)
6. It all day. It is still raining right now. (be / rain)
7. The boys are playing right now. They for two hours. They must be tired. (be/ play)
8. About one billion smartphones(sell) around the world each year.
9. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (produce) .
10. Experts say there(be) a growth in the number of older people buying
smartphones in the future.
11. By next year, will you Al Alaqsa Mosque? (visit)
12. I a little better after I had taken the medicine. (feel)



13. The police for the criminal for two years before they caught him (be / look)
14. Fresh fruit a range of vitamins (contain)
15. Sorry I am busy at the moment. I my homework (do)
16. Family communication will not be affected by technology if it (be) monitored and controlled.
17. There.....(not , used to , be) so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
18. Are you (used to , live) in Jordan yet ? you've only been here for two months.
19. He was completely out of breath as he all the way to the station. (be / walk)
20. Somebody at the door . Can you see who it is .(knock)
21. Nadia hasher homework for two hours! She will be finished very soon.(be, do)
22. There's a letter for you. I am sure it my new credit cards (be)
23. We won't be home tomorrow night. We(watching) the football match at the stadium.
24. When Amal graduated, she knew that her father(be, plan) special weekend away to Aqaba.
25. We had the computer repaired because it had stopped(working)
26. Next year I for some time travelling, and then look for a teaching job. (look)
27. If he computer games all day, he won't have time to study. (play)
28. I realized my mistake after I(speak)

1. were written / 2. began / 3. Was studying / 4. Will be sleeping / 5 have had / 6. Has been raining / 7. Have been playing / 8. are sold / 9. Was produced / 10. Will be / 11. Have visited / 12. Felt / 13. Had been looking / 14. Contains / 15. am doing / 16. Is / 17. Didn't use to / 18. Used to living / 19. Had been walking / 20. Is knocking / 21. Has been doing / 22. Will be / 23. Will be watching / 24. Had been planning / 25. Working / 26. Will look / 27./ plays / 28 . had spoken

سؤال اعد كتابة جملة

1. Yousef revised all texts in the report and then he sent it to all offices .
Before
2. the student spoke and then he realized his mistake.
After the student

1. **Before Yousef sent the report to all offices , he had revised all texts in the report,**
2. **After the student had spoken , he realized his mistake.**

Passive Voice

Simple present : object + is / am / are + p.p.

Object + **be** + **been** + **p.p.** + **being**
 كل الأزمنة التي تحتوي فعل مساعد

Simple Past : object + was / were + p.p.

نستخدم (be) عندما يكون الفعل المساعد من ال (Modals)

نستخدم (been) عندما يكون الفعل المساعد من (have / has / had)

نستخدم (being) عندما يكون الفعل المساعد من ال (is / am / are / was / were)

ملاحظة ١ : نحول الفعل المساعد من مفرد إلى جمع أو العكس حسب المفعول به

ملاحظة ٢ : إذا وجدنا في جملة المبني للمعلوم كلمات تدل على النفي مثل (**nobody , nothing , no one**) ننفي الجملة

Modal have + p.p. ----- Modal have been + p.p.

Change into passive voice.

- Scientists have invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.
A prosthetic hand
- We can't use complementary medicine to immunize people.
Complementary medicine
- Someone used a knife to open the window.
A knife
- The secretary has to revise all documents before the meeting.
All documents
- The police are going to look into the case as soon as possible
The case
- No one made further attempts after the incident.
Further attempts
- Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics.
Infections
- You should have taken the medicine on time.
The medicine
- People didn't use these methods in the past.
These methods
- The restaurant doesn't cook fish on Friday.
Fish

- A prosthetic hand with a sense of touch Has been invented.*
- Can't be used to immunize people.*
- Was used to open the window.*
- Have to be revised before the meeting.*
- Is going to be looked into as soon as....*
- Were not made after the incident.*
- Are often treated with antibiotics.*
- Should have been taken on time.*
- Weren't used in the past.*
- Is not cooked on..*



Indirect speech (reported speech)

الكلام غير المباشر (الكلام المنقول)

يتم تحويل ثلاث عناصر في الجملة

1. Tenses الأفعال

A

الأزمنة التي تحتوي أفعالاً مساعدة
تحويل فقط الفعل المساعد إلى
الماضي ويبقى الفعل الرئيسي
كما هو

Is → was
Will → would
have to → had to
Am → was
Must → had to
has to → had to
Are → were
May → might
shall → should
Have → had
can → could
Has → had

B. المضارع البسيط إلى ماضي بسيط

s. present ----- s. past
V1 ----- V2

Don't / doesn't --- didn't

C الماضي البسيط إلى ماضي تام

s. past ----- past perfect

V2 ----- had + p.p.

Didn't + inf. --- hadn't + p.p.

الأفعال المساعدة الماضية تبقى دون
تحويل

Had been → had been

Would go → would go

2. Pronoun الضمائر

I ---- he /she
Me—him / her
My ---- his / her
We ----they
Us ---- them
Our ---- their

3. Some words and adverbs

تحويل بعض الظروف والكلمات

Yesterday → the day before
Tomorrow → the day after
Today → that day
Tonight → that night
Now → then
Here → there
These → those
This → that
Last (week) → the (week) before
Next (week) → the (week) after
Ago → before \ earlier
Soon → later

الضمائر التالية تعتمد على المخاطب كالأمتثلة التالية:

المخاطب	Subject	Object	ملكية	
	فاعل	مفعول به		
	You	You	Your	Yours
Me	I	Me	My	Mine
Ali \ him اسم مذكر	He	him	His	His
Salma \ her اسم مؤنث	She	Her	Her	Hers
The boys \ them اسم جمع	They	Them	Their	Theirs
Us	We	Us	Our	Ours



Rewrite the following as reported speech.

1. "I can't eat now as I took my lunch one hour ago."

My friend told me that

2. "I had an accident as I didn't see well in the storm."

Ahmad told me that

3. "I am doing my homework now so I can't go with you to the party."

Nisreen told me

4. "I left my office one hour ago and I think that I forgot my computer on . "

Rami said

5. "I don't feel well today as I didn't take my medicine this morning, so I think I must see my doctor now . "

Rashid said

6. " You don't have to write the application , you can tell me about the main points that you need . "

The manager told Mariam

1. he couldn't eat then as he had taken his lunch one hour before.

2. He had had an accident as he hadn't seen well in the storm.

3. She was doing her homework then so she couldn't go with me to the party

4. He had left his office one hour before and he thought that he had forgotten his computer on

5. He didn't feel well that day as he hadn't taken his medicine that morning, so he thought he had to see his doctor then

6. She didn't have to write the application , she could tell him about the main points that she needed

	Used to	be used to
الإثبات	used to + inf.	is / am / are used to + ing / a noun / pronoun
النفي	didn't use to + inf.	isn't / am not / aren't used to + ing / a noun / pronoun
السؤال	Did you use to + inf.	is / am / are فاعل + used to + ing / a noun / pronoun
FUNCTION الوظيفة	A past habit نستخدم التركيب السابق للتعبير عن فعل أو عادة كانت موجودة في الماضي فقط (الآن غير موجودة)	To describe things that are familiar or customary نستخدم هذا التركيب لوصف حدث أو عادة أصبحت مألوفة الآن (موجودة الآن)

دلائل في سؤال اعد كتابة جملة

Normal / familiar / customary / accustomed to

Correct the verb

When I was a child Imilk in the morning. (not / use to / drink)
I have lived in Jordan for ten years, I mansaf (be used to / eat)
Adam the gardener Works better than I do in the garden; he (used to , do)
hard work ;

سؤال تصحيح الخطأ

Salma has been practicing the oud really hard and she now **used to** playing it
My family and I **are used to** go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to
the city.
There **isn't used to** be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
He has been in Jordan for many years , he **used to** mansaf

اعد كتابة جملة

Rewrite : اعد كتابة جملة

1. It is normal for my friend to eat fish .
My friend
2. It was normal for me to get up early
I
3. It wasn't normal for me to drink coffee.
I

B : Read the following sentence carefully then answer the question which follows.

I **used to** get up early when I was a student .

What is the function of using used to in the above sentence .



Relative clauses

Relative pronouns : ضمائر الربط

Who -----	person (subject)
Whom -----	person (object)
Whose -----	possession
Which -----	things
Why -----	reason
Where -----	place
When -----	time

1 فعلwho اسم عاقل

The person who lives in that house is my uncle

2 فعل + فاعلwhom اسم عاقل

The person whom I met in the market is an old friend

3 اسمwhose اسم

I know the woman whose house was stolen

4 اسم غير عاقلwhich

The book which I have read is interesting.

5 the reason / explanation / I don't know Why

The reason why I am here is to invite you to the party

6 مكانwhere

I visited the school where I used to study when I was a child.

7 زمانwhen

I still remember the time when all this was a forest.

8 حرف جر/ اسم عاقلwhom

This is the boy about whom I told you

9 حرف جر/ اسم غير عاقلwhich

This is the town about which I told you

Defining relative clause : without commas (محدد) بدون فواصل

The students who finished the exam left the school

Non Defining relative clause : With commas (غير محدد) مع فواصل

The students , who finished the exam , left the school



Write the correct relative pronoun .

1. I often visit my friend in Aqaba in southern part of Jordan .
2. The boys , played in the street , is not from our school.
3. What did you do with the money your mother gave you.
4. The house they live needs repairing.
5. Children eat a lot of candy often get bad teeth.
6. The teacher,..... every student admires , is really very nice.
7. This test is for students native language is not English.
8. Friday is the day all Islamic countries respect.
9. Hiroshima is the place..... the first atomic bomb was dropped.
10. 1914 is the year the First World War started.
11. Robinson Crusoe is the fictional character companion was Mr Friday.
12. July and August are the months most people go on holiday.
13. A famine was the reason so many Irish people emigrated to the USA in the nineteenth century.
14. A greengrocer's is the shop you can buy vegetables.
15. The security guard was working that night didn't see anything.

1. Which / 2. Who / 3. which / 4. Where / 5. Who / 6. Whom / 7. Whose / 8. Which / 9. Where / 10. When / 11. Whose / 12. When / 13. Why / 14. Where / 15. Who



A cleft sentence

- A **cleft sentence** is a sentence that is cleft (split) so as to put the focus on a certain part of it.
القاعدة الأولى

It (is / was) **الجزء المراد التركيز عليه** (**that** / **أو**) **باقي الجملة** (**ضمير ربط مناسب أو**)

القاعدة الثانية

The person who

The place where

The country where

The time when

The year when (**باقي الجملة ما عدا المركز عليه**) (**is / are / were / was**) **الجزء المركز عليه**

The day when

The subject which

The event which

The thing which

The invention which

The reason why

نمط السؤال : اعد كتابة جملة

1. **My brother made a party at home yesterday to celebrate his birthday.**
It was
2. **Al jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.**
The invention
3. **The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd Al Rahman 1**
The year
4. **The world cup will take place in Russia next year**
The event
5. **I stopped studying at 11 p.m.**
It was
6. **Jaber ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.**
The country
7. **The world cup will be held in Russia in 2018.**
The event



Conditional Sentences : الجمل الشرطية (four types)

Type one : يتحدث هذا النوع عن المستقبل

s. present (base / base + s / es) , will / shall / can / may + inf.

If it rains , I will stay at home

Type Two : يتحدث هذا النوع عن المضارع

s. past , would / should / could / might + inf.

If it rained , I would stay at home

Type Three : يتحدث هذا النوع عن الماضي

Past perfect (had + p.p.) , would / should / could / might + have + p.p.

If it had rained , I would have stayed at home

Type Zero : يتحدث هذا النوع عن حقائق (إذا حدث الشرط فان نتيجته ستحدث حتما)

s. present (base / base + s / es) , s. present (base / base + s / es)

If you heat metal , it expands

Write the correct form of the verb

1. If he that again , he will be sent to prison . (do)
2. More people to this town if it had a better climate . (come)
3. if it , the grass gets wet. (rain)
4. If we had used different methods, we better results. (have)
5. If I you , I would try again. (be)
6. If I in this school , I would be unlucky. (not / study)
7. We lunch out if the weather is fine . (have)

Rewrite the following sentences .

1. I think you should send a text message. (would)
If
2. Press that button to make the picture move.
If
5. Mix blue and red to get violet .
If you



ARTICLES : أدوات التعريف والتكبير

أداة التعريف (THE) THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

1. Before nouns that is to be particularized by a defining relative clause.
قبل الأسماء المعرفة بضمير ربط
e.g. : This is **the** book **which** I promised to lend you.

2. With the meaning “ the only one “
مع الاسماء الفريدة من نوعها (يوجد منها واحد فقط)
The sun / the east / the west / the holy Quran / the moon . / the sky / the world / the universe .

3 Nouns that we have already mentioned : الأسماء المذكورة مسبقا
e.g. : Once upon a time there was a **little boy** . **The boy** lived in a **cottage**. **The cottage** was in the country and **the boy** had lived there all his life.

4 Before nouns which is followed by prepositional phrase .
مع الاسماء المتبوعة بحرف جر
e.g. : The palace of Ghamadan./ the tree in the garden / the house with white doors .

5 Before the name of a country that is a union of small entities .
مع اسماء الدول اذا احتوى الاسم على احدى الكلمات التالية
United / union / kingdom / republic / states /
The United States / The USSR / The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan / The United Arab Emirates

6 Before groups of islands
مع مجموعة الجزر
The west Indies / The Bahamas

7 Before the names of
rivers : The Jordan River / The Thames / The Nile مع الانهار
oceans : The Atlantic Ocean / The Pacific Ocean مع المحيطات
seas : the dead sea . the Mediterranean مع البحار
canals : the Suez Canal مع القنوات

8 Before superlatives : مع صفات التفضيل
This is the oldest building in the city / the most / the least

9 chains of mountains : مع سلاسل الجبال
The Albs / The Andes / The Rockies

INDEFINITE ARTICLES (a / an)

1 Before countable nouns when mentioned for the first time عند ذكر شيء للمرة الأولى
When I went to the zoo I saw **an elephant** , **The elephant** was huge

2 With numbers and fractions مع الأعداد والكسور
A thousand pound / a hundred / a dozen eggs / a half / a third /

3 With jobs : مع المهن
A teacher / an engineer / an accountant / a lawyer ...



NO ARTICLE (X)

1 Before abstract nouns used in general عند التعميم

Children like chocolate

2 Before

most countries : الدول Jordan / America

Languages : اللغات Arabic / English

Continents : القارات Africa / Asia

individual mountains : الجبل المفرد Mount Everest

lakes : البحيرات lake Tiberias / lake Geneva

waterfalls : الشلالات Niagara Falls

towns : المدن Amman / London

streets : الشوارع Flowers street

days : الأيام Sunday / Monday

months : الأشهر May / June

years : السنوات 2005 / 1990

Fill; in the blanks (a , an , the , -)

1. Is there dictionary in your bag.
2. do you live in big house.
3. Nobody lives on moon.
4. he loved dessert with chocolate and cherries.
5. Aqaba is next to Red Sea, people often go there for their holidays.
6. I am very interested in history, in particular history of Jordan
7. Excuse me is there chemist near here.
8. Ibn Bassal worked in court of Al- Ma'moun.
9. Although his name is not widely known, his legacy to world has been great.
- 10 . In many countries, increasing number of people are overweight
1. She is only woman to have won two Nobel Prizes
- 12 Mediterranean Sea separates Europe from Africa
- 13..... children usually likes sweets and chocolate.
- 14 I am studying hard because I want to be lawyer.
- 15 People speak English in Australia.

1. a / 2. a / 3. the / 4. the / 5. X, the, x / 6. X, the, x / 7. a. / 8. The / 9. The / 10. an / 11. The / 12. The, x / 13. X / 14 a / 15. X



الأفعال السببية (Causative verbs)

have (has/ had / having) + object + past participle

We use this structure to talk about having something done for us by another person/thing.

نستخدم هذا التركيب عندما يقوم شخص آخر بالعمل بدلا منا أو خدمة تقدم من شخص

نمط الأسئلة

Correct the verb : تصحيح فعل

The Manager had his speechby a very talented group of writers.(write)

Although I hate the dentist, I have had my teeth regularly.(clean)

Rewrite : اعد كتابة جملة

1. They asked someone to decorate their flat.

They

2. Someone will deliver the food for her.

She

1. *Written / 2. cleaned*

They had their flat decorated

She will have the food delivered.

الأفعال الثنائية Catenative Verbs

Verbs followed by infinitive

أفعال يتبعها to + مجرد

afford ,
hope ,
plan , + to inf.
want ,
intend ,

e.g. : She offered us. (help) -- **to help**

Are you planning shopping tomorrow ? (go) --- **to go**

I hope well in my exams this year. (do) – **to do**

Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

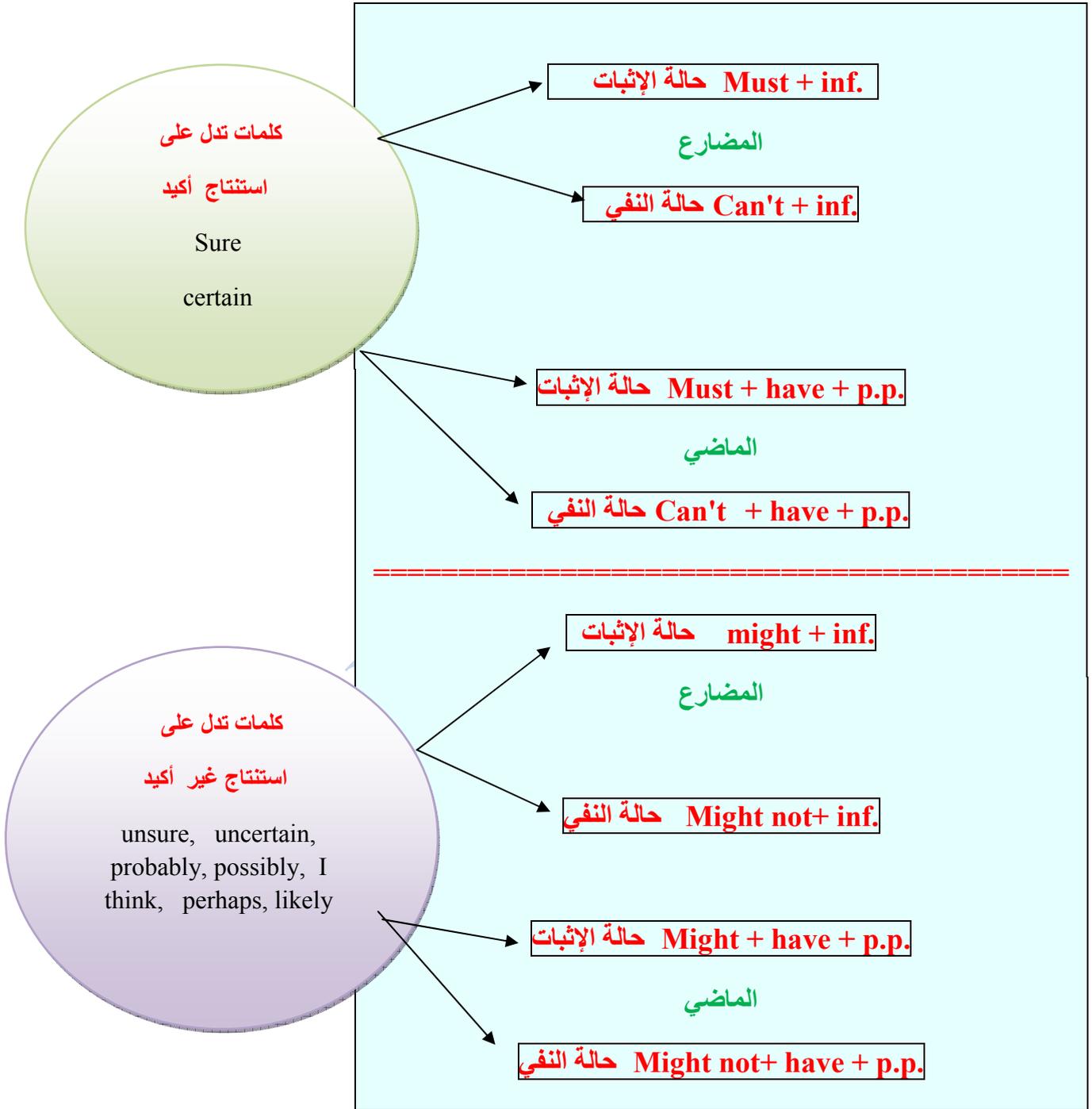
Ali is / **planning to finish his project tonight.**

الأفعال الثلاثة – plan / intend / hope - لها نفس الاستخدام هنا بفارق واحد وهو أن الفعل **plan** فقط يأخذ **ing** ، لذلك إذا وجدت أول الجملة الأفعال المساعدة (is, am, are, was, were) نختار الفعل (planning)

Stop + to inf. = يتوقف لكي - I stopped to smoke : توقفت لكي أدخن

Stop + ing = يتوقف عن - I stopped smoking : توقفت عن التدخين

Possibility



عند الحل

١. يكون الحل من الجملة التي تحتوي على دليل
٢. المضارع التام في الاستنتاج يعامل معاملة الماضي
٣. نعتمد في الحل على ثلاثة عوامل هي (أكيد أو غير أكيد / الفعل إذا كان مضارع أم ماضي / الإثبات والنفي بالنسبة للفعل)



Write sentences which explain possibilities of the following statements .

1. Salma's plants are dead . I am almost sure she hasn't watered them.
Salma
2. Ahmad is late, I am unsure whether he has missed the bus or not.
Ahmad
3. These people are very thin, that's why I'm certain they haven't eaten much food lately.
They
4. The ground is wet here. Perhaps this was a lake once.
This
5. The phone is ringing , it's probable your brother . He usually rings at this time.
It
6. Someone is ringing the doorbell. You're sure it's the postman, he always comes at this time.
It
7. Perhaps My father's car is in the garage.
My father's car

- 1. Salma can't have watered them.**
- 2. Ahmad might have missed the bus**
- 3. They can't have eaten much food lately**
- 4. This might have been a lake once**
- 5. It might be your brother.**
- 6. It must be the postman**
- 7. My father's car might be in the garage.**



Colour Idioms

Idiom	Meaning	Arabic meaning
the green light	Permission	الإذن / السماح
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	بالجرم المشهود / متلبس
out of the blue	Unexpectedly	غير متوقع
a white elephant	a useless possession	عديم الفائدة
Feel a bit blue	To feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
see red	To feel angry	يغضب

Complete the following sentences with one of the colour idioms

1. My brother suddenly appeared yesterday. We hadn't seen him for months.
2. We got the To go ahead with the new advertising campaign.
3. Hani When he saw his friend laughing with the boy he considers an enemy.
4. I was driving home when a dog jumped out in front of my car.
5. Discrimination of any kind makes me

1. out of the blue / 2. green light / 3. Saw red / 4. Out of the blue / 5. See red /

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Have you heard the good news! We have got the permission to go a head with our project.

Replace the underlined phrase with the suitable colour idiom.

Answer : *The green light*

A. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

A lot of houses in the nearby village became white elephant as their owners left to live in the city.

What does the underlined colour idiom mean? Answer : Useless possession

6. They robbed a store and were caught a white elephant

Replace the underlined colour idiom with the correct colour idiom that makes the sentence meaningfully correct .



Derivation : الإشتقاق

كلمات الإشتقاق المطلوبة في الفصل الأول كاملة

	Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
1	access / الوصول / مدخل	accessible		
2	allergy / حساسية	allergic		
3	appendage / ملحق / طرف		append	
4	appreciation	appreciative	appreciate / يقدر / يحترم	appreciatively
5	archaeology / علم الآثار / archaeologist / عالم آثار	archaeological		archaeologically
6	arthritis / التهاب مفاصل	arthritic		
7	artifice	artificial / صناعي		artificially
8	attraction	attractive	attract / يجذب	attractively
9	calculation / عملية حسابية		calculate	
10	cancer / سرطان	cancerous		
11	collection / مجموعة	collective	collect / يجمع	collectively
12	commitment / التزام	committed	commit	
13	composition / تأليف		compose	
14	contemporary	contemporary / عصري		contemporarily
15	convention	conventional / تقليدي		conventionally
16	creation / creator	creative	create / يخلق / ينشي	creatively
17	criticism / critic / ناقد	critical	criticize / ينتقد	
18	culture / ثقافة	cultural / ثقافي		culturally
19	demonstration		demonstrate / يبرهن / يظهر	
20	desalination / تحليه المياه		desalinate	
21	discovery / discoveries	discoverable	discover / يكتشف	
22	education	educational	educate / يعلم	educationally
23	expansion / توسعة		expand	
24	expectancy / توقع	expected	expect	
25		complementary / تكميلي	complement	
26	harmony / إيقاع	harmonious	harmonise	
27	immunisation	immune / مناعة	immunise	
28	influence	influential	Influence / يؤثر	Influentially
29	inheritance	inheritable	Inherit / يرث	
30	inoculation / تطعيم	inoculable	inoculate	
31	installation		Install / يركب	
32	invention / inventor	inventive	Invent / يخترع	Inventively
33	irrigation / ري	irrigated	irrigate	
34	majority / الأغلبية	major / هام / رئيسي		
35	mathematics / رياضيات	mathematical		mathematically
36	medicine	medical / طبي		medically
37	mortality / موت / وفاة	mortal		mortally
38	neutrality	neutral / محايد	neutralise	
39	nine	ninth / التاسع		ninthly
40	obesity / سمنة	obese		
41	operation	operational	operate / يشغل / يعمل	operationally
42	optimism, optimist	optimistic / متفائل		optimistically
43	option / خيار	optional		optionally



44	origin	original أصلي	originate	originally
45	practitioner ممارس	practical عملي	practise	practically
46	production	productive	Produce ينتج	Productively
47	Publicity شهرة / شيوخ		publicise	
48	qualification مؤهل	qualified	qualify	
49	reputation سمعة		repute	
50	revolution ثورة	revolutionary	revolutionise	
51	scepticism / sceptic	sceptical متشكك		
52	sustainability	sustainable مستدام	sustain	sustainably
53	tradition تقليد	traditional تقليدي		traditionally
54	translation / translator	translated	translate يترجم	
55	variation	variable	vary يختلف	
56	viability	viable ناجح		
57	vision رؤيا	visual	visualize	visually
58	weaver / weaving		weave ينسج	
59		reliable	rely يعتمد على	

يستخدم الاسم في الحالات التالية

1. After articles (a / an / the) بعد أدوات التعريف والتكثير
My father bought our house with an from his grandfather (inherit)

2. After determiners بعد المحددات التالية
(some, all, many, much, no, half, several, a lot of, more, little, few , any ...)
The idea of living in the city has little to me.(attract)

3. After possessive pronouns : بعد صفات الملكية s الملكية
(my, his, her, its, our, their, your.) My to you is great.(appreciate)

4. After adjectives بعد الصفات
The most important this year is the palace in the desert .(discover)

5. After prepositions : بعد حروف الجر
(in, on, at, for, from, of, by, about, with, without, after, before)
In the 21st century many people may use new sources of(energetic)

6. Before or after the verb قبل الفعل أو بعد الفعل (فاعل أو مفعول به)
The aim of this project is to develop in the area. (educate)

7. At the beginning of the sentence في بداية الجملة وقبل فعل
..... is my favourit subject . (archaeological)

8. After (this, that, these, those) بعد أسماء الإشارة
This contains one hundred books about literature. (collect)



تستخدم الصفة في الحالات التالية

1. Before nouns قبل الاسم

King Hussein was aworld figure in the 20th century .(majority)

2. After certain verbs بعد الأفعال التالية

(look, seem, appear, sound, feel, smell, become, taste, get, turn.)

These paintings look I'm sure it is not fake. (origin)

3. After (so, too, very, quite) بعد الكلمات التالية

The nature here is very (attract) .

4. In comparative and superlative forms في المقارنة والتفضيل

More **adj.** than /// the most **adj.**//// (between as ...**adj.**as)

Who is the most In your class (influence)

5. After adverbs بعد الظروف

This type is completely (origin)

6. After (is , am, are, was , were) : (be) بعد الأفعال المساعدة من مجموعة

The music was written by a new young composer, so it was (contemporarise)

7. Before the word enough / (enough) قبل كلمة

He is not enough to join the team.(create)

يستخدم الفعل في الحالات التالية

1. After (to) : (to) بعد

The team is trying to cause of the crime . (discovery)

2. After (don't, doesn't, didn't) / (do) بعد أفعال

Some students didn't the texts into Arabic .(translation)

3. After modals (will , shall ,can, may, must, etc.) بعد الأفعال الناقصة

The land may more than enough food .(production)

4. Between the subject and the object. بين الفاعل والمفعول به

Flowers bees. (attractive)

5. At the beginning of order and request sentences. في بداية جملة الأمر والطلب

..... the text from Arabic into English . (translation)



يستخدم الظرف في الحالات التالية

1. At the beginning of the sentence followed by a comma. بداية الجملة متبوع بفاصلة.
....., the weather was excellent. (Fortunate)

2. Between the subject and the verb. بين فاعل وفعل
As you remember I'm interested in shopping. (probable)

3. Between the auxiliary and the main verb) بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي ()
He was trying to climb the wall . (hope)

4. Before adjectives قبل الصفات
Desertification is an serious problem in many countries.(increase)

مقاطع الاسم

er	ian	ance	hood	ity	ship	ee	ist	cy	ion
ment	age	or	er	ism	ness	th	ess		

مقاطع الصفة

able	ed	like	ic	En	al	ible	ous
ish	ary	ing	y	ive	full	less	ent / ant

مقاطع الفعل

en	ise	ize	Ify	ate	Eive
----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

مقطع الظرف

Ly

Compete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. She feared losing her To her stepmother. (inherit)
2. Online education programmes will become more (influence)
3. Sir Tim Berners Lee is the of the World Wide Web.(invent)
4. The site is being studied by a Jordanian archaeology
5. Industrial rose by 10% . , produce
6. Some snakes can deadly poison. production
7. She didn't her mother's curly hair. inheritance
8. The house still has its stone floor . origin
9. He played a part in the negotiations . , majority
10. The of people support the idea . major
11. These people will be sent to back to their country of original
- 12 . The food you eat has an important on your health. influential
13. The country is in need for some Professions especially doctors. medicine
14. He has some friends. influence
15. Yesterday I attended an exhibition of arts reflecting modern art styles contemporary



American and British English Spelling

American		British	
er	center / theater / fiber / liter centimeters	re	centre / theatre / fibre / litre centimetres
or	favorite / color / neighbor / harbor	our	favourite / colour / neighbour harbour
ize	authorize / realize / paralyzed / specialize / normalize	ise	authorise / realise / paralysed / specialise / normalise
ice (n / v)	practice v. / practice n.	ise (v) ice (n)	practise v. / practice n.
m	program	mme m	programme (TV. Or Radio) program (computer)
eo	archeology homeopathy	aeo oeo	archaeology homoeopathy
og	dialog / catalog/ prolog	ogue	dialogue / catalogue / prologue
No doubling	Traveling / marvelous / canceled / modeling / jeweler	doubling	Travelling / marvellous Cancelled / modelling / jeweller



Grammar

American	British
ماضي بسيط V2 (saw) didn't + inf. (didn't see) Didinf. yet? Did you see the film yet?	مضارع تام Have / has + p.p. (Have seen) Haven't / hasn't + p.p. (Haven't / hasn't seen) Have.....p.p. yet? Have you seen the film yet?
Had gotten : He had gotten us some ice-cream	Got : He got us some ice-cream
Have (possess) I have a car	Have got (possess) I have got a car
Take (a look / a shower / a rest / breakfast	Have (a look / a shower / a rest / breakfast

Vocabulary

American	British	
apartment	Flat	شقة
candy	sweets	حلوى
conservatory	Conservatoire	معهد
cookies	Biscuits	بسكويت
drugstore	Chemist's	صيدلية
elevator	Lift	مصعد
Fall	autumn	الخريف
gas	Petrol	بترول
pants	Trousers	بنطال
School principle	head teacher	مدير
trunk	boot (of the car)	صندوق السيارة
garbage / trash	Rubbish	زباله
vacation	Holiday	عطلة
sidewalk	Pavement	رصيف
Gosh	Goodness	يا الهي (للتعبير عن الدهشة)
Recess	break.	استراحة / فرصة



Did you see the archeology exhibition yet?

I usually take a shower before leaving the apartment .

My neighbours have cancelled the party.

Goodness ! The ship has left the harbour

Verb phrases and phrasal verbs

1. To know about
2. To connect with
3. To turn on / off
4. To give out
5. To fill in

6. take place
7. wake up
8. Settle down
9. meet up
10. look around
11. bounce back
12. get off the bus
13. rely on
14. cope with
15. to try out
16. take part
17. based on
18. consist of
19. worked out
20. passed on
21. build up

Collocations

1. **catch** someone's **attention** يلفت الانتباه
- 2 **get an idea** يحصل على فكرة
- 3 **take an interest** in something / somebody يهتم ب
- 4 **spend time** doing something يمضي الوقت
- 5 **attend a course**
6. **economic growth** نمو اقتصادي
7. **negative effects** آثار سلبية
8. **carbon footprint** انبعاث الكربون
9. **public transport** وسائل نقل عامة
10. **biological waste** فضلات بيولوجية
11. **urban planning** تخطيط مدني

Definition : التعريف	Words with similar meanings	
	كلمات لها نفس المعنى	
	مترادفات : Synonyms	
1 describes an object that is manufactured by humans	Artificial	1 prosthetic
2 tools or machines that have a particular purpose	apparatus	equipment
3 to pay for	fund	sponsor

الوظائف : Functions

التعبير عن التناقض : Expressing opposition

On one hand,/ On the other hand / In spite of this,
on the contrary / conversely
However / Despite

التعبير عن الإضافة : Expressing continuation or addition

Furthermore / likewise
One reason for this is / in addition.

إظهار النتيجة ; Indicating Consequence

In this way / as consequence / therefore

Giving Advice

If I were you , I would
You should

past habit that no longer exists

Used to + inf. : I used to get up early

to describe things that are familiar or customary

Used to + ving / noun : I am used to eating mansaf

Writing skills: Useful language for reports أشياء مفيدة عند كتابة تقرير

المقدمة : Introduction

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

إعطاء المعلومات : Reporting information

There are more than [...] well-equipped health centres in [name of town].

Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of ...

The number of [...] has declined/increased since [date].

الخاتمة : Conclusion

It appears that ... / This results in ... /

التوصيات : Recommendations

It is recommended that .../ The best course of action would be to

استخدام أدوات أدبية : Writing skills : using rhetorical devices

تشبيه (Simile) : a way of comparing two things using like or as as

وهو المقارنة بين الأشياء باستخدام like or as as

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

استعارة (Metaphor) : a figure of speech in which a term or phrase is applied to something to which it is not literally applicable

واستخدام ألفاظ في غير معناها الأصلي للكلمة كأن نقول ستائر الليل

The world will be at your fingertips / The curtain of night / He is drowning in paperwork

المحاكاة الصوتية (Onomatopoeia) : is the name given to words that sound like the noises they represent as plop, ping, fizz

(: حين تكون الكلمة مثل الصوت الذي تمثله

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology (rush / fresh / swing)

تشخيص (Personification) : is giving human characteristics to an object such as The sun shone warm and welcoming.

(إعطاء صفات الإنسان للأشياء)

Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep



أسئلة

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

What is the function of using despite in the above sentence?

to indicate opposition

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Eating well is important for good health. **Furthermore**, it helps to make you more active.

What is the function of using furthermore in the above sentence?

To express addition

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology

Identify the type of rhetorical device used in the above sentence.

Onomatopoeia

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Some robots will look and sound very like humans

Identify the type of rhetorical device used in the above sentence.

Simile

قطع مهمة

Text One :

Jordan has a very rich cultural heritage thanks to the support of the Department of Culture and the Arts, which was founded in 1966 CE. Since then, the department has built up an exciting, ongoing programme of cultural activities related to all the arts: music, visual arts, performing arts and the written word. In 1979 CE, the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA) was established to promote visual arts in Jordan and other countries in the region. It has links with major art galleries around the world in order to encourage artists from different cultures to learn from each other.

The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts is one of the most important art museums in the Middle East. It contains an important collection of art works. The collection includes over 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, textiles and ceramics, by more than 800 artists from 59 countries. Until the 1990s, most Jordanian literature was only available in Arabic. However, thanks to PROTA (the Project of Translation from Arabic), many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems are now translated into English, and people all over the world are able to read and appreciate

Jordan has a centuries-old musical heritage. The National Music Conservatory (NMC) opened in 1986 CE, making it possible for more Jordanian students to study music seriously. In 1987 CE, the National Centre for Culture and Arts was created, which showcases theatre and dance in Jordan and in the region.

Realizing the value of art and culture, Jordan decided to offer Jordanians and the world an annual arts festival. In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts was founded. This three-week-long summer programme is one of the largest cultural activities in the region. **It** takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash

، يمتلك تراثاً ثقافياً غنياً جداً ، الشكر لدعم دائرة الثقافة والفنون والتي أنشئت عام ١٩٦٦ م منذ ذلك الوقت الدائرة أنشأت برنامج مستمر للنشاطات الثقافية لكل أنواع الفنون : الموسيقى ، الفنون المرئية ، الفنون الأدائية والكلمة المكتوبة . في عام ١٩٧٩ الجمعية الملكية للفنون الجميلة أنشئت لتشجيع الفنون البصرية في الأردن ودول أخرى في المنطقة . لها روابط مع قاعات عرض فنية رئيسية في العالم لتشجيع الفنانين من ثقافات مختلفة ليتعلموا من بعضهم البعض . المتحف الوطني للفنون الجميلة واحد من أهم المتاحف الفنية في الشرق الأوسط . المجموعة تضم أكثر من ٢٠٠٠ عمل فني يتضمن رسم ، نحت ، صور نسيج و سيراميك لأكثر من ٨٠٠ فنان من ٥٩ دولة . عام ٢٠١٣ أقامت اكبر معرض فني في الأردن بعنوان " سبعون عاما من الفن الأردني المعاصر . حتى التسعينات من القرن الماضي معظم الأدب الأردني كان فقط متوفر باللغة العربية . على أية حال شكرا لمشروع الترجمة من العربية . كثير من المسرحيات الأردنية ، الروايات ، القصص القصيرة والقصائد تترجم الآن إلى اللغة الانجليزية والناس في كل أنحاء العالم أصبحوا قادرين على قراءتها وتدونها . كل سنة منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتعليم والعلوم والثقافة تختار مدينة عربية مختلفة كعاصمة الثقافة العربية . في عام ٢٠٠٢ مدينة عمان ظفرت بهذا اللقب . الأردن يمتلك تراثاً موسيقياً يمتد لقرون . المعهد الوطني للموسيقى افتتح عام ١٩٨٦ مما جعل بالإمكان لطلاب أردنيين أكثر لدراسة موسيقية جديده . عام ١٩٨٧ المركز الوطني للثقافة والفنون انشيء والذي يعرض مسرح ورقص في الأردن والمنطقة بإدراكه لقيمة الفن والثقافة قرر الأردن أن يقدم . للأردنيين والعالم مهرجاناً فنياً سنوياً عام ١٩٨١ مهرجان جرش للثقافة والفنون انشيء هذا البرنامج الصيفي الذي يمتد لثلاثة أسابيع هو واحد من اكبر النشاطات الثقافية في المنطقة . يقام في الموقع التاريخي الهام لجرش والذي يبرز العلاقة بين الفنون والتاريخ الثقافي للأردن



A: Answer the following questions based on the text

1. What makes The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts one of the most important art museums in the Middle East.
2. There are many institutions and departments that support and care about culture and arts in Jordan, Write down two of them.
3. What does the underlined pronoun **It** refer to ?
- 4 . Quote the sentence which indicates how often Jerash Festival is held.
5. Find a word which means **a school where people are trained in music or acting.**
6. The text mentions several types of arts , Write down three of these types.
7. To understand a nation we should understand their culture . Do you agree? Justify .
8. According to the text, translation has a positive impact on Jordanian literature? Do you agree? . Justify .
- 9.Quote the sentence which indicates how the Royal Society of Fine Arts supports arts in Jordan .

1. It contains a collection includes over 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, textiles and ceramics, by more than 800 artists from 59 countries
2. the Department of Culture and the Arts and the Royal Society of Fine Arts
3. Jerash Festival
4. Realizing the value of art and culture, Jordan decided to offer Jordanians and the world an annual arts festival /// 5. Conservatory
6. music, visual arts, performing arts and the written word
7. Yes I agree because arts can reveal people's thoughts ,way of life and how developed they are .
8. Yes I agree . Now many people all over the world are able to read and appreciate them.
9. It has links with major art galleries around the world in order to encourage artists from different cultures to learn from each other.

Text Two :

Many classrooms now use a whiteboards as a computer screen . As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the internet to show an educational **programme**, play educational game, music, recordings of languages, and so on. In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore. Students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.

Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send each other photos and messages via the internet .

Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks. Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way , students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to **them**. Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teachers must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

الكثير من الصفوف الآن تستخدم الألواح كشاشة حاسوب لهذا يمكن للمعلمين أن يعرضوا مواقع انترنت على اللوح أمام الصف . المعلمون يمكن أن يستخدموا الانترنت لعرض برنامج تعليمي ، يلعبوا لعبة تعليمية ، تسجيلات لغوية وهكذا . في بعض الدول الحاسوب اللوحي متوفر للطلاب ليستخدموه في الصف . لذلك يمكن للطلاب أن يستخدموا الحواسيب اللوحية للقيام بأعمال مثل عرض صور ، البحث عن معلومات ، تسجيل مقابلات وإنتاج رسوم بيانية، الكمبيوتر اللوحي مثالي للعمل الزوجي والجماعي . يمكنهم أيضا أن ينشئوا موقع للصف . يمكن أن يشارك الطلاب في هذا الموقع ، لذلك يمكنهم أن ينشروا أعمال ، صور ورسائل بعض الطلاب يتواصلون عن طريق وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، من خلالها يرسلون لبعضهم البعض صور ورسائل عبر الانترنت . المعلمون يمكن أن يطلبوا من طلابهم تلخيص معلومات عن ما تعلموه في الصف بنفس الطريقة إذا تعلم الطلاب كيف يلخصوا بسرعة سيكونون قادرين على استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل . المعلمون يطلبون من طلابهم تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية مع طلاب بنفس أعمارهم من مدرسة أخرى . يمكنهم إرسال ايميلات لطلاب في دولة أخرى ، نتيجة لذلك يمكن للطلاب تشارك المعلومات ويساعدوا بعضهم بواجباتهم . طريقة أخرى للتواصل مع مدارس أخرى هي من خلال التحدث مع أناس عبر الكمبيوتر . معظم الحواسيب لها كاميرات ، لذلك يمكن أيضا أن ترى الناس الذين يتحدث إليهم بهذه الطريقة ، الطلاب الذين يدرسون الانجليزية يمكن أن يروا ماذا يفعل الطلاب في إنجلترا في الصف وهم يتحدثون معهم . تستطيع أيضا أن تستخدم هذا النظام لدعوة ضيف لإعطاء حديث عبر الحاسوب على سبيل المثال ، علماء ومعلمين من دولة أخرى يمكنهم إعطاء دروس للصف إذا كان لديك هذا النوع من الدرس ، الطلاب سيكونون أكثر استمتاعا الطلاب غالبا يستخدمون الحواسيب في البيت لمساعدتهم في دراستهم ويتضمن هذا الطلب من طلاب آخرين فحص ومقارنة أعمالهم ، طرح أسئلة ومشاركة الأفكار . المعلم يجب أن يكون جزء من المجموعة ، أيضا لمراقبة ما يحدث



1. How can students in Jordan see students in other countries while speaking to them?
2. What role should teachers take in the group that the students create while checking and comparing their work?
3. The text mentions some of the technological means and methods that can be used in learning . Mention two of these means and methods.
4. What does the underlined pronoun **them** refer to ?
5. Tablet computers can be used in different ways in studying. Write down two of them .
6. What does the underlined word **programme** mean?
7. Quote the sentence which indicates some of the uses of the internet.

Critical Thinking :

1. Learning becomes efficient and enjoyable due to using technology.
2. One day books might be replaced by other means of technology like tablets and laptops.

YOUSSEF BSHARAT

Text Three :

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

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE , research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research?

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

In 2010 CE neuroscientists confirmed it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. They suggested that , in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible.

Two years later, **it** has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind-a fact that had previously been disputed by many.

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

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

The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment.

سنكون قادرين على إجراء عمليات لزيادة ذكائنا

طور العلماء بالفعل زراعة الدماغ والتي تحسن الرؤية أو تسمح للمعاقين باستخدام أفكارهم من أجل السيطرة على الاصطناعية مثل الذراعين أو الأيدي أو تشغيل أطرافهم الكرسى المتحرك .

في عام ٢٠١٢ م، أظهر بحث على القردة أن زرع الدماغ أدى إلى تحسين قدرات صنع القرار لديهم .

كيف سيستفيد البشر من هذا البحث؟

يأمل العلماء في تطوير جهاز مماثل لمساعدة الناس الذين تضرروا من تلف في الدماغ والتي يمكن أن يتسبب من الخرف والسكتة

الدماغية أو إصابات الدماغ الأخرى

سيكون الأطباء قادرين على التواصل مع الناس الذين في غيبوبة

في عام ٢٠١٠ أكد علماء الأعصاب أنه من الممكن التواصل مع بعض المرضى الذين يكونون في غيبوبة، وذلك باستخدام ماسح ضوئي خاص للدماغ يسمى التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي.

وأشاروا إلى أنه في المستقبل سيكون حوار أكثر وضوحا مع المرضى في الغيبوبة

بعد ذلك بعامين قد حدث هذا أخيرا. الماسح الضوئي والذي استخدم على رجل كان في غيبوبة لأكثر من اثني عشر عاما، أثبت أن لديه وعي وعقل مفكر وهذه حقيقة سبق التنازع عليها من قبل الكثيرين .

الأطباء يخططون لاستخدام آلية مسح دماغي مشابهه في المستقبل لمعرفة فيما إذا يكون المرضى متألّمين أو ماذا يمكن اجل تحسين نوعية حياتهم أن يعمل من

عقار جديد سيساعد في علاج أنواع معينة من السرطان حاليا

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(
علاج جديد للسرطان يجرب الآن في بليموث في المملكة المتحدة والذي يأمل الأطباء بأن يطيل حياة مرضى السرطان ويخفف من الأعراض

يؤخذ كحبة واحدة كل صباح وحتى الآن لم يظهر المرضى أي من الآثار الجانبية المعتادة مثل الهزال وتساقط الشعر والتي تحدث لهم عند الخضوع لأشكال أخرى من علاجات السرطان

يعمل العلاج الجديد عن طريق منع البروتين والذي يسبب نمو خلايا سرطانية)

سيحسن من توقع الحياة ونوعية الحياة أسرع من أي علاج آخر



- 1 Brain implant has been used successfully in many cases. Write down two of these cases.
- 2 Quote the sentence that shows the way by which the new cancer drug resists cancer.
- 3 How is the new cancer drug different from any other treatment?
- 4 The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma proved two facts. Write down these two facts.
- 5 Where is the new cancer drug being tested?
- 6 Find a word in the text which means " **a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole**
- 7 Other cancer drugs might have some side effects . Write down two of these effects.
- 8 What did neuroscientist use to communicate with patients in a coma.
- 9 There are many causes of brain damage. Write down three of these causes.
- 10 The writer states some of developments that might take place in the future. Write down two of them.

YOUSEF BSHARAT

Text Four :

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

His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants and agriculture.

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

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was *A Book of Agriculture*. The book consisted of sixteen chapters **which** explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that treat different types of soil

and how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems.

All of these things were passed on through his writing. The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous.

As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population.

The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

ابن البصال كان كاتباً ، عالماً ومهندساً والذي عاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر الميلادي. عمل في بلاط المأمون، الذي كان ملك طليطلة. حبه الكبير كان علم النبات، وهي دراسة النباتات والزراعة. على الرغم من أنه كان عالماً كبيراً، وكان أيضاً رجل عملي وجميع كتاباته جاءت تجاربه الشخصية بالعمل في الأرض. واحداً من العديد من الأشياء التي حققها ابن البصل كتاب الزراعة. يتألف الكتاب من ستة عشر فصلاً والذي يشرح أفضل الطرق لزراعة الأشجار والفواكه والخضروات ، فضلاً عن الأعشاب والزهور ذات الرائحة الجميلة ؛ ربما كان الفصل الأكثر شهرة هو الفصل الذي يصف كيف يعالج أنواع مختلفة من التربة .. عمل ابن البصال أيضاً على كيفية ري الأراضي من خلال إيجاد المياه الجوفية وحفر الآبار. لقد صمم مضخات المياه وشبكات الري. كل هذه الأشياء انتقلت من خلال كتاباته. كان تأثير كتاب ابن البصال هائل. لأن المزارعين وعبر الأجيال تبعوا تعليماته ونصائحه ، أصبحت الأراضي خصبة بشكل رائع وأنتجت أكثر من ما يكفي من الغذاء للسكان الذين يتزايدون بسرعة . نظم الري الذي هو وأتباعه استخدموه في ما زال شاهداً في اسبانيا. على الرغم من أن اسمه غير معروف على نطاق واسع، تراث ابن البصال للعالم كبيراً.



1. Quote the sentence which shows the subject that Ibn Bassal was interested in most.
2. There were a lot of great achievements of Ibn Bassal , Write down two of these achievements.
3. There are many types of plants that the book of Ibn Bassal talked about. Write down three of these plants.
4. Ibn Bassal experienced things before writing about them. What information in the text which shows this.
5. Rather than growing plants, there are other topics that Ibn Bassal dealt with . Write down two of these topics.
6. Find a word in the text which means "supply land with water"
7. What does the underlined pronoun **Which** refer to ?
8. There are two ways by which ibn Bassal could supply the land with water . write down these two ways.

Critical Thinking:

Distinctive people are valuable alive or dead. Think of this statement and write your point of view in two sentences.

5. Do you think that it was easier or more difficult in those days to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day? Give a reason for your opinion.

هل تعتقد أنه كان سهلا أم صعبا في تلك الأيام الوصول إلى مثل هذه المستويات العالية من الانجازات بالمقارنة مع الوقت الحاضر .

Answer : I think that it was more difficult for people in the past to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day: there was much less access to information in the past, so people like al-Kindi had to be truly revolutionary and creative in their thinking in order to succeed.

Text Five

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the middle east . this is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority . advances in education, economic conditions , **sanitation** , clean water ، diet and housing have made our community healthier . As a result of careful planning , the number of healthcare service has been increasing rapidly over the past years . more than 800 different kinds of healthcare centers have been built , as well as 188 dental clinics .

In 2012 CE , 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized , thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years . Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water , almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities , **it** has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctor has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman. The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2016 CE this average life expectancy had risen to 74.5. According to UNICEF statistics , between 1981 CE and 1991 CE , Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 15 deaths per 1,000 births in 2016 CE.

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

الأوضاع الصحية في الأردن من بين الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط. هذا يعود بشكل كبير إلى التزام الدولة لجعل الرعاية الصحية للجميع أولوية عليا . التقدم في التعليم ، الأوضاع الاقتصادية ، (الصرف الصحي) ، الماء النظيف الطعام والسكن جعل مجتمعنا صحي أكثر . نتيجة للتخطيط الدقيق ، عدد الخدمات الصحية ازدادت بشكل سريع على مدى السنوات الماضية . أكثر من ٨٠٠ من مراكز الرعاية الصحية المختلفة بنيت بالإضافة إلى ١٨٨ عيادة أسنان . سنة ٢٠١٢ ٩٨% من الأطفال الأردنيين تم تطعيمهم بشكل كامل ، شكرا لفرق التطعيم الذين عملوا تجاه هذا الهدف لعدة سنوات . بالرغم من وجود مناطق بعيدة في الدولة حيث لا وصول دائم للكهرباء أو الماء الآمن للناس ، تقريبا ٩٩% من السكان يصلون إلى ذلك بالرغم من أن الدولة تركز بشكل رئيسي على تحسين الخدمات الصحية الأساسية ، لم تهمل الخدمات الطبية المتقدمة . سمعة الطبيب الأردني انتشرت في المنطقة والآن مرضى أكثر يأتون للأردن من أجل عملية القلب المفتوح. ، في الأردن برنامج عملية القلب المفتوح بدأ في ١٩٧٠ في عمان . أرقام توقع الحياة تظهر أن نظام العناية الصحية الأردني ناجح . في ١٩٦٥ كان متوسط الحياة في الأردن ٥٠ سنة . في ٢٠١٦ معدل الحياة هذا ارتفع إلى ٧٤,٥ حسب إحصائيات اليونيسيف ، بين ١٩٨١ و ١٩٩١ معدل وفيات الأطفال في الأردن أنخفض بسرعة أكثر من أي مكان آخر في العالم – من ٧٠ وفاة لكل ١٠٠٠ ولادة في ١٩٨١ إلى فقط ١٥ وفاة لكل ١٠٠٠ ولادة في ٢٠١٦ معدل وفيات الأطفال المنخفض بالإضافة إلى نظام الرعاية الصحية الممتاز كانت عوامل مساعدة للنمو السكاني الصحي في الأردن . والذي سينتج عنه قوة عاملة قوية وفائدة اقتصادية لكل الدولة



A: Answer the following questions based on the text

- 1 There are a lot of evidence showing that Jordan's health conditions are of the best in the Middle East. Write down two pieces of evidence. ?
- 2 Quote the sentence indicating the Jordanian's life expectancy fifty years ago .
- 3 What does the underlined word **sanitation** mean
- 4 what does the underlined pronoun **it** refer to?
5. What goal had the immunization teams been working to achieve?
6. There are many factors that attract patients from other countries to come to Jordan . Write down two of these factors.

Critical Thinking :

Some people say that there is a close relation between health and economic conditions. Think of this statement and write your point of view in two sentences.

1. In 2012 CE , 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized and between 1981 CE and 1991 CE , Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world
 2. 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50
 3. the system which supply water deal with the human waste
 4. the country / 5. To immunize all Jordanian children
 6. The reputation of Jordanian doctor has spread in the region and the advanced medical facilities in Jordan
- Critical Thinking :** : I think that's true because economic condition enable people to live in a health house . They can also eat healthy food and get good treatment



Text six

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

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father.

The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors .

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

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

However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage.

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

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt.

In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

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

1 Why was Sheik Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb? Why did he offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?

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

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

4 What does the suffix 'proof' (waterproof line 15 / fireproof line 3

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

1 He was interested in Adeeb's invention of a prosthetic limb for his father. He offered Adeeb the tour to give the young more self confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors .

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

3 He will be staying with relatives in Germany. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

4 It means " to provide protection against.

5 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 the heart

أديب البلوشي، البالغ من العمر عشرة سنوات من دبي سيسافر إلى سبع دول في جولة نظمت ومولت من قبل سمو الشيخ حمدان بن محمد. ولي عهد دبي. الفتى حاز على اهتمام الشيخ حمدان باختراعه طرفا صناعيا لوالده . الشيخ اهتم اهتماما خاصا في أصبي وتأمل في الجولة التي يرهاها لأديب أن تعطي المخترع الشباب المزيد من الثقة بالنفس وإلهام الآخرين من المخترعين الشباب الإماراتيين .حصل أديب على فكرة نوع خاص من الساق الاصطناعية بينما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته.

والده ، الذي له ساق اصطناعية ، لم يتمكن من السباحة في البحر لأنه لا يمكن أن يخاطر بأن تبتل ساقه مما أوحى لأديب لابتكار ساق اصطناعية ضد للماء. أديب سيزور الولايات

المتحدة

المتحدة

مع أقار

ومع ذلك في أثناء تواجده في ألمانيا لن

يمضي أديب كل وقته بمشاهدة معالم

المدينة. سيعمل مع طبيب مختص

لصناعة أطراف. أديب قد اخترع العديد

من الأجهزة الأخرى بما في ذلك

روبوت صغير للتنظيف وجهاز لمراقبة

القلب والملتصق بحزام الأمان بالسيارة.

في حالة الطوارئ سيتم ربط خدمات

الإنقاذ وأسرّة السائق تلقائيا مع السائق

من خلال جهاز الفحص الخاص هذا .

اخترع أيضا خوذة مضادة للنار وهذه

الأداة الخاصة والتي لديها نظام كاميرا

مدمجه ستساعد عمال الإنقاذ في حالات

الطوارئ.

Text Seven

Adnan, a professional craftsman, is at work in his studio. With the oven at 1,400 degrees centigrade , 20 hours a day, a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be. For Adnan, however, this is more than just a job. My family has been blowing glass for around 700 years, he says. My father learnt the craft from his father , and he taught it to me when I was a child.

Adnan is passionate about this ancient craft, and regularly gives demonstrations and workshops to teach young people the skills of glassblowing. He strongly believes that unless we interest more young people in learning the craft, nobody will know how to make hand-blown glass in the future . " these days, young people don't always want to follow their parents' professions , and, added to that, glass blowing isn't an easy job. It has to be an obsession, as it is for me!

Adnan still uses the technique that was first developed by the Phoenicians some 2,000 years ago. First, he pushes a thin metal blowpipe into the boiling hot furnace. Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays it on a metal plate. After that, he blows the red-hot glass until **it** becomes more flexible. Then he pulls and bends the glass into shape. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into glass.

Adnan is making a delicate swan. Through the semi-opaque glass, you can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue.

The sand gives us transparent, or " white ", glass, ' Adnan explains. We get this beautiful dark, cobalt blue by adding the metal cobalt to the melted glass. Then, this blue becomes a lighter, sea-green turquoise after adding copper. Finally, we decorate the glass by hand. '

These days we recycle broken glass. We also use commercially produced colours instead of using natural ingredients as in the past. Apart from that, nothing else about this craft has changed through the centuries. You can't use a machine to do this work, ' he says. _ The old ways are still the best. '

عدنان صاحب حرفة محترف في العمل في مشغله. بوجود فرن حرارته ١٤٠٠ درجة مئوية، عشرون ساعة في اليوم، مشغل صناعة الزجاج ليس المكان المريح لتكون فيه، بالنسبة لعدنان، هذه أكثر من مجرد وظيفة. عائلتي تنفخ الزجاج من حوالي ٧٠٠ عام، يقول عدنان. أبي تعلم الحرفة من والده، وعلمها لي عندما كنت طفلاً

عدنان متحمس لهذه المهنة القديمة وهو بانتظام يعطي تعليمات وورش عمل لتعليم الشباب مهارات نفخ الزجاج. هو يعتقد أنه ما لم نثر اهتمام الشباب في تعلم الحرفة، لا احد سيعرف أن يصنع زجاجاً يدوياً في المستقبل. هذه الأيام الشباب لا يريدون أن يتبعوا حرف آباءهم. وأضاف على ذلك أن نفخ الزجاج ليس مهنة سهلة. يجب أن تكون هوس، كما هي بالنسبة لي! عدنان ما زال يستخدم التقنية التي طورت لأول مرة من قبل الفينيقيين قبل ٢٠٠ عام. أولاً، يدفع أنبوب نفخ معدني رفيع داخل فرن حار يغلي. ثانياً، يخرج الرمل السائل ويضعه على لوح معدني. بعد ذلك ينفخ الزجاج الحار المحمر حتى يصبح مرناً. ثم يسحب ويثني الزجاج بأشكال. عليه أن يعمل بسرعة كبيرة لأن الرمل السائل سيتصلب ويصبح زجاجاً عدنان يصنع إوزة ناعمة. من خلال الزجاج القاتم تستطيع أن ترى الخطوط الرفيعة من اللون الفيروزي، الأخضر والأزرق.

الرمل يعطينا زجاج شفاف أو زجاج أبيض يوضح عدنان. ثم يصبح هذا الأزرق كوبالتي بإضافة معدن الكوبالت إلى الزجاج المصهور. ثم يصبح الأزرق هذا فيروزي أخضر بحري بعد إضافة النحاس. أخيراً نزين الزجاج يدوياً.

هذه الأيام ندور الزجاج المكسور. نحن أيضاً نستخدم ألوان منتجة تجارياً بدلاً من استخدام المكونات الطبيعية كما في الماضي. عدا ذلك، لا شيء آخر لهذه الحرفة قد تغير عبر القرون. لا يمكنك استخدام آلة لتقوم بهذا العمل، يقول عدنان. الطرق القديمة ما زالت الأفضل



1. The studio where Adnan works isn't the most comfortable place to be in. Why?
2. Quote the sentence indicating that Adnan's family have been working in glass blowing for hundreds of years.
3. Quote the sentence which shows how Adnan has learnt the craft of glass blowing.
4. There are many steps while making glass . Write down the third and the fourth steps.
5. There are two colours which can be mixed together to get turquoise, what are these two colours?
6. According to Adnan, There is Two changes that have taken place on glassblowing craft over years. Write down these two changes.
7. What does the underlined pronoun it refer to ?

1. *Because it is very hot*
2. *My family has been blowing glass for around 700 years, he says*
3. *My father learnt the craft from his father , and he taught it to me when I was a child.*
4. *After that, he blows the red-hot glass until it becomes more flexible. Then he pulls and bends the glass into shape*
5. *Blue and green*
6. *These days we recycle broken glass. We also use commercially produced colours instead of using natural ingredients as in the past*
7. *the red-hot glass*

YOUSSEF BSHARAT

Text Eight

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

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square', he explained.

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

So now he has his old artificial hand back.

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

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 What does the underlined pronouns '**it**' refer to . ?

5 Find a word which is the opposite of "natural"

6. By using the new type of prosthetic hand, Dennis Sorensen could recognise some of the qualities of materials. Write down two of these qualities.

1. Swiss and Italian scientists / it has the sense of touch
2. He lost his left hand in an accident
3. His old hand Because the equipment is not ready for general use yet
4. the equipment
5. artificial
6. He could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square'

)
 اخترع العلماء بنجاح يد صناعية مع حاسة اللمس . أنها
 اختراع جديد مدهش والذي يخططون لتطويره . أنه من
 الممكن في المستقبل غير البعيد ، اذرع وأرجل صناعية
 مشابهة ستحل محل الأطراف الصناعية الموجودة
 اليوم.

دينيس سورينسن البالغ من العمر ٣٩ عاما من
 الدنمارك ، كان أول شخص يجرب الاختراع الجديد .
 بعد أن فقد يده اليسرى في حادث ، وهو يستخدم يد
 صناعية لمدة ٩ أعوام .

اليدين الجديدة والتي طورت من علماء سويسريين
 وإيطاليين كانت تقدما هائلا. بواسطتها لم يكن باستطاعته
 فقط أن يلتقط ويتلاعب بالأشياء ولكن أيضا يشعر بها .
 " عندما امسك شيئا استطيع أن اشعر إذا ما كان طريا أو
 (صلبا ، دائريا أو مربعا " يوضح سورينسن

هو يقول أن الأحاسيس هي نفسها التي يشعر بها باليد
 الأخرى. لسوء الحظ سورينسن فقط يشارك في تجربة،
 والأداة ليست جاهزة بعد للاستخدام العام . سمح له فقط
 باستخدامها لمدة شهر لأسباب تتعلق بالسلامة.

لذا لأن عادت له يده الاصطناعية القديمة. على أية حال
 يأمل قريبا في استخدام النوع الجديد لليد مرة أخرى.
 يتطلع للوقت الذي تكون أعضاء صناعية مشابهة متوفرة
 لآلاف الناس الذين هم بحاجة لها . سيكون قد ساعد في
 تغيير حياتهم



GUIDED WRITING

1. Read the information in the table below and then write a brief paragraph about Mustafa Wahbi Al-Tal .
السيرة الذاتية

Name : Mustafa Wahbi Al-Tal
Date : born / died 1897/ 1949
professions : lawyer, judge, a teacher , writer , a poet
achievements : Ashiyyat Wadi Al-Yabis , Arar political papers.

إجابة مقترحة

Mustafa Wahbi Al-Tal was born in 1897 and died in 1949. He was a lawyer, a teacher, a writer, and a poet. He had a lot of achievements such as Ashiyyat Wadi Al-Yabis , Arar political papers

2.

إذا كان العنوان سؤال

How to revise for your exams

- draw up a revision timetable.
- work out when you are going to work on each subject
- taking frequent breaks to help concentration to return.
- eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can.

There are many ways العنوان (مع حذف أداة السؤال) such as Ving الجملة الأولى and Ving الجملة الثانية .

Other ways العنوان (مع حذف أداة السؤال) are Ving الجملة الثالثة and Ving الجملة الرابعة

3.

العنوان يبدأ باسم جمع

achievements of Ibn Bassal

- designed water pumps and irrigation systems.
- worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water
- wrote " A Book of Agriculture "
- explain how to deal with different types of soil

There are many العنوان such as Ving الجملة الأولى and Ving الجملة الثانية .

Other العنوان are Ving الجملة الثالثة and Ving الجملة الرابعة

There are many achievements of Ibn Bassal such as designing water pumps and irrigation system and working out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water. Other achievements are writing " A Book of Agriculture " and explaining how to deal with different types of soil



The best ways to build exercise into our daily lives

get off the bus one stop earlier than usual,
stand up when you're on the phone
find a sport that we enjoy doing .
walk to the local shop.

B. GUIDED WRITING

There are best ways to build exercise into our daily lives such as getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual, and standing up when you're on the phone.
Other ways are finding a sport that we enjoy doing and walking to the local shop.

.....

5.

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes below about Qasr Bashir. Use the appropriate linking words.

Location: Jordanian desert

Date of construction : beginning of the 4th century.

Purpose of building : protection of the Roman borders.

Description of the building: huge towers, 23 rooms

Qasr Bashir which **is located** in Jordanian desert **was constructed** in the 4th century.

Qasr Basir which **was built** to protect the roman borders **contains** huge towers and 23 rooms.

Location: Amman

Date of construction : Building started in 2011 CE .

Purpose of building : Treat cancer patients

Description of the building: Several departments and wards / a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre / teaching rooms and a library.

Answer :

The King Hussein Cancer Center Which was built in 2011CE is Located in Amman. t was built to treatment cancer patients . The building includes several departments and wards, a special ten-floor outpatients' building, education centre, teaching rooms and a library.



الامتحان التقييمي الشامل

Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

monitor , contribute , make , calculation , generation

1. The solar industry will thousands of jobs all over the world.
2. Careful is required to determine the required amount of fuel.
3. His books are popular among members of the younger
4. The app is accurate enough to conditions such as diabetes, kidney disease, and heart rate.

identity fraud , security settings , track , settle down , accommodate,

1. Stealing and using personal details illegally is called.....
2. Extra tables had been set up, and chairs to the added numbers.
3. If people use they will be better protected.
4. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and

ailment, viable , option , setback , optimistic

1. People should look for a alternative to the petrol engine.
2. The manager's resignation was a to the project, everything stopped.
3. I am that things will improve soon.
- 4 You have the of walking or taking the bus.

decline, strenuous , obesity , immunization , mortality

1. teams are working hard to protect children against serious diseases.
2. According to some statistics , there is a decrease in infant rate.
3. He has been making a effort to lose weight.
4. is a medical condition in which excess body fat has accumulated to the extent that it may have adverse effect on health.



symptom , artificial , sponsor , pediatric , generation

1. Your doctor may refer your child to a specialist for further evaluation and treatment.
2. Some rich people are willing to our school event.
3. Experts say that 50 percent of the human body is currently replaceable with implants and advanced prosthetics.
4. One Of the disease is weight loss.

reputation , take , spend , accommodate, manipulate

1. The teacher promised to an interest in the student's talent.
2. Our neighbor has a Of being difficult.
3. We are expected to time revising the whole report.
4. He set the table down and began to..... the ball dexterously.

polymath , inheritance , carbon-neutral , sustainability , generation

1. status can be achieved by balancing carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere and planting trees.
2.is the capacity to endure, it is how biological systems remain diverse and productive.
3. Ibn Sina was a, he was a scientist , philosopher, physician and writer .
4. She began her own business with the she got from her grandfather.

zero-waste , renewable , friendly , outweigh , manipulate

1. All companies here produce environmentally products.
2. If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is
3. The benefits of these projects the costs and disadvantages.
4. It seems that people will depend on energy in the not distant future .

Answers

1. contribute 2. Calculation 3. Generation 4. Monitor .
 identity fraud 2. accommodate 3. security settings 4. settle down
 1. viable / 2. setback. / 3. optimistic / 4 option .
 1.Immunization / 2 Mortality / 3 Strenuous / 4 Obesity .
 1. pediatric / 2. Sponsor / 3. artificial / 4. symptom
 1. take / 2. reputation / 3. spend / 4. manipulate
 1. carbon-neutral 2. sustainability 3. polymath 4. inheritance
 1. friendly 2. zero-waste 3. outweigh 4. I renewable



assume , monitor , ailments , immunization , sponsor , polymath

- 1means giving someone a substance to prevent them from getting a disease.
- 2 The government urges local companies toart competitions for the young.
3. The pharmacist can assist you with the treatment of common
4. A is a person who knows a lot about many subjects ,
5. The studies that prices will rise due to the high demand.

see red , calculations , generate , settle downs , chip

- 1 It is important to after all those years of travelling.
- 2 Solar panels energy from the sun.
3. A might be as large as an inch on a side and can contain transistors.
4. Discrimination of any kind makes me
5. I need to make a few before I decide how much to spend .

season , accessible , monitor , blog , calculation , filter

1. All the s are based on these statistics.
2. Her job is to the enemies radio broadcasts to try to find out their plans.
3. You should all materials to know which to show and which to remove.
4. To means to give special taste to food by adding salt, pepper, a spice, etc, .
5. The island is only by boat

mortality, solidify , opaque , homeopathy , apparatus

1. The windows are , you can't see through them.
2. Our school has excellent fire-fighting
3. The first sickening feature of this general situation is the high infant among the children of the workers.
4. Hot substances such as glass as they cool.

idea , coma , blue , botany , irrigation , mathematics

1. Each year their fields need billions of cubic meters of water for
2. The branch of biology that deals with plants' life is
3. After the accident the woman was in a for six days.
4. I was really feeling a bit after he told me he was leaving.
5. I got this from an article in a fashion magazine .



F

Antibodies , artificially created , blog , calculations , desalination

1. plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have little fresh water.
2. Many megaprojects consist of cities, which will be built according to principles of sustainable living.
- 3, I came across a post the other day. It was discussing the importance of traditional crafts in our modern-day society.
4. Homoeopathy cannot produce needed to protect against childhood diseases.
5. One of the earliest computers took as long as 25 minutes to do simple mathematical

G

Fine arts , ailments , irrigation , dementia , fountain pen

1. My grand parents gave me a for my birthday, and I am learning calligraphy now.
2. Some can be treated effectively with homoeopathic remedies.
3. When there is not rainfall to grow crops, the ground is in need for
4. I enjoy painting and sculpture so I decided to do a degree in
5. Elderly people often suffer from, which is difficult to treat.

Answers

A

1 **immunization** / 2 **sponsor** / 3. **ailments** / 4. Polymath /5. assume .

B

1 **settle downs** / 2 **generate** / 3. chip ./ 4. see red / 5. calculations

C

1. calculation 2 monitor / 3filter / 4 season / 5 accessible

D

1. opaque / 2 apparatus / 3 mortality / 4 solidify .

E

1. irrigation / 2. botany / 3. coma / 4. blue / 5. idea .

F

1. desalination / 2. artificially created / 3. blog / 4. antibodies / 5. calculations .

G

1. Fountain pen / 2 ailments / 3 irrigation / 4 fine arts / 5 dementia

3 Choose the most suitable item from the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word isn't needed

Sustainability apparatus physician mortality prosthetic

- 1 After our Science lesson in the laboratory , we always help the teacher to put the Away.
- 2 The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the of the environment.
- 3 Athletes with legs can take part in the Paralympics.
- 4 Professor Badri, aged 67, is the hospital leading specializing in cancer care.

Answers:
1 apparatus / 2 sustainability / 3 prosthetic / physician



Write the correct form of the word

1. By my, we should be there by midnight. (**calculate**)
2. I can't most of the data on the computer without a password. (**accessible**)
3. The students were shown an film about desertification. (**education**)
4. He could complete his project in an manner (**invent**)

Answers :

calculation / access / educational / inventive

1. The copy of this product is very expensive . (**origin**)
2. The experts are trying to the cause of the disease (**discovery**)
3. The famous philosopher lived in the century. (**nine**)
4. The of the revolution was great. (**influential**)

Answers :

Original / discover / ninth / influence

1. This product contains no colours.. (**artifice**)
2. You should the prefix " **un**" to each of these words(**appendage**)
3. The of the hospital will cost much money. (**expand**)
4. In this century Technology are available forto produce many new things. (**invent**)

Answers :

Artificial / append / expansion / inventors

1. The service offers young people advice on finding a job. (**practice**)
2. I regard his theory with (**sceptical**)
3. Treatment of depends primarily on how overweight a person is and his or her overall health. (**obese**)
4. After the Cold War, weassumed we'd be collecting a dividend of peace, (**optimistic**)
5. The residents got a government To solve the crisis. (**commit**)

Answers :

practical / scepticism / obesity / commitment

1. He has a driving test next week , so today he is going to parking. (practical)
2. It takes a lot of to be a good player. (practically)
3. She has no experience of teaching. (practice)
4. This drug can serious side effects. (product)
5. It was a meeting. They discussed all issues . (produce)
6. The industrial rose by 0.3% this year. (produce)
7. He is highly for the job. (qualify)
8. Applicants should have teaching and a year experience. (qualify)



1 practise / 2 practice / 3 practical / 4 produce / 5 productive / 6 production / 7 qualified / 8 qualification

9. The internet could the way people work. (revolution)
10. I am about what I read in the press. (scepticism)
11., family members have their first Iftar in Ramadan with their parents. (tradition)
12. It is to have a party before the wedding day. (tradition)
13. The government will focus on development in rural areas. (sustain)
14. They had a clear Of how the wanted the company develop. (visionary)
15. He decided to leave his job for reasons (vary)

Answers

9 revolutionize / 10 optimistic / 11 traditionally / 12 traditional / 13 sustainable / 14 vision / 15 various

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

1. By the time we arrived, they The show and left the hall. (complete)
2. Next month, our family..... to another house . (move)
3. If a city everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste. (recycle)
4. Sea water on average 2.7% salt by weight. (contain)
5. Sorry , I am busy at the moment. I.....my homework. (do)
6. Our room awful! (smell)
7. Sara forever his temper with people! She must learn to calm down.(lose)
8. While he for bed, the doorbell rang. (get)
9. Al Tayyeb Saleh , According to many critics, some of the best novels of recent years. (write)
10. How long have you these disturbing dreams? (be, have)

Answers

1. had completed 2. will move 3. recycles 4. Contains 5. am doing 6. Smells 7. loses 8. was getting 9. has written 10. been having

1. By the time we arrived, they The show and left the hall. (complete)
2. The man was particularly pleased with his new record as he(be / try) for six years.
3. I to school by bus when I was young. (not, used to , go)
4. He has been working in Russia for ten years, so he the cold weather. (be, used to)
5. Are you the piano. (used to / play)
6. Did you long hair. (used to / have)



1. had completed / 2. had been trying / 3. didn't use to go / 4. is used to / 5. used to playing / 6. use to have

1. Will you your friend to the club tonight? (be , bring)
2. Unfortunately , sea level will in 20 years. (be, rise)
3. Do you think you it by next Friday. (complete)
4. This time tomorrow we on the beach. I can't wait. (sit)
5. I think astronauts On Mars by the year 2030 (land)
6. Don't ring me at 8 , I Who Wants to be a Millionaire. (watch)

1. be bringing / 2. be rising / 3. Will have completed / 4. Will be sitting / 5. Will have landed / 6. will be watching

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. Add three spoons of sugar to make the mixture become sweet.
If you
2. My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.
Enough money
3. We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.
The students said
4. While the were making the film, the money ran out.
While the film
5. An optician is going to examine my eyes this afternoon.
I am
6. You are not allowed to start until I tell you.
You (must)
7. It is not necessary to go to collage this afternoon.
You(have)
8. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)
Before Mohammad
9. She passed her driving test and then she bought a new car.(after)
After she
10. It is probable that our neighbours have made a party. (might)
Our neighbours

1. If you add three spoons of sugar, The mixture becomes sweet
2. Enough money has been saved to fund our university courses.
3. The students said they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.
4. While the film was being made, the money ran out.
5. I am having my eyes examined this afternoon.
6. You must not start until I tell you.
7. You don't have to go to collage this afternoon .
8. Before Mohammad started work, he had checked his emails.
9. After she had passed her driving test , she bought a new car .
10. Our neighbours might have made a party



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. It is normal for me to drink coffee when I was a student . .
I am
2. It was normal for my friend to walk to school.
My friend
3. It wasn't normal for my grandfather to send emails.
My grand father

1. I am used to drinking coffee when I was a student.
2. My friend used to walk to school.
3. My grand father did not used to send emails.

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. I hope to get some work experience before I go to university. (plan)
I am
2. I am planning to go abroad when I leave school (intend)
I

1. I am planning to get some work experience before I go to university
2. I intend to go abroad when I leave school

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. The first world war broke out in 1914 CE.
It was
2. Maya works harder than anybody else in this organization.
The person
3. The thief wore a mask. It made him look like a monster. (which)
The thief
4. The world cup will be held in Russia in 1918
The event

1. It was The first world war that broke out in 1914 CE.
2. The person who works harder than anybody else in this organization is Maya.
3. The thief wore a mask which made him look like a monster.
- 4 The event which will be held in Russia in 1918 is the world cup.



The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

1. children often are using computers better than their parents.
2. If you will play computer games all day, you won't have time to study.
3. I want getting a tablet, but I can't afford to buy / buying one at the moment.
4. Look at the black sky! It is raining soon
5. If Ali had his own computer, he doesn't need to use his friend's computer.
6. I was writing / wrote an email when my laptop was switching itself off .
7. I am hoping to visit London one day.
8. You must have your car repairs . It is noisy.
9. The teacher told the students that they don't have to stay in at school after the exam.
10. The contract has sent to many offices by email.

1. use . / 2. play / 3. to get / 4. is going to rain / 5. didn't . / 6. switched.
7. hope / 8. Repaired / 9. didn't have to / 10. has been sent

The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

- 1 I am used to go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
- 2 There didn't used to be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
- 3 Salma has been practicing the oud really hard and she now used to playing it

1 I used to / 2 didn't use to / 3 is used to

- 1 A : What do you think you will be doing in two years time?
B : I think I will be living in Karak, and I will study Geography.
- 2 A : Don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family.
B : OK, I'll phone at nine.

1. will be studying 2 will be having

- 1 . 1914 is the year where the First World War started.
2. I often visit my friend in Aqaba whose is in southern part of Jordan .

1. When 2 which



Choose the correct answer

1. In 1940 the first model of computers
(**produced , was produced , were produced**)
2. We're going to Aqaba again the summer.
(**in/ on/ at**)
3. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain **was starting / started** . it was very heavy so he have got very wet
(**must / can't / might**)
4. these days letters usually
(**are / typed , have/typed , are / typing**)
5. Look at the black sky! It soon.
(**is raining / going to rain , will be raining**)
6. I an email when my laptop **switched** itself off .
(**was writing / wrote / will be writing**)
1. She me every day since the party .
(**has been phoning, had been phoning . had phoned**)
2. I was hungry, so I something to eat at the store.
(**bought/ buy / will buy**)
9. When I got to the bus , I realized I my wallet at home.
(**have left , have been leaving , had left**)
10. Although I hate the dentist, I have had my teeth regularly.
(**clean / cleaned / cleaning**)
11. Are you planning shopping tomorrow
(**going / to go / go**)
12. If it , the grass gets wet.
(**rain / rained / rains**)
13. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you doing much exercise.
(**used to / aren't used to/ didn't use to**)
14. Rashed go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't
(**used to / is used to / use to**)
15. We won't be home tomorrow night. We the football match at the stadium.
(**will watch / will be watching / will have watched**)
16. Rami has broken his leg. It a long time to get better.
(**is going to take /will be taking / will have taken**)
17. Qasr Bashir is a Roman castle is situated in the Jordanian desert
(**where, which , when**)
18. there are also about twenty-three stables horses may have been kept.
(**where / which /whose**)
19. It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died.
(**where / which / when**)
20. The Amman International Theatre Festival is said to be Biggest of its kind
(**the /- / an**)



21. Visitors can choose days on which they want to attend
(**an / the / x**)
22. I am studying hard because I want to be lawyer.
(**a / an / the**)
23. I..... like a stranger when I first lived here.
(**am used to feeling , used to feel , use to feel**)
24. She has a good memory Always serves her well .
(**which , when , who**)
25. The live in a small village We finally located on a map.
(**where , which , whose**)
26. Tell me about the tourist name is so difficult to say.
(**who , why , whose**)
27. I am used to to school every day .
(**walk , walking , walked**)
28. To construct a website that currently doesn't exist **means**
(**contribute a website , create a website , search a website**)
29. **In this way** , technology makes communication more convenient. The function of using "
in this way" **to express** (opposition , advice , consequence)
30. From 1990 CE, to 2000 CE was a (**decade / generation / century**)



Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (2 points)
Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.
What is the function of using despite in the above sentence?

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (2 points)
I **used to wear** heavy clothes when I was in England.
What is the function of using used to and the infinitive in the above sentence?

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (3 points)
We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train **will have gone**.
What is the function of using the future perfect tense in the above sentence?

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (3 points)
The year when The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE.
What is the function of using the cleft sentence?

1. To indicate opposition / 2. To indicate a habit that was in the past.
3. To talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.
4. To focus on a certain part of the sentence

1 Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep

Identify the type of rhetorical device used in the above sentence.

2 Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **sea red**.

Replace the underlined colour idiom with the correct one that makes the sentence meaningfully correct .

1 personification /2 red-handed



Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Do you know where most culture activities happen?

Replace the underlined word with the suitable phrasal verb that has the same meaning .

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Then one day, unexpectedly, I had a letter of him .

Replace the underlined word with the suitable colour idiom.

The hospital is in need of some medical equipment?

Replace the underlined word with the suitable synonym that has the same meaning .

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

The scientist spends most of his time in a room for scientific experiments

Replace the underlined word with the suitable word that has the same meaning .

Answers

Take place / out of the blue / apparatus / laboratory



A. EDITING

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times, you are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. Two spelling mistakes, one punctuation mistake, and one grammar mistake, Correct the mistakes and write them in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to completing one calculation. In 1958 CE the computer chip was developed, The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time

Spelling : calculation. / floppy

Grammar : to complete

Punctuation : developed. The نقطة بدل الفاصلة

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

Spelling : bounce back" after a setback

Grammar : had appreciated

Punctuation : worry. نقطة بدلا من علامة الاستفهام

Building started in 2011 CE . The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, By then, they will be added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotheraby. New adult and pediatrik wards will have opened.

Spelling : radiotherapy. / pediatric

Grammar : will have added

Punctuation : by 2016 CE. By then. نقطة بدلا من الفاصلة

A desalination plant will been used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled? The city is built on an advanced energy jrid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

Desalination / grid

Grammar : will be used

Punctuation : recycled. The city



The person who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower, which is originally a minaret, was 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 .

Mathematician / architekt /// which was // 1198 CE.

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polimath?

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

polimath /// geometry // polimath. // makes

Many megaprojects have been criticized because of their negative effects on a community or the environment, This essay will look at issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

Masdar City, where began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste artificially-created city

Megaprojects // neutral // which // environment.

Many people are excited about the internet of things, For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.

However others are not so sure. They want keeping 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

. excited // access // want keeping // In addition.

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

Answers :

1 say / 2 fitness, فاصلة بعد كلمة / 3 brain. It (It نقطة ثم حرف كبير لكلمة) /

4 helps نستخدِم مضارع بسيط لأن الجملة حقيقة /

5 concentrate better. نقطة بدل علامة الاستفهام .



Read the following stanza then answer the questions that follow.

I remember, I remember,
The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from heav'n
Than when I was a boy.

- 1. How does the poet describe the trees?**
- 2. In this stanza the poet refers to his childish ignorance. What was he ignorant about?**

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born,
**The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn;**
He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day,
But now, I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away!

- 1. Identify the type of rhetorical device used in the third and fourth lines .**
- 2. What does the underlined pronoun He refer to ?**

At first, the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail ,
Unwillingly to school... .
Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard

- 1. Write down the two stages of the human life mentioned in the lines above .**
- 2. Identify the type of rhetorical device used in the last line .**



Santiago is an old fisherman in Cuba, but for the last eighty-four days he hasn't caught any fish. His friend, a young fisherman named Manolin, helps him to bring in his empty boat every day. Manolin has been Santiago's fishing partner for years. Santiago had taught him all about fishing, and has done so since he was a boy of five years old. Now, the young man's parents want him to fish with a more productive partner. The next morning, Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again.

- 1 Why do you think that Manoline's parents want him to stop fishing with Santiago? Do you think they were justified?**
- 2. What evidence is there that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person?**
- 3. Which word means someone who is successful or who earns you money**

YOUSEF BSHARAT



جميع كلمات الكتاب كاملة مرتبة هجائيا

WORD	English Meaning	
Access	To find information especially on a computer.	الوصول إلى
acupuncture	A system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	الوخز بالإبر
ailment	illness	مرض
algebra	A type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to present numbers	علم الجبر
allergy	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 / allergic (adjective)	حساسية
antibody	A substance produced by the body to fight disease	جسم مضاد
apparatus	n. the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز / آلة
appendage	n. a body part , such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk append (v.)	طرف (زوائد) ملحق
arithmetic	n. the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition subtraction , multiplication and division	علم الحساب
arthritis	A disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints / arthritic (adj.)	التهاب المفاصل
artificial	Adj. made or produced by human being rather than occurring naturally artificially adv.	صناعي
artificially - created	Not real , not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	منتجة صناعيا
bionic	Limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered	طرف كهربائي، آلي
blog	a regularly updated personal website or web page , usually written in an informal style. Blog(verb)	سجل / مفكرة على الويب
bounce back	to be successful again after a difficult time	ينهض
breathtaking	Wonderful, awe-inspiring	رائع
Calculation	n. a way of using numbers to find out an amount, price or value. Calculate (v)	عملية حسابية
Camera obscura	(dark room) an optical device that led to photograph and the invention of the camera	
cancerous	Something that has or can cause cancer (cells that grow abnormally	سرطاني
carbon-neutral	Not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere	خالية من الكربون
Career	A job undertaken for a period of a person's life	مهنة
Ceramics	the art of producing something made from clay or porcelain, or the clay or porcelain items themselves.	سيراميك
Ceramic (adj.)		
Cobalt	Dark blue	ازرق غامق
coma	A state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts an extended period of time	غيبوبة
commitment	Promise to do something or to behave in a particular way	التزام



Complementary medicine	Medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	طب تكميلي
composition	A piece of music that someone has written	تأليف موسيقي
Computer chip	A small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current	رقاقة حاسوب
Conservatory	a school where people are trained in music or acting	معهد
conventional	Having been used for a long time and is considered usual	تقليدي
Cope with	Deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	يجاري ، يتكيف مع
craftsman	Someone who is very skilled at a particular craft or job	حرفي
criticise	To judge something with disapproval	ينتقد
Cross	Angry or annoyed	غاضب، منزعج
decline	To decrease in quantity or importance	ينخفض
dementia	A mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory changes and problems with reasoning	خرف / جنون
Demonstration	An act of explaining how to do something	إرشادات
dental	relating to teeth	متعلق بالأسنان
desalination	The process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used	تحليه مياه البحر
drug	A medicine or substance used for making medicines	دواء
Email exchange	A series of emails between two or more people. Each email generally a reply to the previous one. Email (verb)	تبادل الايميلات
expansion	Making something bigger	توسعة
filter	A program that checks whether certain content on a web should be displayed to the viewer.	منقي / مصفي
fine	Very thin and narrow, it's a delicate swan so the lines wouldn't be thick or heavy	رفيع
Floppy disk	A flexible removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	القرص المرن
Focus on	To direct your attention or effort at something	يركز على
Fountain pen	A pen which needs ink cartridge refills	قلم حبر سائل
furnace	A large enclosed container in which you burn fuels, used for industrial purposes such as melting metal	فرن
furnishings	The furniture and other things such as curtains, in a room	الأثاث
geometry	n. the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties , relationships and measurement of points , lines, curves and surfaces.	الهندسة
glassblowing	The art of shaping a piece of hot melted glass by blowing air into it	نفخ الزجاج
grid	A system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة
Ground-breaking	New , innovative	مبتكر ، جديد
hanging	A piece of cloth hung on a wall as a decoration	ما يعلق على الحائط



healthcare	The prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists. etc.	الرعاية الصحية
herbal remedy	An extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease / remedy (v) / remedial (adj.)	(العلاج بالأعشاب)
homoeopathy	A system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	العلاج المثلي
ICT	Information and communication Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات
Identity fraud	Illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	سرقة أشياء شخصية
immunization	The process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness / immunize (v.) / immune (adj.)	تطعيم (إعطاء مناعة)
immunization	giving substance to a person (often by needle) to prevent them from getting a particular disease.	تلقيح (تطعيم)
implant	A piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the	زرع أعضاء
infant mortality	death amongst babies of a very young children	وفيات الأطفال
inheritance	Money or things that you get from someone after they die	ميراث
inoculation	An injection you can have to protect you from disease	تطعيم
Installation	an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts	معرض تركيب
Install (v.)		
irrigate	Supply land with water to grow plants	ري
Life expectancy	The length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	توقع الحياة
lifelike	Similar to the person or thing represented	مشابه
limb	n. arm or leg of a person	طرف (يد رجل / ذراع)
malaria	A dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	مرض الملاريا
mathematician	n. a person who studies mathematics to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
medical trial	Trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications	تجارب طبية
megaproject	A very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشاريع عملاقة
migraine	A very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision.	مرض الشقيقة
minaret	The tower of the mosque for prayer calling	منذنة
mortality	Death, especially on a large scale (e.g.	الوفاة
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging (a picture for the inside of the body	صورة مغناطيسية
musical harmony	A pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	إيقاع موسيقي
obese	Extremely fat, in a way that is dangerously to health	سمنة
optimistic	Believing that good things will happen in the future	متفائل
option	Something that is or may be chosen	بديل / خيار
outpatient	Someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but doesn't stay for the night	عيادات خارجية
outweigh	To be more important than something else	يتفوق على
paediatric	Describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses	متعلق بالأطفال



PC	(personal Computer) A computer designed for one person to use at home .	حاسوب شخصي
pedestrian	Someone who is walking along a street	مشاة
performing arts	a type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea	فنون أدائية
philosopher	Someone who studies or writes philosophy professionally or an undergraduate student of philosophy	فيلسوف
physician	Someone qualified to practice medicine, especially one who specializes in diagnoses and treatment	طبيب
pill	A small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة دواء
polymath	Someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	موسوعة
Post	To put a message or document on the internet so that other people can see it. Post (noun)	ينشر
practitioner	Someone who is qualified or registered to practice an occupation	ممارس
Privacy settings	Controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	إعدادات شخصية
Program	A set of instructions enabling a computer to function / programme : content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on TV	برنامج
prosthetic	n. an artificial body part / adj. limb : describing an artificial body part	طرف صناعي
publicise	Give information to the public	ينشر للعامه
qualify	To be entitled to a particular benefit by fulfilling a necessary condition	يؤهل
radiotherapy	The use of controlled amount of radiation to treat disease	العلاج بالأشعة
Raise (a question)	To bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يطرح سؤال (قضية)
rely on	To have trust or confidence in something or someone.	يعتمد على
reputation	The common opinion that people have about someone or something	سمعة
reputation	The common opinion that people have about someone or something	سمعة
restore	Repair or renovate a building or work of art	يرمم، يجدد
revolutionize	To completely change the way people do something	يحدث ثورة
Sand artist	Someone who models sand into an artistic form	شخص يشكل بالرمل
sanitation	the system which supply water deal with the human waste	الصرف الصحي
sat nav. system	Satellite navigation system: a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place.	نظام تحديد الأماكن
scanner	A medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the human body	ماسح ضوئي
sceptical	Having doubts, not easily convinced	متشكك
security setting	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	إعدادات الأمان
Semi-opaque	Not completely impossible to see through	قاتم



Setback	A problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	إخفاق / نكسة
showcase	To exhibit or display	يعرض
side effect	Effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	آثار جانبية
Smartphone	A mobile phone with advanced computing technology	الهاتف الذكي
Social media	Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
Solidifying	To make solid	يتصلب
sponsor (v)	To financially support a person or an event / sponsored (adj.)	الراعي (مالياً)
strenuous	Needing a lot of effort	مجهد
stroke	An illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or blocked. Resulting in being unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية
sustainability	The state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time,	الاستدامة
symptom	A physical problem that might indicate a disease	أعراض المرض
Tablet computer	A mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.	الكمبيوتر اللوحي
textiles	types of cloth or woven fabric	نسيج
translation	The process of converting documents from one language to another	ترجمة
transparent	Clear or thin enough to see through	شفاف
turquoise	Sea green colour	ترقواز (فيروزي)
underline	Emphasise , highlight	يؤكد على ، يركز
user	A person who uses a product or service	المستخدم
Vary	differ	يختلف
Viable	Effective , successful	ناجح / فعال
visual arts	arts such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music.	فنون بصرية
ward	A room in a hospital for patients needing similar kind of care	جناح
Web hosting	The business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites.	
Web-building program	A software that helps you to create a website	برمجية بناء المواقع
whiteboard	A touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students.	اللوحة التفاعلية
Windmill	A building to grind corn , wheat etc. into flour	مطحنة
work force	the people who are able to work	القوى العاملة
World wide web	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	شبكة الأنترنت
Zero-waste	Producing no waste	فضلات صفر



share ideas	to give your ideas to another person or to a group	يشارك الافكار
Compare ideas	consider how the ideas are similar or different	يقارن الافكار
To create	to construct a website that currently doesn't exist	ينشي موقع
contribute	offer your writing and work to the website	يساهم في موقع
Research information	to use a variety of sources to find the information you need	يبحث عن معلومات
Present information	to give the results of your research in a presentation.	يقدم معلومات
Monitor what is happening	you know what is happening and you are following the developments	يراقب
To find out what is happening	You don't know what is happening and you want to discover it	يكتشف
Give a talk to people	you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it	يلقي خطاب (حديث)
Talk to people	an informal discussion	نقاش (حديث غير رسمي)
Show photos	you show people photos that you have in person	يعرض صور
Send photos	you send photos to someone over the internet or by post	يرسل صور

A. Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Kareem shared a large number of ideas with the committee.
2. The student compared his ideas with his teacher's.

Explain the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases in the above sentence



مواضيع إنشاء مقترحة

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following :

1. Write an essay for your school magazine, describing The school you are in. describing its building , its facilities and technology available, the subjects that are provided .
2. Write an essay about the importance of internet safety, mentioning the possible dangers, suggesting some strategies to stay safe on the net
3. Write an essay for your school magazine, talking about your childhood and memories when you were young .
4. Think of some simple ways you and other people know could increase your physical activity. Write two or three ideas.
5. Technology has had a great impact on society when it comes to medicine Write an essay about this topic .
6. How do you think the increase in population will affect Jordan's housing, education and health facilities. Write an essay about the importance of planning to cope with increasing needs of the population .
7. Write an essay describing a famous person.
8. Write a composition about environmental problems and suggest ways to solve these problems .
9. Life is definitely going to be better in the future due to medical and technological advances
10. Write an essay on the following topic “ can alternative energy effectively replace fossil fuels?”
11. Complementary and alternative medicine.