

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

دوسيه الإبداع في اللغة الإنجليزية

المستوى الثالث / المنهاج الجديد

جميع قطع القراءة مع أسئلة مكثفة

شرح القواعد بطريقة مبسطة

شرح الأدب والوظائف اللغوية

جميع تمارين الكتاب و أسئلة من دليل المعلم

مدرعمة بالأسئلة الوزارية

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Irregular Verbs

Present	Meaning	Past	Pp.
awake	يوقظ	awoke	awoken
bear	تلد	bore	born
bear	يتحمل	bore	borne
become	يصبح	became	become
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
blow	يفجر - يعصف	blew	blown
break	يكسر	broke	broken
bring	يحضر	brought	brought
build	يبنى	built	built
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
catch	يمسك - يصطاد	caught	caught
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
come	يأتي	came	come
cost	يكلف	cost	cost
cut	يقطع	cut	cut
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
do	يفعل	did	done
draw	يرسم - يسحب	drew	drawn
dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
drive	يقود	drove	driven
drop	يسقط	dropped	dropped
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
fall	يقع	fell	fallen
feed	يطعم	fed	fed
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
fight	يحارب	fought	fought
find	يجد	found	found
fly	يطير	flew	flown
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
get	يحصل - ينال	got	gotten
give	يعطي	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
hide	يختبئ - يخفي	hid	hidden
hit	يضرب	hit	hit

hold	يمسك	held	held
hurt	يؤذي - يؤلم	hurt	hurt
keep	يحافظ	kept	kept
know	يعرف	knew	known
lay	يضع	laid	laid
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
leave	يترك	left	left
let	يسمح - يدع	let	let
lie	يتمدد - يرقد	lay	lain
light	يضيء - يشعل	lit	lit
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
make	يصنع	made	made
mean	يعني	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	met
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
put	يضع	put	put
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
run	يجري	ran	run
say	يقول	said	said
see	يري	saw	seen
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	تغرب - يضبط	set	set
shake	يصافح	shook	shaken
shoot	يطلق النار	shot	shot
sing	يعني	sang	sung
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
spend	يقضي - يصرف	spent	spent
stand	يقف	stood	stood
stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
take	يأخذ	took	taken
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
tell	يخبر	told	told
think	يظن	thought	thought
throw	يرمي	threw	thrown
wake	يوقظ	woke	woken
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
win	يفوز	won	won
write	يكتب	wrote	written

Helping verbs

Verb to	Present	Past	p.p
Be	am/is/are	was/were	Been
Do	Do/does	Did	Done
Have	Have/has	Had	Had
Modal	Will Can Shall May Must Have to Has to	Would Could Should Might Had to	

ملاحظات تأسيسيه

Unit One

Information technology

Reading Comprehensive.....

Blog	(noun) a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style. blog (verb)	مدونة إلكترونية
Calculation	(noun) a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value. calculate(verb)	عملية حسابية
computer chip	(noun)small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current	رقائق الكمبيوتر
email exchange	(noun) a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one. email(verb)	تبادل البريد الإلكتروني
Filter	(noun) a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer. filter(verb)	فاحص البرنامج
floppy disk	(noun) a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	القرص المرن
ICT	(n. abbrev.) Information and Communication Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات
identity fraud	(noun) illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	سرقة الهوية
PC	(noun) an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time	حاسوب شخصي
privacy settings	(noun) controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	إعدادات الخصوصية
Program	(noun) a set of instructions enabling a computer to function; programme (noun) content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television	برنامج
'sat nav' system	(noun)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	يستترشد بنظام الأقمار الصناعية
security settings	(noun)controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	ضبط الأمان
Smart phone	(noun) a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	هاتف ذكي
social media	(noun)social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	تواصل اجتماعي
tablet computer	(noun) a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	كمبيوتر لوحي

User	(noun) a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم
web-building program	(noun) a software that helps you to create a website	برنامج لبناء شبكة الانترنت
web hosting	(noun) the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة المواقع
White board	(noun) a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	شاشة لمس
world Wide Web	(noun) an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another	الشبكة العنكبوتية
access	(verb) to find information, especially on a computer. access (noun) – accessible (adjective)	وسيلة بحث
post	(verb) to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it. Post (noun)	بريد
rely on	(phrasal verb) to have trust or confidence in something or someone. reliable (adjective)	يعتمد على

(الإبداع هو متعة الذكاء)

THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

تاريخ الحواسيب

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

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete 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. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

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

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

1. Where was the first ever computer found?
2. Quote the sentence which shows that the first modern computers were very large?
3. List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE?
4. Quote the sentence which shows that people have been using computers many years ago
5. Many parts of computers were invented in the past, Write down two of these parts?
6. Two types of computers invented in the past. Write down these two types?
7. Many kinds of the smart systems emerged ten years ago. Write down two of them?
8. Write down the sentence which shows that technology will affect on the life?
9. Many aspects of the daily life will depend on a computer program. Write down two of these aspects?
10. What do the underlined pronouns refer to:
 - **This** :
 - **It** :
 - **which** :
 - **their** :

11. What do the following words mean?

- a) **Calculation** :
- b) **Computer Chip**:
- c) **Program** :
- d) **Floppy disk** :
- e) **PC** :
- f) **Smart Phone** :
- g) **World Wide Web**:

12. The text mentions more than one invention after 2007. Mention two of these inventions.

13. What is the benefit from invention the floppy disk?

سوف تنجح .. لأن معظم الناس كسالى

QUIZ.....

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

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What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

1. Different inventions were completed between 1958CE- 1964CE. Write down two of them
2. The writer specifies two aspects of everyday life that will depend on technology in the future. Mention them.
3. Quote the sentence which shows the impact of inventing the floppy disk.
4. What does the underlined phrasal verb "rely on" mean?
5. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
6. Computers have enabled us to do many many great things but we are becoming overly- reliant on technology. Suggest three negative consequences of depending on technology.
7. Some people believe that computers will replace books one day. Think of this statement and, in two sentence, write down your point of view.

USING TECHNOLOGY IN THE CLASS

word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Blog	(noun) a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style .blog (verb)	مدونة الكترونية
email exchange	(noun) a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one. email(verb)	تبادل البريد الالكتروني
social media	(noun) social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	تواصل اجتماعي
tablet computer	(noun) a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	كمبيوتر لوحي
Whiteboard	(noun) a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	شاشة لمس
post	(verb) to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it .Post (noun)	بريد

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

Here are some ideas:

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, 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.(1) Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

- 1- Write down the sentence which acts an introduction of the article.
- 2- Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen, so teacher can use the Internet for many purposes. Mention three of them.
- 3- Quote the sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about.
- 4- How can students use the tablets in class?
- 5- What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to?
- 6- Find a word in the text which means " mobile computers, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit"

Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. **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. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way. (2) If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future we all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom.

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

(3) They could even email students in another country as a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

1- Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog. Is this positive in class room?

Explain.

2- How can most young people communicate through social media?

3- -Quote the sentence that shows the benefit from email exchanges in classroom.

4- Write one result for using email exchanges in classroom.

5- What does the underlined pronoun "their" refer to.....?

6- What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to.....?

7- -Find a word in the text which means " a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style"

8- What does the underlined word "email exchange" mean?

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to.

In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. (4) For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited. 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 teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

- 1- How can students in Jordan see what students in England are doing in classroom?
- 2- Mention three benefits for using social media on students' computers.
- 3- Why must teacher be part of the group?
- 4- Write down the sentence which shows end the talk.
- 5- What does the underlined word "who" refer to?
- 6- What does the underlined pronoun "them" refer to.....
- 7- Find a word in the text which means "social interaction between people and communities on websites or blog

○ **Homework**

- 1) In what ways do the students like learning?
- 2) Write down the sentence which indicates the purpose of the article?
- 3) Teachers are using the internet in the class rooms for certain purposes. Write down two of these purposes?
- 4) Tablet computers are available for students to use in class for certain purposes. Write down two of them?
- 5) There are many benefits of using tablet computers in the class. Write down two of these benefits?
- 6) Tablets are important for two kinds of work. Write down these two kinds?
- 7) Why do teachers ask students to write a blog?
- 8) Students create a website for their classroom for certain purposes. Write down two of these purposes.
- 9) E-mails are very useful in the class room for certain reasons. Write down two of these reasons?
- 10) The writer mentioned in the text a variety of means of communication students can use in the class. Write down two of these means?
- 11) Write down the sentence which shows that teacher should be part of the group in the class?

The Internet of Things

word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
'sat nav' system	(noun) 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	يستترشد بنظام الأقمار الصناعية
security settings	(noun) controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses .	ضبط الأمان
access	(verb) to find information, especially on a computer. access (noun) – accessible (adjective).	وسيلة بحث

(A) What is the 'Internet of Things?'

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

(B) An easy life!

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

(C) A frightening future

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 to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

- 1- What does the 'Internet of Things' mean? Give an example from the text.
.....
.....
- 2- Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as 'speak to.'
.....
- 3- How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text?
.....
- 4- What does the word 'others' in bold in the third paragraph refer to?
.....
- 5- Give examples explaining how computers would run our lives?
.....
.....
- 6- How will Internet of things make our life is easy? Mention three facilities.
.....
.....
.....
- 7- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to
.....
- 8- What does the underlined word "access" mean?
.....
- 9- What does the writer mean in "sat nav system" ?
.....
- 10- Find a word in the text which means "controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses."
.....
- 11- What does the internet connect?
.....
- 12- Define 'sat nav'?
.....

Critical Thinking

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

Vocabulary Exercises....

□ Which of the following would you use to....(S.B page 9)

blog	كتابة يوميات	email exchange	تبادل البريد الإلكتروني	social media
tablet computer	حاسوب لوحي	Whiteboard	لوح لمسي	تواصل اجتماعي

- 1- Record interviews with people (.....)
- 2- Share information with students in another country (.....)
- 3- Watch educational programmes in class (.....)
- 4- Ask another student to check your homework (.....)
- 5- Write an online diary (.....)

○ Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences:

access	filter	Identity fraud	Privacy setting	Security setting
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- 1) A is a computer program that allows and blocks the passage of frequencies.
- 2) A is needed to keep your computer safe from hackers.
- 3) To the internet, you need to have a computer and a cable.
- 4) A can give you the freedom from the observation of others.
- 5) The crime in which criminal obtains and uses a victim's personal data through deception and usually for economic gain is called

□ Complete the sentences with words in the table.(W.B page 6(3))

Computer chip	Smart phone	calculation	program	model	laptop
شريحة حاسوب	هاتف خلوي	عملية حسابية	برنامج	موديل	حاسوب محمول

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

- Complete the sentences with the cooking verbs in the box. One verb is not needed.
(W.B page 5(7))

Boil	fry	roast	grill	season	melt	Slice	mix	sprinkle
يقلى	يقلي	يشوي	يحمر	يتبل	يذوب	يشرح	يخلط	يرش

- 1- When you heat cheese, it.....s.
- 2- Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and.....them together.
- 3- You need a sharp knife to.....the bread.
- 4- Heat the water until it.....s
- 5- Put the eggs in oil or butter to.....them.
- 6- some salt and pepper over the potatoes to them
- 7- the meat in the oven.

- Complete the sentences with words from the box. (W.B page 5(5))

Energy	طاقة	Grateful	ممتن	Headlines	العناوين الرئيسية	Helmet	خوذة	Lawyer	محامي	Likely	محتمل
--------	------	----------	------	-----------	----------------------	--------	------	--------	-------	--------	-------

- 1- I am studying hard because I want to be a.....
- 2- When you ride a bike, you should always wear a.....
- 3- Thank you so much! We are very
- 4- Do you think it isto rain tomorrow?
- 5- I always look at the newspaper.....,but I don't always read the articles.
- 6- Solar panels generate.....from the sun.

- Work in pairs. Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article.(S.B page 9)

- ❖ Students can **share ideas**.
- ❖ Students can **compare ideas** with others.
- ✓ To give your ideas to another person or to a group.
- ✓ Where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different.

- ❖ I want to **create a website**.
- ❖ I want to **contribute to a website**.
- ✓ To construct a website that currently doesn't exist.
- ✓ To offer your writing and work to the website.

- ❖ He wanted to **research information**.
- ❖ He wanted to **present information**.
- ✓ To use a variety of sources to find the information you need.
- ✓ To give the results of your research in a presentation.

- ❖ He wants to **give a talk to people**.
- ❖ He wants to **talk to people**.
- ✓ You have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it
- ✓ An informal discussion.

- ❖ I want to **show photos**.
- ❖ I want to **send photos**.
- ✓ You show people photos that you have in person.
- ✓ You send photos to someone over the internet or by post.

□ Choose the correct word.(W.B page 6(2))

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

العبقرية هي واحد بالمائة إلهام وتسعة وتسعون بالمائة جهد وعرق

Phrasal verb

Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
know about	Information about	يعرف عن
connect with	associate	يوصل / يربط
turn on	Start working	يشغل
give out	Stop	يوقف
fill in	Writing information	يملاً

□ Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words.(S.B page 10 (3)

Everyone should **know** (1) the dangers of the internet **in order** (2) be safe. Although it lays a role in **connecting** (3) people (4) **the internet** in different ways, one should **turn** (5) privacy setting when **giving** (6) personal information and **filling** (7) a form.

□ Match one word from box (A) and one word from box (B) to complete each sentence.

A	B	Meaning in Arabic
1-get ()	1-around	يبدأ
2-look ()	2-down	يتجول
3-meet ()	3-place	يتقابل
4-settle ()	4-started	يستقر
5-take ()	5-up	تحدث
6-wake ()	6-up	يستيقظ

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

Revision of verb tenses

The Simple present

1. We use the simple present when we talk about habitual actions or a routine.

Always usually every daily weekly monthly yearly
Rarely sometimes often Frequently seldom twice

2. We use the Present Simple to talk about scheduled or fixed events in the future.

3. We use the Present Simple to talk about things that are always true.(facts)

يوجد هناك قاعدتين للمضارع البسيط "

(A)	Singular Subject + verb 1	→ s → es
-----	---------------------------	-------------

✚ إذا كان الفاعل مفرد وانتهى الفعل بأحد هذه النهايات (ss, sh, ch, o, x, z) فإننا نضيف إلى الفعل (es) أما إذا لم ينتهي الفعل بأحد هذه النهايات فإننا نضيف (s) فقط .

Ex: Ali a letter monthly . (write)

Ex: She her clothes every week . (wash)

Ex: Muna coffee every morning . (drink)

Ex: He to school daily . (go)

✚ إذا كان الفاعل مفرد وانتهى الفعل بـ(y) وسبق بحرف ساكن فإننا نقبل الـ(y) إلى (i) ثم نضيف (es) أما إذا سبق (y) حرف علة (u, e, I, o, a) فإننا لا نقبل الـ(y) ولكن نضيف (s) .

Ex: Ali at the library every day . (study)

Ex: Eman..... new clothes every month . (buy)

Ex: She always her books to class . (carry)

Ex: Sami..... his bills on time yearly . (pay)

(B) Plural Subject + verb 1 (infinitive)

Ex: We..... exercises in class every day . (**do**)

Ex: My friends to the beach weekly. (**go**)

ملاحظة هامة : إذا كان الفعل الذي بين الأقواس (**have or be**) يجب الانتباه عند الحل لأن هذه الأفعال أفعال شاذة لا تنطبق عليها قواعد المضارع البسيط فالحل يكون على النحو التالي :

Infinitive verb	Verb	subject
be	is	he, she , it
	am	I
	are	We , You , they

Infinitive verb	verb	subject
have	have	I , we , you , they
	has	he , she , it

Ex: Waleed late for class daily . (**be**)

Ex: He new car yearly. (**have**)

Ex: They a grammar book every week. (**have**)

- 1) I and my family to the Jordan valley every weekend. (go)
- 2) Samia the rooms of the house every morning. (clean)
- 3) It sometimes in January. (rain)
- 4) Farmers usually their works in the morning. (start)
- 5) She often through the night. (go out)
- 6) My neighbour always problem with others. (make)
- 7) My children rarely early. (sleep)
- 8) Every Friday, He goes to the river and fish. (catch)
- 9) Huda sometimes watching television. (enjoy)
- 10) Hana her grandparents twice a week. (visit)
- 11) The festival on 20th October.(start)
- 12) The bus at 8 pm .(leave)

○ Examples about (facts)

- 1) The earth round the sun. (go)
- 2) Actions louder than words. (speak)
- 3) Water Hydrogen and Oxygen. (consist of)
- 4) The sun in the east. (rise)
- 5) Water at 100 degrees centi-grade. (boil)
- 6) Water at zero degree centi-grade, (freeze)
- 7) Death to you sooner or later. (come)
- 8) The world round. (be)
- 9) The sun us light. (give)
- 10) The moon at night. (shine)

* Negative:

✚ يوجد هناك قاعدتين لنفي المضارع البسيط :

(A) Subject +does + not + verb (infinitive)

Ex: Samer in the garden every day . (not , sit)

Ex: She a letter monthly . (not , write)

(B) Subject +do + not + verb (infinitive)

Ex: My parents coffee every morning . (not , drink)

Ex: I breakfast daily . (not , eat)

✚ ملاحظة : إذا كان هناك فعل (be) بين الأقواس في حالة النفي فالحل يكون على النحو التالي:

Ex: Rania..... always on time for class. (not , be)

Ex: They at home every night . (not , be)

- 1) The moon by itself. (not/ shine)
- 2) My parents to America every year. (not/ travel)
- 3) Farmers rice in Jordan. (not/ grow)
- 4) Samar his car every weekend. (not/ clean)

✚ يوجد هناك قاعدتين لعمل أسئلة من المضارع البسيط :

* Question

(A)	Does + subject + verb (infinitive) ?
(B)	Do + subject + verb (infinitive) ?

Ex:she grammar daily ? (study)

Ex: they basketball every Monday ? (play)

Ex:you in the pool weekly ? (swim)

Ex:your brother..... his pen every day ? (lose)

1) Does your brother to school every day? (go)

2) your friends football every day? (play)

3) your father you money every morning? (give)

أبداً لا تتخلى عن حلمك فقط لأنه يتطلب وقتاً طويلاً لتحقيقه ،
فالوقت سيمضي على أية حال

The present Continuous

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
Singular	He , she , it	is	V+ ing
Plural	We , you , they	are	
	I	am	

USAGE

1) We use the present continuous to talk about what is happening at the moment of speaking.

{ now , look , at the moment , hurry up , be careful ,
listen , right now ,look out, these days , today }

Ex: You a book at the moment . (read)

Ex: Ahmed television now . (watch)

✚ إذا كان الفعل مكون من ثلاثة حروف وكان الحرفان الأول والأخير ساكنين بينهما حرف علة فإننا
عندما نضيف (ing) للفعل نضعف الحرف الأخير ثم نضيف (ing) للفعل (هذه القاعدة لا تنطبق على
الفعل إذا انتهى الفعل (w, x, y) .

Ex: They in the office right now . (sit)

Ex: Salem tennis now . (play)

Ex: The mechanic my car at this moment . (fix)

✚ هذه القاعدة تنطبق على الأفعال التي تكون أكثر من ثلاثة حروف ، مثل :
(shop, prefer, step, plan, begin, swim, drop, stop)

Ex: At first I didn't like my job , but I to enjoy it now . (begin)

Ex: The boys in the pool right now. (swim)

Questions:

Auxiliary	Subject	Main verb
Is	He , she, it	V+ ing
Are	We , you , they	
Am	I	

Ex:.....he now ? (**leave**)

Ex:.....youin the garden now ? (**work**)

Negative:

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
Singular	He , she, it	is	V+ ing
We , you , they	are	are	
	am	am	

Ex: I..... the newspaper now. (**not, read**)

Ex: Sami.....to music at the moment. (**not, listen**)

- 1) Look! The students the school yard now. (clean)
- 2) Listen! Someone the door. (knock)
- 3) Hurry up! Every one for you. (wait)
- 4) Be quiet! I to the news. (listen)
- 5) I can't leave now, I for my friend. (wait)
- 6) Don't disturb me! I a letter to an important person. (write)
- 7) My brother English at present. (not/ study)
- 8) I a film right now. (not/ watch)
- 9) students the answers in ink at this time? (write)
- 10) your brother now? (sleep)

The Present Perfect

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
A) Singular	He , she, it	Has +	Past participle (P.P)
B) Plural	We , you , they, I +	Have +	

1- We use the present perfect for an action or situation that happened at some unspecified time in the past and finished (achieved activities) and with these adverbs .

Just	Already	Ever / Never	This week	Lately / recently
All my life	Times	At last	So far	Yet

- 1)Huda just The door. (**open**)
- 2) Children already a castle on the beach. (**build**)
- 3) We just from Aqaba. (**come back**)

2- We use the present perfect with non-continuous verbs.
(know, love, understand , be, decide , believe, have, think)

Ex: I tennis all my life. (**love**)

Ex: Sami Shadi for five years. (**know**)

Ex: Huda to school. (**already , go**)

.....
.....

□ Negative

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
A) Singular	He , she, it +	Has + not +	Past participle (P.P)
B) Plural	We , you , I, they +	Have + not +	

Ex: Fatima a book about the ancient history so far . (not, read)

Ex: We dinner yet . (not , eat)

* Ali wasn't there when I came. He.....yet. (not, arrive)

Question

Auxiliary	Subject	Main verb
Has←	he, she, it→	p.p ?
Have←	we, you, they, I→	

Ex: you ever Mexico ? (visit)

Ex: your brother ever..... abroad ? (go)

1) you a holiday this week yet? (have)

2) you tennis before? (play)

3) The police sergeant two people so far today. (interview)

4) Sofia never to study in England. (want)

5) The children Already a new sandcastle on the beach. (build)

6) At last, The British Team the Cup of Volley ball game. (win)

7) Nada two essays this week. (write)

8) Sofia to the USA several times. (travel)

9) I very busy lately. (be)

10) The couple recently a baby. (have)

11) I my friend this week. (not/ see)

12) My brother to school yet. (not/ go)

13) I am really tired. I very well recently. (not/ sleep)

14) your sister ever to Aqaba? (be)

The Present Perfect Continuous

Subject		Verb		
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary		Main
A) Singular	He , she, it +	Has	+ been +	V. + ing
B) Plural	We , you , I, they +	Have		

Usage

1- We use the present perfect continuous **for an activity that has just stopped and has some consequences in the present and** with these adverbs

{for, how long, – since, all+ time, lately, recently}

Ex: Sarah is very tired. She very hard recently. (be, work)

Ex: I don't know what is wrong with her. She.....for 10 hours.(be, sleep)

Ex: The ground outside is wet. It for two hours . (be, rain).

Ex: The police.....people all week.(be, interview)

Ex: My mother.....in the mall all day .(be, shop)

Since – for – all – how long?

عدم وجود فعل ماضي بالجملة والفعل على شكل (be, v1)

- 1) I to phone you all morning. (be, try)
- 2) I the food since morning. (be, prepare)
- 3) He all his time with his family. (be, spend)
- 4) I about taking up tennis for over a year. (be, think)
- 5) He looks vague. He of his future plans since he graduated. (be, think)
- 6) Hatem looks hobby, He a letter to his parents. (be, write)
- 7) Hani low and history for three years. (be, study)
- 8) My sister her bedroom cupboard all morning (be, sort out)
- 9) What you since I last say you (be, do)
- 10) The detectives people all week. (be, interview)

Negative:

Subject		Verb		
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary		Main
A) Singular	He , she, it +	Has	+ been +	V. + ing
B) Plural	We , you , I, they +	Have		

EX: I haven't the computer for two months (**be, use**)

EX: Yara hasn't the room all day. (**be, clean**)

انتبه ... أفعال ممنوعة من الاستمرار

- 1) I you since morning. (not/ see)
- 2) Where you all night? (be)
- 3) I always building tree houses all my life. (love)
- 4) Hassan looks very pale. He very well recently (not/ be/ sleep)
- 5) I a cold milk since breakfast. I am thirsty. (not/ have)

Question:

Auxiliary	Subject	Main verb
Has←	he, she, it→	been+ v+ ing?
Have←	we, you, they, I→	

Ex:youall night? (**be, work**)

Ex: Maha looks exhausted! Whatshe? (**be, do**)

- 1) What you since I last saw you? (be, do)
- 2) your brother for the same company for 20 years?
(be, work)

المستوى الثالث
علمي / أدبي

البرهان في اللغة الإنجليزية

عمر خالد عواد
078 9000 196

ملخص ازمنة المضارع مع طريقة السؤال الوزاري و كيفية الإجابة عليه

➤ **Correct the verbs between the brackets**

1.you ever a camel ? (ride)
2. My father..... to work in his car every morning. (go)
3. I..... an English sentence now. (read)
4. He..... some money from the bank at this moment. (borrow)
5. Ali an essay all morning. (be, write)
6. What time do you breakfast ? (have)
7. Salem ill since Christmas. (be)
8. Khaled always..... his hands before eating. (wash)
9.she..... your room every morning ? (clean)
10.we this exercise now ? (write)
11. The cook..... anything yet. (not, prepare)
12. On Sundays, he at home. (stay)
13. Ali his homework every day. (not, do)
14.Sameer ever the Taj Mahal ? (see)
15. I you how to get there. (already, tell)
16. it hard now ? (rain)
17. The secretary typing the report . (just, finish)
18. I don't often coffee. (drink)
19. Everything is going well. We.....any problem so far . (not, have)
20. Listen to those people. What language..... they ? (speak)
21. Hurry Up! Everybody for you. (wait)
22. What..... you..... for the last two hours ? (be, do)
23. We for five hours.(be, study)
24. Listen! Somebody..... at the door. (knock)
25. He his friend's car at the moment. (use)

بدلاً من تساؤلك : متى تكون إجازتك القادمة ، ربما عليك البدء بحياة ..

لا تحتاج إلى الهروب منها

The Past Simple

The Rule: Subject+ V2

USAGE:

1) Simple past expresses an activity that began and ended at a particular time in the past .

{ ago , yesterday , in the past , in that time , once
In + past time (2007) , last + time (day , week ...) }

Ex: We Ali in Syria yesterday. (meet)

Ex: Samer in Amman two years ago. (live)

Ex: She hard last night . (study)

Ex: The rain a few minutes ago. (stop)

* Negative

Subject + did + not + verb (infinitive)

Ex: He his vacation with his family last year. (not, spend)

Ex: I the doctor last month . (not, see)

* Question

Auxiliary (Did) + Subject + main verb (infinitive) ?

Ex: youlate yesterday ? (come)

Ex: Where theylast week ? (go)

Note: We do not use did in negatives and questions with these examples

I , he , she , it	Was / wasn't
We , you , they	Were / weren't

Ex: Two students absent yesterday . (be)

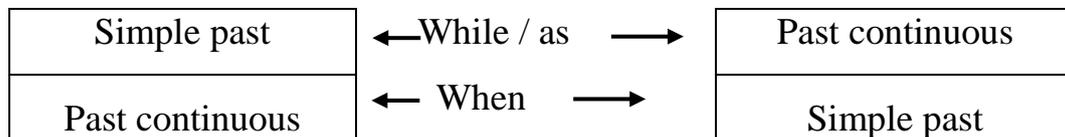
Ex: Khaled in class last week. (not , be)

Ex: Rami at home yesterday? (be)

The Past Continuous

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
Singular	He , she, it , I	was	V + ing
Plural	We , you, they	were	

1) We use the past continuous to talk about something which happening before and after another action in the past.



Ex: Theywhen it began to rain . (work)

Ex: Ahmed saw Salma while sheher new car . (drive)

Ex: As I.....a letter , my mother came in my room . (write)

Ex: The boys.....When they heard the tornado . (play)

Ex: While Iin the garden , I hurt my back . (work)

* Negative

Subject		Verb		
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main	
Singular	He , she, it, I	Was	+ not	V. + ing
Plural	We , you, they	Ware		

Ex: We.....when some guests arrived . (not , leave)

Ex: When my brother called me up, Imy homework . (not , do)

Question

Noun	Subject	Main Verb
was	He , she, it , I	V + ing
were	We , you, they	

Ex:.....Jamal the car when you saw him ? (check)

Ex:.....they TV when I did my homework ? (watch)

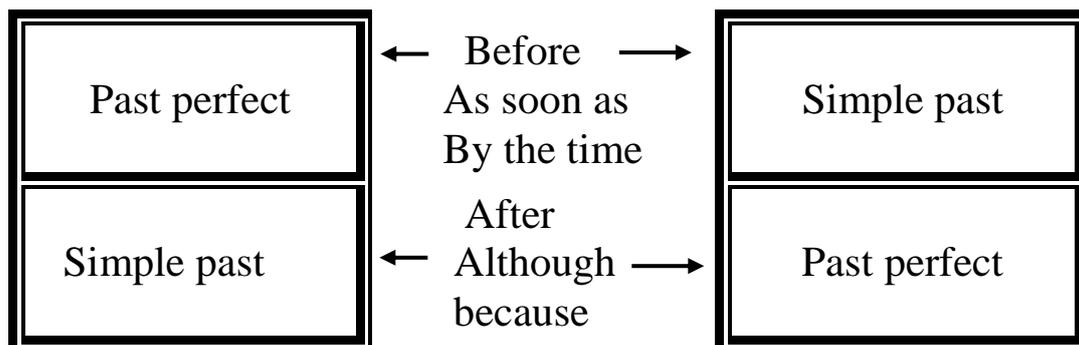
The Past Perfect

The Rule: **Subject + had + past participle**

USAGE

1) We use the past perfect to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past. We use the past perfect for the first action and the simple past for the second action .

by the time + v2 / because/ although/ as soon as/ by 2010 / after / before



Ex: Imy homework **before** I went to bed . (write)

Ex: The guests arrived **after** wefor the party . (prepare)

* Negative

Subject + had + not + p.p

Ex: The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He.....
before. (not , fly)

* Question

Had + subject + p.p ?

Ex:.....she how to drive before she came to Jordan ? (learn)

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Affirmative

The Rule: subject + had + been + verb +ing

Usage

_We use the past perfect continuous to show the cause of an action that happened in the past.(actions were happening to a specific moment in the past)

Result: (النتيجة)

cause (السبب)

Ex: Her eyes were tired. She **had been working** on the computer for hours.

□ Key words: **since , for , all+ time , by the time**

Ex: By the time the bus arrived , we had been waiting for an hour.

تذكروا !!!! since – for – all و (be , v1)

بشرط بشرط بشرط وجود أي فعل ماضي بالجملة

Ex: Shadi was angry. He..... for Ali for 45 minutes. (be, wait)

Ex: I was very tired. I hard all day. (be , work)

Negative

The Rule: Subject + had + not + been + verb+ ing

Ex: Rami went to the doctor last Friday . He well for some time. (not, be, feel)

Question

The Rule: Had + subject +been + verb+ ing?

Ex:..... he for two hours? (be, swim)

2011

{أسئلة سنوات سابقة}

*When Mr. Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. Hefor five days.

(be, climb)

*The tailors finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding.

They.....it for over a month.(be, make)

2012

*Aisha received an email from Tahani yesterday, sheto write since

June. (be, promise)

2013

*The climber hadthe mountain for over two hours. (be, climb)

2013

* We hadwith each other for a long time. (be, communicate)

2015

*Susan had about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion.(be, think)

أسئلة إضافية على زمن الماضي التام

1) Many people emigrated because so many of starvation. (die)

2) By 1854, many people in Ireland to America. (emigrate)

3) Although the earthquake only sixty seconds, it was the worst disaster in the history of America. (last)

4) I went to the doctor this morning after I ill during the night. (feel)

5) After Sara reading, she put out of the light. (finish)

6) The show by the time we got theatre. (start)

7) I called the police because somebody my car. (steal)

8) We went shopping after I breakfast. (have)

9) We under a tree until the rain **stopped**. (shelter)

ملخص ازمنة الماضي مع طريقة السؤال الوزاري و كيفية الإجابة عليه

➤ **Correct the verbs between the brackets**

1. I a terrible headache last night (have)
2. Samer and Ahmed took a photograph of me while I.....(not, look)
3. The babies milk yesterday . (not , drink)
4.he his vacation on the mountains last year ? (spend)
5. He..... when a huge shark attacked him . (swim)
6. The police..... me on my way home last night . (stop)
7. My father phoned while we dinner . (have)
8. Laila..... television when we arrived . (watch)
9. I to the cinema three times last week . (go)
10. She her sister two years ago . (visit)
11. He when he lost his wallet. (shop)
12. Two students absent yesterday . (be)
13. I my favorite vase yesterday . (drop)
14. Khaled in class last week (not , be)
15. I.....in the basement when the tornado passed over my house. (hide)
16. When Salem arrived ,we dinner . (have)
17. While I down the street , it began to rain . (walk)
18. The woman was a complete stranger to me. I before. (not, see)
19. After I my dinner , I went to bed . (eat)
20. I for five hours by 5 a.m. this morning. (be, sleep)
21. By the time I was ten, I the piano for four years. (be, play)
22. By the time my friend me, I had been studying for three hours (phone)
23. Sami as a teacher by the time he was fifty. (be, work)
24. I some trees in the garden by 6 a.m. this morning (be, plant)
25. Sami returned to Jordan in 2009. He (be, do) his PHD in England.
26. Nabila was very tired. She (be) very busy all day.
27. Adnan looked happy and relaxed. He (be, watch) a comedy drama.
28. My glasses were broken. I them for a long time,. (be, use)
29. She went to Qatar. She there since 2004 . (be, live)
30. They (be, travel) for 36 hours when their car broke down.

31. Nawal didn't answer the bell because she home. (not, be)
32. They for a long time when the bus came. (not, be, wait)
33. My friend said she to call me all the day. (be, try)
34. He was very exhausted because he for a long time (be, run)
35. By the time Rami arrived home, his wife for three hours (be, cook)

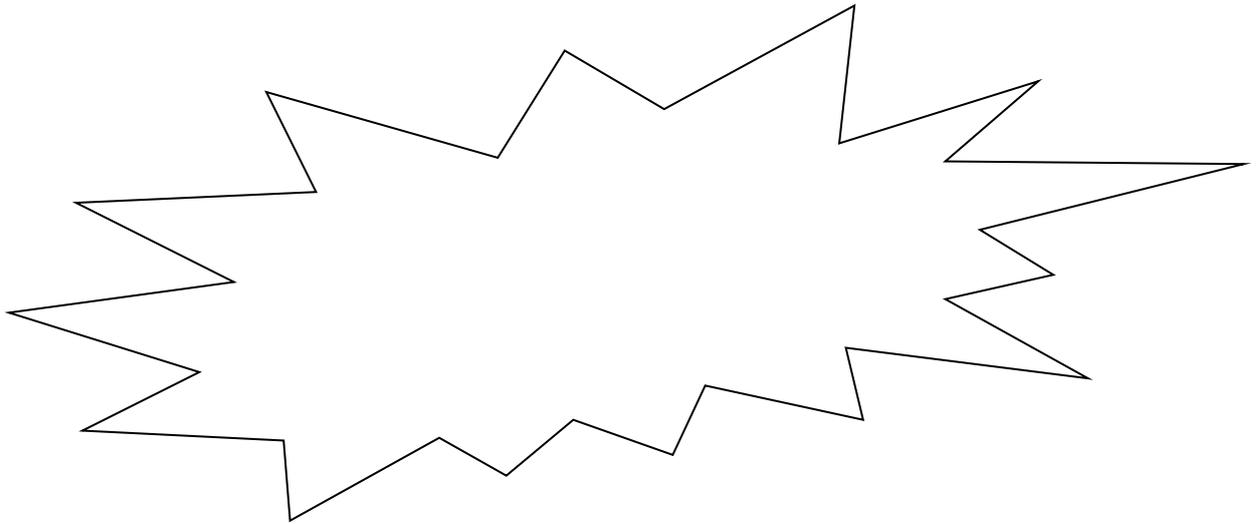
❖ Mohammed checked his emails, and then he started work.

After

Before

❖ Rami sent me a message, **then** he visited me. (**before**)

Rami



TRUE FRIENDSHIP "NEVER" ENDS, Friends are FOREVER

الصداقة الحقيقية لا تنتهي ،الأصدقاء دوما يبقون كذلك

The Future

*In English we use several forms to talk about different ideas about the future.

The first form: Subject + will + base form

Key words : tomorrow / next / soon / in 2030 / in the future/ tonight

1- We use will to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence and with these words and expressions.

Think, believe, in my opinion, probably, expect, subject + (be) + sure, I hope

EX: I think it tonight (rain)

Ex: I believe she.....the exam easily.(pass)

Ex: In my opinion, Ahmad.....with the competition.(win)

Ex: I don't think we.....all our pollution problems in the future.(solve)

2- We use it to express spontaneous decisions.
(it's hot here. I will open the window)

The second form:

Subject + (be) + going to + verb infinitive

1 future plans. It does not have to be for the near future.

(What are you going to do this evening)

2 predictions that are based on evidence.

(Look at the black sky. It is going to rain soon)

Ex: Our team is playing very badly, we.....this game.(not, win)

Ex: Look at the sky, it.....nice and sunny.(be)

هل يوجد دليل على

وقوع الفعل ؟

او تخطط للقيام بعمل

في المستقبل

✂ Complete the sentences with the correct form of will or going to and the verbs in brackets.

1. I hope I to Ajlun in next spring. (return)
2. people don't know what in the future. (happen)
3. Do you think you your school friends when you go to university next week?
(miss)
4. I know they (feel) very happy if they win the match
5. They've already decided on their next summer holiday. They (do) a tour of Norway.
6. She thinks that the Take That concert..... (be) really exciting.
7. "What are your plans for this evening?" I (meet) my friends and then go to a birthday party.
8. If you revise for the exam , I'm sure you (get) a good result.
9. The weather forecast is good for the next few days. It (be) very sunny.
10. I can't come on the march tomorrow. I (look after) my cousins.
11. In the future, I think humans (wipe out) many different species.
12. He is buying some butter and eggs because he (make) a cake later.
13. This homework is very easy. I know we (do) it very quickly.
14. In five years' time, I (be) at university.
15. Their suitcases are packed. They (go) on holiday.
16. If we go to Paris, we (take) lots of pictures.
17. My brother thinks it (snow) tomorrow.
18. It's very late! Hurry up or we (be) late for work.
19. Look at that boy at the top of that tree! He (fall).
20. I'm sure they (lose) the match.
21. It's very hot in here. I (open) the window.

If The God With Us, Who Can Be Against Us

إذا كان الله معنا من سيكون ضدنا

THE FUTURE CONTINUOUS

The Rule: Subject + will + be + verb + ing

The usage

رح أكون بعمل شي
في الوقت المحدد

* We use the Future continuous to talk about a continuous action in the future and with these adverbs.

{ in زمن time, the exact time later , still , in / at this time tomorrow , this time next year }

Ex: Right now I am sitting in class. At this same time tomorrow. I in class.(be, sit)

Ex: This time next year, they for their final exams. (prepare)

Negative

The Rule: Subject + will + not + be + verb + ing

Ex: Samia won't be reading by seven o'clock.

Question

The Rule: Will + Subject + be + verb + ing?

Ex: Will she be sleeping by 12 midnight?

EXAMPLES

1. Don't phone between 7 and 8. We.....dinner.(be, have)
2. Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4:30, so at 4 o'clock we.....tennis.(be ,play)
3. A: Can we meet tomorrow?
B: Yes, but not in the afternoon, I.....(be, work)
4. If you need to contact me, I.....at the Lion Hotel until Friday.(be , stay)
5. We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll the football match at the stadium. (be, watch)
6. Medicine is a very long course, so I (still study) in seven years' time!
7. At midnight tonight, westill through the desert. (be ,drive)
8. A: What do you think you will be doing in two years' time?
B: I think I will be living in Karak, and I Geography. (study)

THE FUTURE PERFECT

رح أكون مخلص عمل
شي في الوقت المحدد

The Rule: Subject + will + have + P.P(V3)

The usage

***We use the Future Perfect to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.**

(by the time, by + time(2020) , this time next)

➤ احيانا يكون الفعل على شكل (have, v1)

Ex: By tomorrow morning, I will have finished my homework.

Ex: We will have eaten our lunch by the time his friend comes.

Ex: Sarah will have graduated by the year 2000.

Negative

The Rule: Subject + will + not + have + P.P (V3)

Ex: They will not have left by the time you leave.

Ex: She won't have finished her job by 9:00 tomorrow.

Question

The Rule: Will + Subject + have + P.P(V3)?

Ex: Will Muna have finished her job by 5:00 tomorrow?

EXAMPLES

1. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we our exams soon. (finish)
2. **This time next month**, my parents..... married **for twenty years**. (be)
3. The books that you ordered..... **by the end of the week**. (not arrive)
4. By next year, you England? (visit)
5. Next month, we in this house for a year. Let's celebrate! (have, live)
6. all your homework by eight o'clock? (you,do)
7. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I it by then. (finish)

المستوى الثالث
علمي / أدبي

البرهان في اللغة الإنجليزية

عمر خالد عواد
078 9000 196

ملخص ازمنة المستقبل مع طريقة السؤال الوزاري و كيفية الإجابة عليه

□ **Complete the following sentences with (future perfect or future continuous)**

- 1- By 2019 CE, the new motorway.....(open)
- 2- By the time you get back, Johnhome.(go)
- 3- I.....school by march 27th. (finish)
- 4- Basem.....when his friend calls tonight.(be, eat)
- 5- Itwhen we leave tomorrow.(be, rain)
- 6- I.....more about that topic in my next lecture.(be, say)
- 7- By 12 o'clock tonight. Hehis homework.(do)
- 8-you.....to the concert tomorrow? (be, come)
- 9- Dana.....when Kareem comes. (be, study)
- 10- I.....by the end of the year.(not, graduate)
- 11- This time next year, they for their final exams. (be, prepare)
- 12- You for her in the airport this time tomorrow. (be, wait)
- 13- Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or will you..... dinner with your family then? (be, have)
- 14- I Geography in seven years' time. (still study)

Q: Choose the correct answer

- 1- If you need to contact me next week, we'll at a hotel in Aqaba.
(stayed , be staying, have stay)
- 2- If you need help to find a job soon, I..... you.
(will help , will be helping, will have helped)
- 3- I can't call my dad right now. He'll the plane. It takes off in an hour.
(will be boarded, will have boarding, will be boarding)
- 4- We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll the football match at the stadium.
(watched , be watching, have watch)
- 5- Do you think you..... your school friends when you go to university?
(will have miss, will missing, will miss)
- 6- Next month, we in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!
(will have lived, will living, will be lived)
- 7- This time next Monday, I in my new job.
(will working, will be working, will be worked)
- 8- Will youall your homework by eight o'clock?
(doing, done, have done)
- 9- Will you us at the library this time afternoon?
(be meet, have meet, be meeting)
- 10- You can borrow this book tomorrow. I..... it by then.
(will have finishing, will be finish, will have finished)

□ **Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous.(S.B page 21(5)**

1- A: Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or..... (you have) dinner with your family then?

2- B: No, I.....(not , have) dinner at that time. I.....(watch) the news. My mum.....(prepare) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.

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

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

□ **Choose the correct form of the verbs.(S.B page 21(6)**

1- If you need to contact me next week , we'll stay / be staying at a hotel in Aqaba.

2- If you need help to find a job, I will help / be helping you.

3- I can't call my dad right now. He'll board / be boarding the plane. It takes off in an hour.

4- We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll watch / be watching the football match at the stadium.

5- Do you think you'll miss / be missing your school friends when you go to university?

□ **Complete the sentences with the Future Perfect form of the verbs in brackets. (S.B page 25(5)**

1- This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we..... our exams. (finish)

2- This time next month, my parents..... married for twenty years. (be)

3- The books that you ordered..... by the end of the week. (not arrive)

4- By next year,.....you..... England ? (visit)

□ **There is one mistake in the verb tenses in each of the four conversations below . Underline the mistake and rewrite the verb in the correct tense.(W.B page 16(4)**

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

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

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

B: OK, I'll phone at nine.

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

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

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

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

□ Complete the sentences in the Future Perfect or the Future Continuous. (S.B page 17(11))

1- Next month, we / live / in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!

2- Next Monday, I / work / in my new job

3- you / do / all your homework by eight o'clock?

4- It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight / arrive / at Queen Alia International Airport.

5- you / meet us / at the library this afternoon?

6- You can borrow this book tomorrow. I / finish / it by then.

□ Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.(W.B page 16(7))

going to + do

going to + miss

will + have

going to + take

will + stay

will + tell

Rami has broken his leg. It (1)..... a long time to get better.

He (2)..... in hospital for at least two weeks, and he

(3)..... his leg in plaster for much longer. Rami

(4)..... a lot of lessons at school, but he (5).....

some work while he's in hospital, and he also hopes his friends

(6)..... him about the lessons he has missed

لم احلم يوما بالنجاح , لكن عملت على تحقيقه

Passive Voice

USAGE:

* We use the Passive when we don't know who does an action or if the action is not important or necessary to say who does something.

Form: object + (be) + p.p + (complement) + (by agent)

□ للتحويل من المعلوم إلى المجهول
نتبع الخطوات التالية :

1. نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة .
 2. نختار الفعل المناسب من أفعال (be) حسب زمن الجملة الأصلية .
 3. نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل الرئيسي .
- ❖ عند التحويل من المعلوم إلى المجهول وكان في المعلوم ضمير مفعول به فعند تحويل الضمير إلى المبني للمجهول يصبح الضمير كما يلي :

ملاحظة:

إذا كانت الجملة منفية (, don't
(doesn't) أو إذا بدأت الجملة
بـ (no one, nothing, nobody) فنضع (not)
بعد أفعال (be) عند التحويل من
المعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول.

Object pronoun	Subject Pronoun
me →	I
him →	he
her →	she
them →	they
us →	we

نمط السؤال هو في سؤال صحح الفعل وللتعرف عليه
وللتفريق بينه وبين الأزمنة فغالبا البداية باسم غير عاقل

عزيزي الطالب هذا الجدول يلخص تحويل الأزمنة إلى المبني للمجهول

Verb (Active Sentence)	Verb (Passive Sentence)
The present Simple	(is, am, are + Verb (p.p))
The Present Continuous	(is, am, are + being + Verb (p.p))
The present Perfect	Has/ have + been + Verb (p.p)
The past Simple	Was/ were + verb (p.p)
The past Continuous	Was/ were + being + verb (p.p)
The past perfect	Had + been + verb (p.p)
Modals + verb (Base Form) (will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must, have to, has to, had to, ought to...)	Modals + be + verb (p.p) (will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must, have to, has to, had to, ought to...)

✂ Change the following statements and questions into passive voice:

1) Sameer didn't do the homework yesterday.

The homework

2) Ali eats breakfast every day at 8 o'clock.

Breakfast

3) Ali always makes his teacher angry.

Ali's teacher

4) The headmaster is giving presents to the winners.

Presents

5) You should not take this medicine without a prescription.

This medicine

6) Farmers grow bananas in the Jordan Valley.

Bananas

7) They did not clean the room last night.

The room

8) Students did not write the answers in ink.

The answers

9) The librarian is arranging the books on the shelves at the moment.

The books

10) Nobody invited us to the party.

We

11) The Indians speak more than two hundred languages.

More than two hundred languages

12) We speak English in this shop.

English

- 13) The managers have written the final report after the meeting.
The final report
- 14) The publisher gave me the last edition of this book.
I
- 15) The T.V presenter confirmed information about the cultural competition
Information
- 16) The government is building many hospitals all over the country.
Many hospitals
- 17) Farmers do not grow rice in Jordan.
Rice
- 18) My neighbour painted the doors white.
The doors
- 19) Some engineers are going to update the whole project for improvement
purposes.
The whole project
- 20) The researchers recommended adopting certain approaches.
Adopting certain approaches
- 21) We have posted the letters.
The letters
- 22) The boys are collecting stamps.
Stamps
- 23) She broke two cups yesterday .
Two cups
- 24) Fatima had taken the books back to the library.
The books

➤ **Correct the verbs:**

- 1- People have been using smartphones since they in the early 2000s. (invent)
- 2- In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (produce).
- 3- Now, about one billion smartphones around the world each year. (sell)
- 4- In the near future, it that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a
smartphone. (estimate)
- 5- In the past, most letters (**write**) by hand. But these days, they usually
.....(**type**)
- 6 - My missing laptopjust..... (be, invent)
- 7- The Department of Culture and the Arts, which in 1966 CE.(found)
- 8- In 1979 CE, the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA) to promote visual arts in
Jordan and other countries in the region. (establish)
- 9- Many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems now into
English, and people all over the world are able to read and appreciate them.
(**translated, are translated, are translate**)

- 10- In 2002 CE, the city of Amman this title. Jordan has a centuries-old musical heritage. (award)
- 11- In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts (found)
- 12- Before the Internet, nobody had dreamt of online shopping. (invent)
- 13- In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children fully..... (immunise).
- 14- Fatima Al-Fihri in early 9th century in Morocco . (born)

☒ Change the following sentences into passive voice .(extra)

- 1-Somebody throws cans in our street.
Cans.....
- 2-Nobody remembers her birthday .
Her birthday.....
- 3-The students didn't write their exercise yesterday .
Their exercise
- 4-They grow cotton in Egypt.
Cotton.....
- 5-Eman didn't make that pie .
That pie
- 6-The assistant manager interviewed me .
I.....
- 7-She does a lot of things every day .
A lot of things.....
- 8-Sana'a drinks two cups of coffee every day.
Two cups of coffee.....
- 9-Khaled checks the car regularly .
The car.....
- 10-Shakespeare wrote that play .
That play.....
- 11-The police have arrested two men so far .
Two men.....
- 12-My father hasn't taken pictures .
Pictures.....
- 13- Somebody has found my missing laptop.(been)**
My missing laptop

تجنبك للفشل يعني أنك تتجنب التقدم

Reported speech

Direct		Indirect	
Verb tense or Modal	Example	Verb	Example
<i>Simple present</i>	He said, " <u>I do</u> the work. "	Simple past	He said that he <u>did</u> the work.
<i>Present progressive</i>	He said, " <u>I am doing</u> the work. "	Past progressive	He said that he <u>was doing</u> the work
<i>Simple past</i>	He said, " <u>I did</u> the work. "	Past perfect	He said that he <u>had done</u> the work
<i>Past progressive</i>	He said, " <u>I was doing</u> the work. "	Past perfect progressive	He said that he <u>had been</u> doing the work
<i>Present perfect</i>	He said, " <u>I have done</u> the work. "	Past perfect	He said that he <u>had done</u> the work.
Future with will	He said, " <u>I will do</u> the work. "	Would	He said that he <u>would do</u> the work
Can	He said, " <u>I can do</u> the work. "	Could	He said that he <u>could do</u> the work
<i>Have to</i>	He said, " <u>I have to do</u> the work. "	Had to	He said that he <u>had to do</u> the work.
Must	He said, " <u>I must do</u> the work. "	Had to	He said that he <u>had to do</u> the work
Simple present negative	He said, " <u>I don't do</u> the work".	Simple past negative	He said that he <u>didn't do</u> the work
Simple past negative	He said, " <u>I didn't do</u> the work. "	Past perfect negative	He said that he <u>hadn't done</u> the work

يجب حفظ تحويل هذه الضمائر من المباشر إلى غير المباشر :

	Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر		Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
	I	He -she		Me	him-her
Subject	We	They	Object	Us	Them
	You (singular)	He-she-I		You (singular)	Him-her-me
pronouns	You (plural)	We, they	pronouns	You (plural)	Them, us

	Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
Possessive pronouns	My	His-her
	Our	Their
	Your	His-her-their-my-our
	Mine	His-hers
	Ours	Theirs
	Yours	His-hers-theirs-mine-ours

تحويل الظروف (Adverbs)

Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
This	That
These	Those
Next (week)	The (week) after
ago	before
Here	there
At the moment	At that moment

Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
now	Then
Today	That day
tonight	That night
yesterday	The day before
tomorrow	The next day
Last (week)	The (week) before
	The previous week

الجملة الخبرية Statement

أفعال تحويلية مع الجمل التحويلية			
thought	فكر	said	قال
claimed	ادعى	told	خبر
added	أضاف	admitted	اعترف
announced	أعلن	Replied	أجاب
explained	أوضح	suggested	اقترح

طريقة التحويل :

1. نضع الفعل الافتتاحي المناسب (told-said) في جملة التحويل
2. نضع (that) بعد الفعل الافتتاحي
3. نضع الفاعل المناسب حسب الجملة المباشرة
4. نكمل الجملة مع إجراء التغيرات المناسبة

1- Ahmed , "I drink coffee."

Ahmed said

2- Khaled said " We work in a store in Zarqa."

Khaled said.....

3- Nancy said, " I have to go downtown."

Nancy said that.....

4- Nawal, "I am the richest woman in town."

Nawal said that

5- Feras, " I am watching TV."

Feras said

6- The students " We have played football."

The students said that

الضمير (I) يحول إلى (he) إذا كان المقصود مذكر وإلى (she) إذا كان المقصود مؤنث . الضمير (we) يحول الى (they)

إذا كان الفعل تصريف أول يجب تحويله إلى تصريف ثاني و اذا كان الفعل تصريف ثاني يحول الى had + v3 .

7- The cook " I have never cooked anything Japanese."

He admitted

8- Mary" We must wake early."

Mary said that.....

9- Ali said to Khalid" You can come with us."

Ali said to Khalid that

10- She said, " I should watch TV."

Laila said

11- Maha said, " I might go today."

Maha said

12- The player "I won two competitions."

The player claimed

13- Kareem, "My friend was a very talented player."

Kareem told us

14- The chef said, "We don't use meat at our restaurant."

The chef said

15- She said, " We didn't watch the game yesterday."

Salwa said

16- " The boy is looking for you"

Nadia told Khaled that.....

17- "The students liked you".

I told samia that

18- "I will help you with this lesson".

The teacher told the students that

19- "Your job is interesting".

She told Ali that

20- "I can borrow your phone".

Muna told me

قاعدة : أفعال Modals الماضية
تبقى كما هي ولا تحول .

الجملة التي تتكون من فعل مساعد +
فعل رئيسي نحول فقط المساعد الى
الماضي

إذا وجد في الجملة المباشرة
(do, do) + not) أحذفهم
وحول الفعل إلى (did +)
((not + verb (inf
إذا وجد في الجملة المباشرة
(did + not) احذفها وحول
الفعل إلى had + not +
. P.P

□ Change the following sentences into reported speech .(extra1)

1. Hisham: " I've worked with every star actor in the world."

Hisham claimed that.....

2. Hisham: " I like films better than television".

Hisham admitted that.....

3. " Mum, I was working on my application all evening."

Nadia told Mum

4. " We didn't have our keys with us."

Tareq told Nabil

5. "Heba's taken my CD player!"

Hind told Eman

6. "We don't like our neighbours" .

My parents said

7. " Zaid and Mohammad are coming."

Salem said

8. "I wasn't looking after my little brother."

Muna said.....

9. "I enjoy cooking. "

He said

10. "I am making some bread."

He said

11. "I have won two competitions. "

He said

12. "My grandmother taught me to cook."

He said

□ **Report the following statements.(W.B page 4(3))**

1- "I have some questions for you, Muna"

Nour told Muna.....

2- " I've lived in Amman for six years."

Sami said.....

3- " Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."

Huda told me.....

4- " I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."

Tareq said.....

5- " My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."

Hussein told me.....

□ **Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech.(S.B page 10(4))**

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

He said that.....

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

He said that.....

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

He said that.....

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

He said that.....

□ **Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases.**

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

Farida said that.....

.....

.....

2- "We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week."

Kareem said that.....

.....

.....

2009

Mum, "I have been working in the garden all the morning."

Samer told.....

2011

*Fadi: "I am writing a letter to my friend "

Fadi said that

2014

*" The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."

The manager said that

2014

*"My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend."

Rami said that.....

2015

Rawan is sitting in the café where Ahmad works. He tells her, "I work in this café almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate ice-cream at the table where you are sitting now."

Ahmad said that.....

.....

.....

The greatest pain in life, is not to die, but to be forgotten

أعظم ألم في الحياة ليس بأن تموت, لكن بأن تُنسى

VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUNDS OR INFINITIVES

Infinitive

هو كل فعل يحتوي على (to) ثم فعل مجرد مثل to go, to play, to do

Gerund

هو كل فعل مجرد مضاف له ing غير مسبق بفعل مساعد
مثل going , playing, doing

1. أفعال يأتي بعدها (to + v1) infinitive

Agree	Choose	Want	Expect
Manage	Offer	Aim	Decide
Fail	Mean	Plan	Ask
Arrange	Demand	Hope	Promise
Wish	Attempt	Determine	Refuse
Prepare	Seem	Threaten	

- 1) He expects our gusts to arrive soon
- 2) I want to call you now.
- 3) She asked me to prepare the weal.
- 4) I hope to succeed in the exam.

2. أفعال يأتي بعدها gerund (v1 + ing)

Avoid	Enjoy	Include	Suggest
Consider	Defer	Escape	Mind
Carry on	Deny	Favor	Miss
Go on	Dislike	Finish	Practice
Give			
Stop			

- 1) He suggested going to Petra tomorrow.
- 2) He enjoys watching T.V. after midnight.
- 3) She denied seeing the accident.
- 4) I deferred visiting you for another time.

Quiz!!!!

- 1-I **want** (get) tablet, but I can't **afford** (buy) one at the moment.
- 2 -We had the computer repaired because it had **stopped** (work)

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

- 1) I don't like in the sea. It's too cold.(swim)
- 2) We wanted tennis, but it was raining.(play)
- 3) When I was younger, I loved my bike.(ride)
- 4) They suggested lunch at the Japanese restaurant.(have)
- 5) He's hopingmedicine at university.(study)
- 6) I wantsome books as we are going on holiday tomorrow.(take out)
- 7) I've just finishedJane Eyre. Have you read it?(read)
- 8) I prefer to books on CDs.(listen)
- 9) I spend so much time, so I listen to books on CDs.(drive)
- 10) I'm consideringe-books from the internet.(download)
- 11) I'll be ablemore books with me when I travel.(take)
- 12) I just loveby the pool in the hotel with a great novel.(sit)
- 13) Charles was a quiet boy ,who loved (read)
- 14) He rememberedto children playing outside.(listen)
- 15) When he was 12, Charles was no longer able school regularly.(attend)
- 16) At the age of 14, he stoppedto school altogether. (go)
- 17) Charles began short pieces for the newspaper. (write)
- 18) Charles enjoyedvery much too, and travelled all over the world.(travel)
- 19) When did you startEnglish ?(learn)
- 20) What do you hopewhen you finish school?(do)
- 21) Where do you wanton holiday?(go)
- 22) Do you rememberschool for the first time?(start)
- 23) Would you ever considerto another country?(move)
- 24) I offeredmy father clean the car.(help)
- 25) She decidelaw at university.(study)

(causative)

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

I

- 2- I arranged with someone to upgrade my computer. (had)

I

Modals Verbs of possibility

Subject + modal + v1 + complement

Key Words	Modal
Necessary / not necessary	Have to / don't have to
Not allowed	Mustn't
Perhaps/ may be/ possible/ probable	might
Sure / certain	must

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

You.....

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

You.....

3-Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)

Issa's phone

4. It is possible that Sami is in the library now. (might)

Sami.....

5. It isn't necessary to bring your passport. (have)

You.....

6. You are not allowed to open this file. (must)

You.....

7. Perhaps Manal is not happy with her new job. (might)

Manal.....

Conditional Sentences

Type	Use	If clause	Main clause
Zero conditional	General facts	1f + simple present If I have enough money.	Simple present I buy a new car every month
First conditional	True in the present/ future	1f + simple present If he has a computer	Will + Base I will play games.
Second conditional	Untrue in the present/ future	1f + simple past If I were you,	Would + Base I would stop smoking

- 1) If I had more time, I many friends in the next town. (visit)
- 2) If she a computer, she learns a lot of useful information. (have)
- 3) If the teacher us homework today, I will do it before I watch TV. (give)
- 4) If you computer games all day, you won't have time to study. (play)
- 5) If Ali had/ has his own computer, he wouldn't/ doesn't need to use his friend's computer.
- 6) I think you should send a text message (would)
.....
- 7) Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)
If you
- 8) I think you should revise well for your exams. (would)
If
- 9) I think you should look for a new job. (would)
If I
- 10) She always spends a lot of money when she goes shopping.
If

□ Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.(W.B page 7(4)

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

□ Choose the correct form of the verbs below. (W.B page 7(5)

- 1- Children often *use / are using* computers better than their parents.
- 2- If you *will play / play* computer games all day, you won’t have time to study.
- 3- I want *to get / getting* a tablet, but I can’t afford *to buy / buying* one at the moment.
- 4- Look at the black sky! It’s *raining / going to* rain soon!
- 5- I’m *coming / come* from Ajloun, but I’m *staying / stay* in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
- 6-Nadia has *been doing / done* her homework for two hours! She *is / will be* finished very soon.
- 7- If Ali *had / has* his own computer, he *wouldn’t / doesn’t* need to use his friend’s computer.
- 8- I *was writing / wrote* an email when my laptop *was switching / switched* itself off.

□ Circle the correct words. (W.B page 5(6)

- 1- We’re going to Aqaba again *in / on* the summer. I *have / had been* looking forward to it since last year.
- 2- We had the computer *repaired / repairing* because it had stopped *to work / working*.
- 3- Mahmoud was walking home when the rain *was starting / started*. It was very heavy, so he *must / can’t* have got very wet.
- 4- In the past, most letters *wrote / were written* by hand, but these days they are usually *typed / typing*.

ملاحظات عامة

UNIT TWO

A HEALTHY LIFE

NOUNS

The Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
acupuncture	(noun) a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	الوخز بالإبر
ailment	(noun) illness	مرض
allergy	(noun) 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	(noun) a substance produced by the body to fight disease	مضاد للجسم
apparatus	(noun) the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
appendage	(noun) a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body. append (verb)	جزء من الجسم
arthritis	(noun) a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints. arthritic (adjective)	التهاب مفاصل
career	(noun) a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress	مهنة
coma	(noun) a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
commitment	(noun) a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way. commit (verb) – committed (adjective)	التزام
complementary medicine	(noun) medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices. complement (verb)	الطب المُكمل
dementia	(noun) a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	مرض عقلي
drug	(noun) a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	مخدر
expansion	(noun) the act of making something bigger. expand (verb)	توسع
healthcare	(noun) the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists , psychologists, etc.	رعاية صحية
herbal remedy	(noun) an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease. remedy (verb) – remedial (adjective)	علاج بالأعشاب
homoeopathy	(noun) a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	المعالجة المثلية

immunisation	(noun) the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness. immunise (verb) – immune (adjective)	مطعوم
Implant	(noun) a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body. implant (verb)	زرع عضو في الجسم
life expectancy	(noun) the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live. expect (verb) – expectation (noun)	متوسط العمر
limb	(noun) arm or leg of a person	ذراع / ساق الشخص
malaria	(noun) a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	ملاريا
medical trial	(noun) trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications. trial (verb)	الحكم الطبي
migraine	(noun) a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	صداع نصفي
mortality	(noun) death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate) mortal (noun and adjective) – mortally (adverb)	عدد الوفيات
MRI	(noun) (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
option	(noun) something that is or may be chosen. optional (adjective)	خيار
outpatient	(noun) someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مريض من الخارج
pill	(noun) a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة دواء
practitioner	(noun) someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession . practise (verb) – practical (adjective) – practically (adverb)	مستشار
prosthetic	(noun) an artificial body part; ~ (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part. prosthetics (noun)	جزء صناعي
radiotherapy	(noun) the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	المعالجة بالإشعاع
reputation	(noun) the common opinion that people have about someone or something .repute (verb)	سمعة
scanner	(noun) a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body. scan (verb)	ماسح طبي
setback	(noun) a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	نكسة بعد العلاج
side effect	(noun) effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	مفعول جانبي
stroke	(noun) an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية
symptom	(noun) a physical problem that might indicate a disease.	عرض مريض

ward	(noun) a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care. ward (verb)	جناح في المستشفى
white elephant	(noun phrase) [idiom] something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	شيء عديم الفائدة

PHRASAL VERB

bounce back	(phrasal verb) to start to be successful again after a difficult time	يرتد إلى حالته
cope with	(phrasal verb) to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	ينجح في مواجهة مشكلة
feel blue	(verb phrase) [idiom] to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
focus on	(phrasal verb) to direct your attention or effort at something specific focus (noun) – focused (adjective)	يركز
have the green light	(verb phrase) [idiom] to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	يوافق
see red	(verb phrase) [idiom] to be angry	يغضب

ADJECTIVE

artificial	(adjective) made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally. artifice (noun)-artificially (adverb)	اصطناعي
bionic	(adjective) describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered	ذو عضو آلي
cancerous	(adjective) something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally. cancer (noun)	سرطاني
conventional	(adjective) having been used for a long time and is considered usual. convention (noun) – conventionally (adverb)	تقليدي
cross	(adjective) angry or annoyed	منزعج
obese	(adjective) extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health. obesity (noun)	سمين جداً
optimistic	(adjective) believing that good things will happen in the future optimism, optimist (noun)	متفائل
out of the blue	(adjective)[idiom] apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly	المفاجئ
pediatric	(adjective) describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses. pediatrics, pediatrician (noun)	معالجة الأطفال
red-handed	(adjective) [idiom] in the act of doing something wrong	يعمل شيء خاطئ
sceptical	(adjective) having doubts; not easily convinced sceptic, scepticism (noun)	غير متأكد
strenuous	(adjective) using or needing a lot of effort	يحتاج إلى جهد
viable	(adjective) effective and able to be successful . viability (noun)	قابل للنجاح

VERB

decline	(verb) to decrease in quantity or importance. decline (noun)	ينخفض
publicise	(verb) to give information about something to the public, so that they know about it publicity (noun)	يقوم بالدعاية
raise	(verb) a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يطرح
sponsor	(verb) to financially support a person or an event. sponsor (noun) – sponsored (adjective)	يتكفل مالياً

COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE: IS IT REALLY A SOLUTION?

acupuncture	(noun) a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	الوخز بالإبر
ailment	(noun) illness	مريض
allergy	(noun) 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	(noun) a substance produced by the body to fight disease	مضاد للجسم
arthritis	(noun) a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints. arthritic (adjective)	التهاب المفاصل
complementary medicine	(noun) medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices. complement (verb)	الطب المُكمل
herbal remedy	(noun) an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease. remedy (verb) – remedial (adjective)	علاج بالأعشاب
homoeopathy	(noun) a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	المعالجة المتلوية
immunisation	(noun) the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness. immunise (verb) – immune (adjective)	مطعوم
malaria	(noun) a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	ملاريا
migraine	(noun) a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	صداع نصفي
option	(noun) something that is or may be chosen. optional (adjective)	خيار
practitioner	(noun) someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession . practise (verb) – practical (adjective) – practically (adverb)	مستشار
conventional	(adjective) having been used for a long time and is considered usual. convention (noun) – conventionally (adverb)	تقليدي
sceptical	(adjective) having doubts; not easily convinced sceptic, scepticism (noun)	غير متأكد
viable	(adjective) effective and able to be successful . viability (noun)	قابل للنجاح

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

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

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped.

- 1- According to first two lines in the text, mention two forms of complementary medicine.
.....
- 2- What do doctors study these days?
.....
.....
- 3- What information in the text shows that critics say that complementary medicine isn't effective.
.....
.....
- 4- What is the percentage of patients who chose the herbal remedy at a surgery in London?
.....
- 5- Quote the sentence which shows that herbal remedy is useful for many patients and helped them.....
- 6- Write down three medical conditions may it be possible to treat using complementary medicine.
.....
- 7- The writer thinks that complementary treatment should work a long side modern medicine , not against it. Do you agree with this? Explain.
.....
.....
- 8- What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer t.....?
- 9- What does the underlined word "who" refer to.....?
- 10- Find a word in the text which means "a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points."
.....

11- What does the underlined word " homoeopathy" mean?

.....12- Doctors and patients didn't use to be convinced that complementary forms of medicine work.(T / F)

13- Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment. (T / F)

14- At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy did not help them. (T / F)

One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies.

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

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

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

1- Write down one evidence that complementary treatments are helpful for doctors.

.....2- Mention three medical conditions may it be possible to treat using complementary medicine.

.....3- Quote the sentence which shows that complementary medicine can't replace modern medicine completely.

.....4- Why can't complementary medicine work with immunizations?

.....5- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to

.....6- Find a word in the text which means" having been used for a long time and is considered usual"

.....7- What does the underlined word "option" mean?

CRITICAL THINKING

The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?

Extra Questions:

1. There are two pieces of evidence which show that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Mention them.
2. Certain medical conditions may possibly be treated using complementary medicine. Write down four of these conditions.
3. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
4. Quote the sentence which shows that large number of doctors didn't use to be easily convinced of the effectiveness of complementary medicine and its forms.
5. Find a word that means "**giving drugs to protect against illnesses**"
6. Complementary medicine has gained wide recognition all over the world. Suggest three reasons that make patients to turn to complementary medicine.
7. "he who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything". Explaining this quotation and in two sentence write your opinion.

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

setback	(noun) a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	تكسة بعد العلاج
bounce back	(phrasal verb) to start to be successful again after a difficult time	يرتد إلى حالة
feel blue	(verb phrase) [idiom] to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
focus on	(phrasal verb) to direct your attention or effort at something specific focus (noun) – focused (adjective)	يركز
see red	(verb phrase) [idiom] to be angry	يغضب
optimistic	(adjective) believing that good things will happen in the future optimism, optimist (noun)	متفائل
raise	(verb) a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يطرح

It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body. Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you **see red**, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health. Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

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

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

The researchers appreciate 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.

1- What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?

.....
.....

2- According to researchers, there are many benefits for positivity in our life. Write down these benefits.

.....
.....

3- According to the text, mention two bad lifestyle choices that can cause many diseases.

.....

4- What is controversial about the researchers' study?

.....
.....

5- The writer thinks that happier people are healthier than unhappy people. Do you agree with this? Justifying your answer.

.....
.....

.....
.....

6- Suggesting three ways that make people feel calm when they start to get angry.

.....
.....

.....

7- What does the underlined word "who" refer to?.....

8- What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to?.....

9- Find a word in the text which means "**believing that good things will happen in the future**"

10- What does the underlined word "**setback**" mean?

.....

Quiz!!!!!!!!!!

1. Studies show that anger has negative consequences on health. Write down two of them.

.....

2- Find a phrasal verb which means " **to start to be successful again after a difficult time**"

.....

3. Quote the sentence which indicates that it is customary and familiar to be sad from time to time.

.....

4- What does the underlined relative pronoun " **who**" refer to?

.....

5. - Children, at age seven, who are usually in better health 30 years later, had two features in the past.

Write down

these two features.

.....

6- It is known that angry is harmful for your health. Suggest three things or situations that make you feel angry.

.....

7- Muslims think that reciting The Holly Quran verses is beneficial to cope with stress. Think of this statement and,

in two sentences, write down your point of view.

.....

The greatest pain in life
is not to die, but to be ignored

أعظم ألم في الحياة ليس أن تموت

ولكن بأن يتجاهلك الآخرون

Health in Jordan: A report

commitment	(noun) a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way. commit (verb) – committed (adjective)	التزام
healthcare	(noun) the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	رعاية صحية
life expectancy	(noun) the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live. expect (verb) – expectation (noun)	متوسط العمر
mortality	(noun) death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate) mortal (noun and adjective) – mortally (adverb)	عدد الوفيات
reputation	(noun) the common opinion that people have about someone or something. repute (verb)	سمعة
decline	(verb) to decrease in quantity or importance. decline (noun)	ينخفض

Introduction

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

A- Healthcare centres As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, 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.

1- Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the middle East. Do you agree with this? Explain

.....

2- Quote the sentence which shows that many healthcare services have built in Jordan recently.

3- Write down the percentage that shows people in remote areas had been consistent access to electricity and safe water now.

4- What is the title of the report?.....

5- What does the underlined word "**where**" refer to?.....

6- Find a word in the text which means "**the systems which supply water and deal with human waste**."

7- What does the underlined word "**dental**" mean?.....

8- What does the underlined word "**immunisation**" mean?.....

B- Hospitals

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 doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

C- Life expectancy

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.

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

Conclusion

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

1- According to the text, write down one example shows that Jordan has the best doctors in the Middle East.

.....

2- When did the open heart surgery programme start in Amman?.....

3- Write down the sentence which shows Jordan's healthcare system is development in recent years.

.....

4- Give the proof shows that infant mortality is low in Jordan. According to UNICEF statistics.

.....

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

.....

.....

6- What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion?

.....

.....

7- What is the language that the writer used in this report formal or informal?

.....

.....

8- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?.....

9- Find a word in the text which means "**deaths amongst babies or very young children**".

.....

10-What does the underlined word "**work force**" mean?

.....

If you do not care about your friends , you will not be
punished

إذا كنت لا تهتم لأمر أصدقائك, فلن يعاقبك احد

Quiz!!!!!!!!!!

1. The healthy population growth in Jordan leads to several positive consequences. Write down two of these consequences.

.....

2. Find a noun phrase which means " **the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live**"

.....

3. Quote the sentence which indicates the date of starting the open heart surgery programme in Jordan.

.....

4. There are many factors which have made Jordanian's community healthier. Write down two of them.

.....

5. What does the underlined word "its" in the third paragraph refer to?

.....

6- It is known that Jordanian doctors are famous for their medical skills. Explain this statement, and suggest three reasons that make Jordanian doctors are the most skillful in Arab World.

.....

7- It is said that "patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, and this will increase

the Jordanian economy". Explain this statement, and in your point of view, write down two sentences.

.....

أفضل كتابٍ قرأته هو أمي.

GET MOVING!

cope with	(phrasal verb) to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	ينجح في مواجهة مشكلة
obese	(adjective) extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health. obesity (noun)	سمين جداً
strenuous	(adjective) using or needing a lot of effort	يحتاج إلى جهد

A- A growing problem

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

(1) Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa. Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.

(2) School children are less physically active than they used to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems

1- Quote the sentence which shows that many people in the world are suffering from extremely fat.

.....

2- According to the article, what are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?

.....

3- What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for someone in your age group?.....

4- Do most British people get enough exercise? Which sentence in the article tells you this?.....

5- Why can girls in particular suffer from health problems?

.....

6- What does the underlined pronoun "**their**" refer to?.....

7-Find a word in the text which means "**extremely fat in a way that is dangerous to your health**"

.....

C- It's good for you!

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

D- Useful tips

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

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

1- Mention some exercises that help to burn more calories and make us fitter.

.....

2- Guess the meaning of the underlined word in paragraph C.

.....

3- The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal lives. Give two examples from the article.

.....

4-Find a phrasal verb in the text which means "**deal successfully with, or handle, a situation**"

.....

5-Write down three results for sport that we enjoy doing.

.....

.....

Homework

1. The author suggests some ways including exercise in our daily lives. Give two examples from the article.
2. Find a phrasal verb that means “**to deal successfully with a situation**”
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that most British don't get enough exercise.
4. The article states some reasons for higher rates of obesity. Write down two of them
5. What does the underlined pronoun “**their**” refer to?
6. “It is known that bad eating habits may cause some health problems”. Mention three of these bad habits.
7. It is said that school children are less physically active than they used to be. Think of this statement ,and in two sentences, write down your opinion.

الأم كنز مفقود لأصحاب العقوق، وكنز موجود لأهل البر والودود

Vocabulary Exercises....

Match the phrases in the table with the correct meanings. One word is not needed.
(W.B page 11(1))

acupuncture	الوخز بالإبر	homoeopathy	المعالجة المثلية	ailment	مرض	arthritis	التهاب المفاصل
immunisation	مطعوم	malaria	ملاريا	allergies	حساسيات	migraine	صداع نصفي

1-a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes	
2-a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints	
3-an illness or disease which is not very serious	
4-giving a drug to protect against illness	
5-an extremely bad headache	
6-a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles thin needles	
7-conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing	

□ Complete the sentences with words from exercise (1).(W.B page 11(1))

- 1- My grandfather has..... in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
- 2-..... to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
- 3- Many serious diseases can be prevented by..... which helps the body to build antibodies.
- 4- Headaches and colds are common.....s, especially in winter.
- 5- If I have a, the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

□ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.(W.B page 12(6))

viable	قابل للنجاح	Alien	غريب	complementary	مكمل
conventional	تقليدي	Sceptical		غير متأكد من	

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

- ☒ Sentences 1–4 contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed.(W.B page 12(7))

conventional medicine / produce antibodies
children and teenagers
better and healthier lifestyle choices
suffer from health problems
relax and get some exercise.

- 1- A good way to cope with **stress** is to work extra hard.
No, it isn't. You should try to.....
- 2- **Complementary medicine** can be used to immunise people.
No, it can't. You can immunise yourself using.....
- 3-**Optimistic** people make bad lifestyle choices.
No, they don't. They make.....
- 4- **Seeing red** has positive effects on your health.
No, it doesn't. You often.....

COLOUR IDIOMS

Colour idioms	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
the green light	permission	موافقة
red handed	in the act of doing something wrong	يعمل شيء خاطئ
out of the blue	unexpectedly	غير متوقع
a white elephant	useless possession	ملكية غير مفيدة

What do the following colour idioms mean?(S.B page 17(4))

- 1- Have you heard the good news? We've got the **green light** to go ahead with our project!
(.....)
- 2- Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed**. (.....)
- 3- I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**.
(.....)
- 4- Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a **white elephant**.
(.....)

USED TO AND BE USED TO

□ **The usage:** we use (used to with a verb infinitive) means to describe past **habits or past states that have now changed.**

Affirmative

The Rule: Subject + used to +verb infinitive

Ex: I used to live with my parents. Now I live in my own a apartment.

Negative

The Rule: subject + did + not +use to +verb infinitive

Ex: There didn't use to be so much pollution , but these days it is a global problem.

Question

The Rule: Did + subject + use to + verb infinitive ?

Ex: Did you use to live Paris?

□ The usage: **Be used to (+ noun , pronoun or verb in the-ing form) means to describe things that are familiar or customary.**

Affirmative

The Rule: Subject + (be) used to +(noun , pronoun or verb in the-ing form)

Ex: We've lived in the city a long time, so we're **used to the traffic.**

Ex: I didn't like getting up early , but I'm **used to it now.**

Ex: She's lived in the UK for a year . She's **used to speaking** English now.

Negative

The Rule: Subject + (be) + not + used to +(noun, pronoun or verb in the-ing form)

Ex: We needed warm clothes when we went to London .We **weren't used to the cold** weather.

Question

The Rule: (be) + subject + used to (+ noun , pronoun or verb in the-ing form)?

Ex: Are you used to living in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.

Normal , usual customary, natural, common, ordinary, regular

Q: Correct the verbs:-

1 -We needed warm clothes when we went to London. Wethe cold weather.

(not, use)

2 -My grandparentssend emails when they were my age. (not, use)

3 -Rashedgo swimming every morning, but now he doesn't. (use)

4 -We always go to the market across the street, so we are used..... fresh vegetables. (eat)

5 -Please slow down. I.....walking so fast! (not, use)

6 -When you were younger, did you use in the park? (play)

Q: Choose the correct answer:-

1- I go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop. (**used to , am used to, am using**)

2 -There be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.

(**didn't use to, wasn't used to, used to not**)

3 -I think television..... be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV. (**used to , is used to , is using to**)

4 -Most Jordanians..... the hot weather that we have in summer.

(**are used to, used to, not use**)

5 -Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she..... playing it.

(are used to, **is now used to , now used to**)

□ Choose the correct option in each sentence.(S.B page 15(6)

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

□ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Two phrases are needed twice.(W.B page 11(3)

be used to

use to

not be used

used to

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

✓ Choose the correct form of the verbs below.(W.B page 11(4)

- 1- I used to / 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 use to / wasn't used to be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
- 3- I think television used to / is used to be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
- 4- Most Jordanians are used to / used to the hot weather that we have in summer.
- 5- There was used to / used to be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
- 6- Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she is now used to / now used to playing it

DON'T cry over anyone who won't cry over you

لا تبكي على من لا يبكي عليك

☒ **Homework**

- 1) When I was at school, I (make) troubles in the class.
- 2) We're (go out) on Fridays.
- 3) When I was a boy, my father (take) us to the circus.
- 4) My father didn't (smoke) when he was young.
- 5) I was (walk) to work, but now I have a car.
- 6) I was (run) long distance, but now I am old.
- 7) My mother doesn't (go) shopping alone.
- 8) I (write) reports, but now I use my computer.
- 9) When we were children, we were (fly) kites.
- 10) Amer isn't (live) in the country, he has spent most of his life in the city.
- 11) Saeed didn't (live) in the USA, so he returned home.
- 12) Nawal lived in France for a long time, so she is (speak) French.
- 13) Hani likes to being with people. He doesn't (be) alone.
- 14) We didn't have mobile phones in the past, but today we are (use) them all the time.
- 15) Most doctors (not now be) sceptical about complementary medicine.
- 16) We didn't have an Internet access at home, but today we are (have) it all the time.
- 17) When I first got my job, I was (ask) my boss many questions, but now I almost know everything.
- 18) I'm not (buy) second-hand things. I only buy new things.
- 19) I wasn't (eat) at home before I got married.

Good FRIENDS are hard to find, harder to leave, and impossible to forget

الأصدقاء الحقيقيون يصعب إيجادهم ، يصعب تركهم ، ويستحيل نسيانهم

UNIT THREE

MEDICAL ADVANCES

YOUNG EMIRATI INVENTOR IS GOING TO TRAVEL THE WORLD

apparatus	(noun) the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
appendage	(noun) a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body. append (verb)	جزء من الجسم
artificial	(adjective) made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally. artifice (noun)-artificially (adverb)	اصطناعي
prosthetic	(noun) an artificial body part; ~ (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part. prosthetics (noun)	جزء صناعي
limb	(noun) arm or leg of a person	ذراع / ساق الشخص
reputation	(noun) the common opinion that people have about someone or something. repute (verb)	سمعة

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.

- 1- How old is Adeeb al- Balooshi ?.....
- 2- How many countries is Adeeb al- Balooshi going to travel?.....
- 3- Who funded a tour?.....
- 4- Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?
.....
- 5- Hamdan bin Mohammad offers Adeeb the gift of a world tour. Write the reason.
.....
- 6- What does the underlined pronoun "he" refer to?.....
- 7- Find a word in the text which means " an artificial body part "
- 8- What does the underlined word "limb" mean?.....
- 9- What is the **synonyms** of the word "sponsored" in this paragraph?.....

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. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

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

.....
.....

2- Mention seven countries that Adeeb is going to visit.

.....

3- Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany?

.....

4- What will Adeeb be doing in Germany?

.....
.....

5- What does the suffix (**proof**) mean in (waterproof, fireproof)?

.....

6- Quote the sentence which shows that Adeeb is attending a course to find out more about prosthetics.

7- More than one invention Adeeb has invented. Write down two inventions.

.....

8- What is the purpose of in-car heart monitor?.....

.....

9- Write down the sentence which shows Adeeb invented that will help rescue workers in emergencies cases.

.....

10- Why do you think that in-car heart monitor is built into the seat belt?

.....

11- Find a word in the text which means "made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally".....

12- What does the underlined word "apparatus" mean?.....

13- What does the underlined pronoun "he" refer to?.....

14- What are the synonyms of the words "(limb artificial), (equipment)" in this paragraph?

.....

قال لقمان الحكيم لولده:

يا بني ... إذا افتخر الناس بحسن كلامهم فافتخر أنت بحسن صمتك

Quiz!!!!

1- The article mentions different devices that Adeeb invented. Write down two of these devices.

.....

2- Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad offered Adeeb a world tour for two causes. Write these two causes.

.....

3- Replace the underlined word "sponsoring" with its suitable synonym.

.....

4- Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeeb isn't visiting Europe for tourism only.

.....

5-What does the underlined word "he" refer to?

.....

6-. According to the writer, Sheikh Hamdan motivated Adeeb to achieve further success. suggest three ways to motivate young people to develop their abilities.

.....

7- Adeeb Al-Balossi invented a heart monitor which was built into the seat belt. Think of this statement, in two sentences; write your point of view.

.....

أنا سعيد لأنّ الصداقة لا تأتي بسعر، ولو أتت فلن أستطيع أن أجمع ثمن شخص رائع مثلك.

IN THE FUTURE

coma	(noun) a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيوبة
dementia	(noun) a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	مرض عقلي
drug	(noun) a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	مخدر
cancerous	(adjective) something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally. cancer (noun)	سرطاني
implant	(noun) a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body. implant (verb)	زرع عضو في الجسم
MRI	(noun) (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
pill	(noun) a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة دواء
prosthetic	(noun) an artificial body part; ~ (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part. prosthetics (noun)	جزء صناعي
scanner	(noun) a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body. scan (verb)	ماسح طبي
side effect	(noun) effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	مفعول جانبي
stroke	(noun) an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية
symptom	(noun) a physical problem that might indicate a disease	عرض مرضي

A friend in need is a friend indeed

الصديق وقت الضيق

We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence. Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain (1)implant improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by (2)dementia , a stroke or other brain injuries. Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma.

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain (3)scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

1- How can brain implant help disabled people?

.....

2- Which animals are used to help researchers?

.....

3- How can we communicate with some patients in a coma?

.....

4- According to the text, find two words refer to illnesses and other medical conditions.

.....

5- Find two words in the text refer to medical apparatus or treatment.

.....

6- How might the scanner help the man who has been in a coma for 12 years?
.....

7- What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to?.....

8- Find a word in the text which means "a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body....."

A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly. A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single (4)pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual (5)side effect such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

1- What do you think is particularly special about the new cancer drug?
.....

2- Cancer patients suffer from some side effects. Mention two of them.
.....

3- According to the text , find two words refer to illnesses and other medical conditions.
.....

4- According to the text ,find two words refer to medical apparatus or treatment.
.....

5- Write down the result for the treatment with a new cancer drug.
.....

6- What does the underlined pronoun "**they**" refer to?
.....

7- Find a word in the text which means "**physical problems that might indicate a disease**"
.....

8- What does the underlined word "**cancerous**" mean?
.....

Quiz!!!

1. There are two side effects which appear when patients undergo the usual cancer treatment. Write them down.
2. Brain damage can be caused by different factors. Write down two of these factors.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates how the new cancer drug works
4. Find a word that means “a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body”
5. What does the underlined pronoun “they” refer to?
6. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the middle east. Thin pf this statement and , in two sentences, write down your opinion.

THE KING HUSSEIN CANCER CENTER

drug	(noun) a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	مخدر
expansion	(noun) the act of making something bigger. expand (verb)	توسع
cancerous	(adjective) something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally. cancer (noun)	مرض سرطاني
paediatric	(adjective) describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses. paediatrics, paediatrician (noun)	معالجة الأطفال
pill	(noun) a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة دواء
reputation	(noun) the common opinion that people have about someone or something. repute (verb)	سمعة
radiotherapy	(noun) the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	المعالجة بالإشعاع
side effect	(noun) effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	أثر جانبي
Symptom	(noun) a physical problem that might indicate a disease.	عرض مرضي
outpatient	(noun) someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مريض من الخارج
ward	(noun) a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care. ward (verb)	جناح في المستشفى
cope with	(phrasal verb) to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	ينجح في مواجهة مشكلة

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000. By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library. Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

- 1- What does the abbreviation "KHCC" stand for?
- 2- Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.
- 3- Why does the hospital need to expand?
- 4- The KHCC has begun an expansion programme, building started in 2011 CE. Write down the purpose from this expansion programme.
- 5- What does the abbreviation CE in "2011CE" stand for?
- 6- There are many factors that encourage foreign patients come to take health cares in The King Hussein Cancer Center. Write down two of them
- 7- What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for the patients who live far from Amman?
- 8- What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?
- 9- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
- 10- What does the underlined word "outpatients" mean?
- 11- Find out from the text phrasal verb that means "**to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation**".
- 12- The King Hussein Cancer Center treats two classes of patients. Write them down.
- 13- The writer states that many patients from other countries come to Jordan in order to take health care. Explain this statement, suggesting three advantages on economy of the country.
- 14- It is known that Jordanian doctors are famous for their medical skills. Explain this statement, and suggest three reasons that make Jordanian doctors are the most skillful in Arab World.

If you think education is expensive -- try ignorance.

إذا كنت تعتقد إن التعليم ثمنه باهض ... جرب الجهل قد يكون أقل كلفة

ACCIDENT VICTIM TESTS FIRST ARTIFICIAL LIMB

artificial	<i>(adjective) made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally. artifice (noun)-artificially (adverb)</i>	اصطناعي
limb	(noun) arm or leg of a person	ذراع / ساق الشخص
prosthetic	(noun) an artificial body part; ~ (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part prosthetics (noun)	جزء اصطناعي

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?.....
- 2- What is special about the new prosthetic hand?.....
- 3- Who was the first person to try out the new prosthetic hand?.....
- 4- Write down the reason that made Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand.
.....
- 5- How many years did Dennis Sorensen use a slandered prosthetic hand?.....
- 6- Which hand is Sorensen wearing now? why?
.....
- 7- Find a word that is the opposite of "natural" in the text.....

Vocabulary Exercises....

□ Choose the correct verb to complete the collocations. Then, write two sentences of your own, using two collocations of your choice.(W.B page 15(2))

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

□ Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.(W.B page 15(3))

helmet	خوذة	inspire	يلهم	monitor	مراقب	reputation	شهرة
risk	خطر	tiny	صغير	waterproof	ضد الماء	self-confidence	واثق من نفسه

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

□ Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed. W.B page 16(5)

a coma	غيبوبة	dementia	الجنون	medical trials	الحكم الطبي
pills	حبوب دواء	symptoms	أعراض مرضية		

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

أفعال المستقبل (hope, intend, plan) يأتي دائما بعدها to + v1

- 1- Are you planningshopping tomorrow? (go)
- 2- I intend(study) Medicine at university. Then I hope(work) in hospital near my home town.
- 3- I hope(be) an engineer one day. I'm planning(get) some work experience .
- 4- I hope(do) well in my exams this year. Then I intend(go) to university and study Archaeology.
- 5 -He a teacher one day . (hope , become)
- 6 -I for a job when I finish university. (Intend , apply)
- 7- Many hospitals robots to help nurses in the future. (plan , use)
- 8 -How do you the problem? (intend , solve)
- 9- Our school enough money to build a new library. (hope, raise)

(hope, intend) لا يأتيان مستمران أي انهما يأتيان مجردين اذا

سبقا بفاعل جمع , اما اذا سبقا بفاعل مفرد فيضاف لهما s

(plan) يمكن ان يأتي مستمرا اذا سبق بأحد أفعال be

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

Ali is

2- I intend to be an engineer one day. I hope to get some work experience before I go to university.

I hope to be an engineer one day. I am

□ **Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.(S.B page 25(7)**

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

.....
.....
.....

المستوى الثالث
علمي / أدبي

الأساطير في اللغة الإنجليزية

عمر خالد عواد
078 9000 196

UNIT FOUR

SUCCESS STORIES

Nouns

algebra	(noun) a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers. algebraic (adjective)	علم الجبر
arithmetic	(noun) the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	علم الحساب
camera obscura	(noun) Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera	غرفة مظلمة
ceramics	(noun) the art of producing something made from clay or porcelain, or the clay or porcelain items themselves. ceramic (adjective)	فن صناعة الخزف
composition	(noun) [of music] a piece of music that someone has written. compose (verb)	قطعة موسيقية
conservatory	(noun) (American usage for British conservatoire) a school where people are trained in music or acting	معهد موسيقي
craftsman	(noun) someone who is very skilled at a particular craft, a job or an activity that requires skills and in which they make things with their hands	رجل موسيقي
demonstration	(noun) an act of explaining and showing how to do something, or how something works. demonstrate (verb)	ايضاح علمي
desalination	(noun) the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used desalinate (verb)	تحلية لماء
fountain pen	(noun) a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write	قلم حبر
furnishings	(plural noun) the furniture and other things, such as curtains, in a room. furnish (verb)	أثاث
geometry	(noun) the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces. geometric (adjective) – geometrically (adverb)	هندسة
glassblowing	(noun) the art of shaping a piece of hot, melted glass by blowing air into it through a tube. blow (verb)	تشكيل الزجاج
grid	(noun) [energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة كهربائية
hanging	(noun) a large piece of cloth that is hung on a wall as a decoration hang (verb)	ورق لزينة الحائط
inheritance	(noun) money or things that you get from someone after they die inherit (verb)	ميراث
inoculation	(noun) an injection you can have to protect you from a disease. inoculate (verb) – inoculable (adjective)	تلقيح
installation	(noun) an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts. install (verb)	تركيب
mathematician	(noun) a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level. mathematics(noun) – mathematical (adjective)	عالم رياضيات
megaproject	(noun) a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع كبير
minaret	(noun) the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer	مئذنة
musical harmony	(noun) a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together. harmonious (adjective) – harmonise (verb)	التناغم الموسيقي
pedestrian	(noun) someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars. pedestrian (adjective)	ممر مشاة
performing arts	(noun) a type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea	الفنون المسرحية

philosopher	(noun) someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy. philosophise (verb) – philosophical (adjective)	علم فلسفة
physician	(noun) someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment	عالم فيزياء
polymath	(noun) someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	متقف
sand artist	noun) someone who models sand into an artistic form sand . art (noun)	فنان تشكيل الرمل
sustainability	(noun) the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water . sustain (verb) – sustainable (adjective)	الاستدامة
Textiles	(plural noun) types of cloth or woven fabric	نسيج
translation	(noun) the process of converting documents from one language to another translate (verb) – translator (noun)	ترجمة
visual arts	(noun) art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music	الفنون البصرية
windmill	(noun) a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour	طاحونة هوائية

Verbs

criticise	(verb) to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something) critic, criticism (noun) – critical (adjective)	قاضي
underline	(verb) to emphasise, to highlight	تحت خط
vary	(verb) to differ according to the situation. variation(noun) variable (adjective)	تفاوت
showcase	(verb) to exhibit or display. showcase (noun)	يعرض
qualify	(verb) to be entitled to a particular benefit or privilege by fulfilling a necessary condition. qualification (noun)	تأهل
restore	(verb) to repair or renovate a building, work of art, etc., so as to bring it back to its original condition. restoration (noun)	يعيد / يرجع
revolutionise	(verb) to completely change the way people do something or think about something revolution (noun) – revolutionary (adjective)	يحدث ثورة / يغير جذرياً
outweigh	(verb) to be more important than something else	الأكثر أهمية
irrigate	(verb) to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow. irrigation (noun)	ري / سقاية

Adjective

artificially-created	(adjective) not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural. create (verb) – creation (noun)	ابتكار شيء صناعي
breathtaking	(adjective) wonderful, awe-inspiring	خلاب / باهر
carbon-neutral	(adjective) not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere. neutralise (verb) – neutrality (noun)	من الكربون
ground-breaking	(adjective) new, innovative. break (verb)	فكرة جديدة
lifelike	(adjective) very similar to the person or thing represented	مشابه
zero-waste	(adjective) producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	مكان خال من النفايات

THE IMPORTANCE OF ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN HISTORY

arithmetic	(noun) the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	علم الحساب
composition	(noun) [of music] a piece of music that someone has written. compose (verb)	قطعة موسيقية
geometry	(noun) the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces. geometric (adjective) – geometrically (adverb)	هندسة
ground-breaking	(adjective) new, innovative. break (verb)	فكرة جديدة
inheritance	(noun) money or things that you get from someone after they die inherit (verb)	ميراث
mathematician	noun) a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level mathematics (noun) – mathematical (adjective)	عالم رياضيات
musical harmony	(noun) a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together. harmonious (adjective) – harmonise (verb)	التناغم الموسيقي
philosopher	(noun) someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy. philosophise (verb) philosophical (adjective)	عالم فلسفة
physician	(noun) someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment	عالم فيزياء
polymath	(noun) someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	متقف
revolutionise	(verb) to completely change the way people do something or think about something. revolution (noun) – revolutionary (adjective)	يحدث ثورة / يغير جذرياً

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

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

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

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

Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

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

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

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

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

All great discoveries are made by mistake.

كل الاختراعات العظيمة .. اكتشفت بالخطأ

1. According to the text, the Arab world has many famous chemists. Mention one of them.

.....

2. When was Jabir ibn Hayyan born?.....

3. Write down two achievements for Jabir ibn Hayyan.

.....

4. Mention one feature for the scale in the laboratory.

.....

5. When was Jabir ibn Hayyan died?.....

6. How old was Jabir ibn Hayyan when he died?.....

7. What does the underlined pronoun "He" refer to?.....

8. Why is Ali ibn Nafi known as "Ziryab"?.....

9. Write down the reason that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE.

.....

10. Write down the achievements for Ali ibn Nafi.

.....

11. What is the purpose from establishing the music school?

.....

12. What does the underlined pronoun "He" refer to?.....

13. What does the underlined word "composition" mean?

14. Find a word in the text which means "a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together".

15. Who was Fatima al-Fihri 'sfather?.....

16. What did Fatima do with her father's inheritance?.....

17. Who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque?.....

18. Find a word in the text which means "money or things that you get from someone after they die"

19. Al-Kindi made ground-breaking discoveries in many fields. Mention three of them.

.....

20. Write down the fields that made Al-Kindi most famous.....

21. Find a word in the text which means " a person who studies mathematics to very complex level"

22. What does the underlined word "**polymath**" mean?

.....

MASDAR CITY – A POSITIVE STEP?

carbon-neutral	(adjective) not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere. neutralise (verb) – neutrality (noun)	من الكربون
criticise	(verb) to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something) critic, criticism (noun) – critical (adjective)	قاضي
desalination	(noun) the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used desalinate (verb)	تحلية لماء
grid	(noun) [energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة كهربائية
megaproject	(noun) a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع كبير
pedestrian	(noun) someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars. pedestrian (adjective)	ممر مشاة
sustainability	(noun) the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water. sustain (verb) – sustainable (adjective)	الاستدامة
vary	(verb) to differ according to the situation. variation (noun) variable (adjective)	تفاوت
zero-waste	(adjective) producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	مكان خالي من النفايات
outweigh	(verb) to be more important than something else	الأكثر أهمية

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes. The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

1- What is the aim from megaprojects to cities?
.....

2- Why are many megaprojects criticised?
.....

3- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?.....

4- Find a word in the text which means "to differ according to situation"

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products. The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex .Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

1- Write down the advantages of the creation of Masdar city?
.....

2- What information in the text shows when Masdar city is completed?
.....

3- The writer thinks Masdar city is a beneficial project. Do you agree with this? Justified your answer.
.....

4- How will the city run?.....

5- Why will Masdar city be a car-free zone?
.....

6- People in Masdar city can travel in many ways. Mention three ways.
.....

7- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?.....

8- What does the underlined word "zero-waste" mean?
.....

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled. The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems. While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities. In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

- 1- How will Masdar city provide with energy?.....
- 2- What is the benefit from desalination plant in Masdar city?
.....
- 3- What is the percentage of water that will be recycled in the city?.....
- 4- Who the current residents of Masdar city?
.....
- 5- There are some people criticise this project. Write down the reason.
.....
.....
- 6- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?.....
- 7- Find a word in the text which means "the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used".....

A FOUNDING FATHER OF FARMING

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, (1) who was the King of Toledo .His great passions were botany,(2) 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 (3) that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing. 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 (4) 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.

- 1- Where did Ibn Bassal work?.....
- 2- According to the text, Ibn Bassal was a polymath. Give three examples of this.
.....
- 3- Mention two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.
.....
- 4- What is the most famous chapter in his a Book of Agriculture?
.....
- 5- Find a verb in the text that means "supply land with water".....
- 6- Guess the meaning of "fertile land" in the text.....
- 7- According to the text, What does the auther suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?
.....
- 8- Find a word in the text which means "what someone leaves to the world after their death".....

RELATIVE CLAUSE

Use/ Meaning

□ Some relative clauses tell us information we need to know about a person or thing. They tell us which person or thing we are talking about:

EX: My brother who lives in Ajlun is a teacher.

(This brother lives in Ajlun. Other brothers live somewhere else.)

*Using subject pronouns (who, which ,that)

Ex: I thanked the woman. **She** helped me.

- (a) I thanked the woman { **who** } helped me.
(b) I thanked the woman { **that** } helped me.

* The adjective clause modifies the noun woman
*In (a) and (b) who/that is the subject of adjective clause.

Ex: The book is mine. **It** is on the table.

- (a) The book { **which** } is on the table is mine.
(b) The book { **that** } is on the table is mine.

*Combine the two sentences. Use the second sentence as an adjective clause.(extra1)

1- I saw the man. He closed the door. (using who)

2-The students are from China. They sit in the front row.(using that)

3-I am using a sentence. It contains an adjective clause.(using which)

*Using object pronouns : (who(m), which, that)

Ex: The man was Mr. Fadi. I saw **him**.

- (a) The man { **who(m)** } I saw was Mr. Fadi.
(b) The man { **that I** } saw was Mr. Fadi.

Ex: The movie wasn't very good. **We** saw it last night.

- (a) The movie **which** we saw last night wasn't very good.
(b) The movie **that** we saw last night wasn't very good.

***Combine the sentences, using the second sentence as an adjective clause(extra2)**

1- The book was good. I read it. (using which)

2- The people were very nice. We visited them yesterday.(using who(m))

Using whose

***We use (whose) to show possession.(his, her, its, their)**

Ex: I know the man. **His** bicycle was stolen.

I know the man **whose** bicycle was stolen.

Ex: The student writes well. I read **her** composition.

The student **whose** composition I read writes well.

Ex: I apologized to the woman. I spilled **her** coffee.

I apologized to the woman **whose** coffee I spilled.

Ex: The man called the police. **His** wallet was stolen.

The man **whose** wallet was stolen called the police.

Using where

We use (where) to modify a place (city, country, room, house.....)

Ex: The building is very old. He lives **there**. (in that building)

The building **where** he lives is very old.

Ex: The city was beautiful. We spent our vacation **there**. (in that city)

The city **where** we spent our vacation was beautiful.

Using when

***We use (when) to modify a noun of time (year, day, time, century)**

Ex: I 'll never forget the day, I met you **then**. (on that day)

I 'll never forget the day **when** I met you.

We use commas if the adjective clause simply gives additional information and is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies.

EX: My brother, who is a TV cameraman, lives in Amman.

(This speaker has only one brother. The relative clause gives us extra information about him.)

Ex: The teacher who teaches English is an excellent lecturer.

Note

We don't use commas in the sentence. The adjective clause is necessary to identify which teacher is meant.

Ex: Teacher Omar Awwad, who teaches English, is an excellent lecturer.

□ Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box. W.B page 21(5)

when	which	that	who
------	-------	------	-----

Ibn Sina (1)..... is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He wrote on early Islamic philosophy (2) included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. He also wrote Al Qanunfi-Tibb, the book (3)..... became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life, Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. His friends (4)..... were worried about his health advised him to relax. He refused and told them ‘I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.’ It was the month of Ramadan (5)..... Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

The Giralda(S.B page 30(4))

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

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

.....

2- What relative pronouns do we use for the things in the box?

people	animals	things	places
--------	---------	--------	--------

.....

□ Complete the text with the correct word from the box Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.(S.B page 31(5))

that	which	where	who
------	-------	-------	-----

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle (1)..... is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, (2)was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing. It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables (3)..... horses may have been kept. People (4)..... love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

Q: Choose the correct answer:-

- 1- The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, began work in 1184 CE.
(who, where, whose)
 - 2- The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, is in Marrakesh.
(which, where, whose)
 - 3- People love exploring historical ruins will find Qasr Bashir very rewarding.
(whose, that, where)
 - 4- The person you saw yesterday is my brother.
(who, whom, whose)
 - 5- Masdar institute is a university students are committed to produce new solar machines.
(who, whose, whom)
 - 6- There are also about twenty-three stables horses may have been kept.
(when, where, that)
 - 7- It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.
(when, where, that)
-
- 1- London is a huge city. **It's** the capital of the UK.
London,
 - 2- Ibn Sina's friends advised him to relax. **They** were worried about his health .
Ibn Sina's friends,.....
 - 3- The Giralda tower stands at 104 metres tall. **It** is one of the most important buildings in Spain.
The Giralda tower,
 - 4- Ibn Sina's wrote the book Al Qanun fi –Tibb. **The book (it)** became the most famous medical textbook ever.
Ibn Sina wrote Al Qanun fi –Tibb
 - 5- The walls and huge corner towers of the castle are still standing. **They** were built in the fourth century CE.
The walls and huge corner towers of the castle,
 - 6- Qasr Bashir has also about twenty-three stables . Horses may have been kept **there (in it)**.
Qasr Bashir has also about twenty-three stables
 - 7- The Sahara desert is very hot. **It** is in Africa.
The Sahara desert ,
 - 8 -A mathematician is someone . **He** works with numbers.
A mathematician is someone

□ Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.(W.B page 20(1))

philosopher	عالم فلسفة	arithmetic	علم الحساب	polymath	مُتَقَف
chemist	كيميائي	geometry	هندسة	mathematician	عالم رياضيات
				Physician	عالم فيزياء

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

Match the words with the correct definitions. One definition is not needed.(W.B page 20(2))

1-talent ()	a-an expert in many subject
2-founder ()	b-a room for scientific experiments
3-scales ()	c-the person who starts something new, such as an organization or a city
4-polymath ()	d-an instrument to measure weight
5-arithmetic ()	e-an engineer
6-laboratory ()	f-the study of numbers
	g-special ability

Match the beginnings with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full.(W.B page 21(4))

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

الموضة أمر همجي فهي تنتج الإبداع دون سبب والتقليد دون فائدة

□ Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed(W.B page 23(10)

benefit	فائدة	farms	مزارع	footprint	أثر	free	حر / طليق	friendly	لطيف
neutral	محايد	pedestrian	ممر مشاة	power	طاقة	renewable	متجددة	waste	نفايات

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

□ Complete the sentences with the correct collocations.(S.B page 33(5)

urban planning	التخطيط العمراني	public transport	وسائل النقل العامة	biological waste	النفايات البيولوجية
Carbon footprint	أثار الكربون	negative effect	أثر سلبي	Economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي

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

CLEFT SENTENCE

Meaning

□ A cleft sentence is a complex sentence (one with a main clause and a dependent clause). In a cleft sentence the information is divided in two parts. Each part has its own verb.

Usage

- ❖ We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information and we join the most important piece of information to a relative clause, often with (who, where or that)
- ❖ We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases, among others:

- The thing that ...
- The person who ...
- The time (day) when ...
- The place where ...
- The way in which ...

is / was + **Noun**

Example:

The teacher took our class to the bookshop on Thursday.

The subject :	the head teacher
The verb :	took
The object :	our class
The prepositional phrase :	to the bookshop.
The adverbial phrase of time :	on Thursday

- ❖ The person who took our class to the bookshop on Thursday was the teacher.
- ❖ The place where the teacher took us on Thursday was the bookshop.
- ❖ The day when the teacher took us to the bookshop was Thursday.

□ Rewrite the sentence, emphasizing the part in bold.

Ex: **The head teacher** took our class to the museum on Thursday. (The person who)

Ex: The head teacher took our class to **the museum** on Thursday. (The place where)

Ex: The head teacher took our class to the museum on **Thursday**. (The day when).

❖ We can begin all these sentences with (it+(be)).

It + be (is/ was) + the emphasised part of the sentence + who/ that...

Ex: **The head teacher** took us to the museum on Thursday. (it was)
It was the head teacher **who/that** took us to the museum on Thursday.

Ex: The head teacher took us to **the museum** on Thursday. (it was)
- **It was** to the museum where the head teacher took us on Thursday.

Ex: The head teacher took us to the museum **on Thursday**. (it was)
- **It was** on Thursday **when** the head teacher took us to the museum.

❖ **Ali** studied **English** at **University**:

- ✓ It
- ✓ It
- ✓ It

❖ **Sami** spends all his money on **cars**

- ✓ It
- ✓ It
- ✓ It

✓ Wh clause + be + emphasised word

- ✓ - I enjoy **learning English**.
- ✓ - What
- ✓ - I don't like **the way** she did it.
- ✓ - What

EXAMPLES

□ Rewrite the sentence, emphasizing the part in bold.

1- **Abd al-Rahman** I built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.(It was)

.....

2- Abd al-Rahman I built **the Great Mosque** in Cordoba **in 784 CE**.(It was)

.....

3- Abd al-Rahman I built the Great Mosque in Cordoba **in 784 CE**.(It was)

.....

4- **Huda** won the prize for Art last year.(the person who)

.....

5- The Olympic Games were held in London **in 2012 CE**.(It was)

.....

6- I would like to **go to London** next year.(what)

.....

□ We want to emphasise the part of the sentence which is in bold in sentences 1–3. Match each one to an appropriate cleft sentence a–c.(S.B page 29(6))

1-The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.()	a-The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.
2-The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.()	b-Abd al-Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.
3-The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.()	c-The mosque that was built by Abd al-Rahman I in 784 CE was the Great Mosque in Cordoba.

□ Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown.(S.B page 29(8))

1- Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud. (The person who)

2- Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq. (The country where)

3- Ali ibn Nafi' established the first music school in the world. (It was)

4- Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark. (It was)

5- Al-Kindi is especially famous for his work in geometry. (It is)

□ Write this sentence in three different ways, emphasising the parts underlined in each case.(S.B page 29(7))

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

□ Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold. (W.B page 20(3))

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

It was.....

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

The year.....

3- I stopped working at 11 p.m

It was.....

4- My father has influenced me most.

The person.....

5-I like Geography most of all.

The subject.....

6- The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was.....

النجاح يجر النجاح ، كما يجر المال المال

Quiz!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

1- Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The prize that

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

It was in 2012.....

3- The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

The event that

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

- Abd al-Rahman 1 was

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

- The person

- It was Al-Jazari.....

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

- The thing that

- It was the mechanical clock

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

- The period/time w.....

- It was in the twelfth century.....

8- Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.

The person who.....

9- Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

The country where.....

10- Ali ibn Nafi ' established the first music school in the world.

It was Ali.....

11- Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

It was Jabir.....

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

It was Queen Rania.....

13- Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

The year

14- I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was at 11 p.m.

15- My father has influenced me most.

The person

16- I like Geography most of all.

The subject

17- The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was the heat.....

18- I would like to go to London next year.

What

19- He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.

He has written many books, but **it**

20- The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the Egyptians.....

21- Your generosity impresses more than anything else.

The thing

DERIVATION

□ Parts of speech

Noun

✗ المقاطع البعدية التي تدل على الاسم :

<u>education</u>	<u>punishment</u>	<u>message</u>	<u>childhood</u>	<u>optimist</u>	<u>Nationality</u>
<u>idealism</u>	<u>conclusion</u>	<u>kingdom</u>	<u>experience</u>	<u>mixture</u>	<u>kindness</u> <u>length</u>
<u>archeology</u>	<u>relationship</u>	<u>player</u>	<u>visitor</u>		

✗ الاسم يأتي بعد صفة

Ex: Vienna has a great musical
(traditionally, tradition , traditional)

Ex: She received an excellent
(education , educational, educate)

✗ قبل ('S) الملكية وبعدها وقبل (of) وبعدها

Ex: Samia's has kept her away from school for a week.
(ill, illness)

Ex: The of tourism in many Mediterranean resorts.
(development , develop)

✗ بعد ضمائر الملكية يأتي اسم (its, his, her, my, their, your, our)

Ex: I just can't understand his.....
(mentality, mental, mentally)

Ex: My for your kindness is great.
(admire, admiration, admirable)

☒ بعد محددات الكمية (quantity) يأتي اسم :

{ **all, half, any, several, a lot of, much, many, a little,
a few, some, no, only, other, another, the second** }

Ex: I did the work last month but I haven't had any yet.
(**pay, payable, payment**)

Ex: There's very a little..... in price since last year.
(**differ, different , difference**)

☒ بعد حروف الجر (prepositions) يأتي اسم :

**on, in, at, of, from, for, under, between, with , without , by, about, above ,
across, among, inside, below...**

Ex: They suffered from.....
(**exhausted, exhaustedly, exhaustion**)

Ex: I lost my passport so I had no form of
(**identify , identity , identified**)

☒ بعد الأدوات (the, an, a) وبعد أسماء الإشارة (these , those, that, this)

Ex: The..... of television in the home in the 1950s.
(**appear, apparent , appearance**)

Ex: I' am still thinking about this.....
(**decisive, decision , decide**)

☒ قبل الفعل يأتي اسم

Ex: The.....will be particularly serious in low lying cities such as Venice in Italy.
(**destruction, destructive**)

Ex: In some places..... are working against the clock to explore sites.
(**archaeological, archaeologists**)

Ex: is better than cure.
(**prevent , preventive, prevention**)

ADJECTIVE

✗ المقاطع البعدية للصفة

<u>dangerous</u>	<u>historic</u>	<u>beautiful</u>	<u>active</u>	<u>Different</u>	<u>busy</u>	<u>final</u>
<u>important</u>	<u>flexible</u>	<u>helpless</u>	<u>selfish</u>	<u>smaller</u>	<u>organized</u>	

✗ قبل الاسم يأتي صفة :

Ex: organizations are trying to persuade people to use public transport.
(**Environment, Environmental, Environmentally**)

Ex: The police did an..... investigation.
(**exhaustive, exhaustion**)

..... ملاحظة

✗ بعد هذه الأفعال يأتي صفة :

(**find, taste, sound, grow, get, be, look, seem, feel, become**)

Ex: We had to walk home when the car broke down. I was !
(**exhausted , exhaustion, exhaustedly**)

..... ملاحظة

Ex: My father was..... tired.
(**extremely, extreme**)

Ex: The picture was drawn by the artist.
(**skill, skillful, skillfully**)

Ex: The population is rising.
(**continue , continually , continual**)

Ex: There might be a difference between fact and fiction.
(**considerate, consideration, considerable**)

⊗ بين as.....as يأتي صفة :

Ex: Laila is as..... as Abeer.
(beauty, beautiful , beautifully)

Ex: My father is as.....as his father
(nerve, nervously , nervous)

⊗ بعد محددات ومؤكدات وظروف معينة (very, so, too, quite, extremely, absolutely)

Ex: Ahmed want to be very..... man
(successful, success, successfully)

Ex: The workers of the factory were so..... in doing their jobs.
(energetically, energetic)

⊗ إذا سبق الفراغ ظرف حال يأتي في الفراغ صفة :

Ex: My class is badly.....
(organized , organize, organization)

⊗ بعد صيغ المقارنة يأتي صفة

(the most..... Noun , (be)+ more..... than, (be)+ less..... than)

Ex: My father is more..... than his father.
(generosity, generously , generous)

Ex: Ali is the most..... student in the class.
(intelligent , intelligence , intelligently)

ADVERB

✗ بالمقطع (ly) يدل على ظرف مثل (sadly, quickly)

✗ إذا جاء الفراغ في بداية الجملة وبعده فاصلة وبعده فاعل وفعل نضع في الفراغ صفة :

Ex: , she heard the mailman

(sudden , suddenly)

Ex: , woman wear long white dress in their wedding day.

(traditionally , tradition , traditional)

✗ يأتي الظرف بعد الفعل الرئيسي أو في نهاية الجملة ليصف الفعل :

Ex: Salem felt.....

(sadness , sadly)

Ex: Sami speaks English.....

(fluent, fluently, fluency)

✗ يأتي الظرف بين الفاعل والفعل :

Ex: I met Khaled at the conference in Madrid.

(finalize , final , finally)

Ex: I forgot her birthday.

(completely , complete , completeness)

✗ يأتي الظرف بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي :

Ex: I would..... give up my job if I didn't need the money.

(happy , happily , happiness)

✗ يأتي الظرف عندما يتوسط الفراغ جملتين محاطا بفواصل :

Ex: The police found my handbag and , , nothing had been stolen.

(happily , happiness , happy)

✗ يأتي الظرف قبل الصفة:

Ex: The judge should be..... competent and fair.

(complete , completely , completion)

VERB

✗ المقاطع البعدية التي تدل على الفعل :

advert <u>ise</u>	recogn <u>ize</u>	separ <u>ate</u>	intens <u>ify</u>	belie <u>ve</u>	strength <u>en</u>
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✗ يأتي الفعل في المواقع التالية بصيغته الأساسية أي (مجرد) :

1. بعد أفعال "Modals" (will, would, can, could, shall, should, must, my)

2. بعد أفعال "Do" (do, don't, does, doesn't did, didn't)

3. بعد "To"

Ex: We don't between the two group – we treat everybody alike
(difference , different , differentiate)

Ex: I want to home now.
(go, goes , gone)

✗ بعد الفاعل يأتي فعل :

Ex: If they by following the instructions, there will be no problem.
(cooperative , cooperate , cooperation)

✗ في حال السؤال :

Wh+	Modals	+ subject+ m.v	base?
	Be		V+ing	
	Have		p.p	
	Do		base	

Ex: When did she..... ?
(arrival , arrive , arrives)

Ex: What was he..... ?
(do , does , doing)

Ex: Where have you..... ?
(are , be , been)

Modals	+ subject+ m.v	base?
		V+ing	
		p.p	
		base	

Ex: Can you English ? (speaks , speak , speaking)

Ex: Does she..... early every night ? (sleep , sleeping , sleeps)

C. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

- 1- Mr.Majid is a clever because he can solve many complex numerical calculations in limited time.
(mathematician, mathematical , mathematics)
- 2- Al-farabi is an Islamic in Cordoba, he wrote many logical texts.
(philosopher , philosophise , philosophical)
- 3- Ali Ibn Nafi established the first music school to teach musical and composition.
(harmonious , harmonise , harmony)
- 4- The new innovative theory will in all medical fields.
(revolutionise , revolution , revolutionary)
- 5- Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-
..... city.
(neutral, neutralize, neutrality)
- 6- Ibn Bassal also worked out how to the land by finding underground water and digging wells.
(irrigation, irrigated, irrigate)
- 1- Uprooting trees will disturb any remains below ground level. (**archaeology**)
- 2- Sign language is visual, and isn't always word for word into English. (**translation**)
- 3- The company is ready to equipment manufactured by the engineers. (**installation**)
- 4- I've gained an for the skills involved in the game. (**appreciate**)
- 5- Ten percent of the goes to the city's shelters for homeless people. (**collect**)
- 6- She began her own business with the she got from her grandfather. (**inherited**)
- 7- The building was designed for only half the number of students. (**origin**)
- 8- He hoped that his new would speed the process of her recovery. (**invent**)
- 9- Scientists announced the of a new species of plant. (**discover**)
- 10- My parents have been the most people in my life. (**influence**)
- 11- The company has eight power plants in and seven under construction. (**operate**)
- 12- At the very least, I the toys we buy should work straight out of the package.
(**expectancy**)

- 13- The chemicals used to a glossy finish create a uniform, smooth surface.
(**productive**)
- 14- College courses have been taught utilizing the lecture method. (**tradition**)
- 15- He said the possible of 470 jobs will help many young people in the city. (**create**)

EXAMPLES

- 1- Have you the parcel I sent you ?
(**receive , received , receiver**)
- 2- Zeinab was..... in part 1 of the exam, so she is taking part 2 this year.
(**successfully . success , successful**)
- 3- I did the work last month but I haven't had any..... yet.
(**pay , payment , payable**)
- 4- I shall..... with the lessons after exam .
(**continue , continuity , continuous**)
- 5- The menu was in Chinese and nobody could give us a.....
(**translate , translation**)
- 6- drivers are a danger to everyone on the road.
(**care , carefully, careless**)
- 7- My..... for your kindness is great.
(**admire , admiration , admirable**)
- 8-, women wear long white dress in their wedding day.
(**tradition , traditional , traditionally**)
- 9- The insurance company should the two drivers after the tragic accident
(**compensation , compensatory , compensate**)
- 10- Laila is more..... than Salwa.
(**beauty , beautiful , beautifully**)
- 11- Ali spoke..... to us about his plans for the future.
(**serious , seriously , seriousness**)
- 12- This knife is..... it doesn't cut at all.
(**use , usage, useless**)
- 13- The opposition leader was given his..... after 25 years.
(**free , freedom , freely**)
- 14- Did you..... your mother yesterday ?
(**visited , visits , visit**)
- 15- The match was full of until the very last minute .
(**excite , excited , excitement**)
- 16- We're all very at the thought of moving into our new house
(**excite , excited , excitement**)
- 17- Don't place too much..... on her promises.
(**reliance , reliably , reliable**)

□ **Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.(W.B page21(7))**

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

□ **Complete the text with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets. (S.B page 39(7))**

Madaba is the place where most Jordanian weavers buy their raw materials. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan to

- (1).....(product) rugs, bags and other beautiful items.
- (2).....(Traditional), the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article. There is a particular Bedouin style of (3)..... (weave) that buyers find very
- (4).....(attraction). Another craft practiced in Madaba is the (5)..... (creative) of ceramic items.

□ **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box. (W.B page 25(9))**

translation	ترجمة	archaeology	علم الآثار	appreciation	يقدر
educate	يعلم	collect	يجمع	installation	يركب

- 1- Petra is an important..... site.
- 2- I will be going to university to continue my
- 3- In our exam, we had toa text from Arabic into English.
- 4- They are going to a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
- 5- Thank you for your help, I really.....it.
- 6- Have you seen Nasser's.....of postcards? He's got hundreds!

الشرح الإضافي للاشتقاق

الكلمات المطلوب حفظ اشتقاقها

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	The Meaning in Arabic
produce	production	productive	X	ينتج / يصنع
X	tradition	traditional	traditionally	تقليد
weave	weaving	X	X	ينسج
attract	attraction	attractive	attractively	يجذب
create	creation	creative	creatively	يخلق
X	archaeology	archaeological	X	علم الآثار
translate	translation	X	X	يترجم
install	installation	X	X	يركب
appreciate	appreciation	appreciative	X	يقدر
collect	collection	collective	collectively	يجمع
X	contemporary	contemporary	X	معاصر
X	majority	major	X	هام / رئيسي
X	culture	cultural	culturally	ثقافي
X	X	ongoing	X	مستمر
educate	education	educational	X	تعليمي / تربوي
visualise	X	visual	visually	بصري
X	medicine	medical	X	طب / دواء
inherit	inheritance	X	X	ميراث
originate	origin	original	originally	أصلي
invent	invention	inventive	X	اختراع
discover	discovery	X	X	اكتشاف
influence	influence	influential	X	تأثير / أثر

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	The Meaning in Arabic
operate	operation	Operational	operationally	تشغيل
calculate	Calculation calculator	X	X	عملية حسابية آلة حاسبة
Practice	practitioner	practical	practically	يمارس / مزاول / عمليا
repute	Reputation	X	X	سمعة
X	artifice	artificial	artificially	صناعي
X	cancer	cancerous	X	سرطان
expand	expansion	X	X	توسعة / يوسع
neutralise	neutrality	neutral	neutrally	محايد
irrigate	irrigation	X	X	يروي / ري
sustain	sustainability	sustainable	X	مستدام
demonstrate	demonstration	demonstrative	X	توضيح / يوضح
Rely (on)	reliance	reliable	X	يعتمد / موثوق

إن النجاح لا يحتاج إلى أقدام بل إلى إقدام

UNIT FIVE

THE ARTS

THE ARTS IN JORDAN

conservatory	(noun) (American usage for British conservatoire) a school where people are trained in music or acting	معهد موسيقي
performing arts	(noun) a type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea	الفنون المسرحية
Textile	(plural noun) types of cloth or woven fabric	نسيج
inheritance	(noun) money or things that you get from someone after they die inherit (verb)	ميراث
installation	(noun) an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts. install (verb)	تركيب
visual arts	(noun) art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music	الفنون البصرية
showcase	(verb) to exhibit or display. showcase (noun)	يعرض
translation	(noun) the process of converting documents from one language to another translate (verb) – translator (noun)	ترجمة

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.

- 1-When did the Department of culture and the Arts found?.....
- 2- What does the abbreviation (**RSFA**) stand for?
.....
- 3- Why was the Royal society of Fine Arts established?
.....
- 4- How does the Royal society of Fine Arts show its support for the arts in Jordan?
.....
- 5- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?

6- Find a word in the text which means "a type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting, and film to express an idea".

The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts is one of the most important art museums in the Middle East. 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. In 2013 CE, it held Jordan's largest art exhibition called '70 Years of Contemporary Jordanian Art'. 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 them.

1- Write down name one of the most important art museums in the Middle East.

2- What makes The Jordan National Gallery of fine Arts a major institution in the world of art?

3- How has translation helped Jordanian literature?

4- The Jordan National Gallery of fine Arts has over 2000 works of art. Mention five works of art.

5- What called Jordan's largest art exhibition that it held in 2013 CE?

6- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?

7- What does the underlined word "textiles" mean?

8- Find a word in the text which means "an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts".

Every year, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) chooses a different Arab city as the Arab Cultural Capital. In 2002 CE, the city of Amman was awarded this title. 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. Realising 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 , which underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.

1-Quote the sentence which shows that Amman in 2002 was chosen as the Arab culture capital.

2- What does the abbreviation "**UNESCO**" stand for?

3- When did National Music conservatory open?.....

4- What was the purpose to create the National Music conservatory?

5- What is the significance of the location of the annual Jerash festival?

6- What does the underlined pronoun "**it**" refer to?

7- Find a word in the text which means "**exhibit or display**".

8-What is the major cultural festival in Jordan? when it takes place?

Critical thinking

*To truly understand a country's culture, you have to understand its artistic heritage. Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answers.

Quiz!!!!!!

1- According to the article, The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts includes hundreds of art works. Write down four of them.

.....

2 - Quote the sentence which indicates to the year in which Amman was chosen as the Arab Cultural Capital.

.....

3- Replace the underlined British word "**conservatoire**" with an American usage of this word.

.....

4- What does the underlined word "**programme**" refer to?

.....

5- How has the process of converting documents from one language to another language helped Jordanian literature?

.....

6- It is said that Jarash Festival has economic benefits. Suggest three of these benefits.

.....

7- To truly understand a country's culture, you have to understand its artistic heritage. Think of this statement and, in two sentences write down your point of view.

.....

To be or not to be

ADNAN, A PROFESSIONAL CRAFTSMAN

glassblowing	(noun) the art of shaping a piece of hot, melted glass by blowing air into it through a tube. blow (verb)	تشكيل الزجاج
craftsman	(noun) someone who is very skilled at a particular craft, a job or an activity that requires skills and in which they make things with their hands	رجل حرفي
sand artist	(noun) someone who models sand into an artistic form sand . art (noun)	فنان تشكيل الرمل

Adnan, a professional craftsman, is at work in his studio. With the oven at 1,400 degrees 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, glassblowing isn’t an easy job. It has to be an obsession, as it is for me!’

1-Which craft is Adnan practiced?
.....

2- According to Adnan,why isn't a glass-making studio the most comfortable place to be?
.....

3-Write down the reason that made Adnan's craft is very important for him.
.....

4- How did Adnan learn glass blowing?
.....

5- Why does Adnan run workshops and give demonstrations?
.....

6- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
.....

7- Find a word in the text which means "the art of shaping a piece of hot, melted glass by blowing air into it through a tube".

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.'

1-Quote the sentence which shows that Adnan followed the old fashioned way in his craft.

2- Mention the fourth steps in the process of making a glass swan.

3- Why should a glass blower work very fast?

4- According to Adnan, what has changed in the craft of glass blowing since the post?

5- How can we get beautiful dark "cobalt blue"?

.....
.....

6- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?

.....

7- Find a word in the text which has similar meaning as "oven".

.....

8- Find a word in the text which means "**becoming hard or stiff**".

.....

Quiz!!!!!!!

1- The article states that there are four steps to make glass. Write down two of them.

.....

2. Find a word in the text which means "a container of some sort to hold the metal and it's very hot".

.....

3- Write down the sentence which indicates that technology can't be used in glass making.

.....

4. What does the underlined word "their" refer to?

.....

5- There are two things which have been changed in Adnan's craft now. Write them down.

.....

6- Individuals and governments must work together to preserve ancient crafts. Explain this statement. Suggest three ways to preserve traditional crafts.

.....

7- Traditional crafts are not easy thing to do. Think of this statement. And in two sentences, write down your point of view.

.....

RASHID'S BLOG POST

Hi! My name is Rashed. I'm staying in London for a week, with my family. I hope you enjoy reading my blog. Wednesday Yesterday was brilliant. We decided to go to the Victoria and Albert Museum (also known as the V&A), which is a big museum of art and design in central London. It has one of the largest collections of Islamic art in the world and, as you can imagine, we were keen to have a look. We spent most of our time in the Jameel Gallery, which opened in 2006 CE. There were about 10,000 items on display (no, I didn't count them; the guide told us!). There were carpets and other textiles as well as pottery, ceramics, paintings and things made of ivory (from elephants), wood, metal and glass. My favourite thing was a beautiful Egyptian jug, which looked as if it was made out of glass. In fact it is rock crystal, and it was made over ten thousand years ago. The person who made it must have been incredibly skilled.

1- Why did Rashed and his family decide to go to the V&A Museum?

.....

2- Is Rashed using British or American English? Justify your answer.

.....

3- How many items did the guide tell Rashed and his family that the Jameel Gallery display?

.....

4- Where was Rashed when he wrote the blog?

.....

5- Name four materials that Rashed mentions.

.....

6- What did he most enjoy looking at?

.....

7- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?.....

8- How can we write the word "**favourite**" in American English?

.....

We were at the V&A all day (there's a good café there, and an excellent shop too!). Then, although we were quite tired, in the evening we went to a concert at the Royal Albert Hall. The orchestra was from Germany and it was brilliant! We had comfortable seats, but a lot of people stood right in front of the orchestra. They didn't sit down at all! I've never stood all the way through a concert, and I don't think I'd like to!

1-Where did he go in the evening?

.....

2- What bothered Rashed?

.....

3- Would you stand up all the way through a concert? why/why not?

.....

4- What does the underlined pronoun "**They**" refer to?

.....

عناصر النجاح ثلاثة : الرغبة والقدرة والفرصة ، وإن البحث عن فرصة هو مثل البحث في منجم “ ذهب ، وهناك مالا يحصى من الودائع التي تشير إلى أن العثور على فرصة كثيرا ما يكون بداية لمشاريع عظيمة

AMERICAN VS BRITISH ENGLISH

Spelling	American English	British English
Words ending (er/re)	Center Theater liter	Centre Theatre litre
Words ending (or/our)	Favorite color harbor neighbor	Favourite Colour Harbour neighbour
Words ending (og/ogue)	Dialog catalog	Dialogue catalogue
Words ending (m/mme)	program	programme
Words ending (ize/ise)	Authorize Specialize *paralyzed normalize	Authorize Specialize *paralysed normalise
Words ending (ice/ise)	practice (verb) practice (noun)	practise (verb) practice (noun)
Doubling of consonants	Traveling Jeweler Marvelous Modeling canceled	Travelling Jeweller Marvellous Modelling cancelled
Digraphs and graphemes	archeology homeopathy	archaeology homoeopathy

There are numerous words which are different in American and British English. Here are a few.

American English	British English
apartment	flat
candy	sweets
conservatory	conservatoire
cookie	biscuit
drugstore	chemist's
elevator	lift
fall	autumn
gas	petrol
pants	trousers
school principal	head teacher
trunk	boot (of a car)
vacation	holiday

Trash / garbage	rubbish
sidewalk	pavement

❖ **Read the online travel guide about Jordan. Find four examples of American English spelling. Write them in the table and work out the rules.(S.B page 36(7))**

You only have to look at Jordan's beautiful mountains to see where the country's sand bottle artists get their inspiration from. This has led to an absolutely amazing traditional art form. Today, sand artists use artificial colors, sand and tools to create mini paintings, sometimes only a few centimeters high, in glass bottles.

These 'paintings without a brush' need an eye for detail, and a lot of patience. With time and skill, extremely beautiful scenes can be created, for example, lifelike camels traveling through the vast deserts. The end result is totally breathtaking. Anyone watching a sand artist at work will realize immediately how much skill is needed for this work.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Complete the following table. The first one is done for you.(W.B page 25(7))

British English	American English
neighbour	
	liter
paralysed	
	canceled
marvellous	
	harbor

Look at these pairs of words that have the same meaning. Write Am (American English) or Br (British English) next to each word.(W.B page 25 (8))

1-lift	5-autumn
elevator	fall
2-pavement	6-rubbish
sidewalk	trash/garbage
3-candy	7-gas
sweets	petrol

المستوى الثالث
علمي / أدبي

الأسئلة في اللغة الإنجليزية

عمر خالد عواد
078 9000 196

4-vacation	8-cookie
holiday	biscuit

AMERICAN VS BRITISH ENGLISH

***American English (AE) rarely uses the Present Perfect, whereas British English (BE) does:**

(AE) Did you see that film?(simple past)

(BE) Have you seen that film?(the Present Perfect)

***American English uses gotten as the past participle of got:**

(AE) He had gotten us some ice cream.

(BE) He got us some ice cream.

***American English uses have to show possession, whereas British English uses have got:**

(AE) I have a sister. Do you have a brother?

(BE) I've got a sister. Have you got a brother?

❖ **Mark is American and Bruce is British. How would Bruce say sentences 1–3 in British English? How would Mark say sentences 4–6 in American English?(W.B page 25(6)**

1- Mark: Did you see that exhibition yet?

Bruce:

2- Mark: I usually take a shower in the morning.

Bruce:

3- Mark: I just had my breakfast.

Bruce:

4- Bruce: Where's Leo? Have you seen him anywhere?

Mark:

5- Bruce: I'd like to have a look at those paintings.

Mark:

6- Bruce: Leo's already done his project.

Mark:

□ The tour guide is using American English. The following sentences are in British English. Rewrite them in American English. (S.B page 36(5))

1- Have you seen the textile workshop yet?

.....

2- Let's have a look at that first.

.....

3- Some of you have got tired from all the walking today.

.....

4- Would anyone like to have a short rest?

.....

□ The following sentences are in British English. Rewrite them in American English.(S.B page 36(6))

1- 'Goodness, you've got very tall!' said my aunt.

.....

2- Have you ever been to an aquarium?

.....

3- We're too late – the bus has just left.

.....

4- I think it's time to have a break.

.....

5- I haven't done my homework yet.

.....

المثابرة و النجاح توأمان الأولى مسألة نوعية و الثاني مسألة وقت

Vocabulary Exercises

❖ Match the words in the box with the correct meanings. One word is not needed. (W.B page 24 (2))

ceramics	السيراميك	gallery	المعرض	heritage	ميراث	textiles	المطرزات
exhibition	معرض	handicrafts	الحرف اليديوية	sculpture	منحوت		

- 1- Beautiful objects made by hand
- 2- A place where art is shown.....
- 3- A solid piece of art, usually made of stone, metal or wood.....
- 4- An event during which works of art are displayed.....
- 5- Art made from clay.....
- 6- Traditional culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs.....

❖ Choose the correct words to complete the following sentences.(W.B page 24(1))

- 1- Watch people acting a story at **a theatre / an installation**.
- 2- Admire **textiles / ceramics** but don't break them!
- 3- Look at beautiful pieces of art at a **play / gallery**.
- 4- Look at **an installation / a theatre** that has been set up in a public space.
- 5- Look at and touch **textiles / handicrafts** that have been sewn together.

الإنسان يمكن أن يغير حياته إذا ما استطاع أن يغير اتجاهاته العقلية

DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE ARTICLES

- * The Definite article (The):
- * The Indefinite articles (An , A) :

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLES (A/AN)

- * **The indefinite articles (a/an) are used before singular countable nouns**

Ex: A banana is yellow. (singular countable noun)

Ex: X Bananas are yellow. (Plural countable noun)

Ex: X Fruit is good for you. (uncountable noun)

- * **(A) is used before a consonant sound.**

Ex: a tree, a hat, a university .

- * **(An) is used before a vowel sound. (a, o, u, e, i)**

Ex: an eye, an umbrella, an act.

الحالات التي نستخدم فيها (A / An)

1) We use (A, An) before a singular countable noun when it is mentioned for the first time and represents no particular person or thing.

EX: She ate..... orange after lunch.
(the , x , a , an)

Ex: There is man outside.
(the , x , a , an)

Ex: I boughtpen. The pen was red.
(the , x , a , an)

2) We use (A/An) with the numbers (hundred, thousand , million, dozen)

Ex: I bought hundred pencils.
(the , x , a , an)

Ex: They read thousand pages last month.
(the , x , a , an)

3) We use (A/An) when we talk about someone 's job.

Ex: Alai is teacher.

(the , x , a , an)

Ex: Khaled is accountant .

(the , x , a , an)

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

*We use(the)with countable nouns(singular or plural) and non-countable

Ex: She has a car. The car is old, (singular countable noun)

Ex: I ate two apples. The apples were delicious. (plural countable noun)

Ex: We had some coffee. The coffee was good. (uncountable noun)

الحالات التي نستخدم فيها (The)

1) We use (the) when we talk about specific things

Ex: diamond in your ring is beautiful.

(the , x , a , an)

Ex:giraffes that we saw on television were beautiful.

(the , x , a , an)

2) We use (the) when there is only one of something in its kind.

Ex: There is no life on..... moon.

(the , x , a , an)

Ex: sun is bright today.

(the , x , a , an)

3) We use (the) for musical instruments (the violin, the Piano, the flute, the lute, the guitar...)

Ex: Can you play..... guitar ?

(the , x , a , an)

Ex: piano is my favourite instrument.

(the , x , a , an)

4) We use(the) with the superlative adjectives(the most, the shortest, the worst , the best)

Ex: Abeer is.....best student in the class.

(the , x , a , an)

Ex: The giraffe is tallest of all animals.
(the , x , a , an)

5) We use (the) before the names of (kingdom , states , republic , united)

Ex: Ali visited..... United States of America last year.
(the , x , a , an)

Ex: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is famous for many historical places.
(the , x , a , an)

6) We use (the) when we talk about the noun for the second time.

Ex: She bought a car last week car cost JD5.000
(the , x , a , an)

Ex: We had honey this morning , honey was delicious.
(the , x , a , an)

7) We use (the) for directions (the East , The West , The North , The South)

Ex: Salwa lived in..... west of America for 20 years ?
(the , x , a , an)

Ex: Ronaldo is in..... north of Brazil.
(the , x , a , an)

8) We use (the) with names of: (oceans, canals, seas, rivers, mountain ranges, group of islands)

Ex: Nile is the longest river in Africa.
(the , x , a , an)

Ex: (A) What is the name of the sea between Africa and Europe ?
(B)Mediterranean sea.
(the , x , a , an)

9) We use (the) before (first, second, third, ...)

Ex:..... first one in the race was khaled,..... second was Adel.
(the , x , a , an)

الحالات التي نستخدم فيها (X)

1) We don't use (the) when we talk about things or people in general

Ex: Ahmed loves coffee.

(the , x , a , an)

Ex: Did you know that..... oranges have Vitamin C?

(the , x , a , an)

2) We don't use (the) with illnesses (influenza, anemia, cancer, ...)

Ex: My uncle is suffering from anemia.

(the , x , a , an)

Ex: The little child was in bed last week with influenza.

(the , x , a , an)

3) We don't use (the) with names of people (Ali, Ahmed, ...)

Ex: Do you knowSamer ?

(the , x , a , an)

Ex: I sawAsma last night.

(the , x , a , an)

4) We don't use (the) with names of meals (breakfast, lunch, dinner)

Ex: We had..... lunch in a very nice restaurant.

(the , x , a , an)

Ex: I havedinner at 9:00 p.m.

(the , x , a , an)

5) We don't use (the) with names of (languages continents , cities, island, countries, waterfalls , streets , days , months, years.)

Ex:Africa is larger than Europe.

(the , x , a , an)

Ex: Last year, I visited Japan .

(the , x , a , an)

6) We don't use (the) with names of (lake, mountain)

Ex: I watch..... Mount Everest on television.

(the , x , a , an)

لا نستخدم مع هذه المجموعات (A / An) لأن هذه المجموعات تعبر عن أسماء غير معامدة

SOME COMMON UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

1- Fluids (السوائل)	coffee, oil, milk
2- Gases (الغازات)	steam, oxygen, smoke
3- Particles (ذرات صغيرة)	rice, corn, dust, salt, sugar
4- Languages (اللغات)	Arabic, Chinese, English
5- Fields of study (مجالات الدراسة)	chemistry, history, mathematics
6- Natural phenomena (ظواهر طبيعية)	weather, fog, hail, rain, snow
7- Abstractions (الأشياء غير المحسوسة)	beauty, education, information, advice

□ Complete the sentences with (the , x , a or an)

- 1- We had dinner in best restaurant in town.
(the , x , a , an)
- 2- Where did you have lunch ?
(the , x , a , an)
- 3- My brother drew a picture ofAlps .
(the , x , a , an)
- 4- The little child was in bed last week with influenza.
(the , x , a , an)
- 5-earth goes round the sun.
(the , x , a , an)
- 6- What is capital of Jordan ?
(the , x , a , an)
- 7- We have visited..... London and Paris.
(the , x , a , an)
- 8- We sailed across..... Atlantic Ocean .
(the , x , a , an)
- 9- Milan is in north of Italy.
(the , x , a , an)
- 10- Smeer plays Piano in an orchestra.
(the , x , a , an)
- 11- Last year I visited Cairo and United States.
(the , x , a , an)
- 12- Chicago is on Lake Michigan.
(the , x , a , an)
- 13- We visited London last year.
(the , x , a , an)
- 14- Where is nearest shop.
(the , x , a , an)

□ **Complete these sentences, adding(a/an or the) (extra 1)**

- A- If I'm writing to (1)..... friend, I prefer letters.
B- Just click (2) reply button on your phone.
C- You have to find (3) pen - sometimes (4) pen doesn't write.
D- I can't remember (5) last normal letter I wrote.
E- I'm (6) accountant and I think traditional letters are (7).....most polite way of contacting clients.
F-We've been writing to each other for (8)..... year.

□ **Complete these sentences, adding (the or X) (extra (2))**

- 1- I've got two pen friends one in (1).....United Arab Emirates and another in (2)..... Japan.
2- (3).....Nile is(4).....longest river in (5).....world.(6).....Volga is(7)..... longest river in (8).....Europe. It rises in (9).....north of Russia and flows into (10).....Caspian Sea.
3- (11).....Everest is in (12)..... Himalayas on the border of Nepal and Tibet.
4- (13)..... Malta is an island in(14) Mediterranean Sea.
5- (15).....Dead Sea is an inland sea in (16).....Jordan valley.
6- London is (17)..... capital of (18)..... United Kingdom.

□ **Complete the text with (a, an, the or – (zero article).(S.B page 35 (6)**

The Amman International Theatre Festival is said to be (1)..... biggest of its kind across (2).....entire Middle East and (3).....North Africa. It is held annually in (4).....April, and (5).....festival is (6)..... attempt to promote (7)..... Jordanian theatre. Performances are in (8).....English and (9).....Arabic. Many international stars and famous people from (10).....Hollywood attend. Usually, (11).....festival lasts for about eight days. (12).....visitors can choose (13)..... days on which they want to attend. This is (14).....great way to learn about different cultures at one event.

□ **Complete the sentences with(a, an, the or –).(W.B page 24(4)**

- 1- Amman is..... capital of.....Jordan.
2- It's one of.....oldest cities inworld.
3-Petra is in.....south of Jordan. It's..... important archaeological site.
4- It was.....important city until.....huge earthquake destroyed it in about 663 CE.
5-Aqaba is next to Red sea;people often go there for their holidays.
6- I'm very interested inhistory in particular.....history ofJordan.

□ Read and correct the dialogues. Add (a, an or the) where necessary. (W.B page 25(5))

- 1- A: I'm reading..... really good book.
B: Oh, what's..... title?
2- A: Do you ever go to art galleries?
B: Yes, I do. There'sbig gallery in our town, and I often go there.
3- A: Where arePontic Mountains?
B: They're in Turkey.
4- A: Is thereart museum in Amman?
B: Yes, go toNational Museum of Fine Arts.
5- A: Do you like music?
B: Yes, I do. I play..... piano, actually.

□ Complete the sentences with (a, an, the or –) (extra 3)

- 1- Mohammed lives in big house. There is garden next to it with apple tree and garden is beautiful.
2- Earth goes round Sun.
3- She's only woman to have won two Nobel Prizes.
4- Sri Lanka is in Indian Ocean.
5- They took a boat trip along river Nile.
6- Rocky Mountains are in United States.
7- longest river in USA is Mississippi.
8- Sheep producewool, and hens lay eggs.
9- The language spoken in Jordan isArabic.
10- Libya is inAfrica.
11- He was first man to climbMount Everest in Himalayas.
12- They have a home nearLake Geneva.
13-She was born onMonday, 23 April. The university was opened in2001 CE.
14-Mallorca is one of Balearic Islands.
15-.....Niagara Falls separatesCanada from USA. They live inOxford Street in..... London.

أسئلة السنوات السابقة

2010

*.....Dead Sea is an inland sea in the Jordan valley.

(The, A, An)

2010

A) What does your father do?

B) He is teacher .

(a, an, the)

2010

*..... Nile is the longest river in the world.

(The, A, An)

2010

A) What's your father's job ?

B) He is engineer.

(a, an, the)

2011

* London is the capital of United Kingdom.

(a, an, the)

2011

*..... Amazon is the longest river in South America.

(The, A, An)

2011

A) What's your father's job ?

B) He is accountant.

(a, an, the)

2011

* Amman is..... capital of Jordan.

(a, an, the)

2012

* Malek works inUnited Arab Emirates.

(a, an, the)

2013

*..... apple a day keeps the doctor away.

(The, A, An)

2014

* Study the following sentences which have two mistakes in the usage of the articles.

Correct them

1-My father says he is an best teacher in the whole town.(.....)

2-You can hurt your eyes if you look directly at a sun.(.....)

2014

1.My mother is a doctor and her father is a author.(.....)

2.The latest conference on child's Rights was held in a United Arab Emirates.(.....)

Functions

Linking words	Function
In this way as a consequence Therefore	to indicate consequence لتوضيح النتيجة
However Whereas Despite On the one hand, On the other hand In spite of on the contrary Conversely	to indicate opposition لتوضيح المعارضة
Furthermore Likewise One reason for this In addition	to express continuation or addition لتوضيح المتابعة أو الإضافة
Like As	to make a simile: لعمل تشبيه

❖ Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.

1. **In this way**, we can promote our culture and history.

❖ What is the function of **using the phrase “In this way”** in the above sentence?

2. My brother has lived in China, and **as a consequence** speaks Chinese fluently.

❖ What is the function of **using the phrase “as a consequence”** in the above sentence?

3. I no longer like my job. **Therefore**, I have decided to find a new job.

❖ What is the function of **using the word “Therefore”** in the above sentence?

4. Technology has solved many problems. **However**, it has created new ones.

❖ What is the function of **using the word “However”** in the above sentence?

5. **Whereas** you can get knowledge from books, skills must be learned through practice .

What is the function of **using the word “Whereas”** in the above sentence?

6. Our national team lost **despite** all the efforts.

What is the function of **using the word “despite”** in the above sentence?

7. Some robots will look and sound very **like** humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.

What is the function of **using the word “like”** in the above sentence?

GUIDED WRITING

هذه طريقة كتابة (guided writing) السؤال الذي يأتي قبل موضوع الإنشاء

Read information in the table and write two sentences.

1)

The effects of anger and stress on someone's health

- raise blood pressure.
- cause headaches.
- have sleep and digestive problems.
- leading to illnesses such as heart disease.

.....
.....
.....

2)

HOW TO COMMUNICATE EFFECTIVELY..

- Listen carefully to others.
- Build on other's idea.
- Pay attention to non-verbal cues.
- Think before responding.

.....
.....
.....

3)

How to keep fitness?

- drink 8 -10 liters of water daily.
- run 2 -4 kilometre every morning.
- do exercises
- reduce the amount of calories.

.....
.....
.....

4) Read the information in the tables below and write two sentences about **Why do people prefer complementary medicine ?**: use the appropriate linking words such as: and , too, also ----etc,

- it is cheaper
- it is available
- it doesn't have side effects.
- it is easy to use

.....
.....
.....

5) Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes about Giralda Tower. Use the appropriate linking words.

Location:- Seville, Spain

Date of construction:- 1198 CE

The architect :- Ahmad Ben Baso

Description of the building:- stands at just over 104 metres tall

.....
.....
.....

6)

Name: Najeeb Mahfouth

Place / Date of birth: Cairo, 1911.

Place / Date of death: Cairo, 2006.

Profession: Novelist.

Achievements - Awarded the Nobel Prize for literature.

- Father of modern Arabic Literature.

.....
.....

7)

Name: Muhanna Al-Durra

Place / Date of birth: Amman, 1958

Profession: Painter

Education: Academy of Fine Arts, Rome, Italy.

Achievements – Established Jordan Institute of Fine Arts in 1970, Received the first state. Appreciation Award for his contribution to the cultural development of Jordan.

.....
.....

LITERATURE SPOT

الحياة رواية جميلة ؛ فقط اقرأها حتى .. النهاية

ولا تقف عند سطر حزين .. فما بعد العُسرِ إلا يُسر

Literature Spot: زاوية الأدب

1. احفظ وافهم الأدوات البلاغية (rhetorical devices) التالية:

Writing skills: Using rhetorical devices

مهارات كتابية: استعمال الأدوات البلاغية

Simile: التشبيه

• Some robots will look and sound very **like** humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.

بعض الروبوتات ستبدو وسيكون صوتها مثل البشر، لأن التكنولوجيا ستكون قد تقدمت/تطورت بشكل كبير.

• Treatment and medicines will taste **as** delicious as real food.

العلاج والأدوية سيكون طعمها لذيذ مثل الطعام الحقيقي.

ملاحظة: يمكنك التعرف على (التشبيه simile) ببساطة عند وجود الكلمات التالية في الجملة (مثل/يشبه like/as، يبدو look like). راجع المثالين في الأعلى.

Metaphor: استعارة/مجاز

• The world will be at your fingertips. سيكون العالم على أطراف أصابعك .

ملاحظة: تختلف (الاستعارة metaphor) عن (التشبيه simile) بأنها مقارنة بدون استعمال كلمات مثل (يشبه like/as). وأيضاً الاستعارة هي كلام غير حقيقي. فالعالم لا يوجد على أطراف الأصابع، ولكن عندما نفهم ان الجملة تتكلم عن المكفوفين، وأن نظام بريل جعل المعرفة والتواصل مع العالم عن طريق أطراف الأصابع (وهي الطريقة التي يقرأ بها المكفوفين نظام بريل) عندئذ نفهم أن الكلام غير حقيقي بالمعنى الحرفي للكلام.

Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية

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

في كل مكان نذهب إليه سوف نسمع **طنين وهمهمة** التكنولوجيا.

ملاحظة: المحاكاة الصوتية: هي كلمة صوتها مثل الشيء الذي تصفه. وتعني الاسم (أو الصوت) الذي يسببه شيء ما. فعلى سبيل المثال، (الطنين buzz) و (الههممة hum) هما كلمتان متعلقتان بالمحاكاة الصوتية ولا تعنيان شيئاً أكثر مما يبدو صوتاهما.

Personification: التشخيص

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

سنقوم كمبيوتراتنا وهواتفنا الخلوية برعايتنا، بأن تخبرنا متى نستيقظ، ومتى نأكل ومتى ننام.

ملاحظة: التشخيص هو تشبيه شيء ما مادي بإنسان. ففي المثال السابق شبهنا الكمبيوترات والهواتف الخلوية بأنها مثل إنسان يرعانا ويوجه لنا النصائح متى ننام ومتى نأكل... الخ.

Rhetorical devices in "I remember, I remember"

الأدوات/ أو الأساليب البلاغية في قصيدة "أني أتذكر، أني أتذكر"

أ. أمثلة من قصيدة أني أتذكر على (التشخيص Personification). جميع الأمثلة التالية وردت في قصيدة "اني أتذكر اني أتذكر" على التشخيص:
يتحدث الشاعر في الأبيات التالية عن الشمس وكأنها شخص، يأتي يتلصص و دقيق المواعيد.

1.

The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn;
He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day,

حيث الشمس من النافذة الصغيرة
كانت تأتي تختلس النظر في الصباح
لم تأت الشمس أبدا قبل موعدها،
ولا جعلت اليوم طويلا جدا،

وفي الأبيات التالية يتحدث الشاعر عن الليل كأنه شخص يحمل أنفاسه (أي ربما يتمنى لو أنه لم يغادر طفولته السعيدة، ومات قبل أن يصبح مهموما)

2.

But now, I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away!

ولكن الآن، أنا غالبا أتمنى لو أن الليل
يحمل أنفاسي!

وفي الأبيات التالية يتحدث الشاعر عن روحه كأنها شخص تحلق بأجنحتها (أي كان سعيدا جدا في طفولته)

3.

'My spirit flew in feathers then'

كانت روحي وفتها تحلق بأجنحتها

4.

وفي الأبيات التالية يتحدث الشاعر عن برك الماء الصيفية كأنها شخص ولن تستطيع أن تخفف الحمى الذي يعاني منها (ربما أنه مريض)

'summer pools could hardly cool /The fever on my brow

وبرك الصيف لا تقدر أن تطفئ/ الحمى التي على جبينى

ب. ورد المثال التالي في قصيدة "اني أتذكر اني أتذكر" عمل (الاستعارة/المجاز Metaphor) تشبيه بدون استعمال كلمات مثل: "مثل (like/as) :

Those flowers made of light!

تلك الورود مصنوعة من الضوء!

ج. أمثلة وردت في قصيدة "اني أتذكر اني أتذكر" على (Onomatopoeia المحاكاة الصوتية):
- rush, fresh, swing

Rhetorical devices in "All the World's a Stage"

الأدوات/ أو الأساليب البلاغية في قصيدة " ما العالم سوى خشبة مسرح "

أ. أمثلة على (التشبيه Simile): عادة يستعمل الكاتب كلمات مثل (as/like) ، وردت في قصيدة "ما العالم سوى خشبة مسرح"

- creeping like snail
- and bearded like the pard,

يزحف كحلزون
ويلتحي كتمر ،

Whistle

ب. مثال على (Onomatopoeia المحاكاة الصوتية):

احفظ معاني الكلمات المكتوبة بالخط العامق في القصائد:

A. I remember, I remember:

اني أتذكر، اني أتذكر

- (My spirit **flew** in **feathers** then)= The poet remembers his childhood being very happy

(حلقت روحي بأجنحتها في ذلك الوقت)= الشاعر يتذكر طفولته انها سعيدة جدا

- (That is so **heavy** now)=but now he is not so happy

(انها ثقيلة جدا الآن) = ولكن الآن هو ليس سعيدا جدا

- (The **fever** on my brow!)= he says that he is so ill now that they wouldn't be able to cool him down.

(الحمى التي على جبينتي!) يقول بأنه مريض جدا الآن بحيث ان البرك الصيفية لا تستطيع أن تبرد من حرارته.

- (To **swallows** on the wing/My spirit **flew** in **feathers** then)= We know that wings and feathers are both things that birds have, and that they fly, so a swallow must be a kind of bird.

(لطيور السنونو وهي تحلق / حلقت روحي بأجنحتها في ذلك الوقت) = نحن نعرف أن كلمة أجنحة وريش كلاهما من الأشياء التي لدى الطيور، وأنها تطير، لذلك كلمة (sallow السنونو) لا بد أنها نوع من الطيور.

- (Where I was used to **swing**,)= to make regular movements forwards and backwards or from one side to another while hanging from a particular point

(حيث اعتدت أن أتأرجح)= أن يقوم بحركات منتظمة للأمام وللخلف أو من جانب إلى آخر بينما هو متعلق في نقطة معينة.

- (And thought the **air** must **rush** as **fresh**)= the air fresh and cool

(واعتقدت/أو شعرت بأن الهواء كان منعشا)= الهواء كان منعشا وباردا

All the World's a Stage: ما العالم سوى خشبة مسرح

- الكلمات المطلوب حفظها من قصيدة "ما العالم سوى خشبة مسرح" هي ما لي:

- (And so he **plays his part**)= A 'part' is a role in a play and the expression is 'to play a part'.

"part دور" هو دور في مسرحية والتعبير المستعمل هو "أن تلعب دورا".

- (**last scene of all**)= The '**last scene**' is the end of a play and Shakespeare is connecting this to the end of life.

"المشهد الأخير" هو النهاية لمسرحية ما ويربط شكسبير هذا بنهاية الحياة.

3. فهم القصيدة : عليك ان تفهم أبيات الشعر، ولكن غير مطلوب منك حفظها.

I remember I remember (Thomas Hood)

أسئلة إضافية مقترحة على قصيدة "اني أتذكر اني أتذكر"

Literature spot: (2 points) بقعة الأدب

A. Read the following lines, from I remember I remember carefully, then answer the question that follows:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية، من قصيدة اني أتذكر اني أتذكر، ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها:
I remember, I remember, إنني أتذكر ، إنني أتذكر
The house where I was born, البيت الذي ولدت فيه،
The little window where the sun والنافذة الصغيرة حيث كانت الشمس
Came peeping in at morn; تأتي تختلس النظر في الصباح

1. How does Thomas Hood describe the sun in the morning?

كيف يصف الشاعر توماس هود الشمس في الصباح؟

2. What rhetorical device is used in the lines?

ما هو الأسلوب البلاغي المستخدم في هذه الأسطر؟

B. Read the following lines, from I remember I remember carefully, then answer the question that follows:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية، من قصيدة اني أتذكر اني أتذكر، ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها:
He never came a wink too soon, لم تأت الشمس أبدا قبل موعدها،
Nor brought too long a day, ولا جعلت اليوم طويلا جدا،
But now, I often wish the night ولكن الآن، أنا غالبا أتمنى لو أن الليل
Had borne my breath away! يحمل أنفاسي!

3. What does the underlined word "He" refer to? على ماذا يعود الضمير؟

4. How do we know that Thomas Hood is not happy now?

كيف نعرف أن الشاعر توماس هود ليس سعيدا الآن؟

5. What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe the night?

ما هو الأسلوب البلاغي الذي يستعمله الشاعر ليصف الليل؟

C. Read the following lines, from I remember I remember carefully, then answer the question that follows:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية، من قصيدة اني أتذكر اني أتذكر، ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها:

I remember, I remember, إنني أتذكر ، إنني أتذكر
The roses, red and white, الورود، الحمراء والبيضاء،
The vi'lets, and the lily-cups, ورود البنفسج وكؤوس- الزنبق،
Those flowers made of light! تلك الورود مصنوعة من الضوء!
The lilacs where the robin built, أزهار اليلك حيث بنا عصفور أبو الحناء أعشاشه
And where my brother set وحيث زرع أخي
The laburnum on his birthday, شجرة أبنوس في عيد ميلاده،
The tree is living yet! لا تزال الشجرة تعيش حتى الآن!

6. Find an example of metaphor in the lines.

جد مثلا على الاستعارة/المجاز في هذه الأسطر.

7. What is the poet amazed by?

مما يندهش الشاعر في هذه الأسطر؟

8. What was the source of joy and happiness to the poet when he was a child?

ما هو مصدر السعادة للشاعر عندما كان طفلا؟

9. Which line may suggest that the poet's brother is dead?

أي سطر (بيت من الشعر) ربما يوحي بأن شقيق الشاعر ميت؟

10. What is the name of the tree that his brother planted on his birthday?

ما اسم الشجرة التي زرعها أخوه في عيد ميلاده؟

D. Read the following lines, from I remember I remember carefully, then answer the question that follows:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية، من قصيدة اني أتذكر اني أتذكر، ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها:
I remember, I remember
Where I was used to **swing**,
And thought the **air** must **rush** as **fresh**
To **swallows** on the wing

إنني أتذكر ، إنني أتذكر
حيث كنت أتأرجح،
واعتقدت أن الهواء لا بد أنه تدفق منعشاً
على أجنحة طيور السنونو وهي تحلق
أذكر مثالين على المحاكاة الصوتية.

11. Find two examples of onomatopoeia.

12. Which stage of the man's life do the lines describe?

أي مرحلة من حياة الإنسان تصف هذه الأسطر؟

13. What is the name of the bird mentioned in the lines?

ما اسم الطائر المذكور في هذه الأسطر؟

E. Read the following lines, from I remember I remember carefully, then answer the question that follows:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية، من قصيدة اني أتذكر اني أتذكر، ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها:
My spirit **flew** in **feathers** then
That is so **heavy** now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The **fever** on my brow!

14. How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day?

كيف يقارن الشاعر ذكرياته للماضي مع الحاضر؟

15. How do you know that the poet, Thomas Hood, may be very ill now?

16. Find an example of personification in the lines.

جد مثالا على التشخيص في هذه الأسطر.

17. What does Tomas Hood mean by saying "That is so heavy now"?

ماذا قصد الشاعر توماس هود بقوله "وهي ثقيلة جدا الآن"؟

F. Read the following lines, from I remember I remember carefully, then answer the question that follows:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية، من قصيدة اني أتذكر اني أتذكر، ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليها:
I remember, I remember
The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky

إنني أتذكر ، إنني أتذكر
أشجار التنوب كانت داكنة وعالية
كنت اعتقد أن قممها النحيلة
كانت قريبة من السماء
لقد كان جهلا صبيانيا
ولكن الآن لدى قليل من الفرح
لأنني أعرف أنني الآن أكثر بعدا عن السماء
عما كنت عليه عندما كنت صبيا.

18. What was Thomas Hood ignorant about when was a child?

ما الذي كان توماس هود يجهله عندما كان طفلا؟

19. Why doesn't the poet feel happy now?

لماذا الشاعر لا يشعر بالسعادة الآن؟

20. Which lines tell you that Tomas Hood has lost his innocence as a child and he fears his life after death?

أي أسطر تخبرك أن الشاعر توماس هود فقد براءته كطفل وأنه يخشى حياته بعد الموت؟

الإجابات النموذجية

1. The poet describes the sun as someone coming peeping through his window.
2. personification التشخيص
3. the sun
4. He says "But now, I often wish the night had borne my breath away!" He wishes he was dead. يتمنى لو أنه ميت.
5. personification التشخيص
6. Those flowers made of light! تلك الورد مصنوعة من الضوء!
(المجاز metaphor هو ان تشبه شيء بشيء دون استعمال كلمات مثل (مثل as/like)).
7. The poet is amazed by how trees can live so long, whereas people come and go. His brother might have died, but the tree which he planted is still living.
الشاعر مندهش من كيف يمكن للأشجار أن تعيش وقتا طويلا، بينما الناس يأتون ويذهبون. ربما أن اخاه قد مات، ولكن الشجرة التي زرعها لا تزال حية.
8. The poet has derived a great deal of pleasure from nature.
الشاعر قد استمد قدرا كبيرا من المتعة من الطبيعة.
9. The tree is living yet!
10. laburnum
11. swing/ rush
12. The lines describe the poet's childhood when he was very happy playing and enjoying his time.
طائر السنونو: swallow
14. The poet remembers his childhood being very happy, he says: (My spirit flew in feathers then) but now he is not so happy, he says: (That is so heavy now).
يتذكر الشاعر طفولته بأنها كانت سعيدة جدا، فهو يقول (روحي حلقت/طارت بواسطة الريش في ذلك الوقت) ولكنه الآن ليس سعيدا جدا، يقول (وهي ثقيلة جدا الآن).
15. The poet says that the cool summer pools wouldn't be able to cool down the heat caused by fever.
وبرك الصيف لا تقدر أن تطفئ الحمى التي على جيني!
16. And summer pools could hardly cool
The **fever** on my brow!
17. Now, he is not happy.
18. The poet was ignorant about the size of the world, he used to think that the tops of the fir trees nearly touched the sky. The poet probably thought this because he was short and the trees were so tall that he thought they must touch the sky.
كان الشاعر جاهل بالنسبة إلى حجم العالم، فقد كان يعتقد أن قمم أشجار التنوب كادت أن تلمس السماء. ربما أن الشاعر اعتقد هذا لأنه كان قصيرا وكانت الأشجار طويلة لدرجة انه ظن أنها لا بد أن تلمس السماء.
19. The poet is worried about what will happen after his death. He is concerned that as a child he was closer to heaven than he is now.
الشاعر يشعر بالقلق بشأن ما سيحدث بعد وفاته. هو قلق من أنه كطفل كان أقرب إلى السماء مما هو الآن، فهو يقول (لأنني أعرف أنني أبعد إلى السماء مما كنت عليه عندما كنت صبيا).
20. To know I'm farther off from heav'n
Than when I was a boy.

أسئلة إضافية مقترحة على قصيدة "All the World's a Stage"

A. Read the following lines from "All the World's a Stage", and then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية من قصيدة "ما العالم سوى خشبة مسرح" ثم أجب عن الأسئلة في الأسفل:
And all the men and women merely players; وجميع الرجال والنساء مجرد ممثلون
They have their exits and their entrances, لهم وقت خروجهم ودخولهم
And one man in his time plays many parts,.... الرجل يلعب أدوارا عديدة في حياته
At first, the infant, الدور الأول الطفل الوليد،
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. وهو يبكي ويتقيأ بين ذراعي مربيته
Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel

ثم يأتي دور صبي المدرسة، ومعه حقيبته المدرسية
And shining morning face, creeping like snail بوجهه الصباحي اللامع، يزحف كحلزون
Unwillingly to school. يذهب كارها إلى المدرسة

1. What are the two stages of a human's life mentioned in the speech?

ما هما المرحلتان في حياة الإنسان المذكورتان في هذا الخطاب؟

2. How is the schoolboy described in these lines?

كيف وصف تلميذ المدرسة في هذه الأسطر؟

3. What rhetorical device does Shakespeare use to describe the schoolboy?

ما الأسلوب البلاغي الذي استعمله شكسبير ليصف تلميذ المدرسة؟

B. Read the following lines from "All the World's a Stage", and then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية من قصيدة "ما العالم سوى خشبة مسرح" ثم أجب عن الأسئلة في الأسفل:

Then a soldier, ثم يأتي دور الجندي
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard, مليء بوعود غريبة وبلنحي كتمر ،
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel, يغار من شرف الآخرين، ومتحفز للقتال
Seeking the bubble reputation يبحث عن شهرة سريعة مؤقتة
Even in the cannon's mouth. حتى ولو كانت داخل فوهة مدفع
And then the justice, ثم يأتي دور القاضي،

In fair round belly with good capon lined, ذو بطن مستدير جميل وقد تناول ديك سمين
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut, وعينان قاسيتان وله لحية رسمية أنيقة
Full of wise saws and modern instances; أحاديثه مليئة بالأمثال الحكيمة والمواقف العصرية

4. What are the two stages of a human's life mentioned in the lies?

ما هما المرحلتان من حياة الإنسان المذكورتان في هذه الأسطر؟

5. What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe the soldier?

ما هو الأسلوب البلاغي الذي يستعمله الشاعر ليصف الجندي؟

6. How is the soldier described in the lines? كيف تم وصف الجندي في هذه الأسطر؟

7. Which word in the lines refers to a weapon used by soldiers?

أية كلمة في هذه الأسطر تشير إلى سلاح يستعمله الجنود؟

8. How does the playwright describe the appearance of the middle-aged person?

كيف يصف الكاتب المسرحي مظهر شخص في منتصف العمر؟

C. Read the following lines from "All the World's a Stage", and then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الأسطر التالية من قصيدة "ما العالم سوى خشبة مسرح" ثم أجب عن الأسئلة في الأسفل:

And so he *plays his part*. وهكذا هو يلعب دوره.
.....Into the lean and slippered pantaloons,
و الآن هو يرتدي سروالاً نحيفاً وبنعل بابوچ/شيشب (أي لا يغادر المنزل)
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
تعلو أنفه نظارات وعلى جانبه يوجد كيس (يحفظ فيه نقوده)
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
لا زال يحتفظ بجواربه الطويلة من أيام الشباب، وقد أصبح واسع
For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,
على ساقه النحيلة، وصوته الرجولي الضخم
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
يتحول إلى صوت طفولي حاد، كأنه مزمار
And whistles in his sound.
يطلق صافرات في صوته.
Last scene of all,
أما المشهد النهائي (في حياة الإنسان)
That ends this strange eventful history,
وهذه نهاية هذا التاريخ الغريب الحافل بالأحداث
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
هي طفولة ثانية وهي حالة من النسيان التام
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.
يصبح الإنسان فاقد الأسنان، والعينين والذوق، يصبح فاقد لكل شيء.

9. Find an example of **onomatopoeia** in the lines. جد مثالا على المحاكاة الصوتية.

10. What is the last stage of a human's life mentioned in the speech?

ما هي آخر مرحلة في حياة الإنسان المذكورة في هذا الخطاب؟

11. In the lines "he plays his part.", "last scene of all", what does Shakespeare compare a life of a person to?

في الأسطر "هو يلعب دوره"، "المشهد النهائي"، بماذا يقارن شكسبير حياة الشخص؟

12. What changes does old age bring to a person? Write down changes.

ما هي التغيرات التي يحدثها التقدم بالسن على الشخص؟ اكتب هذه التغيرات.

الإجابات النموذجية

- a) **babyhood (the infant)** b) **childhood (the schoolboy)**
- The schoolboy complains all the time. His face shines like the bright and fresh morning. He carries his school bag and unwillingly goes to school at the speed of a snail.
- Simile (creeping **like** snail) (يمشي مثل حلزون: يعني بطيء جدا)
- 1) early adulthood (the soldier) 2) late adulthood/middle age (the justice)
- Simile (bearded like the pard) (يلتحي مثل النمر)
- The soldier is 'jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel'. He is also 'seeking the bubble reputation! (he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless) 'Even in the cannon's mouth! (even if it means standing in front of guns, i.e. going to war or getting into fights).
- الجندي 'غيور/حريص على الشرف، يدخل في شجار فجأة وبسرعة!، وهو أيضا "يسعى للحصول على سمعة كفقاعة! (يفعل الأشياء التي تجعل منه يبدو جيدا حتى لو كانت هذه الأفعال غير مجدية) "حتى في فم مدفع! (حتى لو كان ذلك يعني الوقوف أمام البنادق، أي الدخول في حرب أو الدخول في معارك).

7. cannon مدفع

8. The middle-aged person is fat from eating too much ('round belly!' on line 16); he has got hard eyes and a neat beard and he knows lots of wise sayings.

الشخص في منتصف العمر هو سمين/ناصح بسبب تناول الكثير من الطعام (بطن مسنديرة في السطر 16!)؛ لديه عيون حادة ولحية أنيقة وهو يعرف الكثير من الأقوال الحكيمة.

9. whistle

10. old age (second babyhood/childhood)

11. an actor in the theatre. ممثل على المسرح.

12. a) His memory becomes very weak.

تصبح ذاكرته ضعيفة جدا.

b) He loses teeth, eye-sight and taste. He is without everything.

و يفقد الأسنان والنظر والذوق. هو بدون كل شيء.

أسئلة إضافية مقترحة على قصة "The old man and the sea"

A. Read the following quotation from "The old man and the sea", then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الاقتباس التالي من قصة "الشيخ والبحر"، ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التي تلي:

"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."

1. Why do Manolin's parents want him to leave Santiago and fish with another fisherman?

لماذا يريد والدا مانولين منه أن يترك العجوز سانتياغو ليذهب يصيد مع صياد آخر؟

2. Does Manolin want to leave Santiago? Why?

هل يريد مانولين أن يترك العجوز؟ لماذا؟

B. Read the following quotation from "The old man and the sea", then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الاقتباس التالية من قصة "الشيخ والبحر"، ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التي تليه.

Eventually, he feels a bite on one of his hooks, and he works out that it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin. The fish is strong, though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.

3. The story of The Old Man and the Sea tries to teach us about the relationship between humans and nature. Find the sentence in the quotation to support this.

قصة الشيخ والبحر تحاول أن تعلمنا عن العلاقة بين البشر والطبيعة. جد جملة في الاقتباس تدعم هذا الكلام.

4. How do you think the old man could guess it must be a big fish from the beginning?

كيف تعتقد استطاع العجوز أن يخمن أنها سمكة كبيرة من البداية؟

C. Read the following quotation from "The old man and the sea", then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الاقتباس التالية من قصة "الشيخ والبحر"، ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التي تليه.

As night falls, he wraps the fishing line around himself, and goes to sleep, leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin surfaces. Soon, the old man is asleep, dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa.

5. Find a word in the quotation that means the same as "comes to the top of the ocean".

جد كلمة في الاقتباس تعني نفس ما يلي "يأتي إلى سطح المحيط".

6. Why do you think the old man dreams a lot of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa?

لماذا تعتقد أن العجوز يحلم كثيرا بالأسود التي اعتاد أن يشاهدها عندما كان طفلا في إفريقيا؟

D. Read the following quotation from "The old man and the sea", then answer the questions that follow:

اقرأ الاقتباس التالية من قصة "الشيخ والبحر"، ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التي تليه.

The next morning, Manolin finds Santiago in his hut and cries over the old man's injuries. Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him.

7. What happened to the great fish? What caused the old man injuries?

ما الذي حصل للسمكة العظيمة؟ ما الذي سبب الجروح عند العجوز؟

8. What does this quotation tell you about the character of the boy Manolin?

ماذا يخبرك هذا الاقتباس عن شخصية الولد مانولين؟

الإجابات النموذجية

1. Because Santiago was unlucky and he couldn't catch any fish for the last eighty-four days.
2. No, he doesn't. Santiago had been teaching him all about fishing since he was a boy of five years old. He loves Santiago and loyal to him.
3. the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.
4. The old man is a very experienced fisherman..العجوز صياد خبير جدا.
5. surfaces
6. Perhaps he is remembering his youth and wishing that he was young again so that he had the strength to deal easily with the problems at sea. Lions also signify strength.
9. Sharks attacked the old man's great fish and ate it. The injuries were caused by sharks while he was trying to defend his fish from them.
- هاجمت اسماك القرش سمكة الرجل العجوز واكلتها. الجروح سببها أسماك القرش بينما كان يحاول أن يدافع عن سمكته منهم.
10. Manolin seems to be a caring person, kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago.
يبدو أن مانولين شخص يهتم بالآخرين، ولطيف، وورصين، ومخلص للعجوز سانتياغو.

The Old Man and the Sea by Ernest Hemingway

The word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
productive	someone who is successful or who earns you money	مثمر / غزير الإنتاج
hook	a curved object on which to hang something, for example a fish on a line	صنارة
drag	to pull something heavy behind you	يسحب
surface	to come to the top of the ocean or earth	سطح
harpoon	a sharp, pointed weapon, like a knife on a long stick	رمح
club	a heavy object used for hitting	مضرب
reassure	to say something positive to someone who is worried about something	يطمئن
assume	to believe something without questioning it	يفترض

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.

سنتياغو هو صياد عجوز في كوبا، ولكنه لاربعة وثمانون يوما لم يصطد أي سمكة. صديقه، وهو صياد شاب اسمه مانولين، يساعده في جلب قاربه كل يوم. كان مانولين شريك الصيد لسنتياغو لسنوات. وقد علمه سنتياغو كل شيء عن الصيد، وقد فعل ذلك منذ كان صبيا في الخامسة من عمره. الآن، والدي الشاب يريدان منه ان يصطاد مع شريك اكثر انتاجية من سنتياغو.

The next morning, Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again. Eventually, he feels a bite on one of his **hooks**, and he works out that it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin. The fish is strong, though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead, the fish swims away, **dragging** the old man and his boat along. This goes on until the sun goes down, and eventually Santiago can't see the land any more at all.

في صباح اليوم التالي، يغادر سنتياغو باكرا ويبحر بعيدا في البحر ليحرب حظه مرة اخرى. في نهاية المطاف، هو يشعر بأقبال سمكة كبيرة، وربما سمكة على الطعم الموجود على صنارته، وقد استنتج انها سمكة كبيرة وربما تكون سمكة مارلن الضخمة. السمكة قوية، الا انها لا تخرج الى السطح. بدلا من ذلك، تسبح السمكة بعيدا، وهي تسحب الرجل العجوز و قاربه الى الامام. ويستمر ذلك حتى غروب الشمس، و اخيرا لم يستطع سنتياغو رؤية اليابسة على الاطلاق.

As night falls, he wraps the fishing line around himself, and goes to sleep, leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin **surfaces**. Soon, the old man is asleep, dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa.

Santiago is awoken in the night when he feels the marlin pulling on the line in his hand. The marlin leaps out of the water, and Santiago has to hold on to the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea.

و عندما يحل الليل، هو يلف حبل الصيد حول نفسه، و يذهب الى النوم، و يترك يده اليسرى على الحبل ليوقظه اذا ما خرجت سمكة المارلين الى السطح. و بسرعة، ينام الرجل العجوز، يحلم بالاسود التي اعتاد ان يراها عندما كان صبيا في افريقيا.

يستيقظ سنتياغو في الليل عندما يشعر بسمكة المارلين تسحب / تشد الحبل في يده. تقفز سمكة المارلين خارج الماء, و على سنتياغو الأسماك بالحبل بكل ما اوتي من قوته لتجنب ان يتم سحبه الى داخل البحر.

When he sees the fish at last, he is amazed by its size. After a long and diffi cult struggle, he manages to pull it closer to the boat and he kills it.

Santiago ties the marlin's body to his boat and prepares to sail home. Before he reaches land, though, he is attacked by several sharks. He kills one with a **harpoon** and another with his knife. The blood in the water attracts more sharks. Santiago has to beat them away with a **club** and is badly injured himself.

عندما رأى السمكة اخيرا, هو يتعجب من حجمها. و بعد صراع طويل و صعب, يستطيع ان يسحبها اقرب الى القارب و يقتلها. يربط سنتياغو جسم سمكة المارلين بقاربه و يستعد ليجر عائد للبيت, قبل ان يصل اليابسة, الا انه تعرض لهجوم من قبل العديد من اسماك القرش. يقتل واحده منها بواسطة رمح لصيد الحيتان و يقتل سمكة قرش اخرى بسكينته. الدم في الماء يجذب المزيد من اسماك القرش. كان على سنتياغو ان يضربها بواسطة مضرب ليعيدها و قد اصاب نفسه بجروح بالغة.

When he arrives back at the harbour, everyone is asleep. Arriving home, Santiago collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep.

The next morning, Manolin finds Santiago in his hut and cries over the old man's injuries. Manolin **reassures** Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him.

عند وصوله الميناء, وكان الجميع نائما. عند وصوله الى البيت, ينهار سنتياغو على سريره مرهقا و يغفو. في صباح اليوم التالي, يجد مانولين سنتياغو في كوخه و يبكي على اصابات الرجل العجوز. مانولين يطمئن سنتياغو ان السمكة العظيمة لم تهزمه, و انهما سيصطادان الاسماك معا مرة اخرى. مانولين يخبره ان الرجل العجوز لا يزال لديه الكثير ليعلمه اياه.

That afternoon, some tourists see the marlin's skeleton and ask a waiter what it is. Trying to explain what happened to the marlin, the waiter replies, 'shark.' The tourists misunderstand and **assume** that is what the skeleton is. They don't realise that it is actually a marlin, the biggest fish ever caught in the village, at more than five metres long. Meanwhile, Santiago is sleeping and once again, dreaming of the lions he saw in Africa long ago, when he was young.

بعد ظهر اليوم, يرى بعض السياح الهيكل العظمي لسمكة المارلين و يسألون النادل ما هي. في محاولة منه لشرح ما حدث لسمكة المارلين, يجيب النادل "القرش". يسيء السياح الفهم و يفترضون الهيكل العظمي هو لسمكة القرش. الا انهم لا يدركون انه في الواقع هيكل عظمي لسمكة مارلن, و التي كانت اكبر سمكة يتم صيدها ابدا في القرية, بطول اكثر من 5 امتار. في الوقت الحالي, سنتياغو نائم و مرة أخرى هو يحلم بالأسود التي رآها في إفريقيا منذ فترة طويلة عندما كان شابا.

المستوى الثالث
علمي / أدبي

البرهان في اللغة الإنجليزية

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ملاحظات عامة

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