

# *English language*



*Action Pack 12 / level 3*

*2018/2019*

*Grammar*

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اللغة الانجليزية لجميع الفروع المهنية

reasons	أسباب	features	الميزات
causes	الأسباب	qualities	الصفات
factors	العوامل	characteristics	مميزات
results	النتائج	ways	طرق
effects	تأثيرات	methods	أساليب
consequences	الآثار	procedures	الإجراءات
impacts	الآثار	tips	نصائح
benefits	فوائد	steps	خطوات
advantages	مزايا	aims	أهداف
positive	إيجابي	purposes	المقاصد / أهداف
disadvantages	سلبيات	goals	أهداف
negative	سلبي	kinds	أنواع
examples	أمثلة	Forms of	أشكال من
suggest	اقترح	types	أنواع
mention	اذكر	Write down	اكتب

Quote the sentence which shows .....

اقتبس الجملة التي تظهر

Find a word in the text which means ...

جد كلمة في النص تعني .....

Find a phrase in the text which means .....

جد عبارة في النص تعني .....

What does the underlined word refer to .....

الى ماذا تشير الكلمة التي تحتها خط .....

Write down your point of view

اكتب وجهة نظرك

Pronouns :

they, them , their	تشير الى اسم جمع
He, him, his	اسم مفرد مذكر
She, her	اسم مفرد مؤنث
It, its	اسم مفرد غير عاقل
who	عاقل
which	غير عاقل
where	مكان
when	زمن
This, that	مفرد
These, those	جمع



<b>calculation</b>	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount	حساب
<b>computer chip</b>	small piece inside a computer which stores information	رقائق الكمبيوتر
<b>Floppy disk</b>	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	القرص المرن
<b>PC</b>	personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time	كمبيوتر شخصي
<b>program</b>	A set of instructions enabling a computer to function	برنامج كمبيوتر
<b>Programme</b>	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television	برنامج
<b>blog</b>	regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style	
<b>social media</b>	Social interaction between people and communities on websites	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
<b>whiteboard</b>	a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas	
<b>access</b>	to find information, especially on a computer	وصول
<b>filter</b>	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer	تصفية
<b>identity fraud</b>	Illegal actions using the identity of someone else	تزوير الهوية
<b>privacy settings</b>	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	إعدادات الخصوصية
<b>Security</b>	controls available on computer programs which let	إعدادات الأمان

<b>settings</b>	you protect your computer from viruses	
<b>user</b>	a person who uses a product or service,	مستخدم
<b>rely on</b>	to have trust or confidence in something or someone	يعتمد على
<b>post</b>	to put a message or document on the Internet	نشر
<b>communicate</b>	<i>speak to</i>	يتواصل

<b>share</b>	To give your ideas to others	يشارك
<b>compare</b>	how their ideas are similar and different	يقارن
<b>create</b>	To construct a website that doesn't exist	خلق
<b>contribute to</b>	Offer your work to a website	بساهم
<b>research</b>	To find the information you need	يبحث
<b>present</b>	To give the results of your research in a presentation	تقديم
<b>monitor</b>	You know what is happening and you are following the development	رصد
<b>find out</b>	You don't know what is happening and you want to discover it	يجد , يكتشف
<b>give talk to</b>	Prepared speech to people	خطاب
<b>talk to</b>	Informal discussion	يتحدث
<b>show</b>	To show people something	يعرض
<b>send</b>	To send something over internet or by post	يرسل

## The History of Computers (SB PAGE 6)

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for **it (1)** to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that this was the first ever computer.

عندما تستخدم الحاسوب، فكر في التكنولوجيا التي يحتاجها ليعمل. لقد استخدم الناس هذه الأنواع من الحاسبات منذ الآلاف السنين. وجد جهاز (آلة معدنية) من المعدن في قاع البحر في اليونان والتي يقدر عمرها بـ 2000 سنة. يعتقد أنها أول حاسوب في التاريخ.

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 (2)** needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate **it (3)**. 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.

تطورت التكنولوجيا بشكل كافٍ في الأربعينيات حيث أن المستثمرين صنعوا الجيل الجديد من الحاسبات الحديثة. كان هذا النموذج كبير جداً بحيث أنه احتاج لغرفة بمساحة 167 متر مربع لوضعه فيه. خلال ذلك العقد من الزمن طور العلماء في إنجلترا أول برنامج حاسوبي يحتاج 25 دقيقة لإتمام عملية حسابية واحدة. في عام 1958 تم تطوير الرقاقات الحاسوبية.

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.

أنتجت أول لعبة حاسوبية عام 1962 وبعد عامين أنتجت الفأرة. وفي عام 1971 تم اختراع القرص المرن وبذلك أصبح تشارك المعلومات بين الحواسيب ممكن لأول مرة. تم إنتاج أول حاسوب شخصي عام 1974 وبذلك أصبح بإمكان الناس شراء الحواسيب واستخدامها في المنازل.

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

في عام 1983 أصبح باستطاعة الناس شراء الحاسوب المحمول لأول مرة. ثم في عام 1990 طور العالم البريطاني (تيم بيرنرز لي) الشبكة العنكبوتية. مع ذلك، لم يظهر أول هاتف ذكي حتى 2007. يستخدم أغلب الناس الآن هواتفهم الذكية كل يوم.

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.

ماذا سيحدث في المستقبل؟؟ تستطيع الآن شراء ساعات يد يمكنها أن تقوم بعمل الهاتف المتنقل. وقد طور العلماء أيضاً نظارات يمكنها أداة نفس المهمة وأكثر.

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.

ستشهد الحياة في المستقبل تغيرات أكثر في تكنولوجيا الحواسيب. ومن المحتمل أن تعتمد أغلب مظاهر الحياة اليومية على برامج الحاسوب من كيفية التنقل إلى كيفية تدفئة منازلنا.

1. Quote the sentence which indicates that the first computer program was developed in the 1940s.
2. Write down a sentence which shows that the first modern computers were very large.
3. The first modern computers were very slow. Write down a piece of evidence from the text.
4. There are many inventions between the 1950s and 1970s. Write down two of them.
5. There are two examples of life aspects which are likely to be affected by computer technology, what are they?
1. It is expected that computer technology will likely generate several benefits to transport and travel. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
2. When was the first laptop produced?
3. Find a phrasal verb in the text which means “To have trust or confidence in something”.
4. In the 1970s computer technology had many important developments. Write down two of them.
5. Quote a sentence which indicates the place where the first ever computer found.
6. We rely more and more on computer technology. Suggest three benefits of computer technology.



## Technology in Class (SB PAGE 8)

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.

يحب الصغار التعلم ولكن يعجبهم التعلم أكثر إذا قدمت لهم المعلومات بطريقة مثيرة للإعجاب وبها نوع من التحدي. سأحدث اليوم عن كيفية استخدام التقنية ( التكنولوجيا ) في الغرف الصفية في الأردن.

### 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.

اليكم بعض الأفكار: يستخدم اللوح الذكي كشاشة كمبيوتر في العديد في الغرف الصفية. وكنتيجه لذلك، يستطيع المعلم ان يعرض مواقع انترنت على اللوح أمام الطلاب. ويستطيع المعلمون بذلك استخدام الإنترنت لعرض برامج تعليمية وأن يلعبوا ألعاب تعليمية ويشغل الموسيقى وتسجيلات صوتيه خاصة باللغات وهكذا.

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

تتوفر في بعض الدول حاسبات لوحية للطلاب ليستخدموها في الغرف الصفية. وبذلك يستطيع الطلاب استخدام هذه الحواسيب اللوحية للقيام بالمهام كعرض الصور والبحث عن المعلومات وتسجيل المقابلات وعمل أشكال.

Teachers can perhaps ask **their(1)** students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about **their(2)** own lives or as if **they(1)** were someone famous. **They(2)** can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example **they(3)** can post work, photos and messages.

ربما يستطيع المعلمون أن يطلبوا من طلابهم أن ينشؤوا مدونة (مذكرات يومية على الإنترنت) إما عن حياتهم الخاصة أو كأشخاص مشهورين. يستطيعون أيضاً إنشاء موقع إلكتروني لصفهم. ويستطيع الطلاب المشاركة عبر هذا الموقع، على سبيل المثال، يستطيعون أن يشاركوا أعمالهم ورسائلهم وصورهم.

Most young people communicate through social media, by **which they(4)** 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(5)** have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarise quickly, **they(6)** will be able to use this skill in future.

يتواصل أغلب الشباب على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي والتي عن طريقها يرسلون الصور والرسائل لبعضهم عن طريق الإنترنت. يحب بعض الطلاب ارسال الرسائل التي تتكون من أقل من 140 حرف لأي أحد ليقراها. يستطيع المعلمون ان يطلبوا من طلابهم تلخيص معلومات عما تعلموا في الصف بنفس الطريقة. إذا تعلم الطلاب التلخيص بسرعة سيتمكنون من استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل.

We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what **they(7)** have learnt to students of a similar age

at another school. **They(8)** could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each **other** with tasks.

نحب كلنا إرسال الرسائل الإلكترونية، اليس كذلك؟؟ تبادل الرسائل الإلكترونية مفيد جداً في الغرف الصفية. يستطيعون المعلمون أن يطلبوا من طلابهم إرسال ما تعلموه على طلاب بنفس أعمارهم في مدارس أخرى. بل ويستطيعون مراسلة طلاب من دول أخرى. وكنتيجة لذلك، يستطيع الطلاب عندها مشاركة المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم في المهام.

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(8)** are speaking to **them(1)**. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

وكطريقة أخرى للتواصل من مدارس أخرى هو التحدث معاً عبر الحاسوب. تحتوى أغلب الحواسيب على كاميرا تمكنك من رؤية الذين تكلمهم. وبهذه الطريقة يتمكن الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة الإنجليزية في الأردن أن يروا ماذا يفعل الطلاب في إنجلترا أثناء تحدثهم معهم. يمكنك أيضاً استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة ضيوف للتحدث معهم على الحاسوب. كمثال، يستطيع علماء أو معلمين من دول أخرى إعطاء حصة للصف. إذا تمكنت من تطبيق مثل هذا الدرس سيتحمس الطلاب كثيراً.

Students often use computers at home if **they(9)** have **them(2)**. Students can use social media on **their(3)** computers to help **them(3)** with **their(4)** studies, including asking other students to check and compare **their(5)** 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?

يستخدم الطلاب أحياناً الحاسبات في المنازل إذا توافرت لديهم. يستطيع الطلاب استخدام مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي لمساعدتهم في دراستهم بما في ذلك سؤالهم لطلاب آخرين أن يصححوا ويقارنوا أعمالهم، أو يسألوا أسئلة أو أن يتشاركوا أفكار. يجب أن يكون المعلم جزء من هذه المجموعة ليشرّف على ما يحدث. شكراً للاستماع. هل لديكم أي سؤال؟؟

## Pronouns:

<b>their (1)</b>	teachers	<b>they(4)</b>	Young people
<b>their(2,3, 4, 5)</b>	Students	<b>they(5, 6, 7,8 , 9)</b>	students
<b>they(1)</b>	Students	<b>others</b>	students
<b>they(2)</b>	teachers	<b>who</b>	students
<b>they(3)</b>	Students	<b>them(1)</b>	Students in England
<b>which</b>	Social media	<b>them(2)</b>	Computers
		<b>them (3)</b>	students



1. Digital information (the internet) can be used to educate people in a variety of ways. Write down two ways of them.
2. Why do many class rooms now use whiteboards as a computer screen?
3. Nowadays, Tablets can be used to do many tasks in the classrooms. Write down two of them.
4. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work in a classroom. Write down the reason for that.
5. Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Write down two benefits of email exchanges.
6. Students can contribute to website in many different ways. Write down two of them.
7. According to the text there are many ways of communicating other schools. Write down two ways of them.
8. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies in many ways. Write down two of them.
9. There are many benefits of using social media to help students with their studies. Write down two benefits.
10. Why should teachers be part of students' groups on social media?
11. Write down a sentence which indicates that teachers should take part in students' groups on social media.
12. Is the writer positive about using technology in class? Why?

### A what is the 'Internet of Things'

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now **it(1)** does more than that – **it(2)** connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each **other(1)**; 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.

ما هو (الانترنت أبو الأشياء)؟؟  
كلنا نعرف أن الانترنت يجعل الناس متصلين ببعضهم لكن الانترنت يفعل أكثر من ذلك الآن، يربط الانترنت الأجهزة ببعضها أيضاً.  
تتفاعل الحواسيب ببعضها، يقوم تلفازك الخاص بتحميل برامجك المفضلة أو يقوم جهاز الملاحة بإخبارك عن مكانك. هذا معروف باسم "الانترنت أبو الأشياء" وهناك المزيد.

### B An easy life

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each **other (2)** 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 (2)** 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!

حياه أسهل!!!  
يقول الخبراء أنه في غضون السنوات القليلة المقبلة ستكون الأجهزة متصلة ببعضها عن طريق الأنترنت. ونتيجة لذلك، ستدير الحاسبات حياتنا عوضاً عنا. ستعرف ثلاجتك على سبيل المثال عن حاجتك للمزيد من الحليب وستضيف ذلك إلى لوحة التسوق الإلكترونية الخاصة بك. ستغلق نوافذك إذا كان من المحتمل هطول المطر، وستسجل ساعتك معدل نبض قلبك وستراسل طبيبك. سيخبرك مقعدك عن حاجتك للنهوض والتمرين.

### C A frightening future

Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For **them (1)**, 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!

هل التطور دائماً جيد؟؟؟  
العديد من الناس متحمسون بشأن الانترنت أبو الأشياء هذا، فبالنسبة لهم هو حلم يتحقق. يقولون أن حياتنا ستكون سهلة ومريحة أكثر. أما بعض الآخرين فهم ليسوا واثقين. يريدون أن يبقوا مسيطرون على حياتهم وأشياءهم الشخصية. ويتساءلون علاوة على ذلك ماذا سيحدث لو تمكن المجرمون من التوصل إلى كلمات المرور واعدادات الأمان الخاصة بهم. سيتحول الحلم ببساطة على كابوس.

#### Pronouns :

<b>it (1)</b>	the internet	<b>It (3)</b>	milk
<b>it (2)</b>	the internet	<b>them (1)</b>	people
<b>other (1)</b>	computers	<b>they</b>	people
<b>other (2)</b>	billions of machines		

1. Find a word in the text which has the same meaning as “**speak to**”.
2. What does the underlined word in the last paragraph “ them” refer to?
3. Find a phrase in the text which means” **the connection between different computers.**”.
4. Many people are excited about the Internet of things for a reason. Write it down.
5. Some people are worried (pessimistic) about the “ Internet of Things”. Write down two reasons for that.
6. Give two examples of the “Internet of Things”.
7. In near future, machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet. Write down the result of that.
8. How will the “Internet of Things” help people to keep fit?
9. How will the “Internet of Things” affect travel?
10. Suggest two dangers (disadvantages) of the “ Internet of Things”.

### **Critical Thinking**

Our future could be in danger with the Internet of things. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.



## Unit Two : A Healthy Life

acupuncture	A system of complementary medicine in which needles	الوخز بالإبر
ailment	illness	مرض
allergy	A reaction of the immune system when it's sensitive to something	حساسية
arthritis	A disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness to the joints	التهاب المفاصل
herbal remedy	A mixture of a plant used to prevent or cure a disease	العلاج بالإعشاب
homoeopathy	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances.	لمعالجة المثلية معالجة بالإعشاب أو المواد الطبيعية
Immunization	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness.	التلقيح
malaria	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes.	ملاريا
migraine	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness	صداع الشقيقة
Sanitation	The systems which supply water and deal with human waste	الصرف الصحي
dental	Relating to teeth	طب الأسنان

Infant mortality	Death amongst babies and children	وفيات الأطفال
Work force	The people who are able to work	القوى العاملة
strenuous	Using or needing a lot of effort	
conventional	Having been used for a long time and	تقليدي
complementary medicine	Medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	العلاج التكميلي
viable		قابل للحياة
alien	stranger	غريب
Sceptical	Having doubts	متشكك
Stress		توتر
Controversial		مثير للجدل

### **Colour idioms**

idiom		
the green light	Permission	إعطاء الإذن
red-handed	In the act of doing something wrong	الجرم المشهود
out of the blue	Unexpectedly	مفاجئ / متوقع غير
a white elephant	A useless possession	الفائدة عديمة ملكية
See red	To be angry	يغضب
Feel blue	To feel sad	

<b>cope with</b>	<b>to deal successfully with, or handle a situation.</b>	يتعامل مع
<b>bounce back</b>	<b>to start to be successful again after a difficult time.</b>	النهوض بعد الفشل
<b>focus on</b>	<b>to direct your attention or effort at something specific.</b>	يركز على

## Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

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.

لطالما كان الأطباء متشككون في فعالية وصحة الطب المثلي (التكميلي/ التداوي بالأعشاب أو بعض المواد) والوخز بالإبر وأشكال أخرى من الطب التكميلي. إذا رغب المريض بالتداوي بمثل هذه العلاجات غير التقليدية، فإنه يتوجب عليهم أن يستشيروا من يمارس هذا الطب والذين بالأغلب لا يحملون درجة علمية (شهادة طبية). وعلى أي حال، في السنوات الأخيرة، اختلف مفهوم هذا النوع من العلاج. فالعديد من أطباء العائلة هذه الأيام يدرسون الطب التكميلي جنباً إلى جنب مع الطب التقليدي. والعديد من المداويين بالطب التكميلي يحملون شهادات في الطب أيضاً.

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.

لطالما قال النقاد أن الطب التكميلي لا يمتلك أي دليل علمي بأن المعالجة به نافعة، وأنه من الشائع أن الخبراء الطبيين أصبحوا مدركين أن الطب البديل أو التكميلي هو ليس دائماً الطريقة الوحيدة لمعالجة الأمراض الخفيفة.

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. One doctor said, "**I** now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. **It** provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

في إحدى عيادات الطب الجراحي في لندن، 70% من المرضى الذين خيروا بين العلاج بالأعشاب أو أي علاج تكميلي بديل لشكاوى شائعة مثل الأرق والتهاب المفاصل والشقيقة اختاروا التداوي بالأعشاب. وقال عندها 50% من المرضى أن العلاج ساعدهم. قال أحد الأطباء "أنا الآن أخذ بعين الاعتبار أن الطب البديل التكميلي هو خيار قابل للنجاح للعديد من الحالات بما فيها القلق والاكتئاب وبعض الحساسية. فهي توفر خيار آخر عندما لا ينفع الطب التقليدي بشكل دقيق".

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.

على أية حال، لا يمكن للطب البديل أن يُستخدم لكل الإستطببات العلاجية. لا يمكنها أن تحل محل عمليات التطعيم/التلقيح لأنها لن تنتج الأجسام المضادة والتي نحتاجها لتحسينا من أمراض الطفولة. ولا يمكنها أيضاً أن تحمينا من الملاريا.

One doctor said, "**I** will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In **my** opinion, **it** (1) should work alongside modern medicine, and not against **it** (2)."

أعرب أحد الأطباء أنه سيقوم بالعودة للعلاجات الطبية التقليدية أولاً ليتأكد أنه لم يمر عن أي حالة خفية. وعلى أية حال، فإن العلاج بالطب البديل لم تعد فكرة غريبة. في رأيه يجب على الطب البديل أن يعمل جنباً إلى جنب مع الحديث وليس ضده.



Pronouns:

Paragraph one	they	patients
	who	practitioner
Paragraph three	who	patients
	I	One doctor
	It	homoeopathy
Paragraph four	It	complementary medicine
Paragraph five	I	One doctor
	my	One doctor
	It (1)	complementary treatment
	It (2)	modern medicine

1. There are many forms of complementary treatments. Write down two forms of them.
2. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?
3. At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy helped them for many diseases. Write down two diseases of them.
4. Quote a sentence which indicates that Complementary medicine can't work as a replacement for all medical treatments.
5. Homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions. Write down two conditions of them.
6. According to the article, Complementary medicine can't work as a replacement for all medical treatments. Is he justified in this. Explain.
7. Complementary medicine can't work as a replacement for all medical treatments. Give two examples.
8. Complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.

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

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

من الطبيعي أن تشعر بالقليل من الحزن من حين لآخر. بالرغم من أن الدراسات أظهرت أن المشاعر السلبية يمكن أن تؤذي الجسم.

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you 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.

يمكن أن يكون للغضب أيضاً تأثيرات على الصحة. عندما تغضب، يرتفع ضغط الدم لديك ويمكن أن تعاني من الصداع ومشاكل في النوم ومشاكل في الهضم. ولكن ماذا عن المشاعر والاتجاهات الإيجابية؟؟ لم يستطع العلماء حتى الآن التحري واكتشاف ما إذا كان هناك علاقة بين المشاعر الإيجابية والصحة الجيدة.

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.

في دراسة تتبعت أكثر من 6000 رجل وامرأة لمدة عشرين سنة والذين تراوحت أعمارهم بين الـ 25-74 وجد الباحثون أن الإيجابية قللت خطر أمراض القلب. ومن العوامل الأخرى التي تؤثر على الصحة تشمل وجود شبكة أقارب وأصدقاء داعمين للشخص ونظرة متفائلة للحياة.

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

أظهرت الدراسات أن الأطفال الذين يملكون قدرة أكبر على التركيز على مهمة معينة والذين لديهم اتجاهات أكثر إيجابية في الحياة في عمر السابعة كانوا عادة في حالة صحية أفضل بعد 30 عام

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?

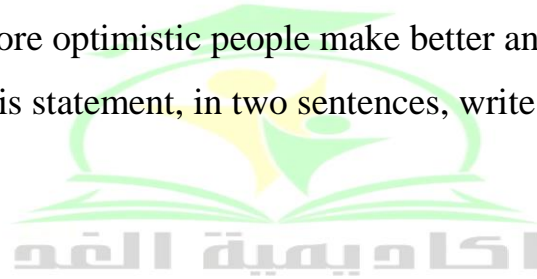
. لقد كانت الدراسة جدلية. يؤمن بعض المختصين في الصحة بأن الخبرات السيئة في أسلوب الحياة مثل التدخين وقلة التمارين هي السبب وراء أمراض القلب وأمراض أخرى، وليس اتجاهاتهم الشخصية. تساءل الباحثون وهم موافقون على الفكرة عن السبب الذي يجعل الناس يتخذون قرارات نفوذ حياتهم للسلبية. هل يقوم الناس المتفائلون باتخاذ خيارات حياتية أفضل وأكثر صحة؟؟

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.

يقدر العلماء أنه ليس كل أنسان عنده ظروف وبيئة تعطيه الفرصة ليعيش حياة بدون قلق. ولكنهم يؤمنون أنه إذا تمكن من تعليم الأطفال أن يطوروا تفكيراً إيجابياً وأن ينهضوا بعد كل سقوط ستحسن صحتهم بشكل عام في المستقبل.

who	children
they	The researchers
their	children

1. There are many negative consequences of anger and stress on someone's health.  
Write down two consequences of them.
2. There are many factors that have positive effects on someone's health. Write  
down two of them.
3. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices are the reason for  
several diseases. Write down two bad lifestyle choices.
4. Some scientists believe that bad lifestyle choices have some bad effects on health.  
Write  
down two of these effects
5. Some researchers believe that some qualities can improve children overall health  
in the future. Write down two of them.
6. It is believed that more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle  
choices. Think of this statement, in two sentences, write down your point of view.



## Health in Jordan: A report

### Introduction

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

**مقدمة:** تعد الصحة في الأردن من الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط. هذا بالأغلب يعزى لالتزام الدولة بالتأمين الصحي للكل كأولوية. التطورات في التعليم والأوضاع الاقتصادية وتصريف المجاري والماء النظيف والحماية والإسكان كل ذلك جعل مجتمعنا أكثر صحة.

### A Health 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.

**أ - مراكز الرعاية الصحية :** وكنتيجة للتخطيط الحذر، تطور عدد الخدمات الصحية بشكل سريع في السنوات الأخيرة وتم بناء أكثر من 800 مركز صحي وأيضاً 188 عيادة لطب الأسنان. في عام 2012، 98% من الأطفال الأردنيين تم تلقيحهم بشكل تام بفضل فرق التطعيم والتي كانت ولا زالت تسعى وراء هذا الهدف لعدة سنوات. بالرغم من وجود مناطق نائية في الدولة والتي يكون بها الناس بدون اتصال ثابت بالكهرباء والماء النقي فإن الآن حوالي 99% من سكان الدولة تتوافر لهم تلك الأشياء

### 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.

**ب - المستشفيات :** بالرغم من أن الدولة كانت تركز بشكل رئيسي على تطوير وتحسين المنشآت الصحية الأساسية، فإنها لم تهمل المنشآت الطبية المتطورة الخاصة بها. فلقد انتشرت هذه السمعة الطبية عن الأطباء الأردنيين في المنطقة والعديد من المرضى يأتون إلى الأردن لعمليات القلب المفتوح. بدأ برنامج عمليات القلب المفتوح في عمان في عام 1970.

### 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.

**ج - متوسط العمر الافتراضي :** إن أرقام متوسط العمر الافتراضي توضح أن النظام الصحي الأردني ناجح. ففي عام 1965م كان معدل متوسط العمر الافتراضي في الأردن حوالي 50 عاماً. في عام 2012 كان هذا المعدل للعمر الافتراضي قد ارتفع لحوالي 73.5. طبقاً لإحصاءات منظمة اليونسيف فإنه بين عام 1981 وعام 1991 انخفض عدد وفيات المواليد بشكل سريع لم يُشهد في أي مكان في العالم. من كل 1000 كان يتوفى 70 في عام 1981 إلى 32 وفاة فقط من كل 1000 في عام 2014.

## Conclusion

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a strong **work force** with economic benefits for the whole country. **الخلاصة:** إن معدل وفيات المواليد والنظام الصحي المتميز كانا من العوامل المساهمة في الزيادة السكانية الصحية والتي سينتج عنها قوى عاملة قوية وفوائد اقتصادية لكامل البلد.

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

The language is formal. There are no contractions, with relative clauses and the vocabulary is formal.

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

They tell the reader what the section will be about. They are very useful in helping the reader to find particular information.

3. Quote the sentence which indicates that most of Jordanian villages were supplied with electricity and water.

4. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Write down two reasons for that.

5. Write down a sentence which indicates that Jordan has started open hearth surgery since a long time.

6. The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly in Jordan. Give two examples.

7. There are many factors that contributes to Jordan's healthy population growth. Write down two of them.

8. Jordan's healthy population growth will generate many benefits to the society. Write down two benefits of them.

9. Death amongst babies and children has been decreased in Jordan dramatically. Write down two reasons for that.

10. The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. Is he justified in this. Explain.

## Get moving!

### 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.

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.

أ- مشكلة في تزايد : يوجد في العديد من الدول عدد متزايد من الصغار والبالغين الذين يعانون من السمنة أو حتى زيادة الوزن المفرطة. يعد شيوع الطعام السريع (الجاهز) والذي لم يكن شائعاً في السابق أحد الأسباب. والعامل الكبير الثاني هو قلة التمارين. كان الناس في السابق يمشون إلى المدرسة أو العمل ولكن هذه الأيام العديد منا يستقل السيارة. وقد لعبت التكنولوجيا الحديثة دورها الكبير في ذلك فنقضي وقتاً أكثر وأكثر مشغولين في شاشات الكمبيوتر. لم يحلم أحد في التسوق عبر الانترنت قبل اختراع الانترنت ولكن الآن يمكننا شراء كل شيء دون ترك الأريكة.

### time to listen

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and **their** advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. (2) School children are less physically active than **they** (1) used to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.

ب- حان الوقت للإصغاء : لطالما حذر خبراء الصحة من هذا الميل ونصيحتهم واضحة. يجب على البالغين التمرن لساعتين ونصف في الأسبوع على الأقل، أما الأطفال والمراهقين فيجب عليهم التمرن لساعة يومياً على الأقل. وقد يبدو هذا ليس بالكثير. لكن الدراسات تثبت أن 50% من البريطانيين لا يتمكنون من ذلك. إن أطفال المدارس أقل نشاطاً جسدياً مما كانوا عليه في السابق. تكره الفتيات خصوصاً حصص اللياقة البدنية / الرياضة. قد يؤدي هذا إلى مشاكل صحية خطيرة.

### 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** (2) 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.

ج- إنه لمن الجيد بالنسبة لك : يوصي الخبراء بالتنوع في النشاطات. ويجب أن تتضمن نشاطات متوسطة مثل المشي السريع ونشاطات أكثر جهداً مثل الركض. وينصحون أيضاً بتمارين تقوي العضلات مثل الضغط / أو شد العضلات. حيث تبني عضلات أكثر فإنك تحرق سعرات حرارية أكثر ونصبح أكثر لياقة. بالإضافة إلى أن الرياضة طريقة رائعة للتعامل مع الضغط والإجهاد. ففي دراسة حديثة تبين أن المرضى الذين كانوا يعانون من الاكتئاب أعربوا عن تحسن عظيم بعد زيادة النشاطات الجسدية لديهم.

### 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.



د- نصائح مفيدة : بالطبع هذا يجعلنا نتساءل كيف يمكننا أن نتدبر أمور كل هذه التمارين الإضافية؟؟ إن أفضل طريقة هي جعل التمارين أساسية في حياتنا اليومية بحيث تصبح روتين. وليس بالضرورة أن تأخذ وقتاً إضافياً. يمكنك النزول من الباص قبل الوصول إلى وجهتك أو تقف على قدميك وأنت تتكلم في الهاتف!! والأكثر أهمية أن نجد رياضة نحبها. بهذه الطريقة سنصبح كلنا لائقون جسدياً وأكثر صحة وأكثر سعادة.

its	Modern technology
their	Health experts
they (1)	School children
these	activities
they (2)	Experts
who	patients

1. There are many factors which lead to overweight and obese amongst young people and adults. Write down factors of them.
2. According to the article, what are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?
3. It is believed that modern technology has also played its role in spreading overweight. Explain this statement. Give two examples.
4. Quote a sentence which indicates that most British people don't get enough exercise.
5. There are many benefits of physical exercises. Write down two of them.
6. Experts recommend a mixture of activities. Write two kinds of them.
7. The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal lives. Give two examples from the article.
8. Think of some simple ways you and other people you know could increase your physical activity. Suggesting three ideas.



Text One SB : page ( 20 ) Vocabulary		
Word	English Meaning	المعنى بالعربي
Apparatus (n)	The technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose.	جهاز
Appendage (n) Append (v)	A body part, such as a normal leg, connected to the main trunk of the body.	التوصيل / يوصل
Artificial (adj) Artifice (n) Artificially (adv)	Madero produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally.	اصطناعي
Limb (n)	Armor leg of a person.	العضو
Prosthetic (n) Prosthetics (n)	An artificial body part.	بديل
Sponsor(v) Sponsor (n) Sponsored (adj)	To financially support a person or an event.	الداعم / يدعم

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

This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

What does the underlined suffix "proof" mean?

**Synonym:** is a word that means as another word. مترادفات

<b>Apparatus:</b> Refers to tools and equipment needed for something technical	<b>Equipment:</b> refers to tools ( more general)	معدات
<b>Appendage:</b> Referring to something attached to something larger ملحق	<b>Limb:</b> legs and arms	أطراف
<b>Prosthetic (adj), prosthesis (n):</b> artificial body part أعضاء اصطناعية	<b>artificial :</b> refer to more many things	صناعي
<b>Sponsor:</b> To give money to support يدعم مالياً	<b>Fund:</b> To provide money (cost a lot)	يمول

Find the synonym of " ....." in the text?

collocation	
get an idea	تخطر له فكرة
Spend a time	يمضي الوقت
Catch attention	يلفت الانتباه
Attend course	يشترك في دورة
Take interest	يأخذ الاهتمام

## Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

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

أديب البلوشي صاحب العشرة أعوام، من دبي، سيتوجه إلى سبع دول في رحلة نظمت ومولت من قبل الشيخ حمد بن محمد ولي عهد دبي.

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.

استحوذ هذا الصبي على اهتمام الشيخ حمدان بسبب اختراعه- طرف صناعي لأبيه . إن الشيخ قد اهتم اهتماماً خاصاً بهذا الولد، وتأمل أن الرحلة التي يرعاها من أجل أديب سوف تعطي هذا الشاب المخترع المزيد من الثقة بالنفس وتلهم غيره من المخترعين الإماراتيين الشباب.

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.

حصل أديب على فكرة نوع خاص لساق الاصطناعية بينما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته. والده الذي يضع ساقاً اصطناعية، لا يمكنه السباحة في البحر كما أنه لا يستطيع أن يخاطر بتبلل ساقه. هذا الأمر ألهم أديب ليخترع ساق اصطناعية مضادة للماء.

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.

أديب سيقوم بزيارة الولايات المتحدة، فرنسا، المملكة المتحدة، إيرلندا، بلجيكا، إيطاليا، ألمانيا، حيث سيقوم مع أقاربه. ومع ذلك، بينما كان هو في ألمانيا أديب لن يضيع كل وقته لمشاهدة المعالم. وقال أنه سوف يعمل مع طبيب مختص في صناعة الأطراف الاصطناعية. كما أنه سيحضر دورة عن الأطراف الاصطناعية وسيتعرف على أنواع مختلفة من الأجهزة الطبية.

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

وقد اخترع أديب عدة أجهزة أخرى، بما فيها روبوت التنظيف الصغير وجهاز مراقبة القلب الذي يعلق على حزام أمان السيارة، عند وقوع حاله طارئة ستكون خدمات الإنقاذ وأسرة السائق تلقائياً على اتصال مع السائق من خلال جهاز الفحص هذا. كما أنه قام باختراع خوذة مقاومة للحريق. هذه الأداة المميزة التي تحتوي على نظام الكاميرا، سوف يساعد عمال الإنقاذ في حالات الطوارئ. ولهذه الأسباب استحق أديب سمعته كأحد أصغر المخترعين في العالم.

1. Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai has taken a special interest in Adeeb and has funded Adeeb's tour for many purposes. Write down two of them.
2. Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad offered Adeeb the gift of a world tour. Write down two reasons of that.
3. Write down a sentence which indicates that Sheikh Hamdan has taken a special interest in Adeeb due to Adeeb's invention.
4. Adeeb is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan. Write down two countries of them.
5. Adeeb has invented several devices. Write down two of them.
6. Adeeb will be staying with in Germany for many purposes. Write down two of them.
7. According to the text, Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world. Explain.

TextTwo SB : page ( 22 ) Vocabulary		
Word	English Meaning	المعنى بالعربي
Coma (n)	A state of unconsciousness caused by certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time.	غيبوبة
Dementia (n)	A mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning.	الجنون
Drug (n)	A medicine or a substance used for making medicines.	الدواء / عقار طبي
Implant (n) / (v)	A piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in body.	زرع
Medical trial (n) Trial (v)	Trail to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications.	فحص طبي
Pill (n)	A small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة الدواء
Scanner (n) Scan (v)	A medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body.	جهاز تصوير الأشعة
Side effect (n)	Effects of medicine on your in addition to curing pain or illness.	الآثار الجانبية
Stroke (n)	An illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally.	السكتة الدماغية
Symptom (n)	A physical problem that might indicate a disease.	عرض / علامة



## In the future

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

سوف نكون قادرين على إجراء عملية لزيادة ذكائنا.

استطاع العلماء تطوير زراعة المخ التي تحسن البصر أو السماح للأشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة على استخدام أفكارهم للتحكم بالأطراف الصناعية مثل الزراعين أو اليدين أو التحكم في الكرسي المتحرك. في 2012، أظهرت البحوث على القرود أن زراعة... الدماغ حسنت عملية صنع القرار. كيف سيستفيد الإنسان من هذا البحث؟ ويأمل العلماء أن يطوروا جهازاً مشابهاً لمساعدة الأشخاص الذين يعانون من تلف في الدماغ الذي يمكن أن يكون سببه الجنون، سكتة دماغية أو إصابات الدماغ الأخرى.

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

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain **scanner** called an MRI.

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

سيتمكن الأطباء من التواصل مع الناس الذين في غيبوبة.

في عام 2010م، أكد علماء الأعصاب أنه كان من الممكن التواصل مع بعض المرضى في الغيبوبة، باستخدام ماسح ضوئي خاص بالدماغ يسمى الأشعة المقطعية. وتوقعوا أنه في المستقبل سيكون الحوار مع المرضى الذين في غيبوبة هادفاً. وبعد بستين، حدث ذلك أخيراً. الماسح الضوئي استخدم على رجل في غيبوبة منذ أكثر من اثنتي عشرة سنة، أثبت أن لديه وعي وتفكير – حقيقة تنازع عليها الكثيرون. الأطباء يخططون لاستخدام تقنيات مسح دماغ مماثلة في المستقبل تقنيات المسح في المستقبل للتعرف ما إذا كان المرضى يشعرون بالألم، أو ما يمكن فعله في لتحسين نوعية حياتهم.

**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 **pill** every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual **side effects** such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment.

عقار جديد يساعد في علاج بعض أنواع السرطان بصورة تكاد تكون فورية.

عقار جديد سرطان سيجري تجربته في بليموث، المملكة المتحدة، التي يأمل الأطباء على إطالة حياة مرضى السرطان وتخفيف الأعراض بين عشية وضحاها. يؤخذ على شكل حبة واحدة كل صباح، وحتى الآن لم تظهر أي من الآثار الجانبية المعتادة مثل المرض أو تساقط الشعر التي تواجه من يمر بأي شكل آخر من علاج السرطان.

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.

ويعمل العلاج الجديد بمنع البروتين الذي يسبب نمو الخلايا السرطانية. فمن شأن ذلك أن يؤدي إلى تحسين متوسط عمر المرضى المتوقع ونوعية الحياة بشكل أسرع بكثير من أي علاج آخر. المرضى الذين تمت مقابلتهم بعد عام من بدء العلاج وهم بحالة جيدة، قالوا إنهم مصرين على مواصلة الاختبار. لديهم كل الأسباب للاعتقاد بأن الدواء الجديد سينجح. أطباء في مستشفى بليموث يأملون أن يساعد هذا العلاج المرضى من جميع أنحاء العالم.

1. Brain implants can help disabled people in several ways. Write down two ways of them.
2. Brain implants allow disabled people to control many things. Write down two of them.
3. Brain could be damaged due to many reasons. Write down two reasons of them.
4. It is expected that we will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence. Think of this statement, in two sentences write down your point of view.
5. Doctors plan to use brain-scanning techniques for many purposes. Write down two of them.
6. Usual forms of cancer treatment have many side effects . write down two effects of them.
7. What do you think is particularly special about the new cancer drug?
8. It is believed that the new cancer drug is special for many reasons. Write down two of them.
9. Doctors plan to use brain-scanning techniques in the future for many purposes. Write down two of them.
10. What do you think the implications will be for the world if people live longer? Should we be using technology to help us to improve life expectancy?

TextThree SB : page ( 24 ) Vocabulary		
Word	English Meaning	المعنى بالعربي
pediatrics	Children, the opposite of adults	اطفال
reputation	Fame	سمعة, شهرة
therapy	Treatment to cure a mental or physical illness	علاج

### The King Hussein Cancer Center

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. **It** treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as **they** are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان هو المركز الشامل الوحيد في الأردن لعلاج السرطان. كما أنه يعالج الكبار والأطفال من المرضى. كما أن سكان البلد يتزايدون أكثر وأكثر، العائلات تعتمد على المستشفى للعلاج من السرطان. المرضى لا يأتون فقط من الأردن بل من بلدان أخرى في المنطقة، كما أنه يجذبهم له سمعته الممتازة، وتكاليفه المنخفضة، وأيضاً أوجه التشابه الثقافي واللغوي.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled **its** capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

من أجل التعامل مع الزيادة في متطلبات العلاج، قد بدأ مركز الحسين للسرطان برنامج توسعة. بدأ البناء في 2011م. المستشفى ستعمل على زيادة مساحته إلى أكثر من الضعف بحلول عام 2016م. وزيادة المجال من أجل حالات سرطان جديدة من 3,500 حالة سرطان سنوياً إلى 9,000.

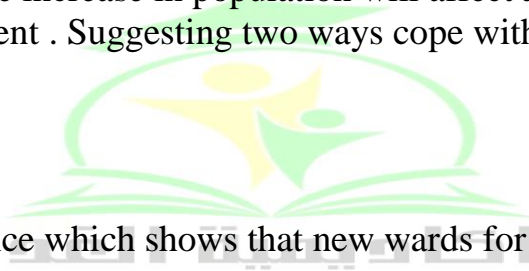
By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and pediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre **which** will include teaching rooms and a library.

بحلول ذلك الوقت، سيكونون قد أضافوا له 182 سرير إضافي، إلى جانب وحدات أكبر لأقسام مختلفة، بما فيها المعالجة بالأشعة. وأجنحة جديدة للأطفال والكبار ستفتتح. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، تم تصميم مبنى خاص للعيادات الخارجية مكون من عشرة طوابق مع مركز تعليمي يشتمل على غرف تدريسية ومكتبة.

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

العديد من مرضى السرطان يعيشون بعيداً عن عمان، حيث يقع مركز الملك حسين للسرطان. والرحلة من وإلى المستشفى هي غالباً ما تكون صعبة. ولهذا السبب، هناك خطط لتوسيع مرافق رعاية السرطان إلى أجزاء أخرى من الأردن. في المستقبل القريب، مستشفى الملك عبد الله المؤسس الجامعي في إربد يأمل في فتح مكان لأجهزة العلاج الإشعاعي، لكي لا يذهب مرضى السرطان من شمال الأردن إلى عمان للعلاج بالأشعة.

1. Many people from the neighbouring countries visit The King Hussein Cancer Center for many reasons. Write down three of them.
2. The King Hussein Cancer needs to expand for many reasons. Write down two reasons.
3. The King Hussein Cancer will expand in many ways. Write down two of them.
4. There are many plans for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan. Give one example.
5. What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?
6. What do you think is particularly special about ten-floor outpatients' building?
7. It is expected that the increase in population will affect Jordan's health facilities. Think of this statement . Suggesting two ways cope with this increase in population.
- 8.
9. Write down a sentence which shows that new wards for children will be opened in the future.
- 10.
11. There are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. Write down the reason.



**(Activity book page 17)**

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. Find a word that is the opposite of 'natural' in the first and third paragraphs.
2. Who invented the new prosthetic hand?
3. What do you think is particularly special about the new prosthetic hand?
4. Quote a sentence which indicates that the new prosthetic hand will replace the old one in the near future.
5. Write down a sentence which indicates who invented the new prosthetic hand.
6. In what ways the new prosthetic hand is from the ordinary prosthetic hand?
7. With the new prosthetic hand Dennis Sorensen was able to do many things. Write down two of them.

# Unit 4

## Success stories

a

b

c

**Grammar**  
cleft sentences;  
revision of  
relative clauses





<b>zero-waste</b>	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	بلا نفايات
<b>arithmetic</b>	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical	علم الحساب
<b>geometry</b>	branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves	علم الهندسة
<b>mathematician</b>	Person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
<b>philosopher</b>	someone who studies and writes philosophy	فيلسوف
<b>algebra</b>	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers	علم الجبر
<b>grid</b>	a system of wires through which electricity is connected	شبكة كهربائية
<b>physician</b>	someone qualified to practise medicine	الطبيب المعالج
<b>polymath</b>	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	متعدد جوانب الثقافة
<b>sustainability</b>	the state of being able to continue forever,	الاستدامة
<b>revolutionise</b>	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	ثورة
<b>minaret</b>	the tall, thin tower of a mosque	منذنة
<b>megaproject</b>	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع عملاق
<b>irrigate</b>	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow	سقى
<b>inheritance</b>	money or things that you get from someone after they die	وراثة
<b>ground-breaking</b>	new, innovative	يفتح آفاقا جديدة
<b>fountain pen</b>	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills	قلم حبر
<b>desalination</b>	the process of removing salt from sea water	تحليه المياه
<b>demonstration</b>	an act of explaining and showing how to do	شرح
<b>pedestrian</b>	Someone who is walking, especially along a street	مشاة
<b>carbon-neutral</b>	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide	محايد الكربون
<b>musical harmony</b>	A pleasant sound in music,	التناغم الموسيقي
<b>breathhtaking</b>	wonderful, awe-inspiring	مثير
<b>camera obscura</b>	Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera	كاميرا مظلمة
<b>urban planning</b>	التخطيط العمراني	
<b>public transport</b>	المواصلات العامة	
<b>biological waste</b>	النفايات البيولوجية	
<b>carbon footprint</b>	أثار الكربون	
<b>negative effect</b>	تأثير سلبي	
<b>economic growth</b>	النمو الاقتصادي	
<b>renewable</b>	قابل للتجديد	
<b>windmills</b>	طواحين الهواء	
<b>blueprint</b>	مخطط عمل	

## *The importance of Islamic achievements in history*

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

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

جابر بن حيان ( ولد 722م. توفي 815م )

يمتلك العالم العربي العديد من علماء الكيمياء المشهورين في تاريخه، ولكن الشخص الذي يعرف بأنه مؤسس الكيمياء ربما جابر بن حيان. إنه معروف جيداً بأنه بدأ بإنتاج حمض الكبريتيك. كما أنه قام باختراع مجموعة من الموازين التي غيرت الطريقة التي يوزن بها الكيميائيين العناصر في المختبر: وموازينه يمكنها أن توزن العناصر بـ 6,000 مرة أقل من الكيلوغرام الواحد.

### **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.

علي بن نافع (زرياب) (ولد 789م. توفي 857م)

علي بن نافع عرف أيضاً بـ " (زرياب) أو (الشحور) بسبب صوته الجميل". لقد كان تلميذاً موهوباً عند موسيقار شهير من بغداد، وموهبته في الموسيقى قادتته إلى قرطبة في القرن التاسع للميلاد. كان ضيفاً على الحاكم الأموي هناك. أنه الشخص الذي أسس أول مدرسة للموسيقى في العالم في قرطبة الأندلس، لتعليم التناغم والتأليف الموسيقي. أحدث ثورة في النظرية الموسيقية، وهو أيضاً الشخص الذي قدم العود إلى أوروبا.

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

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

فاطمة الفهري ( ولدت أوائل القرن التاسع ميلادياً، توفيت 880م)

فاطمة الفهري هي ابنة رجل أعمال ثري. واستخدمت ميراث والدها في بناء مركز تعليمي في فاس، المغرب. هذا المركز التعليمي أصبح أفضل جامعة في المغرب، حيث العديد من الطلاب من جميع أنحاء العالم يقصدونه للدراسة. وعلاوة على ذلك، فقد كانت مريم أخت فاطمة هي التي أشرفت على بناء مسجد الأندلس الذي لم يكن بعيداً عن المركز التعليمي.

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

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

الكندي (ولد تقريباً 801م. وتوفي 873 م)

الكندي كان طبيباً، فيلسوفاً، عالم رياضيات، عالم كيمياء، موسيقار وعالم فلك وكان مثقفاً جداً. ولقد قام بفتح آفاق جديدة باكتشافات في العديد من هذه المجالات، ولكن ربما يكون عمله في الهندسة والحساب هو الذي زاد من شهرته.

1. Jabir ibn Hayyan is famous for many achievements. Write down two of them.
2. Ali ibn Nafi ' was called 'Blackbird'. Write down the reason for that.
3. Ali ibn Nafi ' is famous for many achievements. Write down two of them.
4. Al-Kindi was an expert in many scientific fields. Write down two of them.
5. Al-Kindi is particularly famous for his work in many subjects. Write down two of them.
6. It is believed that it was more difficult in the past to reach high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day. Think of this statement, in two sentences , write down your point of view.
7. Al-Kindi was particularly well known for his achievements in two fields of study. Write them down.
8. What was Fatima al-Fihri's greatest achievement?
9. Why is Al-Kindi called a true polymath?
- 10.

## Masdar City – a positive step?

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.

المشاريع العملاقة هي مشاريع استثمارية كبيرة تهدف لتشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وجلب منافع جديدة للمدن. رغم أن المشاريع العملاقة تختلف من حيث الحجم والتكلفة، فهي جميعها بحكم تعريفها ذات تكلفة عالية، ومشروعات عامة تجتذب الاهتمام على مستوى عالي والتغطية الإعلامية. مجموعة من مشاريع الطرق السريعة والمطارات والأنفاق والجسور، إلى مجتمعات المدينة بأكملها.

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

مفهوم المشاريع العملاقة دائماً يكون مبني على الفوائد التي تعود على المجتمع. ومع ذلك، العديد من المشاريع العملاقة انتقدت بسبب آثارها السلبية على المجتمع أو البيئة. هذه المقالة سوف تنظر في المسائل المتعلقة بمدينة مصدر وهي مشروع عملاق في أبو ظبي.

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

مدينة مصدر التي بدأ تطويرها في عام 2006م. وستكون أول مدينة صناعية خالية من الكربون والنفايات في العالم. وتغطي مساحتها ستة كيلومترات مربعة، عند اكتمالها في عام 2025 من المتوقع أن تؤوي أكثر من 40,000 نسمة، 50,000 عامل، و1,500 شركة للمنتجات الصديقة للبيئة.

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

المدينة سوف تدار بأكملها من خلال مصادر الطاقة المتجددة. إنها مبنية على شبكة طاقة متقدمة ترصد بدقة كمية الكهرباء المستخدمة من كل منفذ في المجمع.

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.

وفضلاً عن ذلك، من أجل تخفيض انبعاث الكربون، مدينة مصدر سوف تكون منطقة خالية من السيارات، فهي مصممة للمشاة ومحبي الدراجات الهوائية. سيارات كهربائية بدون سائق، سوف تعمل كمركبات للنقل العام، وستكون المدينة متصلة بمواقع أخرى من خلال شبكة من الطرق والسكك الحديدية.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the

city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

سيتم توفير الطاقة من الطاقة الشمسية أو طاقة الرياح، وهناك أيضاً خطط لبناء أكبر محطة الهيدروجين في العالم. محطة لتحلية المياه لتوفير المياه للمدينة، 80% من المياه المستخدمة يعاد تدويرها. النفايات البيولوجية سوف تستخدم كمصدر للطاقة أيضاً، والنفايات الصناعية سوف يتم إعادة تدويرها.

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.

سكان مدينة مصدر الحاليين هم جميعاً طلبة في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا، الجامعة التي طلابها ملتزمين تماماً بإيجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة في العالم.

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

وفي حين أن المشروع يحظى بدعم العديد من المنظمات البيئية وحفظ البيئة العالمية، هناك بعض الانتقادات. كما أنه بدلاً من بناء مدينة صناعية مستدامة ينبغي أن تحظى بالأولوية المدن القائمة.

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

في الختام، الفوائد المرجوة من مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة بشكل كبير يفوق أي سلبيات. إذا أدرك المطورين أهدافهم. مدينة مصدر ستكون خطة أساسية في المستقبل والتخطيط الحضري الذي سيلهم مشاريع عملاقة مماثلة في بلدان أخرى.

أكاديمية القاد

1. There are some benefits of megaprojects. Write down two benefits of them.
2. There are several characteristics of megaprojects. Write down two characteristics of them.
3. Write down two examples of megaprojects are provided in the text.
4. Many megaprojects have many disadvantages. Write down two disadvantages of them.
5. Masdar City will reduce its carbon footprint in many ways. Write down two of them.

6. Masdar City will be provided by renewable energy resources. Write down two resources of them.
7. There is some criticism of Masdar City. Write down the reason for that.
8. Write down a sentence which indicates that people can't drive cars in Masdar city.
9. All waste created by Masdar City will be recycled. Give two examples.
10. It is believed that Masdar City is beneficial project. Think of this statement. Giving two reasons.
11. Quote the sentence which states that the idea of building Masdar City was criticized by many.
12. Masdar City is going to be a car-free zone, so people are going to use some other means of transport. Write down two of these means.
13. Why many megaprojects have been criticised?
14. What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?
15. Write down two renewable sources of energy which will be used in Masdar City?



## A founding father of farming

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, who was the King of Toledo. His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.

ابن باسل كان كاتباً، عالماً ومهندساً عاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر للميلاد. وعمل في المحكمة من المأمون ملك توليدو. ورغباته العظيمة أن يكون عالم نباتات يقوم بدراسة النباتات والزراعة. على الرغم من أنه عالم جليل، كان أيضاً رجل عملياً وكل من كتبه جاء من خلال تجربته الشخصية وخبرته في العمل في الأرض.

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

واحدة من الأشياء الكثيرة التي حققها ابن باسل كان "كتاب في الزراعة". يتألف الكتاب من ستة فصول والتي توضح كيفية زراعة أشجار الفواكه والخضروات، وكذلك الأعشاب والأزهار ذات الرائحة الجميلة. ولعل أشهر فصل من الفصول كلها الذي يصف كيفية التعامل مع أنواع مختلفة من التربة. وعمل ابن باسل أيضاً على ري الأرض من خلال إيجاد المياه الجوفية وحفر الآبار. وقد صمم مضخات للمياه وأنظمة ري. كل هذه الأمور اعتمدت وقامت من خلال كتاباته.

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

تأثير كتاب ابن الباسل كان ضخماً. المزارعين عبر الأجيال اتبعوا إرشاداته ونصائحه، تصبح الأرض الخصبة بشكل رائع وتنتج أكثر مما يكفي من الغذاء لعدد السكان الذي ينمو بسرعة. أنظمة الري التي وضعها هو وأتباعه لا تزال من الشواهد في اسبانيا. رغم أن اسمه غير معروف على نطاق واسع، إرث ابن باسل كان عظيماً للعالم بأسره.

1. There are many achievements of Bassal mentioned in the text. Write down two of them?
2. Find a verb in the second paragraph that means 'supply land with water'.
3. Guess the meaning of '**fertile land**' in the third paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?  
ارض خصبة 'produced more than enough food' agriculturally productive;

4. Guess the meaning of '**legacy**' in the third paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?

**Legacy** : what someone leaves to the world after their death. Ibn Bassal's legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice. ميراث

5. The writer states that Ibn Bassal was a polymath. Explain this. Give examples of his areas of knowledge.
6. Why do you think the area around Toledo had a 'fast-growing population'?



# Grammar

## Education

### ***Revision of the tenses:***

1. Children often .....computers better than their parents. (use)
2. Samer ..... chess with his girlfriend at this moment. (play)
3. The visitors ..... at the hotel since last Tuesday. (be)
4. Rana ..... at this school for a long time. (teach)
5. I feel tired. I.....for English test all week. (be, revise)
6. Have you .....a holiday yet this year? (have)
7. Tariq felt nervous because he had never.....before. (fly)
8. Ali ..... about his friend when he received a text from him. (think)
9. Two months ago, she .....her old car. (sell)
10. My father retired last year. He had .....for the same company all his life. (be, work)
11. After they.....all of their money they decided to be more careful. (lose)
12. When Rana arrived, she was very exhausted. She .....for five days. (be, climb)
13. By 2020, the government will.....many schools in our city. (have, build)
14. By the time we get the station, the train will..... . (go)
15. I .....my project by the time you come. (finish)
16. John ..... the whole cake, by the time the birthday party starts! (eat)
17. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we .....our exams. (finish)
18. By the next year, will you.....England? (visit)
19. Will you.....all your homework by eight o'clock tomorrow? (do)
20. It's a very long course, so I will still .....in seven years' time! (study)
21. Probably, you .....your school friends when you go to university. (miss)
22. Hind had..... about the Jerash festival for months; and now the whole family was going there. (be,talk)
23. Probably, Shady .....his grandparents tomorrow. (visit)
24. The next train ..... this evening at 1700 hours. (leave)
25. We ..... in the States by the time you get this letter. (arrive)
26. Unfortunately, sea levels ..... in 20 years. (rise)
27. You ..... your report by this time next week. (finish)
28. Mike wanted to sit down because he ..... all day at work. (stand)

29. By next November, I ..... my promotion. (receive)
30. By the time I *finish* this course, I ..... ten tests.(take)
31. People .....smart phones since they were invented in the early 2000s. (be, use)
32. During the early 2000s, people .....(buy) phones in different colours and different designs.
33. By the end of 2010 CE, companies ..... (sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time.
34. Now, about one billion smart phones ..... (sell) around the world each year.
35. In the near future, it ..... that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a Smartphone. (estimate)
36. It is probable that this market ..... in the future. (expand)
1. At the moment, people aged 16–30 ..... the most smart phones.  
(buy, were buying, has bought, are buying)
2. Experts say there ..... a growth in the number of older people buying smart phones in the future. (be, has been, will be , was )
3. In the past, most letters ..... by hand, but these days they are usually typed.  
(writes, is written, were written, have written)
4. I usually .....computer games every day, but only for an hour. (play, plays, is playing)
5. I.....to do well in my exams next month. (will hope, hope, hopes, hoping)
6. We .....English language now.  
(will study, has studied, are studying, study)
7. Before my friend ..... to London, he sold his old house.  
(move, had moved, moved, is moving)
8. Ruba ..... her homework two hours ago. (finish, finished, finishes, will finish)
9. He had looked for only two weeks, then yesterday he ..... two jobs.  
(was offered, offered, offers, offer)
10. By the time the bus arrived, we had..... for an hour.

(be waiting, wait, been waiting, will wait)

11. This time next year, students will..... for their final exams.

(be preparing, preparers, has prepared, preparing )

12. Patrick ..... in Hong Kong for 20 years by the next month.

(have lived, will have lived, has lived, lives)

13. You can barrow this book tomorrow. I.....it by then.

(have finished, finished, had finished, will have lived)

14. This time next month, my parents .....married for twenty years.

(will have been, was, have been, are)

15. Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m, or will you .....dinner with your family?

(is having, has, have, be having)

16. Look at the black sky! It is.....soon. (rains, going to rain, will rain, rained)

17. Sam will probably ..... the proposal by the time he *leaves* this afternoon.

(completes, completed, have completed, has completed )

18. If you need to contact me next week, we .....at a hotel in Aqaba.

(be staying, is staying, will be staying, stays)

19. How long had you ..... Turkish before you moved to Ankara?

(been studying, stayed, had stayed, stay)

20. By the time I'm sixty, I .....

(retire, will have retired, been retired, retires)

21. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer .....

(produce, will produce, had produced, was produced).

22. I ..... an email when my laptop switched itself off.

(writes, wrote, had written, was writing)

23. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain.....

(was starting, started, starts, will start)

24. My brother .....to study Maths next year.

(intends, will intend, intend, intending)

25. I want .....my higher education .

(complete, to complete, completing, completes)

**Edit the following text. There are grammar mistakes. Find and correct them.**

26. In the near future, anew 'bionic eye' will have helped people with failing eyesight to see again. A device inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brain.
27. Please be quite when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep.
28. All students will hope to pass their final exams next week.
29. I think I will be living in Karak, and I will study Geography in two yeas' time.

**Re write the following sentences:**

1. Omar wrote a report about the accident and then he left his office.

Before Omar.....

2. Rana checked her email and then she started work.

Before Rana .....

3. Ahmad started studying at five p.m. It's ten p.m., he is still studying.

Ahmad .....since five p.m.

4. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is .....

#### Function

Omar was very tired last week. He had been getting up early all week.

**What is the function of using the past perfect continuous in the above sentence?**



# Derivation

**Noun suffixes:** tion, sion, ment, ance, ence, ism, ty, ure, er, or, ist, ice, ing, cy, ness, s, ship, hood, dom, age

**Adjective suffixes:** ic, al, ive, able, ible, ous, ious, ful, less, ed, ing, y, ary, ory, ar, ent, ant

**Verb suffixes:** en, ate, ize, ise, fy

**Adverb suffixes :** ly

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	
produce	Production منتج product	productive	productively	إنتاج
	tradition	traditional	traditionally	تقليد
weave	weaving	weaved		ينسج
attract	attraction	attractive	attractively	
create	creation	creative	creatively	يخلق
operate	operation	operational	operationally	يعمل / يجري
expect	expectancy	expectant	expectantly	يتوقع
educate	education	educational	educationally	يعلم
	mathematics	mathematical	mathematically	
translate	translation	translated		يترجم
	archaeology archaeologist	archaeological	archaeologically	علم الآثار
appreciate	appreciation	appreciative	appreciatively	يقدر
collect	collection	collective	collectively	يجمع
install	installation	installed		يركب
construct	construction			
	medicine	medical	medically	علاج
	talent	talented		موهوب
inherit	inheritance			يرث
originate	Origin	original	Originally	الأصل
invent	invention	inventive		يخترع
discover	discovery	discovered		يكشف
influence	influence	influential	influentially	يؤثر
calculate	calculation	Calculating		يحسب
	culture	cultural	culturally	حضارة
rely	reliability	reliable		يعتمد على
	allergy	allergic		حساسية
append	appendage			
	arthritis	arthritic		التهاب المفاصل
	artifice	artificial	artificially	صناعي
commit	commitment	committed		التزام
	عرف convention	conventional	conventionally	تقليدي
remedy	remedy	remedial		علاج
immunise	Immunisation	immune		التطعيم
Expand	Expansion	Expansive	Expansively	يوسع
	obesity	Obese		بدانة
	optimism	optimistic		تفاؤل

practise	practitioner	practical	practically	يمارس
repute	reputation	reputable		سمعة
sponsor	sponsor	sponsored		يدعم / يكفل
	viability	viable		قابل لنجاح
care	care	careful	carefully	
instruct	instruction	instructive		تعليمات
organise	organisation	organised		
harmonise	harmony	harmonious		انسجام
philosophise	Philosopher philosophy	philosophical		فلسفة
qualify	qualification			مؤهلات
revolutionise	revolution	revolutionary		ثورة
sustain	sustainability	sustainable		مستدام
vary	variation	variable		متنوع
inoculate	inoculation	inoculable		لقاح
	geometry	geometric	geometrically	علم الهندسة
infect	infection			



## Nouns

### 1. A/an/the + noun :

1. He takes the ..... to travel tomorrow .(decide, decision, decided)
2. Ali is good at language and history but math is a .....(weak, weakness, weaken )
3. An..... will be responsible for the preparations of the festival .  
(organize, organized, organization )

### 2. After the preposition :( of, on, for, from, with, without, up, down, in, at, between, among, through, during, out, into, about, by )

1. They must depend on .....to finish this task as soon as possible .  
(patient, patience, patiently)
2. Her tendency to be untidy has led to an element of .....  
( disorganize , disorganized, disorganization )

### 3- his , her, my , its , our , your , their ( 's / s' )

1. Education is our country's ..... in the future .(investment, invest, invested)
2. My brother's ..... in three languages enabled him to find a well-paid job.  
( fluent, fluently, fluency )

### 4. Subject + Verb :

- 1)..... must be encouraged at all levels .(Educate, education, educational)

### 5. Number + noun :

1. The third ..... of the play was really outstanding.  
( perform, performance, performed )

### 6. this, that , these , those + noun :

1. I am really interested in that ..... ,it was actually great .  
(civilize, civilization, civilized)
2. This ..... has been made by an earthquake .(destroy, destruction, destructive )

### 7. Little /some/ many/few/much / most /other /another /any/ enough , no, all, cause:

1. Mothers need much ..... in their working hours .(flexibility, flexible, flexible)
2. Is there any..... between them ?(differ, difference, different)

### 8. adjective + noun :

1. We were completely amazed by his fantastic .....(succeed, successful, success)
2. She received an excellent ..... (Educate, education, educational).
3. The earthquake caused enormous.....to a lot of cities and town.  
(destroy, destruction, destructive)

## Adjectives

### 1. Adjective + noun :

1. It was a ..... attempt to climb Mount Everest. (succeed, successful, success)
2. The ..... success of the 1960s and 1960s was funded by oil.  
(economy, economic, economically)
3. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat ..... food as well.  
(nutrients, nutritious, nutrition)

### 2. After verb to be ( is, are, am, was, were, been, being, be)

2. Prices in some shops are not ..... ( negotiate, negotiable, negotiation )
3. Fumes from cars are ..... and can damage the environment.  
(poison, poisonous, poisonously)

### 3. be ( very , so , quite , too, ) adjectives :

1. The graduation ceremony was a very ..... occasion for everyone.  
(memory, memorable, memorize)
2. He is so ..... Everybody believes what he says .(reliability, reliable, rely)

### 4. seem , look , appear , feel , get , become , find , found , smell , taste , sound

1. The old town looks ..... when you look at it from the city walls. (fantastically)
2. Education has become ..... for both boys and girls .  
(necessity, necessary, necessitate)

### 6. as ..... as , be more + adj, the most + adj

1. Ahmad is as ..... as Ali .(care, careful, carefully)
2. I think she is the most ..... player. (skillful, skill, skillfully)

## Verb

### 1. After (to )

1. The teacher is going to ..... us in this question .(helpful, help, helped)
2. Parents try to ..... their children from danger as far as possible.  
(protection, protective, protect)

### 2. After ( will , would , shall , should , can , could , may , might , must, do , does , did )

1. If you work hard, I'm sure you will ..... (success, successful, succeed)
2. They are identical .Do they ..... from each other ?(difference, differ, different)

### 3. After ( had better , would rather ) :

1. You had better ..... your time .( organization, organize, organized)

#### 4- Subject + verb + object :

1. Good students..... leisure time from the time of studying . (isolation )
2. Many room of the hotel .....in size and cost. (different, differ, difference)

### Adverbs

#### 1. before the adjective and (v3) : (to be) + adverb + V3, v ing or adj

1. It is..... cheap restaurant .(amazing, amazement, amazingly)
2. The picture was .....drawn by the American artist. (skillful, skill, skillfully )
3. Local resources should be .....exploited for the country's development.  
(effective, affect, effectively )
4. We were ..... waiting for her .( impatient, impatiently, impatience )

#### 2. At the beginning before the comma :

- 1....., people bet married at the weekends .(Traditional, Traditionally, Tradition)

#### 3. Subject + adverb + verb

1. My friend ..... drove along the narrow road .(careful, care, carefully )
2. The boys..... responded to the teacher's order .( polite, politely )

#### 4. Auxiliary + adverb + verb

1. Omar has .....passed his driving test. (success, successfully, succeed)
2. They will .....move all of them. (peace, peacefully, peaceful)

#### 5. (Verb) + (very, too, so, quite) + adverb

2. Ali drives so .....in the city centre. (care, careful, carefully)
3. Rana spoke too ..... in the meeting. (loud, loudly)

#### 6. To describe the verb :

2. The wind was blowing ..... (violence, violent, violently)
5. You have to .....drive in the city centre. (care, careful, carefully)



جمل الكتاب الفصل الأول

1. Many instruments that are still used today in..... were designed by Arab scholars. (operate, operative, operations)
2. When do you..... to receive your test results? (expectancy, expect, expected)
3. Sheep's wool and goat are used by villagers all over Jordan to .....beautiful items. ( production, product, productive)
4. ...., the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article. (Traditional, Tradition, Traditionally )
5. There is a particular Bedouin style of ..... (weave, weaving, weaved)
6. The buyers find very ..... (attractive, attraction, attract ).
7. Another craft practised in Madaba is the ..... of ceramic items. (creative, creatively, creation )
8. Petra is an important..... site. (archaeology, archaeological, archaeologically )
9. I will be going to university to continue my ..... (educate, educative, education)
10. In our exam, we had to.....a text from Arabic into English. (translation, translate, translated )
11. They are going to..... a new air conditioning unit in our flat. (installation, installed, install)
12. Thank you for your help, I really..... it. (appreciation, appreciate, appreciative)
13. Have you seen Nasser's..... of postcards? He's got hundreds! (collection, collect, collective )
14. The Middle East is famous for the.....of olive oil. ( production, product, productive)
15. Ibn Sina wrote.....textbooks. (medicine, medically, medical)
16. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the.....century. (nine, ninth)
17. My father bought our house with an.....from his grandfather. (inherit, inherited, inheritance )
18. Scholars have discovered an.....document from the twelfth century. (origin, originate, original )

19. Do you think the wheel was the most important .....ever? (invent, invented, invention)
20. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical ..... (discover, discoveries, discovered )
21. Who was the most .....writer of the twentieth century?  
(influence, influential, influentially )
22. In our Maths exam, we have to write down our..... as well as the answers.  
(calculation, calculate, calculated )
23. One of the most important things that we give children is a good .....  
(educate, educational, education)
24. Art, music and literature are all part of our \_\_\_\_\_ life.  
(culture, cultural, culturally)
25. The .....system must be linked to requirements of economic development.  
(educate, educational, education)
26. Jordan has .....of being a friendly and welcoming country. (reputation, repute, reputed)
27. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in an .....manner in the TV.  
(attraction, attractive, attractively)
28. Markets have different types of food which are .....prepared from animal product.  
(artificial, artificially, artifice)
29. The newly constructed projects use recycled water which help the ..... of the environment. ?( sustain, sustainability, sustainable)

جمال الكتاب الفصل الثاني

1. One of the most important things that we give children is a good .....  
(educate , education, educational)
2. If you work hard, I'm sure you will..... (success, successful, succeed)
3. Congratulations! Not many people.....such high marks.  
(achievement, achieve, achieved )
4. My father works for an .....that helps to protect the environment.  
( organize, organized, organization)

5. It's amazing to watch the .....of a baby in the first year of life.  
(develop, development, developed)
6. I'm confused. Could you give me some....., please?(advise, advice, advised)
7. Before an exam, you must..... everything you've learnt.  
( revision, reverse, reversed)
8. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of..... .(dehydrate, dehydration, dehydrated)
9. Don't talk to the driver. He must.....( concentration, concentrate, concentrated )
10. How quickly does blood..... round the body?  
( circulation, circulated, circulate)
- 11.Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct .....  
(qualify, qualification , qualified)
12. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a .....  
(recommend, recommendation recommended, )
- 13.Congratulations on a very ..... business deal. (succeed, success, successful)
14. We should always be ready to listen to good ..... . (advise, advice, advised)
15. It's important to have an .....of different countries' customs. (aware, awareness, .....
16. Is one side of the brain more..... than the other?( dominate, dominance, dominant )
17. Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the past .....on the  
experience you had while you were learning it. (dependence, depend, dependent)
- 18.The graduation ceremony was a very .....occasion for everyone.  
(memory, memorable, memorize)
- 19.Nuts contain useful..... such as oils and fats.  
(notoriously, nitrous, nutrition)
- 20.Kareem is a well .....journalist, he has worked previously for many scientific  
journals. (qualify, qualification , qualified)

## Reported speech

1. "Later we will give listeners information about websites where they can find more advice on internet safety"  
The presenter said that .....
2. "My children are spending too much time indoors".  
Rana said that .....
3. Samira: 'We're going to visit our cousins in the next town.'  
Samira said that .....
4. 'I was sleeping when you came home last night.'  
Huda told Ali.....
5. 'My plane leaves at four o'clock in the afternoon.'  
Huda said that .....
6. 1. "I am writing my diploma project now."  
My friend said that .....
7. "I won't pay back all my debts in ten years."  
Leila said .....
8. "Jordan decided to construct two nuclear reactors."  
She said .....
9. "Jordan TV is going to start showing my programme next month."  
He announced .....
10. "We will prepare for our final exams next month."  
Omer said that .....
11. Anwar "I'm drinking a lot of coffee these days"  
Anwar said that she .....a lot of coffee those days.  
(drank, is drinking, was drinking)
12. "My father has worked in Amman for ten years"  
Ahmad told me that his father .....in Amman for ten years.  
(working, had worked, have worked)
13. "I will see you tomorrow."  
Rana told me that she .....me the following day.  
(would see, could see, saw)

## Passive

2. They officially announced their engagement last week.  
Their engagement .....
5. The company will deliver the final report to all new officers.  
The final report .....
6. The Romans published the first newspaper in 59 B.C.  
The first newspaper .....
11. They are going to ventilate the tunnel better.  
The tunnel .....
12. They make motorists' journeys more interesting and so seem quicker.  
Motorists' journeys .....
13. The company gave him the gold medal for his creative project.  
He .....
14. Some people have hunted animals for their meat and fur.  
Animals .....by some people.
15. The company will deliver the final report to all new officers.  
The final report.....
16. The police fined the diver for speeding.  
The diver.....
17. Parents protect their child from dangerous objects.  
Their child .....from dangerous objects.
18. The government had extended basic education in Jordan by 1990.  
Basic education.....by the government.
19. Jordan imports 96% of its energy from the Gulf countries.  
96% of Jordan's energy .....
20. Farmers saw smoke coming out of the forest.  
Smoke .....
21. Rana waters plants in order to grow.  
Plants .....
22. Lena has asked many questions about renewable energy resources .  
Many questions about renewable energy resources.....

### Explaining possibilities (must, can't, (might, could))

**Must** : almost (sure, certain, certainly, know) it is true.

**(Can't, couldn't)** : almost (sure, certain, certainly, know) it is not true.

**(Might)** : (unsure, not sure, not certain) whether it is true or not. (probably, possible, maybe, perhaps)

1. .Your friend said she would phone you. You are sure she hasn't forgotten to phone you.  
She can't.....
2. . You feel sure Sara has got good grades in her exams.  
Sara must.....
3. . I am unsure whether Ahmad has got stuck in heavy traffic or not.  
Ahmad .....
4. .Faisal's car lights were on all night. I am sure he forgot to switch off the lights.  
Faisal must.....
5. Mona has a good English accent. I am sure that she has lived with English family for a long time.  
Mona must .....
6. Sultan was looking at the engine of his car. I am unsure whether it was broken down or not .  
Sultan's car might.....
7. Probably my phone is broken down.  
My phone might .....



### If clause (conditional sentences)

1. You should practise the presentation several times.

If I .....

2. You shouldn't look too casual.

If I .....

3. You should do a lot of research.

If I .....

4. Before you find a full-time job, you should consider doing voluntary work. (don

If I .....

5. Press that button to make the picture move.

If you.....

1. Miriam will move to Canada if she .....a job there (get)
2. If it .....a nice day tomorrow we'll go to the beach.(be)
3. We'll have to cancel the show if we..... more tickets at the last minute. (not, sell)
4. Omar can play in the living room if he .....a mess.(not, make)
5. Ibrahim can borrow my DVD player if he .....it on Monday. (return)
6. Don't phone me if you .....into trouble!(get)

### The causative

1. I couldn't repair my computer myself. I had it .....by computer experts. (repair)
2. We had our house..... by a local construction company.(build)
3. Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses. They have them..... by specialist dressmakers.(make)

1. Rana asked someone to fix her computer.

Rana had.....

1. My father asked someone to take his own photo.

My father .....

## Must – have to

must + inf : to talk about obligation

must not: to talk about a prohibition ( not allowed)

(have to, has to) + inf: external obligation

(don't , doesn't ) have to + inf : something that isn't necessary.

1. You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You must .....

2. It is not necessary to switch off the screen.

You don't .....

3. Students are not allowed to leave their bags at school.

Students must .....

4. It is not necessary to write your full name.

You don't .....

## used to do and be used to

### **1. Rewrite the following sentences.**

5. It is normal for my friend now to send emails.

My friend is .....

6. It is customary for most people to buy goods online.

Most people are .....

7. It isn't common for me to drive hybrid cars.

I .....

8. It is normal for me to speak English fluently.

I am .....

9. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.

I am .....

### **2. Write the correct form of the verb:**

1. Rana has lived in the UK for two years. She's used to .....English now. (speak)

2. When I was a student, I ..... very hard. (use to, work)

3. I used .....cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action. (like)

4. My brother is used to .....in the United States of America now. (live)

5. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't .....nothing to do all day.(use to, have)

1. Omar has moved to live near the Geneva Lake , he .....go fishing.

( used to , use to , is used to )

2. Most Jordanians ..... the hot weather that we have in summer.

(used to, are used to, didn't use to)

3. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he ..... there now.

(is used to living , used to live, are used to living)

4. I didn't ..... understand English, but now I do.

( used to, use to , am used to)

5. Are you ..... in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.

( used to living, used to live , use to live)

6. Where did they ..... at the week end?  
(used to go, use to go, used to going)
7. Omer .....play chess when he was young.  
(use to play, is used to playing, used to play. )
8. Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she is now ..... it.  
(use to play, used to playing, used to play. )
9. 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 go, am used to going, use to go, am going)
10. There ..... so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.  
( didn't use to be, isn't used to being, to be)
11. Most Jordanians ..... the hot weather that we have in summer.  
( use to, are used to, used to, used)
12. When I was young, I .....fishing with my dad every weekend.  
(used to go, am used to going, use to go)
13. Are you .....in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.  
(use to live, used to live, used to going, are used to going )

## Cleft sentences

Cleft sentences are used to help us focus on a particular part of the sentence and to emphasise what we want to say by introducing it or building up to it with a kind of relative clause.

1. Your generosity impresses more than anything else.

**The thing that** .....

2. The jewels are hidden under the floor at 23 Robin Hood Road, Epping.

**The place** .....

3. Mary works harder than anybody else in this organisation.

**The person** .....

4. The Second World War ended on 7 May 1945 in Europe.

**The day** .....

5. I would like to go to London next year.

**What** .....

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

He has written many books, but it was.....

2. 4 Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

It was .....

3. My brother bought his new car from our next-door neighbour last Saturday.

It was my brother . .....

1. The great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 by abd al-Rahman I.

The person .....

2. The great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 by abd al-Rahman I.

The mosque .....

3. The great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 by abd al-Rahman I.

The year.....

4. Queen Rania opened the children's Museum of Jordan in 2007.

The person .....

5. Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985.

The year .....

6. I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was.....

7. My father has influenced me most.

The person .....

8. I like Geography most of all.

The subject .....

9. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was .....

10. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the .....



A. Combine each pair of sentences below into one meaningful sentence, using the given words and phrases between brackets.

1. London is a huge city. It is the capital of England.

London, .....

2. My brother lives in Amman. He is a language teacher.

My brother, .....

3. The Sahara desert is very hot. The Sahara desert is in Africa.

The Sahara, .....

4. Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman. It is situated in the Jordanian desert. (which)

.....

5. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle are still standing. The castle was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE.

The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, .....

6. People will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. People love exploring historical Roman ruins.

People, .....

B: What is the function of using non-defining relative clause in the following sentence?

Ibn Sina wrote on early Islamic philosophy, which included many subjects, especially logic and ethics.



1. The skirt, ..... is a lovely dark blue colour, only cost £10.  
( who, which, where, when)
2. My grandfather, ..... is 87, goes swimming every day.  
( who, which, where, when)
3. The film, ..... stars Tom Carter, is released on Friday.  
( who, which, where, when)
4. 1My sister, .....is now living in New York, has just had a baby.  
( who, which, where, whose)
5. I'd like to eat at the restaurant ..... we met.  
( who, which, where, when)
6. I'll always remember the day ..... we met.  
( who, which, where, when)
7. This is the place..... I saw him the last time.  
( who, which, where, when)
8. Sony is building a robot ..... can form an 'emotional connection' with humans.  
( who, which, where, when)
9. Is that the man ..... house was destroyed by the hurricane?  
( who, which, whose, when)
- 10.Is that the boy ..... insulted you?  
( who, which, where, whose)
- 11.He gave me the letter, ..... I read immediately.  
( who, which, where, whose)
- 12.We visited the castle .....war built by the Romans.  
(where, when , who, which)
- 13.In the second century .....most people emigrated from Arabia.  
(where, when , who, which)

### Reasons that make people leave their home countries

- seek a better life.
- complete education.
- find better jobs.
- learn about different cultures.

Watching sports on TV	Watching sports live
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• exciting</li><li>• comfortable and cheap</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• noisy</li><li>• uncomfortable and expensive</li></ul>



converting sea water	
Advantages	Disadvantages
plenty supply of water, easy access	expensive, lead to greater demand

**B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)**

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

**Location:** Jordanian desert.

**Date of construction:** beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

**Purpose of building:** protection of the Roman borders.

**Description of the building:** huge towers, 23 rooms

**B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)**

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Mahmoud Darwish. Use the appropriate linking words.

**Name:** Mahmoud Darwish.



**Date (born and died):** 1942 -2008

**Professions:** poet and author

**Achievements:** - Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds

## Phrasal verbs

cope with	To deal successfully with	يتعامل مع
Bounce back	To start to be successful again	النهوض بعد الفشل
Focus on	To direct attention or effort	يركز على
rely on	To have trust or confidence in something or someone	يعتمد على
know about	To have knowledge	يعرف
connect with	To associate	يرتبط , يتواصل
turn on	To start working	يشغل
give out	To pass something to people	يوزع
fill in	To complete a form	يملأ استمارة

## Colour idioms

the green light	Permission	إعطاء الإذن
red-handed	In the act of doing something wrong	الجرم المشهود
out of the blue	Unexpectedly	مفاجئ / متوقع غير
a white elephant	A useless possession	الفائدة عديمة ملكية
See red	To be angry	يغضب
Feel blue	To feel sad	يحزن

**Synonym:** is a word that means as another word. مترادفات

<b>Apparatus:</b> Refers to tools and equipment needed for something technical	<b>Equipment:</b> refers to tools ( more general)	معدات
<b>Appendage:</b> Referring to something attached to something larger ملحق	<b>Limb:</b> legs and arms	أطراف
<b>Prosthetic (adj), prosthesis (n):</b> artificial body part أعضاء اصطناعية	<b>artificial :</b> refer to more many things	صناعي
<b>Sponsor:</b> To give money to support يدعم ماليا	<b>Fund:</b> To provide money (cost a lot)	يمول

## Collocations

get an idea	تخطر له فكرة
spend a time	يمضي وقتا
catch attention	يلفت الانتباه
attend a course	يلتحق بدورة
take interest	يستغل / يستفيد

## Function

Function	
<i>In this way</i> <i>As a consequence,</i> <i>Therefore,....</i> <i>As a result,</i>	Indicating consequence:
Function	
<i>However,</i> <i>Whereas,</i> <i>Despite</i> <i>On one hand, ...</i> <i>On the other hand, ...</i> <i>In spite of this, ...</i> <i>On the contrary, ...</i> <i>Conversely, ...</i>	Indicating opposition: or contrast
Function	
<i>Furthermore, ...</i> <i>Likewise, ...</i> <i>One reason for this is ...</i> <i>In addition,</i>	Expressing addition
Function	
<i>The aim of this report is to ...</i> <i>This report examines ...</i> <i>In this report, [...] will be examined</i>	Introduction
Function	
<i>It appears that ....</i> <i>This result in ...</i> <i>It is recommended that ....</i> <i>The best .....would be .....</i>	Conclusion / recommendations



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2017  
GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الشتوية / المستوى الثالث / الكتاب الجديد

(وثيقة محمية/محدود)

DATE: Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> of January, 2017

TIME: 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات: ١- أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية. ٣- عدد الأسئلة: (٥)، وعدد الصفحات (٤).

**Read the following article carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the article.**

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, the perception of this type of treatment has changed over time. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

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

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.

**Question Number One (20 points)**

- A. 1. There are two pieces of evidence which show that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Write these two pieces of evidence down. (2 points)
2. Certain medical conditions may possibly be treated using complementary medicine. Write down four of these medical conditions. (4 points)
3. What does the underlined word "it" refer to? (2 points)
4. Quote the sentence which shows that a large number of doctors didn't use to be easily convinced of the effectiveness of complementary medicine and its forms. (2 points)
5. Find a word in the text which means "giving drugs to protect against illnesses". (2 points)

SEE PAGE TWO /..

**PAGE TWO**

6. Complementary medicine has gained wide recognition all over the world. Suggest three reasons that make patients choose to turn to complementary medicine. (3 points)
7. "He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything". Explain this quotation and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. (2 points)

**B. Literature spot: (3 points)**

Read the following extract, which is taken from *The Old Man and the Sea* carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

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.

1. Find a word in the extract which means "a heavy object used for hitting". (1 point)
2. There are two kinds of fish mentioned in the extract. Write them down. (2 points)

**Question Number Two (15 points)**

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

calculations , sponsor , security settings , carbon footprint , disabilities

1. People with visual ..... are now included in the Paralympics.
2. Mathematical geniuses are often able to do complicated ..... very quickly.
3. People can work hard to reduce their ..... by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
4. Large companies will ..... the next football games.

- B. Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)**

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

**Explain the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases in the above sentences.**

**SEE PAGE THREE ...**



**PAGE THREE**

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

**(4 points)**

1. The newly constructed projects use recycled water which helps the ..... of the environment. **(sustainable)**
2. Taha Hussein is one of the most ..... writers of the twentieth century.  
**(influence)**

**Question Number Three (12 points)**

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

**(6 points)**

1. Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that ..... on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Thu-Al-Hijjah according to the Islamic Calendar. **(begin)**
2. I want to get a new apartment but I can't afford ..... money at the moment.  
**(borrow)**
3. The bus is late. If it ..... soon, we will get a taxi. **(not, arrive)**

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

**(6 points)**

1. My neighbours' generosity impresses me more than anything else.  
The thing that .....
2. I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.  
If I .....
3. It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner everyday.  
It is too expensive.  
American people .....

**Question Number Four (8 points)**

**A. Read the following sentences then rewrite them by adding the articles a, an or the where necessary, and write the new sentences down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

**(2 points)**

Hazem bought lightest backpacking bag tent the factory makes. It's made of much stronger material than my last tent.

**B. The following sentences are in American English. Rewrite them in British English and write them down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

**(4 points)**

1. After the hard day, garbage collectors take a shower.  
.....
2. Did you meet the school principal to discuss the students' performance?  
.....

**SEE PAGE FOUR ...**

**PAGE FOUR**

**C. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (2 points)**

The world will be at your fingertips.

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

**Question Number Five (15 points)**

**A. EDITING (4 points)**

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Ibn Rushd, a famous Islamic polymath, wrote books on psychology, geography, physics, maths and music. From the age of 31 until his death about 40 years later, he writes an amazing number of books- at least 80 books of his own as well as a large number of translations of Greek philosophy.

**B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)**

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using all the given notes below about ways to foster creativity in children. Use the appropriate linking words.

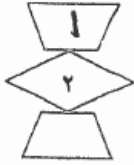
Ways to foster creativity in children
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• create a creative atmosphere.</li><li>• allow children the freedom to explore their ideas.</li><li>• encourage children to read for pleasure.</li><li>• give children the opportunity to disagree with you.</li></ul>

**C. FREE WRITING (7 points)**

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

1. In the last fifty years, more than half of the world's wildlife has disappeared. Write an essay mentioning the reasons for the disappearance of many animals around the world, and suggesting some solutions to stop the decline in the wildlife population.
2. An argumentative essay about allowing parents to monitor their children's internet use. Present relevant evidence and put forward a convincing argument to persuade the reader to agree with your point of view. Do not ignore one side of the argument.

**THE END**



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN – MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2016

GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الصباحية / المستوى الثالث / الكتاب الجديد

[وثيقة محمية/محدود]

DATE : SATURDAY, 25<sup>th</sup> JUNE, 2016

TIME : 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات : ١- أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية. ٣- عدد الأسئلة : (٥)، وعدد الصفحات (٤).

Read the following article carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the article.

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. Another big factor is lack of exercise. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens.

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. Recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn. 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.

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. 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.

**Question Number One (20 points)**

- A. 1. The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal daily lives. Give two examples from the article. (4 points)
2. Find a phrasal verb that means "to deal successfully with a situation". (2 points)
3. Quote the sentence which shows that most British people don't get enough exercise. (2 points)
4. The article states some reasons for higher rates of obesity. Write down two of these reasons. (2 points)
5. What does the underlined word "their" refer to? (2 points)
6. "It is known that bad eating habits may cause some health problems". Mention three of these bad eating habits. (3 points)

{SEE PAGE TWO} ..

**PAGE TWO**

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 point of view.

(2 points)

**B. Literature spot: (3 points)**

**Read the following extract from "*The Old Man and the Sea*" carefully, then answer the question that follows:**

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.

- 1. How does the author describe the fish?**

(2 points)

- 2. What do lions represent?**

(1 point)

**Question Number Two (15 points)**

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

(8 points)

major , attend , make , legacy , side effects

1. Although Ibn Bassal's name is not widely known, his ..... to the world has been great.
2. Medicine companies usually support researches which try to minimize the ..... of many drugs.
3. Fatima plans to ..... several courses on prosthetic with specialized people.
4. King Hussein was a ..... world figure in the twentieth century.

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

(3 points)

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

**Replace the underlined phrase with the suitable colour idiom.**

**SEE PAGE THREE ...**

**PAGE THREE**

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

**(4 points)**

1. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in an ..... manner in the TV. (**attract**)
2. Markets have different types of food which are ..... prepared from animal products. (**artificial**)

**Question Number Three (12 points)**

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

**(6 points)**

1. By the time we arrived, they had ..... for an hour. (**be, talk**)
2. Next month, our family ..... in this house for a year. (**have, live**)
3. If a city ..... everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste.

**(recycle)**

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

**(6 points)**

1. Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature.  
It is .....
2. My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.  
Enough money .....
3. "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."  
The students said .....

**Question Number Four (8 points)**

**A. The underlined words in the following sentence are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones, and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

**(2 points)**

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

**B. The following sentences are in American English, rewrite them in British English, and write them down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

**(4 points)**

1. Did you see the new fashion catalog?  
.....
2. I have a brother who lives in a wide apartment.  
.....

**SEE PAGE FOUR ...**

**PAGE FOUR**

**C. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (2 points)**

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

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

**Question Number Five (15 points)**

**A. EDITING (4 points)**

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Coffee, chess, flying, the clock, windmills, algebra, soap, the foantain pen, crystal glasses, inokulation, and carpets... What all these items have in common is their origins, They all have their roots in Arab or Islamic discoveries or inventions make in the past. It was the time when Arab and Islamic rulers established one of the largest empires in history.

**B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)**

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

**Location:** Jordanian desert.

**Date of construction:** beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

**Purpose of building:** protection of the Roman borders.

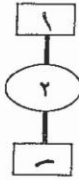
**Description of the building:** huge towers, 23 rooms

**C. FREE WRITING (7 points)**

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

1. Write an essay for your school magazine, describing a famous character mentioning his / her studies, most important achievements and how he / she influences you.
2. Write an essay about the importance of internet safety, mentioning the possible dangers, suggesting some strategies to stay safe on the net.

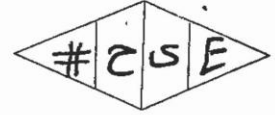
**- THE END -**



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2016  
GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الشتوية / المستوى الثالث / الكتاب الجديد

(وثيقة محمية / محدود)

DATE : Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> of January, 2016

TIME : 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات: ١- اجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- للمتقدمين في القروع الأكاديمية. ٣- عدد الأسئلة: (٥)، وعدد الصفحات (٤).

Read the following academic essay carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the essay.

This essay discusses Masdar City, which is an example of a "megaproject". Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost.

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.

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006CE, 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 2025CE. The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology.

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. Also, electric driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles.

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.

Question Number One (20 points)

- A. 1. There are many procedures that will be implemented to reduce carbon footprint in Masdar City. Write down two of these procedures. (4 points)
2. The writer states two benefits of creating megaprojects. Write them down. (2 points)
3. What does the underlined word "outweigh" mean? (2 points)
4. Quote the sentence which shows who are the present inhabitants of Masdar City. (3 points)
5. What does the underlined word "their" refer to? (2 points)

SEE PAGE TWO - ٤٤٤٤



**PAGE TWO**

6. "Making use of renewable energy sources has its own positive impacts on community and environment". Suggest three positive impacts on community and environment to show how far do you agree with this statement. (3 points)
7. Some people argue that we should prioritise sustainability in already existing cities rather than, creating new one. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. (2 points)

**B. Literature spot: (2 points)**

Read the following lines, from *All the World's Stage* carefully, then answer the question that follows:

That ends this strange eventful history,  
Is second childness and mere oblivion,  
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

How does the playwright describe the person in the last stage of life?

**Question Number Two: (15 points)**

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

symptoms , take , catch , email exchange , optimistically

1. Some teachers depend on .....to follow up with their students' assignments.
2. The doctor asked me to describe the ..... of my ailment precisely.
3. Brilliant students always ..... their teachers' attention with their remarkable answers
4. Safwan has spoken.....about his latest achievements in medical field.

- B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

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

What does the underlined colour idiom mean?

- C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

1. The ..... system must be linked with the requirements of social and economic development for any country. (education)
2. Jordan has a ..... of being a friendly and welcoming country. It is one of the safest places to visit in the Middle East. (repute)

**SEE PAGE THREE ...**

**PAGE THREE**

**Question Number Three (12 points)**

**A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)**

1. The government has ..... hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be, work)
2. Will you ..... your homework by seven o'clock? (do)
3. Many Jordanian poems..... now..... into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (translate)

**B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)**

1. It is normal for my friend now to send emails.  
My friend is .....
2. Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study medicine.  
Before Tala .....
3. The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE.  
The year .....

**Question Number Four (8 points)**

**A. The underlined words in the following sentence are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones, and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)**

Most Jordanians used to the hot weather where we have in summer.

**B. The following sentences are in British English, rewrite them in American English, and write them down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)**

1. Have you seen the new sport centre?  
.....
2. I am going to have a look at these marvellous paintings.  
.....

**C. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (2 points)**

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

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

**SEE PAGE FOUR ...**

**PAG FOUR**

**Question Number Five (15 points)**

**A. EDITING (4 points)**

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistake ,one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes ). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acubuncture and other forms of complementary medicine: If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-convintional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who is likely not to have a medical degree.

**B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)**

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Mahmoud Darwish. Use the appropriate linking words.

**Name:** Mahmoud Darwish.

**Date (born and died):** 1942 -2008

**Professions:** poet and author

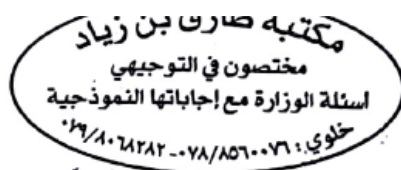
**Achievements:** - Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds

**C. FREE WRITING (7 points)**

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

1. Introducing modern technology can be beneficial to the productivity of traditional crafts .Write an essay about the role of technology in improving the products of traditional crafts to suit the changing requirements.
2. Write a three – paragraph essay about something that used to make you stressed and how have you changed your habits so that it doesn't make you stressed anymore.

**--THE END--**



THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2018  
GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الشتوية / الفصل الأول + المستوى الثالث

(وثيقة محمية/محدود)

DATE: Saturday 20<sup>th</sup> of January, 2018

TIME: 1 HOUR AND A HALF

ملحوظات: ١- اجب عن اسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها. ٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الأكاديمية والمهنية (جامعات). ٣- عدد الاسئلة: (٥)، وعدد الصفحات: (٤).

Read the following article carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the article.

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

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind - a fact that had previously been disputed by many.

A new 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 pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment.

Question Number One (22 points)

- A. 1. There are two side effects which appear when patients undergo the usual cancer treatment. Write down these two side effects. (2 points)
2. Brain damage can be caused by different factors. Write down two of these factors. (4 points)
3. Quote the sentence which explains how the new cancer drug works. (3 points)
4. Find a word in the text which means "a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body". (3 points)
5. What does the underlined word "they" refer to? (2 points)

SEE PAGE TWO ...



**PAGE TWO**

6. The dramatic improvement of life expectancy that characterized the 20<sup>th</sup> century is due to many reasons. Write down three of these possible reasons. (3 points)
7. Health services in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. (2 points)

**B. Literature Spot: (3 points)**

Read the following lines from *The Old Man and the Sea* carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

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 they will fish together again.

1. How does Manolin try to encourage Santiago not to give up fishing? (2 points)
2. What do the above lines tell about Manolin's personality? (1 point)

**Question Number Two (16 points)**

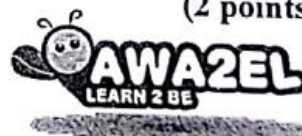
- A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

access , renewable , handicrafts , world wide web , migraine

1. More and more schools have begun posting their own homepages on the -----.
2. If you have a -----, the best thing to do is to take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.
3. Wind farms are an example of ----- energy.
4. Various kinds of ----- will be shown at the exhibition.

- B. Replace the underlined misused verb in the sentence below with the correct one to form the appropriate collocation. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

I like to attend time learning foreign languages.



- C. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

1. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is -----.  
(viable , viably , viability)
2. Artists usually meet to discuss ideas and ----- each other's work.  
(criticise , criticism , critic)



**SEE PAGE THREE ...**

# PAGE THREE

## Question Number Three (12 points)

A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

- Ali had been thinking about his friend when he received an email from him. (be, think) <sup>ينفك</sup>
- The workers are at the moment. They're on a break. (not, work) <sup>لا يعملون</sup>
- The ruins are viewed by thousands of tourists every day. (view)

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

- "Schools provide children with basic education."  
Safwan said identically.
- It is normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary.  
My younger brother uses an electronic dictionary.
- The Second World War ended in 1945 in Europe.  
The year was 1945.

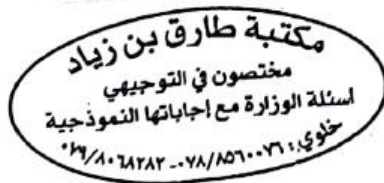
## Question Number Four (10 points)

A. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

- I'm very interested in history, in particular the history of Jordan. (the, a, an, X)
- The prize which Huda won last year was for Art. (when, where, which, who)
- In thirty years' time, scientists will have found a cure for cancer. (found, find, will have found, were finding)

B. The following sentences are in British English. Rewrite them in American English and write them down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

- The children are too late – the bus has just left. children
- Have you seen Maram who attended a course in archaeology? Did you see



SEE PAGE FOUR ...



**PAGE FOUR**

**Question Number Five (15 points)**

**A. EDITING (4 points)**

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**.

Megaprojects like Masdar City would be very successful in Jordan: it would encourage investment in the country and penefit the population by providing an environmentally-fraendly space for people to live in. However, we would have to be careful not to overshadow the natural beauty of our country with too much building. we would had to find the perfect balance between modernity and nature.

**B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)**

Read the information in the table below, and then in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**, write two sentences using all the given notes below about how to improve education. Use the appropriate linking words.

How to improve education...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• expand access to high – quality early childhood education programs.</li><li>• focus on recruiting , training and supporting teachers.</li><li>• upgrade infrastructure to provide proper learning environments.</li><li>• encourage schools that show improvement.</li></ul>

**C. FREE WRITING (7 points)**

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

1. Many old buildings are part of a nation's history. Some people think they should be knocked down and replaced by new ones. Write an article showing how important it is to protect old buildings and how preserving such buildings doesn't stand in the way of progress.
2. Good habits improve physical and emotional health. Select one of your good habits and write an essay persuading readers to make that habit part of their lives.



### الأفعال الشاذة

present	past	P.Participial
go	went	gone
write	wrote	written
drive	drove	driven
ride	rode	ridden
drink	drank	drunk
swim	swam	swum
begin	began	begun
sing	sang	sung
come	came	come
ring	rang	rung
blow	blew	blown
know	knew	known
draw	drew	drown
fall	fell	fallen
fly	flew	flown
grow	grew	grown
throw	threw	thrown
rise	rose	risen
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen
forget	forgot	forgotten
speak	spoke	spoken
steal	stole	stolen
tear	tore	torn
Weak up	Woke up	Woken up
wear	wore	worn
take	took	taken
shake	shook	shaken
give	gave	given
eat	ate	eaten
see	saw	seen
win	won	won
shine	shone	shone
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
read	read	read
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
let	let	let
put	put	put
shut	shut	shut

present	past	P.Participial
bend	bent	bent
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
deal	dealt	dealt
dream	dreamt	dreamt
mean	meant	meant
learn	learnt	learnt
lend	lent	lent
send	sent	sent
feel	felt	felt
keep	kept	kept
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt	smelt
spell	spelt	spelt
spend	spent	spent
meet	met	met
feed	fed	fed
hold	held	held
lead	led	led
tell	told	told
sell	sold	sold
stand	stood	stood
understand	understood	understood
get	got	got
sit	sat	sat
stick	stuck	stuck
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought
seek	sought	sought
make	made	made
find	found	found
lay	laid	laid
pay	paid	paid
say	said	said
lie	lay	lain
hear	heard	heard