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ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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UNITS

1-4

**LEVEL THREE
SUMMARY
2024**



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TEACHER OF ENGLISH

JAMAL SAFI

**IT ALWAYS SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE UNTIL
IT IS DONE**

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

***أرجو التركيز على القطع التالية مع الأسئلة الإضافية الموجودة في الدوسية.

1. Accident victim tests first artificial limb. (AB, page 17)
2. Using technology in class. (SB, page 8)
3. Health in Jordan: A report (SB, page 18)
4. Complementary Medicine : is it really a solution ? (SB, page 14)
5. In the future. (SB page 22)
6. The importance of Islamic achievements in history . (SB, page 28)
7. The King Hussein Cancer Center (SB page 24)
8. Masdar City – a positive step? (SB page 32)
9. The history of computers . (SB , page 6)
10. Founding father of farming (AB, page 22)
11. Get Moving (AB , page 13)

الكلمات الضرورية المستخدمة في أسئلة القطع الوزارية

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Find | جد | Factors | عوامل |
| Quote | اقتبس | Influence, Impact, Effect | تأثير |
| Underlined | تحت خط | According to | وفقا لـ / حسب |
| Pronoun | ضمير | View , Opinion , Attitude | وجهة نظر |
| Text | نص | Sentence | جملة |
| Paragraph | فقرة | Indicate, Show | يشير, يبين |
| Write down | اكتب | Why | لماذا |
| Examples | أمثلة | How | كيف |
| Mention | اذكر / عدد | When | متى |
| Features, Qualities | خصائص | Who | من |
| Objectives, Aims | أهداف | Where | أين |
| First | أول | What | ما / ماذا |
| Second | ثاني | Which | أي / الذي |
| Third | ثالث | How many | كم عدد |
| Last | آخر / أخير | How long | كم طول المدة |
| Word | كلمة | Causes, Reasons | أسباب |
| Refer to | يعود على | A part from | باستثناء |
| Describe | صف | Results | نتائج |
| Advantages , Benefits | إيجابيات , فوائد | Mean | يعني |
| Explain | وضح | Justify | برر |
| Suggest | اقترح | Ways | طرق |
| Characteristics | خصائص | Steps | خطوات |
| Difficulties | صعوبات | Consequences | آثار |
| Achievements | إنجازات | Methods | اساليب |

Question Number one .

- A.
1. Write down two / three /four of them / Write them down.
2. Write down two/three /four of them / Write them down.
3. Write down two /three/four of them / Write them down.

يكون المطلوب في هذه الاسئلة أن تذكر نقاط على كل منها حاول التقييد بما هو مطلوب بالسؤال حتى تحصل على علامته كاملة. مفتاح الحل العبارة التي قبل كلمة **Write**

4. **Quote /Write down the sentence which indicates that**
المطلوب في هذا السؤال اقتباس جملة من النص . انتبه لما هو مكتوب بعد **that** لتحديد الجملة المناسبة من النص ثم اكتبها كاملة بحيث تبدأ بحرف **capital** و تنهي بنقطة. مفتاح الحل العبارة التي بعد كلمة **that**

5. **Find a word in the text which means**
المطلوب في هذا السؤال إيجاد كلمة من الفقرة التي ذكر رقمها في السؤال لها نفس معنى العبارة أو الكلمة التي بعد كلمة **means** عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

- **Replace the underlined word with suitable phrasal verb / idiom that has the same meaning.**
المطلوب استبدال الكلمة التي تحتها خط بشبه فعل / مصطلح مناسب له نفس المعنى . عليك أن تحفظ المصطلحات المطلوبة منك مع الانتباه لزمن الفعل وكتابته بشكل صحيح إملائيا.

- **What does the underlined word mean ?**
المطلوب معرفة معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال.

6. **What does the underlined wordrefer to ?**
المطلوب في هذا السؤال معرفة على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحتها خط . اقرأ الجملة التي تحتوي على الضمير حدد نوعه قبل أن تعتمد إجابة معينة . ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| he , him , his | اسم مذكر عاقل |
| they , them , their | اسم جمع (عاقل / غير عاقل) |
| she , her | اسم مؤنث عاقل |
| it, its | اسم مفرد غير عاقل |
| who , which , where | الاسم السابق لها مباشرة |
| this , so | جملة سابقة لها |
| there, here | اسم مكان |

7. **According to the text , the writer (thinks , says, considers , states) that..... Suggest / Mention / Give three ways / reasons / pieces of advice that**
المطلوب في هذا السؤال توضيح العبارة التي بعد **that** مقترحا/ ذاكرا / معطيا / ثلاثة طرق / أسباب / نصائح لها علاقة بالعبارة التي بعد **that** افهم هذه العبارة جيدا اربطها بما تعرفه عن النص بشكل عام ثم اكتب ثلاثة طرق/ أسباب / نصائح مناسبة.

8. **Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.**
المطلوب في هذا السؤال التفكير في العبارة المعطاة و كتابة وجهة نظرك . أبدا إجابتك بعبارة تفيد الرأي مثل **I agree that / I think that** . اكتب الجملة التي وردت في بداية السؤال . اعتبر أن هذه العبارة موضوع تعبير بسيط المطلوب منك إبداء رأيك في جملتين على الأقل , إذا وجدت صعوبة . ابحث في النص عن جملتين (فكرتين) , حاول صياغة ما تكتبه بطريقة الخاصة و تجنب النسخ من النص قدر الإمكان.

VOCABULARY (ENGLISH – ENGLISH)

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| artificial | made or produced by human beings | صناعي |
| prosthetic | an artificial body part | طرف صناعي |
| bionic | a body part that is electronically or mechanically powered | ذو أطراف آلية |
| blog | a regularly updated personal website | مدونة |
| email exchange | emails between two or more people | تبادل الرسائل الإلكترونية |
| social media | social interaction between people | مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي |
| tablet computer | a mobile computer, with a touch screen | كمبيوتر لوحي |
| whiteboard | a touch screen computer program to draw sketches, write and present ideas | لوح مغناطيسي |
| post | to put a document on the Internet | يرسل |
| commitment | a promise to do something | التزام |
| decline | to decrease in quantity or importance | يتناقص |
| healthcare | the prevention or treatment of illness | الرعاية الصحية |
| life expectancy | the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live | متوسط العمر المتوقع |
| infant mortality | death on a large scale | وفيات الاطفال |
| dental | relating to teeth | سني |
| sanitation | the systems which supply water and deal with human waste | الصرف الصحي |
| workforce | the people who are able to work | قوى عاملة |
| immunisation | giving a substance to prevent disease. | اكتساب المناعة / تطعيم |
| acupuncture | complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin | الوخز بالإبر |
| ailment | illness | مرض / وعكة |
| allergy | a reaction of the immune system | حساسية |
| homoeopathy | a complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by herbs | الطب البديل |
| arthritis | a painful and stiffness of the joints | التهاب المفاصل |
| malaria | a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes | ملاريا |
| migraine | a very bad headache | شقيقة / صداع |
| herbal remedy | mixture of a plant used to prevent disease | التداوي بالإعشاب |
| complementary medicine | medical treatment provides an alternative to scientific medical practices | طب تكميلي / بديل |
| coma | a state of unconsciousness | غيبوبة |
| dementia | a mental illness | جنون |
| drug | a substance used for making medicines | دواء / عقار |
| implant | prosthetic device implanted in the body | زراعة عضو |
| scanner | a medical instrument to produce images | ماسح اشعاعي للصور الطبية |
| side effects | effects of medicine on your body | اثار جانبية |
| medical trial | trial to evaluate the safety of medications | دواء تجريبي |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| pill | a small round piece of medicine | حبة/ قرص دواء |
| symptom | a physical problem that might indicate a disease | اعراض |
| stroke | an illness when a blood tube in your brain is blocked | سكتة دماغية |
| apparatus | the equipment needed for a particular purpose | جهاز / اداة |
| outpatient | someone goes for treatment but does not stay | مريض غير مقيم |
| expansion | the act of making something bigger | توسع |
| radiotherapy | the use of of radiation to treat disease | علاج اشعاعي |
| cancerous | something that has or can cause cancer | سرطاني |
| ward | a room in a hospital | جناح/ قسم |
| paediatric | the area of medicine that deals with children | متعلق بطب الاطفال |
| reputation | the common opinion that people have | سمعة |
| algebra | a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols ar represent numbers | علم الجبر |
| arithmetic | the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations / the study of numbers | علم الحساب |
| geometry | the relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces | علم الهندسة |
| mathematician | a person who studies Mathematics | عالم رياضيات |
| inheritance | money or things that you get from someone after they die | ميراث |
| philosopher | someone who studies and writes philosophy | فيلسوف |
| physician | someone qualified to practise medicine | طبيب |
| polymath | someone who has a lot of knowledge /expert | متعدد الثقافات |
| musical harmony | pleasant sound in music | إيقاع موسيقي متناغم |
| revolutionise | to change the way people do something | يقوم بثورة بهدف التغيير |
| ground -breaking | new, innovative | مبدع / خلاق |
| artificially created | not real or not made of natural things | نسخه صناعية مطابقه للحقيقة |
| carbon – neutral | not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide | متعادل كربونيا |
| commitment | a promise to do something | التزام |
| criticise | to judge with disapproval | ينتقد |
| desalination | the process of removing salt from sea water | تحلية المياه |
| megaproject | a very large, expensive, business project | مشروع ضخم |
| out weigh | to be more important than something else | أكثر أهميه |
| pedestrian | someone who is walking | المشاة |
| sustainability | the state of being able to continue forever | استدامة |
| grid | a system of electricity | شبكة تمديدات كهربائية |
| vary | differ in kind | يتنوع |
| zero waste | producing no waste | خال من النفايات |
| calculation | using numbers to find out an amount, price | عملية حسابية |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| computer chip | a small piece inside a computer which stores information | رقاقة حاسوب |
| floppy disk | a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information | قرص مرن |
| PC | a computer that is used by one person | الحاسوب الشخصي |
| program | a set of instructions enabling a computer to function; | برمجية |
| smartphone | a mobile phone with advanced computing technology | الهاتف الذكي |
| World Wide Web | an information system, known as the Internet | الشبكة العنكبوتية |
| access | to find information | إيجاد معلومات |
| filter | a program that checks whether content on a web page should be displayed | يفضي |
| identity fraud | using the identity of someone else | سرقة البيانات الشخصية |
| user | a person who uses a product or service | مستخدم |
| web-building program | a software to create a website | برمجية إنشاء موقع الكتروني |
| web hosting | the business of housing, serving files | استضافة موقع الكتروني |
| viable | effective and able to be successful | قابل للحياة |
| alien | strange | غريب |
| conventional | having been used for a long time | تقليدي / عادي |
| sceptical | Suspicious | متشكك |
| career | job undertaken | وظيفته |
| option | something that is or maybe chosen | خيار |
| practitioner | someone who is qualified to practise a profession | من يمارس مهنة أو مهارة |
| cross | angry or annoyed | غاضب / منزعج |
| MRI | (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan to make a picture of the inside of someone's body | التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي |
| publicise | to give information to the public | يعمم/ ينشر |
| composition | a piece of music that someone has written | تأليف موسيقي |
| windmill | a building that uses wind to grind corn | طاحونة حبوب |
| inoculation | an injection to protect a disease | مطعوم وقائي |
| fountain pen | a pen which needs ink cartridge refills | قلم حبر سائل |
| talent | special ability | موهبة |
| scale | an instrument to measure weight | ميزان |
| laboratory | a room for science experiments | مختبر |

..... is a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer.

- A) Filter** **B) Identity fraud** **C) Social media** **D) access**

Answer : A

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| UNIT ONE | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| access | إيجاد معلومات | programme | برنامج إذاعي أو تلفزيوني |
| blog | مدونة | rely on | يعتمد على |
| calculation | عملية حسابية | sat nav system | نظام الأقمار الصناعية البحرية |
| computer chip | رقاقة الحاسوب | security settings | إعدادات الحماية |
| email exchange | تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية | smartphone | الهاتف الذكي |
| filter | يصفى | social media | مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي |
| floppy disk | القرص المرن | tablet computer | كمبيوتر لوحي |
| ICT | معلومات و تكنولوجيا الاتصال | user | مستخدم |
| identity fraud | سرقة البيانات الشخصية | web-building program | برمجية إنشاء موقع الكتروني |
| program | برمجية | web hosting | استضافة موقع الكتروني |
| post | يرسل | whiteboard | لوح مغناطيسي |
| privacy settings | إعدادات الخصوصية | World Wide Web | الشبكة العنكبوتية |
| UNIT TWO | | | |
| acupuncture | الوخز بالإبر | sceptical | متشكك |
| ailment | مرض/ وعكة صحية | healthcare | الرعاية الصحية |
| allergy | حساسية | life expectancy | متوسط العمر المتوقع |
| homoeopathy | الطب البديل | decline | يتناقص |
| arthritis | التهاب المفاصل | obese | سمين بشكل مفرط |
| immunisation | اكتساب المناعة | strenuous | مجهد / متعب |
| malaria | ملاريا | reputation | سَمْعَة |
| migraine | شقيقة / صداع | dental | سني |
| viable | قابل للحياة | sanitation | الصرف الصحي |
| herbal remedy | التداوي بالأعشاب | workforce | قوى عاملة |
| alien | غريب | optimistic | متفائل |
| conventional | تقليدي / عادي | practitioner | من يمارس مهنة أو مهارة |
| career | وظيفة / مهنة | setback | فشل / إخفاق |
| complementary medicine | طب تكميلي / بديل | raise | يرفع / يربي / يسال |
| infant mortality | وفيات الاطفال | commitment | التزام |
| antibody | الجسم المضاد | option | خيار |
| UNIT THREE | | | |
| apparatus | جهاز / اداة | radiotherapy | علاج اشعاعي |
| appendage | طرف ملحق بالجذع | scanner | ماسح اشعاعي للصور الطبية |
| bionic | ذو اطراف الية | side effects | اثار جانبية |
| artificial | صناعي | sponsor | يدعم / يمول |
| cancerous | سرطاني | symptom | اعراض |
| coma | غيبوبة | ward | جناح/ قسم |
| cross | غاضب / منزعج | implant | زراعة عضو |
| dementia | جنون | limb | طرف/ذراع, رجل |
| drug | دواء/ عقار | medical trial | دواء تجريبي |

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| expansion | توسع | MRI | التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي |
| outpatient | مريض غير مقيم | prosthetic | طرف صناعي |
| paediatric | متعلق بطب الاطفال | publicise | يعمم/ ينشر |
| pill | حبة/ قرص دواء | stroke | سكتة دماغية |

| UNIT FOUR | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| arithmetic | علم الحساب | carbon – neutral | متعادل كربونيا |
| algebra | علم الجبر | criticise | ينتقد |
| geometry | علم الهندسة | desalination | تحلية المياه |
| mathematician | عالم رياضيات | grid | شبكة تمديدات كهربائية |
| philosopher | فيلسوف | megaproject | مشروع ضخم |
| physician | طبيب | out weigh | أكثر أهمية |
| polymath | متعدد الثقافات | pedestrian | المشاة |
| composition | تأليف موسيقي | sustainability | استدامة |
| musical harmony | إيقاع موسيقي متناغم | irrigate | يروي- يسقي |
| revolutionise | يقوم بثورة بهدف التغيير | zero waste | خال من النفايات |
| windmill | طاحونة حبوب | inheritance | ميراث |
| inoculation | مطعم وقائي | ground - breaking | مبدع / خلاق |
| artificially created | نسخه صناعية مطابقه للحقيقة | fountain pen | قلم حبر سائل |
| commitment | التزام | founder | مؤسس |
| talent | موهبة | legacy | تركة |
| scale | ميزان | fertile land | ارض خصبة |
| laboratory | مختبر | hands on | عمل ميداني / عمل يدوي |

- Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, and other forms of complementary medicine.

- A) acupancture B) acupuncture C) acupunctare D) acupincture

Answer : B

| MISCELLANEOUS | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ground-breaking | innovative /new | مبدع / خلاق |
| hands on | field working / working by hand | عمل ميداني / عمل يدوي |
| wake-up call' | warning | تحذير |
| proof | provide protection against | يوفر حماية ضد |
| fertile land | produced more than enough food | ارض خصبة |

- Adeeb has already invented a waterproof prosthetic leg.

What does the underlined suffix ' proof ' mean ?

Answer : to provide protection against .

COLOUR IDIOMS

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| feel blue | to feel sad (feeling = sadness) | يشعر بالحزن |
| see red | to get angry (feeling = anger) | يغضب |
| white elephant | something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose./ a useless possession | مكلف بدون فائدة |
| have/get the green light | to have or give permission | يسمح / يأذن / يوافق |
| red-handed | in the act of doing something wrong | يقوم بعمل خاطئ / متلبس بالجرم |
| out of the blue | unexpectedly / apparently from nowhere | بشكل مفاجئ |

- What do the following underlined colour idioms mean?

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

Answers : 1. to have or give permission 2. in the act of doing something wrong
3. Unexpectedly / apparently from nowhere 4. something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose / a useless possession

Phrases with different meanings

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------------|
| share ideas | to give your idea to another person or a group | تشارك الأفكار |
| compare ideas | two or more ideas are similar or different | تبادل الأفكار |
| create a web site | to construct a website | إنشاء موقع |
| contribute to a web site | offer your writing and work to the website | المساهمة في موقع |
| research information | to find the information you need | البحث عن معلومات |
| present information | to give the results of your research | تقديم معلومات |
| monitor what is happening | you know what is happening and you are following the developments | مراقبة ما يحدث |
| find out what is happening | you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it | لا يعرف ما يحدث |
| give a talk to people | you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people | إلقاء محاضرة بالناس |
| talk to people | an informal discussion | التحدث مع الناس |
| show photos | you show people photos that you have | عرض الصور |
| send photos | send photos to someone over the Internet | إرسال الصور |

..... idea is to give your idea to another person or a group.

- A) compare B) monitor C) share D) create

Answer : C .

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Phrasal verbs and prepositions

| | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| get started | يبدأ |
| look around | يلقي نظرة / ينظر إلى |
| settle down | يستقر |
| take place | يحدث |
| meet up | يقابل / يلتقي |
| wake up | يستيقظ |

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| know about | يعرف عن |
| connect with | يتصل مع |
| turn on | يشغل |
| give out | ينشر |
| fill in | يعين |

- When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and settle
(up , down , around)
- I would like to know more the new project.
(with , out , about)

Answers : 1. down 2. about

Phrasal Verbs

| | | |
|-------------|---|------------------|
| cope with | to deal successfully with, or handle a situation. | يتعامل مع |
| bounce back | to start to be successful again after a difficult time. | النهوض بعد الفشل |
| speak to | communicate with | يتواصل مع |
| rely on | to have trust or confidence in something or someone | يعتمد على |

These days, computers often speak to each other

- What does the underlines phrasal verb mean ?

Answer : communicate with

Synonyms

| | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|
| apparatus | equipment | الآلة/ اداة |
| appendage | limb | طرف |
| artificial | prosthetic | صناعي |
| sponsor | fund | يمول/ يدعم |
| obese | fat | سمنه |

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 |

- Intelligent students always **take** their teachers' attention .
- Replace the misused verb with the correct one to form the appropriate collocation:.....
- Scientists have already invented a **prosthetic** hand with a sense of touch.
Replace the underlined word with its synonym .

Answers : 1. catch 2. artificial

COLLOCATIONS

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|
| carbon footprint | اثر الكربون | negative effect | تأثير سلبي |
| biological waste | نفايات حيوية | public transport | مواصلات عامة |
| economic growth | نمو اقتصادي | urban planning | تخطيط حضري / عمراني |

The need for more effective urban is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

Answer : planning

FUNCTIONS

| INDICATORS | THE FUNCTION |
|---|--|
| be used to (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the -ing form) | things that are familiar or customary. |
| used to (+ infinitive). | past habits or past states |
| cleft sentences | emphasise certain pieces of information. |
| In this way /As a consequence / Therefore | consequence |
| However/ Whereas /While / But / Despite / On the one hand/ On the other hand / In spite of this /On the contrary / Conversely / Although | opposition |
| It appears that / This is result in... / It is recommended that.... / The best course of action would be to.... | Conclusion / Recommendations |
| The aim of this report is to / This report examine / In this reportwill be examined | Introduction |
| There are more thanwell equipped health center in/ Almost three quarters of the population are regular users of/ The number ofhas declined ,decreased since | Reporting information |
| Furthermore / Likewise / One reason for this is... / In addition | Continuation or addition |

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

The underlined word **Despite** represents

(consequence , opposition , conclusion reporting information)

Answer : opposition

1. Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. = introduction

2. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms. = what the talk is going to be about

3. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions? = way to end the talk

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Writing skills: Using rhetorical devices

Sensory descriptions : descriptions that appeals to **the five senses** of touch , smell , sight, taste , hearing.

Simile: a way of comparing two things using like or as.....as

*Some robots will look and **sound very like humans**, because technology will have advanced a great deal.*

*Treatment and medicines **will taste as delicious as** real food.*

Metaphor: a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that way they are similar.

*The world will be at your **fingertips**.*

Onomatopoeia:

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

Personification: giving humans characteristics to an object

*The sun shone **warm and welcoming***

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

New means of transportation will take us to our destinations smoothly

The underlined words in the sentence above represent one of the following rhetorical devices :

A) personification B) simile C) metaphor D) onomatopoeia

Answer : A

1.

get started , look around , settle down , meet up , wake up , take place

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

Answers : 1.take place 2. wake up 3. settle down 4. meet up 5. look around 6. get started

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2.

energy, grateful, headlines , helmet, lawyer, likely, navy

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

Answers : 1.lawyer 2. helmet 3. grateful 4. likely 5. headlines 6. energy

3.

boil, fry, grill, melt, mix, roast, season, slice, sprinkle

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

Answers : 1.melt 2. mix 3. slice 4. boil 5. fry 6. sprinkle / season 7. roast

4.

developed , tablet , decade , mouse , programs , invented

1. Modern computers can run a lot of at the same time.
2. You can move around the computer screen using a
3. From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a
4. doesn't need a keyboard.
5. The television was first by John Logie Baird.

Answers : 1.programs 2. mouse 3. decade 4. tablet 5. invented

5.

models , smartphone , laptop , calculation , program, floppy disk

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

Answers : 1.smartphone 2. program 3. calculation 4.models 5. laptop

6.

**computer chip , calculation , floppy disk ,
smartphone , program , PC , World Wide Web**

- 1. a mobile phone that connects to the Internet
- 2. a very small piece found inside every computer
- 3. a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers
- 4. a computer designed for one person to use
- 5. when you use maths to work out an answer
- 6. all the information shared by computers through the Internet

**Answers : 1.smartphone 2. computer chip 3. floppy disk 4. PC 5. calculation
6 . World Wide Web**

7.

**acupuncture, homoeopathy, ailment, arthritis,
immunisation, malaria, allergies, migraine**

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

**Answers : 1.malaria 2. arthritis 3. ailment 4. immunisation 5. migraine
6 . acupuncture 7. allergies**

8.

acupuncture , migraine , ailment , immunisation , allergies , arthritis

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

Answers : 1.arthritis 2. allergies 3. immunisation 4. ailment 5. migraine

9.

viable, alien, conventional, sceptical, complementary

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

Answers : 1.sceptical 2. conventional 3. complementary 4. viable 5. alien

10.

helmet, inspire, monitor, reputation, risk, seat belt, self-confidence, tiny, waterproof

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

**Answers : 1.waterproof 2. tiny 3. inspire 4. risk 5. seat belt 6. monitor
7. self-confidence 8. reputation**

11.

a coma, dementia, medical trials, pills, symptoms

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

Answers : 1.symptoms 2. medical trails 3. a coma 4. pills

12.

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

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

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

13.

philosopher ,arithmetic, polymath, chemist, geometry, mathematician , physician

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

**Answers : 1. mathematician 2. physician 3. geometry 4. polymath 5. arithmetic
6. Philosopher**

14.

**benefit, farms, footprint, free, friendly,
neutral, pedestrian, power, renewable, waste**

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

**Answers : 1. power 2. friendly 3. farms / renewable 4.waste 5. footprint
6. neutral 7. free / pedestrian**

15.

sustainability , apparatus , physician, mortality, prosthetic

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

Answers : 1. apparatus 2. sustainability 3. prosthetic 4. physician

16.

ailments , dementia, acupuncture , irrigated, fountain pen

1. My grandparents gave me a for my birthday, and I am learning calligraphy now.
2. Some can be treated effectively with homoeopathic remedies.
3. When there is not enough rainfall to grow crops, the ground must be
4. Elderly people often suffer from..... , which is difficult to treat.

Answers : 1. fountain pen 2. ailments 3. irrigated 4. Dementia

17.

antibodies , artificially-created , blog, calculations, desalination

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

Answers : 1. desalination 2. artificially created 3. blog 4. antibodies 5. calculation

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DERIVATION

1. NOUN : يشتق الاسم إذا كان الفراغ مسبوقة بالمؤشرات التالية :

| |
|--|
| 1. بعد الأدوات (a , an , the) . |
| 2. بعد صفات الملكية (my , our , your , his , her , their , its) . |
| 3. بعد صفات الإشارة (this , that , these , those) . |
| 4. بعد محددات الكمية (much , little , a little , few , a few , only , every , other , all , no any , many , one , two , three , fouretc) |
| 5. قبل و بعد (of) و قبل و يعد ('s) الملكية . |
| 6. بعد (more) بشرط أن لا تكون مسبوقة بأحد أفعال (be) . |
| 7. بعد حروف الجر (in , of , on , between , from , under , with , for , at ...etc) . |

2. ADJECTIVE : تشتق الصفة إذا كان الفراغ مسبوقة بالمؤشرات التالية :

| |
|--|
| 1. بين as (adjective) as / as..... as |
| 2. بعد المحددات و المؤكدات و الظروف مثل : (very , so , too , quite , well) |
| 3. بعد أفعال مثل : (get , become , grow , look , seem , appear , feel , found) |
| 4. بعد (most / more) و خاصة بين (more) و (than) بشرط أن تكون (more) مسبوقة بأحد أفعال (be) |
| 5. بعد أفعال (be) بشرط أن تكون أفعالا رئيسية و ليست مساعدة. |

3. VERB : يشتق الفعل إذا كان الفراغ مسبوقة بالمؤشرات التالية :

| |
|--|
| 1. بعد to المصدرية . (to- infinitive) |
| 2. بعد أفعال (modals) يأتي فعل أساسي (base form) . |
| 3. بعد أفعال (do) عند تكوين سؤال او جملة منفية المضارع البسيط او الماضي البسيط |
| 4. بعد الفاعل سواء كان اسم او ضمير . |

4. ADVERB : يشتق الظرف إذا كان الفراغ مسبوقة بالمؤشرات التالية :

| |
|---|
| 1. أول الجملة و قبل فاصلة , |
| 2. في نهاية الجملة بشرط أن يقع الفراغ بعد اسم أو ضمير أو فعل. |
| 3. كمادة معترضة في الأحوال التالية : |
| - بين احد أفعال (be) و صفة |
| - بين الفاعل (اسم / ضمير) و الفعل . |

* إحتفظ القاعدة التالية : ADJECTIVE NOUN VERB

* في جميع حالات الاسم إذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم اخر نضع صفة.

إذا جاء الفراغ

- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا بفاصلة فانه يحتاج لظرف .
- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا باسم فانه يحتاج لصفة .
- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا بفعل فانه يحتاج لاسم .
- في نهاية الجملة مسبوقة باسم و فعل فانه يحتاج لظرف
- محصورا بين فعلين فانه يحتاج لظرف

. إذا خلت الكلمة من أي لاحقة من لواحق الاسم أو الصفة أو الظرف فهي غالبا ما تكون فعل

. إذا كان الفراغ مسبوقة بظرف نعلم على الكلمة التي تسبق الظرف لتحديد ما يحتاجه الفراغ . (نعتبر أن الظرف كلمة زائدة)

. مؤشر اسم + اسم بعد الفراغ = صفة

. مؤشر صفة + صفة بعد الفراغ = ظرف

. مؤشر فعل + فعل بعد الفراغ = ظرف

- أدوات العطف التالية (and , as well as , or) تعطف كلمتين من نفس الجنس أي أن ما يتبعها يكون من جنس ما يسبقها

- Smoking (n) and pollution (n) have the same effects.

- Work makes you healthy (adj) and wealthy (adj)

Noun Suffixes : لواحق الأسماء

| | | | |
|------|------------|------|---------------|
| ion | production | ity | authority |
| ness | illness | y | archaeology |
| tude | attitude | age | shortage |
| ice | notice | or | inventor |
| ism | tourism | ce | influence |
| ment | government | ist | archaeologist |
| ess | princess | ship | friendship |
| ure | pressure | dom | kingdom |
| er | teacher | ing | weaving |

Adjective Suffixes : لواحق الصفات

| | | | |
|------|---------------|-----|--------------|
| ible | responsible | ous | dangerous |
| ful | beautiful | ory | satisfactory |
| ent | different | ing | interesting |
| less | careless | ed | interested |
| able | bearable | ant | important |
| ic | mathematic | an | American |
| ary | revolutionary | ive | creative |
| ect | perfect | al | social |

Verb Suffixes : لواحق الفعل

| | | | |
|-----|------------|------|------------|
| fy | qualify | ieve | believe |
| ize | civilize | en | strengthen |
| ate | compensate | ide | provide |

Adverb Suffixes : لواحق الظرف

| | |
|----|--------|
| ly | slowly |
|----|--------|

- The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.
(produce , production , productive)
- Ibn Sina wrote text books
(medicine medical , medically)
- Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century
(nine , ninth , ninthly)
- My father bought our house with an from his grandfather
(inherit, inheritance , inherited)
- Scholars have discovered an..... document from the twelfth century.
(origin, original , originally)
- Do you think the wheel was the most important..... ever?
(invent, invention , invented)
- Al-Kindi made many important mathematical
(discover, discoveries , discovered)
- Who was the most writer of the twentieth century?
(influence, influential , influentially)
- Petra is an important..... site.
(archaeology , archaeological , archaeologically)
- I will be going to university to continue my
(educate , education , educational)
- In our exam, we had to a text from Arabic into English.
(translation , translate , translator)
- They are going to..... a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
(installation , installed , install)
- Thank you for your help, I really it.
(appreciation , appreciate , appreciated)
- Have you seen Nasser's..... of postcards? He's got hundreds!
(collect , collection , collective)
- Many instruments that are still used today in..... were designed by Arab scholars.
(operational / operate / operations)

16. When do you..... to receive your test results
(**expect / expectancy / expectantly**)
17. Jordan needs tomore handicrafts .
(**produce , production , productive**)
18. Athletes with legs can take part in the Paralympics.
(**prosthetic, prosthesis , prosthetically**)
19. Most doctors used to be about the validity of homoeopathy.
(**sceptical , sceptic , sceptically**)
20. Complementary medicine can never substitute for as it will not produce the antibodies.
(**immunisation , immune , immunise**)
- 21.This has proved to be beneficial to the community.
(**extreme , extremely , extremes**)
22. Rania has a strong of success.
(**believe , belief , believable**)
23. Majed haspassed the final exams .
(**successful , successfully, succeed**)
- 24.Would you like to do an or vocational course if you have a chance?
(**academy , academic , academically**)
25. Eating sensibly and taking regular exercise is a fairlymethod of losing weight .
(**reliability , reliable , reliably**)
26. We should prioritise in already existing cities rather than creating new ones .
(**sustainability , sustain , sustainable**)
27. There are many ways to keep our childrenengaged when stuck at home.
(**academically , academic , academy**)
28. Which of these is an , TV or gravity ?
(**invent , invention , inventively**)

ANSWERS : 1. production 2.medical 3. ninth 4.inheritance 5.original 6.invention
7. discoveries 8.influential 9.archaeological 10.education 11.translate 12.install
13.appreciate 14. collections 15. operations 16. expect 17.produce 18. prosthetic
19. sceptical 20. immunisation 21. extremely 22. belief 23. successfully 24. academic
25. reliable 26. sustainability 27. academically 28. Invention

GRAMMAR

TENSES

GENERAL TENSE

1. PRESENT

2. PAST

3. FUTURE

SPECIFIC TENSE

A) SIMPLE

A) SIMPLE

A) SIMPLE

B) CONTINUOUS

B) CONTINUOUS

B) CONTINUOUS

C) PERFECT

C) PERFECT

C) PERFECT

**D) PERFECT
CONTINUOUS**

**D) PERFECT
CONTINUOUS**

**D) PERFECT
CONTINUOUS**

1. SIMPLE PRESENT

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+ base / base+s, es

S+ don't / doesn't + base

Do/ Does +s + base

2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+ is /am / are +v+ ing

S+ isn't / am not aren't +v+ ing

Is / Am / Are + s + v+ ing

3. PRESENT PERFECT

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+ have/ has / + v3

S+ haven't / hasn't + v3

Have / Has + s + v3

4. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+ have / has + been +v+ ing

S+ haven't /hasn't + been +v+ing

Have /has +s+been+v+ing

5. PAST SIMPLE

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+ v2

S+ didn't + base

Did +s + base

6. PAST CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+was / were + v+ ing

S+ wasn't / weren't + v+ing

Was / Were /+ s + v +ing

7. PAST PERFECT

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+ had + v3

S+ hadn't +v3

Had + s +v3

8. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

AFFIRMATIVE

NEGATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

S+ had + been +v+ ing

S+ hadn't + been +v +ing

Had +s+ been + v + ing

9. SIMPLE FUTURE

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| S+ will+ base | S+ won't + base | Will+ s +base |
| S+is /am /are+ going to+ base | S+isn't /am not /aren't+ going to+ base | Is/ Am/ Are+s+going to +base |

10. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| S+ will + be +v+ ing | S+ won't + be +v+ ing | Will + s + be + v+ ing |

11. FUTURE PERFECT

| AFFIRMATIVE | NEGATIVE | INTERROGATIVE |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| S+ will have + v3 | S+ won't have + v3 | Wil + s + have + v3 |

GENERAL TENSE :

1. PRESENT :

- have , has , base , base +s/es , do , does , don't , doesn't , is , am . are .

2. PAST :

- had , v2 , did , didn't , was , were , yesterday , in the past , in +past time , last+time ago , wish , B.C. previous , ancient , earliest

3. FUTURE :

- in the future , soon , tomorrow , will in +future time , next +time , then , the end of + time , between (future time) and (future time) , in (two days) time within (two weeks) from now

SPECIFIC TENSE

| SIMPLE | CONTINUOUS | PERFECT | PERFECT CONTINUOUS |
|-------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------|
| sometimes | now | since+time | since+time |
| usually | at this time | for+time | for+time |
| often | at the moment | so far | all+time |
| always | nowadays | already | again |
| every+ time | these days | just | lately |
| time+ ly | at present | twice | over+time |
| generally | today | yet | |
| normally | tonight | ever | |
| frequently | this +time | never | |
| | imperative sentences | recently | |
| | while | | |
| | as | | |

IMPORTANT NOTES : ملاحظات هامة

إذا لم تحتوي الجملة على زمن عام تعتبر مضارع .

- Nour English fluently . (speak)

Answer : speaks

الجملة التي تخلو من زمن فرعي (مؤشر) تعتبر بسيط :

- ITV. (watch)

Answer : watch

عند وجود أكثر من زمن فرعي (مؤشر) في الجملة نعتد على المؤشر الأعلى :

PERFECT CONTINUOUS ➔ **PERFECT** ➔ **CONTINUOUS** ➔ **SIMPLE**

- NourEnglish every day for two hours until now. (study)

Answer : has been studying

Since + time / for + time = perfect / perfect continuous .

- She since the morning . (work)

- She busy since the morning . (be)

Answer : has been working / has been

القواعد التالية ثابتة و لا تتغير في جمل المبني للمعلوم و ليس المبني للمجهول :

- have / has / had + v3

/ be + verb+ ing

- She has her homework . (do)

/ Ali is (sleep)

Answer : done

Answer : sleeping

- have , has , had + been + v3 = passive / be + v3 = passive

since + past time:

الزمن الذي يأتي بعد **since** عادة يكون في الماضي لانه يمثل بداية حدوث الفعل فقط و ليس انتهائه لذلك لا يؤثر الزمن العام للجملة .

- I since yesterday . (wake up)

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

He since 5 p.m.

Answer : has been studying

العبارة التالية **so..... cannow** تفيد انه يمكن القيام بعمل اخر بحيث يكون العمل الاول قد تم انجازه.

John his driving test , so he can borrow his brother's car . (pass)

Answer : has passed

By (2) + past / v2 (1) = had + v3 (3) / by + present / future = will have + v3

Before (2) + past/ v2 (1) = had +v3 (3)

After (2) + had + v3 (3) = v2 (1)

. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work.

Before Mohammad

Answer : started work , he had checked his emails

1. By the end of this year, we..... here for ten years.
(will live , will be living , will have lived)
2. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they
(are captured , had been captured , has captured)
3. Where have you been? I for ages.
(waited , has been waiting , have been waiting)
4. Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch.
(helped , had helped , has helped)
5. It is probable that smart phones marketin the future.
(expands , will expand , has expand)
6. There a technological revolution since 1943 CE.
(have been , has been , will be)
7. Hind very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams.
(had been working , has been working , have been working)
8. I the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.
(have been painting , has painted , had been painting)
9. Ali about his friend when he received a text from him.
(had been thinking , has been thinking , have been thinking)
10. By the time the bus arrived, we for an hour.
(had waited , had been waiting , have been waiting)
11. This time next year, they for their final exams.
(prepared , will be preparing , have prepared)
12. By 2030 CE, they the new motorway.
(will have opened , have opened , had opened)
13. These days, millions of families at least one computer at home .
(have , has , had)
14. My son often..... computers better than me .
(use , uses , used)
15. Look at the black sky! It..... soon!
(rains , is going to rain , rained)
16. I an email when my laptop switched itself off.
(was writing , were writing , am writing)
17. If you need to contact me next week, we..... at a hotel in Aqaba.
(will be staying , are staying , have stayed)
18. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we..... our exams.
(will have finished , has finished , had finished)
19. In three years' time, my brother from university.
(will have graduated , have graduated , graduated)
20. I think humans to the Mars in 2070.
(will travel , were going to travel , have travelled)
21. I was driving to the work when the engine working .
(stops , is stopped , stopped)
22. Nadia her homework for two hours.
(have done , have been doing , has been doing)
23. Many gallons of fresh milk every day .
(are drunk , is drinking , drank)
24. My family a trip to Europe every year.
(plans , was being planned , would plan)

25. According to Kate's schedule , sheher business partner next week .
 (would be met , will be met , is going to meet)
26. While my father a book , our neighbour came to visit us.
 (is read , reads , was reading)
27. Nowadays , many doctors homoeopathy a viable option for some diseases
 (are considered , consider , had considered)
28. In the past, most letters by hand
 (was written , were written , are writing)
29. Peoplesmartphones since they were invented in the early 2000s
 (have been using , had been using , has been doing)
30. In the ancient Olympic Games , winners a medal ,an olive branch and diploma .
 (are awarded , were awarded , had awarded)
31. Solving mathematical puzzles to improve the brain
 (had been believed , are believed , has been believed)
32. People have been using smartphones since they in the early 2000s
 (invented , were invented , have invented)
33. Soon , we packing to our holiday .
 ('ll be , are going to , have been)
34. We're late ! By the time we get to the restaurant , the guests
 (have been left , have been leaving , will have left)
35. During the previous decade , computer companies tablets in different shapes.
 (manufacture , manufactured , has manufactured)

Answers : 1. will have lived 2. are captured 3. have been waiting 4. had helped
 5. will expand 6. has been 7. had been working 8. have been painting 9. Had been thinking
 10. had been waiting 11. will be preparing 12. will have opened 13. have 14. uses
 15. is going to rain 16. was writing 17. will be staying 18. will have finished
 19. will have graduated 20. will travel 21. stopped 22. has been doing
 23. are drunk 24. plans 25. is going to meet 26. Was reading 27. consider
 28. were written 29. have been using 30. were awarded 31. has been believed
 32. were invented 33. 'll be 34. will have left 35. manufactured

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| THE PASSIVE | |
|--|---|
| IS ,AM,ARE / WAS, WERE / Present | BE / BEEN / BEING / + VERB 3 base verb3 verb+ing |
| Active | Passive |
| 1.(modal)+ base form | (modal)+ be+ v3 |
| 2.(modal)+ have+ v3 | (modal)+ have+ been + v3 |
| 3. Present Simple (base form) / (base form + s/es) | is/ am/ are + v3 |
| 4. past simple (v2) | was / were+ v3 |
| 5.Present Continuous(is / am / are + verb + ing) | is / am / are + being + v3 |
| 6.Past Continuous (was/were+ verb+ ing) | was/ were +being+ v3 |
| 7. Present Perfect(has/ have + v3) | has/ have + been + v3 |
| 8. Past Perfect (had+ v3) | had+ been + v3 |

1. The manager will offer Tareq a new job next week.

Tareq

2. Jordan spends a lot of money on technology.

A lot of money i

3. Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My missing laptop

4. I met one of my friends accidentally .

One of my friends

5. Young people are buying most smartphones now.

Most smartphones

Answers : 1. will be offered a new job (by the manager) 2. is spent on technology .

3. has been found 4. was met accidentally 5. are being bought now

وجود مفعول به غير عاقل قبل الفراغ او وجود by بعد الفراغ يكون المطلوب تحويل الفعل حسب قاعدة المبني للمجهول: be + v3

1-Smart phones in the early 2000s.

(invented , were invented , was invented , are invented)

2- In the past, most letters by hand, but these days they are usually typed

(write , was written , were written , are written)

3.Many gallons of fresh milkevery day.

(are drunk , is drinking , drank , are drinking)

Answers : 1. were invented 2. were written 3. are drunk

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TO-INFINITIVE

الافعال التالية want / afford / need / hope / plan / intend يتبعها to و فعل مجرد

1. I want (**get**) a tablet, but I can't afford (**buy**) one at the moment.
2. Are you planning shopping tomorrow?
(**to go** , **goes** , **to going**)

Answers : 1. to get / to buy 2. to go

الفعل stop يأتي بعده v+ ing اذا كان معناه توقف دائم اما لذا كان معناه توقف مؤقت يأتي بعده to و مجرد

My computer had stopped **working**. He stopped **to have** a rest.

الافعال التالية hope / plan / intend يمكن استخدامها في زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل .

1. Ali hopes to be a doctor in the future.
Ali is
2. Fares intends to finish his project tonight.
Fares is

Answers : planning to be a doctor in the future . 2. Planning to finish his project tonight.

CAUSATIVE

يتكون هذا التركيب من احد الافعال التالية (have / has / had/ having) ثم مفعول به غير عاقل something ثم فعل تصريف ثالث pp و يستخدم للدلالة على ان شخصا آخر someone else قد قام بالفعل بدلا عنا instead وليس انا myself أو نحن ourselves

Subject + (have / has / had / having) + object (it / them) + verb3

ملاحظة :

* **get , need , want , ask = have** / * **gets , needs , wants , asks = has**
* **got , needed , wanted , asked = had**

1. He asked someone to fix the table.
He
2. I asked someone to repair my computer.
I

Answers : 1. had it (the table) fixed .2. had my computer repaired

1. We didn't build our own house . We had it by a local builder.
(**build , built , had built , builds**)
2. We had the computer because it had stopped working.
(**repaired , repairing , repair , had repaired**)
3. I had my apartmentbefore my birthday party .
(**had decorated , decorating , decorated , decorate**)
4. Mr. Ibrahim new clinic last week.
(**had / furnished , was / furnished , will / furnish , has / furnished**)

Answers : 1. built. 2. repaired 3. decorated 4. had/ furnished

SPECULATION/ POSSIBILITIES

زمن الفعل المناسب + **must / can't / might** + S

* ركز على الملاحظات التالية :

* **sure/certain / definite** (بدون وجود نفي في الجملة) = **must**.

* **sure/ certain/ definite** (مع وجود نفي في الجملة).....**not** = **can't**.

impossible , I don't believe = **can't** .

* **unsure / not sure / uncertain / not certain/ indefinite / not definite**

(نفي مع المؤشر مباشرة)..... = **might / may**.

(**probable , possible , maybe , think , if , look like , perhaps**)= **might / may**.

have/ has = have

v2 = have +v3

(**is , am, are**) = **be**

base / base +s/es = base

(**was, were**) = **have been**

(**don't , doesn't** (تحذف)) = **base**

(**didn't** (تحذف)) = **have +v3**

(**will**) + مجرد = **base**

1.The children are putting balloons outside their house. I am sure that they are having a party.

The children

2. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.

Issa's phone

3.Mahmoud was walking home when the rain **started**. It was very heavy, so he..... **have got very wet. (must , can't , might)**

Answers : 1. must be having a party . 2. might be broken 3. must

OBLIGATION AND PROHIBITION

It is necessary to = must / It is not necessary to = don't / doesn't have to

You are allowed to = can / You are not allowed to = mustn't / can't

If I were you, I would = should / If I were you , I wouldn't = shouldn't

1- You **are not allowed to** come late . **you**

2- I think you **should** see a doctor . **If I**

3. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.

You

4. You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You

5. I think you should send a text message.

If I

Answers : 1. mustn't / can't come late . 2. were you I would see a doctor 3. don't have to switch of the screen 4. can't touch this machine 5. were you , I would send a text message.

CONDITIONALS

- Zero : If + s + simple present , s + simple present

If Ali *has* his own computer, he *doesn't* need to use his friend's computer.

- One : If + s + simple present , s + will + infinitive

If you *play* computer games all day, you *won't* have time to study.

Two : If +s + simple past , s+ would + infinitive+

If Ali *had* his own computer, he *wouldn't* need to use his friend's computer.

1. If you press that button , the picture

(move , moves , moved)

2. If Sara early , she won't attend the class.

(don't come , doesn't come , didn't come)

Answers : 1. moves 2. doesn't come

REPORTED SPEECH

* وجود علامات اقتباس في الجملة الرئيسية كذلك وجود افعال مثل asked, said , told , added في جملة الحل يدل ان المطلوب هو الحل حسب قاعدة الكلام غير المباشر .
ركز على تحويل الافعال التالية :
* القاعدة العامة للكلام المنقول : تحويل كل فعل الى اقرب ماضى له.

| Direct مباشر | Reported غير مباشر | Direct مباشر | Reported غير مباشر |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| play / plays | played | played | had played |
| is / am | was | was | had been |
| are | were | were | had been |
| have/has | had | had | had had |
| don't / doesn't | didn't | didn't +base | hadn't +v3 |
| will | would | | |
| shall | should | | |
| can | could | | |
| may | might | | |
| must /have to /has to | had to | | |

كز على تحويل الضمانر التالية :
(حسب القائل)

I → he / she , me → him / her , my → his / her mine → his / hers
(مباشرة)

We → they , our → their , us → them , our s → theirs

(حسب المخاطب)

you + me = I , you + مفرد مذكر = he , you + مفرد مؤنث = she , you + جمع = they , you + us = we .

(فاعل / you)

you + me = me , you + مفرد مذكر = him , you + مفرد مؤنث = her , you + جمع = them , you + us = us

(مفعول به / you)

your + me = my , your + مفرد مذكر = his , Your + مفرد مؤنث = her , your + جمع = their , your + us = our

(مخاطب / your)

تحويل الظروف. Adverbs

| Direct مباشر | Reported غير مباشر | Direct مباشر | Reported غير مباشر |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| today | on that day | next (x) | the (x) after |
| tonight | that night | next month | the month after |
| at the moment | at that time / moment | here | there |
| yesterday | the day before | now | at that time / then |
| tomorrow | the day after | ago | before |

Demonstrative adjectives. صفات الإشارة

| | |
|-------|-------|
| this | that |
| these | those |

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

Mr.Asmar said that

2. "Schools provide children with basic education" .

Safwan said that

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

Huda told me that

4." I don't have enough time to visit my friend "

Joory said that

Answers : 1. t some parents took their children to the city park weekly.

2. schools provided children with basic education

3. she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.

4. she didn't have enough time to visit her friend.

BE USED TO / USED TO

1. Be used to : (am / is / are /was / were used to)

S + BE + USED TO + NOUN / PRONOUN / VERB+ ING (GERUND)

We use *be used to* (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the *-ing* form) to describe things that are familiar or customary.

تستخدم لوصف القيام بالأشياء الاعتيادية أو المألوفة والتي ما زلنا نقوم بها لغاية الآن بحيث يتبعها اسم غالبا ما يكون اسم مصدر أو ضمير مثل it
be used to (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the *-ing* form)

2.Used to : (didn't use to / diduse to ?/ used to)

S+ USED TO + BASE / S+DIDN'T USE TO + BASE / DID +S + USE TO +BASE ...?

We use *used to* (+ infinitive) to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

تستخدم لوصف ما كنا معتادين على فعله في الماضي , أما الآن فقد توقفنا عن القيام به بحيث يتبعها فعل مجرد (Used to +(infinitive)

1. She's lived in the UK for a year. She's English now.
(**used to speaking , used to speak , use to speak**)
2. My mother buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.
(**use to , was used to , used to**)
3. I didn't English, but now I do.
(**use to understand , used to understand , used to understanding**)
4. When I was a student, I very hard.
(**use to work , used to working , used to work**)
5. We always go to the market across the street , so we fresh vegetables.
(**are used to eating , am used to eating , used to eat**)
6. Where did they to school?
(**used to going , used to go , use to go**)
7. When we were younger, we live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old.
(**were used to , use to , used to**)
8. My friend has lived in Egypt for a year . She says she living there now.
(**is used to , used to , didn't use to**)
9. Ali the duck in the park with his father when he was young.
(**is used to feeding , used to feed , are used to feeding**)
10. Our grandmother used us stories at bedtime.
(**to telling , to tells , to tell**)
11. She's lived in the UK for a year. Shespeaking English now.
(**is used to , used to , use to**)

Answers : 1. used to speaking 2. used to 3. use to understand 4. used to work
5. are used to eating 6. use to go 7. used to 8. Is used to 9. used to feed 10. to tell
11. is used to

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

I

2. Most Jordanians *are accustomed to* the hot weather that we have in summer.

Most Jordanians

3. It was familiar for Fares to be a teacher , but now he has retired .

Fares.....

4. It isn't familiar for children to concentrate for a long time

Children

5. It wasn't normal for Nour to speak English fluently , but now she does.

Nour

Answers : 1. am used to getting up early to study now. 2. are used to the hot weather that we have in summer 3. used to be a teacher , but now he has retired.
4. aren't used to concentrating for a long time. 5. didn't use to speak English fluently , but now she does

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Cleft Sentences

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| The thing that /which | الشيء الذي |
| The person who | الشخص الذي |
| The year when / in which | السنة التي / فيها |
| The time when | الوقت عندما الطريقة الاولى |
| The place where | المكان حيث |
| The way in which | الطريقة التي بها |
| The event which / that | الحدث الذي |

الجزء المؤكد + فعل مناسب من افعال **be** + بقية الجملة ما عدا الجزء المؤكد + بداية مناسبة للجزء المؤكد

1- **Reem** won the golden medal last year.

The person who

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

The time when

ملاحظة: اذا سبق الجزء المؤكد حرف جر فانه يحذف عند الحل

Answers : 1. **won the golden medal last year was Reem.**

2. **the Olympic Games were held in London was 2012 CE.**

It ⇨ الطريقة الثانية

It + be + بقية الجملة + **(that)** + الجزء المؤكد + فعل مناسب من افعال

1 - **Huda** won the Prize for Art last year.

It

2- I stopped working at **11 p.m.**

It

ملاحظة : في حالة عدم تحديد الجزء المؤكد يتم التركيز على الفاعل كجزء مؤكد
اذا كتب حرف الجر مع الجزء المؤكد يجب استخدام **that** فقط

Answers : 1. **was Huda that won the Prize for the Art last year.**

2. **was 11 p.m that / when I stopped working**

Emphasised piece of information ⇨ الطريقة الثالثة

بقية الجملة + بداية مناسبة للجزء المؤكد من الطريقة الاولى + فعل مناسب من افعال **be** + الجزء المؤكد

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

Queen Rania

Answer : **was the person who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE**

1. **The Egyptians** built the pyramids.

It was

2. **My neighbours' generosity** impresses me more than anything else.

The thing that

3. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in **784 CE.**

The year when

4. **Meeting new people** makes travelling an exciting experience .

The thing that

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5. **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud .

The person who

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

He has written many books, but it

Answers : 1. the Egyptians that / who built the pyramids.

2. impresses me more than anything else is my neighbours' generosity.

3. the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.

4. makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people.

5. contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.

6. was/ is his final book that /which made him famous all over the world.

Revision of relative clauses

** تستخدم ضمائر الوصل كما يلي :

Who/ that : بعد اسم عاقل

- I met the teacher **who** taught me last year.

Which/ that : بعد اسم غير عاقل

-Ali bought the car **which** he needed.

When : بعد اسم زمن

-I remember the day **when** we first met.

Where : بعد اسم مكان

That's the restaurant **where** we met for the first time.

Whose : للملكية

-He's the man **whose** daughter I met in Jordan.

الفرق بين **which** و **where** :

- He went to the village **where** he was born

- He went to the village **which** is peaceful.

* إذا كان المقصود وصف المكان نفسه نستخدم **which** / إذا كان المقصود وصف حدث حصل في المكان نستخدم **where**

Defining relative clauses : جمل الوصل المحددة

شبه الجملة الموصولة المحددة لا يمكن حذفها من الجملة لان معنى الجملة يختل فهي تقدم معلومة اساسية **necessary information** و تتحدث عن اكثر من شيء او شخص واحد ولا تستخدم الفواصل .

- My brother **who lives in Amman** is a doctor.

** ملاحظة : تستخدم **that** مع العاقل و غير العاقل و كذلك مع الاماكن في هذا النوع فقط ولا تستخدم مع جمل الوصل غير المحددة.

Non-defining relative clauses : جمل الوصل غير المحددة

شبه الجملة الموصولة غير المحددة يمكن حذفها من الجملة لان معنى الجملة لا يتاثر فهي تقدم معلومة اضافية او غير ضرورية .

unnecessary information . و تتحدث عن شيء او شخص واحد فقط و تستخدم الفواصل ولا تستخدم **that**

- My brother, **who lives in Amman**, is a doctor

1. The students cleaned the street are from our school.
(which , who, when , whose)
2. The prize Huda won last year was for Art.
(when , where, which , who)
3. Plastic is the material causes a lot of pollution.
(whose , who , where , which)
4. It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died.
(when , which , where , that)
5. Qasr Bashir is a well- preserved Roman castle is located in the Jordanian desert.
(where , who , which , whose)
6. I always go to the supermarket sells organic vegetables.
(who , which , whose , when)
7. Fatima al- Fihri learning centre became Morocco's top university many Students from all over the world come to study .
(where , which , whose , when)

Answers : 1. who 2. which 3. which 4. when 5. which 6. which . 7. where

ربط جملتين في جملة واحدة باستخدام relative pronoun

* الاسم الرئيسي head noun وهو الاسم المذكور في الجملة الأولى و مكرر أو له ضمير عائد عليه في الجملة الثانية:

الخطوات : نزل الجملة الأولى كما هي حتى الاسم الرئيسي.

. * إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى عاقل اكتب بعده **who** .

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى غير عاقل اكتب بعده **which** .

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة مكان اكتب بعده **where** . (ظرف مكان) **there**

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة زمان اكتب بعده **when** . (ظرف زمان) **then**

* إذا كان الاسم المكرر في الجملة الثانية ينتهي بـ 's الملكية أو مسبوق بصفة ملكية her, your, our , my , his, اكتب **whose** ثم بقية الجملة.

1. The police arrested the driver .He caused the accident.

The police arrested the driver

2. She visited the school . She had studied there.

She visited the school

* إذا وقعت كلمات أخرى بين الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى و النقطة نهاية الجملة الأولى فإننا نكتبها في نهاية الجملة التي نكوها من ربط الجملتين.

3. Tareq was very angry . He lost his job .

Tareq ,

4. London is a huge city . It's the capital of the UK.

London ,.....

5. Ibn Sina was a polymath . He is also known as Avicenna .

Ibn Sina' ,

Answers : 1. who caused the accident. 2. where she had studied.

3. who lost his job, was very angry. 4. which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

5. who is also known as Avicenna, was a polymath .

International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA

1 /teknɒlədʒi/ 2 /'ɔ:diəns/ 3 /'helθi/ 4 /'kæriŋŋ/

1. technology

2. Audience

3. healthy

4. carrying

1 /'æŋgri/

a importance

2 /kɑ:m/

b school

3 /sku:l/

c exercise

4 /'eksəsaɪz/

d angry

5 /ɪm'pɔ:təns/

e calm

Minimal pairs

a. 1. **p** sound /p/ pen, pack, rope 2. **b** sound /b/ bend, back, robe

b. 1 **n** sound /n/sun, India, win 2. **ing** sound /ŋ / song, singing, wing

. Happy people are 'helθi' and optimistic. The underlined word is written in letters as
(helthi , helthy , healthy)

Answer : healthy

EDITING

1. One of the earliest computers as long as 25 minutes to do simple mathematical

A) takes / calculation

B) took / calcolation

C) took / calculation

D) take / calculasion

2. Most young people communicate through, by which they send each other photos and messages via the Internet.

A) sosial media

B) social medea

C) sosial medea

D) social media

3. The of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region.

A) reputation

B) riputation

C) rebutation

D) ryputation

4. The life figures show that Jordan's healthcare system..... successful.

A) expectancy / was

B) expectancy / is

C) exbectancy / are

D) exbectancy were

5. Most doctors used to be about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine.

A) sceptikal

B) scebtical

C) sceptical

D) sceptacal

6. In the near future, a new '..... eye' will help people with failing eye..... to see again.

A) bionic/ site

B) pionic/ sight

C) bionic/ sight

D) bianic/ side

7. Scientists successfully invented a hand with a sense of touch.....

A) have / prosthetic / .

B) has / brosthetic / ?

C) have / prosthatic / .

D) have / prosthic / .

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

- A) exbantion B) expantion C) expansion D) exbansion

9. is an old fashioned word means doctor....

- A) Physician / which / ? B) Physicion / which / .
C) Physician / who / . D) Physician / which / .

10. Many megaprojects have been because of their negative effects on a community or the environment.

- A) criticised B) creticiped C) craticised D) cruticisd

11. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-..... .

- A) nuetral B) neutral C) neutrol D) newtral

Answers : 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. A 11. B

FREE WRITING:

How to write a composition

The title

Choose a suitable title that is related to the required composition .

1. Introduction :

A. topic sentence : writing about the subject in general in one or two sentences . (**Put the title in a suitable sentence**)

B : the aim of writing : mentioning the type of composition, explaining what you are going to write about by mentioning the ideas that you want to discuss without details .

2. Body :

Explaining each main idea with one or two supportive ideas in three to four sentences .

3. Conclusion :

opinion / quotation / proverb / summary / suggestion / advice

TEACHER OF ENGLISH
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In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 80 words on ONE of the following:

- 1. Nowadays, more and more people trend to shop online. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.**
- 2. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Write a report about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information.**
- 3. Some people are excited about the Internet of Things . Others are worried and uncertain . Write an essay , discussing which point of view you go with using mentioning the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet of Things .**

Online shopping

Most people now use the Internet on computers, smartphones and tablets to do a variety of tasks. For many people, these tasks include online shopping. From shopping for groceries to all kinds of clothes shopping, consumers are finding this the easiest way to get what they need, literally at the touch of a button. However, there are numerous and important disadvantages to shopping in this way.

Although using the Internet to shop is usually fairly easy, and there is often greater variety available, it is always a risk because you cannot try on or see in detail the item you wish to buy. In fact, the immediate 'convenience' of shopping in this way can end up being an inconvenience if the item is faulty or does not fit, or is just not what the customer wanted. It is true that the prices are better when you shop online, but, while it might be cheaper, there is a distinct disadvantage because you have to wait for the delivery of the purchases. Some people might prefer not to have any personal contact while shopping online, but it can save time in the end since there are always assistants to help with queries you might have during the transaction. In addition to this, there is the issue of Internet payment security; however, recently this has improved a lot.

The Internet has indeed given us a wider choice as consumers, as well as made some aspects of shopping more pleasant and convenient. However, it is nearly impossible, in my opinion, to forget the disadvantages we experience from time to time, since these can and do influence the way in which we choose to shop.

Health facilities in my area

The aim of this report is to shed the light on health facilities in my area .It is a crowded place but Thanks to God that we have well-equipped and highly developed health facilities .

Health centers

There are two modern governmental health centers in my area . Although these centers are crowded , they provide good health services to many people . There are other private health centers that provide health services to the people who don't have health insurance

Hospitals

My area has two big hospitals : the military hospital and another private hospital . These two hospitals have well-trained staff : doctors and nurses . Unfortunately , more than 50 per cent of people complain about crowdedness in these hospitals .

Recommendations

It appears that crowdedness is the major problem concerning health facilities in my area. Therefore , I suggest the following steps to ease or get rid of crowdedness .

Building a new hospital that can serve 200 beds .

Providing the hospitals and the health centers with more doctors .

The Internet of Things has emerged as a transformative force, connecting devices and enabling seamless communication in our increasingly digitized world. While it offers numerous benefits, it also raises concerns about privacy, security, and the potential for misuse. In this article, we will delve into the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet of Things.

The Internet of Things enables automation of various tasks, leading to increased efficiency and productivity. Smart devices can communicate with each other, streamlining processes and reducing the need for human intervention.

Automation and efficient resource utilization lead to cost savings in various sectors. Predictive maintenance, made possible by the Internet of Things, helps reduce downtime and extend the lifespan of equipment.

In healthcare, the Internet of Things devices can monitor patients remotely, providing timely interventions and improving overall health outcomes.

Smart home devices enhance convenience and energy efficiency, contributing to a better quality of life.

The increased connectivity introduces security vulnerabilities, making the Internet of Things devices susceptible to hacking and unauthorized access.

Privacy issues arise as personal data is collected and transmitted across networks.

The vast amount of data generated by The Internet of Things devices can be overwhelming, leading to challenges in data storage, processing, and analysis.

Effective data management strategies are crucial to extract meaningful insights.

The Internet of Things has the potential to revolutionize various industries and improve our daily lives. However, it is essential to address the associated challenges, such as security risks and privacy concerns. Striking a balance between innovation and safeguarding individual rights is crucial as we continue to embrace the Internet of Things in the ever-evolving landscape of technology.

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