



السائد توجيهي سائد. _ المنهاج القديم #م 3

سائد دهيمش



2016

سائد دهيمش

النصوص

TEXTS

Action Pack 1

﴿وَقُلْ اَعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللَّهُ عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَسَيُرَدُّونَ إِلَى عَالِمِ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ فَيُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ﴾
صدق الله العظيم.



ملف المستوى (4) - الفصل الثاني لعام 2016

الاستاذ سائد دهيمش

خبرة تدريس المرحلة الثانوية

الفروع الأكاديمية

"مقدمة بسيطة" للتعرف على ما تحتويه الدوسية:

مجموعة أوراق تأسيسية "Basis" تفيدك بشكل عام لكل من المستويين 4/3. ملف بسيط ليرشدك على كيفية التعامل مع أسئلة النصوص وطريقة الحل ؟ شملت الدوسية على شرح مبسط وخالٍ من التعقيد لجميع قواعد اللغة الانجليزية المطلوبة منك في امتحان الثانوية العامة مع مجموعة مختارة ووافرة من الأسئلة المقترحة. أوراق عمل شاملة على كل قاعدة. شرح متنوع وترجمة مميزة ووافية لجميع نصوص الكتاب المطلوبة. بعد كل قطعة ستجد مجموعة أسئلة على نمط الوزارة الجديد ومقترحة مع الإجابات. التركيز على أهم تمارين الكتاب المطلوبة في امتحان الوزارة مع الحلول. مراجعة & امتحانات شاملة وقياسية مع الإجابات النموذجية. عمل خاص على سؤال الكتابة. بالإضافة إلى مجموعة من مواضيع الإنشاء. ملحق للمراجعة النهائية والأسئلة المقترحة يصدر ليلة الامتحان فقط.

بعض الإرشادات والنصائح العامة التي قد تفيدك في الامتحان:

• ابدأ بحل الأسئلة الموضوعية ذات الإجابات السريعة :

(القواعد .. الاشتقاقات الوظيفة اللغوية وهكذا

• انتقل لحل القطعة و التفكير الناقد.

• أجب عن سؤال تصحيح الأخطاء و موضوع الإنشاء.

• لا تترك أي سؤال بدون إجابة.

• تأكد أنك وضعت رقم السؤال المناسب و الإجابة المناسبة في دفتر الإجابة.

أخي الطالب / أختي الطالبة:

تتبن تماماً بأن دراستك للمادة بشكل كامل أهم من التوقعات .

لا تخصص وقت للدراسة _ أفضل الأوقات عندما تشعر بأنك صافي الذهن وفي أتم النشاط والعطاء .

استعن بالله العظيم "فهو حسبك" ولا تنسَ ذكرَ الله.

اللهم إني استودعك علمي هذا فأحفظه لي عند حاجتي.

اللهم لا سهلَ إلا ما جعلته سهلاً وأنت تجعل الحزنَ إذا شئت سهلاً.



... الخطأ طريق الصواب (لا تخجل من الخطأ) !

Module 1: world issues

Unit (1): The law.

Unit (2): Migration.

Unit (3): precious resources.

Module One

World issues:

Vocabulary: مفردات الجزء الأول

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1- Court محكمة / ملعب | 16- Modernization تطوير |
| 2- Govern يحكم | 17- Refugee لاجئ |
| 3 - Guilty مذنب | 18- Starvation مجاعة |
| 4- Innocent بريء | 19- Success نجاح |
| 5- Jury المحلفين / القضاة | 20 -Composted مسمدة |
| 6- Legal قانوني | 21- Incineration حرق الفضلات |
| 7- Principle مبدأ | 22- Landfill مدفن |
| 8- Property ملكية / عقار | 23- Material مادة |
| 9- Prove يثبت | 24- Pollution تلوث |
| 10- Ruler مسطرة / حاكم | 25- Precious ثمين / قيم |
| 11- Abroad الخارج | 26- Recycle يعيد تصنيع |
| 12- Deteriorate يتدهور | 27- Resources مصادر |
| 13- Emigrate يهاجر | 28- Rubbish قمامة |
| 14- Famine مجاعة | 29- Waste يهدر |
| 15- Industry صناعة | |

An area of the law which is changing very quickly in modern world is the law related to computer crime. Increasingly, criminals are using computers to help them commit new crimes like identity theft, and to make it easier to commit old crimes like theft or fraud. Technological criminals may get into computer systems to find out confidential information and use this to make money.

Unfortunately, computer crimes are often more difficult to solve than traditional crimes because the criminals are invisible and their actions may be impossible to prove. It can also be difficult to prosecute a computer criminal successfully because usually nothing is actually stolen or physically damaged. Hopefully, in future, computer experts will discover more effective ways of detecting such crimes.

A particular factor in the growth of computer crime has been the increase in the number of ordinary people who use Internet websites to buy things, to book holidays or to access their bank accounts in order to transfer money or pay bills. This new type of business has attracted techno-criminals who may order goods and services without paying, or break into the computer systems of businesses or financial organizations and either move money to their own account or send viruses which can seriously damage computers and the information they contain. These viruses can affect millions of people worldwide.

Computers with internet connections can also be used more safely by criminals than face-to-face meetings or telephone conversations to pass on confidential information or to plan crimes. In addition to this, computers allow criminals access to millions of people worldwide whom they may persuade to pay for something worthless or to support a fake charity organization.

القاموس Dictionary

Law قانون
legal قانوني
guilt ذنب
guilty مذنب
innocence براءة
innocent بريء
ruler حاكم
rule يحكم
court محكمة
govern يحكم
prove يثبت
principles مبادئ
enforce ينفذ
crime جريمة
criminals مجرمون
jury المحلفون
control يسيطر
carry out ينفذ
break into يقتحم
theft سرقة
criminal law قانون الجنايات
family law قانون العشائر

Property law قانون الملكية
civil law القانون المدني
punish يعاقب
prison السجن
purpose هدف
member عضو
murder قتل
serious خطير
chaos فوضى
chaotic في حالة فوضى
commit يرتكب
traditional تقليدي
invisible غير مرئي
actually حقا
actions أفعال
physically مادي
damaged حطم
growth نمو
increase يزداد
factor عامل
websites مواقع الكترونية
ordinary العادي

pay يدفع
bill فاتورة
access يمر، اجتياز
transfer يحول
orders يطلب
Techno-criminals مجرمو التكنولوجيا
goods بضائع
attracted يجذب
services خدمات
accounts الحسابات
worthless عديم القيمة
safely بأمان
meeting اجتماع
face to face وجها لوجه
Pass on يمرر
charity خيري
virus فيروس
secure الأمن
support دعم
financial المالي

Confidential	Secret/private
Fake	Not real
Fraud	The crime of lying or cheating to get money
Identity theft	the crime of stealing someone's personal details
Solve a crime	to discover who commits a crime.
Transfer	to move from one place to another
Virus	a bad program which damages computers
Enforce	to put into practice / carry out
Govern	to control
Guilty	responsible for a crime
Innocent	not responsible for a crime
Jury	a group of people in court who decide whether someone is guilty
Legal	relating to the law
Principle	rule / belief
Property	Something valuable which belongs to someone
Prove	to show that something is true

Back Prounouns

that :an area of the law
them: criminals
it: committing old crimes like theft or fraud
this : confidential information
their: criminals
It: to prosecute a computer criminal successfully
who: ordinary people
their: ordinary people
This: new 'type of business
who: techno-criminals

their: techno-criminals

which: viruses

they: computers

These: viruses

this: computers with Internet connections can also be used more safely by criminals than face-to face meetings or telephone conversations to pass on confidential information or to plan crimes.

whom : people

they: people

التفكير الناقد

الإجابة تعتمد على تحليل وفهم النص

Critical Thinking!

A. From your point of view, what could be done in the future to prevent techno-crimes?

B. Do you agree that without laws' there would be chaos'? How do you think people would behave if there were no laws?

C. How do you think internet criminals should be punished, give your opinion in two sentences?

Extra question?

According to the text, the writer thinks that computer crimes are often difficult to solve than traditional crimes. Is the writer justified in this? Explain.

Suggested answer:

Yes, I justified because the criminals are invisible and their action may be hard to prove.

Questions

1. What is the new kind of crime that was mentioned in the text?
2. How is the change done in the modern world according to the writer?
3. Two kinds of computer crimes were mentioned, what are they?
4. Why do criminals use computers?
5. How did the writer describe criminals who use computers?
6. What are the reasons behind getting to computers systems?
7. Write down the sentences which tells the differences between traditional and computer crimes.
8. Why does the writer say that computer crimes are more difficult than traditional crimes?
9. The writer says that it is difficult to prosecute computer criminals successfully. Is he justified in that?
10. What is the attitude of experts concerning such crimes?
11. What kind of people that may suffer from this kind of crimes?
12. What is the reason behind the increase in the number of computer crimes according to the text?
13. How were techno-criminals attracted by this type of business on the internet?
14. How do viruses affect computers?
15. Write down the sentence which tells the danger of viruses on people.
16. Why do criminals prefer with internet connection?
17. in the last paragraph, the writer mentioned some kinds of fraud, what are they?

Answers

- 1 , 3 , 5
2. an area of the law that is changing very quickly in the modern world.
4. to help them commit new crimes like identity theft, and to make it easier to commit old crimes like theft or fraud.
6. to find out confidential information and use them to get money.
7. computer crimes are often more difficult to solve than traditional crimes.
8. because the criminals are invisible and their action may be hard to prove.
9. yes , because He said the criminals are invisible and their actions may be hard to prove. It is also difficult to prosecute computer crimes successfully because nothing s stolen or physically damaged.
10. computer experts will discover more effective ways of detecting such crimes
11. people who use the internet websites to buy things, to book holidays or to access their bank accounts in order to transfer money or pay bills.
12. the number of the people who use the internet.
13. This new type of business has attracted techno-criminals who may order goods and services without paying, or break into the computer systems of businesses or financial organizations and either move money to their own account or send viruses which can seriously damage computers and the information they contain.
14. viruses which can seriously damage computers and the information they contain.
15. These viruses can affect millions of people worldwide.
16. Computers with Internet connections can also be used more safely by criminals than face-to- face meetings or telephone conversations to pass on confidential information or to plan crimes. In addition to this, computers allow criminals access to millions of people worldwide whom they may persuade to pay for something worthless or to support a fake charity organization.
17. computers allow criminals access to millions of people worldwide whom they may persuade to pay for something worthless or to support a fake charity organization

Words with more than one meaning:

1. Society

- a. club or organization b. all the people living in a country

When I was a student, I was a member of the law **society**. (.....)

A strong legal is important in a modern **society**. (.....)

2. Ruler

- a. someone in charge of a country, such as a king b. straight piece of wood or plastic.

Tutankhamun was a very famous Egyptian **ruler**. (.....)

I'm doing my maths homework – can I borrow your **ruler**, please? (.....)

3. Property

- a. something that belongs to someone. b. land and buildings

The price of **property** in the city has increased dramatically this year. (.....)

Taking another person's **property** is theft. (.....)

4. Court

- a. The place where the trial take place b. a place where people play tennis or squash

In the final of the championship, the players were on **court** for two hours. (.....)

Three men will appear in **court** tomorrow accused of dangerous driving. (.....)

5. Fine

- a. not raining or good weather, high quality b. money paid as a punishment

Let's hope the weather's **fine** when we go on holiday. (.....)

He had to pay a **fine** because he was driving without insurance. (.....)

6. Type

- a. write using a machine. b. kind, sort

Secretaries use to spend most of their time **typing** letters and reports. (.....)

What **type** of music do you like best? (.....)

7. Case

- a. the subject of a police investigation b. a container for carrying language or papers.

The judge is in charge of this **case**. (.....)

He carried all his documents in a black leather **case**. (.....)

8. Mean

- a. to signify b. unkind, not generous

What does this word **mean**? (.....)

The opposite of generous is **mean**. (.....)

9. Row

- a. a line of seats b. an argument

Seats in the third **row** of the balcony. (.....)

This is a strong **row** in favor of her theory. (.....)

10. Note

- a. a brief record of something written down b. a piece of paper currency

She took out a hundred rupee **note**. (.....)

Take down **notes** during the interview. (.....)

11. Spring

- a. a place where water naturally flows out from the ground b. season following winter

I love seeing the wild flowers in **spring**. (.....)

The lake is fed by underground **springs**. (.....)

WB Exercises p. 5

1) Match each of the words a-d TWO of the meanings 1-8

- | | |
|----------|--|
| a. Case | 1) Noun – money paid as a punishment |
| | 2) Noun – the subject of a police investigation |
| b. Court | 3) Verb – to signify |
| | 4) Noun – a place where people play tennis or squash |
| c. Fine | 5) Noun – container for carrying |
| | 6) Adjective – unkind / not generous |
| d. mean | 7) adjective –high quality , good , e.g. weather |
| | 8) Noun – the place where a trial is held. |

Answers: a) 2.5 b) 4.8 c) 1.7 d) 3.6

2) Use one of the 'words in 1 a-d twice in each of these sentences.

- a) The judge in charge of thecarried his documents in a black leather
.....
- b) Theheard that the crime had taken place on a tennis.....
- c) The weather made me feel happy, but my mood changed when the police
Officer gave me a for driving too fast.
- d) A. What does this word?
B is the opposite of generous.

Answers: a) case b) court c) fine d) mean

سائد دهيمش

هجرة الحيوانات

Animal Migration

WB page 9

When we talk about animal migration we mean the movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey to that animal's original home. Most animal migrations are recurrent events which happen at certain times of the year. Animals usually migrate to find food or to raise their young.

عندما نتحدث عن هجرة الحيوان نعني انتقال حيوان من المكان الذي كان يعيش إلى مكان مختلف ورحلة العودة إلى ذلك الموطن الأصلي. معظم هجرات الحيوانات هي أحداث متكررة والتي تحدث في أوقات معينة في أوقات محددة من السنة. تهاجر الحيوانات عادة للعثور عن الطعام أو لتربية صغارها.

Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation. Land animals may cross mountains or forge rivers, while birds and insects travel extensive distances, sometimes across continents and oceans. Fish and other sea creatures may migrate halfway round the world. For example, the grey whale can travel as much as 20,000 kilometers.

بشكل لا يصدق، فإن معظم الحيوانات المهاجرة تتبع نفس المسار كل عام، ومن جيل إلى جيل. قد تعبر الحيوانات البرية عبر الجبال أو تعبر الأنهار، بينما الطيور والحشرات تسافر لمسافات واسعة، وأحياناً عبر القارات والمحيطات. قد تهاجر الأسماك والكائنات البحرية الأخرى منتصف الطريق حول العالم. على سبيل المثال، يمكن للحوت رمادي السفر بقدر 20000 كم.

Many animals migrate to northern regions during the northern summer because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food. In the autumn, when the weather gets colder, many animals migrate south to find food and warmer weather (the southern summer). Some animals migrate every year, doing the two journeys in one year, but others migrate only if they need to find food for more temperate weather.

كثير من الحيوانات تهاجر إلى المناطق الشمالية خلال فصل الصيف الشمالية لأن أيام الصيف الطويلة تعني أن هناك دائماً الكثير من المواد الغذائية. في الخريف، يصبح الطقس أكثر برودة، العديد من الحيوانات تهاجر جنوباً للعثور على الطعام والطقس الأكثر دفئاً (الصيف الجنوبي). بعض الحيوانات تهاجر كل عام، وتقوم بالرحلتين في عام واحد، ولكن آخرين تهاجر فقط إذا كانت بحاجة للعثور على الطعام أو لمزيد من الطقس المعتدل.

Critical Thinking!

Some animals immigrate and some don't. Write two sentences mentioning some of the animals which immigrate and the animals which don't.

Vocabulary: المفردات

التحرك movement
أصلي original
الأحداث events
محدد certain
يهاجر migrate
جبال mountains
العودة return
انهار rivers
حشرات insects
السفر travel
مسافات distances
القارات continents
محيطات oceans
الوضع situation
نصف الطريق halfway
حوت whale

وفرة- الكثير من plenty to
الخريف autumn
أدفي warmer
علماء scientists
العملية process
البيئات environments
نظريات theories
الخبراء experts
داخل inside
البوصلة compass
التجارب experiments
مقترح suggested
شمالاً northwards
جنوباً southwards
يتبع follow
عبر across

جزء من part of
يتضمن involve
الهروب escape
حول round
يعبر cross
بشكل لا يصدق Incredibly
الطريق route
الجيل generation
التطور evolution
يتأقلم adapt
البوصلة compass
يبقى حي survive

migration :	moving into another country or area	هجرة
raise :	bring up children	يغتني
forge:	advance steadily	يتقدم بثبات
temperate:	having mild temperatures	معتدل
extensive:	very long	بعيد, ممتد
creature:	a living thing/ animal	المخلوق
original:	first	أصلي
recurrent:	occurring often or repeatedly	يتكرر

العائد في النص

(1+2) We: the readers
it: an animal
that: animal's original home
which: recurrent events
their: animals
they: other animals

Questions?

- 1) What do we mean by animal migration?
- 2) Why do animals migrate?
- 3) Why do other animals not migrate?
- 4) Quote the sentence which indicates that migrating animals have the same way every year.
- 5) The text mentions many geographical regions which animal cross or follow. Mention two of these areas.
- 6) How far can the grey whale travel?
- 7) Why do many animals migrate to northern regions during the northern summer?
- 8) Why do many animals migrate south in autumn?
- 9) Animals migrate ' south in autumn for many reasons. Write down two reasons.
- 10) What do long summer days mean for migrating animals?
- 11) The writer thinks that not all animals migrate. Is he justified? Discuss.
- 12) Why do some animals migrate northwards in summer and southwards in winter?
- 13) Write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false.
 - a) All animals make the same number of migrations every year. TF
 - b) Most animal migrations are repeated events. T F
- 14) What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
- 15) Find a word in the text which means "bring up children"
- 16) What does the underlined word "forge" mean?

Answers!

- 1) The movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey to that animal's original home.
- 2) To find food or to raise their young.
- 3) They don't have to find food or to raise their young.
- 4) " Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation."
- 5) Mountains and rivers.
- 6) 20,000 kilometers.
- 7) Because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food
- 8) To find food and warmer weather
- 9) Food and warmer weather
- 10) That there is always plenty of food
- 11) Yes he is, because not all the animal have to find food or to raise their young.
- 12) The days are longer in the north in the summer- so food is more available in the south it is warmer than in the north's winter month.
- 13) a) F b)T
- 14) an animal
- 15) raise
- 16) advance steadily.

Why do people leave their home countries? SB /p:17

This article looks at three reasons why people emigrate and gives historical examples.

A) Economic necessity الحاجة الاقتصادية

In the early 19th century, the most important industry in Ireland was agriculture. But the farmers were poor and they(1) used old-fashioned methods. Because they(2) heard that(3) they could earn four times as much in America, some farmers emigrated. But between 1820 and 1840, the economic situation in Ireland deteriorated and in 1845 the Potato Famine began. Disease destroyed 75% of the year's potatoes - the main food for most of the population. During the next two years, 350,000 people died of starvation and there was a huge increase in emigration to America. By the end of 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland had left for the United States.

B) Natural disaster كوارث طبيعية

Tristan da Cunha is a small island in the South Atlantic Ocean. In August 1961, earth tremors started and gradually became more frequent. At the beginning of October, the government decided that the island was no longer safe and the whole population of 268 people was evacuated to a nearby island. A ship picked them (4) up and took them(5) to South Africa. As they (6) passed Tristan da Cunha, they (7) saw the volcano erupt. Later the people were taken to England, where they(8) stayed for the next two years. In 1963, the volcanic activity on the island stopped and most of the people voted to go back. However, not everyone (9) returned: 14 people had adapted to life in England and decided to stay there(10), and five elderly people had died. There were other changes too: ten couples from the island had married, and eight babies had been born.

C) Economic success النجاح الاقتصادي

The economic success of the 1960s and 1970s saw the Arabian Gulf countries transformed into modern and wealthy states, funded by oil and other precious natural resources such as natural gas. The needs of the oil and construction industries led to a huge demand for skilled workers. Many thousands of people moved to the region to help build high-tech cities all over the Gulf. These (11) workers, from many regions of the world, were able to find a better life and help with the development of the region.

success :	a period of great wealth
development:	the process of modernization
deteriorate:	to get worse
emigrate :	to leave your country to live in a new country
famine:	a serious shortage of food leading to great hungry on a large scale
industry:	economic activity concerned with raw materials and manufacture goods
evacuated :	move out of an unsafe location into safety

Vocabulary: المفردات

agriculture الزراعة
farmers المزارعين
old fashioned قديم
century القرن
methods طرق
disease مرض
heard سمع
earn يكسب
destroyed تحطم
population السكان
starvation المجاعة
huge ضخم
increase يزداد

quarter ربع
tremors الهزّات
gradually بالتدريج
frequent متكرر
government الحكومة
decided قرر
nearby في مكان قريب
volcano بركان
erupt انفجر
pick up حمل، التقط
voted صوت
go back يعود
adapted تكيف
elderly people آبار السن

couples أزواج
married المتزوجين
economic اقتصادي
boom الازدهار
Gulf الخليج
transformed تحوّل
modern حديث
wealthy غني

funded مُموّل
precious ثمين
natural طبيعية
resources مصادر
gas غاز
construction البناء
demand المطلب
skilled مهرة
high-tech تقني
region منطقة
development التطور
cities مدن

(1 + 2+3) **they**: farmers
(4+5) **them** 268 people (The population of Tristan da Cunha)
(6+7+8) **they**: 268 people (The population of Tristan da Cunha)

(9) **everyone**: the member of the population of Tristan da Cunha,
(10) **there** :England
(11) **these**: workers

Student's book (page 17):

Find adjectives from article that have the opposite meaning to words a - e.

- a- Tiny صغير = huge
- b- Late متأخر = early
- c- Rare قليل = frequent
- d- Modern حديث = old-fashioned
- e- Young شاب = elderly

Questions

- 1) what was the most important industry in Ireland in the early 19th century?
- 2) Why did some Irish farmers emigrate in the early 19th century?
- 3) when did the Potato Famine begin?
- 4) When did the economic situation in Ireland deteriorate?
- 5) How much of the year's potatoes did the disease destroyed in 1845?
- 6) What was the main food for most of the population in Ireland?
- 7) How many people died of starvation during the years of 1846-1847?
- 8) what was the main reason for the many deaths during the years of 1846-1847?
- 9) What is the reason behind the huge increase in emigration to America by Irish people after the year of 1845?
- 10) How many of the Irish population had left for the United States by the end of 1854?
- 11) According to the text, what is the main reason for the emigration of the Irish people to the United States?
- 12) Where is the island of Tristan da Cunha located?
- 13) What happened in the island in August 1961?
- 14) Why was the whole population of the island evacuated?
- 15) To where were the people of the island evacuated?
- 16) How many people lived in the island in 1961?
- 17) How did they reach South Africa?
- 18) How long did the people of the island stay in England?
- 19) When did the volcanic activity on the island stop?
- 20) Write down the sentence which indicates that most of the people of the island who live in England chose to go back to their island.
- 21) Not everyone returned to the island. Do you agree? Justify your answer.
- 22) Why do you think 14 people from Tristan da Cunha decided not to return to their island?
- 23) There were some changes took place during the people of the island's stay in England. Mention the two of these changes.
- 24) The people of the island were taken to more than one place before they returned finally to the island. Mention two of these places.
- 25) According to the text b, what is the main reason which forced the people of the island to leave their island?
- 26) What is the main reason behind the economic success for the Arabian Gulf countries during the 1960s and 1970s?
- 27) According to the writer, thousands of people moved to the "Gulf" region. Discuss the reasons.
- 28) According to the text c, what is the main reason which forced the people to leave their home countries?
- 29) Read the article again and decide whether these statements are True or False.
 - a) In the early 19th century, Irish and American farm workers earned about the same wages.
 - b) The people of Tristan da Cunha were taken straight from their island to England
 - c) The people of Tristan de Cunha went home even though there was still volcanic activity
 - d) The Arabian Gulf countries experienced an economic success requiring large numbers of workers
- 30) Find a word in the text which means "to get worse".
- 31) What does the underlined word "success" mean?
- 32) What does the underlined pronoun "there" refer to?

Answers

- 1) agriculture
- 2) Because they heard that they could earn four times as much in America.
- 3) in 1845
- 4) between 1820 and 1840
- 5) 75% of the year's potatoes
- 6) potatoes
- 7) 350,000 people
- 8) starvation
- 9) During 1846-1847, 350,000 people died of starvation or because the many deaths of starvation during the years of 1846-1847.
- 10) a quarter of the population of Ireland.
- 11) economic necessity (starvation)
- 12) in the South Atlantic Ocean.
- 13) earth tremors started and gradually became more frequent
- 14) Because the island was no longer safe.
- 15) to a nearby island
- 16) 268 people
- 17) A ship picked them up and took them to South Africa
- 18) For two years
- 19) In 1963
- 20) In 1963, the volcanic activity on the island stopped and most of the people voted to go back.
- 21) 21) Yes, I agree because 14 people had adapted to life in England and decided to stay there, and five elderly people had died.
- 22) because they had adapted to life in England
- 23) Ten couples from the island had married, and eight babies had been born.
- 24) South Africa and England
- 25) Natural disasters
- 26) oil and other precious natural resources such as natural gas
- 27) The needs of the oil and construction industries led to a huge demand for skilled workers. These workers, from many regions of the world, were able to find a better life and help with the development of the region.
- 28) Economic success (to find a better life)
- 29) a)F b) F c) F d)T
- 30) deteriorate
- 31) a period of great wealth
- 32) England

Critical Thinking! التفكير الناقد

From your point of view, what other reasons make people leave their countries rather than reasons mentioned in the text?

سائد دهيمش

Cardinal numbers الأعداد الأصلية

Ordinal numbers الأعداد الترتيبية

1	one
2	two
3	three
4	four
5	five
6	six
7	seven
8	eight
9	nine
10	ten
11	eleven
12	twelve
13	thirteen
14	fourteen
15	fifteen
16	sixteen
17	seventeen
18	eighteen
19	nineteen
20	twenty

1 st	first
2 nd	second
3 rd	third
4 th	fourth
5 th	fifth
6 th	sixth
7 th	seventh
8 th	eighth
9 th	ninth
10 th	tenth
11 th	eleventh
12 th	twelfth
13 th	thirteenth
14 th	fourteenth
15 th	fifteenth
17 th	seventeenth
16 th	sixteenth
18 th	eighteenth
19 th	nineteenth
20 th	twentieth

30	thirty	20s	twenties
40	forty	30s	thirties
50	fifty	40s	forties
60	sixty	50s	fifties
70	seventy	60s	sixties
80	eighty	70s	seventies
90	ninety	80s	eighties
		90s	nineties

100 one hundred
1000 one thousand
1000000 one million

***Exercise(3)-SB/p-18: answer these questions using numbers and words.**

Example: What is twice six thousand? (ضعف 6 آلاف)

It's twelve thousand.

- b. What is the quarter of twenty thousand?. (ربع 20 ألف)
c. What is fifty percent of two thousand?. (50 بالمائة من ألفين)
d. What is five times nine? (5 أضعاف 9)
e. What is a third of twenty-one? (ثلث 21)

Answers: b) five thousand c) one thousand d) forty- five e) seven

Examples: Write the following numbers?

1. 25 (twenty-five)
2. In 1987 (In Nineteen eighty-seven)
3. 450,000 (Four hundred and fifty thousand)
4. 17,10th (seventeen, Tenth)
5. 93.5% (Ninety-three point five percent)
6. 1/2 (half)
7. 3/4 (three quarters)
8. 10500000 (ten million, five hundred thousand)
9. 75% (seventy-five percent)

Exercise: Rewrite the underlined phrases in these sentences as numbers.

Example: My brother was born in two thousand and four.

My brother was born in 2004.

1. I scored sixty-six percent in my English exam. (.....)
2. There were two world wars in the twentieth century. (.....)
3. The population of Egypt is about seventy-five million. (.....)
4. There are a hundred centimes in one Algerian dinner. (.....)
5. Thirty-three thousand five hundred and seventy-six. (.....)
6. Eighteen million, five hundred thousand(.....)
7. Nineteen ninety-eight. (.....)

Exercise 2: Rewrite the numbers in these sentences as phrases.

Example: My brother was born in 2004.

My brother was born in two thousand and four.

1. There are 25 students in my class. (.....)
2. My school was opened in 1975. (.....)
3. The address of my school is 17,10th Avenue. (.....)
4. About 1,750 students go to my school. (.....)
5. In the 19th century. (.....)
6. By the end of 1854. (.....)
7. 1960 and 1970. (.....)
8. 75% (.....)
9. 350,000 people (.....)
10. 286 people (.....)

Symbol رمز	word كلمة
1/8	one eighth
1/5	one fifth
2/3	two thirds
6. 1/8	six point one eight
1904	nineteen oh four
July 4 th 1994	fourth, nineteen eighty seven

Notes :

عندما تتجاوز الأعداد فوق العشرين... نضع الشرطة (- hyphen).

Examples: (44) forty - four
(87) eighty - seven

التاريخ: نقرأ كل رقمين منفصلين

Examples: 2012 two thousand and twelve .
1433 fourteen and thirty three .

%	.	+	-	*	/	=
percent	dot, point	plus	minus	times	divided by	equals

Paper: new from old

cloth	material or fabric used to make clothes قماش
fiber	Very small piece of paper, wood, cloth .. ليف
sustainable	a practice or product that can be used or re-used مستمر/مستدام
Rot	Decay التعتن
wood pulp	wood after it has been crushed لبّ الخشب
recycle	Reprocess /using things again, in order to protect the environment إعادة التصنيع
materials	a physical substance which things can be made from المواد
environmentalists	a person who is interested in or studies the environment اختصاصيو البيئة
burying	to put something into a hole in the ground and cover it الدفن
precious	valuable / having high value ثمين
landfill	a place where rubbish is buried موقع لدفن النفايات
proportion	the number, amount or level of one thing when compared to another النسبة
greenhouse gas	a gas which causes the greenhouse effect غازات الاحتباس الحراري

VOCABULARY

nearly تقريبا.
agencies وكالات
paper-recycling تكرار الورق
materials مواد
cotton القطن
greater أعظم
grass العشب
education التعليم
sugar cane قصب السكر
take care اهتم
saves توفر
commercially بشكل تجاري
recycled معاد تصنيعه
grown نامي
environmentalists نشطاء البيئة
long-term المدى البعيد
persuaded اقنع
crop المحصول

recycle إعادة تدوير
planted مَزْرُوع
awareness الوعي
papermakers صناع الورق
containers الحاويات
despite بالرغم من
interests الاهتمام
dependence اعتماد
information معلومات
possible ممكن
stored مخزون
related ذو علاقة
cardboard الكرتون
producing الإنتاج
tonne الطن
proportion النسبة
electricity الكهرباء

household waste النفايات المنزلية
reduce تنتج
air pollution تلوث الهواء
harmful مضر
less أقل
burying الدفن
landfill موقع لدفن النفايات
sites المواقع
ground الأرض
rots التعتن
methane غاز الميثان
greenhouse gas غاز المستنبت الزجاجي
powerful قوي
sustainable forests الغابات المستدامة

Paper: new from old

The first paper was made from cloth nearly two thousand years ago in China. Although paper can be made from all kinds of materials, such as cotton fibers, grass or sugar cane, **these** days wood pulp is the material most commonly used to make 'new paper' - that is, paper **which** contains no old or recycled paper.

The modern world uses so much paper that environmentalists have persuaded us that we should recycle old paper as well as making new paper. There is an increasing awareness in Jordan of the need to recycle both paper and other materials. Paper recycling containers can now be found in some parts of the country and some government agencies have begun paper recycling programmes. Also, there is greater education in schools about the need to take care of **our** environment.

Although **we** use wood pulp from trees to make new paper, **it** is not true that recycling paper saves trees. Trees are a commercially grown long-term crop, so that when **they** are cut down, new **ones** are planted. Also, papermakers use the parts of trees **that** cannot be used in other industries such as building and furniture making. Nearly all new paper is made from wood grown in sustainable forests.

Here are some of the facts related to producing recycled paper:

- A large proportion of household waste is paper or cardboard. About half of this is newspapers and magazines.
- For every tonne of paper used for recycling, **we** save 30,000 liters of water, 3000- 4000 kwh of electricity, and reduce air pollution.
- Recycling paper is less harmful to the environment than burying **it** in landfill sites. **This** is because paper **that** is buried in the ground rots and produces methane, **which** is a powerful greenhouse gas.

Despite our increasing dependence on information stored on computers, there will always be a demand for paper. In the interests of our environment, we have to make sure that we continue to recycle as much of it as possible.

-----Paper: old from new-----

الضمائر العائدة

we / 'us/ our: the readers

- 1) these: days
- 2) which : paper
- 3) it : recycling paper saves trees
- 4) they: trees
- 5) ones: trees
- 6) that: the parts of trees
- 7) this: paper or cardboard

8) it : paper

9) This: Recycling paper is less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites

10) that: paper

11) which: methane

12) it : paper

Critical thinking:

1- Why is recycling becoming such an important issue for many people today?

2- Think of other materials that can be recycled, and then write how they could be useful to the environment.

Extra Question?

Write down the sentence which shows the environmentalists reaction towards using much paper!

Questions

- 1) What was the first paper made from?
- 2) When was the first paper made?
- 3) Where was the first paper made?
- 4) Paper can be made from many kinds of materials .Mention two of these materials.
- 5) What is the material most commonly used to make 'new paper'?
- 6) What do we mean by 'new paper'?
- 7) The writer thinks that it is not true that recycling paper saves trees. Is he justified'? Discuss.
- 8) What is the main household waste?
- 9) There are many advantages from recycling paper. Mention the advantages of recycling one tonne of paper for example.
- 10) The writer thinks that recycling paper is less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites. Do you agree? Justify your answer.
- 11) Quote the sentence which means that using the computer is not the perfect substitute for paper.

Answers

- 1) cloth. 2) two thousand years ago 3) in China. 4) cotton fibers and grass 5) wood pulp
- 6) that is, paper which contains no old or recycled paper.
- 7) Yes he is, because trees are a commercially grown long-term crop, so that when they are cut down, new ones are planted. Also , papermakers use the parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries such as building and furniture making.
- 8) paper or cardboard
- 9) we save 30,000 liters of water, 3000-4000 kwh of electricity, and reduce air pollution.
- 10) Yes, I agree because paper that is buried in the ground rots and produces methane, which is a powerful greenhouse gas.
- 11) "Despite our increasing dependence on information stored on computers, there will always be a demand for paper."

Read the text carefully, and then answer all the questions:

- 1- What was the first paper made from?
.....
- 2- When was the first paper made and where?
.....
- (2013) - Mention three materials from which paper can be made.
.....
- 4- Which material is the most commonly used to make paper nowadays?
.....
- 5- What is meant by 'new paper'?
- 6- What do environmentalists advise us to do?
.....
.....
- 7- Quote a sentence which implies that Jordanians have become more concerned about recycling.
.....

2013 According to the text, the writer states that there is an increasing awareness of recycling paper in Jordan. Explain this statement, Justifying your answer.

-Write down two examples to prove that recycling awareness has increased in Jordan.

.....
.....

9- Educational programmes in schools help to protect our environment. What do you think? Write down your opinion in two lines.

10- Write down two reasons to prove that recycling paper does not save trees.

11- What is nearly all new paper made from?

12- How much paper or cardboard left, thanks to house hold waste?

2013 Mention the three benefits of recycling every tonne of paper.

14- Mention the reason why recycling paper is less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites.

15- Our dependence of information stored on computers will not eliminate our demand for paper. What do you think? Write down your opinion in two lines.

16- Find a word which means 'decay'

17- What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

- they :

- it :

18- Critical Thinking:

- In the interests of our environment, it is vital to recycle as much of paper as possible. Write down your point of view in two lines.

2013 Quote the sentence which indicates that paper was produced many years ago.

سائد دهيمش

Who are the economic migrants?

In 2003, 410,000 non-British citizens came (1) **to** live In the UK and 100,000 British people return to **their** home country from Spain, Australia and other countries where **they** had gone to live or work. (2) **In** the same period, 170,000 non-British citizens left the UK to live in other countries. 190,000 British people also left. This means a total increase (3) **of** 150,000 in the British population, but (4) **where** did all these immigrants came from and go to? Many new arrivals (5) **are** economic migrants – people who came because **they** can earn more money in Britain (6) **than** in **their** own country. Traditionally, many of these migrants (7) **used** to come from countries in Africa or Asia, but now, growing numbers are from poorer countries in Eastern Europe such as Poland, Hungary, and Russia. Many new migrants take low paid jobs (8) **which** British people don't want to (9) **do**, like cleaning, picking fruit and vegetables, looking (10) **after** all people are doing repetitive factory work. Minority come to work in well-paid jobs, for example as dentists or doctors. Many of these migrants do not intend to stay in Britain, and send some of (11) **their** earnings home to **their** families. But even though **they** earn higher wages than **they** would in **their** own countries, most economic migrants (12) can only afford to live simple life. Some share accommodation (13) **with** another migrant family. British citizens who leave the UK to live abroad go mainly to countries with warmer climates and cheaper houses, countries (14) **like** Spain, Greece, France or Turkey.

QUESTIONS:

1. In your opinion, how can migrants benefit the society in which they live?
2. What event took place in 2003? ؟
3. Why did the British people leave Britain? ؟
4. According to the writer, who are the economic migrants?
5. Where did most migrants come from? ؟
6. The writer classified migrants into two types according to the jobs they handle. What are they?
7. What are low paid jobs? Give examples? ؟
8. Give examples of well-paid jobs?
9. What distinguishes well-paid jobs migrants?
10. What are the preferred countries for British citizens?

ANSWERS

- 1- by exchanging skills and traditions
- 2- 410,000 non-British citizens came to live In the UK and 100,000 British people return to their home country from Spain, Australia and other countries where they had gone to live or work
- 3- to live in other countries.
- 4- people who came because they can earn more money in Britain than in their own country
- 5-. from countries in Africa or Asia
- 6-. low paid jobs + well-paid jobs
- 7- British people don't want to do, like cleaning, picking fruit and vegetables, looking after all people are doing repetitive factory work.
- 8- dentists or doctors
- 9- earn higher wages+ can only afford to live simple life.+ do not intend to stay in Britain
- 10- countries with warmer climates and cheaper houses, countries like Spain, Greece, France

Re- = again

Mis- = wrongly or badly

Prefixes: mis- , re-

A prefix : is a word or group of letters which is added to the beginning of a word and changes its meaning. المقطع البادئ : هو عبارة عن كلمة أو مجموعة أحرف تضاف إلى بداية كلمة ما فتغير معناها.

Example : misunderstand = to fail to understand something correctly.

1. **re** = again يعيد مرة أخرى

I spilt tea on my homework , so I had to **rewrite** it .

2. **mis** = wrongly /badly , بشكل خاطئ أو سيء

I **heard** you. you said we'd meet at 9 o'clock.

I **misheard** you. I thought you said we'd meet at 9 o'clock.

3. (over-): means (too much)

1. It is wrong to **overgeneralize** when we deal with foreign languages.

2. For this purpose, farmers need to **over cultivate** their lands.

سؤال وزاري – 2014 دورة صيفية بعلامتين:

Students mustn't ----- the school property.

Answer: misuse

Q: Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in the list: (WB, p.24)

Mishear reorganize misuse redo

- I'm sorry, I you. I thought you said you'd prefer tea.

- I did my homework too quickly, so the teacher asked me to it.

- As we have some new employees, we will have to our office.

- If you The equipment, it will not work properly.

Answers:

1. misheard 2. redo 3. reorganise 4. misuse

- احفظ اسماء الخضار والفواكه والطريقة والتي تنبت فيها

Fruit or vegetable and where they grow

On the ground
rice

Under the ground
peanuts
potatoes & sweet
potatoes
carrots
Turnips

Plant / Bush
aborigines
tomato
corn
tea
lentils

عالم الطبيعة Natural world

Keywords:

Module 2

Unite 4: The Earth at risk الأرض في خطر

climate مناخ cultivate يزرع dust غبار erode ينجرف graze يرعى
population عدد السكان risk خطر soil تربة survive ينجو
wildfire حريق هائل

Unite 5: A world of plants عالم النباتات

Biome بيئة حيوية display يعرض dome قبة globe عالم
Environmentalist عالم البيئة exotic غريب greenhouse بيت
humidity الرطوبة temperate معتدل waterfall شلال

Unit 4: The Earth at risk

Text (A)

Feeding chickens is destroying the climate إطعام الدجاج يدمر المناخ

Consumption	the eating or drinking of something	الاستهلاك
devastating	very destructive	التدمير
export	to send something for sale in another country	التصدير
global	affecting the whole world	عالمي
illegal	against the law	غير قانوني
tool	a piece of equipment of doing a particular job	الأداة
rainforests	a forest in a tropical area which receives a lot of rain	غابات الأمطار الاستوائية
vital	necessary for the success	حيوي
vegetarian	a person who does not eat meat	نباتي
ranchers	someone who owns or works on a farm	أصحاب المزارع
loggers	a person who cuts down trees for wood	قاطع الأشجار
expense	when you spend or use money, time or effort	النفقة
deforestation	the cutting down of trees in a large area	إزالة الأشجار
shelter	to protect yourself from bad weather, danger or attack	الملجأ

Vocabulary: المفردات

region منطقة

dry جاف

feeding إطعام

pitches ملاعب

the climate المناخ

dusty مغبر

covers تغطي

farmers مزارعين

surface سطح

Soya beans فول الصويا

at least على الأقل

export يصدر

plants نباتات

expense النفقة

fed غذى

deep العمق

Increasingly على نحو متزايد

the forest الغابة

turned حولت

size الحجم

human البشر

location الموقع

consumption الاستهلاك

vital ضروري

vegetarian نباتي

controlling السيطرة

based أسست

medicines الأدوية

cleared يزيل

releasing إطلاق

loggers قاطعو الأشجار

cattle الماشية

tropical استوائي

Valuable الشيء الثمين

hardwood الخشب الصلب

companies شركات

In addition to بالإضافة

improve يطور

native الأصلي

Feeding chickens is destroying the climate

إطعام الدجاج يدمر المناخ

The rainforest of the Amazon region of Brazil in South America covers five percent of the world's land surface and is home to at least 30 percent of the world's animals and plants. The area is also the home of 220,000 people from about 180 different tribes **who** live deep in the forest. The rainforest **itself** is an important environment but, because of **its** size and location, **it** also plays a vital part in controlling the world's climate. **It** does **this** by taking in carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.

تغطي الغابة الممطرة في منطقة الأمازون في البرازيل في أمريكا الجنوبية خمسة في المائة من سطح الأرض في العالم وهي موطن لما يقل عن 30 في المائة من حيوانات ونباتات العالم . وهذه المنطقة أيضا موطن 220.000 شخص من حوالي 180 قبيلة مختلفة والذين يعيشون في عمق الغابة. الغابة الممطرة في حد ذاتها بيئة مهمة ولكن، وبسبب حجمها وموقعها ، فإنها أيضا تلعب دورا حيويا في التحكم بمناخ العالم . وهي تفعل ذلك عن طريق أخذ ثاني أكسيد الكربون وإطلاق الأكسجين.

Recently, however, large areas of the Amazon rainforest have been cut down to make more land for farmers. In the last three years, for example, 70,000 square kilometers have been destroyed - **this** is the same as six football pitches every minute. Much of this destruction, **which** leaves the land dry and dusty, is illegal.

في الآونة الأخيرة ، مع ذلك، مساحات واسعة من غابات الأمازون الممطرة تم قطعها لعمل المزيد من الأراضي للمزارعين .في السنوات الثلاث الماضية، على سبيل المثال، تم تدمير 70000 كيلومتر مربع - وهذا هو نفس معدل تدمير ملاعب كرة القدم كل ستة دقائق. الكثير من هذا الدمار ، الأمر الذي يترك للأراضي جافة ومغبرة، وهذا غير قانوني.

Farmers use most of the new land to grow Soya beans, **which they** export to other parts of the world to be used as animal food. Millions of chickens in western European countries are fed on South American Soya beans. Increasingly, some Soya beans are also being turned into food for human consumption; many vegetarian foods are based on Soya beans.

يستخدم المزارعون معظم الأراضي الجديدة لزراعة فول الصويا، والذي يصدرونه إلى أجزاء أخرى من العالم لاستخدامها كغذاء للحيوانات . ويتم تغذية الملايين من الدجاج في بلدان أوروبا الغربية على حبوب الصويا الأميركية الجنوبية . على نحو متزايد ، كما أن بعض فول الصويا يجري تحويلها إلى غذاء للاستهلاك البشري ؛ وتستند العديد من الأطعمة النباتية على فول الصويا.

Other areas of the rainforest are cleared by ranchers **who** use the land for **their** cattle, by loggers **who** sell the valuable tropical hardwood from the trees **they** cut down, or by oil companies **who** are trying to find more oil. These activities help to improve the economic of the region, but at the expense of the future of the global environment. In addition to destroying ancient forests and changing the world's climate deforestation in having a devastating effect on native populations **who** are dependent on the rainforest for everything **they** need, from food and tools to medicines and shelter.

يتم مسح مناطق أخرى من الغابات الممطرة من قبل أصحاب المزارع الذين يستخدمون الأراضي لمشيتهم، عن طريق الحطابين الذين يبيعون الأشجار الصلبة الاستوائية التي تقطع، أو من قبل شركات النفط الذين يحاولون العثور على مزيد من النفط . هذه الأنشطة تساعد على تحسين الاقتصاد في المنطقة، ولكن على حساب مستقبل البيئة العالمية .بالإضافة إلى تدمير الغابات القديمة وتغيير المناخ في العالم فإن إزالة الغابات لها تأثير مدمر على السكان الأصليين الذين يعتمدون على الغابات الممطرة في كل شيء يحتاجونه ، من المواد الغذائية والأدوات إلى الأدوية والمأوى.

Critical Thinking!

Human activities can destroy the climate in many other ways. Write two sentences discussing this idea.

.....

العائد في النص

- 1) who: **different tribes**
- 2) itself: **the rainforest**
- 3) its: **the rainforest**
- 4) it: **the rainforest**
- 5) it : **the rainforest**
- 6) this: **plays a vital part in controlling the world's climate**
- 7) this : **70,000 square kilometers**
- 8) this: **destruction**
- 9) which: **destruction**

- 10) which: **Soya beans**
- 11) they: **farmers**
- 12) who: **ranchers**
- 13) their: **ranchers**
- 14) who: **loggers**
- 15) they: **logger**
- 16) Who: **companies**
- 17) These: **activities**
- 18) who: **native populations**
- 19) they: **native populations**

Questions

- 1) What distinguishes the rainforest the Amazon region of Brazil?
- 2) How many people live in the south American rainforests?
- 3) How many different groups of people live in the South American rainforests?
- 4) Who lives deep in the forest ?
- 5) There are two factors make the rainforest of the Amazon region plays a vital part in controlling the world's climate. Mention them.
- 6) How does the rainforest of the Amazon region play a very important part in controlling the world's climate?
- 7) Why have large areas of the Amazon rainforest been cut down?
- 8) What are the effects of the destruction of the land?
- 9) What is illegal?
- 10) Who grows Soya beans?
- 11) Why do Farmers use most of the new land?
- 12) What is the exported Soya beans used for?
- 13) What is used as animal food?
- 14) What are most Soya beans used for?
- 15) Who uses cleared land for cattle?
- 16) Why do ranchers use the cleared land?
- 17) Who clear the land?
- 18) Why do loggers clear the land?
- 19) Why do oil companies clear the land?
- 20) Deforestation has many disadvantages. Write down three of them.
- 21) According to the writer, deforestation has a devastating effect on native populations. Is he justified? Discuss.

- 22) There are four reasons for destroying the rainforests. Mention them.
23) Quote a sentence from the text which indicates that Soya beans is used as human food.
24) What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to?
25) Find a word in the second paragraph which means send something for sale in another country.
26) What does the underlined word "illegal" mean?

Answers

- 1) It covers five percent of the world's land surface and is home to at least 30 percent of the world's animals and plants. 2) Of 220,000 people. 3) About 180 4) About 180 different tribes. 5) Its size and location 6) It does this by taking in carbon and dioxide releasing oxygen. 7) To make more land for farmers. 8) It leaves the land dusty. 9) Much of this destruction. 10) Farmers.
11) To grow Soya beans. 12) Animal food. 13) Soya beans. 14) To feed chickens. 15) Ranchers 16) For their cattle. 17) Loggers and oil companies. 18) They sell the valuable tropical hardwood from cut down 19) To find more oil. 20) Destroying ancient forests, changing the climate and it has a devastating effect on native populations who are dependent on the rainforest everything they need, from food and tools to medicines and shelter. 21) Yes, he is: because native Populations are dependent on the rainforest for everything they need, from food and tools to medicines and shelter. 22) To grow Soya beans, to make land for cattle, to look for oil and for valuable wood. 23) "Increasingly, some Soya beans are also being turned into food for human consumption; many vegetarian foods are based on Soya beans." 24) native populations. 25) export 26) against the law .

Text (B)

The spread of the desert

انتشار الصحراء

Desertification, **which** is the process in which productive land changes into desert, is an increasingly serious problem in over a hundred countries of the world. One billion people, out of a total world population of six billion, suffer from **its** effects.

التصحّر، العملية التي تتحول فيها الأراضي المنتجة إلى صحراء، هي مشكلة خطيرة على نحو متزايد في أكثر من مائة دولة في العالم. بليون شخص، من مجموع سكان العالم الكلي البالغ عددهم ستة بلايين نسمة ويعانون من أثارها.

Desertification usually occurs in dry areas **where** there is no rain and **where** the climate is harsh. In **these** places, the top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals. **This** means that people **who** depend on the land for food have to move to 'greener' areas in order to survive. A proportion of the population may survive by moving, but **others** may die because of shortages of food and water.

وعادة ما يظهر التصحر في المناطق الجافة التي لا يوجد فيها مطر، وحيث يكون المناخ قاسي. في هذه الأماكن، يتم تدمير المنطقة العليا من التربة بحيث أن الأرض لا يعود ممكناً استغلالها لزراعة المحاصيل أو لرعي الحيوانات. هذا يعني بأن الأشخاص الذين يعتمدون على الأرض للغذاء عليهم أن ينتقلوا إلى مناطق "أكثر خضرة" من أجل البقاء على قيد الحياة. قد تنجو نسبة من السكان بالرحيل، ولكن البعض الآخر قد يموت بسبب نقص الغذاء والماء.

Although natural changes in the climate often start the process, the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification. Because there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to over cultivate **their** land with the result that the soil becomes poor and unproductive. Other farmers overgraze **their** land and **this** permanently kills off grass and other plants.

على الرغم من التغيرات الطبيعية في المناخ وغالباً ما تبدأ هذه العملية، إلا أن أنشطة البشر غالباً ما تكون السبب الحقيقي للتصحّر. لأن هناك أعداداً متزايدة من الناس يجب إطعامهم، والمزارعين يميلون إلى المبالغة في زراعة أراضيهم ونتيجة لذلك تصبح التربة فقيرة وغير منتجة. مزارعون آخرون يمارسون الرعي الجائر على أراضيهم، وهذا يقضي بشكل دائم على العشب والنباتات الأخرى.

In addition to the effects of farming, deforestation - the cutting down of trees - also erodes the soil. Trees are usually cut down to make more agricultural land, but once there are no longer trees and plants on an area of land, there is nothing to stop the wind and rain from blowing or washing away the top layer of soil. The dust **which this** produces can travel long distances and affect the health of people living in cities thousands of kilometers away. But **this** is not the end of the story: desertification can create conditions **which** produce strong winds and dangerous wildfires and **this** leads to even greater pressure on the Earth's most precious resource water.

بالإضافة إلى الآثار الناجمة عن إزالة الغابات والزراعة - قطع الأشجار - يؤدي إلى تآكل التربة أيضاً، يتم قطع الأشجار عادة إلى لعمل المزيد من الأراضي الزراعية، ولكن بمجرد عدم وجود الأشجار والنباتات على مساحة من الأرض، لا يوجد شيء لوقف الرياح والمطر من أن يعصفاً أو يجرفا الطبقة العليا من التربة. الغبار الذي ينتج يمكنه الانتقال لمسافات طويلة ويؤثر على صحة الناس الذين يعيشون في المدن على بعد آلاف الكيلومترات. ولكن ليست هذه هي نهاية القصة: التصحر يمكن أن يخلق الظروف التي تنتج الرياح القوية و حرائق خطيرة وهذا يؤدي إلى ضغط أكبر على أثمن موارد الأرض الماء.

العائد في النص

1) **which**: Desertification

2) **Which**: the process

3) **its** : desertification

4 + 5) **where**: dry areas

6) **these**: places

7) **this** : the top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals.

8) **who**: people

9) **others**: a proportion of the population

10) **that**: paper

11) **their** farmers

12) **this**: Other farmers overgraze their land

13) **which**: the dust

14) **this**. blowing or washing away the top layer of soil by wind and rain

15) **this**: every thing mentioned about desertification

16) **which**: conditions

17) **this**: strong winds and dangerous wildfires.

Vocabulary: المفردات

process العملية
average المعدل
productive الإنتاجية
cloudy غائم
changes يتغير
cold بارد
desert الصحراء
crops المحاصيل
serious جدي
dry جاف
problem مشكلة
hot حار
total المجموع
lightning البرق

suffer يعاني
rain المطر
occurs يحدث
stormy عاصف
harsh قاسي
sunny مشمس
depend يعتمد
weather الطقس
climate المناخ
pressure الضغط
proportion النسبة
conditions الظروف
shortages نقص
create تخلق
cause السبب

The dust الغبار
real حقيقي
precious الثمينة
Over cultivate الإفراط بالزراعة
blowing تهب
wind الرياح
poor فقير
produces ينتج
overgraze الإفراط بالرعي
the health الصحة
unproductive مثمر غير
resource مصادر
leads to تؤدي لـ

Climate

weather conditions in an area over a period of time

Cultivate

to use land for growing crops

dust

dry powder made of very small pieces of earth

erode

to destroy slowly

graze

to put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass

soil

what plants need to grow in

survive

to stay alive

wildfire

fire that spreads very quickly

desertification

the process by which land changes into desert

productive

providing a large amount or supply of something

suffer

to experience physical or mental pain

harsh

unkind, cruel

layer

a thin sheet of a substance

permanently

always and forever

effect

the result of a particular influence

Test yourself

- 1) What is desertification?
- 2) How many countries suffer from the effects of desertification?
- 3) How many people suffer from the effects of desertification?
- 4) Where does desertification usually take place?
- 5) Desertification usually occurs in areas which have some qualities. Mention them.
- 6) How does the process of desertification happen?
- 7) According to the writer, a proportion of the population may survive by moving, but others may die. Why?
- 8) What often start the process of desertification?
- 9) What is the real cause of desertification?
- 10) How does the soil become poor and unproductive?
- 11) Why do farmers tend to over cultivate their land?
- 12) How does overgrazing the land by farmers contribute to the process of desertification?
- 13) a) According to the writer, deforestation is another factor which contributes to the process of desertification. Do you agree? Justify your answer.
b) How does deforestation erode the soil?
- 14) Desertification has many disadvantages. Mention them.
- 15) What is the Earth's most precious resource?
- 16) According to the writer, the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification. Is he justified? Explain.
- 17) Write down the sentence which indicates that the acts of people is the main reason for desertification.
- 18) What does the underlined pronoun "this" refer to?
- 19) Find a word in the second paragraph which means "to destroy slowly".
- 20) What does the underlined word "wildfires" mean?

Answers

- 1) The process in which productive land changes into desert. 2) Over a hundred countries
- 3) One billion people, out of a total world population of six billion. 4) In dry areas
- 5) Dry, having no rain and where the climate is harsh.
- 6) In the dry areas, the top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals.
- 7) Because of shortages of food and water. 8) Natural changes in the climate.
- 9) The activities of human beings. 10) Because there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to over cultivate their land.
- 11) Because there are growing numbers of people to feed. 12) This permanently kills off grass and other plants.
- 13) Trees are usually cut down to make more agricultural land, but once there are no longer trees and plants on an area of land, there is nothing to stop the wind and rain from blowing or washing away the top layer of soil.
- 14) Desertification can create conditions which produce strong winds and dangerous winds and dangerous wildfires and this leads to even greater pressure on the Earth most. precious "resource, water.
- 15) water. 16) Because there are growing number people to feed, farmers tend to over cultivate their land, with the result that the soil became and unproductive. Other farmers overgraze their land and this permanently kills off grass and plants. In addition to the effects of farming, deforestation the cutting down of trees - also erodes the soil. 17) Although natural changes in the climate often start the process, the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification.
- 18) blowing or washing a way the top layer of soil by wind and rain. 19) erode 20) fires that spread very quickly.

Unit 5: A world of plants

Text (A)

A whole planet under glass

كوكب بأكمله تحت الزجاج

The Eden Project, **which** opened in the year 2000, is a living plant museum in the countryside in the south-west of England. **It** is a very popular attraction and millions of visitors come every year to see plants from all over the world growing in **this** special environment.

مشروع إيدن(عدن)،الذي أفتتح عام 2000 ، هو متحف للنباتات الحية في ريف جنوب غرب انكلترا، وهو مصدر جذب مشهور جدا والملايين من الزوار يأتون كل عام لمشاهدة النباتات من جميع أنحاء العالم والتي تنمو في هذه البيئة الخاصة.

Some plants grow outside, but many are in specially-built domes, called 'biomes' **where** the temperature and humidity are carefully controlled. The biomes are like giant greenhouses and **one**, the Humid Tropics biome, is the largest greenhouse in the world. **It** is over 55m high and 200m long and contains many thousands of exotic plants not found in England.

بعض النباتات تنمو بالخارج، ولكن العديد منها موجود في قباب مبنية خصيصا، تدعى "المناطق الإحيائية" حيث يتم السيطرة على درجة الحرارة والرطوبة بعناية. المناطق الإحيائية شبيهة بالبيوت الزجاجية العملاقة وإحداها، المنطقة الاستوائية الرطبة، هي اكبر بيت زجاجي في العالم يصل ارتفاعه إلى أكثر من 55 متر وهو بطول 200 متر يحتوي على عدة آلاف من النباتات الغريبة التي لا توجد في انجلترا.

One of the purposes of the project is to show how dependent human beings are on plants and to educate people on the importance of preserving **our** natural environment. Aside from the plant life, the Eden Project has fascinating interactive exhibits for people of all ages. Many of the visitors are group school children and the Eden Project combines educational value with scientific rest and a huge variety of spectacular plant life.

أحد أهداف هذا المشروع هو إظهار مدى اعتماد البشر على النباتات ولتنقيف الناس حول أهمية المحافظة على بيئتنا الطبيعية. إلى جانب الحياة النباتية، فمشروع إيدن فيه معارض تفاعلية رائعة للناس من جميع الأعمار. العديد من الزوار هم مجموعات من تلاميذ المدارس ويجمع مشروع إيدن بين القيمة التربوية والاهتمام العلمي والتنوع الضخم للحياة النباتية الرائعة.

Vocabulary: المفردات

carefully بعناية
controlled التحكم
giant كبير جدا، عملاق
greenhouses البيوت الزجاجية
project مشروع
Humid الرطبة
museum متحف
the largest اكبر
countryside الريف
contains يحتوي
popular أكثر شعبية
found توجد
attraction جاذبية
the purposes أهداف
visitors الزوار
show إظهار
Tropics الاستوائية

human beings البشر
educate تثقيف - تعلم
Aside from ماعدا ، بغض النظر
the importance أهمية
preserving المحافظة
natural الطبيعية
interactive تفاعلية
exhibits معارض
combines تجمع
educational تعليمي-التربوية
interest الفائدة-الاهتمام
scientific العلمية
value القيمة
huge الهائل
spectacular الرائعة
variety التنوع

exotic	= unusual, foreign, colorful غريب/دخيل
Display	= show, exhibition يعرض
Environmentalism	= someone who tries to protect the environment علماء البيئة
globe	= world, Earth العالم، الأرض
Protect	= to stop harm or damage يحمي
structure	= building قاعة، بناء
temperature	= not too hot or too cold معتدل
Waterfall	= a flow of water from a river or stream falling from a height شلال
Dome	= semi-spherical roof قبة
Biome	= areas on the earth with similar climate, plants and animals.
مجاللات حيوية / بيئية	
Humidity	= moisture رطوبة
Greenhouse	= a glass building in which plants that need protection from cold
weather are grown بيت زجاجي	

العائد في القطعة

- 1) **which**= the Eden Project
- 2) **it**= the Eden Project
- 3) **this**= special environment
- 4) **where**= biomes
- 5) **one** = biome
- 6) **it**= the Humid Tropics biome
- 7) **our**= readers

Critical Thinking

- 1) Write two sentences describing the educational uses could the Eden Project serve.
- 2) What would happen to human beings if plants no longer grew on Earth? Write down your point of view in two sentences?

ماذا سيحصل للبشر لو انه لم يعد هناك نباتات تنمو على الأرض ؟ اكتب رأيك في جملتين.

.....

.....student's own answer

.....

.....

Test yourself

- 1) What is the Eden Project?
- 2) When was the Eden Project opened?
- 3) Why do millions of people visit the Eden Project?
- 4) What are 'biomes'?
- 5) What is the largest greenhouse in the world?
- 6) What does the Humid Tropics contain?
- 7) The project has many purposes mention two of them.
- 8) Who mainly visits the Eden project?
- 9) The Eden project is a combination of many things. Write down three of these.
- 10) Write down the sentence from the second paragraph which indicates that not all the plants are grow inside the biomes.
- 11) What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
- 12) Find a word from text which means "unusual, foreign".

Answers

- 1) It is a living plant museum in the countryside in the south-west of England. 2) In the year 2000.
- 3) To see plants from all over the world growing in this special environment.
- 4) They are specially-built domes, where the temperature and humidity are carefully controlled.
- 5) The Humid Tropics biome.
- 6) It contains many thousands of exotic plants not found in England.
- 7) To show how dependent human beings are on plants and to educate people on the importance of preserving our natural environment.
- 8) Groups of school children.
- 9) Educational value, scientific interest and a huge variety of spectacular plant life.
- 10) Some plants grow outside, but many are in specially-built domes, called 'biomes' where the temperature and humidity are carefully controlled.
- 11) the Humid Tropics biome. 12) Exotic

Text (B)

How plants protect themselves from their enemies**كيف تحمي النباتات نفسها من أعدائها**

It may seem very strange, but plants are always in danger animals **which** want to feed on **them**. If **this** happens, the plant can be damaged even killed. So, because **their** roots, trunks, leaves, flowers, fruits and seen are under constant attack from mammals, insects or birds, plants have development of protecting **themselves** from **these** enemies. Here are some of the ways plants stop animals from attacking and eating **them**.

قد يبدو غريباً للغاية، ولكن النباتات دائماً في عرضة للخطر من الحيوانات التي تريد أن تتغذى عليها. إذا حدث هذا، فيمكن للنبات أن تتلف أو حتى تموت. لذلك، ولأن جذورها و جذوعها وأوراقها وزهورها وثمارها وبذورها تتعرض لهجوم مستمر من الحشرات والثدييات والطيور، فقد طورت النباتات طرق لحماية نفسها من هؤلاء الأعداء. هنا بعض الطرق والتي تمنع بها النباتات الحيوانات من مهاجمتها وأكلها.

Sharp thorns and stings

Some plants **which** grow in dry climates, for example cactuses, store large quantities of water in their stems. To protect **themselves**, **they** have sharp thorns. Animals will hurt **themselves** if **they** try to get to the water from **these** plants. Other plants, like stinging nettles, can "inject" or irritating substances into **their** enemies by means of the sharp hairs on **their** leaves.

الأشواك الحادة واللسعات

بعض النباتات التي تنمو في المناخات الجافة، على سبيل المثال الصبار، تخزن كميات كبيرة من المياه في جذوعها. ولحماية أنفسها، لديها الأشواك الحادة. وسوف تؤذي الحيوانات أنفسها إذا ما حاولت الوصول إلى المياه من هذه النباتات. النباتات الأخرى، مثل القراص، ويمكن "حقن" أعدائها بمواد مؤلمة أو مهيجة بواسطة الشعيرات الحادة على أوراقها.

Poison

There are many plants **which** protect **themselves** by poisoning their enemies. In some cases the poison **they** contain is so powerful that **it** can kill any living thing **which** touches or eats **them**. The poison can be in the leaves, the seeds or berries, or in other parts of the plant.

السم

هناك العديد من النباتات التي تحمي نفسها عن طريق تسميم أعدائها. في بعض الحالات فإن السم تحتويه من القوة بحيث أنه يمكن أن يقتل أي شيء حي يلمسها أو يأكلها. يمكن للسم أن يكون في الأوراق أو البذور أو الثمر، أو في أجزاء أخرى من النبات.

Insects

Some acacia trees in hot African countries are protected by ants **which** live permanently on **their** branches. If an animal starts to eat the tree's leaves, the ants attack **it**.

الحشرات

بعض أشجار السنط في البلدان الإفريقية الحارة محمية بواسطة النمل الذي يعيش بشكل دائم على فروعها. إذا ما بدأ حيوان بأكل أوراق الشجرة، فإن النمل يهاجمه.

Sticky gum

Some plants, such as horse chestnut trees, are covered with a sticky substance, like wet paint, which can prevent insects from eating them. Sometimes this substance is so strong that insects' feet or wings get stuck and they cannot escape.

علكة لزجة

بعض النباتات، مثل أشجار كستناء الحصان، مغطاة بمادة لزجة، مثل الطلاء الرطب، والذي يمكنه منع الحشرات من أكلها. هذا في بعض الأحيان هذه المادة لديها من القوة بحيث أن أقدام أو أجنحة الحشرات تلتصق ولا يمكنها الهرب.

Vocabulary: المفردات

seem يبدو
constant مستمر - ثابت
strange غريب
mammals الثدييات
plants النباتات
insects الحشرات
danger خطر
birds الطيور
feed تتغذى
developed طورت
happens
enemies الأعداء
damaged معطوب-محطم
Sharp حادة
killed مقتولا
stings اللسعات
roots الجذور

Poison السم
leaves الأوراق
grow تنمو
flowers الأزهار
cactuses الصبار
fruits الفواكه
quantities كميات
hurt تؤذي
inject يحقن
acacia trees أشجار السنط
painful مؤلم
ants النمل
means وسيلة
permanently دائماً بشكل
cases حالات
branches فروع
touches

barriers الحواجز
chestnut trees أشجار الكستناء
covered تغطي
substance مادة
sticky لزج
wet الرطب
paint الطلاء
prevent تمنع
wings أجنحة
stuck تلتصق
escape الهرب
Venus flytrap الذئب صائدة فينوس
catch تمسك
consume تستهلك
aborigines البانديجان
dates البلح

seed = a small, hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow	البذرة
thorn = a sharp pointed part that grows on a plant, e.g. a rose	الشوكة
trunk = the main part or large stem of a tree	الجذع

العائد في القطعة

- 1) **which:** animals
- 2) **them:** plants
- 3) **this:** animals which want to feed on plants
- 4 + 5) **their /themselves:** plants
- 6) **these :**enemies
- 7) **them:** plants
- 8+9+10+ 11) **which /their / themselves/they:** some plants
- 12+13) **themselves /they:** animals
- 14) **these:** plants
- 15+16) **their:** Other plants

- 17+18+19+20) **which/themselves /their/ they:** plants
- 21) **it:** poison
- 22) **which:** any living thing
- 23) **them:** Plants
- 24) **which:** ants
- 25) **their:** Some acacia trees
- 26) **it:** an animal
- 27) **which:** wet Paint
- 28) **them:** Some plants
- 29) **this:** substance
- 30) **they:** insects

Questions

- 1) There are many parts of the plants under constant attack. Mention three of them.
- 2) Plants are the food for many creatures. Mention two of them
- 3) Why do plants need to protect themselves?
- 4) Plants have developed ways of protecting themselves from these enemies. Mention three ways plants stop animals from attacking and eating them.
- 5) Which part of a nettle can hurt enemies?
- 6) Where do the cactuses, store water?
- 7) How do the cactuses protect themselves?
- 8) How do the stinging nettles protect themselves?
- 9) Where can the poison be found in plants?
- 10) How are some acacia trees protect?
- 11) How do the horse chestnut trees protect themselves?
- 12) Which plant is protected by a kind of insect?
- 13) Why do plants need to protect themselves against insects?
- 14) Write down the sentence which indicates that the attacked plant can die.
- 15) What does the underlined pronoun "it" paragraph three refer to?
- 16) Find a word from the text which means "the main part or large stem of a tree".
- 17) What does the underlined word "thorns" mean?

Answers

- 1) Roots, trunks and leaves
- 2) Mammals and insects
- 3) Because animals might damager or kill them .
- 4) Sharp thorns and stings; poison and Insects
- 5) The hairs on its leaves
- 6) In their stems.
- 7) They have sharp thorns. Animals will themselves if they try to get to the water from these plants..
- 8) They can 'inject' painful or irritating substances into their enemies by means of the sharp hairs on their leaves.
- 9) The poison can be in the leaves, the .seeds or berries, or in other parts of the plant.
- 10) They are protected by ants which live permanently on their branches. If an animal starts to eat the tree's leaves , the ants attack it.
- 11) They are coveted With a sticky substance, like wet paint, which can prevent insects from eating them. Sometimes this substance is so strong that insects' feet or wings get stuck and they cannot escape.
- 12) Some acacia trees in Africa
- 13) Because the insects want to eat them
- 14) If this happens, the plant can be damaged or even killed.
- 15) The poison
- 16) Trunk
- 17) Sharp pointed parts that grow on a plant, e.g. a rose

Our Visit to Wadi Rum

SB /40

زيارتنا لوادي رم

Hisham and I have just got home from a three-day visit to Wadi Rum. It was only a short visit but I will remember it forever. Wadi Rum is an open between high rocks and mountains. Tourists visit the area to see the beautiful scenery.

وصلنا أنا وهشام المنزل عائدين للتو من زيارة استغرقت ثلاثة أيام إلى وادي رم. لقد كانت فقط في زيارة قصيرة، لكنني سأذكرها إلى الأبد. وادي رم هو فضاء مفتوح بين الصخور والجبال العالية. يزور السياح المنطقة لرؤية المنظر الجميل.

We arrived on Tuesday evening and the first thing we did was set up our camp. The sky was very clear and at night we could see millions of stars. The next morning was very hot but we had to walk up to the top of the valley. We saw cave paintings and ancient buildings made by the Nabataeans, who also built Petra. The huge rocks there were amazing - some were hundreds of metres high.

وصلنا مساء يوم الثلاثاء وكان أول شيء فعلناه إنشاء مخيمنا. كانت السماء صافية جدا في الليل ويمكن أن نرى الملايين من النجوم. في صباح اليوم التالي كان الجو حارا جدا ولكن كان علينا أن نصعد إلى قمة الوادي. وقد شاهدنا لوحات الكهوف والمباني القديمة التي بناها الأنباط. والذين بنوا أيضا البتراء. كانت هناك صخور ضخمة مذهلة. البعض منها بارتفاع مئات الأمتار.

The next day was another scorching hot day and we went to Jabal Rum, the second highest point in Jordan. It was incredible to be able to see all across Jordan. As the sun went down over the desert we saw the rocks slowly change colour, from a dark red to pink and purple. It was amazing sight I will never forget.

اليوم التالي كان يوم آخر حار وحارق وقد ذهبنا إلى جبل رم، ثاني أعلى نقطة في الأردن. كان أمرا لا يصدق أن تستطيع مشاهدة جميع أنحاء الأردن. وما أن غابت الشمس فوق الصحراء، حتى شاهدنا الصخور يتغير لونها ببطء، من اللون الأحمر الداكن إلى الوردي والأرجواني. كان مشهدا مذهلا لن أنساه أبدا.

(Writing) الكتابة

Read the account again and make two lists:

Facts about Wadi Rum: *Jabal Rum is the second highest point in Jordan.*

The writer's opinion of the visit: *The huge rocks there were amazing.*

Useful language: لغة مفيدة / SB-page:41

Time expressions

We arrived on (day) at (time).
The next day.....that same day / evening...
The first thing we / I did / saw was...

Remembering

I'll remember....forever
I'll never forget...

expressing opinion

It felt like.....
for me, the best / the worst thing was
I didn't know what to expect
what surprised me was

Vocabulary: المفردات

landscape	=	scenery	مشهد
a large hole in the rock or earth	=	cave	كهف
burning	=	scorching	حارق
incredible	=	hard to believe	لا يصدق

العائد في النص

كل الضمائر (I) عائدة على the writer

كل الضمائر (we) عائدة على the writer and Hisham

- 1) it: visiting Wadi Rum
- 2) it: the short visit to Wadi Rum
- 3) who: Nabataeans
- 4) there: the top of the valley

5) some: The huge rocks

6) It : being able to see all across Jordan

7) It: seeing the rocks slowly change color, from a dark red

Questions

- 1) How long have Hisham and the writer stayed at Wadi Rum?
- 2) Why do tourists visit wadi Rum?
- 3) When did the writer and Hisham arrive Wadi Rum?
- 4) What is the first thing they did after arriving Wadi Rum?
- 5) What did they see When they reached the top of the valley?
- 6) Who built Petra?
- 7) How high were some of the rocks at the top of the valley?
- 8) The writer mentioned some facts in the text. Mention three of them.
- 9) What is the writer's opinion of the visit?
- 10) Quote the sentence which indicates a general description of Wadi Rum.
- 11) What does the underlined pronoun "there" refer to?
- 12) Find a word from the text which means "a large hole in the rock or earth ".

Answers

- 1) For three days.
- 2) To see the beautiful scenery.
- 3) On Tuesday evening.
- 4) They set up their camp.
- 5) They saw cave paintings and ancient buildings made by the Nabataeans.
- 6) The Nabataeans.
- 7) Hundreds of meters high.
- 8) Jabal Rum is the second highest point in Jordan, there are cave paintings and stone colour changes from red to purple at sunset.
- 9) It was short but he will remember it forever.
- 10) " Wadi Rum is an open space between high rocks and mountains".
- 11) The top of the valley
- 12) Cave

Adjectives + prepositions

SB/page-38

صفات ترافقها أحرف جر

for from in of on with

dependent/depend on : يعتمد على:
 keen on : حريص على:
 famous for : مشهور ب:
 full of : مليء ب:
 different from : مختلف عن:
 aware of : حذر من:
 interested in : مهتم ب:
 satisfied with : راضي عن:

هناك بعض الصفات التي يتبعها أحرف جر معينة:

Three - PART PHRASAL VERBS

أفعال ظرفية (3-مقاطع)

Keep up with:	know the latest information about	يتابع/يوكب آخر التطورات/يجاري
Cut down on:	reduce	يقلل من
Come up against:	meet / face	يواجه مشكلة أو محنة
Looking forward to:	wait with pleasure for something to happen	يتطلع بلهفة/شوق لـ
Come up with:	invent / discover / find	يجد / يكتشف / يخترع
Put up with:	accept / stand / tolerate/something unpleasant	يقبل / يتحمل
Run out of:	consume/ not have any	ينفذ من