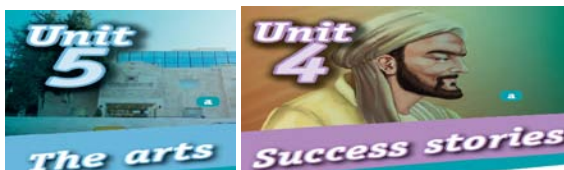


المعجم في اللغة الإنجليزية

Student's Book Twelfth Grade Activity Book Twelfth Grade



Literature spot A



أكاديمية رفيف الثقافية
تطلب من مكتبة الأصدقاء
مكتبة رم - المجمع الشمالي

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المعجم في اللغة الإنجليزية
المستوى الثالث

 YORKE
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Research
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أساسيات القواعد

أقسام الكلمة في اللغة الإنجليزية

قد تكون الكلمة اسماً أو ضميراً أو فعلاً أو صفة أو حرف جر أو أداة ربط أو أداة تعجب.

الاسم (Noun): هي كل كلمة تدل على شخص أو حيوان أو شيء أو مكان. أقسام الكلمة في اللغة

أ- الشخص a person نحو: Tom, Ahmad, teacher, Marry, pilot, man, boy ...etc الإنجليزية تأتي على سبعة

ب - حيوان an animal نحو: a cat, a camel, a dog, a snake,...etc أجزاء.

ج - الشيء a thing نحو: door, pencil, pen, widow, beauty, development,...etc

د - مكان a place نحو: city, room, Jordan, Aleppo, Amman, Egypt ...etc

للأسماء في اللغة الإنجليزية من حيث العدد لها شكلان هما (المفرد singular و الجمع plural)

كيفية تكوين صيغة الجمع للاسم المفرد:

Formation of plurals

أولاً : إضافة (s) الجمع إلى نهاية الاسم المفرد كما في:

singular	plural
A book	books
A pencil	pencils
A cat	cats
A dog	dogs

كل اسم يقبل الجمع يعتبر اسماً

ثانياً : إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بأحد الحروف التالية (-sh, -ch, -x, -s, -o) تضاف (-es) إلى نهايته كما في:

singular	plural
A dish	dishes
A church	churches
A bus	buses
A potato	potatoes
A fox	foxes

أعط أمثلة أخرى تنطبق على هذه القاعدة...

ثالثاً : إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بـ (y) وقبله حرف ساكن consonant نبدل (y) إلى (i) ثم إضافة (-es) إلى نهايته كما في:

singular	plural
A city	cities
A country	countries
A lady	ladies
An activity	activities

أعط أمثلة أخرى تنطبق على هذه القاعدة...

أعط أمثلة أخرى تنطبق على هذه القاعدة...

رابعاً : إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بـ (y) وقبله حرف علة vowel فإننا نضيف (s) الجمع دون أي تغيير:

singular	plural
A <u>play</u>	plays
A <u>toy</u>	toys
A <u>guy</u>	guys

أعط أمثلة أخرى تنطبق على
هذه القاعدة...

خامساً : إذا انتهى الاسم المفرد بـ (-f, -fe) فإننا نبدلها بـ (-ves) كما في:

singular	plural
A <u>wife</u>	wives
A <u>knife</u>	knives
A <u>leaf</u>	leaves
A <u>wolf</u>	wolves

أعط أمثلة أخرى تنطبق على
هذه القاعدة...

سادساً : جموع شاذة لا تخضع للقواعد المذكورة سابقاً وهي كثير كقولنا:

singular	plural
A man	men
A woman	women
A foot	feet
A goose	geese
A mouse	mice
A louse	lice

أعط أمثلة أخرى تنطبق على
هذه القاعدة...

سابعاً : أسماء ذات شكل واحد في صيغتي المفرد والجمع كقولنا:

singular	plural
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
fish	fish

أعط أمثلة أخرى تنطبق على
هذه القاعدة...

الاسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة countable and uncountable nouns

- كل اسم يقبل الجمع فهو يعتبر اسماً معدوداً فجميع الاسماء المذكورة سابقاً ما هي إلا اسماء معدودة، فالاسم المعدود يكون إما مفرداً أو جمعاً.
- أما الاسماء غير المعدودة هي تلك الاسماء التي لا تقبل الجمع، وبالتالي فإنها تعامل معاملة المفرد singular كما في:

water, milk, sugar, rice, tea, soil, oil, snow, hair, sand, information, baggage, luggage, furniture, money, news, ثمة محددات خاصة تعرف بالمحددات الكمية quantifiers تسبق هذه الاسماء منها ما يستخدم للاسماء المعدودة ومنها ما يستخدم للاسماء غير المعدودة ومنها ما يستخدم لكلا النوعين

- محددات كمية تسبق الاسماء المعدودة مثل:

a, an, two, three, many, few, a few, الأسماء غير المعدودة لا تسبق بمحددات كمية تسبق الاسماء غير المعدودة مثل :

little, a little, a cup of, a slice of, a bottle of, much,

- محددات كمية تسبق كلا النوعين مثل:

a lot of, lots of, a plenty of, some, any, no

الضمير (Pronoun): كلمة تستعمل عوضاً عن الاسم في الجملة.

أنواع الضمائر Types of pronouns

أولاً: ضمائر الفاعل: وهذا النوع من الضمائر تأتي قبل الأفعال في الجملة وهي على ثلاثة أشكال:

ضمائر المتكلم	ضمائر الغائب	ضمائر المخاطب
I	she	you
we	he	-----
-----	they	-----
-----	it	-----

e.g. Khalid came home late, but **he** joined us.

e.g. **We** live in Dubai.

e.g. Where does **she** keep her jewelries?

ترتيب الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية

Subject + verb + (object)....

ثانياً: ضمائر المفعول به: وهي كالتالي

ضمائر المتكلم	ضمائر الغائب	ضمائر المخاطب
me	her	you
us	him	you
-----	them	-----
-----	it	-----

- موقع ضمائر المفعول به:

1- بعد الفعل كما في المثال: (لاحظ موقع الضمير)

e.g. Khalid came home late, but he **joined** us.

e.g. I **gave** her a present.

2- بعد حروف الجر prepositions مثل:

at, in, on, under, of, for, about, without

e.g. Ahmad talked **to** her alone.

e.g. She looked **at** me.

ثالثاً: ضمائر الملكية: وهي mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

ضمائر المتكلم	ضمائر الغائب	ضمائر المخاطب
mine	hers	yours
ours	his	-----
-----	theirs	-----
-----	its	-----

e.g. This watch is **mine**.

e.g. That book is **yours**.

رابعاً: صفات الملكية: وهي my, your, his, her, its, our, their

ضمائر المتكلم	ضمائر الغائب	ضمائر المخاطب
my	her	your
our	his	-----
-----	their	-----
-----	its	-----

e.g. This is **my** watch.

e.g. That's **your** book.

الفرق بين ضمائر الملكية وصفات الملكية

تختلف ضمائر الملكية عن الصفات الملكية بأن الأول يأتي منفصلاً بينما الثاني يأتي مقترناً باسم.(قبل الاسم)

خامساً: الضمائر الانعكاسية Reflexive Pronouns.

يكون الفعل انعكاسياً عندما يعود فعل الفاعل على الفاعل نفسه أي أن الفاعل والمفعول به هما شخص واحد. وهي كالتالي

myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves, yourselves

ضمائر المتكلم	ضمائر الغائب	ضمائر المخاطب
myself	herself	yourself
ourselves	himself	yourselves
-----	themselves	-----
-----	itself	-----

e.g. She looked at **herself** in the mirror.

e.g. I'm teaching **myself** French.

e.g. She thinks about **herself**.

سادساً: الضمائر التوكيدية Emphatic Pronouns

نفس الضمائر الانعكاسية المذكورة في الجدول السابق.

e.g. You **yourself** told me about the problem

e.g. I saw the queen driving a car **herself**

الفرق بين الضمائر الانعكاسية والضمائر التوكيدية

يكون الاختلاف من ناحيتين:

*- الوظيفة: تركز على جانب معين يراد تأكيده عن طريق التشديد stress عند قراءتها.

*- الموقع: تكون الضمائر الانعكاسية بعد الفعل وبعد حروف الجر، بينما التوكيدية فإنها تأتي بين الفعل والفاعل وبعد المفعول به

- لاحظ الأمثلة السابقة.

ملخص بأنواع الضمانر the table of pronouns

Subject Pronouns ضمانر الفاعل	Object pronouns ضمانر المفعول به	Possessive pronouns ضمانر الملكية	Possessive adjectives صفات الملكية	Reflexive & Emphatic pronouns الضمانر الانعكاسية والتوكيدية
I	me	mine	my	myself
we	us	ours	our	ourselves
you	you	yours	your	yourselves
she	her	her	her	herself
he	him	his	his	himself
they	them	theirs	their	themselves
it	it	its	its	itself

سابعاً: ضمانر وصفات الإشارة (demonstrative pronouns and demonstrative adjectives)

demonstrative pronouns this, that, these, those قبل الأفعال المساعدة	This للأسم القريب المفرد	That للأسم البعيد المفرد	These للأسماء القريبة في حالة الجمع	Those للأسماء البعيدة في حالة الجمع
demonstrative adjectives this, that, these, those قبل الأسماء	This للأسم القريب المفرد	That للأسم البعيد المفرد	These للأسماء القريبة في حالة الجمع	Those للأسماء البعيدة في حالة الجمع

e.g. This is my watch. ضمير إشارة

e.g. This watch is mine. صفة إشارة

- يختلف استعمال ضمير الإشارة عن صفة الإشارة حيث يكون الأول منفصلاً كما في المثال الأول. أما صفة الإشارة فتأتي متصلة بالاسم الذي تصفه كما في المثال الثاني.

تمرين: حدد ضمانر وصفات الإشارة في الجمل التالية:

1. These are terrible errors..... 2. This car is the doctor's..... 3. That coat is mine.....

3- الفعل (Verb): كلمة تدل على وقوع حدث معين ويكون الزمن جزءاً منه.

Parts of verbs أقسام الفعل

أولاً: الأفعال المساعدة (Auxiliary)

ثانياً: الأفعال الرئيسية أو الأفعال التامة main verbs – سنناقشه في ملحق خاص بالأزمنة (Tenses)

أولاً: الأفعال المساعدة (Auxiliary): وهي على أربعة أنواع:

الفعل (be) ويتغير شكله بتغير الضمير وزمن الجملة والجدول التالي يوضح ذلك: (تصريف الفعل be)

تستخدم **been** في الغالب
في تركيب المبني للمجهول
والمضارع التام المستمر

present	past	Past participle
is	was	been
are	were	
am		

- الفعل **be** في الجمل العادية:

- e.g. She **is** reading a book now.
e.g. The computer **was** fixed last night.
e.g. They **are** teachers.

- تكوين صيغة النفي (negation) لأي جملة تشتمل على أحد أفعال **be**
نستخدم **not** أو الشكل المختصر **n't** إلى نهاية الفعل **be**.

- e.g. They **aren't** happy with their job.
e.g. Today **isn't** hot.
e.g. Tom **wasn't** alone

Subject + be+ not\n't+

تكوين الأسئلة تشتمل على أحد أفعال **be**.

وذلك من خلال تغيير موقع الفعل **be** مع الفاعل وهذا ما يعرف بعملية القلب أو العكس **inversion** في اللغة الانجليزية.

Subject + be +

Be + subject +.....?

- e.g. She **is** reading a book now.
- **Is** she reading a book now?

- e.g. **They were** playing tennis.
Were they playing tennis?

2- الفعل **do**: يتخذ الفعل **do** أشكالاً عدة حسب الضمير وزمن الجملة. وفيما يلي تصريف الفعل **do**

present	past	Past participle
do	did	done
does		

صُرِفَ هذه الأفعال
في المضارع
والماضي مع
ضمائر الفاعل...

- يأتي بعد أفعال **do, does, did** فعل مجرد. **Base form** والفعل المجرد بالمناسبة هو الفعل الذي يخلو من أية اضافات مثل -ing, -s, -es, -d, -ed...الخ.

The Importance of verbs to DO

أهمية أفعال

- تظهر أهميتها لدى تكوين حالتها النفي والاستفهام في الزمن المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط، ذلك أن كل من الزمنين يخلوان من أية أفعال مساعدة.

the uses of verbs to Do

استخدامات أفعال

- لأفعال **Do** استخدامات كثيرة نورد أهمها:

*- تكوين حالة النفي إذا خلت الجملة من الفعل المساعد.

مضارع بسيط

e.g. He **plays** football
He **doesn't play** football.

ماضي بسيط

e.g. They **played** cards yesterday.
They **didn't play** cards yesterday.

*- تكوين حالة الاستفهام (السؤال) اذا خلت الجملة من الفعل المساعد كذلك.

Does he **play** football?

e.g. They **smoke** cigars daily.

Do they **smoke** cigars daily?

e.g. They **played** cards yesterday.

Did they **play** cards yesterday?

حول الجمل التالية إلى أسئلة؟

They drive to college.....

She smokes.....

He went to Barcelona last week.....

.....

نستنتج ان اختيار أحد أفعال do يكون بناءً على ثلاثة أمور

- خلو الجملة من الأفعال المساعدة.

- زمن الفعل: هل الزمن ماضي؟ أم مضارع؟

- عدد الفاعل : أي هل الفاعل مفرداً أم جمع؟

ملاحظة: الفعل **did** في الماضي البسيط لا يتغير

أبداً مهما كان عدد الفاعل سواء أكان في حالة نفي أو سؤال.

ملخص مفيد (حالة النفي)

I	don't	Verb 1...
we	don't	
they	don't	
he	doesn't	
she	doesn't	
it	doesn't	

ملخص مفيد (حالة السؤال)

Do	I	Verb 1...?
Do	we	
Do	they	
Does	he	
Does	she	
Does	it	

Examples

1. Do you sleep a lot?
2. Does she work in Dubai?
3. Did they see the accident on T.V?

حدد الفعل المجرد في كل سؤال من الأسئلة السابقة؟

1.
2.
3.

Do as a full verb

الفعل do كفعل رئيسي

- إذا احتوت الجملة على أحد أفعال do وكان رئيسياً ونريد تكوين نفي أو سؤال للجملة فكيف نتعامل معه؟
-- تأمل المثال التالي:

e.g. Sara **does** her homework alone daily.

الفعل **does** هنا جاء فعلاً رئيسياً والزمن مضارع بسيط

النفي. she **doesn't do** her homework alone daily.

سؤال **Does** she **do** her homework alone daily?

3- الفعل have: يتخذ هذا الفعل أشكالاً عدة حسب الضمير (الفاعل) وزمن الجملة.

present	past	Past participle
has	had	Had
have		

صرف هذه الأفعال
في المضارع
والماضي مع
ضمائر الفاعل...

- إذا كانت أفعالاً مساعدة يأتي بعدها أفعالاً في التصريف الثالث.
- أما إذا كانت أفعالاً تامة (رئيسية) فإنها تفيد الامتلاك والافتناء.

e.g. Ahmad **has finished** playing tennis.

مساعدة وي بعده فعل تصريف ثالث

e.g. They **have** a house.
تفيد الامتلاك وهي فعل رئيسي

في الجملة الأولى، ماذا جاء بعد الفعل **has**؟.....

في الجملة الثانية، ماذا جاء بعد الفعل **have**؟....

النفي والاستفهام لأفعال **have**

النفي حسب القاعدة التالية:

Subject + **has\have\had** + not + verb (P.p)

ملاحظة

e.g. she **hasn't finished** the report yet.
e.g. They **hadn't played** football, before I got home.
e.g. We **haven't started** the race yet.

تقسم الأفعال عند تصريفها إلى قسمين
1- الأفعال المنتظمة **regular verbs** التي
تنتهي بـ **d** أو **-ed** في التصريف الثاني
والثالث.
2- الأفعال الشاذة وهي التي لا تتبع تصريفاً
محدداً.

السؤال حسب القاعدة التالية:

Have\ Has \Had + Subject + verb (P.p)....?

e.g. Ahmad **has finished** playing tennis.
Has Ahmad **finished** playing tennis?
e.g. Lana **hasn't completed** the proposal.
Has Lana **completed** the proposal?
e.g. They **had sent** an E-mail.
Had they **sent** an E-mail?
e.g. They **have been playing** squash for three hours.

سؤال:

بناءً على ما سبق ما الأزمنة التي يمكن أن
تظهر فيها أفعال **have** كأفعال مساعدة؟

Have as a full verb

الفعل **have** كفعل رئيسي

- إذا احتوت الجملة على أحد أفعال **have** وكان رئيسياً ونريد تكوين نفي أو سؤال للجملة فكيف نتعامل معه؟
- تأمل الأمثلة التالية:

e.g. Ahmad **has** a car.
Does Ahmad **have** a car?
Ahmad **doesn't have** a car.

عندما يكون الفعل **have** فعلاً رئيسياً ...
ونريد تكوين سؤال أو نفي فإننا نستخدم أحد أفعال **do** حسب الجدول التالي

has	Does\doesn't	have
have	Do \ don't	have
had	Did \ didn't	have

لا يمكن أن يأتي قبل
أحد أفعال **have** أحد
أفعال **be** إذا
أفادت **have** الملكية.

Further Examples

e.g. They **have** a flat.
They **don't have** a flat?
Do they **have** a flat?
e.g. They **had** a flat.
They **didn't have** a flat.
Did they **have** a flat?

أمثلة أخرى

تمرين: حول الجملتين التاليتين مرة إلى نفي ومرة سؤال؟

She has a bicycle.....

He had an expensive coat.....

4- الأفعال الناقصة **Modals**: أو ما تعرف بالأفعال المساعدة الرئيسية وهذه الأفعال مميزة عن باقي الأفعال المساعدة وسأبين ذلك بالتفصيل.
وهذه الأفعال هي: **will, shall, may, might, can, could, must, have to, has to, had to, ought to, would, should**.

features of modals

مميزات الفعل الناقص

1- شكلها لا يتغير بتغير الفاعل أو الضمائر.

e.g. she **can** swim.
e.g. they **can** swim.

2- يأتي بعدها فعل تصريف أول دائماً **verb1**.

e.g. You should **go** to the doctor.
e.g. They have to **write** their proposal.

3- دائماً أفعال مساعدة ولا يمكن استخدامها لوحدها في الجملة.

e.g. Ahmad **can** French.*
والصحيح ان نقول: Ahmad **can speak** French

النفي والاستفهام لأفعال الناقصة – **modals**

- تأمل الأمثلة التالية:

e.g. Ahmad can speak French.
Ahmad **cannot\can't** speak French: **النفي**
Can Ahmad speak French?: **الاستفهام**
e.g. They **must go** to work quickly.
They **must not\ mustn't go** to work quickly.
Must they go to work quickly?

Short forms of some modals أشكال مختصرة لبعض الأفعال الناقصة

'll	will
Won't	Will not
Shan't	Shall not
'd	Would, could, should

e.g. They **will buy** an apartment.

Short form: They'll buy an apartment.

e.g. I **will not make** tea for you.

Short form: I won't make tea for you.

اختصارات مفيدة

Full form	Short form	Tense
will + verb(1)	'll + verb(1)	المستقبل المثلث
will not + verb(1)	won't + verb(1)	المستقبل المنفي
has + verb (3)	's + verb (3)	المضارع التام
has + been + verb-ing	's + been + verb-ing	المضارع التام المستمر
have + verb(3)	've + verb (3)	المضارع التام
have + been + verb-ing	've + been + verb-ing	المضارع التام المستمر
had + verb(3)	'd + verb (3)	الماضي التام
should\would\could + verb(1)	'd + verb (1)	نصيحة/المستقبل/القدرة
I am ...	I'm	مضارع (بسيط/مستمر)
she\he\it + is	She's/he's/it's	مضارع (بسيط/مستمر)
shall + verb(1)	I\we + shan't + verb(1)	المستقبل المنفي
we\they + are	we\they're	المضارع (بسيط/المستمر)

الجملة التالية ذات أفعال مختصرة. حدد زمن الفعل لكل جملة من الجمل التالية:

1. They'd finished playing tennis.....
2. I've eaten all this food.....
3. It's been raining.....
4. I'll send the letter.....
5. She's sleeping.....

- والآن إلى التمارين Go to the Exercises

كون صيغة الجمع للمفردات التالية make plural forms

A wish	.....	A bike	.....	A life	.....
A wall	.....	A way	.....	A cat	.....
A century	.....	A house	.....	water	.....

ضع الضمير المناسب في الجمل التالية:

-drives daily to work. (she, her, him)
- Ahmad saw.....yesterday in the park. (I, me, mine)
-car is expensive. (we, him, our)
- He teaches.....English Language. (myself, himself, herself)
- This cat is.....(me, mine, my)
- She thinks about..... (himself, ourselves, herself)

- Choose the correct verb in the following sentences:

- The Earth.....round. (is, are, am)
- My car.....repaired last night. (were, was, am)
- I..... have a car. (doesn't, am not, don't)
-you like travelling abroad? (Does, Do, Done)
- Theyinvite Fadi to the party. (didn't, doesn't, isn't)
- My brother.....finished the report. (have, has, did)
- I.....be in Abu Dhabi next June. (will, am, is)
- They can't.....a truck. (drives, drive, driving)
- After they.....swum, they had lunch. (had, has, having)
- You should.....a new camera for your sister. (buys, buy, buying)

Choose the correct answer between brackets in the following sentences:

- Whatyou playing? (are, is, was)
- Where does he.....? (lives , live, lived)
- It **will**too hot tomorrow. (is, was , be)
- Wafa' know a lot about classical movies? (Does , Do , Has)
- What are looking for in that drawer? (he , I, you)
- anybody leave a message for me last night? (Do , Has , Did)
- Why Ruba and Hiba gone to London? (have , has , does)
- you played snooker before? (Has , Have , Do)
- Why are you? What's the matter? (cry , cried , crying)
- It a nice place to work. (was , have , do)
- Had he to live in that village? (decide , decided , deciding)
- they at the concert? (was , did , were)
- My brother and I going camping today. (are , is , am)
-she work in Cairo? (Do, Does, Are)
- Can you all the chocolates? (ate , eat , eating)
- your teacher **got** your phone number? (Has , Have , Do)

17. These nice postcards. (is , are , was)
18. You don't like your brother. (looked , looks , look)
19. We could not a taxi. (get , getting , gets)
20. The hospital..... built in 1999. (were , was , have)
21. **Nadia**.....teaching German at the moment. (is, are, am)
22. Our **street** very wide and clean. (is , are , do)
23. We **have** neverbaseball. (play , playing , played)
24. **Playing** volleyball my favorite hobby. (is , are , were)
25. How milk..... made? (is , are , have)
26. Could you the door, please? (opening , opened , open)
27. Why Lara and Lana going to London this week? (have , has , are)
28. I didn't the violin yesterday. (play , playing , played)
29. Why you busy? What's the matter? (do , are , have)
30. I.....at university last week. (was , have , do)
31. Why **will** he in a crowded city? (live , living , lived)
32. Zeki at concert? (was , did , were)
33. My friend and I going to Dubai this month. (are , is , am)
34. in Manchester? (Does study she , Does she studies , Does she study)
35. Have you all the chocolates? (eaten , eat , eating)
- 36.**Diving** in the shallow areas.....not permitted. (are, is , do)
37. There nice postcards with them. (is, are , was)
38. You don'tto take an umbrella. (need, needed , needs)
39. The prisoners could not from the prison (escape , escaped , escaping)
40. The murdererseen in the city center that night. (was, are, do)

مادة التأسيس انتهت

أتمنى أن تستفيد منها الآن المستوى الثالث في اللغة الإنجليزية يعتمد على التأسيس الصحيح أخواني اطلاب .وأتمنى أن أكون قد وفقت بأبصال

المعلومة لكم

بسم الله نبدأ بالمنهاج



تاريخ الحواسيب

calculation	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount.	عملية حسابية
computer chip	a very small piece found inside every computer.	شريحة حاسوب
personal computer	a computer designed for one person to use.	حاسوب شخصي
floppy disk	removable magnetic disk that stores computer information.	قرص مرن
program	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function.	برنامج
World Wide Web	the information shared by computers through the internet.	الشبكة العنكبوتية
smartphones	a mobile phone that connects to the internet.	هاتف ذكي
rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone.	يعتمد على
programme	content which is intended to be listened to on radio	برنامج إذاعي

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

عندما تستخدم الحاسوب ، فكر في حجم التكنولوجيا المطلوبة له لكي يعمل استخدم الناس أنواعا من الحواسيب منذ آلاف السنين الآلة المعدنية التي وجدت في اليونان في قاع البحر والتي يعود عمرها لـ 2,000 سنة يعتقد بأنها الحاسوب الأول على الإطلاق

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large **it** needed a room that was 167 square meters to put **it** in. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer **program**. It took 25 minutes to complete one **calculation**. In 1958 CE, the **computer chip** was developed.

تطورت التكنولوجيا بشكل كافي سمح للمخترعين لعمل الجيل الأول من الحواسيب وذلك في الأربعينيات من القرن الماضي أن هذا النوع من الحواسيب كان كبيرا جدا حيث انه احتاج لغرفة مساحتها 167 مترا مربعا لاحتوائه وخلال نفس العقد (الأربعينيات) طور علماء بريطانيين (انجليز) أول برنامج. استغرق البرنامج الذي صممه البريطانيون إلى 25 دقيقة لأكمال عملية حسابية واحدة في عام 1958 ميلادي طورت الرقاقة (الشريحة) الأولى للكمبيوتر.

computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the **floppy disk** was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. The first **PC (personal computer)** was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

وفي عام 1962 ميلادي أنتجت أول لعبة حاسوب، وبعدها بعامين (1964) تلتها الفأرة. وفي عام 1971 ميلادي اخترع القرص المرن، والذي على (سمح للحواسيب بمشاركة المعلومات فيما بينها أن أول حاسوب شخصي أنتج في عام 1974، لذا أصبح بإمكان الناس شراء الحواسيب واستخدامها في المنازل

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

في عام 1983 ميلادي، أصبح بإمكان الناس شراء (حاسوب محمول) للمرة الأولى. بعدها وفي عام 1990 ميلادي قام العالم البريطاني تيم بيرنر- لي بتطوير الشبكة العنكبوتية. لم يظهر الهاتف الذكي حتى عام 2007 ميلادي. اما في ايامنا هذه فمعظم الناس يستخدمون الهواتف النقالة الذكية

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

ماذا سيحدث في المستقبل ؟ يمكنك شراء ساعة تقوم بعمل الهاتف النقال العلماء أيضا طوروا نظارات لديها سعة لفعل ما هو أكثر من ذلك الحياة في المستقبل ستشهد تطورات أكثر بكثير في مجال تكنولوجيا الحواسيب ومن الواضح أن كل مظهر من مظاهر الحياة اليومية سوف تعتمد على برنامج حاسوب. ابتداء من كيف نساfer و انتهاء كيف ندفي عبيوتنا

جدول الضمائر العائدة في النص

Word	Refers to	Word	Refers to
<u>it</u> ¹	a computer	<u>their</u> ⁸	people
<u>It</u> ²	the first ever computer	<u>which</u> ⁹	watches
<u>It</u> ³ <u>It</u> ⁴	Model	<u>that</u> ¹⁰	glasses
<u>It</u> ⁵	the first computer program	<u>It</u> ¹¹	that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer
<u>which</u> ⁶	the floppy disk	<u>we</u> ¹²	people
<u>It</u> ⁷	that the first smartphones appeared	<u>our</u> ¹³	people

Comprehension

تمارين الكتاب

4 Listen to and read the article again and answer the questions. أستمع وأقرأ المقالة مرة أخرى وأجب عن الأسئلة التالية.

3 / SB, page 6 :

- How old is the world's oldest computer?

4 / SB, page 6 :

read the article again and answer the questions.

1. Where was the first ever computer found?
2. What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?
3. List the invention that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE.
4. How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the article?
5. We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development?
6. Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful? Why?
7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having laptop computers, tablet computers or smartphones?
8. What would life be like without computers?

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Who developed the world wide web?
2. There are two machines can do the same work as mobile phones . Write them down.
3. There are two invention were completed in 1940s. write down these two inventions.
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that the size of the first generation of the modern computers was so large.
5. Quote the sentence which indicates that the first computer program was very slow.
6. What does the underlined phrasal verb rely on mean ?
7. Find a compound noun in the third paragraph which means 'a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information'
8. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to?

Critical thinking :

1. The writer states that the World Wide Web was developed in 1990. Explain this statement mentioning three benefits of using it.
2. We rely more and more on computer technology. Think of this statement and ,in two sentences , write down your point of view.

أجابه مقترحة Answers

/ SB, page 6 : It could be more than 2.000 years old

4 / SB, page 6 : 1. It was found on the seabed in Greece. 2. A very large room was needed to keep the computers in; the room was 167 square metres. 3. the computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer. 4. **Suggested answer:** I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will 'know' how to address our every need. We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them. I disagree with the article because I do not think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed. 5. **Suggested answer:** I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development. 6. I think a tablet is the most useful because it's small and light; you can take it out with you and you can use it for different activities, e.g. surfing the net, listening to music, reading a book, watching a film, keeping up-to-date with social media, etc. 7. The advantages are that they are light, portable and convenient. The disadvantages are that people use them all the time and then don't speak to people face to face. 8. It would take longer to find information; we wouldn't be able to send documents quickly to another person; we wouldn't keep in touch with friends and family so easily, etc.

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. The British scientist Tim Betters Lee. 2. Watches and glasses. 3. the first generation of modern computers and the first computer program. 4. One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in. 5. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. 6. to have trust or confidence in something or someone 7. floppy disk 8. it : a computer / their : most people / which : watches

Critical thinking :

1. People use mobile phones every day for many purposes such as calling, internet taking photos, watching films and listening to music.
2. I think that we rely more on computer technology . For example, computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development.

EDITING (4points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. Find out these four mistakes and correct the mistakes and write the answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Scientist in england developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculasion. In 1958 CE, the computer chib was developed.

1..... 2..... 3..... 4.....

Grammar: Revision of the tenses

5. Work in pairs. In the article on page 6, find one sentence with each of the following grammatical structures. Then, in your notebook, write your own sentences for each of the items and tell your partner.

1. The Present Simple	المضارع البسيط
2. The Present Continuous	المضارع المستمر
3. The Present Perfect	المضارع التام
4. The Present Perfect Continuous	المضارع التام المستمر
5. The Past Simple	الماضي البسيط
6. The Past Perfect	الماضي التام
7. The Present Simple Passive (مبني للمجهول)	المضارع البسيط (مبني للمجهول)
8. The Past Simple Passive (مبني للمجهول)	الماضي البسيط (مبني للمجهول)
9. The Future with will	المستقبل
10. The Future with going to	

1 Today, most people use their mobile phones every day. 2 When you **are using** a computer 3 Scientists **have** also **developed** glasses that 4 People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. 5 One such model **was** so large that it needed a room 6 In the 1940s, technology **had developed** enough 7 how our homes **are heated**. 8 A metal machine **was found** 9 What **will happen** in the future? 10 Life in the future **is going to** see further changes in computer technology.

6. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

People (1)..... (use) smartphones since they (2)..... (invent) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people (3)..... (buy) phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (4)..... (produce). By the end of 2010 CE, companies (5)..... (sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones (6)..... (sell) around the world each year. In the near future, it (7) (estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market (8)..... (expand) in the future. At the moment, people aged 16–30 (9)..... (buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there (10)..... (be) a number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

Answer 1. have been using (Present Perfect Continuous) 2. were invented (Past Simple Passive) 3. bought (Past Simple) 4. was produced (Past Simple Passive) 5. had sold (Past Perfect) 6. are sold (Present Simple Passive) 7. is estimated (Present Simple Passive)

Speaking

7 Work in pairs and answer the following questions.

مهم في التفكير الناقد والاقتراحات

1 Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful? Why? أي التكنولوجيا الحديثة مفيدة؟

I think that the technology in general is useful, but the medical technology is the most important one, because it keep our health and keep us fit.

أعتقد بأن التكنولوجيا بشكل عام مفيدة لكن التكنولوجيا الطبية هي الأهم لأنها تهتم بالحفاظ على صحتنا وتبقينا لائقين

2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of having laptop computers, tablet computers or smartphones?

ما هي الإيجابيات والسلبيات من امتلاك الحاسبات اللوحية والكمبيوتر الشخصي او الهاتف الذكي

In my point of view there are many advantages for having this modern technology such as connecting us with the whole world or with each other, keeping our bodies healthy through the applications that they have and helping

us at our works. On the other hand, they have some disadvantages such as making us victims for techno-criminals, wasting a lot of time without working or studying and sometimes these devices make us addicted and unable to leave.

من وجهة نظري هنالك العديد من المزايا لامتلاك هذه التقنية الحديثة لأبصالنا مع العالم بأسره ومع بعضنا البعض وحفظ أجسادنا صحيحة من خلال التطبيقات الموجودة فيها وتساعدنا أيضا في أعمالنا من جهة أخرى لها بعض العيوب مثل أن تجعل منا ضحايا للمجرمين التقنيين إضاعة الكثير من الوقت دون العمل أو الدراسة وقد تجعل هذه الأجهزة منا مدنيين عليها

3 What would life be like without computers?

In the past it could be easy but nowadays, it is very difficult because a lot of our works depend on computers and the different programs that they have. Such as dealing with hard calculations and quick works

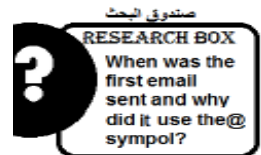
في الماضي، يمكن أن تكون سهلة ولكن في الوقت الحاضر، من الصعب جداً لأن الكثير من أعمالنا تعتمد على أجهزة الكمبيوتر والبرامج المختلفة التي تحتويها. مثل التعامل مع العمليات الحسابية الصعبة وأعمال سريعة.

Writing

8 Write a paragraph about how you or your family use modern technology. You should focus on using any new vocabulary to describe this.

اكتب فقرة حول كيف تستخدم التقنية الحديثة أنت وعائلتك. ينبغي عليك أن تركز على استخدام المفردات الجديدة لتصف هذا الاستخدام

My father said once the world is getting smaller and quicker, the modern technology proved this say. Nowadays, more and more technology the man produced, from floppy disk which little information to a memory card or hard disk which can store a lot of files. Also, from PC to a tablet computer that contains the same programs or more. As a student, I use the modern technology in my studies to look for information which helps me do research or do my homework, and sometimes killing my leisure time. My father, who is a doctor, always looks for the medical technology to help him be in touch with new researches that are related to his work. Also, my mother, who is a teacher, tries to do all her works at school such as preparing homework for her students and putting their grades on the (eduwave). Also, she tries to use her tablet at home to look for new ways of cooking our meals. The first email attempt was successfully sent out on 14 September 1987 with the contents "Across the Great Wall, we can reach every corner in the world. In 1972, Ray Tomlinson sent the first electronic message, now known as e-mail, using the @ symbol to indicate the location or institution of the e-mail recipient.



Speaking

1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions. ناقش الأسئلة التالية في مجموعات.

1 In what ways can digital information be used to educate people? أي الطرق نستطيع استخدام المعلومات الرقمية لتعليم الناس

Digital information can be used to educate people in a variety of ways. For example, you can listen to podcasts and lectures online, or use apps on a tablet to learn languages. You can also use the Internet to find information on what you are studying.

هنالك العديد من الطرق لاستخدام المعلومات الرقمية مثل تثقيف الناس مثل الاستماع للأذاعة أو المحاضرات على الإنترنت باستخدام القاموس على الكمبيوتر اللوحي لتعلم اللغة وطريقة أخرى استخدام مواقع الإنترنت للبحث عن معلومات ما ندرس

2 Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why/Whynot? هل تعتقد أن الكمبيوترات ستعوض الكتب؟ ذات يوم؟ لماذا ولماذا لا؟

Although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think that they will ever completely replace books because for many people reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer

اعتقد أن الكمبيوترات لن يحل محل الكتب تماماً على الرغم من أننا يمكن العثور على معلومات من خلال أجهزة الكمبيوتر. لأن التمتع بقراءة القصص أو الروايات لا يتم إلا باستخدام الكتب فقط. تتعلق بالشعور والخبرة لدينا

Reading

2 This text is a talk (an informal presentation) about using technology in class. Listen and read. Complete the text with these sentences.

- A** They could even email students in another country.
- B** For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.
- C** Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.
- D** If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.

Vocabulary

3 Which of the following would you use to ... اي من الكلمات سوف تستخدم ل...

Blog مدونة , email exchange تبادل الايميلات , social media وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي , tablet computer حاسب لوحي , whiteboard اللوح الذكي

- 1 record interviews with people? tablet computer
- 2 share information with students in another country?
- 3 watch educational programmes in class?
- 4 ask another student to check your homework?
- 5 write an online diary?

Suggested answers: 1 tablet computer 2 email exchange 3 whiteboard 4 social media 5 blog

4 Work in pairs. Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article. وضح الفرق بين الكلمات من المقالة

1. to share / compare ideas

share ideas: to give your ideas to another person or to a group. مشاركة الأفكار

compare ideas: where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different مقارنة الأفكار

2. to create / contribute to a website

create a website : to construct a website that currently doesn't exist. انشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت

contribute to a website: offer your writing and work to the website. المساهمة على موقع شبكة الانترنت

3. to research/ to present information

to **present** information: to give the results of your research in a presentation. قدم المعلومات

to **research** information to use a variety of sources to find the information you need بحث

4. to monitor / to find out what is happening

to **find out** what is happening: you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it. يكتشف

to **monitor** what is happening: you know what is happening and you are following the development مراقب

5. to give a talk / to talk to people

to **talk to** people: an informal discussion التحدث الى

give a talk to people: you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it.لقاء محاضرة في

6. to show / send photos

show photos: you show people photos you have in person اظهر الصور

send photos: you send photos to someone over the internet or by post. ارسال صور

هذه الفروقات بين الكلمات ممكن تأتي في الوزارة على الشكل التالي

Study the following pairs of sentences and explain the difference in meaning between them

They can also **create a website** for the classroom.

Students can **contribute to the website**

Study the following dictionary entry carefully and answer the question that is follow.

Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks and to show photographs

What does the underlined phrase to *show photographs* mean?

Speaking

5 Complete the sentences so they are true for you. Work in pairs.

1. My teacher says I **must do my work**.
2. In our English lessons, I **can speak English fluently**.
3. I use technology to **play my favourite games**.
4. Next year, I will **start playing with my new team**.
5. If I had more time, I **would start another job**.
6. If I use a computer, I **finish my work quickly**.
7. If the teacher gives us **homework today**, I **do it with my brother**.

Read the talk on page 8 again and find the following:

- 1 a sentence which acts as an introduction
 - 2 a sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about
 - 3 two sentences which end the talk
 - 7 Work in groups. Prepare a short talk about how you use computers at home and at school. Choose a spokesperson. Present your talk to the class.
- قم بأعداد محاضر كيف تستخدم الكمبيوتر في البيت والمدرسة.

Writing

8 Write two paragraphs discussing the role of technology in communication. How important do you think technology is when we communicate? Pay attention to the linking words.

اكتب فقرتين تناقش دور التكنولوجيا في مجال الاتصالات. ما مدى أهمية التكنولوجيا باعتقادك عندما نتواصل؟ انتبه للربط بين الكلمات

Writing skills: Coherence (المهارات الكتابية) (الترابط)

To make your essay 'flow' so that it is clear to your audience, you need to link your ideas: Indicating consequence:

In this way, technology makes communication more convenient.

As a consequence, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.

Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

Indicating opposition:

However, social media is time-consuming. / Whereas, the more quickly and conveniently people communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.

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

أسئلة شاملة على الوظائف اللغوية في امتحان الوزارة

Functions الوظائف اللغوية

Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.

ادرس الجمل التالية ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يلي:

1. In this way, we can promote our culture and history.

What is the function of using the phrase "In this way" in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال عبارة "In this way" بهذه الطريقة في الجملة في الأعلى؟

2. My brother has lived in China, and as a consequence speaks Chinese fluently.

What is the function of **using the phrase “as a consequence”** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال عبارة "as a consequence" وذلك في الجملة في الأعلى؟

3. I no longer like my job. **Therefore**, I have decided to find a new job.

What is the function of **using the word “Therefore”** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال كلمة "Therefore" وذلك في الجملة في الأعلى؟

4. Technology has solved many problems. **However**, it has created new ones.

What is the function of **using the word “However”** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال كلمة "ومع ذلك/ألا ان However" في الجملة في الأعلى؟

5. **Whereas** you can get knowledge from books, skills must be learned through practice.

What is the function of **using the word “Whereas”** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال كلمة "في حين Whereas" في الجملة في الأعلى؟

6. Our national team lost **despite** all the efforts.

What is the function of **using the word “despite”** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال كلمة "على الرغم despite" في الجملة في الأعلى؟

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

What is the function of **using the word “like”** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال كلمة "مثل like" في الجملة في الأعلى؟

ملاحظة: يمكنك التعرف على (التشبيه simile) ببساطة عند وجود الكلمات التالية في الجملة

(مثل/يشبه like/as).

8. **On one hand**, it is more comfortable to travel by plane. **On the other hand**, it is more expensive.

What is the function of **using the phrases “On one hand/On the other hand”** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال العبارتين "من ناحية أخرى On one hand / من ناحية أخرى On the other hand" في الجملة في الأعلى؟

9. **In spite of** feeling very ill, I decided to work.

What is the function of **using the word “In spite of”** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال كلمة "على الرغم من In spite of" في الجملة في الأعلى؟

10. The rate of unemployment hasn't gone down – **on the contrary**, it has increased.

What is the function of **using the phrase “on the contrary”** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال عبارة "على العكس من ذلك On the contrary" في الجملة في الأعلى؟

11. Some unskilled workers were appointed and, **conversely**, some skilled workers had been rejected.

What is the function of **using the word “conversely”** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال كلمة "على العكس conversely" في الجملة في الأعلى؟

12. My friend respects me very much. **Furthermore**, he knows that he can trust me.

What is the function of **using the word “Furthermore”** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال كلمة "علاوة على ذلك Furthermore" في الجملة في الأعلى؟

13. Life in Jordan has changed, and Jordanians have changed **likewise**.

What is the function of **using the word “likewise”** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال كلمة "ايضا likewise" في الجملة في الأعلى؟

14. Pollution is increasing in the atmosphere. **One reason for this** is people are using more and more oil.

What is the function of **using the phrase “One reason for this”** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال عبارة " One reason for this " في الجملة في الأعلى؟

15. You should learn new words every day. **In addition**, you should study English every day.

What is the function of **using the phrase "In addition,"** in the above sentence?

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية لاستعمال عبارة " In addition, " اصف إلى ذلك " في الجملة في الأعلى؟

الإجابات النموذجية:

ملاحظة: يمكنك في الإجابة استعمال الفعل (لتوضيح to indicate) او (للتعبير عن expressto)

1. to indicate consequence: لتوضيح النتيجة
2. to indicate consequence: لتوضيح النتيجة
3. to indicate consequence: لتوضيح النتيجة
4. to indicate opposition: لتوضيح المعارضة/ فكرة مخالفة
5. to indicate opposition/contrast: لتوضيح المعارضة/ فكرة مخالفة
6. to indicate opposition: لتوضيح المعارضة/ فكرة مخالفة
7. to make a simile: لتوضيح المعارضة/ فكرة مخالفة
8. to indicate opposition: لتوضيح المعارضة/ فكرة مخالفة
9. to indicate opposition: لتوضيح المعارضة/ فكرة مخالفة
10. to indicate opposition: لتوضيح المعارضة/ فكرة مخالفة
11. to express opposition: لتوضيح المعارضة/ فكرة مخالفة
12. to express continuation or addition: أو لإضافة المزيد من Or to add extra information: توضيح الاستمرارية أو الإضافة
13. to express continuation or addition: أو لإضافة المزيد من Or to add extra information: توضيح الاستمرارية أو الإضافة
14. to express continuation or addition: أو لإضافة المزيد من Or to add extra information: توضيح الاستمرارية أو الإضافة

Vocabulary

1 DW Read the words in the box. Check the meaning of any word(s) that you do not know in the Glossary on page 90 or in a dictionary.

Access دخول filter فلتر identity fraud معرفة بيانات شخصية privacy setting إعدادات الخصوصية security إعدادات الأمان settings إعدادات الأمان

Listening

2 Listen to a radio programme about Internet safety and answer the questions. استمع لبرنامج الراديو عن امان الانترنت

- 1 What does the professor say about filling in forms on the Internet?
- 2 Do you think that the professor believes Internet safety is very important, or not very important? What in his speech makes you think this?

Answers

1 Only give personal information if you really have to, and do not give information to sites you do not know or trust. 2 The professor thinks Internet safety is very important. He warns young people that the Internet is not private; he tells them to turn on privacy settings, and he also tells them not to give information unless it is really necessary.

3 Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words. Then listen again and check.

- 1 to know dangers of the Internet
- 2 to connect people on the Internet
- 3 to turn privacy settings
- 4 to give personal information
- 5 to fill a form

1 about 2 with 3 on 4 out 5 in

Grammar: Revision of reported speech

4 Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech.

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

He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.

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

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


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

Answers

1 He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites. 2 He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too. 3 He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well. 4 He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.

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

حول ما يقوله الأشخاص في الصورتين التاليتين ، انتبه للظروف الزمانية




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

معلمتنا أخبرتنا عن مخاطر الإنترنت .
أمس. ينبغي علي كتابة مقال حول هذا
الموضوع هذه الليلة. وأعتقد أنا بحاجة
إلى بعض المساعدة.

Farida

1 Farida said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before.

She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.



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

علينا أن نعطي محاضرة عن مزايا ومساوئ
الإنترنت الأسبوع القادم، لذا أنا بحاجة إلى
إعدادها من هذا الأسبوع.

Saleem

2 Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.

Speaking

6 Work in pairs and discuss these questions.

- 1 In what ways are web pages different to pages in books or magazines?
- 2 Are some web pages easier to use than others? Why/Why not?
- 3 What do you think makes a good website?

Suggested answers

- 1 Web pages give links to other web pages, both on the same site or on different ones. They are interactive. They often have adverts on them. They often allow you to contact the author.
- 2 Yes, some are easier to navigate round than others.

Listening

- 7 Listen to a discussion about creating web pages. What is more important: how a web page looks or how easy it is to use?

Comprehension

8 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What does a web-building program help you to do? برنامج بناء ويب بماذا ساعدك
- 2 Why do you need web hosting? لماذا نحتاج استضافة الويب
- 3 What is a domain name? ما معنى المجال
- 4 What costs are there in starting a website? ما تكلفة بدأ تشغيل موقع على الانترنت

Answers

- 1 A web-building program helps you to add extra features to your website such as music, film or links to other sites.
- 2 Hosting is when a company helps to put your website onto the Internet.
- 3 A domain name is the title of the website. It allows people to find the website easily.
- 4 You might have to pay for web hosting, but you will certainly have to pay to register your domain name.

Writing

- 9 Write a three-paragraph essay of 200 words discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet. Then share your work with the class

اكتب فقرة من 3 فقرات في مقالة تحتوي 200 كلمة تناقش بها ايجابيات وسلبيات استخدام الانترنت

Academic skills: Self-assessment and correcting your written work

After you have written your first draft, read it through and check your work.

- Have you used the correct punctuation?
- Have you used tenses correctly?
- Have you organised your text logically using appropriate adverbs (*however, therefore, consequently*, etc.)?
- Have you used a main point for each paragraph?
- Does your essay have an introductory and a closing sentence?
- Have you checked the spelling of any difficult words (read your text carefully and also used electronic spell-checking programs if you have a computer)?



Reading



Use words from the table above to complete the following sentences:

- 1- My teacher told me that I need to add material to my personal
- 2- Many young children are professional in using
- 3- People in high-tech cities in everyday life

Blog	a regularly update personal website or web page , usually written in an informal style	سجل شخصي على الانترنت
Email exchange (n) Exchange	A series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one	تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية
Social media	Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
Tablet computer	A mobile computer, with touch screen ,processor and battery all in one unit	الحاسوب اللوحي
Whiteboard (n)	A touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches , write and present idea and talk to student	اللوحة الذكية
Programme (n)	Content which is intended to be listened on radio or watched on TV	برنامج
Post (v) (n)	To put a message or document in the internet so others can see	تعليق أو رسالة
Web-building program	A software that helps you to create a website	برنامج إنشاء المواقع الالكترونية
Web hosting	The business of housing , Serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة المواقع الالكترونية

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

الشباب يحب التعلم ويحب أكثر عندما يقدم له بطريقة مشوقة أو بطريقة بها تحدي اليوم ، سأحدث كيف تستخدم التكنولوجيا في غرفة الصف في الأردن أليكم بعض الأفكار .

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

كثير من الغرف الصفية هذه الأيام تستخدم اللوح الأبيض كشاشة كمبيوتر وكنتيجه لذلك ، فان المعلمون يمكن أن يعرضوا بعض المواقع على هذا اللوح الأبيض أمام الطلاب. المعلمون يمكنهم استخدام الانترنت لعرض برامج تعليمية ، أو لعب ألعاب تعليمية، أو موسيقى ، أو تسجيلات لغوية ، وهكذا .

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

في بعض البلدان الحواسيب اللوحية متوفرة للطلاب لأستخدامها في الغرف الصفية لهذا فالطلاب يمكنهم استخدامها لعمل المهام والوظائف مثل عرض الصور ، معلومات البحث ، او (البحث عن المعلومات) تسجيل المقابلات ، و إنشاء الأشكال.) ان الحواسيب اللوحية مناسبة للعمل في مجموعات او اثنان

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

ربما يمكن للمعلمين الطلب من طلابهم البدء بكتابة يومياتهم مباشرة و ، أو عن حياتهم كما لو كانوا مشهورين. كما يمكنهم إنشاء موقع خاص بصفهم بالإضافة إلى ذلك بإمكان الطلاب المشاركة في هذا الموقع على سبيل المثال المشاركة في (صورهم وأعمالهم ورسائلهم).

Most young people communicate through social media; by **which they** send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarize information about what **they** have learnt in class in the same way. *If students learn to summarize quickly , **they** will be able to use this skill in future*

معظم الشباب يتواصلون من خلال وسائل تواصل اجتماعية ، عن طريق بعث رسائل وصور عبر الانترنت . بعض الطلاب يحب أن يرسل رسائل على أن تكون أقل من 140 حرف لأي شخص كان. كما يمكن للمعلمين أن يسألوا طلابهم أن يلخصوا ما تعلموه في الصف. وهنا إذا تعلم الطلاب أن يلخصوا بسرعة ، فتلك مهارة يمكن للطلاب أن يستفيدوا منها في المستقبل

We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what **they** have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. ***They could even email students in another country.*** As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

جميعنا يحب ارسال رسائل الكترونية،ليس كذلك؟ ان تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية مفيد جدا في الغرف الصفية. يمكن للاستاذ ان يطلبوا من طلابهم مراسلة طلاب اخرين من جيلهم (من نفس الفئة العمرية) في مدارس اخرى عن ماذا تعلموه (أي ان يعلموا طلاب اخرين من مدارس اخرى من نفس العمر ما تعلموه هم) . حتى انهم يمكنهم من مراسلة طلاب اخرين من بلاد مختلفة (بلدان اخرى اجنبية) . وكنتيجة لذلك يمكن للطلاب ان يتشاركوا المعلومات وان يساعدوا بعضهم بعضا في الواجبات والهام الموكلة اليهم.

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students **who** are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while **they** are speaking to **them**. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. *For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.* If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

وكطريقة اخرى للتواصل مع مدارس اخرى هو عبر التحدث مع اناس اخرين من خلال الحواسيب. معظم الحواسيب فيها كاميرات لذا يمكنك مشاهدة الشخص الذي تتحدث معه. بهذه الطريقة يمكن للطلاب الذين يدرسون الانجليزية في الاردن من رؤية ماذا يفعل الطلاب في انجلترا في غرفهم الصفية بينما يتحدثون اليهم. كما يمكنك استخدام هذا النظام في دعوة ضيوف والتحدث معهم عبر الحاسوب . وكمثال على ذلك ، يمكن للعلماء او الاساتذة من اعطاء درس للصف عن بعد ولكن عبر الحاسوب. اذا تمكنت من تطبيق هذا النظام فالطلاب سيتحمسون كثيرا.

Students often use computers at home if **they** have **them**. Students can use social media on **their** computers to help **them** with **their** studies including asking other students to check and *compare* **their** work, asking questions or sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to *monitor* what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any question ?

غالبا ما يستخدم الطلاب الحواسيب في المنزل اذا امتلكوها. كما يمكن للطلاب استخدام المواقع الاجتماعية لمساعدتهم في دراستهم، بما في ذلك فحص او مقارنة اعمالهم، او طرح الاسئلة او مشاركة الافكار وتبادلها . على الاستاذ ان يكون جزءا من المجموعة ايضا ليشرف على ماذا يحدث. هل لدى أي منكم سؤال؟

a)Who =Student. b)Them = English student. c)They= Student. d)Them= computers. e)Their= Student. f)Them= Student. g)their=Student.

Questions

1. There are two features for information to make learning fun for young people. Write them down.
2. What is used as a computer screen in classes?
3. Internet can be used by teachers for different purposes. Write down two of these purposes.
4. Tablet computers can be beneficial to students in different ways .Write down two of these benefits.
5. Tablet computers can be beneficial to teachers in two different ways. Write them down
6. Blogs can be written by students about two things. Write them down.
7. The contribution of students to their websites can be in different ways. Write down two of these ways.
8. For what purpose is the social media used by young people?
9. How can Social media be beneficial to teachers?
10. Email exchange can be useful for both teachers and students in different ways. Write down two of these ways.
11. Cameras in computers can have two different usages in communicating. Write them down.
12. Write down the sentence which indicates how students feel through cameras' lessons.
13. Who can give lessons through computers' cameras?
14. Computers can help students in their studies through different ways? Write down two of these ways.
15. What is the role of teachers in using computers for learning?
16. Find a sentence which acts as an introduction.
17. Find a sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about.
18. Find a way to end the talk.

Critical thinking: التفكير الناقد

1. Using computers has made learning fun for student. Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write down your point of view .
2. According to the text , the writer thinks that students can use social media to help them with their studies . Explain this statement, suggesting three disadvantages for using social media

Answers

4. To do tasks such as showing photographs; researching information, recording interviews and researching creating diagrams
5. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.
6. About their own lives or as if they were someone famous.
7. They can post work, photos and messages.
8. Send each other photos and messages via the Internet.
9. Teachers can ask students to summarize information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.
10. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school.+ students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
11. See the people you are talking to.+ use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer
12. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.
13. Scientists or teachers from another country
14. Asking other students to check and *compare* their work, asking questions or sharing ideas.
15. To *monitor* what is happening
16. Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are *presented* with information in an interesting and challenging way .
17. Today I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.
18. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any question ?

Additional questions

اسئلة إضافية

1. There are many purposes for using the Internet in the classroom by teachers. Write down two of these purposes.
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that it is necessary for the teacher to be a part of the group of learning.
3. There are two benefits of exchanging emails in education. Write down these two benefits.
4. Students can communicate with other schools by many ways. Mention two of them
5. Find a word in the fourth paragraph which means ‘ a regularly updated personal website or web page usually written in an informal style’

6. What does the underlined phrase 'social media' mean?
7. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?
8. Quote the sentence which shows the various benefits of using tablets.

التفكير الناقد: Critical thinking

1. The writer states that digital information can be used to educate people .Explain this statement , suggesting three ways in which people can benefit from this kind of technology.
2. Young people love learning. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

Answers

1. to show educational programmes - to play educational games
2. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.
3. Students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
4. They can exchange emails and talk to people over the computer using cameras.
5. Blog
6. social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.
7. they : young people / their : teachers / who : students / them : computers.
8. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.

Critical thinking :

1. Digital information can be used to educate people in a variety of ways. For example, you can listen to podcasts and lectures online, or use apps on a tablet to learn languages. You can also use the Internet to find information on what you are studying.
2. I think that young people love learning. For example , large proportion of young people are students so we should encourage them to keep going by introducing advance technology in our schools and get rid of old methods .

Grammar: Revision of the tenses

مراجعة الأزمنة

عزيزي الطالب هذا الشرح الوافي للأزمنة وقواعد الوحدة الأولى بالتفصيل (حسب المنهاج والدليل)

المضارع البسيط Present Simple

Affirmative sentences:

1. Sub (I, We, They, You) + base verb + complementary.

-They (watch)..... T. V daily.

2. Sub (He, She, It) + base verb +s/ es + complementary

- He (watch)..... T.V daily

-Negative sentences.....

1. Sub (I, We, They, You) + don't + base verb+ complementary.

They (not / watch)..... T.V daily.

2. Sub (He, She, It) + doesn't + base verb+ complementary.

للحديث عن يستخدم المضارع البسيط We use the present simple to talk about الوظيفة (uses: (functions)

1. Something that is true in the present. شيء دائما صحيح في المضارع

-He lives in Jerash.

-I'm eighteen years old.

2. Things that are always true. أشياء دائما صحيحة

-Water freezes at zero degree.

-The Sun rises in the east.

-It snows in winter.

3. Things that happen as a routine in the present. أشياء تحدث كروتين في المضارع

-Saleem usually gets up at 7 o'clock in the morning.

-My parents travel to Cairo every summer.

- He goes to school every day.

4. Scheduled or fixed events in the future. البرامج والمواعيد الثابتة

-School starts at 8:15.

-Courses begin on Sunday next week.

-The train leaves at 10 o'clock this morning.

KEY WORDS.....

rarely / seldom / sometimes / usually/ often/ always/ occasionally / hardly / every day ,week, month, year, morning , night, evening /hourly/ daily / monthly / weekly / yearly / never/ hardly ever /scarcely ever / generally/ normally / regularly/ habitually / from time to time / twice a week / once a month /now and then / frequently/ ever since

Exercise:

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Today, most people their mobile phones every day. (use)

2. Children often computers better than their parents. (use)

3. The Sun round the earth. (go)

4. Rice..... in Jordan. (not/ grow)

5. Water of two elements: oxygen and hydrogen. (consist)

6. This coat is quite cheap. It a lot of money. (not/ cost)

7..... water boil at 100 °C? (do)

8. Nihad usually the piano well. (play)

9. Everyone that the internet connects people, but now it does more than that. (know)

المضارع التام المستمر Present continues

-Affirmative sentences:

1. Sub (I) + am + base verb + ing + complementary.
2. Sub (He, She, It) + is + base verb + ing + complementary.
3. Sub (They, We, You) + are + base verb + ing + complementary.

-Negative sentences:.....

Sub +isn't / aren't + am not+ base verb + ing + complementary.

- Questions.....

Is / Are / Am + sub. + base verb + ing + complementary?

KEY WORDS.....

now/ at this time / right now / at the moment / nowadays / these days / at present/ today/ tonight / this month, week, year / (imperative sentences: look!, listen!, be careful!, watch out!, look out!, don't make noise!, be quiet!

Uses: (functions) / We use the present continues المستمر الوظيفة والاستخدامات للمضارع المستمر

1. To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking. أثناء لحظة الكلام

- Please be quite. My father is reading a book.

2. To describe something temporary. وصف حدث مؤقت

- Saleem is at university, he's studying English.

3. for actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with always. أفعال تتكرر بالمضارع

- I'm always losing things.

-you're always watching television.

- He's always complaining.

4. To talk about the future, where something has been planned. التحدث عن المستقبل عند التخطيط لشيء ما

- I'm seeing the manager tomorrow morning.

- What are you doing next week?

Exercise:

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. When you a computer? (use)
2. Listen! The secretary your name now. (call)
3. Ali on his research at the moment. (work)
4. Be quiet! I to a radio program.(listen)
5. Look! The tree (fall)
6. John and Maria on the phone at this moment. (talk)
7. She another book this year. (write)
8. Please be quiet. I to concentrate. (try)
9. He..... always his dirty dishes on the table. (leave)
10. My friend always to show me that he's smarter than I. (try)

هذه افعال ثابتة لا تقبل الاستمرارية

consider, doubt ,fear, forget, lack, want, wish, mind , , concern , imagine, know, remember, regret, realize, believe, hope, feel, think, mean, suppose, recognize, understand, appear, resemble, seem, hate, dislike , like, love , prefer, hear, see, smell, taste, be , come from, contain, include, belong to, need, own , consist of, possess, cost, cut, run out , start, finish, break , graduate, wound

المضارع التام Present perfect

Affirmative sentences:.....

1. Sub (I, We, They, You) + have + past participle + complementary.
2. Sub (He, She, It) + has + past participle + complementary.

- Negative sentences:.....

1. Sub (I, We, They, You) + haven't + past participle + complementary.
2. Sub (He, She, It) + hasn't + past participle + complementary.

- Questions:.....

1. Have + sub (I, We, They, You) + past participle + complementary?
2. Has + sub (He, She, It) + past participle + complementary?

KEY WORDS:.....

since, for, so far, just, already, often, twice, yet, once, ever, never, before, recently can / can'tnow, over the last + number + time

الوظيفة واستخدامات المضارع التام Uses / We use the present perfect to

1. Talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present. **للتحدث عن شيء كان صحيحا في الماضي واستمر صحيحا في المضارع**

- She has been in London for three months.
- I have liked action movies ever since I was a child.
- I have been here since seven o'clock.

2. Discuss our experience up to the present. **مناقشة تجربة او انجاز حتى الوقت الحاضر**

- Have you ever ridden a horse?
- Have you ever visited Mexico?
- I have written them three times, but I still haven't received a reply.

3. Talk about an action that happened in the past but the sequences of which are important in the present. **للتحدث عن فعل في الماضي وله اثار جانبية في الحاضر**

- I've lost my keys.
- He told me his name but I've forgotten it.

We do not use adverbial past time markers, such as yesterday, with the present perfect. We use adverbial time markers that relate to the present, such as today, this week or this month. (today, this week, this month)

- I have got four letters so far this week.
- Tom has bought a new house this month.
- I have broken my leg. (Which means I can't go skiing this year)

Exercise

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Salma just from Cairo. (arrive)
2. He at the same company for ten years. (work)
3. I here since 1987. (live)
4. The weather nice lately. (be)
5. Nadia and Laila never there. (be)
6. Try not to be absent from class again for the rest of the term. You already too many classes. (miss)
7. So far this week, I two tests and a quiz. (have)
8. In her whole lifetime, Sally never snow. (see)
9. I've written the letter but I it yet. (not/post)
10. Lots of things since I last wrote to you. (happen)

المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

Affirmative sentences:

1. Sub (I, They, We, You) + have + been + base verb + ing + complementary.
2. Sub (He, She, It) + has + been + base verb + ing + complementary.

- Negative sentences.....

1. Sub (I, We, They, You) + haven't + been + base verb + ing + complementary.
2. Sub (He, She, It) + hasn't + been + base verb + ing + complementary.

- Questions.....

1. Have + sub (I, We, They, You) + been + base verb + ing + complementary?
2. Has + sub (He, She, It) + been + base verb + ing + complementary?

KEY WORDS.....

for+ time/ since + time / all + time/ every + time/ this + time / over+ time / always / sometimes/ again / lately / today/ because/ think about / think of / think for / is going to, why have, has + sub + pp? / is doing badly / is doing good

Uses: (functions) We use the present perfect continuous to talk about استخدامات المضارع التام المستمر

1- Something that began in the past and continues in the present. شيء ما حدث في الماضي وما زال مستمرا في المضارع.

- I have been sitting here since seven o'clock.
- He has been studying for two hours.
- The telephone has been ringing for almost a minute.

2- An action repeated many times from the past until the present. حدث تكرر عدة مرات في الماضي حتى المضارع.

- It has been raining all day.
- Sally is a very good tennis player. She's been playing since she was eight.
- Every morning they meet in the same café. They've been going there for years.
- The police have been interviewing people all week.

3- A longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present. حدث طويل انتهى مؤخرا له نتائج مرئية في الحاضر.

- I've been painting the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.
- You're out of breath. Have you been running?
- Why are your clothes so dirty? What have you been doing?

4- When an action (still occurring in the present) started. We use it with since. عندما يحدث فعل ما زال مستمرا في الحاضر.

- I have been sitting in class since 8 o'clock this morning.
- They've been playing tennis since 2 o'clock.

Exercise

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. He has for two hours. (be/read)
2. How long you English? (learn)
3. Sally is still writing letters. She's letters all day. (write)
4. People types of computers for thousands of years. (use)
5. Nadia has her homework for two hours! She will be finished very soon. (finish)
6. Saleem is very tired. He's been very hard. (work)
7. I've stamps since I was a child. (be/collect)
8. It's since I got up this morning. (rain)
9. I have learning English for a long time. (be)
10. Jamal and Fawaz have evening classes for a few weeks now. (be, take)
11. We're going to Aqaba again in the summer.
I forward to it since last year. (look)
12. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10p.m., and he's still studying.
He since 5 p.m. (study)

الماضي البسيط Past simple

Affirmative sentences:

- Sub (I, We, They, You, He, She, It) + past verb + complementary

Negative sentences:.....

- Sub (I, We, They, You, He, She, It) + didn't + base verb+ complementary

Questions:.....

- Did + sub (I, We, They, You, He, She, It) + base verb + complementary?

KEY WORDS.....

last week/ month/ night / year , ago , in +past time on + past time, yesterday, B.C , wish, in the past, during the lastmonths/years/ days/ weeksetc, at that time..

الوظيفة والاستخدامات We use the past simple to Uses: (functions)

1- Talk about something that started and finished in the past. شيء بدأ وانتهى بالماضي.

- We travelled to Cairo by plane last week.
- Mona cleaned her room last night.
- Tom lost his key yesterday.

2- Describe a routine in the past. وصف احداث روتينية بالماضي.

- He played the piano when he was a child.
- When I was a boy I walked a mile to school every day.
- I usually went to Aqaba on Fridays when I was younger.

3- Talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past. In this case, we use it with a time phrase. للتحدث عن شيء كان صحيحا بالماضي.

- Maria lived in Paris from 1985 to 1990.
- Yesterday Salma and Nadia played tennis. They began at 10 o'clock and finished at 11.30.

Exercise

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. His father last year. (die)
2. During the early 2000s, people phones in different colours and different designs. (buy)
3. The police him on his way home last night. (stop)
4. Lama the meeting yesterday. (not/attend)
5. My brother from college in 1998. (graduate)
6. Saleem..... in London last month. (be)
7. We all an explosion last night. (hear)
8. I in the First World War. (not/participate)
9. You..... the film yesterday? (see)
10. These people in army two years ago. (be)

الماضي المستمر Past continuous

(functions) Uses: We use the past continuous to

1. Talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.

- We were living in France when the war began.
- The sun was shining when we went out.
- I was watching TV when she called.

2. Show that something happened for a long time in the past.

- The boy fell down while he was running.
- She was cooking dinner when the doorbell rang.

Form:

التركيب

Subject + when + (v.2) + (was were + v-ing).

Subject + while/as + (was were + v-ing) + (v.2).

Examples:

When the telephone rang, I was writing a letter.

I was writing a letter **when** the telephone rang.

While I was writing a letter, the telephone rang.

The telephone rang **while** I was writing a letter.

As I was writing a letter, the telephone rang.

The telephone rang **as** I was writing a letter.

Exercise :

تمرين

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Mohammoud was walking home when the rain (start)
2. Laila burnt her hand while she..... the dinner. (cook)
3. We an accident while we were waiting for the bus. (see)
4. Sally was watching television when the phone (ring)
5. Manal fell asleep while she the paper. (read)
6. While the boys..... to school, it began to rain heavily. (go)
7. While the teacher..... the lesson, someone knocked at the door. (explain)
8. As he was listening to the radio, the police the door. (open)
9. Maha two of her friends while she was going to school. (meet)
10. I was writing an email when my laptop itself off. (switch)

الماضي التام Past perfect simple

Uses: (functions) We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past

- He had been a newspaper reporter before he became a businessman.
- Amer slept deeply last night after he had driven five hundred kilometers without a break.

Form: التركيب

Before + (V2), (had+V3) + ...

After + (had+V3), (V2) +...

ملخص القاعدة

Subject + (had+V3) + before + (V2) +...

Subject + (V2) + after + (had+V3) +...

By the time + (V2), (had+V3) +...

Example:

-Before I went to the park, I had finished my work.

-After I had washed my car, I went to fill up.

Mary had finished her homework **before** Salma came home.

Nadia brushed her teeth **after** she had eaten dinner.

-By the time he finished dinner, it had been time for bed.

-By the time the semester end, I had thought about which university to attend.

Exercise:

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. I felt a little better after I the medicine. (take)
2. You English before you moved to New York. (study)
3. We had had that car for ten years before it down. (break)
4. After she out, I found her notes. (move)
5. She never a bear before she moved to Alaska. (see)
6. By the time he returned to Rome he awards for bravery. (win)
7. By the age of forty he to the top of political world. (rise)
8. By the end of this war 3 million men (die)
9. By the end of 2010 CE, companies more Smartphone than PCs for the first time. (sell)
10. After Sofia had finished her work, she to lunch. (go)
11. Mohammad his emails before he started work. (checked)

المستقبل مع will The Future with will

Uses: (functions)

1. We use will to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence. تنبؤ بدون دليل.

- It will rain tomorrow.
- It will be a nice day tomorrow.

2. We use it to express spontaneous decisions. القرارات المفاجئة.

- Wait, I will help you. - Don't worry! I will help you with this problem. - I will close the window. It's starting to rain.

3- We can use it with perhaps, probably and maybe.

- Perhaps she will do this for you.
- He will probably come back tomorrow.
- They will probably go to the party.
- Maybe we will stay at home.

4- We can also use it with I think and I hope .

- I think it will rain later so take an umbrella with you.
- I think our team will win the match.
- I hope that you will be able to finish on time.
- I hope that you'll visit us again in the near future.

Exercise:

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. Not a cloud in the sky. It another warm day (be)
2. The traffic is terrible. We our flight. (miss)
3. be careful! You your coffee. (spill)
4. Where you live when you're older?
5. Life in the future further changes in computer technology. (see)
6. The sky is very black. It going to snow. (be)
7. Its 8.30! You going to miss your train! (be)
8. I crashed the company car. My boss isn't going to very happy! (be)
9. We are going to married after graduation. (get)
10. We going to move to New York after graduation. (be)

Future with going to

Uses: (functions) / We use going to to talk about

1- Future plans. It does not have to be for the near future. الخطط المستقبلية

-In ten years time, I'm going to be boss of my own successful company.

-When I retire I'm going to go back to Paris to live.

2- Predictions that are based on evidence. تنبؤ مبني على دليل

-look at those black clouds. It's going to rain soon.

-You look very tired. You're going to need to stop soon.

-look out! That cup is going to fall off.

Reference list of verbs followed by "to infinitive"

Want, afford, arrange, promise, agree, refuse, plan, intend, hope, offer, manage Forget, seem, appear, decide, claim, ask, would like..... etc

Reference list of verbs followed by "gerund"

Stop, admit, avoid, consider, deny, enjoy, finish, imagine, suggest... etc

(Activity Book p.5-7)

1. We had the computer repaired because it had stopped **to work / working.**

2. I want **to get / getting** a tablet, but I can't afford **to buy / buying** one at the moment.

المبني للمجهول The passive voice

There are two types of sentences in English language:

1.active voice

2. passive voice

Tense	Active	Passive
Simple present	take/takes	am/is/are taken
Present continuous	am/is/are taking	am/is/are being taken
Present perfect	has/have taken	has/have been taken
Simple past	took	was/were taken
Past continuous	was/were taking	was/were being taken
Past perfect	had taken	had been taken
Modals	can/may/must take	can/may/must be taken
Future with going to	am/is/are going to take	am/is/are going to be taken

Exercise:

Rewrite these sentences by using passive.

1. Saleem repaired the car.

The car

2. MrIssa might teach the students.

The students

3. Many tourists have visited that castle.

That castle

4. The teacher always answers the students' questions.

The students' questions.....

5. Sally is going to make a beautiful dinner tonight.

A beautiful dinner.....

6. The team will celebrate their victory tomorrow.

The victory

7. He had delivered the letter.

The letter.....

8. Someone is making noise in the dinning room.

Noise

9. Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My missing laptop

10. The salesman was helping the customer when the thief came into the store.

The customer

11. Nadia will finish her homework very soon.

Her homework

الكلام المنقول Reported speech

مباشر Direct	منقول (reported) Indirect
I → he, she.	me → him, her
We → they	us → them.
You → he, she, they, I.	you → him, her, them. me
صفات التملك Possessive pronouns	
My → his, her,	Your → his, her, their, my
Our → their	

مباشر Direct	منقول (reported) Indirect
Yesterday	the day before, the previous day.
Tomorrow	the day after, the following day. The coming day / the next day
Now	then.
This (day, week...)	that (day, week.....)
Tonight	that night.
Today	that day.
Next(week, month.....)	the following (week, month.....). the coming ----- / the after
Last(week, month,.....)	the previous(week, month.....). / the before
This	that.
These	those.
Here	there.

الأفعال (تحول جميع الأفعال إلى أقرب ماضي).

V.1	→	V.2	→	V.3
Aux. 1	→	Aux. 2	→	had been
Modal 1	→	Modal 2	→	

الكلام المباشر Direct Speech	الكلام المنقول Reported Speech
V (1)	V(2) (drank)
V (2) (go – play)	had + V (3). (had gone – had played)
had + v (3)	<u>had</u> + V(3)
has - have +v (3)	<u>had</u> + V (3)
is – am - are +V.ing	<u>was, were</u> +v (inf.)+ing
was, were + V.ing	<u>had + been</u> + v1+ing.
Modal 1 (will – can – must)	Modal 2 (would – could – had to)
am - is – are	<u>was – were</u>
has - have	<u>had</u>
don't - doesn't + V.1	<u>didn't</u> + V.1
didn't + V.1	<u>hadn't</u> + v3
has - have + been + V.ing	<u>had + been</u> + V.ing

1 I have some questions for you, Muna.

Nour told Muna _____.

2 I've lived in Amman for six years.

Sami said _____.

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

Huda told me _____.

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

Tareq said _____.

5 My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.

Hussein told me _____.

Answers :

1 that she had some questions for her

2 that he had lived in Amman for six years

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

4 that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning

5 that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry

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

He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.

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

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

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

Answers

1 He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.

2 He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.

3 He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.

4 He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.

Rewrite the following sentence :

1. "My parents spend every day of their lives together."

He said

2. "I'm having lunch with my family."

She said

3. "Anas slept for ten hours last night."

He said

4. "I'll give all the exams results today."

The teacher said

5. "I'm going to visit my parents tomorrow."

Omar told me

6. "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."

Hussein told me

7. "He has bought a new car."

She said

8. "I have some questions for you, Muna."

Nour told Muna

9. "We were living in Paris."

He told me

10. "I had just turned out the light."

He told me

(Student's Book p10-11) / Write the sentences in reporting speech.

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

He said

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

He said

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

He said

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

He said

5- "Our teacher told us about the dangers of the internet yesterday."

Farida said

6- Farida. "I have to write an essay about it tonight."

She said

7- Farida, "I think I'm going to need some help."

She thought

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

Saleem said

9- "I need a new password; I changed my password last week."

She said

Model answer)

الإجابة النموذجية

1. that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
2. that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.
3. that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.
4. that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.
5. that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before.
6. that she had to write an essay about it that night.
7. she was going to need some help.
8. that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week, So he would need to prepare it that week.
9. that she needed a new password, she had changed her password the previous week

(Activity Book p.3) / Report the following statements.

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

Nour told Muna

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

Sami said

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

Huda told me

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

Tareq said

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

Hussein told me

Model Answer

1- that she had some questions for her. 2- that he had lived in Amman for six years. 3- that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before. 4- that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning. 5- that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry.

السببية / Having things done (causative verbs)

Use:- الاستخدام

We use **have something done** to say that we arrange for somebody else to do something for us.

(Activity Book p.5-7)

1. We had the computer **repaired**/ repairing because it had stopped working.

2. I asked someone to fix my computer. (**had**)

I.....

الجملة الشرطية: Conditional sentences:

Type	Use	If Clause	Main Clause
Zero Conditional	general truths	If +Simple Present If I have enough time,	Simple Present I write to my parents every week.
First Conditional	true in the present/ future	If +Simple Present If he studies hard,	Will +Base He will pass the exams.
Second Conditional	true in the present/ future	If +Simple Past If I were you,	Would +Base I would accept their invitation.
Third Conditional	untrue in the past	If +Past Perfect If you had got up earlier,	Would Have + P.P You would have arrived on time

Examples:

1. If I had more time, I another language. (**learn**)
2. If I a computer, I learn a lot of useful information. (**use**)
3. If the teacher us homework today, I will do it before I watch TV. (**give**)

(Activity Book p.7)

- 1.If you computer games all day, you won't have time to study. (**play**)
- 2.If Ali had/has his own computer, he wouldn't/doesn't need to use his friend's computer.
3. I think you should send a text message. (**would**)
If I were you, I would send a text message.
4. Press that button to make the picture move. (**moves**)
If you press that button, the picture moves.

Module 1 Starting Out – Unit1: Information Technology

seabed	قاع البحر	task	مهمة / واجب
calculation	حاسبة	invent	يخترع
accommodate	يستوعب	inventors	مخترعون
decade	عقد / 10 سنين	appear	يظهر
expand	يوسع	consequence	عاقبة/ نتيجة
estimate	يقدر / حوالي	Find out	يجد
capable	قادر	research	بحث
Aspect	مظهر	Invention	اختراع
Scientist	عالم	Likely	على الاغلب
Appear	يظهر	challenging	تحدي
produce	ينتج	Worried	قلق
Educational	تعليمي	Invention	اختراع
generation	جيل	create	يصنع / يخلق
Compare	يقارن	summarise	يلخص
research	بحث	present	يقدم / مضارع
Goggles	يحدق	Track	مسار / اثر
Eyelids	جفن	Court	ملعب / محكمة
Heart beat	دقات القلب	Rugby	اسم لعبة
Heart rate	معدل نبضات القلب	pitch	ملعب
Journalist	صحفي	Confident	واثق
Clerk	كاتب	Tense	متوتر
playwright	كاتب مسرحية	upset	منزعج
Oars	مجاديف	Boil	يغلي
Bat	مضرب	Fry	يقلّي
skates	زلاجات	Grill	يشوي على الفحم
Find out	يكتشف	Roast	يشوي بالفرن
Model	نموذج	Mix	يخلط / يمزج
Navy	بحرية	Season	يتبل / يبهّر
Poet	شاعر	Slice	يقطع الى شرائح
helmet	خوذة	sprinkle	يرش
lawyer	محامي	rink	حلبة تزلج
headlines	عناوين	muscle	عضلات
repair	يصلح	Grateful	ممتن
Give a talk	يخطب(بالناس)	coal	فحم

Initial test

1 Tick the word that is different.

(1 mark each)

- | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| 1 | track | rugby |
| | court | pitch |
| 2 | journalist | clerk |
| | playwright | rink |
| 3 | confident | tense |
| | upset | worried |
| 4 | oars | poet |
| | bat | goggles |
| 5 | muscle | eyelids |
| | skates | heartbeat |
| 6 | wind | coal |
| | gas | paper |

Answer: 1. rugby 2. rink 3. confident
4. poet 5. skates 6. Paper

2. Add one word from box A and one word from box B to complete each sentence. (1 mark each)

A	B
get	around
look	down
meet	place
settle	started
take	up
wake	up

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

3. Report the following statements. (2 marks each)

- 1 I have some questions for you, Muna.

Nour told Muna

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

Sami said.....

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

Huda told me

4

I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.

Tareq said

5

My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.

Hussein told me.....

Answers: 1. that she had some questions for her. 2. that he had lived in Amman for six years. 3. that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before. 4. that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning 5. that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry

4. Find six natural sources of power. Circle them and write them down. (1 mark each)

qklfossilfuelsamsiwindplfwaterqkld
woodghelwavessmfysolarenergybch

1. 2. 3.
4. 5. 6.

Answers : 1. fossil fuels 2. wind 3. water 4. wood 5. waves 6. solar energy

5. Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.(1 mark each)

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

6. Circle the correct words. (1 mark each)

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

Answers : 1. in; have 2. repaired; working 3. started; must 4. were written; typed

7. Complete the sentences with the cooking verbs in the box. One verb is not needed.(1 mark each)

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

Activity Book ***Twelfth Grade***

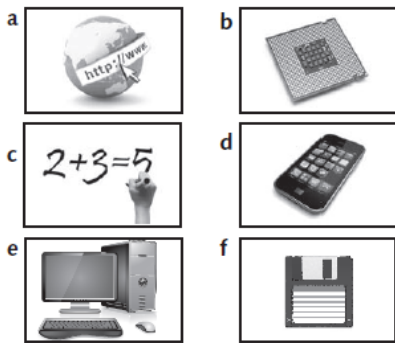
***Liz Kilbey,
Cheryl Pelteret
and Judith Greet***

Module 1 Technology

Unit 1 Information technology

Vocabulary

1/ WB, page 6 : Match the descriptions with the words in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.



computer chip calculation
floppy disk smartphone program
PC World Wide Web

1. a mobile phone that connects to the Internet *smartphone*
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

2- Computer chip 3- floppy disk 4- PC 5- calculation 6- World Wide Web

2 / WB, page 6 : Choose the correct word.

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

1- programs 2- mouse 3- decade 4- tablet 5- invented

3 / WB, page 6 : Complete the sentences. Use words from exercises 1 and 2.

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

1- smartphone 2- program 3- calculations 4- model 5- laptop

Grammar

4 / WB, page 7 : Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. The first one is done for you.

In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company (1) said (say) that the world only (2)..... (need) two or three computers. He (3)..... (be) wrong! Since then, there (4)..... (be) a technological revolution. These days, millions of families (5)..... (have) at least one computer at home, and many people (6)..... (carry) smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even (7)..... (wear) them – either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. There's even more: experts say that one day soon we (8)..... (attach) them to our skin!

5 / WB, page 7 : Choose the correct form of the verbs. below. The first one is done for you.

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

6 / WB, page 7 : Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (**might**)
Issa's phone might be broken.
2. Somebody has found my missing laptop. (**been**)
My
3. I asked someone to fix my computer. (**had**)
I
4. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (**have**)
You
5. You are not allowed to touch this machine. (**must**)
You
6. I think you should send a text message. (**would**)
If
7. Press that button to make the picture move. (**moves**)
If you
8. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (**before**)
Mohammad had.....

تبرير الإحتمالات في الماضي

أفعال التبرير أو التخمين هي الأفعال التالية والدلائل التي تدل عليها . (حفظ)		
Must	can't	could – would – might
sure – certain – true – absolute – definite – believe بشرط ألا يأتي معها نفي ابدا لاقبلها ولابعدها	sure – certain + نغي – impossible – unabsolute – don't believe – indefinite	not sure – unsure – not certain – uncertain – perhaps – probable – possible – may – think – don't think – know – don't know

الشكل العام للقاعدة هو :

S. + must – can't – could – would – might + have + V.3 + O. + C.

نطبق هذا الشكل مع ازمئة الماضي فقط.

الجملة التي تحتوي على الدلائل هي جملة الحل.

خطوات اعادة الكتابة على هذا الشكل : (تأمل الأمثلة التالية وهي الجمل الوزارية في دورات سابقة)

يرجى منك عزيزي الطالب التركيز على الانماط المتعددة على هذه القاعدة وسائر القواعد كذلك .

1- Ahmad's class starts at 8:45 and he is not here yet. I am **unsure** whether he has missed the bus or not. (2014)-
(might have

جملة الدلائل هي الحل لأنها تحتوي على الدلائل .

نبدأ الجملة بوضع الفاعل (اذا كان لدينا فاعلين نبدأ من الفاعل الثاني)

نضع فعل التخمين الموجود بين الاقواس (او في الصندوق نمط ثاني)

نقوم بتصريف الفعل الى التصريف الثالث . (والوزارة بالجملة اعطوك التصريف الثالث جاهز ربنا يعطيهم العافية).
نكمل الجملة للنهائية.

اذا وجدت عبارة or not في نهاية الجملة الأفضل أن تقوم بحذفها.

الحل Ahmed (he) might have missed the bus.

2- The twins have guilty expressions on their faces, I am almost sure they have done something naughty. (2015)
(must have)

-The twins must have done something naughty.

Write sentences which explain possibilities of the following situations using the suitable modal verbs. نمط

(2014) اعادة الكتابة على التبرير

1 - The ground is wet here. There was almost certainly a lake once. (must have)

2- Those people are very thin, that's why I'm certain they haven't eaten much food lately. (can't have)

Write sentences which explain possibilities of the following situations using the suitable modal verbs. نمط

اعادة الكتابة على التبرير

must have , can't have , might have (2015)

1. Salma's plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered them.

Salma

2. The twins have guilty expressions on their faces, I am almost sure they have done something naughty.

.....

3. Ahmad's class starts at 8:45 and he is not here yet. I am **unsure** whether he has missed the bus or not.

.....

Reading

انترنت لكل الأشياء The Internet of Things

access	to find information	يصل الى
filter	program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed	برنامج تصفية
identity fraud	illegal actions using the identity of someone else	انتحال الشخصية
privacy settings	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information.	اعدادات الخصوصية
security settings	control available on computer let you protect your computer	اعدادات الحماية
user	a person who uses a product or service,	مستخدم
communicate	speak to	يتحدث
connect	Join	يربط
Downloads	an amount of data downloaded in a single operation	تحميلات من النت
nightmare	Frightening dream	كابوس
Communicate with	Speak to	يتواصل مع

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now **it**¹ does more than that – **it**² connects objects, too. **These**³ days, computers often communicate with each other; for example, **your**⁴ TV automatically downloads **your**⁵ favourite TV show, or **your**⁶ 'sat nav' system tells **you**⁷ where **you**⁸ are. This is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more to come.

من المعروف للجميع ان الانترنت يصل الناس ببعضهم بعضا لكن بالإضافة الى ذلك فان الانترنت يربط الحواسيب ايضا بعضها ببعض . في الوقت الراهن، الحواسيب تتواصل مع بعضها ، فعلى سبيل المثال، يقوم تلفازك بتحميل برنامجك المفضل، او يقوم جهاز الملاحة باخبارك عن موقعك. وهذا ما يعرف باسم (انترنت الاشياء) وهناك المزيد المزيد قادمًا .

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run **our**⁹ lives for **us**¹⁰. For example, **your**¹¹ fridge will know when **you**¹² need more milk and add **it**¹³ to **your**¹⁴ online shopping list; **your**¹⁵ windows will close if **it**¹⁶ is likely to rain; **your**¹⁷ watch will record **your**¹⁸ heart rate and email **your**¹⁹ doctor. **Your**²⁰ sofa will tell **you**²¹ when **you**²² need to stand up and get **some**²³ exercise!

يقول الخبراء انه في السنوات القليلة القادمة ملايين الالات سترتبط ببعضها وايضا سترتبط بالانترنت وكنتيجة لذلك ستزداد بشكل سريع ادارة الحواسيب حياتنا. فعلى سبيل المثال ، ستعلم ثلاجتنا حاجتنا الى الحليب وستقوم تلقائيا بإضافته الى لائحة المشتريات الالكترونية، نوافذك (شبابيكك) سوف تغلق اذا كان هنالك احتمال لتساقط المطر، ساعتك ستقوم بتسجيل سرعة نبضات قلبك وترسلها الى طبيبك، وستقوم اركبتك (الكنبائه) باخبارك متى عليك الوقوف وعمل تمارين رياضية .

Many²⁴ people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For **them**²⁵, a dream is coming true. **They**²⁶ say that **our**²⁷ lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, **others**²⁸ are not so sure. **They**²⁹ want to keep control of **their**³⁰ own lives and **their**³¹ own things. In addition, **they**³² wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access **their**³³ passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

كثيرا من الناس متحمسون من (انترنت الاشياء) وبالنسبة لهم فان الحلم تحقق. هم يقولون بان حياتهم ستكون اسهل ومريحة اكثر. على كل حال اخرين غير متأكدين من ذلك. هم يريدون السيطرة على حياتهم واغراضهم الشخصية . بالإضافة الى ذلك هم يستغربون ماذا لو استطاع اللصوص اختراق كلماتهم السرية او اعداداتهم الامنية . عندها الحلم يمكن ان يصبح كابوس.

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Quote the sentence which indicates that computers will run our lives?
2. According to the text, your future fridge can do two things. Write them down.
3. Watches in the future can help people in two ways. write down these two ways.
4. Write down the sentences which indicates that a lot of people are satisfied with the " internet of things"
5. Criminals can commit two crimes by using the "internet of things. Write them down.

6. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to ?
7. Find a phrase in the last paragraph which means ‘controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses’
8. Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why / Why not?
 “Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important.” Bill Gates (1955 CE)

Critical thinking :

1. The writer states that it is recommended to use technology wisely. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways in which we can use it perfectly.
2. Technology is a way to keep our bodies fit. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

الإجابة Answers

1. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us.
2. Your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list.
3. Your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor.
4. Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'.
5. Criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.
6. it : the Internet / them : many people / their : others ‘ other people ‘ 7. security settings
8. I agree with this quotation because Bill Gates refers to technology as a ‘tool’ in this quotation because he is emphasising that it is a useful and effective way of involving children. However, in terms of actually making sure children learn, or of ensuring children’s social development, teachers cannot be replaced. They are the most important contributors to a person’s education, but of course they can use technology to help!

Critical thinking :

1. We can use technology wisely in different ways . For example, we can depend more on our mental skills and raise awareness among people about how to use technology. Also, we can enhance the activities which depend on human not technology .
2. I think that technology is a way to keep our bodies fit. For example , smartphone apps can be used to monitor how much exercise we need to do and how many calories we burn . Also, interactive video games can be used to help us to keep fit. They are used indoors and provide a healthy, active alternative to watching television.

الضمائر العائدة في النص Reference words

Word	Refers to	Word	Refers to
<u>it</u> ¹ <u>it</u> ²	internet	<u>it</u> ¹³	milk
<u>These</u> ³	days	<u>it</u> ¹⁶	to rain
<u>your</u> ⁴ <u>your</u> ⁵	reader	<u>some</u> ²³	exercise
<u>your</u> ⁶ <u>you</u> ⁷	reader	<u>Many</u> ²⁴	people
<u>you</u> ⁸	reader	<u>them</u> ²⁵ <u>They</u> ²⁶	people
<u>your</u> ¹¹	reader	<u>our</u> ⁹ <u>our</u> ²⁷ <u>us</u> ¹⁰	people
<u>you</u> ¹² <u>your</u> ¹⁴	reader	<u>others</u> ²⁸	worried people
<u>your</u> ¹⁵ <u>your</u> ¹⁷	reader	<u>They</u> ²⁹ <u>their</u> ³⁰	worried people
<u>your</u> ¹⁸ <u>your</u> ¹⁹	reader	<u>their</u> ³¹ <u>they</u> ³²	worried people
<u>your</u> ²⁰ <u>you</u> ²¹	reader	<u>their</u> ³³	worried people
<u>you</u> ²²	reader		

Phrasal verbs الأفعال المركبة

Fill in	يملأ / يعيىء نموذج
Give out	يمنح / يعطي معلومة
Turn on	يشغل
Connect with	موصول ب/يتواصل مع
Know about	يعرف عن
Get started	يبدأ
Look around	يتفحص / يلقي نظرة
Meet up	يلتقي
Settle down	يهذا / يستقر
Take place	يحدث / يحصل
Wake up	يصحو / يستيقظ

Writing

12 What are the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of Things'? Read the lists and add your own ideas.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>health: monitor health and activity; fridges advise on healthy eating; more time to relax;</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>transport: driverless cars – automatically avoid crashes; traffic controlled more efficiently – no more traffic jams; _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>at home: control washing machines, cookers, etc. with your phone; lights and heating go on and off automatically (saving energy); _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>leisure: smart TV automatically downloads your favourite shows; music systems play music to suit your mood; _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>privacy: everything you do is tracked; _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>security: criminals could get control of your personal information; criminals could take over the whole system; _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>safety: computers sometimes fail – consequences could be terrible; _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>employment: many thousands of jobs are lost; _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

13 Look at the sentences below, then write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of Things'. Use some of the expressions in **bold** below and ideas from exercise 12.

- Lights will go off automatically. **In this way,/Therefore,/Consequently,/As a result**, we will save energy.
- **On the one hand**, life would be easier. **On the other hand**, we would have less privacy.
- Driverless cars would make travelling simple. **However**, if they went wrong, they could be very dangerous.
- **Although** the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting, we should be careful.

تطبيقات على صندوق الكلمات أملأ الفراغ

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

Blog , email exchange , social media , tablet computer ,whiteboard

1. We need ato record interviews with people . .
2. Students useto share information with students in another country.
3. A.....can be used to watch educational programmes in class.
4. Students can useto ask another students to check their homework.
5. Students can start writing aabout their own lives .

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

Access , filter , identity fraud , privacy setting ,security setting

1. Ais a computer programme that allows and blocks the passage of frequencies . .
2. Ais needed to keep your computer safe from hackers .
3. Tothe internet , you need to have a computer and a cable .
4. Acan give you the freedom from the observation of others .
5. The crime in which criminal obtains and uses a victim's personal data through deception and usually for economic gain is called

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

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 newspaperbut I don't always read the articles.

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

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 andthem together.
3. You need a sharp knife to..... the bread
4. Heat the water until its
5. Put the eggs in oil or butter tothem.
6.some salt and pepper over the potatoes to.....them.
7. the meat in the oven.

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

calculation, program, floppy disk, Smartphone, laptop , mouse , model

1. Although they are pocket-sized,s are powerful computers as well as phones.
2. My brother is learning how to write computers
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.

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

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

Choose the suitable preposition from those given to complete each of the following sentences

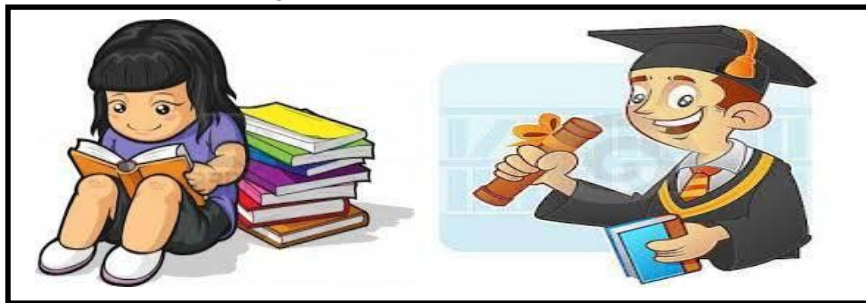
To , on , about , on , in , with ,out

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

Choose the suitable phrasal verb from those given to complete each of the following sentences

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

1. Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story? 2. I'm sorry I'm late. I didn'tearly enough.
3. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and 4. If you're free at the weekend, let'sand 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!



تطبيقات على الأزمنة

EXERCISE 1 1. Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple present or present progressive)

1. Look! Sara to the movies. (**go**)
2. On her right hand, Sara her handbag. (**carry**)
3. The handbag very beautiful. (**be**)
4. Sara usuallyon black shoes but now shewhite trainers.(**put/wear**)
5. And look, shean umbrella because it(take/rain)

EXERCISE 2 2. Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or past perfect)

1. When he, his motherbreakfast. (**wake up/ already /prepare**)
2. Weto London because our friend.....us. (**go/ invite**)
3. He (**hear**)the news, (**go**)to the telephone and (**call**)a friend.
4. When she (**start**)learning English she (**already /learn**)French.
5. Jane (**already / type**)three pages when her computer (**crash**)
6. By the time the doctor (**arrive**)at the house the patient (**die**)
7. Before that day we (**never / think**)of traveling to Japan.
8. I (**know**)him a long time before I (**meet**)his family.
9. They (**not / know**)where to meet because nobody (**tell**)them.
10. It (**be**)cloudy for days before it (**begin**)to rain.

EXERCISE 3 3. Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect).

1. I (**just / finish**)my homework.
2. Mary (**already / write**)five letters.
3. Tom (**move**)to his home town in 1994.
4. My friend (**be**)in Canada two years ago.
5. I (**not / be**)to Canada so far.
6. But I (**already / travel**)to London a couple of times.
7. Last week, Mary and Paul (**go**)to the cinema.
8. I can't take any pictures because I (**not /buy**)a new film yet. 9. (**they / spend**)their holidays in Paris last summer?
10. (**you / ever / see**)a whale?

EXERCISE44. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Simple Past or Past Progressive).

1. The receptionist (**welcome**)the guests and (**ask**)them to fill in the form
2. The car (**break**)down and we (**have**)to walk home.
3. The boys (**swim**)while the girls (**sunbath**)
4. My father (**come**)in, (**look**)and (**tell**)me to tidy up my room.
5. While one group (**prepare**)dinner the other(**collect**)wood for the campfire.
6. While the parents (**have**)breakfast the children(**run**)about.
7. Martha (**turn**)off the light and (**go**)to bed.

EXERCISE5 5. Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple future or future perfect)

1. Tomorrow I think I (**start**)my new project.
2. I (**finish**)it by the end of this month.
3. The teacher (**probably/assign**)a test to his students next Monday.
4. He (**correct**)it by the end of next week.
5. My friend (**certainly/get**)a good mark.
6. By 9 o'clock, we (**finish**)our homework.

7. They **(leave)**the classroom by the end of the hour.

8. I think I **(start)**my trip tomorrow

EXERCISE 6. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

People (1).....**(use)** smart phones since they(2).....**(invent)** in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s people(3).....**(buy)** phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE the first tablet computer(4).....**(produce)**- By the of 2010CE, companies, (5).....**(sell)** more smartphones than PCs for thefirst time. Now, about one billion smartphones(6)**(sell)**around the world each year. In the near future, it(7).....**(estimate)**that over 40% of the population. In Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market(8)**(expand)** in the future. At the moment, people aged 16-30.....**(buy)** the most smartphones, but experts say there (10).....**(be)**growth in the number older people buying smartphones in the future

EXERCISE 7. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

In 1943 CE, the chairman of a business machines' company(1) **(say)**that the world only(2)**(need)** two or three computers. He (3)..... **(be)** wrong! Since then, there(4)..... **(be)** a technological revolution. These days, millions of families(5)..... **(have)** at least one computer at home, and many people(6)**(carry)** smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even(7).....**(wear)** them either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. There's even more: experts say that one day soon we(8)**(attach)** them to our skin!

EXERCISE 8. Choose the correct form of the verbs below.

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

EXERCISE 9. Complete the following by putting the verb between brackets in the correct form:

- More tourists to this town if it had better climate. **(come)**
- By this time tomorrow morning, Idoing fifty exercises. **(finish)**
- His majesty King Hussein the king of Jordan since 1952. **(be)**
- If Khaled went to London, hethe British museum. **(visit)**
- We last Sunday because it was raining. **(not go out)**
- The police explained they were responding to information they **(receive)**
10. Don't disturb Shorouq now, sheto a radio programme. **(listen)**
- I once the minister. **(meet)**
- This coat is quite cheap. Ita lot of money. **(not cost)**
- While the boys to school, it began to rain heavily. **(go)**
11. Do you see those people on the hill? Theyhandkerchiefs for an hour. **(wave)**
- The light through the curtainsus awake last night. **(keep)**
- Randa -.....the report when I left the office. **(finalize)**
14. The heartits rate of pumping according to how active a person is. **(alter)**
15. The committee members out since 7 o'clock. **(be)**

16. If I..... any difficulties, I would have consulted my teacher. (**encounter**)
17. After the guests, we arrived. (**leave**)
18. Laila usually the piano well. (**play**)
19. Sami from the university last summer. (**graduate**)
20. While the teacher the lesson, someone knocked at the door. (**explain**)
21. I think he I can hear his footsteps . (**come**)
22. By tomorrow morning, they the country. (**leave**)
23. Look! The boy the lion. (**feed**)
24. The film a few minutes ago. (**start**)
25. The woman her children's meals daily. (**prepare**)
26. That man for an hour to get a taxi. (**wait**)
27. Don't shout here! Students their English final exam. (**take**)
28. My research paper of four parts. (**consist**)
29. A year ago, Hamdan a scholarship to continue his studies in Canada. (**win**)
30. Your kids would stay with me if they too much noise. (**not make**)
31. The old man to music when the police opened the door. (**listen**)
32. Sami on his thesis at the moment. (**work**)
33. Mahmoud was really happy after he the gift. (**receive**)
34. He financial problems since last year . (**experience**)
35. Mary - to England in 1999. (**travel**)
36. This book - of ten units. (**consist**)
37. Water at zero degrees centigrade. (**freeze**)
38. Maha met two of her friends while she - to school. (**go**)
39. I - him since June. (**not see**)
40. The results of the final examinations - announced within a few weeks from now. (**be**)
41. The police the robbers last night. (**catch**)
42. They will come on time if they troubles. (**not meet**)
43. The Indians spices before the Europeans came. (**use**)
44. A desert most of the natural resources needed for survival. (**lack**)
45. Watch out! That blue car you. (**approach**)
46. Nuha has in England since 1999. (**be, study**)
47. I have reading an interesting book for three hours. (**be**)
48. Jordanians enjoy old people. (**help**)
49. Water - of two elements: Oxygen and Hydrogen. (**consist**)
50. If Hamdan at nine, he will miss the plane. (**not leave**)
51. Water - when it gets hot. (**evaporate**)
52. Do you mind me with this difficult task. (**help**)
53. She failed what she wanted to achieve. (**do**)
54. Children should avoid on TV. (**watch**)
55. He managed the summit of the mountain. (**reach**)
56. The secretary deferred the application. (**post**)
57. I will be thankful to you if you let me the truth. (**know**)
58. My father advised me - enough sleep the night before the exam. (**have**)
59. Mr. Shami doesn't let his son his car. (**drive**)
60. I was writing a letter when the bell (**ring**)
61. I with my brother at the moment . (**live**)

62. I will read the book if Iit. (**find**)
63. After hethe letter, he posted it. (**write**)
64. Having finished his exams, heon a holiday. (**go**)
65. You can come with us if you to help . (**promise**)
66. I have decided for a job. (**apply**)
67. My brother let Sami his car. (**borrow**)
68. I f he hard, he would develop his skills. (**practise**)
69. One should avoid others. (**insult**)
70. While he the essay, the computer stopped working. (**type**)
71. My brother enjoysdetective stories. (**read**)
72. I f youthe house, who will look after the baby? . (**leave**)
73. My friend promised me financially if necessary. (**help**)
74. The weather to be very cold today . (**seem**)
75. Imy friend at the weekend if my parents agreed . (**visit**)
76. Some journalists this incident in next weeks magazine . (**report**)
77. Mary denied the installation of the virus into the computer . (**commit**)
78. After the safe, he forgot the password. (**lock**)
79. Listen ! The secretaryyour name now. (**call**)
80.water evaporate at 150 C ? (**Do**)
81. The Franks and Muslimsin a great battle at the Horns of Hittin on 4th July 1187. (**meet**)
82. I f studentswell prepared for exam, they will have confidence in themselves. (**be**)
83. After Ifor 5 years, Mr. Abidi thought of leaving his job. (**work**)
84. Good citizens shouldn't attempt their neighbors. (**annoy**)
85. While Ahmadas a teacher, he decided to better himself. (**work**)
86. The moonby itself. (**not shine**)
87. Lubna-watching football on TV. (**hate**)
88. Listen! Somebody.....at the door. (**knock**)
89. He managedthe summit of the mountain . (**reach**)
90. Would you mind the poor? . (**help**)
91. Mahathe work before I arrived. (**finish**)
92. By 2050 we colonies on the moon . (**build**)
93. Someone as he was entering the mosque . (**kill**)
94. Nursespatients in hospitals . (**look after**)
95. As soon as the teacher the classroom , all the students stood up . (**enter**)
96. He did his homework after he- his room . (**clean**)
97. Don't go outside, it heavily . (**rain**)
98. She said shehim there the following day . (**meet**)
99. Muna asked Deena what she at the weekend . (**do**)
100. I had to have my computer by a computer expert . (**repair**)
101. I might have to have my toothout by a dentist . (**take**)
102. The entire project will bein 2020 by the government .(**complete**)
103. Weto open the door for five minutes when Jane found her key. (**be, try**)
104. It hard for several hours and the streets were very wet.(**be, rain**)
105. I went to see Ramzi in hospital. He..... his leg during a football match. (**break**)
106. "We don't argue about anything."
They said they..... about anything. (**not argue**)

107. It was more than two days before the fire wasby the fire fighters . (**put out**)
108. By the end of 1854 theyfor America. (**leave**)
109. I havea book about the history of law making. (**be, read**)
110. He must..... in this village in the past. (**live**)
111. You're going on holiday next week. You must be..... forward to it. (**look**)
112. You could have your hag in the shop but I am not certain. (leave)
113. I wish I at night. (**can, sleep**)
114. I wish The weatherhot at the moment . (**not be**)
115. I wish People slow in the city centre. (**drive**)
116. 1 We.....to Aqaba again in the summer. (**go**)
117. Ibeen looking forward to it since last year. (**have**)
118. We had the computer because it had stopped to work working. (**repair**)
119. Mahmoud home when the rain It was very heavy, so he must very wet. (**walk, start , get**)
120. In the past, most letters by hand, but these days they usually (**write, type**)
121. I regret him some money. He never paid me back. (**lend**)
122. Sami always remember the door. (**lock**)
123. The room was hot. I tried the window, but that didn't help. (**open**)
124. I started earlier the before. (**work**)
125. She stopped to class when she got sick. (**go**)
126. Are you planningshopping tomorrow? (**go**)
127. Where have you been? Ifor ages. (**wait**)
128. Our grandmother usedus stories at bedtime. (**tell**)
129. Will it still..... this evening? (**rain**)
130. Before she went to the library, Hudaher mother to prepare lunch. (**help**)
131. In three years' time, my brother from university. (**graduate**)

Writing : مواضيع التعبير الوحدة الأولى

1. Write two paragraphs discussing the role of technology in communication. How important do you think technology is when we communicate? Pay attention to the linking words.
2. Write a three-paragraph essay of 200 words discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using the internet. Then share your work with the class.
3. Technology is just a tool. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using any modern technology.
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of 'internet of things'?

Glossary

MODULE 1

access /ˈækses/ (verb) to find information, especially on a computer **access (noun)** — **accessible (adjective)** يجد معلومات

blog /blog/ (noun) a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style **blog (verb)** مدونة

calculation /kælˈkjʊːˈleɪʃən/ (noun) a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value **calculate (verb)** حساب

computer chip /kəmˈpjʊtə tʃɪp/ (noun) a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current **رقاقة كمبيوتر**

email exchange /iːmeɪl ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ/ (noun) a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one **email (verb)** تبادل الايميل

filter /ˈfɪltə/ (noun) a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer **filter (verb)** تصفية

floppy disk /ˈflɒpi disk/ (noun) a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information **قرص مرن**

ICT /aɪ siː ˌtiː/ (n. abbrev.) Information and Communication Technology **تكنولوجيا المعلومات**

identity fraud /aɪˈdentɪtiː frɔːd/ (noun) illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things

PC /piː ˈsiː/ (noun) an abbreviation for **personal computer**, a computer that is used by one person at a time **كمبيوتر شخصي**

post /pəʊst/ (verb) to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it **post (noun)** ينشر

privacy settings /praɪvəsi ˈsetɪŋz/ (noun) controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information **اعدادات الخصوصية**

program /ˈprəʊgræm/ (noun) a set of instructions enabling a computer to function, **برنامج كمبيوتر**

programme (noun) content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television **برنامج تلفزيوني او اذاعي**

rely on /rɪˈlaɪ ɒn/ (phrasal verb) to have trust or confidence in something or someone **reliable (adjective)** يعتمد على

sat nav system /sæt nəv ˈsɪstəm/ (noun) **satellite navigation system** a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place **نظام الملاحة عبر الاقمار الاصطناعية**

security settings /səˈkjʊrɪti ˈsetɪŋz/ (noun) controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses **اعدادات الحماية**

smartphone /smɑːtˈfəʊn/ (noun) a mobile phone with advanced computing technology **هاتف ذكي**

social media /ˈsəʊʃəl ˈmiːdiə/ (noun) social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs **وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي**

tablet computer /ˈtæblɪt kəmˈpjʊtə/ (noun) a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit **كمبيوتر كفي**

user /ˈjuːzə/ (noun) a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine **مستخدم**

web-building program /web ˈbɪldɪŋ ˈprəʊgræm/ (noun) a software that helps you to create a website **برنامج بناء المواقع**

web hosting /web ˈhəʊstɪŋ/ (noun) the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites **استضافة المواقع**

whiteboard /ˈwaɪtbɔːd/ (noun) a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students **لوح ذكي**

World Wide Web /wɜːld waɪd web/ (noun) an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another **شبكة الانترنت العالمية**

1- المجموعة الأولى أفعال متشابهة في جميع التصاريف

infinitive	Second form	Third form	meaning
cost	cost	cost	يكلف
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
hit	hit	hit	يضرب
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤلم
let	let	let	يدع
put	put	put	يضع
shut	shut	shut	يغلق

2- المجموعة الثانية التصريفان الثاني والثالث متشابهة

infinitive	Second form	Third form	meaning
Bring	brought	brought	يحضر
build	built	built	يبنى
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	يحرق
Buy	bought	bought	يشترى
Catch	caught	caught	يلتقط/يمسك
Dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	يحلم
Feed	fed	fed	يطعم
Feel	felt	felt	يشعر
Fight	fought	fought	يقاتل
Find	found	found	يجد
get	got	got	يحصل
Have	had	had	يملك/ياخذ
Hang	hung/hanged	hung/hanged	يعلق
Hear	heard	heard	يسمع
Hold	held	held	يعقد/يمسك
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	يتعلم
Leave	left	left	يغادر
lend	lent	lent	يقرض
light	lit	lit	يضيء
lose	lost	lost	يفقد
make	made	made	يصنع
Mean	meant	meant	يقصد
Meet	met	met	يقابل
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/	يقرأ
Say	said	said	يقول
send	sent	sent	يرسل
shoot	shot	shot	يطلق
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
sleep	slept	slept	ينام
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled	يشم
spend	spent	spent	يقضي
stand	stood	stood	يقف
Teach	taught	taught	يعلم
Think	thought	thought	يفكر/يعتقد
understand	understood	understood	يفهم

3- المجموعة الثالثة التصريفان الأول والثالث متشابهان

infinitive	Second form	Third form	meaning
become	became	become	يصبح
Come	came	come	يأتي
Run	ran	run	يجري/يركض

4- أ المجموعة الرابعة فعال تتبع نظاماً معيناً من التصريف

infinitive	Second form	Third form	meaning
Break	broke	broken	يكسر
Bite	bit	bitten	يلدغ/يعض/يلسع
Choose	chose	chosen	يختار
Drive	drove	driven	يقود
Eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
Fall	fell	fallen	يسقط
Forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
Give	gave	given	يعطي
Ride	rode	ridden	يركب
Rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
See	saw	seen	يرى
Steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
Take	took	taken	يأخذ
Wake	woke	woken	يستيقظ
Write	wrote	written	يكتب

5- المجموعة الخامسة أفعال تتبع نظاماً معيناً من التصريف

infinitive	Second form	Third form	meaning
Blow	blew	blown	ينفخ
Draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
Fly	flew	flown	يطير
Grow	grew	grown	يزرع
Know	knew	known	يعرف
Throw	threw	thrown	يرمي

6- المجموعة السادسة أفعال تتبع نظاماً معيناً من التصريف

infinitive	Second form	Third form	meaning
Begin	began	begun	يبدأ
Drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
Ring	rang	rung	يرن
Swim	swam	swum	يسبح

7- المجموعة السابعة أفعال ذات تصريف غير محدد

infinitive	Second form	Third form	meaning
Be	was/were	been	يكون
Can	could	been able	يستطيع
do/does	did	done	يفعل
Go	went	gone	يذهب