

Worksheets

Grade 12

إعداد الأستاذ

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المنهاج الجديد - الفروع الأربعة

Part
TWO

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General English

Introduction

Basics of English

Pronouns :

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives (+ noun)	Possessive Pronouns (- noun)	Reflexive Pronouns
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	itself
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves Yourself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	themselves

Note :

This is my car This car is mine.

its = it's their = there

Demonstrative Pronouns :

This	That	These	Those
هذا	ذلك	هؤلاء	اولئك

Relative Pronouns

الضمير	الاستخدام	ملاحظات
Who	عاقِل - فاعِل	+ Verb
Whom	عاقِل - مفعول به	+ Sub + Verb
Which	غير عاقِل	-----
That	عاقِل او غير عاقِل	-----
When	زمان	-----
Where	مكان	-----
Why	سبب	-----
Whose	ملكية	(her , his , their ..)

اقسام الكلام : Parts of Speech :

- Nouns : House – Houses Collage Children Teacher
- Proper Nouns : Jordan Dead Sea Ra'ed Marah
- Adjectives :

دائما مفرد
و بيذا
بحرف كبير

- To modify a noun .

This is a new car.

This car is new.

- Verbs :

1- Infinitive : (s – es – d- ed – ing) خالي من اي زيادة

Speak Write Be Have Do

Note : Spoke (V2)

2- V+ ing

A. be + inf + ing (v : continuous)

Samah is reading the book at the moment.

B. be + inf + ing (v : Gerund)

- Remember that Gerund is always (Singular مفرد دائما)

A. Reading books provides you with new vocabularies.

B. Hunting tigers and other wild animals ----- illegal. (be)

3- Regular and irregular verbs :

make	made	made	غير منتظم
put	put	put	
Visit	Visited	visited	منتظم
Say	Said	said	
Play	Played	played	
Study	Studied	studied	

Helping verbs:

1- Verbs to be

Is am are
was were
be been being

- 1. + V- ing (continuous)
- 2- + V 3 (passive)
- 3- m.v (+ adj / + noun)

- They are fixing the window at the moment.
- The window was fixed by the man.
- This house is modern. (+ adjective)

2- Verbs to Have : (m.v / h.v) (tenses)

Have Has Had + V3

- The students have done the class work efficiently.
- They have a great house by the beach.

3- Verbs to do :

- Do Does Did + V- inf

- Verbs to do are used in :

Negation

Making questions

Emphasising

- We don't travel abroad very often. (النفي)
- My brother does speak French very well. (التأكيد)
- Did she invite them for the party last week ? (السؤال)

4- Modals :

Can	could	will	would	
Shall	should	May	might	+ V- inf
Must	have to	has to	had to	
Ought to				

Adverbs :

Usually formed by adding -ly to the adjective.

Smart - Smartly

To modify a verb :

- He answered intelligently.
- The engineer repaired the engine efficiently.

Kinds of S

1- Plural : Boy - Boys

2- Possessive : Osama's car

3- Third person singular S : He runs fast.

تضاف للفعل المضارع البسيط مع المفرد (He , she , it , Ra'ed , Jordan)

• Summary :

	Present	Past	Present	Past	Present	Past
	Be	Be	Do	Do	Have	Have
I	Am	Was	Do	Did	Have	Had
He	Is	Was	Does	Did	Has	Had
She	Is	Was	Does	Did	Has	Had
It	Is	Was	Does	Did	Has	Had
We	Are	Were	Do	Did	Have	Had
You	Are	Were	Do	Did	Have	Had
They	are	Were	do	Did	Have	Had

الافعال الشاذة irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Awake	Awoke	awoken	يستيقظ
Be	Was / were	been	يكون
Blow	blew	blown	ينفخ
Become	became	Become	يصبح
Begin	Began	Begun	يبدأ
Bend	Bent	Bent	ينثني - ينثني
Bite	Bit	Bitten	يعض - يقضم
Break	Broke	Broken	يكسر - يتكسر
Bring	Brought	Brought	يحضر
Build	Built	Built	يبنى
Burn	Burnt	Burnt	يحرق - يحترق
Buy	Bought	Bought	يشترى

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Catch	Caught	Caught	بمسك
Choose	Chose	Chosen	يختار
Come	Came	Come	يأتي
Cost	Cost	Cost	يكلف - يساوي
Cut	Cut	Cut	يقطع

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	يتعامل
Do	Did	Done	يفعل
Draw	Drew	Drawn	يرسم - يجر
Drink	Drank	Drunk	يشرب
Drive	Drove	Driven	يقود - يدفع
Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt	يحلم

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Eat	Ate	Eaten	يأكل

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Fall	Fell	Fallen	يسقط - يقع
Feel	Felt	Felt	يشعر
Feed	Fed	Fed	يطعم
Find	found	Found	يجد
Fly	flew	Flown	يطير
Forget	forgot	Forgotten	ينسى
Forgive	forgave	Forgiven	يعفو عن

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Get	got	Got	يحصل على
Give	gave	Given	يعطي
Go	went	Gone	يذهب
Grow	grew	Grown	ينمو- يزرع- يصبح

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Have	Had	Had	يملك
Hear	heard	Heard	يسمع
Hide	hid	Hidden	يخفي- يختبئ
Hit	hit	Hit	يضرب
Hold	held	Held	يمسك
Hurt	hurt	Hurt	يؤذي- يضر

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Keep	kept	Kept	يحفظ- يحتفظ بـ
Know	knew	Known	يعرف

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Lay	laid	Laid	يضع
Lie	lay	lain	يستلقي
Lead	Led	Led	يقود
Learn	Learnt	Learnt	يتعلم
Leave	Left	Left	يترك
Lend	Lent	Lent	يقرض
Let	Let	Let	يدع
Lose	Lost	Lost	يفقد

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Pay	Paid	Paid	يدفع
Prove	Proved	Proven / proved	يثبت
Put	Put	Put	يضع

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Make	Made	Made	يصنع- يجعل
Mean	Meant	Meant	يعني
Meet	Met	Met	يقابل

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Read	Read	Read	يقرأ
Ride	rode	Ridden	يركب
Ring	rang	Rung	يدق
Rise	rose	Risen	ينهض- يشرق
Run	ran	Run	يجري

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Say	said	Said	يقول
See	Saw	Seen	يرى
Seek	Sought	Sought	يبحث
Sell	Sold	Sold	يبيع
Send	Sent	Sent	يرسل
Shake	Shook	Shaken	يهز

Sew	Sewed	Sewn / sewed	يخيط
Shine	Shone	Shone	يلمع
Show	Showed	Shown	يرى
Shut	Shut	Shut	يقفل
Sing	Sang	Sung	يقني
Sit	Sat	Sat	يجلس
Smell	Smelt	Smelt	يشم- يعطي رائحة
Sleep	Slept	Slept	ينام
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	يتكلم
Spend	Spent	Spent	يقضي- يصرف
Spell	Spelt	Spelt	يتهجى
Spill	Spilt	Spilt	يسكب- ينسكب
Stand	Stood	Stood	يقف
Steal	Stole	Stolen	يسرق
Stick	Stuck	Stuck	يلتصق ب
Swim	Swam	Swum	يسبح

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Take	Took	Taken	يأخذ
Teach	Taught	Taught	يعلم
Tear	Tore	Torn	يمزق
Tell	Told	Told	يخبر
Think	Thought	Thought	يفكر - يعتقد
Throw	Threw	Thrown	يلقي

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Understand	Understood	Understood	يفهم
Wake up	Woke up	Woken up	يوقظ
Wear	Wore	Worn	يرتدي
Win	Won	Won	يكسب
write	wrote	Written	يكتب

How	كيف
what	ماذا
Where	اين
When	متى
Why	لماذا
Which	اي
Who	من الذي
How long	كم المدة
How many	كم العدد
How much	كم الكمية
How far	كم المسافة
The article states / suggests	المقالة تقدم / تقترح
According to the text	تبعاً للنص
Based on the text	بناءً على النص
Replace the underlined phrase / idiom / verb ..etc	استبدل ما تحته خط
What does the underlined word / phrase mean ?	ما معنى ما تحته خط
Find from the text ...	أوجد من النص
Synonyms	كلمات متشابهة في المعنى
Antonyms	كلمات عكس بعض بالمعنى
Suffix (e.g. proof)	مقطع في نهاية الكلمة
Quote / write down the sentence	اقتبس الجملة
Which sentence in the article tells you this ...	اي جملة تخبرك
What information in the text shows that ..	اي المعلومات تظهر أن
Write down two / three ...	اكتب اثنين او ثلاثة
Write these reasons / things ... down	اكتب سببين / شئين
Write down your point of view	اكتب وجهة نظرك
Justify your answer	فسر اجابتك
Suggest three / four ...	اقترح 3 / 4
Do you agree / disagree ...	هل توافق / لا توافق
How far do you agree ...	كم انت توافق
Why / How do you think ..	لماذا / كيف تعتقد
Do you think	هل تعتقد
In what ways ..	بأي الطرق
In your opinion ../ what is your opinion ..	ما هو رأيك
Explain this statement ..	اشرح هذه الجملة
Opposite	العكس
What are the main reasons , results, factors, purposes, advantages, disadvantages ...	ما هي اسباب، نتائج، عوامل اهداف، حسنات، سيئات ..
What makes ...	ما الذي يجعل
What evidence ...	ما هو الدليل
What is the significance ...	ما اهمية الشيء / دلالاته
Mention	اذكر
Explain	اشرح / وضح
List the ...	حدد / اذكر
Give examples ..	اعطي امثلة
Summarise / guess / name	لخص ، خمن ، سمى ، اذكر

Unit 1

Information Technology

The History of Computers

Keywords الكلمات الرئيسية		
<u>Calculation</u>	When you use maths to work out an answer.	عملية حسابية / حساب
<u>Personal computer</u> (PC)	A computer designed for one person to use.	كمبيوتر شخصي
<u>computer chip</u>	A very small piece found inside every computer.	رقاقة الكمبيوتر
<u>Floppy disk</u>	A small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers.	القرص المرن
<u>Smartphone</u>	A mobile that connects to the internet	هاتف ذكي
<u>World Wide Web</u>	All information shared by computers through the internet.	شبكة الإنترنت
<u>Program</u>	A set of instructions enabling a computer to function.	برنامج كمبيوتر
<u>Programme</u>	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television	برنامج راديو او تلفزيون
<u>Rely on</u> <u>Reliable</u>	To have trust or confidence in something or someone.	يعتمد على

Keywords الكلمات الرئيسية	
Get started	يبدء
Meet up	يتقابل في موعد
Settle down	يستقر
Take place	يحدث
Wake up	يستيقظ
Look around	يتجول في مكان ليرى المناظر

Additional Words :

Word	Arabic meaning	Word	Arabic meaning
Information technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات	Points	نقاط
Safety	امان	Contrast	مقارنة
Discussion	نقاش	Grammatical structure	تركيب قواعدي
Create (v)	ينتج - يعمل	Whereas	بينما
Creating (n)	انتاج - عمل	However	مع ذلك
Web pages	صفحات الانترنت	But	لكن
Communicate	يتواصل	Although	بالرغم
Communication	الاتصالات	Despite	بالرغم
Discursive	منطقي	On the other hand	من ناحية اخرى
Clause	اشارة - دليل	On the one hand	من الناحية الاولى
Topic	موضوع	During	خلال
Metal	معدي	Design	يصمم
Seabed	قاع البحر	Companies	شركات
Develop	يطور	Sell	يبيع
Development	التطوير	Estimate	يتوقع
Invent	يخترع	Population	سكان
Invention	الاختراع	market	سوق
Inventor	مخترع	Expand	يتوسع
Generation	جيل	Expansion	توسع - اتساع
Square meter	متر مربع	Experts	خبراء
Decade	عقد - عشر سنوات	Experiences	خبرات تجارب
Science	علم	Growth	نمو
Scientist	عالم	Advantages	ايجابيات
Scientific	علمي	Disadvantages	سلبيات
Complete	يكمل	Probable	محتمل
Produce	ينتج	Further	اضافي
Meant	يعني	Focus (v)	يركز
Appear	يظهر	Focus (n)	تركيز
Changes	تغيرات	Focused (adj)	مركز
Aspects	مظاهر - جوانب	Calculate	يحسب
Rely on	يعتمد على	Calculation	عملية حسابية
Reliable	يمكن الاعتماد عليه	Digital information	معلومات رقمية

The History of Computers

When you are using a computer, think about the technology (1) **that** is needed for (2) **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 (3) **this** was the first ever computer. In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large (4) **it** needed a room (5) **that** was 167 square meters to accommodate (6) **it**. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. (7) **It** took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed. The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, **which** meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. The first PC (Personal Computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computer to use (8) **it** at home. In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners Lee developed the World

Wide Web. However, it was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared .Today, most people use (9) **their** mobile phones every day.

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches (10) **which** can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses (11) **that** can do as much as **this** and more. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

Pronouns

1. **that** : technology
 2. **it** : computer
 3. **this**: A metal machine
 4. **it**: One such model (of first generation of modern computers)
 5. **that** : room
 6. **it** : One such model (of first generation of modern computers)
 7. **It** : to complete one calculation
 8. **It** : computer
 9. **Their** : people
 10. **Which**: watches
 11. **That**: glasses
 12. **This** : the same as mobile phones
- You / we /our / us = readers or people

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

- 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 inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE .
- 4- How do you think computer technology will develop farther 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? Discuss this statement mentioning three aspects of life that depend on computer technology.
- 6- Find a word in the text that means " A very small piece found inside every computer " .
- 7- What does the underlined word " **this** ", in the text refer to ?
- 8- According to the text , how did the invention of floppy disk positively affect the computer technology?
- 9- According to the text , what is the important thing that happened in the year 1983 CE ?

B. Critical Thinking

- 1- Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful ?why ?
- 2- What are the advantages and disadvantages of having laptop computers, tablet computers or Smartphones.
- 3- What would life be like without computers?

الإجابات النموذجية

- 1- It was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old.
- 2- One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square meters to put it in.
- 3- The computer chip , the first computer game , the computer mouse ,the floppy disk and t he first PC.
- 4- 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- 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. There are many aspects of life that depend on computer technology such as business , traveling and medical caring.
- 6- Computer chip
- 7- A metal machine.
- 8- Which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time.
- 9- In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time.

B. Critical Thinking

- 1- Open answer
- 2- Open answer
- 4- Open answer

Grammar

Revision of the tenses:

Simple Present

Subject الفاعل	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She , it -Singular	+ V- <u>s - es - ies</u>	Does not + Inf Doesn't + Inf	Does + فاعل + inf. ? Wh + Does + فاعل + inf. ?
I, We , You They -Plural	+ V- inf	Do not + Inf Don't + Inf	Do + فاعل + inf ..? Wh + Do + فاعل + inf ..?

We use the Present Simple to talk about: (function)

1. Something that is true in the present (permanent situation).
2. Things that are always true. (facts)
3. Things that happen as a routine in the present.
4. Scheduled or fixed events in the future.

الدلائل المصاحبة للمضارع البسيط :

- Always , usually , normally , generally , rarely , seldom , often ,
occasionally , hardly ever , never , every day / night , daily , weekly ,
yearly , sometimes , each year , twice a week , once a month ,
3 times a week , how often? Frequently

Examples :

- The sun rises in the east .
- She works in a bank.
- I play tennis every week.
- The train ----- every morning at 7:30 p.m. (arrive)

Note :

1- لاحظ اننا نضيف es للفعل عندما ينتهي الفعل باحد المقاطع التالية :
(sh , ch , x , ss , s , o)

miss /misses wash / washes match/matches search/searches
fix/fixes do/does go /goes

2- لاحظ اننا نضيف ies للفعل عندما ينتهي الفعل ب :

consonant + -y : ies ونضيف للفعل y نحذف ال

- hurry/ hurries study/studies try/tries

3- لاحظ اننا نضيف S للفعل عندما ينتهي الفعل ب :

vowel + -y (-ay -ey -oy -uy -i) :

play/plays enjoy/enjoys buy/buys
pay /pays lay/ lays say/ says

Example :

A. Correct the verbs given between brackets.

1. My niece ----- an experienced doctor. (be)
2. To your information, I ----- an experienced doctor. (be)
3. ----- you an experienced doctor ? (be)
4. He ----- always so lazy. (not , be)
5. Yaser and Rama ----- rarely late to school. (be)
6. My friend Mazen ----- plenty of money but no style. (have)
7. Me and my cousin ----- a beautiful home by the sea. (have)
8. What ----- she ----- for breakfast very often ? (have)
9. He ----- any problem to join the club. (not , have)
10. My father ----- a lot of paperwork every day . (do)
11. I ----- my homework regularly at the weekend. (do)
12. What ----- your father usually ----- on vacation ? (do)
13. Hashem ----- anything to help . (not , do)

Present Continuous:

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She , it -Singular	+ is + V-ing	Is not + V-ing	Is + Sub + V-ing ?
I	+ am + V-ing	am not + V-ing	am + I + V-ing ?
We , You They -Plural	+ are + V-ing	are not + V-ing	are + Sub + V-ing ?

We use the Present Continuous to: (function)

1. Talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.
2. Describe something temporary .
3. To refer to future event , for something which has been already arranged or planned. (Especially when the place and time have been decided)

الدلائل المصاحبة للمضارع المستمر :

Now , right now , at the moment , at present , these days , still ,
at this moment , nowadays , look , listen , watch out be careful ,
don't talk , don't shout , don't disturb me ..

- always - For actions that happen repeatedly in the present.

Annoying habits (function)

Examples :

- I've lost my pen again. I'm always losing things !
- Tamara ----- the dishes at the moment. (do)
- I am living with some friends until I find a place of my own.
- I ----- tomorrow. I've got my plane ticket. (leave)

Present Perfect Simple :

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it -Singular	+ Has + P.P	Has not + P.P	Has + Sub + P.P.. ?
I, We , You They -Plural	+ Have + P.P	Have not + P.P	Have+ sub+ P.P ..?

We use the Present Perfect Simple to: (function)

1. Talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.
2. Talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.

الدلائل المصاحبة للمضارع التام :

already , yet , just , ever , so far , lately , recently ,
all my/her/his.. life , today, this week , this month

Examples :

- Nada ----- two essays **this morning**. (write)
- I **have passed** my driving test , so I can borrow your car next week.
- The police man -----two people **so far today**.(interview)
- You can use my bike now. I **have repaired** it.
- The ceiling was white. Now it is blue, I **have painted** the ceiling.

Present Perfect Continuous

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it -Singular	+ Has + been + V ing	Has not + been + V-ing	Has + Sub + been + V-ing ?
I, We , You They -Plural	+ Have + been + V ing	Have not + been + V ing	Have+ sub+ been + V ing ..?

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about: (function)

- Something that began in the past and continues in the present.
- When an action (still occurring in the present). (was and still)

الدلائل المصاحبة للمضارع التام المستمر :

all+ time , for , since , till now , (be , inf) , how long

Examples

- I've been painting the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.
- He ----- me every day **since** the party. (**phone**)
- The river is going to flood. It ----- continuously **for two weeks.** (**rain**)
- You look a bit tired. What **have you been doing** ?

Simple Past

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it -Singular I , We , You They -Plural	V2	Did not + <u>Inf</u>	Did + Sub + Inf ..?

We use the Simple Past to: (function)

- Talk about something that started and finished in the past.
- To describe a routine in the past. (you can use always , usually sometimes , often (the situation is past)

الدلائل المصاحبة للماضي البسيط :

Yesterday , in the past , in the early 2004 , First ever last night / week , ago , in 1987 , 1000 years old , On January 12th ,2012

Examples :

- Shadi arrived in Tokyo last week.
- He got out of bed, went to the kitchen and turned on the coffee machine.
- I always thought I'd have children eventually.(the situation is past)
- He always ----- banana when he was alive.
- (he is now dead so he doesn't eat banana any more.)

Exercise.

Correct the verb between brackets.

1. My last trip to Aqaba ----- interesting but dangerous. (be)
2. Sham ----- able to come two days ago. (not , be)
3. What ----- she ----- for breakfast yesterday ? (have)
4. He ----- any problem to join the club. (not , have)
5. ----- you ----- time to do shopping last night ? (have)
6. What ----- your father always ----- on vacation when you were in Tokyo ten years ago ? (do)
7. Hashem ----- anything to help . (not , do)

Past Continuous

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it , I -Singular	+ was + V ing	Was not + V-ing	Was + Sub + V-ing?
We , You They -Plural	+ were + V ing	Were not + V ing	Were+ subj +V ing..?

We use the Past Continuous to: (function)

- Talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.
- To show that something happened for a long time in the past.

الدلائل المصاحبة للماضي المستمر :

At his time + past time , from 7 to 8 yesterday

While , when ,

Examples :

- I was watching the football game on TV at 8 o'clock last night.
- While she was making dinner , I was reading the novel.

Past Perfect Simple

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it , -Singular I We , You They -Plural	Had + P.P	Had not + P.P	Had + Sub + P.P..?

الدلائل المصاحبة للماضي التام :			
V2	<u>after</u>	+ Had + P.P	
Had + P.P	<u>before</u>	+ V2	
By 1950	, by + past time	, By the end of 2010	
By the time + V2			

We use the Past Perfect Simple to: (function)

- Talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

Examples :

- We **had cleaned** the house **before** our guests **arrived**.
- I went to the doctor's this morning. I **had felt** ill during the night.
- **By 1945** , a quarter of the population **had emigrated**.
- **By the time** the police **arrived** , the thief **had disappeared**.
- They **had left** for Tokyo **by this time** yesterday.
- I traveled to America. I got a Visa.

After -----
----- before -----

Past Perfect Continuous

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it , -Singular I We , You They -Plural	Had + been + V-ing	Had not + been + V-ing	Had + Sub + been + V-ing ..?

We use the Past Perfect Continuous to: (function)

- Talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past,

الدلائل المصاحبة للماضي التام المستمر :

(by + past time phrase or V2) + for

(all + time) + before

when + for

(be , inf)

Examples :

- They **had been flying** to Tokyo for a few hours **by this time** yesterday.
- He **had been working** hard **all the morning** before he felt tired.
- He had been sleeping **for a long time** **when** the phone rang.
- They ----- **all the day** before the teacher **arrived**. (practice)
- **By the time** the bus arrived , we ----- for an hour. (wait)

Future Forms :

A. Simple Future

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it , I -Singular	Will + Inf	Will not + Inf	Will + Sub+ Inf .. ?
We , You They -Plural			

We use the Future with will to:

- 1- Talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.
- 2- We use it to express spontaneous (sudden) decisions

الدلائل المصاحبة للمستقبل البسيط :

In 2018 , tomorrow , next week , in the future , tomorrow night ,
one day soon , very soon , perhaps , probably , maybe , likely
I think , I hope , before long

Examples :

- The shoes are well made – **they will last** a long time.
- I ----- **probably** ----- home late tonight.(be)
- The bridge is not safe. **One day** , it ----- .(break down)
- I **think it will rain later** , so take an umbrella with you.
- **Rahaf : Mary is in hospital.**
Sara : Oh ! really ? I didn't know , I -----and visit her. (go)

B. Future with going to :

A.	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it -Singular	Is going to +Inf	Is not going to +Inf	Is + subj + going to +Inf ..?
I	Am going to +Inf	Am not going to +Inf	Am + sub+going to + Inf .. ?
-Plural We , You They	Are going to +Inf	Are not going to +Inf	Are + subj + going to +Inf .. ?

We use the Future with -be going to :

1. Talk about future plans. It does not have to be for the near future.(planned but not arranged)
2. Talk about predictions that are based on evidence.

Examples :

- I ----- my grandfather on Sunday evening.(visit)
- Look at these black clouds ! It is going to rain at any time.
- Ali : your shoes are dirty.
Fadi : yes , I know . I am going to clean them.
- Rahaf : Mary is in hospital.
Sara : yes I know. I am going to visit her this evening.
- The boy is standing at the edge of the cliff. He is -----.(fall)
- Not a cloud in the sky. It ----- another warm day. (be)

• **Functions of using Tenses** الوظائف لاستخدام جميع الازمنة

• **Present simple :**

1. Something that is true in the present (**permanent situation**).
2. Things that are always true. (**facts**)
3. Things that happen as a routine in the present.

• **Present Continuous**

1. Talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.
2. Describe something temporary .
3. Actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with *always*.

• **Present Perfect**

1. Talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present

• **Present Perfect Continuous**

1. Something that began in the past and continues in the present.

• **Past Simple**

1. Talk about something that started and finished in the past.

• **Past Continuous**

1. To show that something happened for a long time in the past.

• **Past Perfect / continuous**

1. Talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

• **Future with – will**

1. Talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.
2. We use it to express spontaneous (sudden) decisions.

• **Future with – going to**

1. Talk about future plans. It does not have to be for the near future.
2. Talk about predictions that are based on evidence.

• **Future with – present simple**

1. With Scheduled or fixed events in the future.

• **Future with – present continuous**

1. For something which has been already arranged or planned.

• جميع دلائل الازمنة (يجب حفظها للامتحان)

1- Present simple : V-s V-inf Do+ inf Does+ inf

- للتحدث عن التكرار او الحقائق او العادات في المضارع

Always , usually , normally , generally , regularly , rarely , seldom , often , occasionally , hardly ever , never , every day / night , daily , weekly , yearly , sometimes , each year , twice a week , once a month , how often? Frequently

2- Present Continuous : is am are + V-ing

- . للتحدث عن شيء يحدث في وقت الكلام .

Now , right now , at the moment , at present , these days , still , still (now) , at this moment , nowadays , today , tonight , look , listen , watch out , be careful always - (for frequently repeated actions , to express annoyance , irritation or anger) .

3- Present Perfect : has have + V3

- للتحدث عن شيء بدا في الماضي وانتهى في المضارع مع وجود اثر لانتهاء الفعل

already , yet , just , ever , never , so far , lately , recently , How much , how many , all my/her/his.. life , today , this week , this month

4- Present Perfect Continuous : has have + been + V-ing

- . للتحدث عن شيء بدا في الماضي ولم ينته بعد (ما زال مستمر)

- For , since , all+ time , till now , (be , inf) , how long

5- Past Simple : V2 did + inf

- . للتحدث عن شيء بدا و انتهى بالماضي

- Yesterday , in the past , bnin the early 2004 , First ever , last night / week , ago , in 1987 , 1000 years old , Always , usually , sometimes , often (To describe a routine in the past.)

6- Past Continuous : was were + V ing

- . للتحدث عن فعل حدث في وقت محدد في الماضي او فعل استمر لفترة محددة في الماضي

- This time last night / week , from 7 to 8 yesterday

While , When

7- Past perfect : had + V 3

- لوصف حدث وقع قبل وقوع حدث اخر في الماضي
after , before , By + 1950 , By the time , By the end of 2010

8- Past Perfect continuous : had been + V-ing

- By + past time , by the time we arrived , for half an hour , for months , all the morning , by 5 am this morning .
عادة يتواجد احد دلائل الماضي التام مع since for all + time

9- Future : المستقبل

a. Will + inf

- In 2018 , tomorrow , next week , in the future , tomorrow night , one day soon , very soon , perhaps , probably , maybe , likely , I think , I hope , before long.

للاعطاء قرار غير مخطط له او توقع غير مبني على دليل

b. Is am are + going to + inf

- لاعطاء قرار مخطط له مسبقا او توقع مبني على دلي

10- تذكر ان الدليل always لها عدة استخدامات

a. Always : V-s V-inf do + inf does +inf

- للتحدث عن اشياء روتينية في المضارع
- He always goes to school very early.

b. Always : is am are + V-ing

- للتعبير عن الانزعاج من سلوك ما في المضارع
- You are always leaving your things on the floor ! That's really annoying.

c. Always : V2 did + inf

- للتعبير عن روتين في الماضي
- My grandfather always visited us on Mondays when he was alive.

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1- My father seldom ----- salt on my food. (put)
- 2- Listen , I ----- to you. (talk)
- 3- I'm very tired to walk home. I think I ----- a taxi. (take)
- 4- Look at those black clouds. It ----- . (rain)
- 5- They ----- my car for over two hours now. (repair)
- 6- Vegetarians ----- meat at all. (not , eat)
- 7- The child ----- all night long. (be , sleep)
- 8- Ali ----- football next Sunday. He has hurt his leg. (not , play)
- 9- The film ----- at 7.30. (begin)
- 10- I ----- possibly ----- but I may not get back in time. (come)
- 11- She always -----her mobile. (forget)
- 12- Jim ----- that book yet. (not copy)
- 13- John is never satisfied. He ----- always ----- . (complain)
- 14- I come from Ajloun , but I ----- in Amman for few months.
I will return to Ajloun in spring. (stay)
- 15- When ----- the train usually ----- the station ? (leave)
- 16- Sami : what time ----- you ----- Fadwa tomorrow ? (meet)
Rami : At 8 o'clock in the evening.
- 17- My father ----- last year. He had worked for the same
company all his life. (retire)
- 18- Please , don't make so much noise. I ----- to work. (try)
- 19- ----- they ----- in 1948 ? (emigrate)
- 20- The man can't see in front of him. He ----- into the hole . (fall)
- 21- I feel terrible . I think ----- home . (go)
- 22- Rami : I have just realized I haven't got any money.
Adel : well , don't worry. I ----- you some. (lend)
- 23- I ----- an email when my laptop suddenly stooped. (write)

- 24- They are very angry. They ----- to see you for the last three weeks . (try)
- 25- When I read the letter I couldn't stop smiling. I ----- all my exams. (pass)
- 26- Hassan looks very pale. He ----- very well lately. (not sleep)
- 27- Anas's parents bought him a bicycle after he ----- good marks in his final exams. (get)
- 28- When she ----- dinner , I was studying. (make)
- 29- We are going to Aqaba again in the summer. I ----- forward to it since last year. (look)
- 30- Since then, there ----- a technological revolution. (be)
- 31- Hani ----- his email before he started work. (check)
- 32- It ----- hard for several hours and the streets were very wet. (rain)
- 33- We ----- to open the door for five minutes when Jane found the key. (try)
- 34- ----- you ----- long before the taxi arrived ? (wait)

Study the sentences and answer the questions that follow.

- 1- I **had been getting up** at five o'clock all week, so on Friday I was completely exhausted.
- What is the **function** of using the **past perfect continuous** in the above sentence ?
-
- 2- Rose **is studying** for her final exams. Can you speak quietly, please?
- What is the **function** of using **the present continuous** in the above sentence ?
-
- 3- The weather gets colder in here. I **will open** close the window.
- What is the **function** of using **the simple future** in the above sentence ?
-

Using technology in classrooms

Keywords		
Word/spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>Blog (n)</u>	A regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.	مفكرة
<u>email exchange (n)</u>	A series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one .	تبادل الايميلات
<u>Post (v)</u>	To put a message or document on the internet so that other people can see it	يرسل بالبريد
<u>social media (n)</u>	Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
<u>tablet computer (n)</u>	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.	لوح تايلت
<u>Whiteboard (n)</u>	a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	لوح تفاعلي
<u>Access (v)</u>	To find information especially in a computer	الوصول للمعلومات في الكمبيوتر
<u>Filter (n)</u>	A program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer filter	فلتر المعلومات
<u>Identity fraud (n)</u>	Illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	تزوير الهوية
<u>Privacy setting (n)</u>	Controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	اعدادات الخصوصية
<u>Security setting(n)</u>	Controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses.	اعدادات الامان
<u>ICT (n)</u>	Information and Communication Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات
<u>Sat nav system (satellite navigation System) (n)</u>	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 باستخدام الاقمار الصناعية

<u>User (n)</u>	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم
<u>web-building program (n)</u>	a software that helps you to create a website	برنامج تصميم مواقع الانترنت
<u>web hosting (n)</u>	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة المواقع
<u>Communicate (v)</u>	Speak to	يتواصل

Keywords

<u>Know about</u>	يعرف عن
<u>Connect with</u>	يتواصل مع
<u>Turn on</u>	يشغل
<u>Give out</u>	ينشر
<u>Fill in</u>	يعبىء او يعطي معلومات
<u>Energy</u>	طاقة
<u>Grateful</u>	ممتن
<u>Headlines</u>	العناوين الرئيسية
<u>Lawyer</u>	محامي
<u>Likely</u>	محتمل
<u>Navy</u>	سلاح البحرية / البحرية
<u>Cooking verbs</u>	افعال الطهي
<u>Boil</u>	يغلي
<u>Fry</u>	يقلي
<u>Grill</u>	يشوي
<u>Melt</u>	يذوب
<u>Mix</u>	يخلط
<u>Roast</u>	يحمص
<u>Season</u>	يتبل الطعام
<u>Slice</u>	يقطع الى شرائح
<u>Sprinkle</u>	يرش
<u>Access (v)</u>	يصل
<u>Access (n)</u>	الوصول / المدخل
<u>Accessible (adj)</u>	يمكن الوصول اليه
<u>Blog (n)</u>	مفكرة شخصية (الكترونية)
<u>Blog (v)</u>	يكتب مجلة على الانترنت يشارك بها عدة اشخاص
<u>Email (n)</u>	ايميل (بريد الكتروني)

Email (v)	يرسل بالبريد الالكتروني
Filter (n)	برنامج تصفيه للمعلومات التي تعرض
Filter (v)	يصفي المعلومات
models	نماذج
screen using a tablet	الشاشة اللوحية
mouse	الفارة
decade	عقد (عشر سنوات)
generation	جيل
track	ممر / ميدان السباق
rugby	لعبة الرجبي
Court	ملعب
pitch	ملعب
journalist	صحفي
clerk	كاتب
goggles	نظارات للوقاية
Playwright	كاتب مسرحي
muscle	عضلات
eyelids	الجفون
Skates	زلجات
heartbeat	ضربات القلب
laptop	كمبيوتر محمول
tablet	لوح
invented	اخترع
developed	متطور
rink	حلبة التزلج
confident	واثق من نفسه
tense	متوتر
Upset	منزعج / مضطرب
worried	قلق
oars	مجاديف
poet	شاعر
Bat	مضرب
wind	ريح
coal	فحم
Gas	غاز
paper	ورق
helmet	خوذة

Phrases that have different meanings

The phrase	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<p><u>1-To share ideas</u></p> <p><u>2- To compare ideas</u></p>	<p>1- To give your ideas to another person or to a group.</p> <p>2- Where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different.</p>	<p>- يتبادل الافكار والاراء</p> <p>- يقارن الافكار والاراء</p>
<p><u>1- To create a website</u></p> <p><u>2- Contribute to a website</u></p>	<p>1- To construct a website that currently does not exist.</p> <p>2- Offer your writing and work to the website.</p>	<p>- ينشا موقع الكتروني</p> <p>- يساهم بموقع الكتروني</p>
<p><u>1-To research information</u></p> <p><u>2- To present information</u></p>	<p>1- To use a variety of sources to find the information you need.</p> <p>2- To give the results of your research in a presentation.</p>	<p>- يبحث عن المعلومة</p> <p>- يقدم المعلومة</p>
<p><u>1-To find out what is happening</u></p> <p><u>2- To monitor what is happening</u></p>	<p>1- You don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.</p> <p>2- You know what is happening and you are following the developments.</p>	<p>- يبحث عن الذي حصل</p> <p>- يراقب ما يحصل</p>
<p><u>1- To give a talk to people</u></p> <p><u>2- To talk to people</u></p>	<p>1- You have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it.</p> <p>2- An informal discussion</p>	<p>- يلقي محاضرة بالناس</p> <p>- يتحدث مع الناس</p>
<p><u>1- To show photos</u></p> <p><u>2- To send photos</u></p>	<p>1- You show people photos that you have in person.</p> <p>2- You send photos to someone over the Internet or by post</p>	<p>- يعرض الصور</p> <p>- يرسل الصور</p>

Using technology in Jordanian classrooms

Young people love learning, but (1) they like learning even more if (1) 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 classroom.

Here are some ideas:

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.

Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on. In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class.

Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating

diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. Teachers can perhaps ask

(2) their students to start writing a **blog** (**an online diary**), either about (3) their

own lives or as if they were someone famous. (4) They can also create a website

for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example

(4) they can post work, photos and messages. Most young people communicate

through social media, by (5) which (6) they send each other photos and

messages via the internet. Some students like to send messages (7) that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summaries information about what (8) they have learnt in classes in the same way. If students learn to summaries quickly, (8) they will be able to use this skill in future. We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what (8) they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. (8) They could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks. 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 (9) who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while (10) they are speaking to (11) them. You can also use (12) 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. Students often use computers at home if (13) they have (14) them. Students can use social

media on (15) **their** computers to help (15) **them** with (15) **their** studies, including asking other students to check and compare (15) **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 questions?

Pronouns

1. **They ,they** : young people
2. **their** : teachers
3. **their** : students
4. **They** : students
5. **which** : social media
6. **they** : young people
7. **that** : messages
8. **they** : students
9. **who** : students
10. **they** : students who are studying English in Jordan
11. **them** : students in England
12. **this system** : computers that have cameras
13. **they** : students
14. **them** : computers
15. **their ,them , their ,their** : students

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. According to the text, how would students like learning more?
2. According to the text, what is the purpose of this text (**the talk**) ?
3. According to the text, what is the purpose of using the whiteboard as a computer screen?
4. According to the text, teachers can use the internet in the class for many functions. Write four of these functions down.
5. According to the text, tablets can be used to do many tasks in the class. Write down five of these tasks.

6. According to the text, teachers can ask students to write blogs. Write two examples about the topics students might write about mentioned in the text.
7. According to the text, how could students possibly contribute to a website?
8. Nowadays, most young people communicate through social media. Do you think this is a useful way of communication? Explain your answer.
9. Quote the sentence which shows that some students tend to send short messages.
10. The write states that Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. How far do you agree with this. Give an example to support your answer.
11. According to the text , students can use social media on their computers for many purposes. Write them down.
12. According to the text, what is the role of the teacher inside the classroom?
13. What does the underlined word " **blog** " mean .
14. What does the underlined word " **them** ", in italic , refer to ?

B. Critical Thinking

1. Using computers that have cameras in the class might be very useful for students of all ages. Discuss this statement suggesting two ways to show how students can implement this in the class.
2. In what ways can digital information be used to educate people? Explain your answer in two sentences.
3. Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why? Why not ? Explain your answer in two sentences.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. Students might like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way.
2. The purpose is to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classroom.
3. Teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.

4. Teachers can use the internet to show educational programmes, play educational games , music and recordings of languages .
5. Students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs , researching information , recording interviews , creating diagrams. and email students in another country.
6. Students either can write about their own lives or as if they were someone famous.
7. Students can post work , photos and messages.
8. I think this is a useful and easy way of communicating as young people could send each other photos and messages via the internet.
9. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.
10. I totally agree that Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom . For example , teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school.
11. 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.
12. The role of the teacher is to monitor what is happening in the classroom.
13. Online diary. 14. Students in England

B. Critical Thinking

1. I think that using computers that have cameras in the class might be very useful for students of all ages because if they had this type of lesson , the students would be very excited. There are many ways that students can use this in the class, for example , they can see the people they are talking in another country and they can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer .
2. open answer 3. Open answer

The Internet of Things

What is the ' Internet of things'?

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

An easy life !

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add (2) it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor ; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

A frightening future !

Many people are excited about the ' Internet of Things'. For (3) them , a dream is coming true. (4) They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.

However, (5) *others* are not sure. (6) **They** want to keep control of (6) **their** own lives and **their** own things. In addition, (7) **they** wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access **their** passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

Pronouns

1. It_ : internet
2. It : milk
3. Them : people (who are excited about the ' Internet of Things')
4. They : people (who are excited about the ' Internet of Things')
5. Others : other people with a different opinion
6. They , their : other people with a different opinion
7. they : other people with a different opinion

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

- 1- What does the “Internet of Things” mean? Give an example from the text.
- 2- Find a word in the text which has the same meaning as ‘speak to’.
- 3- How will the “Internet of Things” help you keep fit, according to the text?
- 4- What does the word ‘**others**’ , in italic , refer to?
- 5- According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?
- 6- In your opinion is the “Internet of Things” exciting or worrying ? why?
- 7- What does the internet usually connect?
- 8- Based on the text, what do expert think will happen in the near future?
- 9- Write down two examples that show how computers might run our lives for us in the near future, mentioned in the text.
- 10- What is the main purpose of the article?

B. Critical Thinking.

- 1- It is believed that computers will increasingly run our lives for us in the future . Do you think that would be a great advantage? Explain your answer in two sentences.
- 2- Think Of two examples of how technology **can keep us fit**. Write your answer in two sentences.

C. Read the article below quickly, and circle the correct words :

- 1- The article is about how the internet **has developed / is developing**.
- 2- The writer says what he **thinks / gives** different opinions.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloads and sat nav.
2. Communicate
3. The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.
- 4 . Other people with a different opinion
5. Some people are excited because they think their lives will be made easier and more comfortable. Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.
6. Open answer
7. The internet usually connects people and objects .
8. Experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the internet in just a few years' time.
9. Computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain and so on.
10. The article is about how the internet is developing.

B. Critical Thinking

1. Open answer.
2. Smartphone apps can be used to monitor how much exercise you do. Apps can track your workout time, heart rate and how many calories you burn. Interactive video games can also be used to help us to keep fit. They are used indoors and provide a healthy, active alternative to watching television..

C.

1. **Is developing**.
2. **Gives**.

Vocabulary Exercises

Fill in the space with the correct word from the box.

Calculation , floppy disk , computer chip , PC , program

- 1- She's written a ----- to find words which frequently occur together.
2. A ----- is a small electronic circuit which is one of the basic components of most kinds of electronic devices, especially computers.
3. The ----- that you did contained a few inaccuracies.
4. Unlike most hard disks, -----are portable, because you can remove them from a disk drive.

Match the description with the words in the box. One word isn't needed.

Calculation , smart phone , floppy disk , computer chip ,
PC , program , World Wild Web

-A mobile phone that connects to the internet.	_____
-A very small piece found inside every computer.	_____
-A small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers	_____
-A computer designed for one person to use.	_____
-When you use maths to work out and answer	_____
-All the information shared by computers through the internet.	_____

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.

Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences below.

smartphone , program , decade , laptop , calculation , model

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

Answer the following questions :

1. Which of these is an invention – the **TV or gravity**? Explain your answer .

2. What is the difference between a Smartphone and ordinary mobile phone ?

3. If you need to make a calculation, what do you usually set?

4. Which would you rather have – a PC, a tablet or a laptop? why?

5. Do you usually use a floppy disk? If not what do you use?

Answers : 1. the TV; it is a product that is man-made 2. a smartphone has Internet access
3 a calculator 4 Students' own answers 5 Students' own answers

Tick the word that is different.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1- track | <u>rugby</u> | Court | pitch |
| 2- journalist | clerk | Playwright | <u>rink</u> |
| 3- <u>confident</u> | tense | Upset | worried |
| 4- oars | <u>poet</u> | Bat | goggles |
| 5- muscle | eyelids | <u>skates</u> | heartbeat |
| 6- wind | coal | Gas | <u>paper</u> |

Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

Energy grateful headlines helmet lawyer likely navy

- 1- I'm 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.

Complete these sentences with the cooking verbs in the box.

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.

Which of the following would you use to ...

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

- 1- Record interviews with people? tablet computer
- 2- Share information with students in another country? Email exchange
- 3- Watch education programmrs in class ? whiteboard
- 4- Ask another student to check your homework ? social media
- 5- Write an online diary ? Blog

Add one word from box A and one word from box B to complete each sentence :

Settle	up
Wake	around
Get	Down
Look	up
Take	started
Meet	place

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

الاستاذ
رائد ماهر

Reported Speech

1. Tense Shifting تحويل الازمنة

Present	past
Am	Was
Is	Was
Are	Were was
Do - does	Did
Have - Has	Had
Visit - visits	visited
Is eaten	Was eaten
Has eaten	Had eaten
Has been eating	had been eating
Don't - Doesn't	Didn't

Past	Past Perfect
Broke	Had broken
Was	Had been
were	Had been
Was eating	Had been eating
Was eaten	Had been eaten
Did	Had done
Didn't + inf	Hadn't + V3
Had	Had had
Had + V3	Had + V3
Had been + ing	Had been + ing

Can	Could	Could
Shall	Should / would	Should/ would
Will	Would	Would
May	Might	Might
Must	Had to	Had to
Have to - Has to		
Ought to	Ought to	Ought to

2. Pronoun Shifting (common sense)

Notes	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
مذكر مفرد	He	Him	His	His	Himself
مؤنث مفرد	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
لا تحول	It	It	Its	Its	itself
اسم جمع	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
عند التحويل	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
told/asked <u>me</u>	I	Me	My	Mine	myself
told/asked <u>him</u>	He	Him	His	His	Himself
مذكر مفرد					
told/asked <u>her</u>	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
مؤنث مفرد					
told/asked <u>us</u>	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
جمع					
told <u>them</u>	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

3. Adverb Shifting

tonight	→	that night
today	→	that day
now	→	then / at that time
yesterday	→	the day before
tomorrow	→	the following day
<u>last</u> + time	→	the previous + time the + time before
مثال last <u>week</u>	→	the previous <u>week</u> the <u>week</u> before
next + time	→	the following + time
(next <u>month</u>) مثال	→	(the following <u>month</u>)
here	→	there
تغييرات أسماء الإشارة		
this	→	that
these	→	those

Report Statements

Report the following statements.

- "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."

The students said

- I have some questions for you, Muna.

Nour told Muna

- I've lived in Amman for six years.

Sami said

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

Huda told me

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

Tareq said

- "I have kept the money in a safe in my house."

The man told the police.....

7. "I must follow the instructions of my school."

Manal told me that-----.

8. I will start working with the project next week."

Amer said that -----.

9. "I don't like the idea of moving to live in the countryside."

Mr Hashem said that-----.

10. "I scanned my computer for viruses last night."

Fatin told her friends -----.

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

He said that -----

12. " I f they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too."

He said that -----.

13. " On social media, you should only connect to other people."

He said that -----

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

He said that -----

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

Saleem : " 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. "

Saleem said that -----

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

Farida said that -----

Passive

Active	Passive
V- s (eats) V- Inf (eat)	Is Am + V3 Are
V2 (played) (broke)	Was Were + V3
Has + V3 Have	Has + been + V3 Have
Had + V3	Had + been + V3

Negation :

Don't + inf Doesn't + inf	Is Am + not + V3 Are
Didn't + inf	Was + not + V3 Were

The passive with modal verbs :

Will	Would	+ inf
Shall	Should	
Can	Could	
May	Might	
Must		
Have to		
Has to		
Had to		

Active : Modal + inf

Passive : Modal + be + V3

Note :

Active : Modal + have + V3

Passive : Modal + have been + V3

Rewrite the following sentences.

1- My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.

Enough money -----

2- The students didn't answer the questions in ink.

The questions -----

3- Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My missing laptop ----- (**been**)

4- Nobody waters the plants.

The plants -----

5- They can transport goods inside China .

Goods -----

6- The guard has to lock these gates at 10.00 p.m.

These gates -----

7- The policeman has arrested them.

They -----

Correct the verb between brackets.

1- The house is quite old. My grandfather ----- it in 1935.(**build**)

The house is quite old. It ----- in 1935. (**build**)

2- Many Jordanian poems ----- now ----- into English , and people all over the world are able to read them. (**translate**)

3- In the past , most letters ----- (**write**) by hand , but these days they ----- usually ----- (**type**).

4- Many accidents ----- by dangerous driving. (**cause**)

5- Cinema is the place where films ----- . (**show**)

Causative have : Having things done

Tenses		(have) يجب مراعاة الزمن	Object + V3
Simple	Present	Have Has	The car fixed
	Past	Had	The car fixed

التركيب
S + have + obj + V3
يشير الى انه قد تم الترتيب لشيء. و بدلا من ان تقوم بفعل هذا الشيء بنفسك فإن شخص آخر يقوم بالعمل من أجلك بدلا من أن تقوم به بنفسك (هنا يجب الانتباه لزمن have في الجملة)

Rewrite the following sentences.

1- My friend didn't repair the car himself.

He -----

2- Somebody fixed the computer for me.

I -----

3- Mary cuts her hair herself.

She -----.

4- I asked someone to fix my computer.

I -----

Correct the verb between brackets.

1- Did you plant the trees in your garden yourself ?

No , we had them ----- . (plant)

2- We didn't cook so we had a pizza ----- (deliver)

Note :

If clause

Type	If-clause	Main-clause	
Type zero	Simple present	Simple present	General truths
Type 1	Simple present	Will + inf	Likely
Type 2	Simple past	Would + inf	Unlikely
	<p>نستخدم الجملة الشرطية النوع الثاني لاعطاء النصائح</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If+ S + were / was ... , S + would + inf • If I were you ,I wouldn't join that club. 		

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1- We'll have the party in the garden if the weather ----- good. (be)
- 2- If you press the button , the picture ----- (move)
- 3- If I found his address , I ----- him an invitation. (send)
- 4- If Ali ----- his own computer , he wouldn't need to go to the library so often. (have (
- 5- If I ----- you , I would not do this. (be)
- 6- Plants die if you ----- them . (not water)

Rewrite the following sentences.

- 1- I think you shouldn't play with those wires.
If I -----
- 2- Don't stand in the rain not to get wet.
If you -----
- 3- Press the bottom to make the picture moves.
If -----

Catenative Verbs :

want afford need intend hope plan + to Inf
 Stop + inf + ing

Correct the verb between brackets.

- 1- I want ----- (**get**) a tablet, but I can't afford ----- (**buy**) one at the moment.
- 2- We had the computer repaired because it had stopped ----- (**work**).
- 3- We hope ----- by the end of the summer. (**move**)

Using Modals :

1- Necessary = have to / has to + inf

1. It is necessary to book the room in advance before you invite him.

You -----.

2- Not necessary = Don't / doesn't have to + inf

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

You -----

3- Not allowed to = must not + inf

1. The drivers are not allowed to use the tunnel at night.

The drivers -----

4- Perhaps Probably Possibly
 Likely Maybe } = Might + inf

1. He is probably Mary's uncle.

He -----

Revision

Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

1- He started studying at 5 p.m. . It's 10 p.m. and he is still studying.

He -----

2- Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is -----

Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.

Issa's phone -----.(might)

2. Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My ----- (been)

3. I asked someone to fix my computer.

I -----(had)

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

You -----(have)

5. You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You ----- (must)

6. I think you should send a text message.

If ----- (would)

7. Press that button to make the picture move.

If you ----- (moves)

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

Mohammad had ----- (before)

9. Huda helped her mother to prepare lunch. After that , (later) she went to the library.

After Huda -----

Huda -----

10. I think you should know the truth.

I ----- (want)

Study the sentences and answer the questions that follow.

4- I **had been getting up** at five o'clock all week, so on Friday I was completely exhausted.

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

5- Rose **is studying** for her final exams. Can you speak quietly, please?

- What is the **function** of using the **present continuous** in the above sentence ?

6- The weather gets colder in here. I **will open** close the window.

- What is the **function** of using the **simple future** in the above sentence ?

7- Look at those black clouds ! **it's going to rain** at any time.

- What is the **function** of using the structure **be going to** in the above sentence ?

8- Water **freezes** at 0 degree.

- What is the **function** of using the **simple present** in the above sentence ?

Circle the correct words.

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** .

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

Answers :

- 1 said 2 needed 3 was 4 has been
5 have 6 carry 7 wear 8 will attach

Correct the verbs between brackets.

1. Children often ----- computers better than their parents. (**use**)
2. If you ----- computer games all day, you won't have time to study.(**play**)
3. I want ----- (**get**) a tablet, but I can't afford ----- (**buy**) one at the moment.
4. Look at the black sky! It ----- soon! (**rain**)
5. I ----- (**come**) from Ajloun , but I ------(**stay**) in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
6. Nadia ----- (**do**) her homework for two hours! She -----(**be**) finished very soon.
7. If Ali ----- (**have**) his own computer, he ----- (**need**) to use his friend's computer.
8. I ----- (**write**) an email when my laptop ----- (**switch**) itself off.

Answers :

1 use 2 play 3 to get; to buy 4 is going to rain 5 come , I 'm staying
6 been doing , will be 7 had , wouldn't 8 was writing; switched

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

People ----- (**use**) smartphones since they ----- (**invent**) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people ----- (**buy**) phones in different colours and different designs.

In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer ----- (**produce**). By the end of 2010 CE, companies ----- (**sell**) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones ----- (**sell**) around the world each year. In the near future, it ----- (**estimate**) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.

It is probable that this market ----- (**expand**) in the future. At the moment, people aged 16–30 ----- (**buy**) the most smartphones, but experts say there ----- (**be**) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

Answers

1 have been using 2 were invented 3 bought 4 was produced 5 had sold
6 are sold 7 is estimated 8 will expand 9 are buying 10 will be

Fill the gaps with the correct tenses.

1. I ----- English for seven years now. (**learn**)
2. As I want ----- (**pass**) my English exam successfully next year, I-----(**study**) harder this term.
3. During my **last summer** holidays, my parents -----me on a language course to London. (**send**)
4. **Before** I ----- (**go**) to London , I-----(**not , enjoy**) learning English.
5. But while I -----(**do**) the language course, I -----(**meet**) lots of young people from all over the world.

Complete the text below with the correct form of each verb in brackets.

Some advertisements say that you can ----- (**learn**) a language in a month; others promise that a basic knowledge ----- (**be**) yours in 24 hours. There are language-learning courses that promise excellent results with very little effort, and even less time! However, these advertisements gave many people the wrong idea, and after some people ----- (**struggle**) for months to achieve a good level, they ----- (**begin**) wondering what had gone wrong.

A complaint -----recently ----- (**make**) against Learn Assist, a language school chain, and the company ----- (**force**) to remove its claim that its technique is better than any other method. The Managing Director of Learn Assist said "While we still believe that what we say is true, we accept it is best for us to change our advert.

However, the fact ----- (**remain**), if you ----- (**spend**) three hours per day for five weeks on our language course you ----- (**speak**) the language very soon. What we ----- (**do**) next time is make this clearer in the advert."

Answers :

1 learn 2 will be 3 had struggled 4 began 5 was recently made
6 was forced 7 remains 8 spend/spent 9 will/would speak 10 will do

Unit Two: Health

A healthy Life

Keywords الكلمات الرئيسية		
<u>Acupuncture (n)</u>	a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles	الوخز بالإبر
<u>Homoeopathy(n)</u>	A system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances.	المعالجة المثلية
<u>Ailment (n)</u>	an illness or disease which is not very serious	مرض غير خطير
<u>Arthritis (n)</u>	a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints	التهاب المفاصل
<u>Immunisation (n)</u>	giving a drug to protect against illness(often by needle)	تحصين / تطعيم ضد الأمراض
<u>Malaria (n)</u>	a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes malaria	ملاريا
<u>Allergy (n)</u>	conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing	الحساسية
<u>Migraine (n)</u>	an extremely bad headache	صداع نصفي
<u>Antibody (n)</u>	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	الجسم المضاد
<u>complementary medicine (n)</u>	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	الطب التكميلي
<u>Conventional (adj)</u>	Having been used for a long time and is considered usual	تقليدي
<u>herbal remedy (n)</u>	An extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease	العلاج بالاعشاب
<u>Practitioner (n)</u>	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession	صاحب مهنة خاص
<u>Bionic (adj)</u>	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered	طرف الكتروني

<u>Sceptical (adj)</u>	Having doubts; not easily convinced	متشككين
<u>Viable (adj)</u>	effective and able to be successful	قابل للتطبيق
<u>Healthcare (n)</u>	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	الرعاية الصحية
<u>Criticise (v)</u>	To judge something with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse something.	ينتقد
<u>Drug (n)</u>	A medicine or a substance used for making medicine.	دواء / عقار
<u>medical trial (n)</u>	trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications	تجربة طبية
<u>Option (n)</u>	Something that is or may be chosen	اختيار
<u>Raise (v)</u>	a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يطرح سؤالا

Keywords

Viable (adj)	قابل للتطبيق	Allergy (n)	حساسية
Viability (n)	قابلية النجاح	Allergic (adj)	حساس
Option (n)	اختيار	Remedy (n)	علاج
Optional (adj)	اختياري	Remedy (v)	يعالج
Criticise (v)	ينتقد	Remedial	علاجي
Critic (n)	ناقد	Immunisation (n)	تطعيم
Criticism (n)	نقد	Immunise (v)	يلقح / يطعم
Critical (adj)	نقدي	Immune (adj)	ذو مناعة
Optimistic (adj)	متفائل	Complementary (n)	تكميلي
Optimism (n)	التفاؤل	Complement (v)	يكمل
Optimist (n)	المتفائل	Trail (n)	تجربة
Conventional (adj)	تقليدي	Trail (v)	يجرب
Convention (n)	تقليد / عرف	Sceptical (adj)	شكاك
Conventionally (adv)	بشكل تقليدي	Sceptic (n)	شخص شكاك
Practitioner (n)	صاحب مهنة	Scepticism (n)	شك
Practice (v)	يمارس	herbal	عشبي
Practical (adj)	عملي	Hospitals	المستشفيات
Practically (adv)	بشكل عملي	Health treatments	العلاجات الصحية

Additional words

Emotions	العواطف	Factors	عوامل
Harm (v)	يؤذي	Influencing	تؤثر
Harmful (adj)	مؤذي	Network	شبكة
Blood pressure	ضغط الدم	Supportive	داعم – مساعد
Raise	يثير- يجمع- يرتفع	Optimistic	متفائل
Suffer	يعاني	Outlook	مشهد – منظر
Headaches	صداع	Be able to	قادر على
Digestive	هضم	Attitude	موقف
Feelings	مشاعر	Controversial	مثير للجدل- خلافي
Investigated	يبحثوا - يحققوا ب	Professionals	المحترفون
whether	فيما اذا	Believe	يعتقد
Followed	يتبع	Lifestyle	نمط حياة
Stress (n)	توتر	Lack	نقص- قلة
Stressed (adj)	متوتر	Reasons	اسباب
Findings	نتائج	Results	نتائج
Partner	شريك	Purposes	اهداف
Heart disease	امراض القلب	Aims	اهداف
Benefits	منافع	Caught	قبض عليه
Individual	شخصي	Shocked	مصدوم
Research (v)	يبحث	Completely	تماما
Research (n)	بحث	Benefits	منافع
Researcher (n)	باحث	Overall	بشكل عام
Agree	يوافق	Idiom	تعبير-مصطلح
Decision	قرار	Bold	غامق
Appreciate	يقدر	Still	لا يزال
Circumstances	ظروف	Sense	معنى
Environment	البيئة	Sadness	كآبة – حزن
Thinking	تفكير	Fear	خوف
Bounce back	يعود بعد نكسة	Happiness	سعادة
Setback	نكسة – اخفاق	Go ahead	يتابع – يستمر
Qualities	مميزات	Improve	يحسن
Free – time	وقت الفراغ	Adaptations	تعديلات
Join	يربط	Phonetic transcriptions	قراءة صوتية

Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

This article is about complementary medicine. Listen and read. What medical conditions may it be possible to treat using complementary medicine?

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive **this kind of non-conventional treatment**, (1) **they** used to have to consult a private practitioner (2) **who** was likely not to have a medical degree.

However, in recent years, the perception of **this type of treatment** has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees. Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment. At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients (3) **who** were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then

said that **the treatment** helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. (4) **It** provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments.

(5) **It** can never substitute for immunisations **as** (5) **it** will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. (5) **It** also cannot be used to protect against malaria. One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, (6) **it** should work alongside modern medicine, and not against (7) **it**."

Pronouns

1. **They** : patients
2. **Who** : a private practitioner
3. **Who** : 70 per cent of patients (Patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine)
4. **It** : homoeopathy
5. **It** : complementary medicine
6. **It** : complementary treatments
7. **It** : modern medicine

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Read the article again, and decide if these sentences are true or false.

Correct the false sentences.

A. Doctors and patients didn't use to be convinced that complementary forms of medicine work.

(-----) -----

B. Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment.

(-----) -----

C. At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy did not help them.

(-----) -----

D. Complementary medicine can work as a replacement for immunisations or to treat malaria.

(-----) -----

2. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?
3. "Complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.
4. What does this article discuss?
5. In the past, what did the patients use to do if they wanted to receive the non-conventional treatment (complementary medicine)?
6. According to the text, what was the role of the private practitioner?
7. Based on the text, how does the complementary medicine alter these days comparing with the earlier periods? Explain your answer.
8. Quote the sentence which indicates that the perception of complementary medicine has changed these days.
9. Based on the text, what do the critics think about the non-conventional treatments?
10. Critics and the medical experts have different views (*opinions / ideas / beliefs*) about the non-conventional treatments. Compare their views.
11. Give example from the text which shows that some patients prefer being treated by the herbal remedy.
12. Some patients at a surgery in London suffer from common complaints (*illnesses / ailments*). Write down three examples of them mentioned in the text.

13. Quote the sentence which shows that the majority of the patients in the surgery found the herbal remedy helpful.

14. A doctor said that the homoeopathy is a viable option for some conditions. Write down three of these conditions.

15. Based on the text above, write down three negative points about the complementary medicine.

16. According to the text, why can't the complementary medicine substitute immunisations?

17. What medical conditions may it be possible to treat using complementary medicine?

18. - What does the underlined word " **it** ", in **italic** ,refer to ?

19. Find a word in the text that means the same as " **an illness or disease which is not very serious .** "

B. Critical Thinking

1. Do you think that complementary medicine will replace modern medicine one day? Explain your answer in two sentences.

2. Modern medicine is becoming better and better. Do agree with this statement ? Give three examples to support your answer.

3. "He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything."
Think of this statement and write your opinion in two sentences.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. A. True B. True C. False . Fifty per cent of patients said it helped.
D. False. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments.

2. I think people's opinion of complementary medicine might have changed because of more information being freely available on the Internet. Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.

3. Students' answers might include mention of the doctor's comments recognition that conventional medicine isn't always the solution to a medical problem and the positive responses from patients .

4. This article is about complementary medicine

5. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, (1) they used to have to consult a private practitioner (2) who was likely not to have a medical degree.
6. Patients used to visit the private practitioner to receive the non-conventional treatment.
7. In the earlier periods patients used to visit the private practitioner, who was likely not to have a medical degree, to receive the non-conventional treatment. However, in recent years, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.
8. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed.
9. Critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked.
10. Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.
11. At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints chose the herbal remedy.
12. insomnia, arthritis and migraines
13. At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy.
14. anxiety, depression and certain allergies
15. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments , it can never substitute for immunisations and it also cannot be used to protect against malaria.
16. Because it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases.
17. Insomnia , arthritis , migraines , anxiety , depression and certain allergies
18. It : Complementary medicine.
19. Ailment

B. Critical thinking :

Open answers

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

Word / Spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Optimistic (adj)	Believing that good things will happen in the future	متفائل
Setback (n) (Phrasal verb)	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	انتكاسة
Bounce back (Phrasal verb)	to start to be successful again after a difficult time	يستعيد النجاح
Raise (a question) (verb)	to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يثير / يعرض
Focus on (phrasal verb)	To direct your attention or effort at something specific.	يركز على

Colour Idioms مصطلحات مرتبطة بالالوان

The colour idiom	English Meaning	Arabic meaning
Have the green light (verb phrase)	Give permission	يعطي الموافقة
Red-handed (adjective) (idiom)	The act of doing something wrong	متلبس بالجريمة
Out of the blue (adjective) (idiom)	Unexpectedly / appear from nowhere	بشكل مفاجيء غير متوقع
A white elephant (noun phrase) (idiom)	A useless possession	املاك غير مجدية
See red (verb phrase)	To be angry / anger	يغضب
Feel blue (idiom)	To feel sad	شعر بالكآبة

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

It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body. Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you **see red**, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

Then, in a study (1) **that** had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life. The research showed that children (2) **who** were more able to stay focused on a task, and (2) **who** had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later. The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude.

The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making

bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices? The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry.

However, (3) **they** believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to '**bounce back**' after a **setback**, these qualities will improve (4) **their** overall health in the future.

Pronouns

1. **that** : a study
2. **Who** : children
3. **they** : researchers
4. **their** : children

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?
2. What is controversial about the researchers' study?
3. What is your opinion of the researchers' findings?
4. What feeling does each of the **idioms** in bold from the text refer to?
 - a. **To feel a bit blue** : -----
 - b. **See red** : -----
5. Based on the text, what might harm the body according to the study ?
6. According to the text, anger might affect the health so badly. Write down four of these harmful effects.
7. How many people were involved in the study and what were their ages?
8. What was the result of the study?
9. Write down two factors that influence health.
10. Based on the text, write down two examples of bad lifestyle choices.
11. According to the text, what will improve children's overall health in the future?

12. What does the underlined word " *they* " , in italic, refer to ?

13. Find from the text an idiom that means " **sadness** " .

B. Critical Thinking :

1. Make notes about something that used to make you stressed. How have you changed your habits so that it doesn't make you stressed anymore? Write your answer in two sentences.
2. Do you ever feel yourself getting angry? What kind of things can make you angry?
3. Do you think that feeling angry is bad for you? Why ? why not ?
4. Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why ?

الإجابات النموذجية

1. They can raise blood pressure and cause headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems, as well as leading to illnesses such as heart disease.
2. Many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for these problems and not an individual's attitude.
3. Students' own answers.
4. A. sadness B. anger
5. negative emotions can harm the body
6. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.
7. more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74
8. researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.
9. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.
10. bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise,
11. they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to ' bounce back ' after a setback, these qualities will improve (4) their overall health in the future.
12. researchers
13. To feel a bit blue

B. Critical thinking

1. open answer 2. Open answer 3. Open answer
4. I think that happier people are healthier than unhappy people. They have a better perspective on life and will do almost everything with an optimistic attitude. Because of this, I think that they will make healthy, positive decisions in life; for example, they will choose to eat well and exercise more often.

Grammar

Used to

Structure	Negation	Question
Used to + Inf	Sub + Did not <u>use to</u>	Did + Sub + <u>use to</u> ?

- 1- We use used to (+ infinitive) to describe past habits or past states that have now changed. (function)
- 2- Something used to happen = it happened often in the past, but no longer happens. (function)
- 3- We also use used to for things that were true, but are not true anymore.
 - I used to like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.
 - I didn't use to go swimming . Now , I go swimming .
 - Did you use to play basketball when you were young ?
 - This building is now a furniture shop. It used to be a cinema.

<u>B</u>	negation	question
<u>Be</u> احد تصاريف	<u>Be</u> احد تصاريف	<u>Be</u> احد تصاريف
<u>Noun</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Noun</u>
(be) used to + <u>Pronoun</u>	(be) not used to + <u>Pronoun</u>	(be) + S + used to+ <u>Pronoun</u>
<u>Inf + ing</u>	<u>Inf + ing</u>	<u>Inf + ing</u>

Note : (be) : am , is , are , / was , were)

- 1- We use be used to (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the -ing form) to describe things that are familiar or customary. (function)
 - We've lived in the city a long time, so we're used to the traffic.
 - I didn't like getting up early, but I'm used to it now.
 - I bought some new shoes. They felt a bit strange at first because I wasn't used to them.
 - He is used to driving on the left now. (it becomes normal)

Remember :

- Be used to + v-ing

Noun

Pronoun

For things that are



familiar
customary
normal

- Used to + Inf

For PAST habits.

not anymore
but now ..
no longer
give up
stopped

The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

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

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

Complete the sentences with the correct form of **used to** or **be used to** .

1- Playing with dolls ----- be Sara's favourite activity when she was five.

2- I never ----- smoke but now I smoke twenty cigarettes a day.

3- Don't worry. Sami ----- driving for long hours.

He has worked as a professional driver for 20 years.

4- When we lived in the Gulf , we ----- the hot weather.

5- I ----- all the noise now.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box.

Two phrases are needed twice.

be used to , use to , not be used to , used to

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

2. My grandparents didn't ----- send emails when they were my age.

3. Rashed ----- go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.

4. We always go to the market across the street, so we ----- eating fresh vegetables.
5. Please slow down. I ----- walking so fast !
6. When you were younger, did you ----- play in the park?

Choose the correct form of the verbs below.

1. I (**used to / am used to**) go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
2. There (**didn't use to / wasn't used to**) be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
3. I think television (**used to / is used to**) be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
4. Most Jordanians (**are used to / used to**) the hot weather that we have in summer.
5. There (**was used to / used to**) be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
6. Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she (**is now used to / now used to**) playing it.

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. **When I was** a student, I ----- (**work**) very hard. I----- (**get up**) very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
2. **Are you** ----- (**live**) in Jordan **yet** ? You've only been here for two months.
3. **When I was** a child , my grandmother ----- cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot. (**make**)
4. My grandfather retired a month ago. He **isn't** ----- nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on. (**have**)
5. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not ----- them yet, so I'm still having difficulty. (**wear**)
6. A: Do you paint pictures everyday **now** ?
B: I ----- pictures every day **at primary school, but now** I don't. (**paint**)

B. Rewrite the sentences so that the new one has the meaning to the one before it.

1. It's normal for my friend now to to send emails.

My friend -----

2. I didn't get a lot of homework at primary school but I get a lot of homework now.

I -----

3. I don't have any problem with going to school. I find it easy to get up in the morning now.

I -----

4. It's normal for me now to get up early to study.

I am -----

5. When we were younger , we lived in a village and we moved to the city when I was about ten years old.

We -----

C. Choose the correct option in each sentence.

1. I (**didn't use to** / **am used to**) understand English, but now I do.

2. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he (**is used to** / **didn't use to**) living there now.

3. My family and I (**are used to** / **used to**) go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.

4. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you (**used to/aren't used to**) doing much exercise.

5. When I was young, I (**used to** / **am used to**) go fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately.

Health in Jordan: A report

Word / Spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>sanitation (n)</u>	the systems which supply water and deal with human waste	الصرف الصحي
<u>infant mortality (n)</u>	deaths amongst babies or very young children	معدل وفيات الرضع
<u>dental (adj)</u>	relating to teeth	طب الأسنان
<u>work force (n)</u>	the people who are able to work	القوى العاملة
<u>Commitment (n)</u>	promise to do something or to behave in a particular way	التزام
<u>Life expectancy (n)</u>	The length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	متوسط العمر المتوقع
<u>Mortality</u>	death, especially on a large scale	معدل الوفيات
<u>Reputation (n)</u>	the common opinion that people have about someone or something	سمعة
<u>Decline (verb)</u>	To decrease in quantity or importance	هبوط
<u>Cope with (phrasal verb)</u>	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	يتعايش مع

Keywords

Expect (v)	يتوقع
Expectation (n)	توقع
Expectancy (n)	التوقع
Commitment (n)	التزام
Commit (v)	يلتزم
Committed (adj)	ملتزم
Reputation (n)	السمعة / الشهرة
Repute (v)	ينظر له بتقدير
Decline (v)	يهبط
Decline (n)	هبوط / انحدار
Mortally	على نحو قاتل

Additional Words

Conditions	ظروف	Goal	طموح - غاية
Case	حالة	Remote	بعيد
Life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع	Conclusion	خاتمة
Healthcare centres	مراكز الرعاية الصحية	Low	منخفض
Section	قسم	Result in	ينتج عنها - تؤدي
Largely	بشكل كبير	Contributing	مساهمة
Due to	بفضل	Whole	كل
Commitment	الالتزام	Title	عنوان
Priority	اولوية	Vaccinated	مُطعم - مُلقح
Economic	اقتصادي	Purse	محفظة
Housing	الاسكان	Left	ترك
Community	مجتمع	Published	اعلنت
Rapidly	بسرعة	Delighted (adj)	مسرور جدا
Clinic	عيادة	Extremely	الى ابعد الحدود
Per cent	بالمئة	College	كلية
Several	متعدد	Festival	مهرجان
Births	ولادات	Arrangements	ترتيبات
Consistent	ثابت-ملائم	Supply	يزود
Electricity	كهرباء	Factual	حقيقي - واقعي
Safe water	ماء امن	examines	يفحص
Primary	اساسي	Report	تقرير
Neglect	يهمل	Well - equipped	مجهز بشكل جيد
Reputation	المكانة المرموقة- السمعة	Three - quarters	ثلاثة ارباع
Spread	ينتشر	Users	مستخدمين
Region	المنطقة	The number of	عدد من
Open heart surgery	عملية قلب مفتوح	Recommend (v)	يوصي
Figures	احصاءات	Recommendations	توصيات
Successful	ناجح	Appear	يبدو
Average	معدل	course	طريق - سبيل
Rise	يرتفع	Action	عمل
According	تبعال	Regular	منتظم
Statistics	احصائيات	Phrases	عبارات
Towards	نحو	Nuts	مكسرات
Traditionally	تقليديا	Serious	خطير
Accept	يوافق	Prevent	يمنع

Health in Jordan: A report

Introduction

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

A . Healthcare centres

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams (1) **that** had been working towards (2) **this goal** for several years.

Although there were remote areas of the country (3) **where** people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

B . Hospitals

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving (4) **its** primary

healthcare facilities, (4) **it** has not neglected (4) **its** advanced medical facilities.

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

C. Life expectancy

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

In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

D. Conclusion

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

Pronouns

1. that : immunisation teams
2. this goal: 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised
3. where : remote areas of the country
4. its , it , its : country

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Read the report. Check your answers to exercise 1 Match the sub-headings 1–3 with the sections A–C in the report.

1. Life expectancy 2. Hospitals 3. Healthcare centres

2. What do the words in bold from the report mean?

3. What is the title of the report?

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

5. What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion?

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

7. Based on the text , what is the factor that makes the health conditions in Jordan among the best in the Middle East ?

8. According to the text , write down **the factors** that have made Jordan's community healthier.

9. What is the special achievement that happened in 2012 ? Who's responsible on this great achievement?

10. Write down two **difficulties** that people in remote areas suffer from.

11. Based on the text ,give TWO examples which prove that Jordan's healthcare system is successful.

12. Write down the two factors that contributed to Jordan's health population growth.

Critical thinking:

1. Having a good healthcare system is essential to any country. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your viewpoint.

2. Health care as well as many factors play a major role in developing any country. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your view point suggesting three of these factors.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. 1 C 2 B 3 A
2. Open answer
3. Health in Jordan: A report
4. They tell the reader what the section will be about. If it is a very long report, they are very useful in helping the reader to find particular pieces of information and making the text easier to read.
5. 'Health conditions are among the best in the Middle East' and 'Advances ... have made our community healthier' links with 'excellent healthcare system' and 'contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth'.
6. The language is formal. There are no contractions; the sentences are quite long, with relative pronouns, etc.; the vocabulary is formal; there are linking expressions such as *As a result of*, *According to* and *Although*; the statistics included add to the formality.
7. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority
8. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.
9. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams (1) that had been working towards (2) this goal for several years.
10. People had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water.
11. 1. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.
2. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.
12. The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system.

B. Critical Thinking

1. Open answer
2. Open answer

Get moving !

<u>Word / Spelling</u>	<u>English meaning</u>	<u>Arabic meaning</u>
<u>Obese</u>	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health	بدین
<u>Strenuous</u>	using or needing a lot of effort	نشيط

A growing problem

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for **this** is the growing popularity of fast food, (1) **which** didn't use to be as common as (1) **it** is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played (2) **its** part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

A. Time to listen

Health experts have been warning about **this trend** for years, and (3) **their** advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. **This** might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that

less than 50% of the British population manages **this**. On the other hand, it can be fun. Girls in particular often dislike PE (Physical Education). **This** can lead to serious health problems.

B. It's good for you!

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. (4) **These** should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more **strenuous** exercise, like running.

(5) **They** also advise exercise (6) **that** strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to **cope with** stress. In a recent study, patients (7) **who** had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

C. Useful tips

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build (8) **it** into our daily lives so that (8) **it** becomes a routine. (9) **It** doesn't have to take much extra time. **You** could **get off** the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport (10) **that** we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

Pronouns

1. Which , It : the growing popularity of fast food
2. Its : Modern technology
3. Their : Health experts
4. These : mixture of activities
5. They : experts
6. That : exercise
7. Who : patients
8. It , it : extra exercise
9. it : the extra exercise
10. that : sport

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. According to the article, what are **the main reasons** for higher rates of obesity?
2. What is the **minimum amount** of exercise recommended for someone in your age group?
3. Do most British people get enough exercise? Which sentence in the article tells you this?
4. Guess the meaning of the highlighted word "**strenuous**" in the text.
5. The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our **normal lives**. Give two examples from the article.
6. What is the advice that health experts have given to adults, children and teenagers?
7. Give examples about the exercises that experts recommended mentioned in the text.
8. Write down two benefits of building muscles.
9. Quote the sentence that indicates that exercises helped people who had been suffering from depression.
10. How can people manage to fit in extra exercises?
11. What does the phrasal verb "**cope with**" mean?
12. What do the underlined word "**their**" **in italic** refer to?

B. Critical Thinking :

1. Paragraphs A and B : In your opinion, is this true of Jordan? What about you, your family and friends? Give examples from your own experience to explain your answers.

2. Paragraphs C and D: Think of some simple ways you and other people you know could increase your physical activity. Write two or three ideas.
3. Exercising and doing sport has so many benefits on health. Explain this statement giving three benefits of this.
4. " If we have some exercises in our lives , we will all become fitter, healthier and happier. " Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. the growing popularity of fast food; increasing inactivity (preferring to drive rather than walk, and shopping online)
2. at least an hour's exercise every day
3. No, they don't: 'However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.'
4. Strenuous means requiring a lot of effort.
5. getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual; standing up when you're on the phone.
6. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day.
7. Exercises such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups.
8. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become.
9. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.
10. The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that (8) it becomes a routine.
11. to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation
12. Health experts

B. Critical Thinking

- open answers

Vocabulary Exercises

A. Match the phrases in the table with the correct meanings. One word is not needed.

Acupuncture	homoeopathy	ailment	arthritis
Immunisation	malaria	allergies	migraine

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

B. Complete the sentences with words from the box below.

arthritis	allergies	Immunisation	ailment	migraine
-----------	-----------	--------------	---------	----------

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

C. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Viable	alien	conventional	sceptical	complementary
--------	-------	--------------	-----------	---------------

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

Unit Three: Medical Advances

Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

Keywords الكلمات الرئيسية		
<u>Appendage (n)</u>	A body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body.	ملحق / جزء من الجسم
<u>Limb (n)</u>	Arm or leg of a person	أطراف
<u>Prosthetic (n)</u>	An artificial body part	عضو صناعي
<u>Sponsor (v)</u>	To financially support a person or an event.	الراعي
<u>Artificial (adj)</u>	Made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally.	صناعي
<p>Note :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>Natural</u> : is the opposite (antonym) of <u>artificial</u> - The suffix <u>-proof</u> means : to provide protection against . <p>Example : Waterproof : to provide protection against water</p>		

Keywords and Spelling			
helmet (n)	خوذة	Tiny (adj)	صغير
inspire (v)	يلهم	education (n)	تعليم
monitor (v)	يراقب	Transport (v)	ينقل
Self-confidence	الثقة بالنفس	Home (n)	وطن
risk (n)	خطر	friends and family (n)	العائلة و الاصدقاء
seat belt (n)	حزام الأمان	Waterproof (adj)	مضاد للماء
Append (v)	يلحق / الحاق	Artifice (n)	براعة
Prosthetics (n)	الاطراف الصناعية	Artificially (adv)	بشكل مصطنع
Sponsor (v)	يرعى	Sponsor (n)	راعي
Sponsored (adj)	مدعوم من		

Words With similar meanings (Synonyms)

Words / spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
1. <u>Cross</u>	Angry	غاضب
2. <u>Apparatus</u>	tools or machines that have a particular purpose	- اجهزة
3. <u>equipment</u>		- معدات
4. <u>artificial</u>	describes an object that is manufactured by humans	- اصطناعي
5. <u>prosthetic</u>		- اصطناعي
6. <u>Appendage</u>	A body part , such as an arm or a leg connected with the body.	- اطراف الجسم
7. <u>Limb</u>		- اطراف الجسم
8. <u>fund</u>	To pay for	- يمول
9. <u>Sponsor</u>		- راعي

هناك بعض الاختلافات بين هذه الكلمات

Note the following :

These words are synonyms, they are not always interchangeable.

1- Camping equipment. ✓

Camping apparatus. X

2- Appendage can refer to a hand or a foot as well as arms and legs.

Limb refers to arms and legs.

3- Artificial colourings in food. ✓

Prosthetic colourings in food. X

4- Sponsor means to give money to support an event or a person;

Fund means to provide money. Usually for something that costs a lot.

Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour (1) **which** has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with (2) **his** invention -a prosthetic limb for (2) **his** father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that (3) **he** is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors. Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while (4) **he** was at the beach with (4) **his** family. (4) **His** father, (5) **who** wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as (6) **he** could not risk getting (7) **his** leg wet.

This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg. Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, **where** (8) **he** will be staying with relatives. However, while (8) **he** is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all (8) **his** time sightseeing. (8) **He** will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. (8) **He** will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, (9) **which** is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through **this special checking device**. (10) **He** has also invented a **fireproof** helmet. **This special equipment**, (11) **which** has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. (12) **It** is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves (13) **his** reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

Pronouns

1. **Which** : a tour
2. **His , his** : Adeeb (the boy)
3. **He** : the Sheikh
4. **He , his , his** : Adeeb
5. **Who** : Adeeb's father
6. **He** : Adeeb's father
7. **His** : Adeeb's father
8. **He ,his , he , he** : Adeeb
9. **Which** : heart monitor
10. **He** : Adeeb
11. **Which**: the special equipment (fireproof helmet)
12. **It** : that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.
13. **His** : Adeeb

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Find two words that are **synonyms** in the newspaper article.
2. Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?
3. Why did the Sheikh offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?
4. How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?
5. Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there?
6. What does the **suffix -proof** mean (**waterproof, fireproof**) ?
7. What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt?
8. Who organized and funded the tour for Adeeb ?
9. Write down four countries that Adeeb is going to visit.
10. Adeeb invented (designed) so many devices. Write four of them mentioned in the text.
11. What is special about the fireproof helmet ?
12. Find a word in the text that means " **arm or leg of a person** " .
13. What does the underlined word " **his**", **in italic** , refer to ?
14. Find **two examples of a collocation** mentioned in text.

B. Critical Thinking :

1. "Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity." Think of this statement and write your opinion in two sentences.
2. " Necessity is the mother of invention. " Think of this saying and ,in two sentences, write down your point of view , giving three examples of useful inventions.

الاجابة النموذجية

1. Artificial and prosthetic
2. Sheikh Hamdan was interested in Adeeb's invention of a prosthetic limb for his father.
3. He offered Adeeb the world tour to help to give him more self-confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.
4. He got the inspiration when he was at the beach with his family. His father couldn't swim because he couldn't risk getting his prosthetic leg wet.
5. Adeeb will be staying with relatives in Germany. He will be working with a doctor to build his new invention of the waterproof prosthetic leg, as well as attending a course to find out more about prosthetics.
6. It means ' to provide protection against'.
7. The in-car heart monitor will be used to keep an eye on those with a heart problem while they are driving or in a car. It is built into the seat belt so that when the driver or passenger wears it, it is near their heart.
8. Sheikh Hamdan
9. USA, France, the UK and Ireland
10. a waterproof prosthetic leg , a tiny cleaning robot , a heart monitor , and a fireproof helmet .
11. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies.
12. Limb 13. Adeeb's father 14. Catch attention / attend a course

B. Critical thinking

1. Open answer
2. Open answer

In the future (website article)

Word/spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>Drug</u> (n)	A medicine or a substance used for making medicines.	عقار / دواء
<u>coma</u> (n)	A state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
<u>Dementia</u> (n)	A mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning.	خبل / مرض عقلي
<u>Implant</u> (n)	A piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body	زراعة اعضاء
<u>Stroke</u> (n)	An illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally.	السكتة الدماغية
<u>Scanner</u> (n)	A medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body .	الماسح الضوئي
<u>Side effect</u> (n)	Effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness.	الآثار الجانبية
<u>Pill</u> (n)	A small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة دواء
<u>Symptoms</u> (n)	A physical problem that might indicate a disease	اعراض للمرض
<u>Artificial</u> (adj)	Made or produced by human beings rather that occurring naturally.	صناعي
<u>Apparatus</u> (n)	The technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
<u>Cancerous</u> (adj)	Something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally	سرطاني
<u>MRI</u> (n)	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي

Keywords

<u>Artifice</u> (n)	براعة
<u>Artificially</u> (adv)	بشكل مصطنع
<u>Scan</u> (v)	يمسح
<u>Cancer</u> (n)	مرض السرطان
<u>Implant</u> (v)	يزع اعضاء

In the future

We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence.

Scientists have already developed brain implants (1) **that** improve vision or allow disabled people to use (2) **their** thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved (3) **their** decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people (4) **who** have been affected by brain damage, (5) **which** could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries. Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma. In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. (6) **They** suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, (*) **it** has finally happened.

The scanner, used on a man (7) **who** has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that (8) **he** has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what (9)

they would like to be done in order to improve (9) their quality of life. A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly. A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, (10) which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce (11) their symptoms overnight. (12) It is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss (13) that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein (14) which causes cancerous cells to grow. (15) It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that (16) they are definitely going to continue the trial. (17) They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that (18) it will help patients from all over the world.

Pronouns

1. **That** : brain implants
2. **Their** : disabled people
3. **Their** : monkeys
4. **Who** : people
5. **Which** : brain damage
6. **They** : neuroscientists
7. *** It** : to communicate with some patients in coma
8. **Who** : a man
9. **He** : a man
10. **They - their** : patients
11. **which** : A new cancer drug
12. **their** : cancer patients
13. **it** : A new cancer drug
14. **that** : side effects such as the sickness and hair loss
15. **which** : protein
16. **it** : A new cancer drug
17. **they** : cancer patients
18. **they** : cancer patients
19. **it** : A new cancer drug

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Read the article and find words that refer to :

A. Illnesses or other medical conditions. -----

B. Medical apparatus or Treatment. -----

2. Why do the brain implants consider an important development?
3. Give examples of prosthetic limbs mentioned in the text.
4. A research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research?
5. According to the text, brain damage could be caused by several things. Write down three of them.
6. How would scientists be able to communicate with people in a coma?
7. Quote the sentence that includes the example which proves that scientists were able to communicate with patients in a coma.
8. Where is the new cancer drug being trialled ?
9. How might cancer patient benefit from the new drug?

10. How is this drug taken?
11. Quote the sentence that shows how the drug works.
12. What does the underlined word " **they** " , in **italic** , refer to ?
13. What does the word " **symptom** " mean ?

B. Critical Thinking

1. What do you think the implications will be for the world if people live longer? Should we be using technology to help us to improve life expectancy?
2. "A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly." How far do you think this is true? Give reasons.

الاجابة النموذجية

1. A. Illnesses and other medical conditions: coma, dementia, side effect, stroke, symptom
B. Medical apparatus or treatment: drug, implant, medical trial, pill, scanner
2. Because it improves vision or allows disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.
3. Prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands.
4. Open answer
5. The brain damage could be caused by dementia , a stroke or other brain injuries.
6. Neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI.
7. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many.
8. In Plymouth, UK.
9. It will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.
10. It is taken as a single pill every morning.
11. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.
12. patients
13. a physical problem that might indicate a disease

B. Critical Thinking

1. Open answer
2. Open answer

Grammar

A. The Future Continuous :

Statement	Negation	Question
Will be + V-ing	Will not be + V-ing	Will + Sub + be + V-ing .. ? Wh + will + Sub + be+Ving ?

We use the Future Continuous to talk about a continuous action in the future. (function)

الدلائل المصاحبة للمستقبل المستمر :		
At + future time	(at) this time tomorrow	at that time
Tomorrow morning at 9	at 10 o'clock tomorrow	
This time next week	tomorrow afternoon	
<u>imperative with future</u>	<u>In ten year's time</u>	

B. The Future Perfect :

	Statement	Negation	Question
Singular He , she , it	Will have +P.P	Will not + have+ P.P	- Will + Sub + have + P.P.. ?
Plural I , we , you , they			- Wh- + will + Sub + have + P.P.. ?

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

الدلائل المصاحبة للمستقبل التام :		
by + future time	by 2020	by this time tomorrow
by next year	by the end of the week	by then
(by + Simple present verb)	by the time we <u>arrive</u>	
(Future time + for)	(this time next month – for twenty years)	
(Next month - for a year)	in ten year's time	

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1- They ----- for Tokyo by this time tomorrow. (**leave**)
- 2- We ----- the house by the time she returns. (**paint**)
- 3- They ----- at this time tomorrow. (**fly**)
- 4- Next year , they ----- married for 25 years. (**be**)
- 5- **Rami** : Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby ----- (**sleep**)
Rama : Don't worry . I won't forget.
- 6- At 10 o'clock tomorrow. She will be in her office. She ----- . (**work**)
- 7- He ----- at the library tonight , so he will not see Fadwa when she arrives. (**study**)
- 8- In 5 year's time , I ----- law at university. (**study**)
- 9- In 5 year's time , I ----- studying law at university. (**finish**)
- 10- In three year's time , my brother ----- from university. (**graduate**)

Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous.

1. **A**: Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or----- you-----dinner with your family then? (**have**)
2. **B**: No, I -----(**not have**) dinner at that time. I-----the news (**watch**).
My mum -----dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m. (**prepare**)
3. **A**: What do you think you ------(**do**) in two years' time?
-----you----- (**work**), or -----you----- (**do**) a university degree?
4. **B**: I certainly ----- (**not work**) because I want to do a degree in Medicine. It's a very long course, so I ----- still ----- (**study**) in seven years' time!

Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. If you need to contact me next week, we'll (**stay / be staying**) at a hotel in Aqaba.
2. If you need help to find a job, I (**will help / be helping**) you.
3. I can't call my dad right now. He'll (**board / be boarding**) the plane. It takes off in an hour.
4. We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll (**watch / be watching**) the football match at the stadium.
5. Do you think you'll (**miss / be missing**) your school friends when you go to university?

Complete the sentences with the Future Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1. **This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we ----- our exams. (finish)**
2. **This time next month, my parents -----married for twenty years. (be)**
3. **The books that you ordered ----- by the end of the week. (not arrive)**
4. **By next year, -----you ----- England? (visit)**

There is one mistake in the verb tenses in each of the four conversations below. Underline the mistake and rewrite the verb in the correct tense.

1. A: What do you think you will be doing in two years' time?
B: I think I will be living in Karak, and I will study Geography.

2. A: Don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family.
B: OK, I'll phone at nine.

3. A: What time will you get here tomorrow?
B: At about three, I think. I'll be texting you the exact time later.

4. A: Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep.
B: Don't worry. I won't forget.

The King Hussein Cancer Center

Keywords الكلمات الرئيسية		
<u>Expansion (n)</u>	the act of making something bigger	توسعة
<u>Outpatient (n)</u>	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	العيادات الخارجية
<u>Paediatric (adj)</u>	Describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses	طب الأطفال
<u>Radiotherapy (n)</u>	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	المعالجة بالإشعاع
<u>Ward (n)</u>	room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح في مستشفى
<u>Reputation (n)</u>	The common opinion that people have about someone or something.	سمعة / شهرة
<u>Bionic</u>	Describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered.	ذو اعضاء الية
<u>Career</u>	A job	مهنة
<u>Cross</u>	Angry or annoyed	غاضب / منزعج
<u>Decline</u>	To decrease in quality or importance	يهبط / ينحدر
<u>Mortality</u>	Death especially on large scale	معدل الوفيات
<u>Puplicise</u>	To give information about something to public, so that they knew about it.	نشر / اعلن
<u>Breathtaking</u>	Wonderful , awe-inspiring	فاتن / مثير
<u>Option (noun)</u>	something that is or may be chosen	

Keywords and Spelling	
Expand (v)	يوسع
Paediatrics (n)	طب الاطفال
Paediatrician (n)	طبيب الاطفال
Ward (v)	يبعد / يتجنب / يتفادى

The King Hussein Cancer Center

The King Hussein Cancer Center (**KHCC**) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. (1) **It** treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as (2) **they** are attracted by (3) **its** excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the **KHCC** has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled (4) **its** capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000. By (*) **then** (5) **they** will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and pediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, (6) **they** will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre

(7) **which** will include teaching rooms and a library. Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, (8) **where** the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

Pronouns

1. **it** : The King Hussein Cancer Center
2. **they** : Patients
3. **its** : The King Hussein Cancer Center (the hospital)
4. **its** : The hospital
5. * **then** : 2016
6. **they** : The hospital (administration staff)
7. **they** : The hospital (administration staff)
8. **which** : education centre
9. **where** : Amman

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Why does the hospital need to expand?
2. Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.
3. What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?
4. What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?
5. What does the **abbreviation KHCC stand for** ?
6. Quote the sentence which shows that the center is for patients of all ages.
7. As the center expanding, many facilities are being added to it. Write down four of these new planned facilities.
8. What is the **aim** of establishing (**setting up**) radiotherapy machines in Irbid ?

B. Critical Thinking

1. Read the following paragraph and discuss the questions below.

The population of Jordan increased from approximately 2.3 million in 1980 CE to about 6.5 million in 2010 CE. It is expected that the population will keep on increasing, and by 2050 CE it will be about 11.5 million.

- A. How do you think this increase in population will affect Jordan's housing, education and health facilities?
 - B. What can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population?
2. Cancer patients need a special care from family , society and the government as well . Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view, suggesting three things that can be done to help cancer patients.

الاجابة النموذجية

1. The hospital needs to expand because there is more demand for treatment.
2. It has an excellent reputation, the costs are lower and there are cultural and language similarities.
3. The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
4. There are plans to set up radiotherapy machines in Irbid.
5. The King Hussein Cancer Center.
6. It treats both adult and paediatric patients.
7.
 1. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.
 2. By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy.
 3. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened.
 4. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.
8. So that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

B. Critical Thinking

1.
 - A. It might get more difficult for the government to help people, and taxes might increase.
 - B. The government should spend more money making sure there are enough facilities for everyone.
2. Open answer .

Accident victim tests first artificial limb

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.

(1) **It** is an exciting new invention, (2) **which** (3) **they** plan to develop. It is possible that, **in the not-too-distant future**, similar artificial arms and legs **will have taken** the place of today's prosthetic limbs. Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing (4) **his** left hand in an accident, (5) **he** had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, (6) **which** was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With (7) **it**, Sorensen could not only **pick up** and **manipulate** objects, but (8) **he** could also feel (9) **them**. 'When (10) **I** held an object, (10) **I** could feel if (11) **it** was soft or hard, round or square,' (12) **he** explained. (12) **He** said that the sensations were almost the same as **the ones** (12) **he** felt with (12) **his** other hand. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. (12) **He** was only allowed to wear (13) **it** for a month, for safety reasons. So now (14) **he** has (14) **his** old artificial hand back. However, (14) **he** hopes that soon (14) **he** will be wearing the new type of hand again. (14) **He** is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the

thousands of people (15) **who** need (16) **them**. (17) **He** will have helped to transform (18) **their** lives.

Pronouns

1. **it** : prosthetic hand
2. **which** : new invention (prosthetic hand with a sense of touch)
3. **they** : scientists
4. **his** : Dennis Sorensen
5. **he** : Dennis Sorensen
6. **which** : the new hand
7. **it** : the new hand
8. **he** : Dennis Sorensen
9. **them** : objects
10. **I** : Dennis Sorensen
11. **it** : object
12. **he , his** : Dennis Sorensen
13. **it** : the equipment (the new prosthetic hand)
14. **he , his** : Dennis Sorensen
15. **who** : thousands of people
16. **them** : similar artificial limbs
17. **he** : Dennis Sorensen
18. **their** : thousands of people who need similar artificial limbs.

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?
2. Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?
3. Which hand is he wearing now? Why?
4. Who do the bold pronouns ' I ' refer to in the text ?
5. Find a word that is the **opposite (antonym)** of 'natural' in the text.
6. Who was the first person to try the new invention and what was his nationality?
7. How long had he been using the standard prosthetic hand?
8. What is special about the new hand?

9. How long was Dennis allowed to wear the new hand?
10. Quote the sentence which shows the reason why Dennis is wearing a standard prosthetic hand.

B. Critical Thinking .

2. In your opinion, in what ways would a prosthetic hand improve someone's life? What problems might it cause? Write two sentences.

الاجابة النموذجية

1. Swiss and Italian scientists; it allows the wearer to feel objects.
2. because he lost his left hand in an accident
3. His old artificial hand, because the new hand is not yet ready for general use.
4. Dennis Sorensen
5. Artificial
6. Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark
7. He had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.
8. With it, patients could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but they could also feel them.
9. He was allowed to wear it for a month.
10. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.

B. Critical Thinking.

1. open answer.

Vocabulary exercises.

A. Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed.

a coma , dementia , medical trials , pills , symptoms

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

Answers:

1 symptoms 2 medical trials 3 a coma 4 pills

B. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.

helmet , waterproof , inspire , monitor, reputation , risk , seat belt

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

Answers:

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

Functions of English

- Agreeing

Yes you are right

I agree with you

- Disagreeing

I disagree with you

Linking words for writing : (Functions)

1- Addition or continuation : اضافة الأفكار :

- and , in addition to this , as well as , . Also , .
Moreover , furthermore likewise on reason for this is

2- Giving examples : إعطاء الأمثلة :

- . For example , such as like . For instance ,

3- Contrasting ideas : الأفكار المتناقضة :

- On one hand, . On the other hand , , but while whereas

4- Opposition : الأفكار المتضادة :

- . However , although .Nevertheless, despite in spite of this ,
On the contrary conversely

5- Consequences : النتائج / التبعات :

- , so , and so . As a result, .Therefore , . In this way ,
.Consequently , . As a consequence ,

6- Reason: السبب

- because since because of

7- Purpose : الهدف من / الغاية :

- to in order to so as to

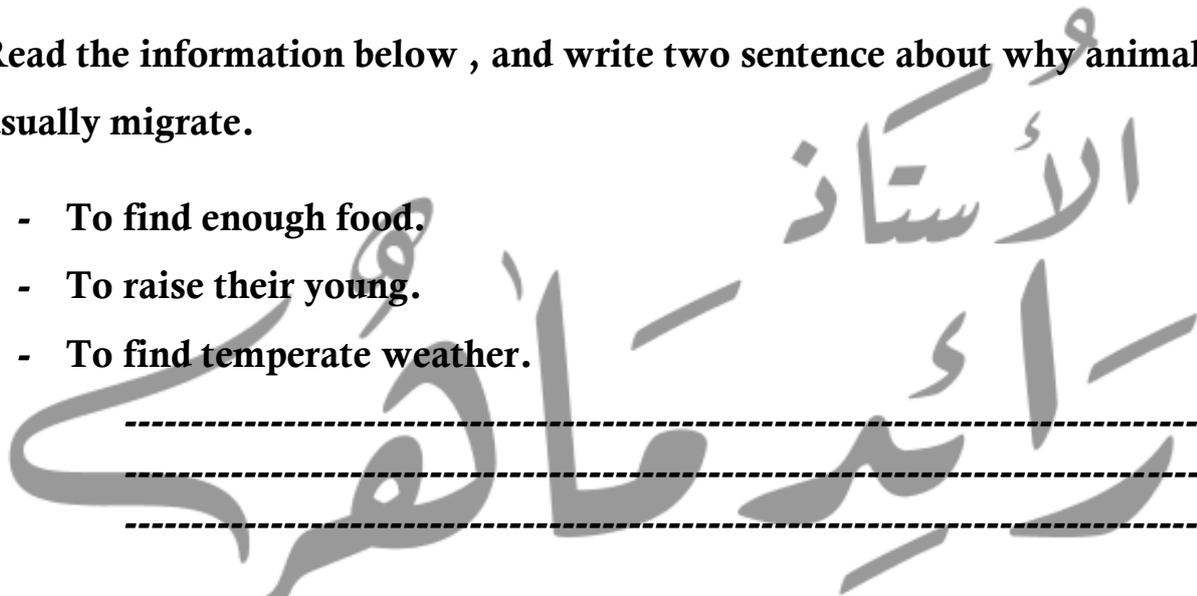
Guided Writing:

Read the information below , and write two sentences using the given notes below about the benefits of studying abroad. Use the appropriate linking words.

- Be self-confident.
- Make friends.
- Understand own and other cultures.

Read the information below , and write two sentence about why animals usually migrate.

- To find enough food.
- To raise their young.
- To find temperate weather.



Read the information in the table below then, in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences. Use appropriate linking words such as : moreover , also, but...etc.

How to save Forests?
-avoid building in the residential areas.
-reduce cutting down the trees.
-ban the criminals who cut trees.

Suggested Answer :

There are many ways to save forests such as-----

Why do animals usually migrate?

- find enough food.
- raise their young.
- find temperate weather.

Suggested Answer :

There are many reasons why animals usually migrate such as -----

What should be done to keep fitness ?

- drink 8 -10 liters of water daily.
- run 2 -4 kilometer every morning.
- do exercises
- reduce the amount of calories.

Suggested Answer :

There are many things should be done to keep fitness such as -----

Mobile phones

Advantages	disadvantages
Easy to use	Expensive way of communication
Pocketable	Sometimes noisy

There are many **advantages** for mobile phones such as they are easy to use **and** pocketable . **On the other hand** , there are many **disadvantages** for mobile phones such as they are an expensive way of communication **and** sometimes noisy.

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

- Name : Mahmud Darwish
- Date (born and died) : 1942 - 2008
- Professions : poet and author
- Achievements : Leaves of Olives and wingless birds

Name	Ibn Bassal
Date	lived in the eleventh century CE
Location	Al-Andalus
Occupation and interests	Writer, scientist , engineer/ interested in botany and agriculture
Achievements	a Book of Agriculture / water pumps and irrigation systems
Legacy	Agricultural instructions and advice

Ali Ibn Nafi'
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establish the first music school in the world. - introduce the oud to Europe. - revolutionise musical theory

Successful people

- work hard

- Communicate openly

- Welcome change

Read the information below , and write two sentences using the given notes below about Qasir Bashir. Use the appropriate linking words.

Location : Jordanian desert.

Date of construction : beginning of the 4th century .

Purpose of buliding : protection of Roman borders.

Description of the bulding : huge towers , 23 rooms.

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about The King Hussein Cancer Center. Use the appropriate linking words, such as: and, too, also,.....etc.

The King Hussein Cancer Center

-has excellent reputation

-has lower costs

- has cultural and language similarities.

Free Writing .

A report - an essay - an article : in general should have :

" Title "

- a. Introduction:
 - Introduce the situation in one or two sentences. Then write a thesis statement which outlines what you will write about.
- b. Body: (two or three paragraphs)
 - Explain in detail both sides of the discussion.
- c. Conclusion:
 - Summarise briefly all aspects of the discussion.
 - State your opinion.

Sample Essay / Article

- Some animals can be raised or trained in houses or farms to serve mankind. Write an essay about the kinds of animals suitable to be raised; mentioning the advantages and disadvantages of raising them.

Raising animals

Some animals can be raised or trained in houses or farms to serve mankind. In this essay I am going to write about raising animals ; discussing the advantages and disadvantages of raising them .

Firstly, in fact , there are many advantages of raising animals such as ----- and ----- . Moreover, ----- and ----- could be considered as another advantages for this.

However, there are some disadvantages of raising animals such as ----- and ----- . In addition, ----- and ----- could be considered as another disadvantages.

Finally , I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about this subject suggesting good ideas and views that help to take it into consideration .

Report

1- Title:

Keep it concise and informative.

2- Introduction:

Explain what information your report will include. Two or three sentences are enough.

3- Informative paragraphs:

Use subheadings. Cite percentages and fractions according to research. Do not write your own opinions.

4- Recommendations/ Conclusions:

Sum up your findings and suggest next steps. Use bullet points to illustrate separate points.

Sample report

Traffic in large cities of the world is an increasingly serious problem which affects people and environment. Write a report to your school magazine about this problem, discussing the reasons and suggesting possible solutions as well as giving some recommendations by which you encourage people to participate in solving this problem .

Traffic in large cities

Traffic in large cities of the world is an increasingly serious problem which affects people and environment. **The aim of this report is to discuss** the traffic in large cities ; **discussing the** reasons and suggesting possible solutions for this.

Firstly, there are many reasons for traffic in large cities such as -----and ----- . Also, ----- and ----- could be considered as another reasons for this.

Secondly, there are some possible solutions for this problem such as ----- and ----- . Also, ----- and ----- could be considered as another solutions .

It is important to focus on people who currently do not participate in solving this problem at all by

-
-

Finally , I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about this subject suggesting good ideas and views that help to take it into consideration .

General Topic

Plan

1- Introduction:

Make a general statement, and then state your opinion.

2- Body:

Describe some aspects of the essay topic, dividing the material between paragraphs, depending on your focus.

3- Conclusion:

Summarise your descriptions and relate them back to the introduction.

نموذج كتابة مقترح

Write about a problem (cause and effect) like pollution , unemployment , car accidents desertification , obesity , overweight , lack of exercise ..tec.

(The title)

Topic sentence -----

We should take an action to deal with this issue. In this (essay , article , composition) I intend to discuss the cause and effect.

There are many reasons lead to this problem. For example, ----- . Also, -
----- . Another point is ----- . Furthermore , ----- .

The effect of this problem can be devastating ; for instance , ----- .
Another effect is ----- . Moreover , ----- .

To reduce the effect of this problem we should take an action. The government ought to do something and work for solution. Also, the media can play a key role in spreading awareness.

التلخيص : Summarising

عند التلخيص يفضل ذكر النقاط الرئيسية ، على سبيل المثال الانجازات و الاحداث الرئيسية .. الخ

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

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

- The Summary :
 - Jabir ibn Hayyan is known as the founder of chemistry. He began the production of sulphuric acid and invented scales that could weigh very light things.

Suggested Writing Topics

- Write a paragraph about how you or your family use modern technology. You should focus on using any new vocabulary to describe this.
- 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.
- Write a three-paragraph essay of 200 words discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet. Then share your work with the class.

- Write a report about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information. Write about 200 words.

1- Look at the sentences below, then write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of Things'.

- 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.

2- Write a two-paragraph report to answer the questions.

- Are you, your family and your friends active enough?
- How could you increase your physical activity?

3- The rain forests worldwide are under the threat of being disappeared . Write an essay discussing the causes and suggesting possible solutions for this serious problem.

**INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY**

A HEALTHY LIFE

MEDICAL ADVANCES

WRITING
