

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

مخترع اماراتي شاب سوف يجوب العالم

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

عادل البلوشي صبي يبلغ من العمر عشر سنوات من دبي سوف يزور سبع دول في جولة منظمة ومدعومة من قبل الشيخ حمدان بن محمد امير دبي.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father.

The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors. Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

وأثار الصبي انتباه الشيخ حمدان باختراعه عضو اصطناعي لوالده. واصبح لدى الشيخ اهتمام خاص بالولد وامل الشيخ بأن يمنح تبرعه اديب المخترع الصغير المزيد من الثقة بالنفس ويلهم المخترعين الإماراتيين الصغار. ولمعت فكرة القدم الاصطناعية لدى اديب اثناء تواجده على الشاطئ مع عائلته. فوالده الذي يرتدي قدم صناعية ال يستطيع السباحة بالبحر أنه ال يستطيع المخاطرة بتبلييل قدمه. وهذا ما هم اديب باختراع قدم صناعية مقاومة للماء.

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

سوف يزور اديب الولايات المتحدة وفرنسا والمملكة المتحدة وايرلندا وبلجيكا وايطاليا والمانيا حيث سيقوم مع الأقارب. على اية حال بينما هو في المانيا لن يمضي وقته بمشاهدة الماكن بل سيعمل مع طبيب مختص لبناء العضو الصناعي. وسيحضر دورة عن الأعضاء الصناعية ويتعلم عن الأنواع المختلفة من الأجهزة الطبية.

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

واخترع اديب العديد من الأجهزة الأخرى من ضمنها رجل آلي صغير للتنظيف ومراقب للقلب والذي يتم وصله بحزام الأمان للسيارة. وفي حالة الطوارئ يتم توصيل فريق الطوارئ والعائلة بالسائق عبر اداة التدقيق هذه.

He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera

system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

واخترع ايضا خوذة مضادة للنيران. وتحتوي هذه الأداة الخاصة على نظام كاميرا مدمجة والذي يساعد في انقاذ العمال في حالات الطوارئ. ولهذه الأسباب تحديدا يستحق اديب شهرته كأحد اصغر المخترعين في العالم

1. Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb? Why did he offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?

2. How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?

3. Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there?

4. What does the suffix -proof mean (waterproof, line 15; fireproof, line 30)?

5. What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt?

1. Apart from prosthetic leg , there were other inventions made by Adeeb. Write down two of them.

2. There are two aims (reasons) behind the sponsorship of Adeeb by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad. Write them down.

3. Write down the sentence which indicates that Adeeb won't only go to Germany for tourism.

4. Adeeb will do many things in Germany during his tour. Write down two of them.

5. Adeeb has invented a fireproof helmet for a special purpose. Write it down.

6. Find a word in the text which means "arm or leg of a person".

7. What does the underlined word " prosthetic " in the second paragraph, mean?

8. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to?

9. The writer states that sponsoring inventors is a very noble matter. Explain this statement , suggesting three ways of sponsoring those genius people.

10 . Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world. Think of this statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view.

IN THE FUTURE

We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence. Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheel chair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain (1) implant improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by (2)dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

ستتمكن من اجراء عملية لزيادة ذكائنا . وقد قام العلماء بتطوير غرسات دماغية تحسن الرؤيا او تسمح للناس

المعاقين بأستخدام افكارهم للتحكم بالأعضاء الصناعية مثل الأذرع والأقدام والأيدي او تشغيل الكرسي

المتحرك. في عام 2102 م أظهرت البحوث على القردة اللتي خضعت لغرسات دماغية تحسن في قدرات

مل العلماء بتطوير اداة مشابهة لتساعد الناس اللذين

اتخاذ القرار. اذا كيف سيتسفيد البشر من هذا البحث؟ يا

تعرضوا لعطل دماغي واللذي يمكن ان يسبب الخرف, السكتة الدماغية او الأصابات الدماغية الأخرى

Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma. In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain (3) scanner Called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in Spain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

سيتمكن الأطباء من التواصل مع مرضى الغيبوبة. في عام 2102م أكد علماء الأعصاب بأن التواصل مع

بعض مرضى الغيبوبة ممكن عن طريق استخدام ماسح دماغ خاص يدعى ام ار اي. واقترحوا انه بالمستقبل

سيكون الحوار ذو معنى اكبر مع مرضى الغيبوبة سيكون ممكن. بعد سنتين حدث اخيرا ذلك. اثبت الماسح

المستخدم على رجل في غيبوبة منذ 02 عام بأنه لديه وعي وعقل يفكر – حقيقة كانت مجال للشك من قبل

الكثيرين. ويخطط الأطباء أستخدم اساليب ماسح الدماغ في المستقبل لمعرفة اذا كان المرضى يتألمون أو

ماذا يريدون أن يفعل أجهلهم لتحسين نوعية حياتهم

A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly. A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single (4) pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual(5) side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes

cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

نوع جديد من الأدوية سيساعد في علاج أنواع معينة من السرطان على الفور. دواء جديد للسرطان يتم اختباره في بليموث في المملكة المتحدة ويأمل الأطباء بأن يطيل حياة مرضى السرطان ويقلل من أعراضه في ليلة واحدة. ويؤخذ كحبة دواء واحدة كل يوم وحتى الآن لم يبدي المرضى أي من الأعراض الجانبية مثل الدوار وتساقط الشعر والذي يعانون منه عندما يخضعون لأشكال العلاج السرطان الأخرى. ويعمل العلاج عن طريق حجب البروتين الذي يسبب نمو الخلايا السرطانية. وسيحسن من معدل اعمار المرضى بشكل أسرع بكثير من أي دواء أحر. وتمت مقابلة المرضى بعد عام من بدء العلاج وكانوا بصحة جيدة وقالوا أنهم بالتأكيد سكملون العلاج التجريبي. ولديهم كل الحق ليؤمنوا بأن العلاج سوف ينجح. ويأمل الأطباء في مستشفى بليموث أن هذا العقار سيساعد المرضى حول العالم.

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Scientists have developed brain implants for two purposes. Write them down.
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that experts are carrying out tests on a new cancer drug that may save lives of patients.
3. Usual cancer treatment has had some side effects . Write down two of them.
4. There are three reasons mentioned in the text that damage brain. Write them down
5. Find a word in the text which means "a medicine or a substance used for making medicines"
6. What does the underlined word " pill " in the last paragraph mean ?
7. Why do neuroscientists use a special brain scanner called " MRI"
8. What do the underlined words " pronouns " refer to ?
9. The writer states that there will be many implications for the world if people live longer due to improving life expectancy. Explain this statement , mentioning three bad consequences for the increasing number of population.
10. Patients who suffer from cancer will agree to undergo new types of treatment . Think of this statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view

The King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الملك الحسين لمعالجة السرطان

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

يعتبر مركز الحسين للسرطان المركز الشامل الوحيد في الأردن لمعالجة السرطان. ويعالج المرضى الكبار والأطفال. وبما ان عدد السكان يرتفع سيعتمد المزيد والمزيد من العائلات على المركز لمعالجة السرطان. ويأتي المرضى ليس فقط من الأردن بل ايضا من الدول المجاورة وتجذبهم سمعته الجيدة والأجور المنخفضة والتشابه الثقافي واللغوي.

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

ولكي يتأقلم مع الازدياد في طلب العلاج بدء مركز الحسين ببرنامج توسع وبدء البناء عام 0277. وبحلول عام 0276

سيتوسع المركز اكثر من ضعفي العدد وزيادة المجال من 1222 حالة في السنة الى 5222.

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

عندها ستكونوا قد اضافوا 710 سرير اضافي مع وحدات اكبر اقسام مختلفة تتضمن العلاج بالأشعة. جناح البالغين والأطفال

الجديد سوف يتم افتتاحه. بالإضافة, سوف يقومون ببناء خارجي للمرضى من عشرة طوابقيه مركز تعليمي يحتوي على

غرف تعليمية ومكتبة.

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

العديد من مرضى السرطان يعيشون بعيدا عن عمان حيث يوجد مركز الحسين للسرطان والرحلة من والى المركز غالبا

صعبة. ولهذا السبب هنالك خطط لنشر منشآت العناية بالسرطان الى اجزاء أخرى من البلد. في المستقبل القريب يأمل

مستشفى الملك عبدهلا في اربد في تركيب آلت العلاج بالأشعة لكي يخدم مرضى السرطان من شمال الأردن وال يضطر

المرضى للذهاب الى عمان للعلاج بالأشعة

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.

1. How do you think this increase in population will affect Jordan's housing, education and health facilities?
2. What can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population?

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?

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Patients from other countries visit the KHCC for many reasons. Write down two of them.
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that The KHCC treats people from all ages.
3. How many cancer cases is the hospital expected to treat after completion of its expansion?
4. What is the main difficulty do cancer patients who live outside Amman face?
5. Read the quotation. "Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity. Hippocrates (460 BCE–370 BCE) Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?
6. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordan has one cancer centre.
7. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to ?
8. What does the underlined word expansion in the second paragraph mean?
9. The writer states that Jordan has a great reputation in the area of medicine. Explain this statement , mentioning three reasons why health conditions in Jordan are advanced .
10. The King Hussein Cancer Center is an important facility that contributes to medical tourism . Think of this statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. It is an exciting new invention, which they plan to develop. It is possible that, in the not-too- distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs.

نجح العلماء بأختراع يد صناعية تملك حاسة اللمس. ويخططون لتطوير هذا الختراع المدهش. ومن المحتمل في المستقبل غير البعيد أن تحل الأيدي والأرجل الصناعية المشابهة محل الأعضاء الصناعية المستخدمة الآن.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square', he explained. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.

دينيس سورينسن البالغ من العمر 39 عاما من الدنمارك كان اول شخص يجرب الختراع الجديد. وبعد خسارة يده الشمال في حادث سير كان دينيس يستخدم يد صناعية عادية لتسع سنوات. واليد الجديدة التي طوره علماء سويسريون وإيطاليين كان تحسن هائل. وبها لم يكن سورينسن يلتقط الأشياء ويتالعّب بها فقط بل استطاع أيضا الشعور بها. ويقول " عندما امسك بشئ استطيع الشعور به اذا كان طري او قاس, مربع او مستدير. يقول بأن الشعور مثل الذي يشعر به بيده الأخرى.

Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons. So now he has his old artificial hand back. However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again. He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people who need them. He will have helped to transform their lives.

من سوء الحظ فأن سورينسن كان فقط يشارك في التجارب وأن الأداة ليست جاهزة للاستخدام العام. وسمح له بأرتدائها لمدة شهر فقط بداعي السلامة. والآن بدء يستخدم اليد الصناعية القديمة. على كل حال, يأمل قريبا انه سيرتدي النوع الجديد من اليدي. وينتظر بلهفة عندما تتوفر الأعضاء الصناعية المشابهة الالف الناس اللذين يحتاجونها. وهو سوف يساعد في تغيير

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 line 7 ?

5 Find a word that is the opposite of 'natural' in the first and third paragraphs.

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Dennis Sorensen could do two things by using the new prosthetic hand. Write them down.
2. Quote the sentence which indicates the nationalities of the two scientists who developed the new prosthetic hand.
3. How does the newly –invented prosthetic hand differ from old ones?
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that in the near future, there is a plan to replace old prosthetic limbs with new developed ones.
5. Why had Sorensen been using artificial limb?
6. Find a word in the first paragraph that means an artificial body part .
7. Why can't Sorensen wear his new hand now ?
8. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to ?
9. The writer thinks that scientists have developed many new important medical inventions. Explain this statement , mentioning three new inventions that have influenced the patients' life .
10. The new inventions can improve someone's life . Think of this statement and ,in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Module three

Achievements

Unit four

The importance of Islamic achievements in history.

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

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

يمتلك العالم العربي الكثير من الكيميائيين في تاريخه ولكن الشخص المعروف بأنه موجد الكيمياء على الأرجح هو جابر بن حيان. وأكثر ما يشتهر به هو البتداء بإنتاج حامض السلفوريك (الكبريتيك). وقام أيضا ببناء مجموعة من الموازين والتي غيرت طريقة وزن المواد لدى الكيميائيين في المختبر: استطاع ميزانه أن يقيس مواد بـ 0111 مرة أصغر من الكيلوغرام.

Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab) (born 789 CE, died 857 CE)

Ali ibn Nafi ' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

علي بن نافع المشهور بزرياب وهو الطائر الأسود وذلك لجمال صوته. وكان طالب موهوب لموسيقي مشهور من بغداد وقادت موهبته الى قرطبة في القرن التاسع الميلادي. وكان ضيف الحاكم الأموي هنالك. وكان أول شخص يؤسس مدرسة موسيقية في العالم في قرطبة في الأندلس لتعليم التناغم والتأليف الموسيقي. وعمل ثورة في عالم الموسيقى وهو الذي أدخل العود الى أوروبا.

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

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

فاطمة الفهري كانت رجل أعمال ثري. واستخدمت ميراث والدها لبناء مركز تعليمي في مدينة فاس في المغرب. وأصبح هذا

المركز افضل جامعة في المغرب يقصدها الطالب من جميع ارجاء العالم للدراسة. واكثر من ذلك اشرفت مريم اخت فاطمة على بناء مسجد الندلس والذي لم يكن بعيد عن المركز التعليمي.

Al-Kindi (born around 801 CE, died 873 CE) Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath. He made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

الكندي كان فيزيائي وفيلسوف وعالم رياضيات وكيميائي وموسيقي وعالم فلك كان شخص مثقف بحق. وقامت بأكتشافات هزت العالم في كثير من المجالات ولكن على الأرجح اعماله في الهندسة وعلم الحساب ما جعله مشهورا.

Do you think that it was easier or more difficult in those days to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day? Give a reason for your opinion.

1. There were many achievements that Jabir ibn Hayyan made. Write down two of them.
2. Al-Kindi made his fame by working in two main fields . Write them down.
3. why was Ali bin nafi' called the "Black bird" ?
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that Fatima's learning centre is very successful.
5. Fatima built a learning centre in Fez. How did she manage to do that?
6. What does the underlined word "mathematician" in the last paragraph, mean?
7. Find a word in the text which means "someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects"
8. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to?
9. The writer states that Muslim scientists made many great achievements . Explain this statement , mentioning three fields that Muslim scientists influenced greatly in them.
10. In ancient times, reaching such high levels of achievements in comparison with the present days is more difficult. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

City Masdar – A positive step?

*Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

تعتبر المشاريع الضخمة مشاريع استثمارية مكلفة كثيرا وتصمم هذه المشاريع لتشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وجلب فوائد جديدة للمدن. وعلى الرغم من أن المشاريع الضخمة تتنوع من حيث الكلفة والحجم أُل أنها جميعها مشاريع عامة مكلفة تجذب مستويات عالية من الاهتمام والتغطية العالمية. وتتراوح هذه المشاريع من الطرق العامة والمطارات والمحطات والنفق والجسور الخ حتى بناء مدينة كاملة.

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

مفهوم المشاريع الضخمة يقوم دائما على أساس الريح المادي الذي يجلبه للمجتمع. ولكن تم انتقاد العديد من المشاريع بسبب الآثار السلبية على المجتمع أو البيئة. سيناقتش هذا المقال مواضيع بالشارة الى مدينة مصدر مشروع ضخم في ابو ظبي.

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

مدينة مصدر والتي بدء التطور فيها عام 2006 ستكون اول مدينة في العالم محايدة الول اكسيد الكربون وصفر من الفضالت الصناعية . وعندما يتم الانتهاء من بنائها ستغطي مساحة ستة كيلو مربع. ويتوقع أن تتسع أكثر من 12222 الف ساكن و22222 زبون ومسافر 7222 شركة تنتج بشكل رئيسي منتجات صديقة للبيئة.

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

وستدار المدينة بشكل كامل من مصادر طاقة متجددة. وستبنى على شبكة طاقة متقدمة والتي تراقب كمية الأستهالك المستخدمة بالتحديد من كل ابريز في المجمع.

*Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a carfree zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

ولتقليل من الأثر الكربوني مدينة مصدر ستكون منطقة خالية من السيارات مصممة للمشاة وركوب الدراجات الهوائية. وستكون السيارات الكهربائية بدون سائق وسائل النقل العامة وسترتبط المدينة بالمواقع الأخرى عن طريق شبكة طرق وسكك حديدية.

*Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 12% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

وستوفر الطاقة من خلال الطاقة الشمسية ومزارع الهواء (توليد الطاقة عبر مولدات) وهناك أيضا مخططات لبناء أكبر مصنع هيدروجيني. مصنع تحلية مياه سوف يستخدم لتزويد المدينة بالمياه وتكرير من المياه المستخدمة. وسيتم استخدام الفضالت الطبيعية كمصدر للطاقة أيضا وسيتم أيضا إعادة 12% تدوير النفايات الصناعية.

The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems

السكان الحاليون لمدينة مصدر هم طالب في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا وهي جامعة يلتزم طلابها بشكل كامل أيجاد حلول لمشاكل العالم في الطاقة.

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

وبما أن المشروع يحظى بدعم العديد من المنظمات العالمية والبيئية ومنظمات المحافظة أله يوجد بعض الانتقاد له. والشعور السائد بأنه بدال من بناء مدينة صناعية مستدامة يجب أن تكون الأولوية لدعم المدن الموجودة.

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

بالمحصلة فأن فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة تفوق بشكل كبير اية مساوئ. وأذا تحققت اهداف المطورين فأن مدينة مصدر ستكون عنوان للتخطيط المدني في المستقبل والذي سيلهم المشاريع العملاقة المشابهة في الدول الأخرى

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Megaprojects are designed for two certain purposes. Write down these two purposes.
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that not all Megaprojects are similar.
3. There are many types of megaprojects. Write down two of them.
4. Because Masdar city will be a car-free city, the city has been designed to have different types of transportation. Write down two of them.
5. Masdar city has a unique quality that makes it the first city of its kind. Write down that quality.
6. Who are the current residents of Masdar city?
7. Find a word in the text which means “ judged (something) with disapproval;evaluated or analysed”.
8. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to?
9. The writer thinks that mega projects should have many purposes in order to be attractive and popular. Explain this statement, suggesting three purposes of such projects.
10. Masdar city is a beneficial project for the community and environment. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, (7) who was the King of Toledo. His great passions were botany, (2) which is the study of plants and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.

ابن بصال كان كاتب وعالم ومهندس وعاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر ميلادي. عمل في بالط المأمون والذي كان ملك توليدو. شغفه الأكبر كان علم الزراعة والذي يختص بدراسة النباتات والزراعة. على الرغم من أنه كان عالم عظيم، كان أيضا رجل عملي وكل كتابته كانت نتاج عمل يديه في الأرض.

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one (3) that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

أحد الأشياء الكثيرة التي حققها ابن بصال كانت كتاب الزراعة. واحتوى الكتاب على 76 فصل تشرح أفضل طريقة لزراعة الأشجار والفواكه والخضروات والأعشاب والورود ذات الرائحة الطيبة وربما يعتبر الفصل الذي يصف كيفية التعامل مع الأنواع المختلفة من التربة هو الأشهر. ووجد أيضا ابن بصال طريقة لري الأرض عن طريق حفر الآبار الرتوازية وإيجاد المياه الجوفية. وصمم مضخات مائية وأنظمة ري. وكل هذه الأشياء مررت عبر كتابته.

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems (4) that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

كان تأثير كتاب ابن بصال كبير. ألن المزارعين عبر الأجيال أتبعوا تعليماته ونصائحه وأصبحت الأرض خصبة بشكل رائع وأنتجت طعام كاف وأكثر لعدد السكان سريع النمو. أنظمة الري التي صنعها هو وأتباعه ما تزال دليل في اسبانيا. وعلى الرغم من أن اسمه ليس مشهورا كثيرا ولكن ميراثه للعالم كان عظيم

1. Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.
2. Find a verb in the second paragraph that means 'supply land with water'.

3. Guess the meaning of 'fertile land' in the third paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?
4. Guess the meaning of 'legacy' in the third paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?
5. Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath? Give examples of his areas of knowledge.
6. Why do you think the area around Toledo had a 'fast-growing population'?

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Ibn Bassal was specialised in two fields. Write them down?
2. Where can Ibn Bassal's achievements be seen today?
3. Ibn Bassal used many ways to irrigate the land. Write down two of them.
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that Ibn Bassal was a polymath.
5. Quote the sentence which shows the most important part of Ibn Bassal's book.
6. What does the underlined phrase hands on mean?
7. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to?
8. Ibn Bassal explained how to grow many types of trees and plants. Write down two of them.
9. The writer states that when farmers followed Ibn Bassal's instructions and advice the land produced enough food for the fast-growing population. Explain this sentence, suggesting three ways in which farmers can increase the productivity of the land in Jordan.
10. The area around Toledo had a fast-growing population. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Unit five

The arts

The arts in Jordan

Jordan has a very rich cultural heritage thanks to the support of the Department of Culture and the Arts, which was founded in 1966 CE. Since then, the department has built up an exciting, ongoing programme of cultural activities related to all the arts: music, visual arts, performing arts and the written word.

يمتلك الأردن ميراث ثقافي غني ويعود الشكر لدعم دائرة الثقافة والفنون والتي أسست عام 0300م. ومنذ ذلك الوقت فقد وجدت الدائرة برنامج مثير ومستمر للنشاطات الثقافية المتعلقة بجميع نشاطات الأدب مثل الموسيقى والفنون المرئية والتمثيل والكلمة المكتوبة.

In 1979 CE, the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA) was established to promote visual arts in Jordan and other countries in the region. It has links with major art galleries around the world in order to encourage artists from different cultures to learn from each other.

في عام 0393 م أسست الجمعية الملكية للفنون الجميلة لترتقي بالفنون البصرية في الأردن والدول الأخرى في المنطقة. ولديها اتصالات مع المعارض الفنية الرئيسية من حول العالم لكي تشجع الفنانين من ثقافات مختلفة للتعلم من بعضهم.

The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts is one of the most important art museums in the Middle East. The collection includes over 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, textiles and ceramics, by more than 800 artists from 59 countries. In 2013 CE, it held Jordan's largest art exhibition called '70Years of Contemporary Jordanian Art.'

ويعتبر المعرض الوطني الأردني للفنون الجميلة من أهم المتاحف الفنية في الشرق الأوسط. وتتضمن مجموعته أكثر من 2111 قطعة فنية منها لوحات و تماثيل وصور وتركيبات وقماش وخزفيات من إنتاج أكثر من 011 فنان من 93 بلد. وفي عام 2109م استضاف أكبر معرض فني في الأردن وكان اسمه "سبعون عاما من الفن الأردني المعاصر".

Until the 1990s, most Jordanian literature was only available in Arabic. However, thanks to PROTA (the Project of Translation from Arabic), many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems are now translated into English, and people all over the world are able to read and appreciate them.

حتى فترة التسعينات معظم الأدب الأردني كان يتوفر فقط باللغة العربية. ولكن والشكر ل (بروتا) مشروع الترجمة من العربية) الكثير من المسرحيات والروايات والقصص القصيرة والقصائد الأردنية ترجمت الى اللغة الإنجليزية واصبح بإمكان الناس من حول العالم قرائتها والأشادة بها.

Every year, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization(UNESCO) chooses a different Arab city as the Arab Cultural Capital. In 2002 CE,the city of Amman was awarded this title.

وفي كل عام تختار منظمة اليونسكو (منظمة الأمم المتحدة للعلوم والثقافة) مدينة عربية مختلفة كعاصمة للثقافة العربية. وفي عام 2002م منحت عمان هذا اللقب.

Jordan has a centuries-old musical heritage. The National Music Conservatory (NMC) opened in 1986 CE, making it possible for more Jordanian students to study music seriously.

ويملك الأردن ميراث موسيقي لقرون عدة. وافتتح المعهد الموسيقي الأردني عام 1986م ويمكن العديد من الطلبة الأردنيين من دراسة الموسيقى بشكل جاد.

In 1987 CE, the National Centre for Culture and Arts was created, which showcases theatre and dance in Jordan and in the region.

في عام 1987م انشأ المركز الوطني للثقافة والفنون والذي عرض المسرح والرقص الأردني والمناطق المجاورة.

Realising the value of art and culture, Jordan decided to offer Jordanians and the world an annual arts festival. In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts was founded. This three-week- long summer programme is one of the largest cultural activities in the region. It takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash, which underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.

وتقديرًا لقيمة الفن والثقافة قرر الأردن تقديم المهرجانات السنوية للفن للأردنيين وللعالم. وفي عام 1981م اوجد مهرجان جرش للثقافة والفنون. وهذا البرنامج الصيفي الذي يمتد لثلاثة اسابيع هو احد اضخم النشاطات الثقافية في المنطقة. ويقام في الموقع الأثري الذي يؤكد على العالقة بين الفن وتاريخ الثقافة الأردنية.

5. 'To truly understand a country's culture, you have to understand its artistic heritage.' Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.

COMPREHENSION TEST

1.Quote the sentence from the text which indicates that RSFA has connections with other galleries worldwide

2. The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts contains many collections of works of

3. Write down three institutions mentioned in the report that interest in art and culture in Jordan.
4. What does the abbreviation (PROTA) stand for?
5. There are many cultural activities related to the arts. Write down two of them.
6. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordanian literature was only in one language for a long time.
7. What does the underlined word "textiles" mean?
8. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to ?
9. The writer states that Jordan has a very rich heritage. Explain this statement , mentioning three benefits of arts.
10. To truly understand a country's culture, you have to understand its artistic heritage. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

Glass Blowing

Adnan, a professional craftsman, is at work in his studio. With the oven at 1,400degrees Centigrade, 20 hours a day, a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be. For Adnan, however, this is more than just a job. My family has been blowing glass for around 700 years,' he says. My father learnt the craft from his father, and he taught it to me when I was a child'.

عدنان هو حرفي محترف يعمل ألن في مشغله. وتبلغ درجة حرارة الفرن 0011 مئوي والعمل لمدة 21

ساعة ولهذا معمل نفخ الزجاج ليس اكثر الأماكن راحة لتتواجد فيه. بالنسبة لعدنان هذا ليس مجرد عمل. يقول

عائلتي تنفخ الزجاج منذ اكثر من 911 عام. وتعلم والدي الصنعة من والده وعلمها لي عندما كنت طفلاً

Adnan is passionate about this ancient craft, and regularly gives demonstrations and workshops to teach young people the skills of glassblowing.

وعدنان شغوف بهذه الحرفة القديمة وبشكل منتظم يقدم تعليمات و ورش عمل لتعليم الشباب مهارات نفخ

الزجاج.

He strongly believes that unless we interest more young people in learning the craft, nobody will know how to make hand-blown glass in the future. These days ,young people don't always want to follow their parents' professions, and, added to that, glassblowing isn't an easy job. It has to be an obsession, as it is for me'!

ويؤمن وبشدة انه ما لم نزيد اهتمام الشباب بتعلم هذه الحرفة لن يعرف احد كيفية صناعة الزجاج بالنفخ في

المستقبل. هذه الأيام الشباب ال يريدون أن يتبعوا مهنة والدهم ويضيف الى ذلك أن نفخ الزجاج ليس بالعمل

السهل. يجب أن يكون هوس كما هوس بالنسبة لي

Adnan still uses the technique that was first developed by the Phoenicians some2,000 years ago. First, he pushes a thin metal blowpipe into the boiling hot furnace.Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays it on a metal plate. After that, he blows the red-hot glass until it becomes more flexible. Then he pulls and bends the glass into shape. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into glass.

وما زال عدنان يستخدم الطريقة التي استخدمت من قبل الفينيقيين منذ ما يقارب 2111 عام. اوال: يدخل

انبوب نفخ معدني رفيع في الفرن الذي يغلي. ثانياً: يرفع الرمل السائل ويضعه على صحن معدني. بعد ذلك

ينفخ الزجاج الساخن المحمر حتى يصبح اكثر ليونة. ثم يسحب ويثني الزجاج الى الشكل الذي يريد. وعليه

أن يعمل بسرعة كبيرة أن الرمل السائل يتصلب بسرعة لزجاج

Adnan is making a delicate swan. Through the semi-opaque glass, you can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue.

ويقوم الآن عدنان بصنع بجعة رقيقة. وعبر الزجاج شبه المغشى تستطيع رؤية خيوط من اللون الأخضر المزرق والخيوط الزرقاء والخضراء.

The sand gives us transparent, or white, glass, Adnan explains. We get this beautiful dark, cobalt blue by adding the metal cobalt to the melted glass. Then, this blue becomes a lighter, sea-green turquoise after adding copper. Finally, we decorate the glass by hand.'

ويشرح عدنان أن الزجاج يعطينا اللون البيض أو الشفاف. ونحصل على اللون الزرق الغامق عن طريق إضافة معدن الكوبلت إلى الزجاج المذاب. ثم يصبح هذا اللون الأزرق لون تركوازي (أزرق مخضر فاتح) بعد إضافة النحاس. أخيرا نزين الزجاج يدويا.

These days we recycle broken glass. We also use commercially produced colours instead of using natural ingredients as in the past. Apart from that, nothing else about this craft has changed through the centuries. You can't use a machine to do this work,' he says The old ways are still the best.'

في هذه الأيام نعيد تصنيع الزجاج المكسور. ونستخدم أيضا الألوان التجارية بدال من المكونات الطبيعية كما في الماضي. بعيدا عن ذلك لم يتغير شيء في هذه الحرفة عبر القرون. ويقول ال يمكن استخدام الآلة للقيام بهذا العمل. ويقول العمل على الطريقة القديمة ما زال الأفضل.

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Quote the sentence which indicates that the glass-making studio is incredibly hot.
2. There are four steps to make glass. Write down two of them.
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that technology can't be used in glassmaking.
4. There are two things which have been changed in Adnan's craft through centuries. Write them down.
5. Whose way of work does Adnan follow in his work?
6. How did Adnan learn glassblowing ?
7. Find a word in the text which means "an act of explaining and showing how to do something, or how something works"
8. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to ?
9. the writer states that individuals and governments must work together to

preserve ancient crafts. Explain this statement. Suggesting three ways to preserve traditional crafts.

10. Traditional crafts are in disappearing. Think of statement and , in twosentences , write down you point of view.

Ahmad AL-Qatanany

A blog post

Hi! My name is Rashed. I'm staying in London for a week, with my family. I hope you enjoy reading my blog.

Wednesday

Yesterday was brilliant. We decided to go to the Victoria and Albert Museum (also known as the V&A), which is a big museum of art and design in central London. It has one of the largest collections of Islamic art in the world and, as you can imagine, we were keen to have a look. We spent most of our time in the Jameel Gallery, which opened in 2006 CE.

There were about 10,000 items on display (no, I didn't count them; the guide told us!). There were carpets and other textiles as well as pottery, ceramics, paintings

and things made of ivory (from elephants), wood, me talent glass. My favourite thing was a beautiful Egyptian jug, which looked as if it was made out of glass. In fact it is rock crystal, and it was made over ten thousand years ago. The person who made it must have been incredibly skilled.

We were at the V&A all day (there's a good café there, and an excellent shop too!). Then, although we were quite tired, in the evening we went to a concert at the Royal Albert Hall. The orchestra was from Germany and it was brilliant! We had comfortable seats, but a lot of people stood right in front of the orchestra. They didn't sit down at all! I've never stood all the way through a concert, and I don't think I'd like to!

1. Why did Rashed and his family decide to go to the V&A Museum?

2. Name four materials that Rashed mentions.

3 Look at the words and phrases in bold. Is Rashed using British or American English? Justify your answer.

4. Look at the sentences in brackets in lines 5–6. In your opinion, what question is Rashed answering and why?

5. Would you stand up all the way through a concert? Why/Why not?

COMPREHENSION TEST

1. There is a situation that bothered Rashed during the concert. Write it down.
2. There are about 10000 items in display in the Jameel Gallery. Write two of them.
3. What material was the Egyptian jug made of?
4. What is the American equivalent for the word favourite ?
5. Write down the sentence which indicates the time in which Jameel gallery was opened.
6. There are some qualities that make the V&A museum popular . Write down two of them.
7. Find a word in the text which means “the art of producing something made from clay or porcelain, the clay or porcelain items themselves “
8. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to?
9. You can do many activities during your holiday in a foreign country to make it an exciting journey. Explain this statement. Suggesting three benefits of visiting a foreign country .
10. Travelling to other country with your family is an exciting experience. Think of this statement. And in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Literature spot A

I Remember, I Remember Thomas Hood I remember,

I remember, The house where I was born,

The little window where the sun Came peeping in at morn;

He never came a wink too soon,

Nor brought too long a day,

But now, I often wish the night Had borne my breath away!

*** I remember, I remember, The roses, red and white,

The vi'lets, and the lily-cups, Those flowers made of light!

The lilacs where the robin built,

And where my brother set The laburnum on his birthday,

The tree is living yet! *** I remember, I remember,

Where I was used to swing,

And thought the air must rush as fresh To swallows on the wing;

My spirit flew in feathers then, That is so heavy now,

And summer pools could hardly cool The fever on my brow!

*** I remember, I remember, The fir trees dark and high;

I used to think their slender tops Were close against the sky:

It was a childish ignorance

, But now 'tis little joy To know I'm farther off from heav'n Than when I was a boy.

Thomas Hood (1799-1845), English poet and humorist, born in London. Even though he was sick in bed, he continued his work in poetry which were all well known. Since his health was not in condition, a number of his friends made applications to Sir Robert Peel to consider Hood's name in the list of literary men who receive pension from the British State. This is reflected in an indirect way as a sad matter in his poetry which shows a wish of being a child all his life. *انجليزياً وكاتب سخرية مازح. وهو من مواليد لندن. ورغم انه*

مرض وبقي طريق الفراش، أكمل كان توماس هود شاعراً . لكون لصحته ليست جيدة، كتب اصدقائه للسيد روبرت ببيل ليعتبره من الكتاب الذين يستحقون عمله في الشعر وكان معروفاً تقاعدياً من الدولة. يبدووا هذا كشيء حزين في شعره الذي يعكس رغبة في البقاء صغيراً.

راتباً First Stanza: "I Remember, I Remember" is a poem in which Hood reflects his sentiments of life and his childhood. In the poem, Hood initially portrays his childhood and the house where he was born. Those beautiful days where the sun rays came into his house. However, in the last two lines, he talks about his present situation and how he wished the night had tolerated his breath (sadness). There is a personification of the sun, when the writer shows that the sun was behaving like a spying man.

هذه القصيدة تعكس مشاعره فيما يخص حياته الحالية وطفولته والبيت الذي ولد فيه. في تلك الأيام الجميلة حيث كانت اشعة الشمس تدخل بيته وفي الليالي الخيرة يعرض وضعه الحالي وكيف انه يتمنى لو ان الليل يرحم تنهداته. هناك تشخيص و تشبيه عندما نعطي الشمس Second Stanza: The second stanza describes the days of his childhood, where he sees and feels the beautiful colours of roses, lilies and the lilacs. He talks about a tree that he and his brother spent days even on his brother's birthday. It is obvious that his brother is dead now because he is amazed how the tree is still alive. There is simile between the lilacs and the shape of the Robin bird.

في المقطع الثاني يصف ايام طفولته حيث كان يرى ويشعر بألوان الزهار وازهار الليلك ويتحدث عن شجرة حيث قضى مع اخيه اياماً جميلة. من الواضح ان أخاه قد مات انه مستغرب من بقاء النباتات حية، هناك تشبيه بين ازهار الليالك وشكل العصفور Third Stanza: However in the third stanza, he gives a combination feel of his past and present. He talks about playing with a swing and enjoying the breeze and wind. He was all energetic and high in sprits and when he recalls those times with his present, he does not even have the energy to lift a brow. The pool water was very cool and enjoyable, but now it is not even sufficient to cool his fever.

في المقطع الثالث يعطي مشاعر مختلطة عن ماضيه وحاضره. يتحدث عن لعبه في الأرجوحة وتمتعه بالنسيم والهواء حيث كان مليء بالطاقة والروح العالية. يستحضر تلك الأيام مع حاضره حيث انه الآن ال يقوى على رفع حاجبه. كانت مياه البركة باردة وممتعة ولكنها الآن ال تقوى على تبريد الحمى التي يعاني منها

. Last Para The last para say that he remembers how he used to think in the wildest manners about tress and their heights that they reached the sky which was so childish and now as a grown up, he misses all those thoughts and days and he understands that nothing is attainable that he desires for at this point of time.

في الفقرة الأخيرة يستذكر كيف كان يفكر بطريقة طائشة بالشجار والارتفاعات التي تصل اليها في السماء، هذه الطريقة كانت طفولية ولكن الآن كشخص عابس فهو يفقد كل تلك الأفكار واليام ولكنه الآن يعي ان ال شيء مما يتمنى ويرغب قابل للوصول في هذه الفترة (The poet wishes to get back his childhood days and the energy and be free from pain that he suffers now as a grown up. A wonderful poem that gives a high contrast to the childhood days and experience, a world with beautiful thoughts and an adult world filled with regrets and losses and pain.

يتمنى الشاعر ان يعود أيام طفولته وطاقته وان يكون حراً رجل بالغ. قصيدة رائعة توضح ً من الألم الذي يعاني منه الآن ك التباين كبير ما بين أيام الطفولة والألم الحالي.

Exercise 1: Vocabulary 1- Why does the poet describe the sun as peeping in (line 4)?

2- How do the word wing (line 20) and the phrase flew in feathers (line 21) help us to work out the meaning of swallows (line 20)?

Answers 1- It suggests that it slowly got brighter and brighter; at first it wasn't very bright. 2- We know that wings and feathers are both things that birds have, and that they fly, so a swallow must be a kind of bird. Exercise 2: Comprehension 1- How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day in the third stanza? Refer to the words in bold in your answer.

2- In line 29, the poet refers to his 'childish ignorance'. What was he ignorant about?

Answers 1- He remembers his childhood being very happy (My spirit flew in feathers then) but now he is not so happy (That is so heavy now). He also remembers the summer pools that he probably used to enjoy cooling off and swimming in on hot summer days, but says that he is so ill now that they wouldn't be able to cool him down (And summer pools could hardly cool / The fever on my brow

The poet was ignorant about the size of the world; he used to think that the tops of the fir trees nearly touched the sky. The poet probably thought this because he was short and the trees were so tall that he thought they must touch the sky. Exercise 3: Analysis: 1- Read lines 3–6. What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe the sun? Quote any other examples of this device from the poem.

2- Read line 19. The word rush is an example of onomatopoeia. Are there any other examples of onomatopoeia within the poem?

Answers 1- Personification is used to describe the sun. Other examples: 'I often wish the night / Had borne my breath away!'; 'My spirit flew in feathers then'; 'summer pools could hardly cool / The fever on my brow!' (lines 23–24) 2- swing; fresh.

Exercise 3: Analysis

1- In the second stanza, the poet expresses amazement that a tree (where my brother set / The laburnum on his birthday) is still living, many years after it was planted. What does this tell us about the poet's views of our relationship with nature?

2- The last three lines of the third and fourth stanzas suggest that the author has lost his youthful joy and optimism. Do you agree with this viewpoint? Justify your answer.

Answers 1- He is amazed by, and in admiration of, how trees can live so long, whereas people come and go. It's clear, from his fond recollections of flowers (roses, lilies, violets, lilacs) and birds (the robin), that the poet has derived a great deal of pleasure from nature.

2- Suggested answer: I agree with this viewpoint. The author seems to have lost his youthful joy and optimism. He compares the past and the present, saying that in the past he was full of life and thus happier. Now he is getting towards the end of his life and he does not have the joy and optimism (My spirit ... is so heavy now). The poet suggests that he is ill fever on my brow) and unhappy. However, the poem also suggests that the poet is worried about what will happen after his death. He is concerned

that as a child he was closer to heaven than he is now (To know that I'm farther off from heav'n / Than when I was a boy.)

Exercise 4: Writing

1- Make notes about memories you have of your early childhood. Do you miss being a small child? Do you have any regrets?

All the World's a Stage by William Shakespeare (from As you like it, Act II Scene VI) All the world's a stage, And all the men and women merely players; They have their exits and their entrances, And one man in his time plays many parts, ... At first, the infant, Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel And shining morning face, creeping like snail Unwillingly to school. ... Then a soldier, Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard, Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel, Seeking the bubble reputation Even in the cannon's mouth. And then the justice, In fair round belly with good capon lined, With eyes severe and beard of formal cut, Full of wise saws and modern instances; And so he plays his part. ... Into the lean and slippered pantaloone, With spectacles on nose and pouch on side; His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice, Turning again toward childish treble, pipes And whistles in his sound. Last scene of all, That ends this strange eventful history, Is second childishness and mere oblivion, Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

William Shakespeare (1564-1616), English playwright and poet, recognized in much of the world as the greatest of all dramatists. Hundreds of editions of his plays have been published, including translations in all major languages. Scholars have written thousands of books and articles about his plots, characters, themes, and language. He is the most widely quoted author in history, and his plays have probably been performed more times than those of any other dramatist. شيكسبير كاتب مسرحي و شاعر انجليزي، معروف في العالم كأعظم كاتب. تم نشر مئات الإصدارات من مسرحياته وترجمة أعماله بكل اللغات الرئيسية. كتب الكتاب ألف الكتب والمقالات عن حكاياته القصصية وعن شخصياته و مواضيع اعماله وعن لغته. وهو أكثر كاتب تم اقتباس كلماته في التاريخ. وقد تم تكثيف مسرحياته The First Stanza According to the first stanza, Shakespeare's talks about people in this world, he suggests that they are just like players who are acting, they just come and go, and each one has to play different parts in his lifetime: the (seven) stages of man are clearly stated in the following stanzas: بالرجوع إلى اول مقطع، يتحدث شيكسبير عن الناس في هذا العالم ويقترح ان الناس هم ممثلون يقومون بأدوار، يأتون ويذهبون وطل واحد يجب ان يكتل ادوار مختلفة في حياته. يتم عرض سبع مراحل في المقاطع التالية ولكن تم حذف مرحلة The Second Stanza: The second stanza talks about the first stage, Infancy: A helpless baby, just crying and throwing up while being in the hands of others. Stage 2, Schoolboy: This is where his formal education starts but he is not entirely happy with school. His mother is ambitious for him and has washed his face thoroughly before sending him off to school but he goes very slowly and reluctantly taking with him all his books and things. المقطع الثاني يتكلم عن مرحلة الطفولة كطفل عاجز يبكي ويستفرغ ما في بطنه بينما هو محمول على اكف الكبار كالممرات. وفي المرحلة الثانية يتكلم عن هذا الإنسان كطالب مدرسة غير سعيد بالذهاب إلى المدرسة بوجهه المع النظيف لكنه يمشي ببطء مثل الحلزونة حاملاً كتبه واشياؤه المدرسية. The Third Stanza: Stage 3, Young man: He's a bold and fearless soldier – passionate in the causes he's prepared to fight for and quickly springs into action. He works on developing his reputation and takes risks to that end. في المقطع الثالث يتحدث عن الشاب اليافع الجريء والشاب الذي ال يخاف، في الحقيقة هو جندي شجاع. شغوف وجاهز للقتال وجاهز للقفز ألي رد فعل.

6- What does the playwright mean by the line, 'this strange eventful history'? (line 27)

Answers 1- babyhood (the infant), childhood (the schoolboy), early adulthood (the soldier), late adulthood/middle age (the justice), old age (second babyhood/childhood)

2- C – The soldier is 'jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel'. He is also 'seeking the bubble reputation' (he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless) 'Even in the cannon's mouth' (even if it means standing in front of guns, i.e. going to war or getting into fights)

3- The middle-aged person is fat from eating too much ('round belly' on line 16); he has got hard eyes and a neat beard and he knows lots of wise sayings.

4- A 'part' is a role in a play and the expression is 'to play a part'. The 'last scene' is the end of a play and Shakespeare is connecting this to the end of life. 5- They are both like young children – the first one is a baby, but the second is an old person. 6- He means that life can be strange with lots of things happening in it.

Exercise 3: Find a line from the speech that represents the following ideas.

1- ageing:

2- time:

3- - careers:

4- - youth:

5- - human life:

Exercise 4: Which stage of life is represented as the most positive, in your opinion? Discuss this with reference to the speech and the ideas in exercise 3.

Answers 1- 1 lines 22–25 2 lines 26–27 3 lines 10–19 4 lines 5–9 5 lines 1–4 2- In my opinion, the most positive stage of life according to this speech is the justice. This is because the adjectives that are used portray a positive character: 'fair, round' (line 16) describe the speaker's belly; 'formal' (line 17) describes the cut of his beard; and 'wise' (line 18) describes the things he says. Exercise 5: Discuss these questions in pairs. 1- Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school?

2- Find another example of a simile in the speech. Which two things are being compared?

3- In your opinion, which stage do you think the playwright believes to be the most positive?

4- How could you add meaning to this speech when reading it aloud? Discuss with a partner. Then, read the speech. Do you think you added appropriate expression? Why?

5- Read the poem I Remember, I Remember again on page 81, and compare both authors' attitudes to childhood. In what ways do they differ? In what ways are they similar? Which one do you prefer?

Answers 1- The poet uses 'creeping like snail' in line 8, meaning going very slowly.

2- 'bearded like the pard' in line 11 – Shakespeare is comparing a soldier to a leopard.

3- Suggested answer: I think he believes middle age is the most positive. He says the person has become a judge or magistrate and he's full of wise sayings, suggesting that he has learnt from the past and is putting his knowledge to good use. He is also well fed, serious in manner, takes pride, and is conventional, in his appearance.

4- (Now that the students have understood the speech better, they should be able to read it with more expression. Remind them to use the different tones of their voices as well as gestures to help to get across the meaning to the listeners.)

5- The poet and the playwright have very different views on childhood.

Firstly, the poet sees it as a positive time of life, whereas the playwright does not portray either the baby or the schoolboy very favorably.

Secondly, the poet is talking about his own childhood while the playwright is generalizing.

Derivation المفاقتشات

Endings (suffixes)

- 1.Noun Suffixes:(tion,sion,ment,ity,ance,ence,ness,ist,er,ess,ture,cy,age,ship,or,dom)
- 2.Adjective Suffixes:(ible,al,ive,ful,ic,ous,ant,ent,ary,ory,less,able,ed,full)
3. Verb Suffixes :(fy,ise,ize,ate,en,ide)
4. Adverb: ly.

a. The Noun:

Rule: S+V+O

1. يستخدم كفاعل في الجملة او مفعول به:

Education is a necessity for everyone.

Patients **need medicine** to recover.

2. دختسيم دعب حروف ارجل (**from, of, in, on, with, without, at, (to), into, for**):

There is a particular Bedouin style of **weaving**.

Many instruments that are still today in **operations** were designed by Arab scholars.

3. دختسيم دعب الةفص:

Do you think the wheel was the most important **invention** ever?

Al-Kindi made many important mathematical **discoveries**.

4. دختسليم دعب اداة افسيرعتله (the) ، او اداتي اريكنتله (a / an):

The Middle East is famous for **the production of** olive oil.

My father bought our house with **an inheritance from** his grandfather.

5. دختسليم امسلا لكلك دعب رنامضه اتيكلمل ('s / s') (my, his, her, your, its, their, our, ('s / s')):

I will be going to university to continue my **education**.

Have you seen Nasser's **collection** of postcards? He's got hundreds!

6. يستخدم بعد الكلمات:

(several, many, much, any, few, little, some, no, enough, another, other, one,

:all, every, each,

We don't have any **translation** for this text.

Ali has no **appreciation** for his achievements.

7. بعد اسماء الاشارة

this / that / these / those

This **production** is sold in many markets.

b. The Adjective:

1. تاتي المفصل ببق امسلا:

Ibn Sina wrote **medical** textbooks.

Fatima al-Fihri was born in the **ninth** century.

Petra is one of the most important archaeological sites in Jordan.

2. دختستم المفصل دعب المعفلال المبتلا:

sound, seem, look, appear, become, get, taste, smell, feel, find (found), verb to be

Bedouin style of weaving is very **attractive**.

Mary looked **attractive** in her new dress.

3. دختستم المفصل دعب ارظلف (ly):

It's an extremely **hot** day.

as-----as /more-----than / the most + adjective + noun.4

Who was the most **influential** writer of the twentieth century?

Ali is more **creative** than his friend.

The new plan is as **original** as the plan we followed.

c. The Verb:

1. بعد To

In our exam, we had to **translate** a text from Arabic into English.

2. بعد الأفعال المساعدة ما عدا أفعال To be

They will **install** a new air conditioning unit in our flat tomorrow.

I don't **expect** to get a job.

3. لا وقيم الملمج إلا لعقب دعب ال عاقل:

Some people **expect** things will improve.

Thank you for help, I really **appreciate** it.

4. دختسيم ال عفل ار جملد لعفك أرم في دبابة الملمج:

Study hard for your exams!

4. The Adverb:

1. دختسيم ارظلف (المحلل) في دبابة الملمج رشابمة وعبتيه لاصافب (,):

Traditionally, the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article.

2. لبقه الةفصل:

He is **highly** intelligent.

3. دختسيم المحلل لبقه ال عفل اي سينرل في الملمج رشابمة:

Sami **carefully** drove to Aqaba last week .

4. دعب ال عفظ اللزم رشابمة:

He drew **creatively** all these paintings.

5. دعب او عفظل بهب اذبا كن ال عفظ ايدعتهم (نهاية الجملة):

They did it **successfully** .

The doctor declared her fit **medically**.

6. بين اجزاء ال عفظ:

Their house is **attractively** decorated.

They have **attractively** decorated our house.

They can **attractively** decorate our flat.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Produce ينتج	production, product, producer	productive , produced	Productively
.....	Medicine	medical	Medically
.....	Nine	ninth	Ninthly
Inherit يرث	inheritance , inheritor	inheritable	inheritably
originate	origin , originality	original	originally
invent	invention , inventor	inventive	inventively
Discover	discovery , discoverer	: discovered , قابل مكتشف , discoverable لاكتشاف	.....
Influence يؤثر	influence	influential, influenced	influentially
Weave	weaver , weaving	weaved	.....

يحيك			
attract	attraction	attractive	attractively
create	creation , creature, creativity	creative	creatively
translate	translation , translator	translated	.....
Appreciate	appreciation	appreciative	appreciatively
يقدر			
.....	archaeology, archaeologist	archaeological	archaeologically
educate	education , educator	educational	educationally
Collect	collection , collector	collective	collectively
install	installation , installer	installed	.....
operate	operation	operational	operationally
expect	expectancy , expectation	expectant	expectantly
تقليدي	tradition , traditionalist	traditional	traditionally
Contemporize	contemporisation	contemporary	contemporarily
يحدث			
ثقافة	culture	cultural	culturally
.....	major , majority	major	.....
Visualize	vision	visual	visually
يبصر			
مستمر	.....	ongoing	.....
Discover	discovery, discoverer	.....	.....
Prescribe	prescription	prescriptive	.....
يوصف			
Infect	infection	Infectious	infectiously

يصاب			
Diagnose	diagnosis	Diagnostic	.....
يشخص			
Intend	intention	intentional	intentionally
.....	surgeon , surgery	surgical	surgically
Believe	Belief	believable	.....
Succeed	Success	successful	Successfully
Conclude	conclusion	concluding	.....

(adjective+noun+verb+adverb+adjective+noun)

AB: p.21 Ex. 7

Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.

1. The Middle East is famous for the _____ of olive oil. (produce)
2. Ibn Sina wrote _____ textbooks. (medicine)
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the _____ century. (nine)
4. My father bought our house with an _____ from his grandfather. (inherit)
5. Scholars have discovered an _____ document from the twelfth century. (origin)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important _____ ever? (invent)
7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical _____ (discover)
8. Who was the most _____ writer of the twentieth century? (influence)

Answers:

1. production
2. medical
3. ninth
4. inheritance
5. original
6. invention
7. discoveries
8. Influential

AB: p. 25 Ex. 9

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

1. Petra is an important _____ site. (archaeology)
2. I will be going to university to continue my _____. (educate)
3. In our exam, we had to _____ a text from Arabic into English. (translation)
4. They are going to _____ a new air conditioning unit in our flat. (installation)
5. Thank you for your help, I really _____ it. (appreciation)
6. Have you seen Nasser's _____ of postcards? He's got hundreds! (collect)

Answers:

1. archaeological 2. education 3. translate 4. install 5. appreciate 6. collection

SB: p. 39 Ex. 7

Complete the text with suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

Madaba is the place where most Jordanian weavers buy their raw materials. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan to (1) _____ (product) rugs, bags and other beautiful items. (2) _____ (traditional), the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finish article. There is a particular Bedouin style of (3) _____ (weave) that buyers find very (4) _____ (attraction). Another craft practiced in Madaba is the (5) _____ (creative) of ceramic items.

Answers:

1. produce 2. Traditionally 3. weaving 4. attractive 5. creation

AB: p. 24 Ex. 3

Complete the sentences with the correct adjective. One adjective is not needed. The first one is done for you. على المعنى فقط

Contemporary, cultural, educational, major, ongoing, visual

1. We went to the concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, it was
2. When we go to on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips are.....
3. King Hussein was a..... world figure in the twentieth century.
4. Photography and painting are two examples of the arts.
5. Art, music and literature are all part of our life.

Answers:

1. contemporary
2. educational
3. major
4. visual
5. cultural

SB: p. 42 Ex. 4

Choose the most suitable item from the words given in the box to complete the sentences.

1. Many instruments that are still today in ----- were designed by Arab scholars. **(operational / operate / operations)**

2. When do you ----- to receive your test results?

(expect / expectedly / expectancy)

Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the

words in the box: نمط جديد

educate, install, archaeology

1. Petra is an important _____ site.

2. I will be going to university to continue my _____.

translation, installation, Influence

3. In our exam, we had to _____ a text from Arabic into English.

4. They are going to _____ a new air conditioning unit in our flat.

collect, appreciation, Weave

5. Thank you for your help, I really _____ it.

6. Have you seen Nasser's _____ of postcards? He's got hundreds!

Answers:

1. archaeological 2. education 3. translate 4. install 5. appreciate 6. collection

WITH MY BEST WISHES

IF YOU NEED ANY HELP CALL

MY NUMBER YOUR TEACHER

AHMAD AL-QATANANY

***مع اطيب امنياتي اذا احتجت لاي مساعدة
اتصل المعلم احمد القطناني***

0785240634

Ahmad AL-Qatanany