اللغة الإنجليزية – المستوى الثالث

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ACTION PACK 12 / L 3



Reading Texts النصوص

Vocabulary Exercises تمارين المفردات

Grammar Exercises تمارين القواعد

Literature Spot A المقتطفات الأدبية

تطلب من مكتبة أحمد أخوان – مقابل قاعة بلدية المفرق – بالقرب من مدرسة راية الثانوية للبنات

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Module 1 : Technology / Unit One : Information Technologyالوحدة الأولى : تكنولوجيا المعلومات

**Student Book (p. 6 – 7)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| 1 | **calculation** | - using numbers/math to find out an amount.  - use Maths to work out an answer | عملية حسابية |
| 2 | **computer chip** | small piece found inside every computer | رقاقة حاسوب |
| 3 | **floppy disk** | small square piece was used to store information | قرص مرن |
| 4 | **PC** | computer designed for one person | حاسوب شخصي |
| 5 | **program** | a set of instructions enabling a computer to function | برنامج حاسوبي |
| 6 | **smartphone** | - a mobile phone that connects to the Internet.  - a mobile phone with advanced technology. | هاتف ذكي |
| 7 | **World wide web** | the information shared by computers | الإنترنت |
| 8 | **rely on** | have trust or confidence in something | يعتمد على |

**The history of computers**تاريخ الحواسيب

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for **it**1 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**2 is believed that **this 3**was the first ever computer.

عندما تَستعملُ الحاسوب، فكّر في التقنية التي يحتاجها للعَمَل. إستعمل الناس أنواعَاً من الحواسيب لآلافِ السَنَين. تمّ العثور على آلة معدنية في قاعِ البحر في يعود تاريخها لأكثر من 2,000 سنةً. ويعتقدَ بِأَنَّ هذه الآلة كَانَت أول حاسوب على الإطلاق.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that **it**4 needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate **it**5. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. **It**6 took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

تطوّرتْ التكنولوجيا في الأربعيناتِ بشكل كافي مما فتح المجال أمام المخترعين لصنع الجيلِ الأولِ من الحواسيب الحديثة. مثل هذا النموذجِ كَانَ كبيرَ جداً بحيث إحتاجَ الى غرفة بمساحة 167 مترَ مربّعَ ليوضع بها . خلال ذلك العقد، العلماء في إنجلترا طوّرَوا أول برنامجَ للحاسوبِ . وكان يستغرق 25 دقيقةَ لإكْمال عملية حسابِية واحدة. في عام 1958 ميلادي ، تم تطوير شريحة ( رقاقة ) الحاسوب.

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. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

تم إنتاج لعبة الحاسوبِ الأولى في عام 1962 م ، بعد ذلك بسنتين تم إنتاج فأرة الحاسوبِ . في 1971 م، تم إختراع القرص المرن ،الذي جعل من الممكن مشاركة المعلوماتِ بين الحواسيب. تم إنتاج الحاسوب الشخصي الأول في 1974 م، لذلك تمكّن الناس منْ شراء الحواسيب وإسْتِعْمالها في البيت.

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. **It**7 was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, **most** 8people use **their9** mobile phones every day. في 1983عام م، تمكّن الناس منْ شراء الحاسوب النقال ( اللاب توب ) للمرّة الأولى. ثمّ، في عام 1990 م، طوّر العالم البريطاني - تيم بيرنرز لي- الشبكة العالمية.ولم يكد يأتي عام 2007 م حتى ظهرت الهواتف الذكية لأول مرّة. اليوم، معظم الناس يَستعملُون هواتفهم النقَّالة بشكل يومي.

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. **It**12 is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how **we**13 travel to how **our**14 homes are heated.

ستشهد الحياة في المستقبلِ تغيراتَ أخرى في تكنولوجيا الحواسيب. ومن المحتمل أن تعتمد كُلّ مظاهر الحياة العاديةِ على برنامج حاسوبِي، بدءا مِنْ كَيف نُسافرُ إلى كَيفَ يتم تدفئة بيوتِنا.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Refer to | Word | Refer to |
| it1 | a computer | **their9** | people |
| it2 | A metal machine | **which**10 | watches |
| this 3 | A metal machine | **that**11 | glasses |
| it4 | model | **It**12 | that all aspects of everyday life |
| it5 | model | **we**13 | people |
| It6 | the first computer program | **our**14 | people |
| it7 | that the first smartphones appeared | **you** | people |
| most 8 | people | **your** | people |

**Student Book ( p.7 ) EX. 4 : Comprehension المناقشة**

**4 Listen to and read the article again and answer the questions.**أجب عن الأسئلة التالية عن النص.

**1** Where was the first ever computer found?أين تم العثور على أقدم حاسوب في التاريخ؟

**2** What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?

ماهي المعلومة ( الجملة ) من داخل النص والتي تشير أن أول كمبيوتر حديث كان كبيراً جدّاً؟

**3** List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE.

إعمل قائمة بالإختراعات التي إكتملت مابين عامي 1985 و 1974 م.

**4** How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the article?

بإعتقادك كيف ستتطوّر التكنولوجيا أكثر في المستقبل ؟ وماهو مدى إتفاقك مع ذلك ؟

**5** We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development?

نحن نعتمد بشكل كبير ومتزايد على تكنولوجيا الحاسوب . ماهو مدى إتفاقك بأن هذا يعتبر شيئاً إيجابياً ؟

**Answers :**

**1** It was found on the seabed in Greece.

**2** A very large room was needed to keep the computers in; the room was 167 square metres.

**3** the computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer

**4 Suggested answer:** I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will ‘know’ how to address our every need.

We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them. I disagree with the article because I do not think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed.

**5** depending on computers to take care of our needs is not majorly positive thing because :

Computers sometimes can failed which could in turn delay our work.

Also, people with time could become more and more dependable on machines and this can lead to many problems in many parts of life.

**Student Book ( p.7 ) EX. 7 – 8**

**Speaking التحدث (تعتبر تمارين التحدث ذات أهمية لأنها تساعد في الإجابة عن اسئلة التفكير الناقد)**

**7 Work in pairs and answer the following questions.أجب عن الأسئلة التالية ضمن مجموعات**

**1 Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful? Why?**

**ماهو شكل او وسيلة التكنولوجيا التي تعتقد بأنها أكثر فائدة مما سواها ؟ لماذا ؟**

**1** I think a tablet is the most useful because it’s small and light; you can take it out with you and you can

use it for different activities, e.g. surfing the net, listening to music, reading a book, watching a film,keeping up-to-date with social media, etc.

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

**ماهي حسنات ومساوئ إمتلاك الحواسيب المحمولة ( اللاب توب ) , الحاسوب اللوحي أو الهواتف الذكية ؟**

**2** The advantages are that they are light, portable and convenient. The disadvantages are that people use them all the time and then don’t speak to people face to face.

**3 What would life be like without computers?كيف ستكون الحياة بدون حواسيب ؟**

**3** It would take longer to find information; we wouldn’t be able to send documents quickly to another person; we wouldn’t keep in touch with friends and family so easily, etc.

**Student Book ( p.7 ) EX. 8 Writing الكتابة**

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

**أكتب فقرة حول كيفية إستخدامك أنت وعائلتك للتكنولوجيا الحديثة . يجب أن تركز على إستخدام مفردات جديدة لوصف ذلك؟**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Student Book ( p.8 ) EX. 1**

**Speaking**

**1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions. ناقش الأسئلة التالية مع زميلك في الصف**

**1 In what ways can digital information be used to educate people?**

**كيف يمكن إستخدام التكنولوجيا الرقمية في تعليم وتثقيف الناس ؟**

**1** Digital information can be used to educate people in a variety of ways. For example, you can listen

to podcasts and lectures online, or use apps on a tablet to learn languages. You can also use the Internet to find information on what you are studying.

**2 Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why/Why not?**

**هل تعتقد بأن الحواسيب سوف تحل محل الكتب يوما ما ؟ لماذا / لماذا لا ؟**

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

**Student Book ( p.8 ) EX. 2 Using technology in Jordanian classrooms**

Young people love learning, but **they**1 like learning even more if **they**2 are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. **Today, I3 am going to give a talk about** how **you** 4can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.

الشباب يحبّون أن يتعلّموا، لَكنَّ إذا تمّ تقديم لمعلومة لهم بشكل ممتع وملئ بالتحدّي فإنهم سيَحْبّونَ التَعَلّم أكثر. اليوم، سألقي محاضرتي هذه حول كيف يمكنك توظيف وإستعمال التكنولوجيا في الغرف الصفية الأردنية.

**Here are some5 ideas:**

**Many**6 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.

هذه بَعْض الأفكارِ:تستخدم العديد مِنْ قاعاتِ الدروس الآن اللوح الأبيض ( الوايت بورد ) كشاشة حاسوب. كنتيجة لذلك، يُمْكِنُ للمعلمين أَنْ يعرضوا مواقعَ الإنترنت على اللوح أمام الصفِ. يُمْكِنُ للمعلمين أَنْ يقوموا بإستخدام الإنترنتَ لعرض البرامجِ التعليميةِ، تشغيل ولعب الألعاب التربوية، موسيقى، تسجيلات اللغاتِ، وهكذا.

In **some** 7countries, 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**.

في بَعْض البلدانِ، يتوفر إستخدام الحواسيب اللوحية للطلاب لكي يستخدموها في الغرفة الصفية . لذلك،يمكن للطلاب أَنْ يَستخدموا الأجهزة اللوحية للقيام بالواجبات والمهام العديدة مثل : عرض الصورِ، البَحْث عن المعلوماتِ، تسجيل المقابلات و إنشاء الرسوم البيانية.تعتبر الأجهزة اللوحية مثالية للعمل الثنائي والمجموعات.

Teachers can perhaps ask **their**8 students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about **their** 9own lives or as if they were someone famous. **They**10 can also create

a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example **they**11 can post work, photos and messages.

و يُمْكِنُ للمعلمين أَنْ يَطْلبوا مِنْ طلابهم البَدْء بكِتابَة مفكرة على الإنترنت، إمّا حول حياتِهم الخاصةِ أَو كما لو أنَّهم كَانوا شخصية مشهورَة. يُمْكِنُهم أيضاً أَنْ يَنشئوا موقعاً إلكترونياً للغرفة الصفّية . الطلاب يُمْكِنُهم أَنْ يُساهموا في الموقع ، لذلك على سبيل المثال يُمْكِنُهم أَنْ ينشروا عملاً ، صوراً والرسائل.

**Most12** young people communicate through social media, by which **they**13 send each **other**14 photos and messages via the Internet. **Some**15 students like to send messages

that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what **they**16 have learnt in class in the same way. **If students learn to summarise quickly, they 17will be able to use this18 skill in future**.

يَتواّصلُ أكثر الشبابِ عبر وسائل التواصل الإجتماعي , حيث يقومون بإرسال الصور والرسائل عن طريق الإنترنتِ. بَعْض الطلابِ يَحْبّونَ إرْسال الرسائلِ التي تكون أقل من 140 حرف لأي شخص ليقِرأها . يُمْكِنُ للمعلمين أَنْ يَطْلبوا مِنْ طلابهم تَلخيص المعلوماتِ التي تَعلّموها في الصفِ بالطّريقة نفسها. إذا تعلّم الطلاب التَلخيص بسرعة، فإنهم سَيَكُونونَ قادرين على إسْتِعْمال هذه المهارةِ مُستقبلاً.

**We**19 all like to send emails, don’t we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what **they**20 have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. **They21 could even email students in another country**. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

كلنا نَحْبُّ إرْسال الرسائل البريدية الإلكترونية، أليس كذلك؟ تبادل الرسائل الإلكترونية مفيد جداً في قاعةِ الدروس. المعلمون يُمْكِنُ أَنْ يَطلبوا من طلابهم أن يرسلوا ماتعلّموه بالبريد الإلكتروني إلى طلابِ من عُمر مماثل في مدرسةِ أخرى. و يُمْكِنُهم كذلك مراسلة الطلاب في البلادِ الأخرى. كنتيجة، الطلاب يُمْكِنُهم أَنْ يَتشاركُوا في المعلوماتِ ويُساعدُ بعضهم البعض بالمهامِ والواجبات.

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students

in England are doing in the classroom while **they**22 are speaking to them. You can also use **this**23 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

**This24** type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

طريقة أخرى للتواصل مع المَدارِسِ الأخرى هي من خلال التحدّث مع الناسِ على الحاسوبِ. أكثر الحواسيب تحتوي على الكاميرات ، لذلك يُمْكِنُك أنت أيضاً أَنْ تَرى الأشخاص الذين تَتكلّمُ معهم. بهذه الطريقة، الطلاب الذين يَدْرسُون اللغة الإنجليزي في الأردن يُمْكِنُهم أَنْ يعرفوا ويشاهدوا مايفعله الطلاب في إنجلترا داخل الغرف الصفية بينما يتكّلمون معهم. كما يُمْكِنُك أَنْ تَستعملَ هذا النظامِ أيضاً لدعُوة الضيوفَ لإعْطاء المحادثاتِ على الحاسوب .على سبيل المثال، علماء أَو معلمون مِنْ بلاد أخرى يُمْكِنُهم أَنْ يعطي درسا للصفِ. إذا كَانَ عِنْدَكَ هذا النوعِ مِنْ الدروسِ،فإنّ الطلاب سَيَكُونونَ متحمّسينَ.

Students often use computers at home if **they**25 have **Them26**. Students can use social media on **their**27 computers to help **them28** with **their**29 studies, including asking **other30**

students to check and compare **their**31work, asking questions and 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?

يَستعملُ الطلابُ الحواسيب غالباً في البيت إذا كانوا يملكونه. يُمْكِنُ للطلاب أَنْ يَستخدموا وسائل التواصل الإجتماعي على حواسيبهم لمُسَاعَدَتهم بدِراستِهم، يتضمن ذلك سُؤال الطلاب الآخرِين لتدقيق مقارنة عملَهم، وطرح الأسئلة ومشاركة الأفكار. المعلّم يَجِبُ أَنْ يَكُونَ جزءاً من المجموعةِ، أيضاً، لمُرَاقَبَة الذي يَحْدثُ. شكراً للإستماع. هَلْ لديكم أيّ أسئلة؟

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Refers to | Word | Refers to |
| they1 | Young people | **they 17** |  |
| they2 | Young people | **this18** |  |
| I 3 | Speaker | **We**19 |  |
| you4 | reader | **they**20 |  |
| Some5 | ideas | **They21** |  |
| Many6 |  | **they**22 |  |
| Some7 |  | **this**23 |  |
| Their8 |  | **This24** |  |
| Their9 |  | **they**25 |  |
| They10 |  | **Them26** |  |
| They11 |  | **their**27 |  |
| Most12 |  | **them28** |  |
| They13 |  | **their29** |  |
| Other14 |  | **other30** |  |
| Some15 |  | **their**31 |  |
| They16 |  |  |  |

**3 Which of the following would you use to ... أي ممّا يلي سوف تستخدم من أجل أن.................**

**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 educational programmes in class? **whiteboard**

4 ask another student to check your homework? **social media**

5 write an online diary? **Blog**

**4 Work in pairs. Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article. المطلوب منك هو التفريق في المعنى بين العبارات التالية المأخوذة من النص.**

**هذه الكلمات تعتبر مهمة لأنها كلمات وعبارات لها معاني مأخوذة من النص السابق ( وزارة شتوية 2017م)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 to share ideas  يشارك الأفكار  compare ideas  يقارن الأفكار | to give your ideas to another person  يتشارك الأفكار مع شخص أو مجموعة من الأشخاص  where two peoples' ideas are similar or different يقارن أفكار مع أفكار شخص آخر لمعرفة الإختلاف والتشابه | | | | |
| 2 to create to a website  ينشئ موقع إلكتروني | to construct a website that currently does not exist  **ينشئ موقع الكتروني ( الموقع لم يكن موجودا اصلاً)** | | | | |
| contribute to a website  يساهم في الموقع الإلكتروني | offer your writing and work to the website  **يساهم عن طريق عرض كتابات والأعمال ليتم نشرها في الموقع** | | | | |
| 3 to research information  يبحث عن المعلومات | | | | to use a variety of sources to find the information you need  **معرفة المعلومة التي تحتاجها عن طريق إستخدام مصادر متنوعة** | |
| present information  يقدّم المعلومات | to give the results of your research in a presentation  **يعطي نتائج الأبحاث التي توصّل اليها من خلال البحث** | | | | |
| 4 to monitor what is happening  يراقب ما يحدث | | | | | you know what is happening and you are following the developments **أنت تعرف ماالذي يجري وتتابع تطوّر الأحداث** |
| find out what is happening  يكتشف ما الذي يجري | | | you don’t know what is happening and you want to discover it  **أنت لاتعرف ماذا يحدث وتحاول معرفة ذلك** | | |
| 5 to give a talk to people  يخطب بالناس | you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it  **يجهّز ويحضّر كلاماً لإلقائه أمام مجموعة من الناس اللذين ينتظرون ذلك** | | | | |
| talk to people يتحدث مع الناس | | an informal discussion **نقاش وكلام غير رسمي** | | | |
| 6 to show photos  يظهر تصوره عن شخص | you show people photos that you have in person  **يظهر للناس تصوره وإنطباعه عن شخص معيّن** | | | | |
| send photos  يرسل الصور لشخص آخر | you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post  **يرسل صورا لشخص معين عن طريق الإنترنت أو نشرها** | | | | |

**6 Read the talk on page 8 again and find the following:من خلال النص الذي قرأته إستخرج و جد مايلي**

**1** a sentence which acts as an introduction**جملة كمقدمة للموضوع.**

**2** a sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about**جملة تخبرك عن ماذا سيكون الموضوع .**

**3** two sentences which end the talk**جملتين تنهيان الموضوع.**

**Answers**

**1** Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. (lines 1–3)

**2** Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms. (lines 3–5)

**3** Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions? (lines 53–54)

**More questions**

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. Do you think that such technology would be beneficial in Jordanian schools . Write

Your opinion in three points.

**Student Book ( P.9 – EX.8 ) - Writing**

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

**أكتب فقرتين تناقش فيهما دور التكنولوجيا في الإتصال والتواصل بين الناس , وماأهمية التكنولوجيا في نظرك عندما نتواصل مع الآخرين ؟ إنتبه لإستخدام ادوات الربط . حاول إتباع النمط التالي في مهارات الكتابة .**

**يجب أن يكون موضوعك متماسك ومترابط الأفكار حتى تستطيع إيصال الفكرة لمن يقرأ موضوعك. تابع النمط التالي :**

**( صندوق الوظائف اللغوية مهم ) ( وزاري ش 2016 علامتين )**

**Indicating consequence:التتابع**

***Despite*** *the undeniable advantages of technology, it has had some negative effects on our society*. **وردت هذه الجملة في الدورة الوزارية ش 2016م Writing skills: Coherence**

***In this way,*** *technology makes communication more convenient.*

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

*loved ones.*

***Therefore,*** *people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.*

**Indicating opposition:نقاط التعارض ( السلبيات )**

***However,*** *social media is time-consuming. /* ***Whereas,*** *the more quickly and conveniently we*

*communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.*

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

**إستخدم الأفكار التالية لتساعدك في كتابة الموضوع بشكل صحيح . (الجمل من دليل المعلم)**

**Viewpoints on discussionنقاط النقاش ووجهات النظر.**

• Technology helps us connect with family and friends we don’t see every day.

/ We often waste this communication with friends that we do see every day.

• Technology makes this communication faster and more convenient.

/ This communication makes it easier to offend or upset people since we don’t put as

much thought into what we write due to the speed and convenience.

**Analysisالتحليل**

• While technology plays an increasing role in our methods of communicating, it

might be wise to take a break from time to time.

• It is worth taking the time to check and proofread everything you send by mail or

social media, just like you would a letter

**( Work Book p. 8 ) Reading**

**The Internet of Things إنترنت الأشياء**

**A What is the ‘ Internet of Things ‘?**

Everyone knows that the internet connects people, but now **it**1 does more than that- **it**2 connects objects, too. **These**3 days, computers often communicate with each other, for example, **your4** 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.

يَعْرفُ الجميع بأنّ الإنترنتَ يساهم في التواصل بين الناسَ، لكن عمل الإنترنت الآن أصبح أكثر من ذلك - فهو يقوم بربط الأشياء مع بعضها -، أيضاً. هذه الأيامِ، تَتّصلُ الحواسيب في أغلب الأحيان مَع بعضها البعض، على سبيل المثال، يقوم تلفازك بتحميل برنامجكَ التلفزيوني المفضّلِ آلياً، أَو " نظام الملاحة العالمي" الذي يُخبرُك أين أنت بالضبط. هذه التقنية تعرف بــ' إنترنت الأشياءِ '، وهناك الكثير في هذا المجال.

**B An easy life .**

In just a few years’ time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each **other**5 and to the internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run **our**6 lives for **us**7. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add **it**8 to your shopping list: your windows will close if **it9** 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!

في غضون سَنَواتِ قليلة فقط، يَقُولُ الخبراءَ بأن المليارات مِنْ الالآت سَتَكُونُ مُرتَبِطة مع بعضها البعض ومع الإنترنتِ. كنتيجة لذلك، فإن الحواسيب سوف تُديرُ حياتَنا على نحو متزايد . على سبيل المثال، ثلاجتكَ سَتَعْرفُ متى ستَحتاجُ للحليبَ أكثرَ وتُضيفَه إلى قائمةِ التسوّق: نوافذكَ سَتَغْلقُ إذا كان من المحتمل أَنْ تُمطرَ؛ ساعتكَ سَتُسجّلُ معدّل نبضات قلبَكِ وتُرسلُ ذلك بالبريد الإلكتروني لطبيبَكِ؛ والأريكة سَوف تُخبرُك عندما تَحتاجُ للنُهُوض والحُصُول على بعض التمارينِ!

**C A frightening future**

**Many**10 people are excited about the ’ Internet of Things’. For **them**11, a dream is coming true. **They**12 say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, **others13** are not sure. **They**14 want to keep control on **their15** own lives and **their**16 own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access **their**17 passwords and security setting. The dream could easily become a nightmare !

العديد مِنْ الناسِ يشعرون بالسعادة تجاه ' إنترنت الأشياءِ '. بالنسبة لهم , فهو حلم يَتحقّقُ. يَقُولونَ بأنّ حياتَنا سَتَكُونُ أسهل و مريحة أكثر. على أية حال، الآخرون لَيسوا متأكّدينَ. فهم يُريدونَ الاحتفاظ بالسيطرة على حياتِهم الخاصةِ وأشيائِهم الخاصةِ. بالإضافة، فهم يتساءلون ماذا سيَحْدث إذا تمكن المجرمون من معرفة كلماتِ السر الخاصة بهم وإعدادات الأمانِ. الحلم يُمْكِنُ أَنْ يُصبحَ كابوسا!

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Refer to | Word | Refer to |
| it1 | the internet | **Many**10 | people |
| it2 | the internet | **them**11 | people |
| These3 | days | **They**12 | people |
| your4 | reader | **others13** | People with different opinion |
| other5 | machines | **They**14 | Worried people |
| our6 | people | **their15** | Worried people |
| us7 | people | **their**16 | Worried people |
| it8 | milk | **their**17 | Worried people |
| it9 | to rain |  |  |

**Work Book ( P.8 ) EX. 1-2-3**

**Reading**

**11 Read the article once more, then answer the questions.**

**إقرأ النص ثم أجب عن الأسئلة**

**1** What does the ‘Internet of Things’ mean? Give an example from the text.

**ماالمقصود بإنترنت الأشياء . أعط مثالا من النص.**

**2** Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as ‘speak to’.

**جد كلمة في الفقرة الأولى لها نفس معنى كلمة speak to**

**3** How will the ‘Internet of Things’ help you to keep fit, according to the text?

**بالرجوع للنص , كيف سيبقينا أنترنت الأشياء صحيين ورشيقين ؟**

**4** What does the word **‘others’** in bold in the third paragraph refer to?

**على ماذا تعود الكلمة التي بالغامق others في الفقرة الثالثة؟**

**5** According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why

are others worried?

**بالرجوع للنص , لماذا بعض الناس متحمسون حول إنترنت الأشياء ؟ ولماذا البعض الآخر عكس ذلك ؟**

**6** In your opinion, is the ‘Internet of Things’ exciting or worrying? Why?

**برأيك هل تعتقد أن إنترنت الأشياء شئ ممتع أو شئ يدعو للقلق ؟ لماذا ؟**

**Page 8, exercise 11**

**1** It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloadsand 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** Students’ own answersتعتمد على اجابة الطالب .

**More questions**

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?

11- 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.

12- Think Of two examples of how technology **can keep us fit**. Write your answer in two sentences.

**Vocabulary Exercises on initial Test and Unit One :** تمارين المفردات في الوحدة الأولى

**Work Book (P.4 / EX. 1 – 2 )**

**1 Tick the word that is different. (1 mark each) ضع إشارة بجوار الكلمة المختلفة.**

**1** track - rugby - court - pitch

**2** journalist - clerk - playwright - rink

**3** confident – tense – upset - worried

**4** oars - poet – bat - goggles

**5** muscle –eyelids –skates - heartbeat

**6** wind – coal – gas - paper

**Answers : 1** rugby **2** rink **3** confident **4** poet **5** skates **6** paper

**2 Add one word from box A and one word from box B to complete each sentence.**

**(1 mark each) أضف كلمة من الصندوق الأول وكلمة من الصندوق الثاني ثم قم بإكمال الفراغ .**

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

1. Tell me about the novel you’re reading. Where does the story \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ?

**2** I’m sorry I’m late. I didn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_early enough.

**3** When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and\_\_\_\_\_.

**4** If you’re free at the weekend, let’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and go shopping together.

**5** I’ve never visited that museum. I’d like to go in and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**6** I’ve got a lot of homework, so I think I should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_right now!

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

**Work Book (P.5 / EX. 4 – 5 – 7 )**

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

**جد من مجموعات الحرف التالية ستة مصادر للطاقة.**

**qklfossilfuelsamsiwindplfwaterqkld**

**Woodghelwavessmfysolarenergybch**

**Answer : 1** fossil fuels **2** wind **3** water **4** wood **5** waves **6** solar energy

**5 Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed. (1 mark each) أكمل الفراغ بإستخدام الكلمات في الصندوق**

**energy – grateful - headlines – helmet - lawyer likely - navy**

**1** I am studying hard because I want to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**أنا أدرس بجد لكي أصبح**

**2** When you ride a bike, you should always wear a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **.عندما تركب الدراجة يجب أن ترتدي**

**3** Thank you so much! We are very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**شكراً جزيلاً ! نحن**

**4** Do you think it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to rain tomorrow?**هل تعتقد أنه من \_\_\_\_أن تمطر غداً.**

**5** I always look at the newspaper \_\_\_\_\_\_, but I don’t always read the articles.

**أنا أقرأ ----------- الصحف فقط , لكنني لاأقرأ المقالات الصحفية دوما.**

**6** Solar panels generate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the sun.**الألواح الشمسية تولّد ---------من الشمس .**

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

**7 Complete the sentences with the cooking verbs in the box. One verb is not needed.**

**(1 mark each)أكمل الفراغات التالية بإستخدام فعل الطهي المناسب.**

**boil - fry - grill - melt - mix – roast - season - slice - sprinkle**

**1** When you heat cheese, it ……………s.**عندما تسخن الجبنة فإنها ----------- .**

**2** Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and …………… them together.**ضع الطحين والماء في وعاء ثم**

**3** You need a sharp knife to……………the bread. **أنت بحاجة لسكين حادة كي تتمكن من -------------------**

**4** Heat the water until it………….. s. **قم بتسخين الماء حتى -------------------**

**5** Put the eggs in oil or butter to ……………them. **ضع البيض في الزيت أو الزبدة حتى ----------.**

**6 ……………..** some salt and pepper over the potatoes to …………. .

**قم بـــ ------بعض الملح والفلفل على البطاطا حتى يتم ------- .**

**7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** the meat in the oven.**قم بـــ ----------- اللحم في الفرن .**

**Answers : 1** melt **2** mix **3** slice **4** boil **5** fry **6** Sprinkle; season **7** Roast

**Work Book (P.6 / EX. 1 – 2 – 3 )**

**1 Match the descriptions with the pictures and the words in the box. One word is**

**not needed. The first one is done for you. وصّل التعريف أو الوصف مع الصورة ثم الكلمة المناسبة له.**

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

**a b c d e f **

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

Answers : **1** *smartphone: d* **2** computer chip: b **3** floppy disk: f **4** PC: e **5** calculation: c **6** World Wide Web: a

**2 Choose the correct word. إختر الإجابة الصحيحة .**

**1** Modern computers can run a lot of ***programs*** */ models* at the same time.

**يمكن للحواسيب الحديثة والمتطورة تشغيل الكثير من *البرامج / النماذج* في نفس الوقت .**

**2** You can move around the computer screen using a *tablet /* ***mouse***.

**تستطيع أن تتنقل على شاشة الحاسوب بإستخدام *الجهاز اللوحي / الفأرة ( الماوس )***

**3** From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a ***decade*** */ generation*.

**من عام 1990 ولغاية عام 2000 م تسمى عقد */ جيل .***

**4** A *laptop /* ***tablet***doesn’t need a keyboard.

**الحاسوب المحمول ( اللاب توب ) / الحاسوب اللوحي لايحتاج للوحة المفاتيح.**

**5** The television was first ***invented*** */ developed* by John Logie Baird.

**تم *إختراع / تطوير* التلفاز لأول مرة بواسطة جون لوغي بايرد.**

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

**3 Complete the sentences. Use words from exercises 1 and 2. أكمل الجمل بكلمات التمرين 1 و 2.**

**1** Although they are pocket-sized, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s are powerful computers as well as phones.

**2** My brother is learning how to write computer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s.

**3** I need to make a few \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s before I decide how much to spend.

**4** Mobile phones used to be huge. Early \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s were as big as bricks!

**5** I can close the lid of my \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and then put it in my bag.

Answers : **1** smartphone **2** program **3** calculation **4** model **5** laptop

**Work Book (P.7 / EX. 7 )**

**Vocabulary**

**7 Answer the following questions. أجب عن الأسئلة التالية.**

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

**ماالذي يعتبر إختراعاً الجاذبية أم التلفاز ؟ فسّر إجابتك .**

**2** What is the difference between a **smartphone** and an ordinary mobile phone?

**ماهو الفرق بين الهواتف الذكية والهواتف النقالة العادية ؟**

**3** If you need to make a **calculation**, what do you usually use?

**إذا أردت أن تقوم بإجراء عملية حسابية فماذا ستحتاج ؟**

**4** Which would you rather have – a **PC**, a **tablet** or a **laptop**? Why?

**ماذا تفضل ممايلي : الحاسوب , الحاسوب اللوحي أو اللاب توب ؟ لماذ ؟**

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

**هل تستخدم عادة القرص المرن ( الفلوبي ) ؟ اذا كنت لاتستخدمه , فماذا تستخدم إذاً ؟**

**Answers :**

**1** the TV; it is a product that is man-made **2** a smartphone has Internet access

**3** a calculator **4 and 5** Students’ own answers

**Student Book (P.10 / EX. 2 - 3 )**

**Listening**

**2 Listen to a radio programme about Internet safety and answer the questions. استماع**

**1** What does the professor say about filling in forms on the Internet?

**ماهو رأي البروفيسور حول تعبئة الطلبات والنماذج على الإنترنت ؟**

**2** Do you think that the professor believes Internet safety is very important, or not very important? What in his speech makes you think this?

**هل تظن بأن البروفيسور يعتقد بأن الأمان على الإنترنت شئ مهم جداً ؟ مالذي في كلامه جعلك تعتقد ذلك ؟**

**Answers**

**1** Only give personal information if you really have to, and do not give information to sites you do not know or trust.

**2** The professor thinks Internet safety is very important. He warns young people that the Internet is not private; he tells them to turn on privacy settings, and he also tells them not to give information unless it is really necessar

**3 Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words. Then listen again and check. مهم : أكمل الفراغ بوضع الكلمة , العبارة المناسبة مع الأفعال الظرفية. √**

**1** to know……….... dangers of the Internet . **know about : يعرف عن – يعلم عن**

**2** to connect……… people on the Internet. **connect with: يتواصل مع**

**3** to turn………….. privacy settings. **turn on/ off: يشغّل / يطفئ**

**4** to give………….. personal information. **give out : يعطي – يقدّم معلومات**

**5** to fill………… …a form. **fill in : يملأ – يعبئ**

**Student Book (P.10 / EX. 6 - 8 – 9 )**

**Speaking**

**6 Work in pairs and discuss these questions. ناقش الأسئلة التالية**

**1** In what ways are web pages different to pages in books or magazines?

**ماهي أوجه الإختلاف بين الصفحات الإلكترونية وصفحات الكتب والمجلات ؟**

**2** Are some web pages easier to use than others? Why/Why not?

**هل تعتبر بعض الصفحات الألكترونية أسهل من الأخرى ؟ لماذا / لماذا لا ؟**

**3** What do you think makes a good website?**ما الذي يجعل الموقع الألكتروني جيّداً؟**

**Answers**

**1** Web pages give links to other web pages, both on the same site or on different ones. They are interactive. They often have adverts on them. They often allow you to contact the author.

**2** Yes, some are easier to navigate round than others.

**3** Students could discuss layout, ease of use, clear route through the site, etc.

**Comprehension المناقشة**

**8 Listen again and answer the questions. استمع للحوار مرة أخرى وأجب عمايلي .**

**1** What does a web-building program help you to do?**على ماذا يساعدك برنامج تصميم المواقع؟**

**2** Why do you need web hosting?**لماذا تحتاج الى موقع إستضافة؟**

**3** What is a domain name?**مالمقصود بإسم الحقل أو الموقع ؟**

**4** What costs are there in starting a website?**ماهي تكاليف بدء الموقع الألكتروني** .

**Answers**

**1** A web-building program helps you to add extra features to your website such as music, film or

links to other sites.

**2** Hosting is when a company helps to put your website onto the Internet.

**3** A domain name is the title of the website. It allows people to find the website easily.

**4** You might have to pay for web hosting, but you will certainly have to pay to register your domain

name.

**Writing**

**9 Write a three-paragraph essay of 200 words discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet.**

ملحق خاص بمفردات الوحدة الأولى كاملةُُ

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Word | | | English | | | | | |
| 1 | access يصل الى | | | to find information | | | | | |
| 2 | blogمذكرات الانترنت | | | updated personal website | | | | | |
| 3 | calculation  عملية حسابية | - a way of using numbers to find out an amount.  - when you use maths to work out an answer | | | | | | | |
| 4 | computer chip  شريحة كمبيوتر | - a very small piece found inside every computer | | | | | | | |
| 5 | email exchange  تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية | | | a series of emails between two or more people | | | | | |
| 6 | filterبرنامج التصفية | | | a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer | | | | | |
| 7 | floppy disk  القرص المرن | | | - a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers. | | | | | |
| 8 | ICTتكنولوجيا المعلومات والإتصالات | | | | | | Information and Communication Technology | | |
| 9 | identity fraud  إنتحال الشخصية | | illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things | | | | | | |
| 10 | PC (personal computer )  الحاسوب الشخصي | | | - a computer that is used by one person at a time.  - a computer designed for one person to use. | | | | | |
| 11 | post ينشر | | | to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it | | | | | |
| 12 | privacy settings  إعدادات الخصوصية | | | controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information | | | | | |
| 13 | Programبرنامج حاسوبي | | | a set of instructions enabling a computer to function; | | | | | |
| 14 | Programme  برنامج تلفزيوني | | | content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television | | | | | |
| 15 | rely onيعتمد على | | | to have trust or confidence in something or someone | | | | | |
| 16 | sat nav system  satellite navigation system  نظام الملاحة العالمي | | | 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 | | | | | |
| 17 | security settings  إعدادات الحماية | | | controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses | | | | | |
| 18 | Smartphones  الهواتف الذكية | | | - a mobile phone with advanced computing technology.  - a mobile phone that connects to the Internet | | | | | |
| 19 | social media  وسائل التواصل الإجتماعي | | | social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs | | | | | |
| 20 | tablet computer  الحاسوب اللوحي | | | - a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit. | | | | | |
| 21 | Userالمستخدم | | | a person who uses a product or service | | | | | |
| 22 | web-building programبرنامج تصميم المواقع | | | a software that helps you to create a website | | | | | |
| 23 | web hosting  إستضافة المواقع | | | the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites | | | | | |
| 24 | Whiteboard  اللوح الأبيض | | | a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw  sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students | | | | | |
| 25 | World Wide Web  الشبكة العنكبوتية | | | - all the information shared by computers through the Internet | | | | | |
| 26 | trackحلبة سباق | | | 46 | windرياح | | | 65 | sliceيقطّع لشرائح |
| 27 | Rugby الرغبي | | | 48 | gasغاز | | | 66 | sprinkleيرش |
| 28 | courtملعب تنس | | | 47 | coalفحم | | | 67 | wake upيستيقظ |
| 29 | pitchملعب كرة قدم | | | 49 | paperورق | | | 68 | look around يلقي نظرة |
| 30 | Journalist صحفي | | | 50 | Invention اختراع | | | 69 | get started يبدأ |
| 31 | clerkكاتب | | | 51 | energyطاقة | | | 70 | meet up يتقابل |
| 32 | Playwright مسرحي كاتب | | | 52 | grateful ممتن – شاكر | | | 71 | settle down يستقر |
| 33 | rink حلبة تزلج صناعية | | | 53 | headlinesعناوين رئيسية | | | 72 | take placeيحدث |
| 34 | confident واثق | | | 54 | helmetخوذة | | | 73 | fossil fuels الوقود الأحفوري |
| 35 | tenseمتوتر | | | 55 | lawyerمحامي | | | 74 | Wind الرياح |
| 36 | upsetمنزعج | | | 56 | likely ممكن – محتمل | | | 75 | Water الماء |
| 37 | worriedقلق | | | 57 | navy بحري | | | 76 | Waves الأمواج |
| 39 | poetشاعر | | | 58 | boil يغلي | | | 77 | wood الخشب |
| 40 | batمضرب بيسبول | | | 59 | fry يقلي | | | 78 | solar energy الطاقة الشمسية |
| 41 | gogglesنظارات سباحة | | | 60 | grill يشوي | | | 79 | laptop الحاسوب المحمول |
| 42 | muscle عضلات | | | 61 | meltيذوب | | | 80 | model نموذج |
| 43 | eyelidsجفون | | | 62 | mixيخلط | | | 81 | navy بحري |
| 44 | skatesحذاء تزلج | | | 63 | | roastيحمّص | | 82 | know about يعرف عن |
| 45 | heartbeat نبض القلب | | | 64 | | seasonيتبّل الطعام | | 83 | connect with يتواصل مع |
|  |  | | |  | |  | | 84 | fill in يملأ |
|  |  | | |  | |  | | 85 | turn on يشغّل |
|  |  | | |  | |  | | 86 | give out يعطي معلومات |

**Student Book ( P. 14 - EX.1 )**

**a**  **b**   **c** 

1. Look at the photographs. What medical treatments can you see?

**مانوع المعالجة الطبّية التي تراها في الصور ( الصور في ص 13 كتاب القراءة )**

**a** herbal remedyالعلاج بالأعشاب **b** acupuncture الوخز بالإبر **c** immunisation التطعيم

2 **DW** Read the words in the box. Check the meaning of any word(s) that you do not know in the Glossary on pages 90–92 or in a dictionary. Group the words in two categories:

**جد معاني الكلمات التالية من ملحق المفردات ص 90-90 او من القاموس , ثم قم بتصنيفها الى المجموعتين التاليتين**

**1** health treatments معالجات طبية ( مرضية ) **2** illnesses or medical conditionsامراض أو أوضاع طبيّة

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | English | Arabic |
| 1 | **acupuncture** | a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points | **الوخز بالإبر** |
| 2 | **ailment** | illness | **المرض** |
| 3 | **allergy** | a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash | **الحساسية** |
| 4 | **arthritis** | a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints | **إلتهاب المفاصل** |
| 5 | **herbal remedy** | an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease | **العلاج العشبي** |
| 6 | **homoeopathy** | a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances | **الطبّ البديلِ** |
| 7 | **immunisation** | the process by which an individual’s immune system becomes protected against an illness | **التلقيح** |
| 8 | **malaria** | a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes | **الملاريا** |
| 9 | **migraine** | a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision | **صداع الشقيقة** |

**Answers**

**1** acupuncture, herbal remedy, homoeopathy, immunization **2** ailment, allergy, arthritis, malaria, migraine

**Student Book ( P.14 – Ex. 3 ) Reading :** وردت هذه القطعة وزارة شتوية 2017م))

**Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?** الطب البديل : هل حقّاً هو الحل ؟

**Most1** doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and **other2** forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive **this3** kind of nonconventional treatment, **they**4 used to have to consult a private practitioner **who**5 was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. **These**6 days, **many**7 family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and **many**8 complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

أكثر الأطباءِ كَانوا يشكّكون حول فعالية العلاج بالأعشاب ، الوخز بالإبر والأشكال الأخرى للطبّ البديلِ. إذا أراد المرضى التوجه لهذا النوع من العلاج الغير تقليدي ، توجّب عليهم وقتها إستشارْة متمّرس خاصّ ( العطّار ) والذي من المحتمل ألا يكون معه درجة طبية. على أية حال، في السَنَوات الأخيرة، فإن مفهوم هذا النوعِ من المعالجة قد تَغيّر. هذه الأيامِ، الكثير من أطباءُ العائلة يدرسون الطبّ البديلَ بِجانب المعالجةِ التقليديةِ، والكثير من مستشاري الطبّ البديلِ أيضاً لَديهُم درجاتُ طبيةُ.

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now **it**9 is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

بينما إعتاد النقّاد على القول بأنه ليس هناك دليلَ علميَ على أن المعالجةَ غيرَ التقليديةَ قد تكون نافعة في الحقيقة، الآن يعتبر الأمر أكثر شيوعاً بأن يعترف الخبراءِ الطبيينِ بأنّ الطبِّ التقليديِ قَدْ لا يَكُونُ الوسيلة الوحيدَة دائماً لمُعَالَجَة المرضَ.

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients **who**10 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**11 now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for **many**12 different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies . **It13** provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

في جراحة في لندن، 70 % مِنْ المرضى الذين عُرِضَ عليهم الإختيارَ بين العلاج العشبي أَو الطبّ التقليدي في علاج الأمراض الشائعة والعَامَّةِ مثل الأرقِ وإلتهابِ مفاصل وأمراضِ الشقيقة إختاروا العلاج العشبي . ثم قال 50 % مِنْ المرضى بعد ذلك بأنّ المعالجةَ ساعدتْ. وقد قال أحد الأطباء ، " أنا الآن أَعتبرُ العلاج البديل خيار فعّال للعديد مِنْ الظروف المختلفةِ، وذلك يشمل القلقِ، كآبة و أمراض الحساسيات. فهو اي العلاج البديل يُزوّدُ خياراً آخراً عندما لا يعالج الطبَّ التقليديَ المشكلةَ بشكل كاف."

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. **It14** can never substitute for immunisations as **it**15 will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. **It16** also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

على أية حال، لا يُمْكن أنْ يُستَعملَ الطبّ البديل لكُلّ المعالجات الطبية. فهو لا يُمْكِنُ أن يكون بديلاً عن التلقيحِ ( التطعيم ) كما أنه لَنْ يكون قادراً على إنتاجَ الأجسام المضادةَ التي تكون الحاجَة إليها للحِماية ضدّ أمراضِ الطفولةِ. كما أنه لا يُمْكن أنْ يُستَعملُ للحِماية ضدّ الملاريا.

One doctor said, "**I**17 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**18 opinion, **it**19 should work alongside modern medicine, and not against **it**20."

ولقد قال أحد الأطباء واحد , "أنا سَأَتّجهُ دوماً إلى المعالجةِ الطبيةِ التقليديةِ دائماً أولاً للتأكيد على أنه لا يوجد أي شروط مفقودة . على أية حال، فكرة العلاج التكمّيلي أو البديل لَمْ تَعُدْ مصطلحاً غريباً. برأيي، يَجِبُ أَنْ يَعْملَ الطب البديل جنباً الى جنب مع الطبِّ الحديثِ، ولَيسَ ضدّه."

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | | | Refers to | Word | | Refers to |
| Most1 | | | doctors | **I**11 | | One doctor |
| other2 | | | forms | **many**12 | | different conditions |
| this3 | | | kind | **It13** | | homoeopathy |
| they4 | | | patients | **It14** | complementary medicine | |
| who5 | | | practitioner | **it**15 | complementary medicine | |
| These6 | | | days | **It16** | complementary medicine | |
| many7 | | | family doctors | **I**17 | | One doctor |
| many8 | | complementary medicine consultants | | **my**18 | | One doctor |
| it9 | that conventional medicine ….. an ailment. | | | **it**19 | complementary treatment | |
| who10 | | | patients | **it**20 | complementary treatment | |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Word | English | Arabic |
| 1 | **acupuncture** | a system of medicine in which fine needles are inserted in skin | **الوخز بالإبر** |
| 2 | **ailment** | illness | **المرض** |
| 3 | **allergy** | a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive | **الحساسية** |
| 4 | **arthritis** | a disease causing painful inflammation of the joints | **الروماتيزم** |
| 5 | **herbal remedy** | an extract of a plant used to prevent disease | **العلاج العشبي** |
| 6 | **homoeopathy** | illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs | **الطبّ البديلِ** |
| 7 | **immunisation** | the process by which immune system becomes protected | **التلقيح** |
| 8 | **malaria** | a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes | **الملاريا** |
| 9 | **migraine** | a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision | **صداع الشقيقة** |
| 10 | **antibody** | a substance produced by the body to fight disease | **الاجسام المضادة** |
| 11 | **complementary medicine** | medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices | **الطبّ البديل** |
| 12 | **conventional** | having been used for a long time / considered usual | **تقليدي** |
| 13 | **sceptical** | having doubts / not easily convinced | **مشكوك به** |
| 14 | **viable** | effective / successful | **فعّال** |
| 15 | **commitment** | a promise to do something / to behave in a particular way |  |
| 16 | **cope with** | to deal successfully with / handle a situation |  |
| 17 | **dementia** | a mental illness includes problems with memory |  |
| 18 | **option** | something may be chosen |  |

**Student Book ( P.14 – EX. 4 / 5 )**

**4 Listen to and read the article again, and decide if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences. هل الجمل التالية صحيحة أم لا . صحّح الجمل الخاطئة.**

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

**الأطباء والمرضى لم يكونوا على قناعة بأن الطب التكميلي من أشكال الطب.**

**2** Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment.

**في الوقت الحاضر , العديد من الأطباء يدرسون اشكال الطب البديل في العلاج.**

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

**في الجراحة المذكورة في النص , غالبية المرضى وجدوا بأن العلاج بالأعشاب لم يساعدهم.**

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

**يمكن للطب البديل ( المكمل ) أن يحل محل المطعوم أو أن يعالج الملاريا .**

**Answers**

**1** True **2** True **3** False. Fifty per cent of patients said it helped. **4** False. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments.

**5 Answer the following questions about the article.أجب عن اسئلة النص التالية :**

**1** The article suggests that people’s perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?

تَقترحُ المقالةَ بأنّ فهمِ الناسِ للطبّ البديلِ قد تبدّلَ مع الوقت, لماذا تَعتقد بأن هذا هو المغزى والمقصود ؟

**2** "Complementary treatments … should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.

" المعالجة المكمّلة ( الطب البديل ) … يَجِبُ أَنْ تعْملَ بِجانب الطبِّ الحديثِ، لَيسَ ضدّه." وضّحْ هذا الجملة في جملتين، برّرُ جوابَكَ بالأمثلةِ مِنْ المقالةِ.

**Answers :**

**1** because of more information being freely available on the Internet. Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.

**2** lines (27–32), (lines 16–19) and (lines 25–26).

**More Questions :**

**1.** What does this article discuss?

**2.** In the past, what did the patients use to do if they wanted to receive the non-conventional treatment (complementary medicine)?

**3.** According to the text, what was the role of the private practitioner?

**4.** Based on the text, how does the complementary medicine alter these days comparing with the earlier periods? Explain your answer.

**5.** Quote the sentence which indicates that the perception of complementary medicine has changed these days.

**6.** Based on the text, what do the critics think about the non-conventional treatments?

**7.**  Critics and the medical experts have different views (***opinions/ideas / beliefs****)* about the non-conventional treatments. Compare their views.

**8**. Give example from the text which shows that some patients prefer being treated by the herbal remedy.

**9**. Some patients at a surgery in London suffer from common complaints *(****illnesses/ailments***). Write down three examples of them mentioned in the text.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**17.** "He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything." Think of this statement and write your opinion in two sentences. (وزارة حرفي 2017م)

**Student Book ( P. 16 – EX. 1-2)**

**Speaking مهارة التحدّث**

1 Work in small groups. Discuss these questions and share your ideas. ناقش الأسئلة التالية

**1** Do you ever feel yourself getting angry? What kind of things can make you angry?

ماهي الاشياء التي تجعلك تشعر بالغضب ؟ وهل شعرت كيف تتصرف عندما تكون غضبان ؟

**2** Do you think that feeling angry is bad for you? هل تعتقد بأن الغضب سئ بالنسبة لك ؟

**Reading Text ( S.B / P.16) : Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why?**

هل الأشخاص السعداء أكثر صحة , وإذا كان الأمر كذلك , فلماذا ؟

**It1**’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 **You2** **see red**, **your**3 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.

من الطبيعي أن **تشعر بالحزن** من وَقتٍ لآخَرَ. مع ذلك, تُظهر الدِراساتَ بأنّ العواطفِ السلبيةِ يُمْكِنُ أَنْ تؤذي الجسم. الغضب يُمْكِنُ أَنْ يكون لَهُ تأثيراتُ ضارّةُ أيضاً على الصحةِ. عندما **تَغضب** ،فإنّ ضغط الدمّ لديك يرْتفَعُ وقد تعاني مِنْ الصداعِ , ومشاكلِ النومِ ومشاكل الجهاز الهضمي . على أية حال، ماذا عن المشاعر والمواقف الإيجابية ؟ حتى فترة قريبة، لم يكتشف العلماء مَا إذا كان هنالك علاقة بين المشاعرِ الإيجابيةِ والصحة الجيدة.

Then, in a study 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 **who**4 were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

ثمّ، في دراسة شملت أكثر من 6000 رجل و إمرأة تراوحت أعمارهم بين 25 سنة و 74 سنة لمدة 20 سنة , ولقد وجد الباحثون أن الإيجابية تقلّل من مخاطر الإصابة بأمراض القلب. ومن العوامل التي تؤثر على الصحة التي العوامل الأخرى التي تُؤثّرُ على الصحةِ هي الروابط الأسرية والقويّة بين أفراد العائلة والأصدقاء ، والنظرة المتفائلة للحياةِ. ولقد أظهرت الدراسة بأنّ الأطفالِ الذين كَان لديهم القدرة على التركيز في واجبهم و كان لديهم أيضاً أفكار إيجابية تجاه الحياة عُمرِ السابعة، كَانوا في العادة يتمتعون بصحة أفضل بعد 30 سنةً.

The study has been controversial. **Some5** 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**6 optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

الدراسة كَانتْ مثيرة للجدلَ. بَعْض خبراء الصحةِ يَعتقدُون بأنّ العادات السيئةِ في نمط الحياة ، مثل التدخين أَو قلة التمرينِ، هي السببَ لأمراض القلبِ والأمراض الأخرى، ولَيسَ إتجاهاً فردياً. وبينما يتفّق الباحثون، يزداد تساؤلهم: لماذا يتّخذ الناس عادات وخيارات سيئَة في نمط حياتهم ؟ وهل يتخّذ الناس المتفائلين خيارات لحياة صحية أكثر ؟

The researchers appreciate that not everyone’s personal circumstances and environment make **it7** possible to live without worry. However, **they8** believe that if **we**9 teach children to develop positive thinking, and to ‘bounce back’ after a setback, **these**10 qualities will improve **their**11 overall health in the future.

يُقدّرُ الباحثونُ بأنه لَيسَ الجميع يمكنهم أن يعيشوا بدون قلق وتوتر وذلك حسب ظروفهم والبيئة المحيطة بهم . على أية حال، يَعتقد الباحثون بأننا إذا علّمنا الأطفال بأن يطوروا تفكيرهم الإيجابي وأن لاييأسو بعد الفشل كل هذه الأشياء سَتُحسّنُ صحتَهم العامّةَ في المستقبلِ.

**Reference of the text**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Refers to** | **Word** | **Refers to** |
| **It1** | to feel a bit blue | **it7** | living without worry |
| **You2** | reader / readers | **they8** | The researchers |
| **your**3 | reader / readers | **we**9 | people |
| **who**4 | children | **these**10 | qualities |
| **Some5** | health professionals | **their**11 | children |
| **more**6 | optimistic people |  |  |

**الكلمات المهمة في النص**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Word | English | | Arabic |
| 1 | **feel blue** | to feel sad | | **يشعر بالحزن** |
| 2 | **focus on** | to direct your attention at something | | **يركّز على** |
| 3 | **optimistic** | believing that good things will happen in the future | | **متفائل** |
| 4 | **bounce back** | to start to be successful again | | **يسترّد نشاطه** |
| 5 | **see red** | to be angry | | **يغضب** |
| 6 | **setback** | a problem delays progress/ makes a situation worse. | | **إنتكاسة** |
| 7 | **red-handed** | In the act of doing something wrong | | **مشغول ب** |
| 8 | **white elephant** | something has no useful purpose / useless possession | | **عديم النفع** |
| 9 | **out of the blue** | apparently from nowhere / unexpectedly | | **فجأة** |
| 10 | **have the green light** | | give permission | **يوافق / يسمح** |

**Student Book ( P. 16 / EX.3 )**

**Comprehension أسئلة المناقشة**

3 Read the article again and answer the questions. إقرأ القطعة ثمّ أجب عن الأسئلة التالية.

**1** What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone’s health?

ماهي الآثار السلبية المحتملة للغضب أو الإجهاد على حياة الشخص ؟

**2** What is controversial about the researchers’ study? ماهو الشئ المثير للجدل حول دراسة الباحثين ؟

**3** What is your opinion of the researchers’ findings? ماهو رأيك بالنتائج التي توصّل لها الباحثون ؟ **Answers :**

**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.

**Student Book ( P. 17 / EX. 4 – 6 )**

**Vocabulary**

4 **a** What feeling does each of the idioms in bold from the text refer to?

**A** happiness **B** sadness **C** fear **D** anger

**Answers** feel a bit blue **B** see red **D**

**b What do the following *colour* idioms in brackets mean?**

**مامعنى مصطلحات الالوان التي بين الاقواس (مهم) ( سؤال وزاري شتوية 2016 )**

**1** Have you heard the good news? We’ve got the green light to go ahead with our project!

**(the green light)** : *permission*

**2** Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed.

**(red-handed) :** *in the act of doing something wrong*

**3** I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.

**(out of the blue)** : *unexpectedly*

**4** Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a white elephant.

**(a white elephant)** : *useless possession* **وزارة ش 2016))**

**More Questions :**

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. 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.

13. 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 ?

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

**S.B (p.18) Health in Jordan: A report** الصحة في الأردن : تقرير

**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**1 community healthier.

المقدمة

تصنّف الأردن بأنّها من أفضل الدول في الشرق الأوسط من حيث ملائمة ظروفها الصحيّة . ويعود هذا بشكل كبير إلى جعل الأردن إلى جعل الرعاية الصحيّة ضمن قائمة أولوياتها. التقدّم في التعليمِ، الإحوال الإقتصادية، تصريف المياه، الماء النظيف، النظام الغذائي والإسكان جَعلت مجتمعنا أكثر صحَةً.

**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 **that2** had been working towards **this**3 goal for several years.

Although there were remote areas of the country **where4** people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country’s population now has access.

مراكز الرعاية الصحّيــة

كنتيجة للتخطيط الحذرِ، لقد إزداد عدد خدمات العناية الصحيةِ بسرعة خلال السَنَوات الماضية. ولقد تمّ بناء أكثر مِنْ 800 نوع مختلف مِنْ مراكزِ الرعاية الصحيةِ ، بالإضافة إلى 188 عيادةِ أسنان. في عام 2012 م، 98% مِنْ الأطفالِ الأردنيينِ تمّ تطعيمعهم بالكامل، والفضل في ذلك يعود إلى فرقِ التلقيحِ التي كَانَ تعمل بجد لتحقيق هذا الهدفِ لعِدّة سَنَوات.

بالرغم من وجود مناطقَ بعيدةَ في الأردن حيث كان الناس يفتقرون لخدمات البنية التحتية من الكهرباءِ والماءِ الآمن ، تقريباً 99 % مِنْ سكانِ البلادَ تتوّفر له هذه الخدمات الآن.

**B** …….. **Hospitals**

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving **its5** primary healthcare facilities, **it**6 has not neglected **its7** 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.

بالرغم من أن الأردن مازالت تُركّزُ بشكل رئيسي على تَحسين وسائلِ رعايتها الصحيةِ الأساسيةِ، فهي لم تهمل الوسائلَ الطبيةَ المتقدّمةَ. فلقد إنتشرت سمعة الأطباءِ الأردنيينِ في المنطقةِ، والعديد من المرضى يحضرون الآن إلى الأردن من أجل جراحةِ القلبِ المفتوح. في الأردن، بدأ برنامج جراحة القلب المفتوح في عام 1970 في عمَّان.

**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

متوسط العمر

تُظهر أرقامَ متوسط العمر المتوقعَة بأنّ نظامَ الرعاية الصحيةِ في الأردن ناجحُ. في عام 1965 م ، متوسط عمر الأردني العمر كانَ 50عاماً . في عام 2012 م، إرتفع توقع متوسط العمر إلى 73.5عاماً .طبقاً لإحصائياتِ اليونيسيف، بين 1981 و1991 م ، هَبطتْ معدلات وفيات الأطفالَ في الأردن بسرعة أكثر مِنْ أي مكان آخر في العالمِ - مِنْ 70 وفاةِ لكلّ 1,000 حالة ولادةِ في 1981 م إلى فقط 32 وفاةِ لكلّ 1,000 حالة ولادةِ في 2014 م.

**Conclusion**

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan’s healthy population growth, **which**8 will result in a strong **work force** with economic benefits for the whole country.

إنّ إنخفاض معدل وفيات الأطفال , بالإضافة إلى نظامِ الرعاية الصحيةِ الممتازِ، هي العوامل التي ساهمت النمو الصحي لسكانِ الأردن ، الذي سَيُؤدّي إلى بناء قوة عاملة قوية مما سيعود بالمنافعِ الإقتصاديةِ على البلد.

**Reference of the text**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Refers to** | **Word** | **Refers to** |
| **our1** | People in Jordan | **its5** | the country / Jordan |
| **that2** | immunisationteams | **it**6 | the country / Jordan |
| **this3** | goal | **its7** | the country / Jordan |
| **where4** | the country | **which**8 | healthy population growth |
|  |  |  |  |

**S.B ( P.18 / EX. 4 ) Academic Skills**

**Academic skills: Writing a report**

**4 Read the report again and answer these questions.** إقرأ التقرير ثم أجب عن الأسئلة التالية

**1** What is the title of the report? ماهو عنوان هذا التقرير ؟

**2** What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections?ماهو الهدف من العناوين الفرعية؟

**3** What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion?ماهو الرابط بين المقدمة والخلاصة ؟

**4** Is the language formal or informal? How can you tell?هل اللغة رسمية أو غير رسمية؟ كيف عرفت؟

**Answers : 1** Health in Jordan: A report

**2** 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.

**3** ‘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 …… population growth’.

**4** 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.

**معاني الكلمات التي بالغامق في النص ( من دليل المعلم ) وكلمات أخرى مهمة**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | | | **Arabic** |
| 1 | **sanitation** | systems which supply water | | | **نظام التصريف** |
| 2 | **dental** | relating to teeth | | | **متعلق بالأسنان** |
| 3 | **immunisation** | giving a substance to a person | | | **التلقيح / التطعيم** |
| 4 | **infant mortality** | | | deaths amongst babies | **وفيات الأطفال** |
| 5 | **work force** | the people who are able to work | | | **القوى العاملة** |
| 6 | **cope with** | to deal successfully with/ or handle a situation | | | **يتعامل مع** |
| 7 | **focus on** | to direct your attention at something | | | **يركّز على** |
| 8 | **healthcare** | the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, | | | **العناية الطبّية** |
| 9 | **life expectancy** | | the length of time that a person is expected to live | | **توقع متوسط العمر** |
| 10 | **mortality** | Death / the rate of deaths that occur | | | **الوفيات** |
| 11 | **commitment** | a promise to do something / to behave in a particular | | | **التزام** |
| 12 | **reputation** | the common opinion people have about someone | | | **سمعة / صيت** |

**More Questions**

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

2. What is the title of the report?

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

**4. What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion?**

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

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

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

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

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

10. By referring to the text ,give two examples which prove that Jordan's healthcare system is successful.

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

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

13. 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.

**Work Book ( p. 13 / EX. 8 ) Reading**

**8 Read the article and match the paragraphs with the correct headings. One heading is not needed.**

( وردت هذه القطعة وزاريا ص 2016 )

**Get moving!** إبدأ بالتحرّك

**A: A growing problem** مشكلة متزايدة

In **many**1 countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for **this**2 is the growing popularity of fast food, **which**3 didn’t use to be as common as **it4** is now. (1) Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but **these**5 days many more of **us**6 drive. Modern technology has also played **its**7 part; **we**8 spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now **we9** can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

في العديد مِنْ البلدانِ، عدد متزايد مِنْ الشبابِ والبالغين يعانون من البدانة أو الوزن الزائد . أحد الأسباب لهذا هو ازدياد الإقبال على الأطَعمة الجاهزة ، التي لم تَكن منتشرة ومشهورة في الماضي كما هي الآن. (1) سبب وعامل آخر مهم هو قلة التمرينِ. الناس كانوا يَمْشونَ غالباً إلى المدرسة أو العمل ، لكن هذه الأيامِ المزيد مِنّا يَقُودونَ السيارات . التقنية الحديثة أيضاً أدّتْ دورها؛ نحن نَقْضي الكثير من الوقت جالسين أمام شاشاتِ الحاسوبِ. قبل اختراع الإنترنتِ، لم يحلم أحد بالتسوق عبر الإنترنتِ، لكن الآن يُمْكِنُنا أَنْ نَشتري تقريباً أيّ شئَ بدون تَرْك مكاننا على الأريكة.

**B: Time to listen** وقت للإستماع

Health experts have been warning about **this10** trend for years, and **their11** 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**12 might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. (2) School children are less physically active than **they**35 used to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE. **This13** can lead to serious health problems.

ولقد حذّر خبراء الصحةِ من هذا الإتجاهِ لسَنَواتِ، ونصيحتهم واضحةُ. يَجِبُ أَنْ يركّز البالغون على مُمَارَسَة التمرينات الرياضية على الأقّل لساعتين ونصف أسبوعياً; أمّا بالنسبة للأطفالِ والمراهقين، فممارسة الرياضة على الأقل يجب أن تكون لساعة كل يوم . هذا قَدْ لا يَبْدوَ كثيراً. على أية حال، أظهر بحث حديث أن أقل مِنْ 50 % من البريطانيينِ يفعلون هذا. (2) تلاميذ المدارس أصبح أقّل مما كَان عليه . الفتيات بشكل خاص يكرهن التمارين الجسدية في أغلب لأحيان. هذا يُمْكِنُ أَنْ يؤدّي إلى مشاكلِ صحيةِ خطيرة .

**C: It’s good for you!** إنّه جيّد بالنسبة لك !

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. **These**14 should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and **more**15 strenuous exercise, like running. (3) **They16** also advise exercise **that17** strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle **we**18 build, the **more**19 calories **we**20 burn, and the fitter **we**21 become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients **who**22 had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

يوصي الخبراء بمزيج من النشاطاتِ. تتضمّنَ التمرينَ المعتدلَ، مثل المشي السريعِ، وتمرين ذو نشاط أكثر , مثل الركض. (3) يَنْصحونَ أيضاً بالتمريالذي يَقوّي العضلاتَ، على سبيل المثال رفع الأثقال . فكلما قمنا ببناء العضلات أكثر أحرقنا الكثير من السعرات الحرارية , وأصبحنا أكثر رشاقةً وصحّة . بالإضافة، فإن التمرن طريق عظيمة لتَحَمُّل الإجهادِ. في دراسة حديثة، المرضى الذين كَانوا يَعانونَ مِنْ الكآبةِ قالوا بأنهم تحسّنوا بشكل كبير بعد إزدياد قيامهم بالنشاطِ الجسدي والرياضة.

**D: Useful tips** نصائح مهمّة

Of course this raises a question: how can **I**23 manage to fit in all **this**24 extra exercise? The best way is to build **it**25 into **our26** daily lives so that **it**27 becomes a routine. (4) **It28** doesn’t have to take much extra time. **You**29 could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when **you**30’re on the phone! Most importantly, **we**31 should find a sport that **we**32 enjoy doing. **That33** way, **we**34 will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

بالطبع هذا يُثيرُ تساؤلاً وهو: كَيْفَ أَستطيعُ أن أتأقلم مع كُلّ هذا التمرينِ الإضافيِ؟ إنً أفضل طريقة هي أَنْ نجعله أساسياً في حياتِنا اليوميةِ لكي يصبحُ روتيناً يومياً. (4) ليْسَ مِنْ الضروري أن يأخذ هذا وقتاً إضافياً كثيرَاً. يُمْكِنُك أَنْ تَنْزلَ من الحافلةَ قبل وصولك لمكانك قبل محطة من وجهتك أبكر من المعتاد ، أَو ان تقف وأنت تتحدّث على الهاتف! ومن المهم جداً، يَجِبُ أَنْ نَجِدَ رياضة نَستمتّعُ بممارستها. بتلك الطريقة , سَنُصبحُ أكثر سعادةً وصحةً وأكثر لياقة**.**

**Reference of the text العائد في النص**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Reference** | **Word** | **Reference** | **Word** | **Reference** |
| **Many1** | countries | **we**18 | people | **they**35 | girls |
| **This2** | overweight / obese | **more**19 | calories |  |  |
| **Which3** | fast food | **we**20 | people |  |  |
| **It4** | fast food | **we**21 | people |  |  |
| **These5** | days | **who**22 | patients |  |  |
| **us6** | people | **I**23 | reader |  |  |
| **its7** | Modern technology | **this**24 | extra exercise |  |  |
| **we8** | people | **it**25 | extra exercise |  |  |
| **we9** | people | **our26** | people |  |  |
| **this10** | trend | **it**27 | extra exercise |  |  |
| **their11** | Health experts | **It28** | extra exercise |  |  |
| **This12** | exercising | **You**29 | reader |  |  |
| **This13** | disliking PE | **you**30 | reader |  |  |
| **These**14 | activities | **we**31 | people |  |  |
| **more**15 | strenuous exercise | **we**32 | people |  |  |
| **They16** | Experts | **That33** | way |  |  |
| **that17** | exercise | **we**34 | people |  |  |

المفردات المهمة التي وردت في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Word | English | Arabic |
| 1 | **obese** | extremely fat | البدانة |
| 2 | **focusing on** | direct your attention at something | التركيز على |
| 3 | **Strenuous** | using a lot of effort / requires a lot of effort | مجهد |
| 4 | **cope with** | to deal successfully with / or handle a situation | يتعامل مع |

**Questions**

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?

13. Exercising and doing sport has so many benefits on health. Explain this statement giving three benefits of this.

15. " 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.

**Activity Book ( P.11 / EX. 1- 2 )**

**1 Match the phrases in the table with the correct meanings. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you. وصّل العبارات التالية مع معانيها الصحيحة.**

**acupuncture - homoeopathy - ailment – arthritis - immunisation - malaria - allergies - migraine**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1** a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes | *malaria* |
| **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 a particular thing |  |

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

**2 Complete the sentences with words from exercise The first one is done for you.**

**أكمل الفراغ**

**1** My grandfather has **arthritis** 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.

**Answers : 1** *arthritis* **2** Allergies **3** immunisation **4** ailment **5** migraine

**Activity Book ( P.12 / EX. 6- 7 )**

**6 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. اكمل الفراغ بإستخدام الكلمات من الصندوق**

**viable - alien - conventional - sceptical - complementary**

**1** I don’t really believe that story – I’m very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**2** Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach.

**3** Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**4** Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**5** If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

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

**7 Sentences 1–4 contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed. The first one is done for you.**

**تحتوي الجُمَل من 1-4 على معلوماتَ خاطئةَ. صحّحْها، إستعمل العباراتِ في الصندوقِ.**

**conventional medicineالطب التقليدي / produce antibodiesتنتج المضادات الحيوية /children and teenagersالأطفال والمراهقين / better and healthier lifestyleخيارات نمط حياة أفضل وصحّي أكثر choices / suffer from health problemsتعاني من مشاكل صحية /relaxتسترخي / get some exerciseالقيام ببعض التمارين**

**1** A good way to cope with **stress** is to work extra hard.

No, it isn’t. You should try to relax and get some exercise.

**2 Complementary medicine** can be used to immunise people.

No, it can’t. You can immunize yourself using conventional medicine because it produces (the necessary) antibodies.

**3 Optimistic** people make bad lifestyle choices.

No, they don’t. They make better and healthier lifestyle choices.

**4 Seeing red** has positive effects on your health.

No, it doesn’t. You often suffer from health problems (if you get angry).

**Student Book ( P.15 / EX. 6 ) Grammar: *be used to*; *used to***

**6 Choose the correct option in each sentence. إختر الإجابة الصحيحة**

**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!

**Answers : 1** didn’t use to **2** is used to **3** used to **4** aren’t used to **5** used to

**Student Book ( P.19 / EX. 5 - 6 )**

**Grammar: The Past Perfect Continuous**

**5 Complete the sentences, using the Past Perfect Continuous form of the verbs in brackets. أكمل الجمل التالية بإستخدام الماضي التام المستمر**

**1 A:** When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.

**B:** Yes, I **had been running** for half an hour. (run)

**2** My mother lost her purse yesterday. She\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (shop)

**3** I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ all afternoon for a special family dinner. (cook)

**Answers 1** *had been running* **2** had been shopping **3** had been cooking

**6 Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb forms. إختر صيغة الفعل الصحيحة**

Hind **(1) has** / **had** been working very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she **(2) has / had** passed. She **(3) has / had** done extremely well. She **(4) phoned / had phoned** her parents from the college. They **(5) were / had been** waiting for her call all morning. When she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise for her. For several weeks, her parents **(6) planned / had been planning** a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival. They **(7) have / had** managed to make it a surprise for Hind, even though

they **(8) were / had been** using the family computer to make all the arrangements! Hind was delighted. She **(9) has / had been** talking about the Jerash Festival for months; and now the whole family was going! It was a wonderful graduation present.

**Answers: 1** had **2** had **3** had **4** phoned **5** had been **6** had been planning **7** had **8** had been **9** had been

**Activity Book ( P.11 – 12 / EX. – 3 – 4 - 5 ): Grammar**

**3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Two phrases are needed twice. The first one is done for you.أكمل من الصندوق , عبارتين ستستخدمهما مرتين .**

**be used to - use to - not be used to - used to**

**1** We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We **weren’t used to** 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?

**Answers : 1** *weren’t used to* **2** use to **3** used to **4** are used to **5** ’m not used to **6** use to

**4 Choose the correct form of the verbs below. The first one is done for you.**

**إختر الجواب الصحيح**

**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.

**Answers : 1** *used to* **2** didn’t use to **3** used to **4** are used to **5** used to **6** is now used to

**5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. The first one is done for you. أكمل الجمل بوضع صيغة الفعل الصحيحة.**

**1** When I was a student, I **used to work** (work) very hard. I **used to get up** (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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(make) cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.

**4** My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.

**5** I just got glasses this week, and I’m not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wear) them yet, so I’m still having difficulty.

**Answers : 1** *used to work; used to get up* **2** used to living **3** used to make **4** used to having **5** used to wearing

**Student Book ( P. 19 / EX. 8 ) : Writing الكتابة**

**8 Write a report about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and**

**supply factual information. Write about 200 words.**

أكتب تقريراً عن الخدمات الصحّية في منطقتك. تذكّر وضع العنوان , وإعطاء معلومات واقعية. أكتب حوالي 200كلمة.

**Writing skills: Useful language for reportsكلمات مفيدة في كتابة التقارير**

**Introduction** المقدّمة

*The aim of this report is to …يهدف هذا التقرير الى / This report examinesهذا التقرير يبحث في … / In this report,في هذا التقرير […] will be examinedسوف يتم مناقشتها .*

**Reporting informationتقديم المعلومات**

*There are more than*هنالك أكثر من  *[…] well-equipped health centres in مراكز صحية مجهّزة بكافة المعدات في ....... [name of town] اسم البلدة .*

*Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of …تقريبا ثلاث أرباع السكان يستخدمون*

*The number of عدد ال.... […] has declined إنخفض /increased زاد sinceمنذ [date] التاريخ .*

**Conclusion/Recommendationsالخلاصة / التوصيات**

*It appears that يبدو أنه ...… / This results in هذا ينتج عنه ...… / It is recommended that …يوصى ب.... / The best course of action would be to …أفضل إجراء يمكن إتخاذه ....*

**المقدمة**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**المناقشة**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**التوصيات**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | | | **Meaning** |
| 1 | **apparatus** | equipment or machinery | | | **جهاز / آلة** |
| 2 | **appendage** | a body part connected to the main trunk of the body | | | **ملحق /زائد** |
| 3 | **artificial** | made or produced by human beings | | | **صناعي** |
| 4 | **bionic** | describing a limb part that is electronically powered | | | **حيوي** |
| 5 | **bounce back** | to start to be successful | | | **ينهض / يرتّد** |
| 6 | **cancerous** | something that has or can cause cancer | | | **سرطاني** |
| 7 | **career** | a job undertaken for a significant period | | | **المهنة** |
| 8 | **coma** | a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time | | | **الغيبوبة** |
| 9 | **commitment** | a promise to do something / to behave in a particular way | | | **الإلتزام** |
| 10 | **cross** | angry / annoyed | | | **غاضب** |
| 11 | **decline** | to decrease | | | **يقّل** |
| 12 | **dementia** | a mental illness of which there are problems with memory | | | **الخَرَف** |
| 13 | **drug** | a medicine or a substance used for making medicines | | | **علاج** |
| 14 | **expansion** | the act of making something bigger | | | **التوسّع** |
| 15 | **education** |  | | | **التعليم** |
| 16 | **family and friends** |  | | | **العائلة والأصدقاء** |
| 17 | **home** |  | | | **البيت** |
| 18 | **implant** | a piece of tissue implanted in the body | | | **زراعة الأنسجة** |
| 19 | **limb** | arm or leg of a person | | | **أطراف الإنسان** |
| 20 | **medical trial** | trial to evaluate the safety of medications | | | **تجارب علاجية** |
| 21 | **outpatient** | someone who goes to a hospital for treatment | | | **مراجع** |
| 22 | **MRI** | (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone’s body for medical reasons | | | **التصوير بالرّنين المغناطيسي** |
| 23 | **paediatric** | the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses | | | **أخصائي الأطفال** |
| 24 | **pill** | a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole / tablets | | | **أقراص العلاج** |
| 25 | **practitioner** | someone who is qualified in a particular occupation | | | **المتمرس** |
| 26 | **prosthetic** | an artificial body part; | | | **طرف صناعي** |
| 27 | **publicise** | give information about something to public | | | **ينشرْ** |
| 28 | **radiotherapy** | the use of controlled amounts of radiation to treat disease | | | **العلاج بالأشعة** |
| 29 | **raise** | a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something | | | **يتساءل** |
| 29 | **scanner** | a medical instrument uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body | | | **الناسخ الضوئي** |
| 30 | **side effect** | effects of medicine on your body | | | **الآثار الجانبية** |
| 31 | **sponsor (v)** | to financially support a person | | | **يرعى ماليا** |
| 32 | **stroke** | an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, | | | **السكتة الدماغية** |
| 33 | **symptom** | a physical problem that indicate a disease / signs of illness | | | **أعراض** |
| 34 | **transport** |  | | | **نقل** |
| 35 | **ward** | a room in a hospital | | | **قسم في مشفى** |
| 36 | **helmet** |  | | | **خوذة** |
| 37 | **inspire** |  | | | **يلهم** |
| 38 | **monitor** |  | | | **يراقب** |
| 39 | **risk** |  | | | **يخاطر** |
| 40 | **reputation** | the common opinion that people have about someone or something | | | **سمعة** |
| 41 | **seat belt** |  | | | **حزام الأمان** |
| 42 | **self confidence** |  | | | **ثقة بالنفس** |
| 43 | **tiny** |  | | | **صغير جداً** |
| 44 | **water proof** |  | | | **ضد الماء** |
| 45 | **-proof** | provide protection against | | | **ضد** |
| 46 | **catch someone attention** | | |  | **يجذب إنتباه شخص ما** |
| 47 | **get an idea** | |  | | **لديه فكرة** |
| 48 | **take an interest** | |  | | **يهتم بشئ / بشخص** |
| 49 | **spend time** | |  | | **يمضي الوقت** |
| 50 | **attend a course** | |  | | **يحضر مساق** |
| 51 | **spend money** | |  | | **ينفق المال** |
| 52 | **fund** | | pay for / sponsor | | **يموّل** |
| 53 | **pay for** | | fund / sponsor | | **يموّل** |
| 54 | **tablets** | | pills | | **أقراص علاج** |

**تمارين المفردات المهمة في الوحدة الثالثة**

**Activity Book ( P.15 / EX. 1 – 2 ) : Vocabulary المفردات**

**1 Make pairs of words with similar meanings and match them with the correct definitions. The first one is done for you.**

**قم بعملْ أزواج من الكلماتِ التي لها نفس المعنى ومن ثم وصل مع التعريفِ الصحيح.**

**apparatus - artificial - equipment - fund - prosthetic - sponsor**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Definitions** | **Words with similar meanings** | |
| **1** describes an object that is manufactured by humans | artificial | prosthetic |
| **2** tools or machines that have a particular purpose | apparatus | equipment |
| **3** to pay for | fund | sponsor |

**2 Choose the correct verb to complete the collocations. Then, write two sentences of your own, using two collocations of your choice. The first one is done for you.**

**إختر الفعلَ الصحيحَ لإكمال المتلازمات . ثمّ، أكْتبُ جُمَلتين من إنشائك الخاص ، إستعمل أي فعلين متلازمين تختارهما** . **( تمرين مهم)**

**1** *catch* / *take* someone’s attention

**2** *get* / *catch* an idea

**3** *take* / *get* an interest in something/ somebody

**4** *spend* / *do* time doing something

**5** *make* / *attend* a course

**Answers : 1** *catch* **2** get **3** take **4** spend **5** attend

Suggested sentences :

1. This girl attends the training course with me every week.

2. Some people spend their time on shopping .

3. I have got an idea. Why don’t we go and watch a movie .

4. That pretty boy is always trying to catch my attention.

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

**The first one is done for you. اكمل الجمل بإستخدام الكلمة المناسبة من الصندوق.**

**helmet - inspire - monitor – reputation - risk - seat belt - self-confidence**

**tiny - waterproof**

**1** You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it’s **waterproof**.

**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

**Activity Book ( P.15 / EX. 5 ) : Vocabulary المفردات**

**5 Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed. إستبدلُ الكلماتَ والعباراتَ التي بالغامق بالكلماتِ المناسبة مِنْ الصندوقِ. هنالك كلمة واحدة لَن تَحتَاجْها**

**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

**Student Book ( P. 20 / EX. 1 – 2 )**

**Young 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 **which**1 has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan’s attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for **his2** father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour **that**3 **he**4 is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire **other5** young Emirati inventors.

أديب البلوشي ذو العشَر سنوات، مِنْ دبي، سَيُسافرُ إلى سبعة بلدانِ في جولة نظّمَها وموّلها الشّيخِ حمدان بن محمد، ولي عهد دبي. لفت الولد إنتباهَ الشّيخِ حمدان بإختراعه - طرفاً بديلاً لأبّيه. إهتّم الشيخ إهتماماً خاصّاً بالولدِ، ويَتمنّى أن تكون الجولةَ التي يقوم بتمويلها لأديب ستعطي المخترع الصغير الثقة بالنّفس أكثر وتُلهمُ مخترعي الإمارات الشباب.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while **he**6 was at the beach with **his7** family. **His**8 father, **who**9 wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting **his10** leg wet. **This**11 inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

إستلهم أديب فكرة نوع خاصّ مِنْ الساقِ البديلة بينما كَانَ على الشاطئِ مَع عائلتِه. فأبوه، الذي يَلْبسُ ساقَاً إصطناعيَةً ، لا يَستطيعُ أَنْ يَسْبحَ في البحرِ كما أنّه لا يَستطيعُ أَنْ يُخاطرَ بتعرض ساقِه للبلّلَ. هذا ألهَم أديب لإختِراع ساق بديلة تكون ضدّ الماء.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, **where**12 **he13** will be staying with relatives. However, while **he**14 is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all **his**15 time sightseeing. **He**16 will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. **He**17 will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

سوف يقوم أديب بزيارة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، فرنسا، المملكة المتحدة، إيرلندا وبلجيكا وإيطاليا وألمانيا، حيث سَيَبْقى مَع أقربائه. على أية حال، بينما كان في ألمانيا، أديب لَنْ يقضي كلّ وقته في مشاهدة معالم المدينة . سَيَعْملُ مَع طبيب إختصاصي لبِناء الأطراف. سَيَحْضرُ أيضاً فصلاً في علم الأعضاء الإصطناعيةِ ويَتعلّمُ حول الأنواعِ المختلفةِ مِنْ الأجهزِة الطبيِة.

Adeeb has invented several **other18** devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, **which**19 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**20 special checking device.

إخترعَ أديب العديد من الأدوات الأخرى، بما في ذلك إنسان آلي صغير جداً للتنظيف و أداة لمراقبة القلب ، التي تُرْبَطُ بحزام الأمان في مقعد السيارةِ. في حالة الطوارئ، فإنّ خدمات الإنقاذ وعائلة السائقَ سَيَرتبطانِ بالسائقِ آلياً خلال أداةِ الفحص والمراقبة الخاصّةِ.

**He**21 has also invented a fireproof helmet. **This**22 special equipment, **which**23 has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies.

**It24** is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves **his**25 reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

إخترعَ أيضاً خوذة ضدّ الحريق. هذ الجهاز الخاصّ، الذي لَه نظام تصوير داخليِ، سَيساعدُ عمالَ الإنقاذ في حالاتِ الطوارئ.

ولهذه الأسبابِ التي جعلت أديب يَستحقُّ شهرته وسمعته كأحد أصغر المخترعين في العالمِ.

**References words الكلمات العائدة في النص**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Refers to | Word | Refers to |
| which1 | a tour | **he14** | Adeeb |
| his2 | Adeeb | **his15** | Adeeb |
| that3 | tour | **he16** | Adeeb |
| he4 | Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad | **he17** | Adeeb |
| other5 | young Emirati inventors | **other18** | devices |
| he6 | Adeeb | **which19** | a heart monitor |
| his7 | Adeeb | **this20** | special checking device |
| his8 | Adeeb | **He21** | Adeeb |
| who9 | father | **This22** | special equipment |
| his10 | Adeeb | **which**23 | special equipment |
| this11 | getting his leg wet | **It24** | that Adeeb deserves his reputation |
| where12 | Germany | **his**25 | Adeeb |
| he13 | Adeeb |  |  |

**Words meaning معاني مفردات النص**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English meaning** | **Arabic** |
| 1 | **apparatus equipment** | the technical equipment needed for a particular purpose | **جهاز / آلة** |
| 2 | **appendage**  **limb** | a body partconnected to the main trunk of the body | **طرف** |
| 3 | **artificial prosthetic** | made or produced by human beings | **صناعي** |
| 4 | **sponsor**  **fund** | to financially support a person or an event / pay for | **يرعى ماليا** |
| 5 | **reputation** | the common opinion that people have about someone or something | **سمعة** |
| 6 | **device** | machine / tool / equipment | **جهاز** |
| 7 | **proof** | provide protection against | **ضد/مضاد** |

**Student Book (P.21 / EX. 4 ) : Comprehension** اسئلة المناقشة

**4 Listen to and read the newspaper article again and answer the questions.**

**1** Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb? لماذا إهتمَّ الشّيخُ حمدان بمُسَاعَدَة أديب ؟

Why did he offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour? لماذا عَرضَ الشيخ حمدان على أديب جولة عالمية؟

**2** How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg? كَيفَ إستلهم أديب فكرة الساق البديلة ضدّ الماء؟

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

مع مَنْ سَيَبْقى أديب في ألمانيا، وماذا سيفعل هناك؟

**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?

ما هو الهدف من جهاز المراقبة للقلبِ داخل السيارةِ ؟ لماذا تَعتقدُ بأنّه مرتبط بحزامِ الأمان؟

**Answers : 1** Sheikh Hamdan was interested in Adeeb’s invention of a prosthetic limb for his father. He offered Adeeb the world tour to help to give him more self-confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.

**2** 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.

**3** 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.

**4** It means ‘to **provide protection against’**.

**5** 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.

**Questions**

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 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.

15."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.

16. " 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.

**Student Book (p.22 / EX. 3 ) Reading** القراءة

3 **Read the website article and complete it with five words from exercise 2. أكمل النص بالكلمات من التمرين الثاني**

In the future في المستقبل

**We1 will be able to have an operation to increase our2 intelligence.**

Scientists have already developed brain implants **that**3 improve vision or allow disabled people to use **their4** 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 **(1)** implant improved **their**5 decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from **this6** research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people **who7** have been affected by brain damage, **which8** could be caused by **(2)** dementia, a stroke or **other**9 brain injuries.

نحن سَنَكُونُ قادرون على إجْراء عمليةَ لزيَاْدَة ذكائنا .

قام علماء الدماغَ مؤخراً بزْراعة الدماغ التي من شأنها أن تحسّن الرؤيةَ أَو السْماح للمعاقين بإسْتِعْمال أفكارِهم لكي تُسيطرَ على الأطرافِ البديلةِ مثل الذراعين , الأرجل أَو الأيدي، أَو تشغيلُ الكرسي المدولب. في عام 2012 م ، أظهرت الأبحاث على القرودِ بأنّ زراعة دماغ قد حَسّنَت من قدراتها على إتّخاذ القراراتَ. كَيف يَستفيدُ البشرُ من هذا البحثِ؟ العلماء يَتمنّونَ تَطوير أداة مماثلة لمُسَاعَدَة الناسِ الذين لديهم ضرر في الدماغِ، والذي يُمكنُ أَنْ يَكُونَ سببه الخرف , الجلطات أَو إصابات الدماغِ الأخرى.

**Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma.**

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that **it**10 was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain **(3)** scannercalled an MRI. **They**11 suggested that, in the future, **more**12 meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, **it13** has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man **who**14 has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that **he**15 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 **they**16 would like to be done in order to improve **their17** quality of life.

الأطباء سَيَكُونونَ قادرين على التواصل مَع الناسِ في الغيبوبة.

في عام 2010 م، أكّد علماء الأعصاب بأنّه كَانَ من المحتملَ التواصل مَع بَعْض المرضى في الغيبوبة، بإستعمال مسح خاص بالدماغ يسمى التصوير بالرّنين المغناطيسي. إقترحوا بأنّه، في المستقبل سيكون من الممكن التحاور المفيد مع المرضى في الغيبوبة . ولقد حدث ذلك أخيراً, بعد سنتين. الماسح الضوئي، تم إستعمالَه على رجل كَانَ في غيبوبة لأكثر مِنْ إثنتي عشْرة سنة، يُثبتُ بأنّه عِنْدَهُ وعي، عقل يفْكر الحقيقة التي تمت معارضتها من قبل الكثير فيما مضى. يُخطّطُ الأطباءُ لإسْتِعْمال تقنياتِ مَسْح مشابهة للدماغِ في المستقبلِ لإكتِشاف سواء كان المرضى يتألّمون، أَو ما يوَدّونَ أَنْ يتم فعله لهم لكي يتم تحسّين 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**18 doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce **their**19 symptoms overnight. **It20** 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 **other21** forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein **which**22 causes cancerous cells to grow. **It**23 will improve patients’ life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any **other**24 treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that **they25** are definitely going to continue the trial. **They**26 have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that **it**27 will help patients from all over the world.

**عقار طبّي جديد سَيُساعدُ في مُعَالَجَة بَعْض أنواعِ السرطانِ تقريباً بشكل فوري.**

يتم إختبار عقار طبي جديد للسرطانِ في بلايموث، لمملكة المتحدة، الذي يأمل الأطباء بأنّه سَيزيد من حياةَ مرضى السرطانِ ويُخفّف من أعراض المرض ليلاً. يؤخذَ هذا العقار حبة واحدة كُلّ صباح، حتى الآن لم تظهر على المرضى أي من الآثار الجانبية العادية مثل الغثيان وفقدانِ الشَعر التي يُواجهها المريض عند المْرور بالأشكالِ الأخرى مِنْ علاجِ السرطان. تَعْملُ المعالجةُ الجديدةُ على مَنْع البروتين الذي يسبّبُ نمو الخلايا لسرطانيةَ . العقار الطبي سَيُحسّنُ متوسط العمر المتوقع للمرضى ونوعيةِ حياتهم بسرعة كبيرة أكثر بكثيرِ مِنْ أيّ معالجة أخرى. ولقد تمّ مقابلة المرضى بعد سَنَة من بَدْء المعالجةِ وكانوا يتمتعون بصحة لائقة وجيّدة، يَقُولُ المرضى بأنّهم بالتأكيد سَيُواصلُون العلاج. ولديهم كُلّ سبب للإعتِقاد بأنّ العقار ( العلاج) الجديدِ سَيَأخذ مفعوله. الأطباء في مستشفى يأملون بإِنَّهُ سَيُساعدُ المرضى مِنْ جميع أنحاء العالم.

Reference words العائد في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Refers to | Word | Refers to |
| we1 | people | **he**15 | man |
| our2 | people | **they**16 | patients |
| that3 | brain implants | **their17** | patients |
| their4 | disabled people | **which**18 | A new cancer drug |
| their5 | monkeys | **their**19 | patients |
| this6 | research | **It20** | A new cancer drug |
| who7 | people | **other21** | forms of cancer treatment |
| which8 | brain damage | **which**22 | a protein |
| other9 | brain injuries | **It**23 | A new cancer drug |
| it10 | to communicate with some patients in a coma | **other**24 | treatment |
| they11 | neuroscientists | **they25** | The patients |
| more12 | meaningful dialogue | **They**26 | The patients |
| it13 | dialogue with patients in a coma | **it**27 | A new cancer drug |
| who14 | a man / man |  |  |

**Words meaning** معاني الكلمات في النص

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Word | English | Arabic |
| 1 | **coma** | a state of unconsciousness | **غيبوبة** |
| 2 | **dementia** | a mental illness | **داء الخرف** |
| 3 | **drug** | a medicine used for making medicines | **عقار طبي** |
| 4 | **implant** | a piece of tissue implanted in the body | **زراعة الأعضاء** |
| 5 | **medical trial** | trial to evaluate safety of medications | **تجربة طبية** |
| 6 | **pill** | a small round piece of medicine | **اقراص العلاج** |
| 7 | **scanner** | a medical instrument uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body | **ماسح ضوئي** |
| 8 | **side effect** | effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness | **أعراض جانبية** |
| 9 | **stroke** | an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts | **جلطة** |
| 10 | **symptom** | a physical problem | **أعراض** |
| 11 | **MRI** | (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone’s body for medical reasons | **جهاز الرنين المغناطيسي** |
| 12 | **life expectancy** | the length of time that a person is expected to live | **توقع متوسط العمر** |

**Questions**

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 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?

13. "A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly." How far do you think this is true? Give reasons.

**Student Book ( p.24 / EX. 1 – 2 -3 )**

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.

لقد زاد عدد سكان الأردن من 2,3 مليون بالضبط عام 1980 الى 6,5 مليون في عام 2010 . ومن المتوقع أن يزداد عدد السكان عام 2050 حتى يصل الى 11,5 مليون .

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan’s only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. **It**1 treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and **more**2 families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from **other**3 countries in the region, as **they**4 are attracted by **its5** excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

مركزَ الملك الحسين لمعالجة السرطانِ , هو مركزُ علاجِ السرطان الشامل الوحيد في الأردن. يُعالجُ كلاًّ من المرضى البالغين والأطفال. وبما أنّ عدد سكان البلادِ يزداد، فإنّ المزيد من العائلات تَعتمدُ على المستشفى لعلاجِ السرطان. يَأتي المرضى لَيس مِنْ الأردن فقط لكن مِنْ البلدانِ الأخرى في المنطقةِ أيضاً، فالناس يندذبون له بسب سمعتِه الممتازةِ، تكاليفه القليلة ، 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**6 capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

لكي يَتحمّلَ المركز الزيادة في عدد الحالات التي يتم علاجها، بَدأَ في برنامج للتوسع. ولد بدأ البناء في 2011 م . ستزداد قدرة المستشفى إلى أكثر من الضعف بحلول عام 2016 ، وزيادة أعداد الحالات الجديدة لمرض السرطان التي يمكن إستيعابها مِنْ 3,500 إلى 9,000 حالة سنويا.

By then, **they**7 will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, **they8** will have built a special ten-floor outpatients’ building, with an education centre **which**9 will include teaching rooms and a library.

في ذلك الوقت، سَيكونُ لدى المركز 182 سرير إضافيَ، بالتزامن مع وحداتِ أكبرِ للأقسامِ المختلفةِ، يتضمن ذلك العلاج بالأشعةِ. سيتم إفتتاح المزيد من الأقسام الجديدة الخاصة بالأطفال والبالغين. إضافة إلى ذلك، سيتم بناء بناية بعشرة طوابق خاصة بالمراجعين، مع مركزِ للتعليمِ الذي سَيَتضمّنُ غرف للتعليم و مكتبة.

**Many**10 cancer patients live far away from Amman, **where11** the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For **this**12 reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to **other**13 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.

يَعِيشُ العديد مِنْ مرضى السرطانِ بعيا عنْ عمَّان، حيث يقع المركز ، والرحلة مِنْ وإلى المستشفى قد تكون صعبةُ في أغلب الأحيان. لهذا السبب، هناك خطط لإنشاء مرافق للعنايةِ بالسرطانِ في أجزاء أخرى مِنْ الأردن. في المستقبل القريبِ، يأمل مستشفى الملك عبدالله الجامعي في إربد في إنشاء مركز العلاج بالأشعةِ، لكي يتمكن مرضى السرطانِ مِنْ شمال الأردن تلقي العلاج بالأشعةِ بدلاً من الذهاب الى عمان.

**References words الكلمات العائدة في النص**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Refers to | Word | Refers to |
| It1 | The King Hussein Cancer Center | **they8** | management of the center |
| more2 | families | **which**9 | education centre |
| other3 | countries | **Many**10 | cancer patients |
| they4 | Patients | **where11** | Amman |
| its5 | The King Hussein Cancer Center | **this**12 | reason |
| its6 | The King Hussein Cancer Center | **other**13 | parts of Jordan |
| they7 | management of the center |  |  |

المفردات المهمة

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| 1 | **expansion** | making something bigger | يتوسع |
| 2 | **outpatient** | someone goes to a hospital for treatment | مراجع |
| 3 | **paediatric** | the area of medicine that deals with children | طب الاطفال |
| 4 | **radiotherapy** | the use of to treat disease | علاج الاشعة |
| 5 | **ward** | room in a hospital | جناح في مستشفى |
| 6 | **reputation** | common opinion / fame | سمعة |
| 7 | **bionic** | a limb that is electronically powered. | حيوي |
| 8 | **cross** | Angry or annoyed | غاضب |
| 9 | **decline** | decrease | ينخفض |
| 10 | **publicise** | To give information to public | ينشر |

**Questions**

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 planed facilities.

8. What is the **aim** of establishing ( **setting up** ) radiotherapy machines in Irbid ?

**9. 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.

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?

10. 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.

**Student Book (p.25 / EX. 7 -8-9)**

**Writing**

**7 Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.** حرّرْ النَصَّ التاليَ. هناك إثنين من الأخطاء القواعدِية وثلاثة أخطاء إملائية . جِدْها وصحّحْها.

In the near future, a new ‘bionic eye’ will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which interprets it as vision.

**Answers : 1** will help **2** eyesight **3** device **4** sends **5** brain

**Activity Book (p. 17 / EX. 8-9-10) : Reading**

**8 In your opinion, in what ways would a prosthetic hand improve someone’s life? What problems might it cause?** برأيك , كيف يمكن لليد الصناعية ان تحسّن من حياة الشخص ؟ وماهي المشاكل التي قد تسببها؟

**C Accident victim tests first artificial limb**

ضحية حادث مروري يجرب الأطراف البديلة لأول مرة.

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. **It**1 is an exciting new invention, **which**2 **they3** plan to develop. **It**4 is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today’s prosthetic limbs.

تمكّن العلماء بنجاح من إخترعَ يَدّاً بديلة لها خاصية الإحساس باللمسِ. إنه إختراع جديدُ مثيرُ، الذي يُخطّطونَ لتَطويره. قد يكون ذلك محتملاً، في المستقبل القريب ,العديد من الأذرع والأرجلَ الإصطناعيةَ المماثلة ستَحّل محل الأطرافِ البديلةِ اليوم.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing **his**5 left hand in an accident, **he**6 had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, **which7** was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With **it8**, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but **he**9 could also feel **them**10. ‘When **I11** held an object, **I12** could feel if **it**13 was soft or hard, round or square,’ **he14** explained. **He**15 said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones **he16** felt with **his** 17**other18** hand.

كان دنيس سورينسن الدنماركي البالغ من العمر 39 سنةً أول شخصَ يختِبر الإختراع الجديدِ. بعد أن خسر يدّه اليسرى في حادثِ، كَانَ يَستعملُ يَدّاً بديلة ذات جودة لتسع سَنَواتِ. اليَدّ الجديدة، التي طُوّرتْ مِن قِبل العلماءِ السويسريينِ والإيطاليينِ، كَانتْ تحسناً و تطوراً ضخماً. مَعها، سورينسن لم يتمكن فقط من أَنْ يَلتقطَ ويُعالجُ الأجسامَ، لَكنَّ يُتمْكِنُ أيضاً من أن يشعر بها. ' عندما حَملتُ جسماً، تمْكِن من أَنْ أَشْعرَ إذا كَانَ ناعمَاً أَو خشناً، دائري أَو مربع الشكل ، ' كما وضّحَ. قالَ بأنّ الأحاسيسَ كَانتْ تقريباً تماماً مثل التي يشعر بها في يَدِّه الأخرى.

Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. **He**19 was only allowed to wear **it**20 for a month, for safety reasons. So now **he**21 has **his**22 old artificial hand back. However, **he**23 hopes that soon **he**24 will be wearing the new type of hand again. **He**25 is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people **who26** need **them**27. **He28** will have helped to transform **their29** lives.

لكن لسوء الحظ، فإن سورينسن كان الوحيد الذي شارك في التجربة , والأداة الصناعية غير متوفرة للعامة بعد . ولأسباب تتعلذق بالأمان , فلقد سُمِحَ له بإرتدائها لمدّة شهر فقط . لذلك فلقد إستعاد يدة الإصطناعية القديمة الآن. على أية حال، يَتمنّى سورينين بأنه سوف يرتدي النوع الجديدَ لليَدِّ مرة ثانيةً قريباً. فهو يَتطلّعُ إلى الوقتِ الذي تصبح فيه الأطرافِ الإصطناعيةِ المماثلةِ متوفرة لآلافِ الناسِ الذين سكونون بحاجتها. سيكون قد ساعد في تغيير حياتِهم.

**References words العائد في النص**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Refers to | Word | Refers to |
| It1 | a prosthetic hand | **his 17** | Dennis Sorensen |
| which2 | invention | **other18** | hand |
| they3 | Scientists | **He19** | Dennis Sorensen |
| It4 | a prosthetic hand | **it20** | the equipment |
| his5 | Dennis Sorensen | **he21** | Dennis Sorensen |
| he6 | Dennis Sorensen | **his22** | Dennis Sorensen |
| which7 | The new hand | **he23** | Dennis Sorensen |
| it8 | The new hand | **he24** | Dennis Sorensen |
| he9 | Dennis Sorensen | **He25** | Dennis Sorensen |
| them10 | objects | **who26** | thousands of people |
| I11 | Dennis Sorensen | **them27** | thousands of people |
| I12 | Dennis Sorensen | **He28** | Dennis Sorensen |
| it13 | Dennis Sorensen | **their29** | thousands of people |
| he14 | Dennis Sorensen |  |  |
| He15 | Dennis Sorensen |  |  |
| he16 | Dennis Sorensen |  |  |

**Words meaningمعاني الكلمات في النص**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Word | English | Arabic |
| 1 | **artificial** | made or produced by human beings | اصطناعي |
| 2 | **limbs** | arm or leg of a person | اطراف |
| 3 | **prosthetic** | an artificial body part | طرف بديل |
| 4 | **Natural** طبيعي | artificial اصطناعي |  |

**Questions**

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.

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

12. Quote the sentence which shows how did Sorenson lose his hand .

13. Technological revolution in medicine can help people who lost one or more of their limbs a lot. Suggest three positive points.

14. Using robots in medicine field for sure must be beneficial in many ways. Explain this statement . Mention three positive aspects for this.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Word | | | | | | English | | | | | | Arabic | | |
| 1 | **algebra** | | mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers | | | | | | | | | | **علم الجبر** | | |
| 2 | **arithmetic** | | | the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical  calculations | | | | | | | | | **الحساب** | | |
| 3 | **artificially-created** | | | | | | | | | not real / not made of natural things | | | **صناعي** | | |
| 4 | **breathtaking** | | | | | | | Wonderful / awe-inspiring | | | | | **رائع** | | |
| 5 | **camera obscura** | | | | | | | ‘dark room’; an optical device | | | | **عدسة معتمة** | | | |
| 6 | **carbon-neutral** | | | | | | | not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide | | | | | **مسالم للبيئة** | | |
| 7 | **ceramics** | | | | | | the art of producing something made from clay | | | | | | **السيراميك** | | |
| 8 | **composition** | | | | | | a piece of music | | | | | **مقطوعة موسيقية** | | | |
| 9 | **conservatory** | | | | | | a school where people are trained in music or acting | | | | | | **معهد فني** | | |
| 10 | **craftsman** | | | | | | someone who is very skilled at a particular craft | | | | | | **صاحب حرفة** | | |
| 11 | **criticise** | | | | | | to judge / to evaluate / analyse | | | | | | **ينتقد** | | |
| 12 | **demonstration** | | | | | | an act of explaining how to do something | | | | | | **يشرح** | | |
| 13 | **desalination** | | | | | | the process of removing salt from sea water | | | | | | **تحلية المياه** | | |
| 14 | **fountain pen** | | | | | | a pen which needs ink cartridge refills | | | | | **قلم الحبر السائل** | | | |
| 15 | **furnishings** | | | | | | the furniture | | | | | | **الأثاث** | | |
| 16 | **geometry** | | | | | | the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties | | | | | | | | **الهندسة** |
| 17 | **glassblowing** | | | | | the art of shaping a piece of hot, melted glass | | | | | | | | **نفخ الزجاج** | |
| 18 | **grid** | a system of wires which electricity is connected | | | | | | | | | | | **شبكة قضبان** | | |
| 19 | **ground-breaking** | | | | | | | | new / innovative | | | | **جديد** | | |
| 20 | **hanging** | | | | | | a piece of cloth hung on a wall | | | | | **سجادة جدارية** | | | |
| 21 | **inheritance** | | | | | | money that you get from someone after they die | | | | | | **الميراث** | | |
| 22 | **inoculation** | | | | | | an injection you can have to protect you from a disease | | | | | | **التلقيح** | | |
| 23 | **installation** | | | | | | an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts | | | | | | **معرض فني** | | |
| 24 | **irrigate** | | | | | | to supply land with water | | | | | | **يسقي** | | |
| 25 | **lifelike** | | | | | | very similar to the person or thing represented | | | | | | **حي** | | |
| 26 | **mathematician** | | | | | | a person who studies Mathematics | | | | | **عالم رياضيات** | | | |
| 27 | **megaproject** | | | | | | a very large business project | | | | | | **مشروع ضخم** | | |
| 28 | **minaret** | | the tall, thin tower of a mosque | | | | | | | | | | | **مئذنة** | |
| 29 | **musical harmony** | | | | | | | | a pleasant sound in music | | **انسجام موسيقي** | | | | |
| 30 | **outweigh** | | | | | | more important | | | | | | **ألأهم** | | |
| 31 | **pedestrian** | | | | | | Someone who is walking along a street | | | | | | **المشاة** | | |
| 32 | **performing arts** | | | | | | | | a type of art that can express an idea | | | | **الفن الأدائي** | | |
| 33 | **philosopher** | | | | | | someone who studies and writes philosophy  / an undergraduate student of Philosophy | | | | | | **فيلسوف** | | |
| 34 | **physician** | | | | | | someone qualified to practise medicine | | | | | | **الطبيب** | | |
| 35 | **polymath** | | | someone who has a lot of knowledge about different subjects | | | | | | | | | **مثقّف** | | |
| 36 | **qualify** | | | | | | to be entitled to a particular benefit | | | | | | **مؤهل** | | |
| 37 | **restore** | | | | | | to repair or renovate a building | | | | | | **يرمّم** | | |
| 38 | **revolutionise** | | | | | | to completely change the way people do something | | | | | | **يثور** | | |
| 39 | **sand artist** | | | | | | someone who models sand into an artistic form | | | | | | **رسام رملي** | | |
| 40 | **showcase** | | | | | | to exhibit / display | | | | | | **يعرض** | | |
| 41 | **sustainability** | | | | | | the state of being able to continue forever | | | | | | **استمرارية** | | |
| 42 | **textiles** | | | | | | types of cloth / woven fabric | | | | | | **المنسوجات** | | |
| 43 | **translation** | | | | converting documents from one language to another | | | | | | | | **الترجمة** | | |
| 44 | **underline** | | | | | | to emphasise / to highlight | | | | | | **يؤكد - يؤشر** | | |
| 45 | **vary** | | | | | | to differ | | | | | | **يتنوع** | | |
| 46 | **visual arts** | | | | | | art such as painting or sculpture that you look at | | | | | | **الفن البصري** | | |
| 47 | **windmill** | | | a building uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour | | | | | | | | | **الطاحونة الهوائية** | | |
| 48 | **zero-waste** | | | | | | producing no waste / or having parts that can be reused | | | | | | **صفرالنفايات** | | |

**S.B ( p. 28 ) The importance of Islamic achievements in history**

أهمية الإنجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ

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

The Arab world has **many**1 famous chemists in **its**2 history, but the person **who**3 is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. **He**4 is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. **He**5 also built a set of scales **which6** changed the way in **which7** chemists weighed items in a laboratory: **his8** scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

**جابر إبن حيّان : ) ولد عام 722 م، ماتَ 815 م(**

العالم العربي فيه العديد مِنْ الكيميائين المشهورينِ في تاريخِه، لكن على الأرجح فإن الشخصَ المعروف بأنه مؤسسِ الكيمياءِ هو جابر إبن حيّان. الذي إشتهرُ بِداية في إنتاجِ حامضِ الكبريتيك. بَنى أيضاً مجموعة من الموازينِ التي غيّرَت الطريقة التي يقوم الكيميائيون من خلالها بوزن الموادَ في المختبر: ميزانه يُمْكِنُ أَنْ يَزنَ الموادَ أصغر ب 6,000 مرةِ مِنْ الكيلوغرام.

***Ali ibn Nafi ’ (Ziryab):* (born 789 CE, died 857 CE)**

Ali ibn Nafi ’ is also known as ‘Ziryab’ (or ‘Blackbird’, because of **his9** beautiful voice). **He**10 was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and **it**11 was **his**12 talent for music that led **him**13 to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. **He**14 was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. **He**15 is the person **who**16 established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. **He16**

revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

**علي إبن نافع ( زرياب ) : ( ولد عام 789 م ، ماتَ عام 857 م )**

علي إبن نافع المعروف كذلك بِ' زرياب ' (أَو 'الشحرور'، بسبب صوتِه الجميلِ). كَانَ طالبا موهوبا لموسيقار مشهور مِنْ بغداد، ولقد قدته موهبتَه الموسيقية إلى قرطبةِ في القرن التاسعِ الميلادي. ولقد كَانَ ضيفَ الخليفة الأموي هناك , ابن نافع هو الشخصُ الذي أَسّسَ مدرسةَ الموسيقى الأولى في العالمِ في قرطبةِ، الأندلس. لقد كان يُعلّمُ التأليف والعزف الموسيقي. ولقد أحدث ثورة في عالم الموسيقى , أيضاً ابن نافع هو الشخصُ الذي أدخل العود إلى أوروبا.

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

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. **She**17 used **her**18 father’s inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. **This**19 learning centre became Morocco’s top university, and **it**20 is **where**21 **many**22 students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, **it**23 was Fatima’s sister, Mariam, **who**24 supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, **which**25 was not far from the learning centre.

**فاطمة الفهري : ( ولدت في أوائِل القرن التاسعِ، ماتَت 880 م)**

فاطمة الفهري كَانَ بنتَ رجل أعمال غني. إستعملتْ ميراثَ أبّيها لبِناء مركز للتعليم في فاس، المغرب. أصبحَ مركزِ التَعَلّم هذا جامعةَ المغرب الاولى، حيث يتوافد اليه العديد مِنْ الطلابِ مِنْ جميع أنحاء العالم للدِراسَة. علاوة على ذلك، لقد كَانَت أختَ فاطمة، مريم، هي التي أشرفتْ على بناء مسجدِ الأندلس، الذي لم يكن بعيدا عنْ مركزِ التَعَلّم.

***Al-Kindi* (born around : 801 CE, died 873 CE)**

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath. **He26** made ground-breaking discoveries in many of **these27** fields, but **it28** is probably **his29** work in arithmetic and geometry that has made **him30** most famous.

**الكندي (ولد تقريبا عام 801 م ، ماتَ 873 م )**

كان الكندي طبيبا وفيلسوفا وعالم رياضيات وصيدلي وموسيقار وفلكي - لقد كان مثقفاً حقيقياً. لقد قام بإكتشافاتَ رائدةَ في العديد مِنْ هذه الحقولِ والميادين ، لَكنَّ من المحتمل أن أعمالُه في الحسابِ والهندسةِ هي التي جَعلته أكْثَر شَهْرَة.

**Reference words العائد في النص**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Refers to | Word | Refers to |
| many1 | famous chemists | **who**16 | the person |
| its2 | The Arab world | **She**17 | *Fatima al-Fihri* |
| who3 | the person | **her**18 | *Fatima al-Fihri* |
| He4 | Jabir ibn Hayyan | **This**19 | learning centre |
| He5 | Jabir ibn Hayyan | **it**20 | university / learning centre |
| which6 | a set of scales | **where**21 | University / learning centre |
| which7 | chemists | **many**22 | students |
| his8 | Jabir ibn Hayyan | **it**23 | supervising the building of mosque |
| his9 | Ali ibn Nafi’ | **who**24 | Mariam |
| He10 | Ali ibn Nafi’ | **which**25 | the Andalus Mosque |
| it11 | his talent for music | **He26** | *Al-Kindi* |
| his12 | Ali ibn Nafi’ | **these27** | fields |
| him13 | Ali ibn Nafi’ | **it28** | being famous |
| He14 | Ali ibn Nafi’ | **his29** | *Al-Kindi* |
| He15 | Ali ibn Nafi’ | **him30** | *Al-Kindi* |

**Answer the questions about the article:**

1. Jabir Ibn Hayyan had many of the most important achievements. Write down these achievements.

2. Jabir Ibn Hayyan built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in laboratory. In what way it helped them.

3. Why was Ali Ibn Nafi‟ called the " blackbird"?

4. Ali Ibn Nafi' had many of the most important achievements. Write down these achievements.

5. How did Fatima al-Fihri use her father's inheritance?

6. What is AL-Kindi famous for?

7. According to the article, al-Kindi was a polymath in many fields. Write down these fields.

8. 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.

**S.B ( P.30 / EX. 1-2-3-4 )**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Word | Meaning |
| 1 | coffee | قهوة |
| 2 | chess | شطرنج |
| 3 | flying | طيران |
| 4 | clock | ساعة |
| 5 | windmills | طاحونة |
| 6 | algebra | علم الجبر |
| 7 | soap | صابونة |
| 8 | fountain pen | قلم حبر |
| 9 | crystal glasses | نظارات زجاجية |
| 10 | inoculation | تلقيح |
| 11 | cheques | شيك |
| 12 | carpets | سجاد |

**S.B ( P. 32 )**  Read this **academic essay** about a megaproject. Check your answers .

**Masdar City – a positive step?**مدينة المصدر – خطوة ايجابية ؟ **(وزارة ش 2016)**

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, **which**1 are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, **they**2 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.

المشاريع العملاقة عبارة عن مشاريع ذات إستثمارَ كبيرَ جداً , التي تُصمّمُ لتَشجيع النمو الإقتصادي وتجْلبُ العديد من المنافع الجديدة إلى المُدنِ. بالرغم من أن المشاريع العملاقة تتفاوتُ من ناحية الحجمِ و التكلفة، فجميعها من حيث المفهوم ، غالية الثمن، مشاريع عامة تجلب مستوى عالي مِنْ الإهتمامِ و التغطية الإعلامية. تَتراوحُ المشاريعُ مِنْ الطُرق السريعةِ، المطارات، المحطات، الأنفاق، الجسور، الخ. إلى كل المجمعات السكنية للمدينةِ.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits **it**3 brings to a community. However, **many**4 megaprojects have been criticised because of **their**5 negative effects on a community or the environment. **This**6 essay will look at **these**7 issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

إنّ مفهومَ المشاريع العملاقة دائماً مستند على المنافعِ التي تَجْلبُها للمجتمع. على أية حال، تعرضت الكثير من المشاريع العملاقة للنقد بسبب تأثيراتها السلبية على المجتمع أَو البيئة. ستبحث هذه المقالةِ في هذه القضايا فيما يتعلق بمدينةَ المصدر في أبو ظبي.

Masdar City, **which**8 began **its**9 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**10 is completed in 2025 CE, **it11** is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

مدينة المصدر، التي بَدأ تطويرَها في 2006 م ، سَيتكون المدينة المحايدة للكربون الأولى في العالم، المدينة تستخدم صفر النفايات بشكل اصطناعي. تغطي المنطقة مساحة ستّة كيلومتراتِ مربّعةِ، عندما يكتمل في عام 2025 م، من المتوقّعُ أن يسْكنها أكثر مِنْ 40,000 نسمة، 50,000 مسافر، و1,500 عمل تجاري التي تستخدم مُنتَجاتِ ملائمة للبيئةِ بشكل رئيسي.

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. **It12** is built on an advanced energy grid **which13** monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce **its14** carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free 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.

سيتم تشغيل وادارة المدينة بشكل كامل بالإعتماد على مصادر الطاقة المتجدّدةِ . فهي مبنية على شبكةِ طاقةِ متقدّمةِ التي تراقبُ بالضبط كَمْ من الكهرباءَ يتم استعمالها من قبل كُلّ مخرج في الِمجمع. علاوة على ذلك، لكي تُخفّضْ من أثرَ الكربونِ، المدينة سَتَكُونُ منطقة خالية من السيارات ، صمّمَت لِكي تكُونَ منطقة مناسبة للمشاة و لإعادة الَتدوير. , السيارات الكهربائية الآلية ذاتية القيادة سوف تستخدم كوسائط للنقل العام ، والمدينة سَتَكُونُ مُرتَبِطة مع المواقعِ الأخرى مِن خلال شبكة الطرقِ والسككِ الحديدية.

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 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

سيتم تزويد المدينة بالطاقة بواسطة الطاقة الشمسيةِ و طاقة الرياح , وهناك أيضاً خطط لبِناء أكبر مصنعِ هيدروجينِ في العالمِ. وحدة تكرير وتحلية مياة البحر سَتَستخدم لتَزويد المدينة بالماءِ ، مَع احتمالية اعادة تدوير واستخدام 80 % مِنْ الماءِ المستعملِ . سوف يتم استخدام النفايات الحيوية كمصدر للطاقةِ أيضاً، سيتم كذلك 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. While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of **it15**. **It16** is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

إنّ جميع السكّان الحاليين لمدينة المصدار جميعهم من الطلاب في معهد المصدار للعلوم والتكنولوجيا , وهي جامعة يلتزم كل طلابها بإيجاد الحلول لمشاكل الطاقة في العالم. بينما يحظى المشروع بدعم العديد من المنظمات والمؤسسات العالمية لحماية البيئة ، هناك بعض النقد لهذه المؤسسة. فبدلا من بناء مدينة صناعية ، فإن أولوية الإستمرارية يجب أن تعطى للمدن 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.

نتيجةً لذلك، فإن منافع مدينةِ مصدر لكل من المجتمع والبيئةِ تفوق أي مساوئ . و إذا تم بلوغ الأهدافِ التي يسعى لها المطوّرون ، فإن المدينة سَتَكُونُ بصمة واضحة في مستقبل التخطيط الحضري الأمر الذي سوف يُلهمُ العديد من المشاريع الكبيبرة في البلدانِ الأخرى.

**Reference words**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Word | Refers to | Word | Refers to |
| which1 | projects / megaprojects | **its**9 | Masdar City |
| they2 | megaprojects | **it**10 | Masdar City |
| it3 | megaproject | **it11** | Masdar City |
| many4 | megaprojects | **It12** | The city |
| their5 | megaprojects | **which13** | energy grid |
| This6 | essay | **its14** | The city |
| these7 | issues | **it15** | criticism |
| which8 | Masdar City | **It16** | the project |

**The questions about the article:**

1. What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?

2. What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar city? What are the disadvantages?

3. Do you think that Masdar City is a beneficial project or not? Give your reasons.

4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of megaprojects to people and the environment?

5. According to the essay, megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed for two purposes. Write these two purposes down.

6. According to the essay, what is the concept of a megaproject?

7. According to the essay, many megaprojects have been criticised for many reasons. Mention them.

8. According to the essay, there are many things that will make Masdar city environmentally-friendly city.

9. According to the essay, Masdar city will rely on some of the renewable sources of energy. Write don them.

10. Quote the sentence which indicates that Masdar City supported by global institutions.

11. Find a word in the text which means **“The process of removing salt from sea water”.**

12. Although the project of Masdar city has the support of many global organisations, there is some criticism of it. Give the reason.

**Vocabulary: Page 33, exercises 4 and 5**

**Vocabulary**

**4 Look at the nouns in the box. Which adjectives collocate with them? Write them next to the adjectives. ماهي الصفات التي تتوافق مع الاسماء التي في الصندوق. ( تمرين مهم على المتلازمات )**

**growth effect transport footprint waste planning**

**1** urban **2** public **3** biological **4** carbon **5** negative **6** economic

**Answers : 1** urban planning **2** public transport **3** biological waste **4** carbon footprint

**5** negative effect **6** economic growth

5 Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from exercise 4. **اكمل الفراغ بالمتلازمات المناسبة من التمرين الرابع.**

**1** When people talk about \_\_\_\_\_\_, they can mean either an improvement in the average

standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country’s products.

**2** Pollution has some serious \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife

and plant life.

**3** We can all work hard to reduce our \_\_\_\_\_\_ by living a more environmentally-friendly

lifestyle.

**4** If we take \_\_\_\_\_\_ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result

in cleaner air in our cities.

**5** Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of \_\_\_\_\_\_, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.

**6** The need for more effective \_\_\_\_\_\_ is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

**Answers**

**1** economic growth **2** negative effects

**3** carbon footprint **4** public transport

**5** biological waste **6** urban planning

**Speaking**

6 Do you think that a similar project to Masdar City would be successful in Jordan? What advantages and disadvantages can you think of? Discuss in pairs.

هل تعتقد بإمكانية وجود مدينة في الاردن مشابهة لمدينة المصدار ؟ وماهي المزايا والمساوئ لذلك؟ ناقش.

**Activity Book ( p.20 / Ex. 1 -2 – 3 – 4 )**

**Vocabulary**

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed. The

first one is done for you. اكمل الفراغ مستخدما الكلمات التي في الصندوق.

**philosopher – arithmetic – polymath - chemist - geometry - mathematician - physician**

**1** My father teaches Maths. He’s a **mathematician**.

**2** You must not take in medicine without consulting a ………………………………. .

**3** We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study ………………………….. .

**4** Mr Shahin is a true ………….. , working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.

**5** Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in ………… .

**6** A ……………. is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.

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

**2 Match the words with the correct definitions. One definition is not needed. The first one is done for you.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Word** | **Definition** |
| **1** talent \_*g*\_  **2** founder \_\_\_  **3** scales \_\_\_  **4** polymath \_\_\_  **5** arithmetic \_\_\_  **6** laboratory \_\_\_ | **a** an expert in many subjects  **b** a room for scientific experiments  **c** the person who starts something new, such as an organisation  **d** an instrument to measure weight  **e** an engineer  **f** the study of numbers  **g** special ability |

**Answers : 1** *g* **2** c **3** d **4** a **5** f **6** b

**Activity Book ( p.22 ) A founding father of farming مؤسس علم الزراعة**

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, (1) **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.

إبن بصّال كَانَ كاتبا , عالما ومهندسا عاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشرِ للميلاد . و لقد عَملَ في بلاط المأمون ، (1) الذي كَانَ ملكَ طليطلة . لقد كان الشغف الأكبر لإبن بصّال هو عِلْمَ النبات، (2)وهو العلم الذييعنى بدراسةُ النباتاتِ، و الزراعة. بالرغم من أنّه كَانَ باحثا عظيما، فقد كانَ أيضاً رجلا عمليا وكُلّ كتاباته جاءَت مِنْ تجربتِه "الشخصيةِ" الخاصةِ في العَمَل بالأرضِ.

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.

احد الأشياءِ العديدة التي أنجزَها ابن بصّال كَانَ كتاب الزراعةِ. الكتاب شَملَ ستّة عشرَ فصلِا التي تيُوضّحُ ما هي أفضل طريقة لزراعة الأشجارِ والفاكهةِ والخضارِ، بالإضافة إلى الأعشابِ والزهورِ العطريةِ؛ ربما الفصل الأكْثَر شَهْرَة كَانَ ذلك (3) الذي يصُف كَيفَية معالجُة الأنواعَ المختلفةَ مِنْ التربةِ. كما عرف إبن بصّال أيضاً كَيفَ يَسْقي الأرضَ بإيجاد المياه الجوفية وحْفرُ الآبارَ. لقد صمّمَ أنظمةَ الرَيَّ ومضخاتَ المياه. كُلّ هذه الأشياءِ نُقِلتْ خلال كتاباته.

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.

لقد تأثير كتابِ إبن بصّال هائلَا. لأن المزارعين عبر الأجيالِ تَبعوا تعاليمه ونصائحه، الأرض أصبحتْ خصبَة بشكل رائع وأنتجتْ طعاما أكثر من اللازمَ لعدد السكانِ سَريع النموِ. أنظمة الرَيَّ (4) التي قام هو و أتباعه بتطبّيقها ما زالَتْ موجودة حتى اليوم في إسبانيا. بالرغم من أن اسمِه ليس معْرَوفُا على نحو واسع، إلاّ أن تراث إبن بصّال العالمِ كَانَ عظيمَاً.

**Answer the questions about the article:**

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‟?

7. According to the article. Where did Ibn Bassal get his knowledge?

8. What does the most famous chapter in 'book of agriculture' illustrate?

9. According to the article, Ibn Bassal worked out how to irrigate the land, How did he do that? And what did he design?

**Student’s Book, pages 34 and 35**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| 1 | **ceramics** | the art of producing something made from clay | **السيراميك** |
| 2 | **conservatory** | a school where people are trained in music or acting | **معهد** |
| 3 | **Fine Arts** |  | **فنون جميلة** |
| 4 | **installation** | an art exhibit | **معرض فني** |
| 5 | **performing arts** | a type of art that can express an idea | **الفن الأدائي** |
| 6 | **textiles** | types of cloth or woven fabric | **المنسوجات** |
| 7 | **visual arts** | art that you look at | **الفنون البصرية** |

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. 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.

يمتلك الأردن تراث ثقافي غني جداً ويعود الفضل في ذلك إلى دعم قسمِ الثقافةِ والفنونِ، الذي أُسّس في 1966 . منذ ذلك الحين، عزّزَ القسمَ البرامجَ المستمرَة مِنْ النشاطاتِ الثقافيةِ التي تتَعلّقَ بكُلّ الفنون: الموسيقى، الفنون البصرية، الفنون التمثيلية والكلمة المكتوبة. في 1979 ، الجمعية الملكية للفنون الجميلةِ (آر إس إف أي) أُسّستْ للتَرويج للفنونِ البصريةِ في الأردن وبلدان أخرى في المنطقةِ. والتي كان لَهُا ارتباط بالمعارض الفنية الرئيسيةِ حول العالمِ لكي تشجّعَ الفنانين مِنْ الثقافاتِ المختلفةِ للتَعَلّم مِنْ بعضهم البعض.

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 ‘70 Years of Contemporary Jordanian Art’.

يعتبر معرضَ الأردن الوطني للفنون الجميلةِ أحد متاحف الفَنِّ الأكثر أهميةً في الشرق الأوسطِ. تَتضمّنُ المجموعةُ أكثر من 2,000 قطعة فنيةِ، بما فيها الصور، النحت، الصور الفوتوغرافية، التجهيزات، المنسوجات والسيراميك، مِن قِبل أكثر مِنْ 800 فنان مِنْ 59 بلدِ. في عام 2013 ، ولقد اقيم اكبر معرض فني في الاردن والذي حمل اسم " 70 عاما مِنْ الفَنِّ الأردنيِ المُعاصرِ '.

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**.

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.

حتى التسعينياتِ، أكثر الأدبِ الأردنيِ كَانَ متوفرا فقط في اللغةِ العربيةِ. على أية حال، يعود الفضل الى ( بي آر أو تي أي ) مشروع الترجمةِ مِنْ العربيِ، العديد مِنْ المسرحيّاتِ الأردنيةِ، الروايات، القصص والقصائد القصيرة ترجمت إلى الإنجليزيةِ الآن، والناس في جميع أنحاء العالم قادرون على قِراءة ويُقدّرونَها.

في كُلّ سَنَة، تختار منظمة الأُمم المتّحدة للعلوم والتربية والثقافة ( اليونيسكو ) مدينة عربية مختلفة كعاصمة الثقافة العربية. في 2002 ، تم منح هذا اللقب لمدينة عمَّان.

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

يمتلك الأردن تراث موسيقي يعود الى عدة قرون. ولقد تم افتتاح المعهد الموسيقي الوطني (إن إم سي) في 1986 , والذي جَعْل دراسة الموسيقى ممكنة للطلابِ الأردنيينِ .في 1987 ، تم انشاء المركز الوطني للثقافةِ والفنونِ ، التي تتميز بالمسرحَ والرقصَ في الأردن وفي المنطقةِ.

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.

ومن منطلق إدْراك الاردن لقيمةِ الفَنِّ والثقافةِ، فلقد قرّرتْ لأن تقدم للأردنيين والعالمِ مهرجانَ فنونِ سنويِ. وفي 1981 ، تم تأسيس مهرجان جرش للثقافةِ والفنونِ. هذا البرنامجِ الصيفيِ ذو الثلاثة أسابيعِ يعتبر واحدا من أكبر النشاطاتِ الثقافيةِ في المنطقةِ. ويقام في الموقعِ الأثريِ المهمِ لجرش، الذي يؤكّدُ العلاقة الوثيقةُ بين الفنونِ وتاريخِ الأردن الثقافي .

**Questions**

1. How does the royal society of fine arts show its supported for the arts in Jordan?

2. What makes the Jordan national gallery of fine arts a major instituation in the world of art?

3. How has translation helped Jordanian litreture?

4. What is the significance of the location of the annual Jerash festival?

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

6. Department of Culture and the Arts has built up an exciting programme of cultural activities. Write down these cultural activities.

7. Why was the Royal Society of Fine Arts established?

8. The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts includes many works of art. Write down these works of arts.

**Student’s Book, pages 38 and 39 : Reading:**

Adnan, a professional craftsman, is at work in his studio. With the oven at 1,400 degrees 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 , حرفي ماهر، في عمله في مشغله الخاص. حيث تبلغ درجة حرارة الفرنِ 1400 درجة مئوية، عشرون ساعة في اليوم , إن مشغل صناعة الزجاج لَيسَ المكانَ الأكثر راحة للتواجد به. بالنسبة لعدنان، على أية حال، فإن هذا أكثر مِنْ مجرد عمل . ' عائلتي تَنْفخُ الزجاج لحوالي 700 سنةِ، ' هو يَقُولُ. ' أبي تَعلّمَ الحرفةَ مِنْ أبّيه، ولقد قام بتعلّيمَها لي عندما كُنْتُ طفلاً. '

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

عدنان شغوف جدا حول هذه الحرفةِ القديمةِ، ويَعطي المحاضراتَ بإنتظام والورشاتَ التعليمية لتَعليم شبابِ مهاراتَ صنع 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!"

عدنان يَعتقدُ بقوة بأنّه مالم نجذب اهتمام المزيد من الشباب لتَعَلّم هذه الحرفةِ، فإن لا أحد سَيَعْرفُ كَيفَ يصنع الزجاجَ المنفوخ يدَويا في المستقبلِ. "هذه الأيامِ، الشباب لا يُريدُ دائماً أَنْ يَتْبع حرف ومهن أبائَهم، وأضافَ إلى ذلك، نفخ الزجاج لَيسَ عملا سهلاً. يَجِبُ أَنْ يَكُونَ هوساً، كما هو لي ؟

Adnan still uses the technique that was first developed by the Phoenicians some 2,000 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.

عدنان ما زالَ يَستخدم الأسلوب القديم الذي طوّره الفينيقيين قبل حوالي 2000 سنةً. أولاً، يقوم بدْفعُ أنبوب نفخ معدني إلى داخل الفرنِ الحارِ الذي يغْليِ. ثانياً، يَرْفعُ الرملَ السائلَ ويَضعه على طبق معدني. بعد ذلك، يَنْفخُ الزجاجَ المتوهّجَ حتى يُصبحْ أكثرَ مرونة. ثمّ يقوم بسْحبُ وثني الزجاجَ إلى الشكلِ الذي يريده . عليه العْملَ بسرعة شديدة لأن الرملَ السائلَ يتصلّب إلى زجاجِ.

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

عدنان يَقوم بصنع بجعة جميلة . خلال الزجاجِ نصفِ المعتم ، يُمْكِنُك أَنْ تَرى خطوطَا تركوازية رفيعةَ ، خضراء وزرقاء. "الرمل يَعطينا الشفّافية، أَو الزجاج "الأبيض"؟ عدنان يُوضّحُ. "نحن نحصل على هذا اللون الأزرق الداكن الجميل، بإضافة معدن الكوبالتِ الى الزجاجِ المذاب . ثمّ، هذا الأزرقِ يُصبحُ لونا فيروزيا أخضر مزرَّق أخف بعد إضافة النحاسِ. أخيراً، نقوم بتزييّنُ الزجاجَ باليد."

"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."

"هذه الأيامِ نحن نقوم بإعادة تدوير الزجاج المَكْسُور.كما أننا نَستعملُ الألوانَ التي تم إنتاجها بشكل تجاري بدلاً مِنْ أنْ تَستعملَ مكوناتَ طبيعيةَ كما في الماضي. عَدا ذلك، لا شيء حول هذه الحرفةِ تَغيّر عبر القرونِ. أنت لا تَستطيعُ إسْتِعْمال آلة للقيام بهذا العملِ، "هو يَقُولُ. "الطرق القديمة ما زالَتْ هي الأفضل."

**مفردات النص المهمة**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Word** | **English** | **Arabic** |
| 1 | **furnace** | a large enclosed container in which you burn fuel | **فرن حراري** |
| 2 | **solidifying** | to make solid | **يتصلّب** |
| 3 | **semi-opaque** | not impossible to see through | **شبه معتم** |
| 4 | **semi** | half | **شبه** |
| 5 | **opaque** | difficult to see through | **معتم** |
| 6 | **fine** | very thin and narrow | **رفيع** |
| 7 | **cobalt** | a metal gives a dark blue colour to the glass | **معدن الكوبالت** |
| 8 | **turquoise** | a colour | **تركوازي** |
| 9 | **transparent** | clear or thin enough to see through | **شفّاف** |

**Questions**

1. Where did Adnan learn the glassblowing?

2. Adnan runs workshops and gives demonstrations for a reason. Write down this reason.

3. Quote the sentence which indicates that Adnan uses an ancient way for glassblowing

4. There are several processes for making glass from sand. Write three .

5. Find a word in the text which means **“Someone who is very skilled at a particular craft”**

6. Quote the sentence which shows how did Adnan get his craft .

7. Teaching young people old crafts can get numerous benefits among the society . Explain this statement . Give three positive aspects for teaching the young old crafts.

8. Find a word in the text which means **" half " .**

**Activity Book ( p. 24 )**

**Vocabulary**

**1 Choose the correct words to complete the following sentences. The first one is done for you.**

**1** Watch people acting a story at *a theatre / an installation*.

**2** Admire *textiles / ceramics* but don’t break them!

**3** Look at beautiful pieces of art at a *play / gallery*.

**4** Look at *an installation / a theatre* that has been set up in a public space.

**5** Look at and touch *textiles / handicrafts* that have been sewn together.

**Page 24, exercise 1**

**1** *a theatre* **2** ceramics **3** gallery **4** an installation **5** textiles

**2 Match the words in the box with the correct meanings. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.** **توصيل الكلمات مع معانيها الصحيحة.**

**ceramics exhibition gallery handicrafts heritage sculpture textiles**

**1** beautiful objects made by hand : handicrafts

**2** a place where art is shown :

**3** a solid piece of art, usually made of stone, metal or wood :

**4** an event during which works of art are displayed :

**5** art made from clay

**6** traditional culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs:

**Page 24, exercise 2**

**1** *handicrafts* **2** gallery **3** sculpture **4** exhibition **5** ceramics **6** heritage

**3 Complete the sentences with the correct adjective. One adjective is not needed. The first one is done for you.**

**contemporary cultural educational major ongoing visual**

**1** We went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was contemporary.

**2** When we go 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.

**Page 24, exercise 3**

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

**Activity Book ( p. 26 ) : Reading : the 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.*

مرحباً! اسمي راشد. أَنا أقيم في لندن لمدّة إسبوع، مَع عائلتِي. أَتمنّى بأنّك تَستمتّعُوا بقراءة مدونتي.

**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**.

الأربعاء

كان يوم أمس رائعَا. لقد قرّرنَا الذِهاب إلى متحف فيكتوريا وألبرت ، وهو متحف كبير للفَنِّ والتصميمِ في وسط لندن. و يحتوي على واحدة من أكبر مجموعاتِ الفَنِّ الإسلاميِ في العالمِ، وكما تتخيل، كُنّا متحمّسين لإلقاء نظرة.

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, metal and 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.

لقد قضينا معظم وقتِنا في معرضِ جميل ، الذي تم إفَتتاحَه في 2006 . كان هناك حوالي 10,000 قطعة معروضَة (لا، أنا لَمْ أَقم بعدها ؛ الدليل أخبرَنا ذلك! ). كان هناك سجادَ ومنسوجاتَ أخرى بالإضافة إلى الفخارياتِ والسيراميكِ وصورِ وأشياءِ صَنعت من العاجِ (مِنْ الفيلةِ)، الخشب والمعدن والزجاج. الشيئ المفضّل عندي كَانَ إبريق مصري جميل، الذي يبدو كما لو أنَّه كَانَ مصنوعا مِنْ الزجاجِ. في الحقيقة كان من البلورُ الصخري، ولقد تمت صناعته قَبْلَ أَكْثَرِ مِنْ عشرة آلاف سَنَة. الشخص الذي صنعه لا بدّ وأنه كَانَ ماهرَ جداً.

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!

لقد كُنّا في المتحف طِوال النهار (يوجد مقهى جيد هناك، و مركز تسوق ممتاز أيضاً! ). ثمّ، بالرغم من أنّنا كنا متعبين تماماً، في المساء ذَهبنَا إلى حفلة موسيقية في قاعة ألبيرتِ الملكيةِ. الأوركسترا كَانتْ مِنْ ألمانيا و كَانتْ رائعَة! كَانَت مقاعدُنا مريحةُ، لكن الكثير مِنْ الناسِ كانوا وَاقفين أمام الأوركسترا تماماً. لَمْ يَجْلُسوا مطلقاً! أنا لم أقف أبداً طوال الوقت خلال الحفلة الموسيقية، و لا أعتقد أنني أريدُّ ذلك !

**11 Read the blog post again and answer the questions.**

**1** Where was Rashed when he wrote the blog?

**2** What did he most enjoy looking at?

**3** Where did he go in the evening?

**4** What bothered him?A lot of people stood in front of the orchestra and didn’t sit down at all.

**5** Why did Rashed and his family decide to go to the V&A Museum?

**6** Name four materials that Rashed mentions.

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

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

**9** Would you stand up all the way through a concert? Why/Why not?

**Revision A ( A.B Page 29 – 30 )**

**Reading**

**1 Read the beginning of this article about Ibn Rushd and answer the questions.**

Ibn Rushd was a famous Islamic polymath who was born in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, in the twelfth century. During his lifetime, he was widely known and respected for his teaching and his books. Even now, nearly nine hundred years after his birth, he is still remembered as a great scholar, scientist and writer. In fact, he is even remembered in space because scientists named an asteroid (that’s a rock which orbits the sun) after him, in honour of his great contributions to astronomy.

إبن رشد كَانَ علاّمّةً إسلامياً مشهوراَ ولدَ في قرطبةِ، الأندلس، في القرن الثاني عشرِ. خلال سنين حياته ، إشتهر على نحو واسع وتم تقديره لتعليمه وكُتُبِه. حَتَّى الآن، تقريباً بعد تسعمائة سنة من ولادتِه، ما زالَ يتم تَذَكّرُه كباحث عظيم وعالم وكاتب. في الحقيقة، حتى أنه يتم تذكّرُه فيي الفضاءِ لأن العلماءَ سَمّوا كويكباً (الصخرة التي تَدُورُ حول الشمسِ) على اسمه ، تكريماً لمساهماتِه العظيمةِ في عِلْمِ الفلك.

**1** Approximately how many years ago was Ibn Rushd born?

**2** The text describes an unusual way of honouring Ibn Rushd. What is it, and why was it done?

**Page 29, exercise 1**

**1** nine hundred years ago

**2** Scientists named an asteroid after him in honour of his great contributions to astronomy

**Listening**

**2 Listen to the rest of the information and answer the questions.**

**1** What subject did ‘Generalities’ deal with?

**2** How old was Ibn Rushd when he started writing books, and roughly how many original books did he write?

**3** How is he remembered in the place of his birth?

**Page 29, exercise 2**

**1** medicine

**2** He was 31 when he started writing, and he wrote at least 80 original books.

**3** There is a statue of him in Cordoba, Al-Andalus.

**Grammar**

**5 Choose the correct option, a, b, c or d.**

**1** Excuse me, is there \_\_\_\_\_\_chemist’s near here?

**a** an  **b** the  **c** – **d** a

**2** In three years’ time, my brother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_graduated from university.

**a** has  **b** will have **c** is going to **d** will

**3** Soon we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ packing for our holiday.

**a** ’re going to  **b** ’ll be **c** ’re going **d** will have

**4** Where did they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school?

**a** used to going  **b** used to go **c** use to go **d** use going

**Page 29, exercise 5 1** d **2** b **3** b **4** c

**6 Write one sentence that means the same. تمرين مهم على اعادة الكتابة .**

**1** The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**2** Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**3** London is a huge city. It’s the capital of the UK.

London, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**1** It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids.

**2** Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.

**3** London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

**7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**

**1** Are you planning \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_shopping tomorrow? (go)

**2** Where have you been? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for ages. (wait)

**3** Our grandmother used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_us stories at bedtime. (tell)

**4** Will it still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this evening? (rain)

**5** Before she went to the library, Huda \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_her mother to prepare lunch. (help)

**Answers : 1** to go **2** have been waiting **3** to tell **4** be raining **5** had helped

**Vocabulary**

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

**ailment artificial equipment fund textiles**

**1** My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**2** Before the boys go climbing, they’ll go to a special shop to buy all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_that they need.

**3** Older people tend to suffer from more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s than younger people.

**4** My parents have saved enough money to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our university courses.

**Page 30, exercise 8**

**1** textiles **2** equipment **3** ailment **4** fund

**9 Write the words in the correct lists. Two of the words are not needed.**

**arithmetic astronomer gallery calculations polymath textiles disabilities geometry smartphone physicist ceramics symptoms career allergies**

**Page 30, exercise 9**

**Mathematics:** arithmetic; calculations; geometry

**Medical matters:** disabilities; symptoms; allergies

**People:** astronomer; polymath; physicist

**The arts:** gallery; textiles; ceramics

**10 Complete the sentences with words from exercise 9.**

**1** If you don’t feel well, you should describe your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the doctor.

**2** There is a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_for contemporary art across the street.

**3** A telescope enables \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_s to observe the stars.

**4** It is often impossible for people with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to climb stairs.

**5** In our Maths exam, we have to write down our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well as the answers.

**Page 30, exercise 10**

**1** symptoms **2** gallery **3** astronomer **4** disabilities **5** calculations

**Student Book ( p. 41 – 42 ) Revision A**

**Reading**

1 Read the beginning of a newspaper article and answer the questions.

**A problem for our wildlife**

Despite the best efforts of conservation groups and their campaigns, the world’s population of many species, including African elephants, tigers and seals, is still decreasing. It is people’s increasing need for land and resources, along with hunting and fishing, which are responsible for this rapid decline in wildlife.

على الرغم مِنْ أفضل الجُهودِ التي تقوم بها مجموعات الحمايةِ وحملاتِهم، فإن العديد من أنواع وفصائل الحيوانات حول العالم ، بما في ذلك الفيلةِ الأفريقيةِ والنمورِ والفقمة ، ما زالَت تتننْاقصُ. إنها حاجةُ الناسِ المتزايدةِ للأرضِ والمصادرِ، مع الصيد وصيدِ السمك، هي المسؤولة عن هذا الهبوطِ السريعِ في الحياة البريَّةِ.

Exotic mammals such as big cats are threatened the most, but even common birds and insects in many parts of the world are in danger of dying out forever.

According to a report by the World Wildlife Fund and the Zoological Society of London, wildlife populations around the world have been reduced by 52 per cent on average since 1970 CE.

الثدييات الغريبة مثل القططِ الكبيرةِ هي الأكثر تهديداً، لكن الطيورَ والحشراتَ المعروفة في العديد مِنْ أجزاءِ العالمِ معرضة لخطرِ الإنقِراض إلى الأبد.

طبقاً لتقريرقامت به جمعية لندن لحماية الحياة البرية العالمية ومنطمة علم الحيوان، فإن عدد حيوانات الحياة البريَّةِ حول العالمِ إنخُفّضَ بنسبة 25 % في المعدل منذ عام 1970 .

**1** What evidence is there in the text that attempts have been made in the past to stop the decline in the wildlife population?

**2** Name three reasons for the disappearance of many animals around the world.

**3** Which species is the most endangered? Which of the reasons, in your opinion, apply to this species in particular?

**4** ‘More than half the world’s wildlife has disappeared in the last fifty years.’ Is this statement correct? What evidence is there for this claim?

**Suggested answers**

**1** The article tells us that the population of certain species is still decreasing and this is ‘despite the best efforts of conservation groups and their campaigns’. This suggests that the work has been going on for some time.

**2** Animals are disappearing around the world because people need the land; they are using resources and they are hunting and fi shing.

**3** Big cats are the most endangered. In my opinion, this is because they are losing their habitats. People are cutting down forests for the wood and for land to build on, which means the big cats have less land to live on. It means the animals that they eat are becoming scarcer too.

**4** Yes, the statement is correct. The world’s wildlife has been reduced by more than 52 per cent, therefore more than half has disappeared.

**Listening**

2 Listen to the rest of the newspaper article and answer the questions.

**1** Name two examples of how the world is running out of natural resources.

**2** Choose the correct meaning of a ‘wake-up call’.

**a** an alarm clock **b** a warning **c** a telephone call **d** a danger

**3** What do the authors of the report hope to achieve? There are two possible answers.

**Answers**

**1** Answers should include two of the following examples: forests are being cut down too quickly;

there is too much fi shing; pollution is out of control

**2** b

**3** The authors of the report hope to show us that responsibility for one’s own actions is important.

**OR** They want to show us the importance of protecting our planet in everything we do.

**Vocabulary and grammar القواعد والمفردات**

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

One word is not needed.

**sustainability apparatus physician mortality prosthetic**

**1** After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ away.

**2** The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the environment.

**3** Athletes with\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ legs can take part in the Paralympics.

**4** Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital’s leading\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ specialising in cancer care.

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

**4 Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.**

**1** Many instruments that are still used today in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_were designed by Arab scholars. (operational / operate / operations)

**2** When do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to receive your test results?

(expect / expectancy / expectantly)

**3** When we were younger, we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old. (were used to / use to / used to)

**4** By the end of this year, we\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here for ten years.

(will live / will be living / will have lived)

**Answers : 1** operations **2** expect **3** used to **4** will have lived

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

تمرين مهم جدا على نمط اعادة الكتابة .

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

He has written many books, but it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**2** He started studying at 5 p.m. It’s 10 p.m., and he’s still studying.

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ since 5 p.m.

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

I am \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

**Answers**

**1** is/was his fi nal book that made him famous all over the world.

**2** has been studying

**3** used to getting up early to study now.

**Speaking**

6 Your local health centre has been given a large donation and they want to use it to

improve the facility. Here are some ways in which it could be improved:

• a cafeteria • disabled access • a nutrition centre • a new swimming pool

Discuss with your partner the advantages and disadvantages of all the possible facilities.

Decide which two facilities are the most useful.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Writing**

**7 Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistakes. Find and correct them**.

نمط سؤال تصحيح الأخطاء الإملائية والقواعدية والأخطاء في علامات الترقيم.

يحتوي الصندوق التالي على خطئين قواعديين وثلاث أخطاء في علامات الترقيم جد هذه الأخطاء وقم بتصحيحها.

Scientists will say that exercise is not only important for general fitness; but that it is also good for the brain, it helped us concentrate better? As a result, we perform better in exams.

**Answers**

**1** say **2** fitness, **3** brain. It **4** helps **5** concentrate better.

**8 Write a four-paragraph essay agreeing or disagreeing with the statement below.**

‘Large-scale building projects are certainly a necessity in the development of the modern world.’

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_