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# اللغة الإنجليزية

المستوى (2)  
(2017)

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International Leaders Academy Schools



الأستاذ وليد صوان. لغة انجليزية - توجيهي - الاردن

words of unit (5+6)

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
abundant (adj)	available in large quantities so there is more than enough	متوفر
accountability	responsibility for one's own actions	مسئولية
aquatic	living or growing in water	مائي
biomass	plant and animal matter used to provide fuel and energy	مخلفات حية
blade	the flat, wide part of an object that pushes against air or water	شفرة
capacity	someone or something ability to do something	القدرة
conserve	to protect something	يحافظ
consume	to use time, energy, goods, etc	يستهلك
consumption	the amount of something that is used	استهلاك
countless	too many to be counted	لا يعد
crude oil	the oil that comes out of oil wells, before it separated into different products	النفط الخام
diesel	a type of heavy oil used instead of petro	ديزل
dump	to put something somewhere in a careless and untidy way	لا يهتم
finite	having an end or a limit	محدود
forward- thinking	able to plan for future	التخطيط المستقبلي
fossil fuel	a fuel that is produced by the very gradual decaying of animals and plants over millions of years	الوقود الاحفوري
geothermal	relating to or using the natural heat produced inside the earth	الطاقة الحرارية في الارض
hands- on	doing something yourself	عمل ذاتي
in –depth	thorough, complete and considering all the details	يكمل
infrastructure	the basic systems and structures that a country or organization needs in order to work property, roads, railways ,banks, etc	بنية تحتية
invest	to use a lot of time effort, etc ,or spend money in order to make something succeed	يستثمر
kerosene	an oil that burnt for heat and used in lamps for lightening	الكيروسين
lead	being the first	القيادة
necessitate	to make it necessary for someone to do something	يجعله مهم
notice	a formal declaration	ملاحظة
panel	a flat piece of material that forms part of a door , window or a roof	لوح
photovoltaic	solar cells that produce electricity from the suns rays	خلايا كهروضوئية
sanitation	the protection of public health by removing and treating waste, dirty water, etc	صرف صحي
scarcity	a situation in which there is not enough of something	ندرة
sedimentary	rock made of the solid substances that settle at the bottom of the sea, rivers, lakes, etc	رسوبية
shale	a type of soft rock that oil can be extracted from	زيت صخري
thermal	concerned with or caused by heat	مسبب للحرارة
turbine	a modern wind mill or providing electricity	محرك
uncontaminated	not polluted, clean	غير ملوث
decomposition	the process of decaying	يتحلل
organic	something that came from living matter	عضوي
sediment	matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid	ترسبات
finite	limited in size or supply	محدود
challenge	test	تحدي
engineer	inventor	مهندس مخترع
hands-on	practical	عملي

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laboratory	workshop	مختبر-مشغل
assistant	helper	مساعد
solar		شمسي
wind farms		مزارع مزودة بطاقة الرياح
windy		ذو رياح
heat		حرارة
cell		خلية
generator		مولد
sunlight		ضوء الشمس
electricity		كهرباء
steam		خلية
plant		نبات
fuel		وقود
imported		مستورد
expensive		غالي
dependence		اعتماد
liquid		سائل
substitute		استبدال
reactors		مفاعلات
hope		يامل-امل
investments		استثمارات
derived		مشتق من
tidal		المد والجزر
self-taught		تعلم ذاتي
worldwide		انحاء العالم
biofuels		الوقود الحيوي
hydro		مائي
primary		اولي
coal		فحم
petroleum		بتترول

صوان

**Unit (5)**

**مصادر الطاقة Sources of energy**

**Renewable energy resources**

**مصادر الطاقة المتجددة**

**Teacher:** our project today is to find out about renewable energy resources. That means resources which are continually replaced and will not run out any time soon. Ramzi, what have you chosen as an example of renewable resources ?

*which = resources*

المعلم: لدينا مشروع اليوم، هو معرفة مصادر الطاقة المتجددة، وهذا يعني المصادر التي تم استبدالها باستمرار ولن تنفذ أي وقت قريب. رمزي: ماذا اخترت كمثال للمصادر المتجددة؟

Ramzi: the sun is renewable recourse of energy. A lot of living things depend on its energy for heat and light. This energy can also be captured and used to power things. For example: if you have a solar calculator, it contains a solar cell, which uses sunlight to power the calculator. Solar panels that are used in houses have thousands of solar cells, and they make electricity from sun heat. The major advantage of solar energy is that, after the solar panels have been installed, electricity is not expensive to generate .

*its=the sun / it= a solar calculator / which=a solar cell / they=solar panels*

رمزي: الشمس هي مصدر متجدد للطاقة، والكثير من الكائنات الحية تعتمد على طاقها للحرارة والضوء. ويمكن الحصول على هذه الطاقة وتشغيل الأشياء. على سبيل المثال: إذا كان لديك آلة حاسبة شمسية، فإنها تحتوي على خلايا شمسية، والتي تستخدم اشعة الشمس لتشغيل الآلة الحاسبة. الألواح الشمسية التي تم استخدامها في المنازل تحتوي على الآلاف من الخلايا الشمسية، وهي تولد الكهرباء من حرارة الشمس. والميزة الرئيسية للطاقة الشمسية هي أنه، بعد أن تم تثبيت الألواح الشمسية، فإن الكهرباء ليست مكلفة لتولدها.

**Teacher:** what about you Nadia, what did you find out ?

المعلم: ماذا عنك يا ناديا، ماذا اكتشفتي؟

Nadia: in windy places, wind energy can be used to make electricity, using wind turbines. These turbines are found in wind farms. They have blade that attached to a generator at the center. The wind spins the blades and the generator runs. This makes electricity. However, wind turbines can't work if there is no wind, and sometimes the wind speed is so high it damages them .

*they , them = wind turbines*

ناديا: في الأماكن العاصفة، يمكن استخدام طاقة الرياح لتوليد الكهرباء، وذلك باستخدام توربينات الرياح. هذه التوربينات وجدت في "مزارع الرياح". لديها شفرات مثبتة على مولد في المنتصف. الرياح تدوير الشفرات فيعمل المولد. مع ذلك، توربينات الرياح لا تعمل إن لم يكن هنالك رياح، وأحيانا سرعة الرياح تكون عالية فتدمرها.

**Teacher:** Ibrahim, what's your example of renewable recourses ?

المعلم: ابراهيم، ماهو مثالك على المصادر المتجددة؟

Ibrahim: its biomass. Biomass is plant material and animal waste that is used as fuel. For example: wood is a biomass fuel as long as we continue to plant new trees to replace those we cut down. Biomass can be use to provide heat and also to make electricity. The biomass is burnt to heat water and make steam. The steam is then used to make electricity .

*those=trees*

ابراهيم: انها المخلفات الحيوية. المخلفات الحيوية هي المواد النباتية والمخلفات الحوانية التي تستخدم كوقود. على سبيل المثال: الخشب هو وفود من المخلفات الحيوية طالما نستمر في زراعة أشجار جديدة لتحل محل تلك التي قطعناها. المخلفات الحيوية مكن استخدامها لتوفير الحرارة وأيضا لتوليد الكهرباء. يتم حرق المخلفات الحيوية لتسخين المياه وانتاج البخار. يتم استخدام البخار لتوليد الكهرباء.

**Questions:**

- 1-What do we mean by renewable energy resources?
- 2-Renewable energy resource can be captured and used to power many things. Write down two of these things?
- 3-According to Ramzi, what is the major advantage of solar energy?
- 4-There are two difficulties which face producing electricity in wind farms. Write them down?
- 5-Trace producing electricity in windy places?
- 6-There are two kinds of biomasses which are used as fuels. Write down these two kinds?
- 7-Biomass can be used for two reasons. Write down them?
- 8-How can we produce electricity from biomass ?

**Answers :**

- 1-Resources which are continually replaced and will not run out any time soon.
- 2-A solar calculator and solar panels.
- 3-The major advantage of solar energy is that, after the solar panels have been installed, electricity is not expensive to generate.
- 4-Wind turbines cannot work if there is no wind, and sometimes wind speed is so high to damage them
- 5-The turbines are found in "wind farms". They have blades that are attached to a generator at the center. The wind spins the blades and the generator runs. This makes electricity.
- 6- Plant material and animal waste.
- 7- To provide heat and also to make electricity.
- 8- The biomass is burnt to heat water and make steam. The steam is then used to make electricity .

Grammar

الكلام المنقول Reported speech

Direct and Indirect speech (هو نقل الكلام عن شخص آخر حيث تحدث تغييرات على الجملة. الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر)

Direct	Indirect
Present simple	Past simple
Past simple	Past perfect
Past perfect	Past perfect
Present continuous	Past continuous
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
Present perfect	Past perfect

Direct	Indirect
now	then
today	that day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	before
tomorrow	the following day the next day the day after
next week	the week after the coming week the following week
yesterday	the previous day the day before
last time	the previous time the time before
tonight	that night
last Saturday	the previous Saturday the Saturday before
next Saturday	the following Saturday the next Saturday the Saturday after that Saturday
at the moment	at that moment

Direct	Indirect
I	he/she
my	his/her
mine	his/hers
me	him/her
we	they
our	their
ours	theirs
us	them
myself	himself, herself
ourselves	themselves
yourself	himself, herself
your	his/ her/their/ my/our
you مفعول به	him/ / her/ us / them / me
you فاعل	I/ he/she/they/we

Direct	Indirect
do ,does V1 go	V2 went
don't,doesn't+V1	didn't+V1
V2 did ate didn't+V1	had +v3 had+eaten hadn't+V3
is, are ,am	was-were
was, were	had been
has , have	had
had +v3	had+v3
must, has to, have to	had to
needn't	didn't have to

Direct	Indirect
can	could
may	might
will	would
shall	should
have to , has to	had to
ought to	ought to
could	could
would	would
might	might
should	should
mustn't	mustn't
used to	used to

## 1. Reported Statements: تحويل الجمل الخبرية

### Rule:

حسب الجداول والتحويلات (that) + S + V...

\*Direct speech: الكلام المباشر

- ' My parents spend every day of their lives together. '
- ' I have lost my glasses. '
- ' I'll meet you here tomorrow. '

\*Reported speech: الكلام المنقول

He said (that) **his** parents **spent** every day of their lives together.

He said **he had** lost **his** glasses.

She said she'd meet him **there the following day**.

### Examples:

1. " I have studied Italian for three years " , she said .

She said she had studied Italian for three years .

2. He said , " I bought this book " .

He said that he had bought that book .

3. She said , " I am coming this week " .

She said that she was coming that week .

مثال توضيحي:

" **I will** do **my** best **tomorrow** to achieve **my** goals "

He promised that -----

I	→	he
will	→	would
my	→	his
tomorrow	→	the day after
my	→	his

<b>can</b> `I can swim under water for two minutes.`	<b>could</b> He said he could swim under water for two minutes.
<b>must</b> `All tickets must be bought in advance.`	<b>had to</b> He said that all tickets had to be bought in advance.
<b>shall</b> `What shall we do about it?`	<b>should</b> He asked what we should do about it.
<b>may</b> `May I smoke?`	<b>might</b> He asked if he might smoke.

1- "The children are leaving school now."

The headmaster told me that.....

2- "Some people have complained about the high prices."

I told the manager that.....

3- "You should practice your English every day."

The teacher advised Hadeel that.....

4- "I like reading books about psychology."

Sami said that.....

5- "I will participate more in class discussions."

Enas told me that.....

6- "My camera needs maintenance."

Rmzi told his friend that.....

7- "My camera needed maintenance."

Rola said that.....

8- "I can't drive a big bus."

Jamal told me that.....

- 9- "I can't drive a big bus."  
Manal told me that.....
- 10- "I watched an interesting film last night."  
Majed said that.....
- 11- "I watched an interesting film last night."  
Faten told me that.....
- 12- "I had visited many European countries."  
The old man told me that.....
- 13- "There are many renewable sources of energy."  
The teacher explained that.....
- 14- "I bought a new generator last week."  
The farmer said that.....
- 15- "My calculator contains a solar cell."  
Eman said that .....
- 16- "The wind turbines don't work if there is no wind."  
The expert explained that.....
- 17- "I mostly work with nuclear engineers to produce new forms of equipment."  
Maha told us that.....
- 18- "I am going to meet you at the airport."  
Salem told his sister.....
- 19- "You must do your homework after school."  
The teacher told me.....
- 20- "You must do your homework after school."  
The teacher told Ahmad.....
- 21- "You must do your homework after school."  
The teacher told Rola.....
- 22- "I would stay at home when it snowed."  
Adnan told me.....

Answers:

1. The headmaster told me that the children were leaving school then.
2. I told the manager that some people had complained about the high prices.
3. she should practice her English every day.
4. Sami said that he liked reading books about psychology.
5. Enas told me that she would participate more in class discussions.
6. Ramzi told his friend that his camera needed maintenance.
7. Rola said that her camera needed maintenance.
8. Jamal told me that he couldn't drive a big bus.
9. Manal told me that she couldn't drive a big bus.
10. Majed said that he had watched an interesting film the night before.
11. Faten told me that she had watched an interesting film the night before.
12. The old man told me that he had visited many European countries.
13. The teacher explained that there were many renewable sources of energy.
14. The farmer said that he had bought a new generator the week before.
15. Eman said that her calculator contained a solar cell.
16. The expert explained that the wind turbines didn't work if there was no wind.
17. Maha told us that she mostly worked with nuclear engineers to produce new forms of equipment.
18. Salem told his sister that he was going to meet her at the airport.
19. The teacher told me that I had to do my homework after school.
20. The teacher told Ahmad that he had to do his homework after school.
21. The teacher told Rola that she had to do her homework after school.
22. Adnan told me that he would stay at home when it had snowed.



**2. Reported Questions ?**

**تحويل الأسئلة؟**

**Rule:**

Question	(Yes ,No)	S + asked wanted to know wondered enquired	+ if whether	+ S + V ....
	Wh	S + asked wanted to know wondered enquired	+ Wh	+ S + V ....

\*\*نفس خطوات التحويل السابقة ولكن نستبدل أداة الاستفهام بـ if / whether لا تنسى حذف علامة السؤال عند لتحويل.

**Examples :**

- \* 'Do you live here, Salem?'  
The man asked Salem if he lived there.
- \* 'Why are you late?'  
My father asked me why I was late.

**Test yourself ! اختبر نفسك على نمط الوزارة**

- 1- ``Have you taken your lunch? ``  
My mother asked me .....
- 2- `` What are you doing now, Ali?``  
Salem asked Ali .....
- 3- ``How long have you been married?``  
I asked my grandparents.....
- 4- ``Do you enjoy spending time with each other?``  
I asked them .....
- 5- ``When did you first meet?``  
She asked them .....
- 6- ``Are you enjoying married life?``  
She asked them .....
- 7- ``How long have you been studying at your school?``  
My new friend asked me.....
- 8- ``Can you speak Chinese?``  
I asked the man.....
- 9- ``Did you find your keys, Ahmad?``  
I wanted to know.....

3. Reported commands , Order تحويل جمل الأمر

تبدأ جملة الأمر بفعل مجرد مثل:

Quite , read, write, walk, stay, Be .....

وعند تحويلها : نضع **to** قبل الفعل المجرد.

"Stay in bed "

The doctor advised me **to stay** in bed.

في حالة النفي : نحذف **don't** ونضع **not to** قبل الفعل

"Don't put any salt in my food"

she asked me **not to** put any salt in her food.

positive imperative Shut up!	tell + infinitive He told me to shut up.
negative imperative Don't do that again!	tell + not + infinitive He told me not to do it again.
imperatives as requests Please give me some money.	ask + infinitive He asked me to give him some money.

The form is mostly: form of to **tell** + **to** + **infinitive**.

Affirmative commands	Negative commands
Father: "Do your homework."	Teacher. "Don't talk to your neighbor."
Father <b>told</b> me to do my homework.	The teacher <b>told</b> me not to talk to my neighbor.

**Interviewer:** Good afternoon and welcome to Your Career in Science. In the studio today, we have Sana, a nuclear physicist, who is going to tell us about her job. Welcome, Sana.

How are you today?

**المذيع:** مساء الخير واهلا وسهلا بكم في برنامج مهنتك في العلوم. في الاستوديو اليوم، لدينا سناء عالمة الفيزياء النووية والتي تتوي ان تخبرنا عن وظيفتها. مرحبا بك يا سناء. كيف انت اليوم.

**Sana:** Hi, I'm fine, thanks. It's good to be on the show.

**سناء:** مرحبا، انا بخير، شكرا. انه من الرائع ان اكون في البرنامج.

**Interviewer:** I'm sure we'd all like to know about your job. What exactly do you do?

**المذيع:** انا متأكد انه بودنا الكل ان نتعرف على وظيفتك. ماذا بالضبط تعملين؟

**Sana:** I mostly work with nuclear engineers to produce new forms of equipment. It's hard work, but I enjoy the intellectual challenge.

**سناء:** انا في الاغلب اعمل مع مهندسين نوويين لانتاج اشكال جديدة من المعدات. انه عمل صعب، لكنني استمتع في التحدي الفكري.

**Interviewer:** Can you describe a typical day at your work?

**المذيع:** يمكن ان تصفي لنا يوم نموذجي في عملك؟

**Sana:** Well, there isn't really ever a typical day. Sometimes, I work a normal 9 to 5 day, but I might have to travel one end of the country to the other to get to where I am needed.

Sometimes, I have to work at night to complete my experiments, and at other times, I have to write a report very quickly. I have to work very long hours from time to time.

**سناء:** حسنا، لا يوجد يوم نموذجي حقا. احيانا، اعمل نهارا عاديا من التاسعة الى الخامسة، لكن ربما يتوجب علي السفر من اخر حدود الدولة الى جهة اخرى للوصول الى حيث احتاج. احيانا، يجب علي ان اعمل في الليل لاكمل تجاربي، وفي اوقات اخرى، يجب ان اكتب تقرير بشكل سريع. يجب ان اعمل لساعات طويلة من وقت لآخر.

**Interviewer:** Are there any other kinds of work that you do?

**المذيع:** هل يوجد انواع اخرى من الاعمال التي تقومى فيها؟

**Sana:** I used to teach Physics at a university so I spent a lot of time with students. I really enjoyed teaching, but now I do a lot more research. I also do practical, hands-on work like testing the safety of the radioactive levels in different locations.

**سناء:** انا كنت معتاد على تدريس الفيزياء في الجامعة لذلك انا كنت اقضي كثير من الوقت مع الطلاب. انا حقا استمتع بالتدريس، لكن الان اعمل كثير من الابحاث. انا ايضا اعمل اعمال تطبيقية مثل اختبار الامان لمستويات النشاط الاشعاعي في مواقع مختلفة.

**Interviewer:** How did you become a nuclear physicist?

**المذيع:** كيف أصبحت عالمة فيزياء نووية؟

**Sana:** Well, I always wanted to work in Science, I studied scientific subjects at school and really enjoyed them. When I left school, I got a degree in Physics and then became a research assistant. After that, I worked on a PhD and taught university students before getting this job.

**سناء:** حسنا، انا دائما كنت اريد ان اعمل في العلوم، درست مواد علمية في المدرسة وكنت حقا استمتع فيهن. عندما تركت المدرسة، حصلت على شهادة في الفيزياء واثم اصبحت مساعدة ابحاث، بعد ذلك عملت على الدكتوراه ودرست طلاب جامعة قبل الحصول على وظيفة.

**Interviewer:** Have you got any advice for young people who want to follow your career path?

**المذيع:** هل لديك اي نصيحة للشباب الذين يريدون ان يتبعوا طريقك المهني؟

**Sana:** I recommend that you get some kind of work experience in a laboratory to see if you enjoy the type of work, and also to see if it suits you. Although my job is very stressful, I find it exciting and I enjoy it every day!

**سناء:** انا اوصي بان تحصل على بعض انواع التجارب في مختبر لمعرفة اذا ما كنت تستمتع بنوع العمل، وايضا لترى ان كان يناسبك. بالرغم من ان عملي مجهد، فانا اجده ممتع واستمتع فيه كل يوم.

## Questions

- 1- Where does the interview take place?
- 2- What is sana going to tell us?
- 3- What is Sana's job?
- 4- Who does Sana work with?
- 5- According to the text, Describe sana's job.
- 6- Why does Sana work with nuclear engineers?
- 7- What time does Sana work?
- 8- Why might Sana have to travel from one end of the country to the other?
- 9- Why does Sana have to work at night?
- 10- What did Sana teach?
- 11- Where did Sana teach?
- 12- Who did Sana spend a lot of time with at university?
- 13- Give an example of hands-on work does Sana do?
- 14- How did Sana become a nuclear physicist?
- 15- What did Sana study at school?
- 16- Where did Sana study scientific subjects?
- 17- What did Sana become after she got a degree in physics?
- 18- What did Sana do before getting this job?
- 19- What does Sana advise the young people who want to follow her career path?
- 20- Why does Sana recommend young people to get some kind of work experience in a laboratory?
- 21- What does Sana's job not currently involve?
- 22- How did Sana get the necessary education to become a nuclear physicist?
- 23- What negative things does Sana say about her job?
- 24- Find a synonym from the text which has the same meaning of "test"

## Answers

- 1- In the studio
- 2- She is going to tell us about her job.
- 3- Nuclear physicist
- 4- Nuclear engineers
- 5- It is hard working
- 6- To produce new forms of equipment.
- 7- A normal 9 to 5 day
- 8- To get to where she is needed
- 9- To complete her experiments
- 10- Physics
- 11- At university
- 12- Students
- 13- Testing the safety of the radioactive levels in different locations
- 14- She always wanted to work in science. She studied scientific subjects at school and really enjoyed them. When she left school, she got a degree in physics and then became a research assistant. After that she worked on a PhD and taught university students before getting this job.
- 15- Scientific subjects
- 16- At school
- 17- A research assistant
- 18- She worked on a PhD and taught university students.
- 19- She recommends that young people get some kind of work experience in a laboratory to see if they enjoy the type of work, and also to see if it suits them.
- 20- to see if they enjoy the type of work, and also to see if it suits them.
- 21- Teaching
- 22- She studied science at school and university, and then taught it.
- 23- Her job is stressful 24- challenges

**How crude oil is formed underground over many years**  
**كيف يتكون النفط الخام في باطن الارض عبر ملايين السنين**

Crude oil is currently the most important source of energy in the world. It is a fossil fuel which is formed over many years by the decomposition of organic compounds or anything that contains the element Carbon. These organic materials come from the remains of animals and plants. When sediment and other organic materials are buried deep under the ground under high temperature and pressure, crude oil is formed .

*It= crude oil*

النفط الخام حاليًا أهم مصادر الطاقة بالعالم . إنه الود الأحفوري الذي تشكل عبر سنوات بتحلل المركبات العضوية أو أي شيء يحتوي على عنصر الكربون . هذه المواد العضوية تأتي من بقايا الحيوانات والنباتات، عندما تدفن الترسبات ومواد عضوية أخرى بعمق تحت الأرض تحت حرارة وضغط عالين تشكل النفط الخام.

It then undergoes many different processes before it is ready to be used as energy, and from it we get petrol, diesel and kerosene, among other fuels. However, due to the time taken to form new supplies of crude oil, it is considered to be a finite, non-renewable source of energy.

*It , it , it ,it = crude oil*

بعدها يمر بعمليات مختلفة قبل ان يكون جاهزا للاستخدام كطاقة ومنه نأخذ البترول والديزل والغاز , من بين انواع الوقود الاخرى لكن بسبب الوقت الذي يستغرقه لتشكيل مخازن حدد من النفط الخام , يعتبر محدود ومصدر غير متجدد للطاقة.

- 1-What are the factors that make sediment crude form up ?
- 2-Find a word which means" limited in size or supply ?
- 3-What does the underlined " it" refer to ?
- 4-Why is crude oil considered a finite source of energy?

**Vocabulary AB p 32**

1- The words and phrases 1-4 are natural resources. How are they used in our daily life? Choose phrases from the box and make one sentence for each natural resource. One phrase is not needed.

الكلمات وأشياء الجمل من 1 - 4 هي مصادر الطبيعية . كيف يتم استخدامها في حياتنا اليومية؟ اختر أشياء جمل من الصندوق وكون جملة واحدة لكل مصدر طبيعي. شبه جملة واحدة لست بحاجة لها.

**Drinking and irrigation**  
**growing plants and supporting buildings**  
**building bridges and making cars**  
**heating homes and running cars**  
**breathing and generating electricity**

- 1- **Fossil fuel:** Fossil fuel is used for heating homes and running cars.  
 الوقود الأحفوري: يستخدم لتدفئة البيوت وتشغيل السيارات.
- 2- **Water:** water is used for drinking and irrigation.  
 الماء: يستخدم الماء للشرب والري.
- 3- **Air:** air is used for breathing.  
 الهواء: يستخدم الهواء للتنفس.
- 4- **Metal:** metal is used for building and making cars.  
 المعدن: يستخدم للبناء وصناعة السيارات.

**Reading قراءة AB 32**

6- Read the article and answer the following questions. اقرأ المقالة واجب عن الاسئلة التي تليها

Queen Rania of Jordan, speaking at a conference in Abu Dhabi, considered the problems of non-renewable energy for future generations. She said "those who have had the least to do with climate change and energy crises are paying the highest price," and continued by proposing steps towards creating a brighter future for children.

الملكة رانيا، ملكة الأردن، تحدثت في مؤتمر بدبي، اهتمت بمشاكل مصادر الطاقة غير المتجددة لأجيال المستقبل قالت "إن الذين لديهم القليل ليطغوه لتغيير المناخ وأزمات الطاقة يدفعون الثمن الأعلى " واستمرت باقتراح خطوات نحو خلق مستقبل أكثر إشراقاً للأطفال.

Queen Rania suggested that all the people in power in the Middle East should encourage **their** countries to start using renewable energy sources, and she even suggested that children and schools should be part of the solution. This solution comes from spreading knowledge and awareness about the use and preservation of Earth's resources.

اقترحت الملكة رانيا أيضا أنكل الناس المسؤولون في الشرق الأوسط يجب أن يشجعوا بلدانهم للبدء باستخدام مصادر الطاقة المتجددة، واقترحت أن الأطفال والمدارس يجب أن يكونوا جزءا من الحل. هذا الحل يأتي من نشر المعرفة والوعي حول استخدام وحفظ مصادر الأرض.

From her wise words, we can take some valuable lessons: firstly, that everyone must work together to create a world in which there can be continuous development, and secondly that nobody is too small to help to achieve this.



## Borneo natural resources (AB p33)

### مصادر بورنيو الطبيعية

The Borneo rainforest is an ecological region on the island of Borneo, in Southeast Asia. **It** is the richest rainforest in the world. It is home to thousands of plant species, hundreds of bird species and a very large range of animals. Living things are not the only resources in the Borneo rainforest, minerals and fossil fuels are hidden underground.

غابات بورنيو المطرية هي منطقة بيئية على جزيرة بورنيو، جنوب شرق اسيا. انها اغنى غابة مطرية في العالم. انها موطن لآلاف من انواع النباتات. ومئات من انواع الطيور و عدد كبير جدا من الحيوانات. الكائنات الحية ليست المصادر الوحيدة في غابة بورنيو، المعادن والوقود المتحجر مخفي تحت الارض.

Recently, companies from Europe, the United States and Australia have drilled for large amounts of oil and natural gas. People have also cleared large areas of the rainforest for logging and growing oil palms. These trees make oil that can be sold for a lot of money. We have to save the remaining rainforest; otherwise, it will lose more than half of its natural resources.

مؤخرا، شركات من اوروبا، الولايات المتحدة واستراليا نقبت عن كميات كبيرة من النفط والغاز الطبيعي. قام الناس بمسح مناطق كبيرة من الغابات من اجل التحطيب وزراعة اشجار زيت النخيل. هذه الاشجار تنتج الزيت الذي يباع من اجل كثير من الوقود. يتوجب علينا الحفاظ على الغابات المتبقية. والا سوف تفقد اكثر من نصف مصادرها الطبيعية.

### Pronouns

1.It: The Borneo rainforest 2.These: Oil palms or trees 3.That: Oil 4.We: Readers 5.It: Rainforest 6. Its: Rainforest

### Questions

- 1- Where is the island of Borneo located?
- 2- What is the richest rainforest in the world?
- 3- Why is the island of Borneo the richest rainforest in the world?
- 4- What are hidden underground of Borneo island?
- 5- From Which countries have their companies drilled for large amounts of oil and natural gas?
- 6- What have the companies drilled for in Borneo?
- 7- Why have People cleared large areas of the rainforest?
- 8- Who have cleared large areas of the rainforest?
- 9- Why do people grow oil palms?
- 10- Why do we have to save the remaining rainforest?
- 11- What does the underlined word **it** refer to?

### Answers:

1. in Southeast Asia.
2. the island of Borneo
3. it is home to thousands of plant species, hundreds of bird species and a very large range of animals.
4. minerals and fossil fuels
5. Europe, the United States and Australia
6. large amounts of oil and natural gas
7. for logging and growing oil palms.
8. People
9. These trees make oil that can be sold for a lot of money.
10. It will lose more than half of its natural resources.
- 11- The Borneo rainforest



اسئلة الكتاب

- 1- What do you think makes this region in Borneo a rainforest?
- 2- How is the Borneo rainforest being destroyed?
- 3- What do you think people can do to protect and save the Borneo rainforest?
- 4- How do you think we can make use of the rainforest's resources without destroying it?

**Answers:**

- 1- It is a tropical area with heavy rainfall. It is also home to thousands of plant species, hundreds of bird species and a very large range of animals.
- 2- Companies have drilled for large amounts of oil and natural gas. People have also cleared large areas of the rainforest for logging and growing oil palms.
- 3- Organisations should raise awareness through campaigns to show people that the natural resources found in this rainforest are worth a lot more than the money they make by drilling and growing oil palms. People living in the area should also learn how to take care of the environment around them without exhausting its resources. There should also be international laws preventing businesspeople from investing in this rainforest.
- 4- We should plant new trees if we have to cut down old ones to use their wood.
  - We shouldn't start fires in the forest.
  - We shouldn't hunt in the forest.
  - We can raise money for funding organisations.

الأستاذ وليد صوان