

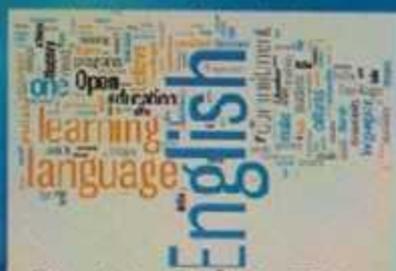
K 12

المستوى

3

ACTION PACK 12

ALJADEED



level

3

جميع الحقوق محفوظة للمؤلف ودار الجديد للنشر

قرية سمدة ترفيهية

Samad



المؤلف
Sufian Badrie Albdour

0788807579 / 0777593177
 0797565226 / 0780010056

السعر
3.500

يطلب من المؤلف والمكتبات

سفيان بدري البدور
 الجديد في المختصر الجديد
 المستوى 3

ACTION PACK 12

المنهاج

الجديد

في المختصر المزيد

المستوى

3

بعيدا عن الإسهاب والتعقيد



سفيان بدري البدور

Contents المحتوى

Module 1	Starting out	2
Unit 1	Information technology	4
Module 2	Health	49
Unit 2	A healthy life	52
Unit 3	Medical advances	70
Module 3	Achievements	
Unit 4	Success stories	86
Unit 5	The arts	101
Literature A		117
Derivation		126
Grammar: القواعد		
	revision of the tenses from previous levels	21
	<i>be used to, used to</i> ; the Past Perfect Continuous	55/65
	the Future Continuous; the Future Perfect	81
	cleft sentences; revision of relative clauses	87/91
	articles; American English	104/109

:



عزيزي الطالب والطالبة:

أقدم لكم هذا الجهد المتواضع لعلّي وعسى أن يكون فيه الفائدة المرجوة والنجاح ألا كيدين بإذن الله. والمعذرة من كل نقص وتقصير فالكمال لله وحده عزّ وجل.

لكني حاولت جهدي أن أقدم لكم المستوى الثالث في مادة اللغة الإنجليزية للمنهاج الجديد **2015-2016** بمستوى بسيط مختصر وبعيد عن التعقيد والإسهاب وبما يلاءم وضع امتحان الوزارة. والله من وراء القصد.

سفيان بدري البدور

MODULE 1

ملاحظة: مفردات الموديول الاول مهمة في السؤال الوزاري املاء | معنى | املاً الفراغ

The word	The meaning	المعنى بالعربي
access (verb)	to find information, especially on a computer access (noun) – accessible (adjective) صفة	يدخل الدخول
blog (noun)	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style blog (verb)	مذكرة الكترونية
calculation (noun)	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value calculate (verb)	عملية حسابية
computer chip (noun)	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current	رقاقة
email exchange (noun)	a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one email (verb)	تبادل البريد الالكتروني يراسل
filter (noun)	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer filter (verb)	مصفاة يصفى
floppy disk (noun)	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	القرص المرن
ICT (n. abbrev.)	Information and Communication Technology	تقنية الاتصال وامعلومات
identity fraud (noun)	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	سرقة البيانات الخاصة
PC (noun)	an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time	الحاسب الشخصي
post (verb)	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it post (noun)	ينشر الكترونيا
privacy settings (noun)	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	اعدادات الخصوصية
program (noun)	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function;	برنامج
programme (noun)	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television	برنامج تلفزيوني او اذاعي
rely on (phrasal verb)	to have trust or confidence in something or someone reliable (adjective)	يعتمد على
sat nav system (noun)	satellite navigation system a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	نظام الملاحة
security settings (noun)	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	خصوصية الامان
smartphone / (noun)	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	هاتف ذكي
social media (noun)	social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي

tablet computer (noun)	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	الحاسب المحمول
user (noun)	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	المستخدم
web-building program (noun)	a software that helps you to create a website	بناء موقع
web hosting (noun)	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	ملفات مواقع الاسكان والاعمال لموقع او اكثر
whiteboard (noun)	a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	اللوحة الرقمي الابيض
World Wide Web (noun)	an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another	شبكة الانترنت العالمية



Before you read

Look at the photographs . what can you see? How have these items changed over times

1 .old things 2 a large early computer 3 laptop

انظر الى الصور . ماذا ترى؟ كيف تغيرت هذه الاشياء مع مرور الوقت؟

This article is about the history of computers. How old is the world's oldest computer?

Listen and read.

اقرأ المقالة حول تاريخ الحاسب . كم عمر اقدم حاسب في العالم؟

Reading القراءة

SB page 6

The history of computer (التاريخ الحاسب (الكمبيوتر)

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

فكر عندما تستخدم جهاز الحاسب بالتقنية التي تحتاجها لتشغيله. يستخدم الناس أجهزة الحاسب منذ آلاف السنين. وقد وجد معدن في قعر البحر في اليونان وقدر عمره بـ 2000 سنة واعتقد بأنه أول جهاز حاسب قد وجد (صنع).



ALJADEED الجديد

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

لقد تطورت التكنولوجيا في الأربعينيات بشكل كافٍ بالنسبة للمخترعين لصناعة أول جيل من الحواسيب الحديثة. كان أول جهاز من هذه الحواسيب كبيراً بحيث احتاج إلى غرفة مساحتها تقدر بـ 167 متر مربع لتتسع. طور العلماء في إنجلترا خلال الأربعينيات أول جهاز برنامج حاسب، واحتاج إلى 25 دقيقة لإكمال وإجراء عملية حسابية واحدة. طورت رقاقة الكمبيوتر في العام 1958.

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

انتجت أول لعبة حاسب في العام 1962 وبعدها بسنتين فارة الحاسب (الماوس)، واخترع القرص المرن في العام 1971 بحيث أصبح من الممكن مشاركة المعلومات بين الحواسيب لأول مرة. انتج أول حاسب شخصي في العام 1974 حيث تمكن الناس من شراء حواسيب ليستخدموها 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 **Word Wide Web**. However, it was until 2007 CE that the first **smart phone** appeared. Today, most people use their mobile phones every day.

استطاع الناس في العام 1983 شراء الحواسيب المحمولة لأول مرة، وبعد ذلك وفي العام 1990 طور العالم البريطاني (تم بيرنرز لي) شبكة الانترنت العالمية. بقي الأمر على هذا الحال حتى العام 2007 حيث ظهر أول هاتف ذكي. اليوم، أغلب الناس يستخدمون هواتفهم المحمولة كل يوم.



ALJADEED

الجديد

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



ALJADEED

ماذا سيحصل في المستقبل؟ تستطيع ان تشتري ساعات يد تعمل عمل الهواتف المحمولة. وطور العلماء ايضا نظارات تعمل نفس العمل او اكثر. ستشهد الحياة في المستقبل مزيدا من التغييرات تقنية الحواسيب. ستعتمد معظم الحياة اليومية على برنامج الحاسب ابتداءً من كيف تنتقل الى كيف ندفي منازلنا.

comprehension

SBp7

صيغة السؤال الوزاري:

Read the following text carefully, then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answer should be based on the text.

اقرأ النص الاتي وبعد ذلك وفي دفتر اجابتك اجب عن كل الاسئلة التي تليه. اجاباتك يجب ان تكون معتمدة على النص

1. Where was the first ever computer found?
2. Write information in the text that shows the first modern computers were very large.
3. List the inventions that were completed between 1958 and 1964 CE.
4. How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the writer?

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

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.

جواب مقترح: أعتقد أن تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر سينم وضع المزيد في المستقبل لدرجة أنه سوف يمكننا 'معرفة' كيفية معالجة كل حاجتنا. لا يستعين علينا أن نفكر في المهام اليومية مثل التسوق والتنظيف نظراً لأن التكنولوجيا سوف تأخذ العناية فيها. أنا اختلف مع هذه المقالة لأنه لا أعتقد أن جميع جوانب حياتنا اليومية سوف تعتمد على برنامج الحاسب، لأن هذا سوف يؤدي إلى الكثير من المشاكل إذا تحطمت أجهزة الحاسب.

5. Suggested answer: I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development.

اجابة مقترحة: أوافق على أن أجهزة الكمبيوتر قد مكنتنا من القيام بالعديد من الأشياء العظيمة، ولكنها أصبحت تعتمد اعتماداً مفرطاً على التكنولوجيا يعكس جانباً غير إيجابي لهذا التطور.

سؤالان مهمان في الامتحان الوزاري 5/4

اسئلة اضافية مقترحة على النص:

Questions

1. Write down the sentence which indicates that (Quote) computers were used by people in the past. اكتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان الحاسب كان يستخدم من قب الناس في الماضي

2. When did the first computer game introduce? متى انتج اول لعبة جهاز حاسب?

3. Find a word in the text that means "an information system". جد في النص كلمة تعني نظام المعلومات.

4. What does the underlined **pronoun/word** refer to? على ماذا تعود الضمير/ الكلمة التي تحتها خط في النص?

5. There are many aspects of life will rely on computer changes. Write them down.

هناك عدة جوانب من الحياة سوف تعتمد على تغييرات الحاسب. اكتبها كلها

6. Find a phrase in the text that means "a small piece inside a computer which stores information"

جد شبه جملة في النص تعني قطعة صغيرة داخل جهاز الحاسب تستخدم التخزين المعلومات.

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

ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط بنامج في الفقرة الثانية

8. According to the text, the writer thinks that most people use their mobile phones every day. Explain this statement, suggesting three effects of mobile phones on our life.

بالرجوع الى النص، يعتقد الكاتب بان الناس يستخدمون الهواتف المحمولة كل يوم وضع هذه الجملة واقترح ثلاثة تأثيرات لها على حياتنا.

9. Find a word in the text which means (a way of using numbers to find out an amount, price or value)

10. What does the underlined pronoun "it" in the first paragraph refer to?

11. How long did the first computer take to make one calculation?

12. What was the benefit of inventing the floppy?

Critical thinking:

people could buy computers to use at home. Think of this statement and write the point of view in two sentences

Answers الاجابات

1. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. **2.** In 1962 CE **3.** Word Wide Web
4. Glasses **5.** From how we travel to how our homes are heated **6.** computer chip **7.** A set of instruction enabling a computer to function **8.** I totally agree with the writer and there are three effects of mobile phones
9 calculation. **10.** a computer. **11.** 25 minutes **12.** Information could be shared between computers for the first time. On our life such as connecting people with each other, helping others in emergency cases and playing games in spare times.

9. Critical thinking

I **think** that's right most people nowadays use their computers with internet to buy things, access their bank account and booking holidays. Also they can store some confidential information.

المفردات المهمة في النص والمطلوب حفظها معنى وإملاً وتفيدنا في سؤال املأ الفراغ.

Word	Meaning	المعنى
Calculation	A way of using numbers in order to find out an amount of value	عملية حسابية
Computer chip(n)	A small piece inside a computer which store information via an electric current	قطعة صغيرة لتخزين المعلومات
Floppy disk(n)	A flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	القرص المرن
P C	Personal computer. A small computer used by one person at a time	الحاسب الشخصي
Program(n)	A set of instruction enabling a computer to function	برنامج
Smartphone	A mobile phone with advance computing technology	الهاتف الذكي
Word Wide Web	An information system, known as the internet	شبكة الانترنت

املأ مقترح على النص.

EDDITING (4points)

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

ANSWER BOOKLET. تخيل انك محرر في جريدة وطلب منك تعديل الاسطر الاتية والتي تحتوي اربعة اخطاء املائية. جد هذه الاخطاء وصححها واكتب الاجابة في دفتر الاجابة.

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

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

الضمانر وعلى ماذا تعود في النص.

Pronoun الضمير	Line السطر	Refer to العائد
It	1	Computer
It	7	One such modal
It	9	First computer program
Which	12	floppy disk
Which	18	Watches
that	19	Glasses

تمرين الجديد على مفردات النص الجديدة (مهم في امتحان الوزارة)

Choose the suitable items from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 point) في دفتر اجابتك

Calculation, Smartphone, program, computer chip, floppy

1. Although they are pocket-sized,s are powerful computers as well as phones.
2. Modern computers can run a lot of.....s at the same time.
3. The wordmeans a very small piece inside every computer.
4. I need to make a fews before I decide how much to spend.

Answers الاجابات Smartphone/ program / computer chip / calculation

Grammar SBp7

Revision of the tenses

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

1 The Present Simple 6 the Past Perfect 2 The Present Continuous 7 the Present Simple Passive 3 The Present Perfect 8 the Past Simple Passive 4 The Present Perfect Continuous 9 The Future with *will* 5 The Past Simple 10 The Future with *going to*

Suggested answers 1 Today, most people use their mobile phones every day. (lines 26–27) 2 When you are using a computer ... (line 1) 3 Scientists have also developed glasses that ... (line 30) 4 People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. (lines 2–4) 5 One such model was so large that it needed a room ... (lines 9–10) 6 In the 1940s, technology had developed enough ... (line 7) 7 ... how our homes are heated. (line 35) 8 A metal machine was found ... (line 4) 9 What will happen in the future? (line 28) 10 Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. (lines 32–33)

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

صحح شكل الفعل بين الأقواس بحيث يلائم زمن الجملة.

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



ALJADEED

يستخدم الناس الهواتف الذكية منذ ان اخترعت في الالفينيات. وخلال وقت مبكر من الالفينيات اشترى الناس هواتف بالوان مختلفة واشكال مختلفة. انتج اول حاسب محمول في نهاية العام 2010. و قد باعت الشركات هواتف ذكية اكثر من الهواتف المحمولة لأول مرة. يباع الان حوالي بليون هاتف ذكي حول العالم كل عام. في المستقبل القريب، سيقدر بأن 40% من سكان الاردن سيمتلكون الهواتف الذكية. من المحتمل ان يتسع هذا السوق في المستقبل. في الوقت الحالي. يشتري الناس الذين تقدر اعمارهم بين 16-30معظم الهواتف الذكية، لكن الخبراء يقولون بأنه سيكون هناك زيادة في اعداد الكبار الذين يشترون الهواتف الذكية في المستقبل.

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

Speaking

مهم في اجابة سؤال التفكير الناقد والاقتراحات

7 Work in pairs and answer the following questions.

SB page 8

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

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

أعتقد أن التكنولوجيا بشكل عام مفيدة، ولكن التكنولوجيا الطبية هو أهم، لأنها تهتم في الحفاظ على صحتنا وتبقى لائقين.

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

In my point of view there are many advantages for having this modern technology such as connecting us with the whole world or with each other, keeping our bodies healthy through the applications that they have and helping us at our works. On the other hand, they have some disadvantages such as making us victims for techno-criminals, wasting a lot of time without working or studying and sometimes these devices make us addicted and unable to leave.

من وجهة نظري، هناك العديد من المزايا لامتلاك هذه التقنية الحديثة مثل ايصالنا مع العالم بأسره، أو مع بعضنا البعض، وحفظ أجسادنا صحية من خلال التطبيقات التي الموجودة فيها وتساعدنا في أعمالنا. من ناحية أخرى، لها بعض العيوب مثل مما يجعل منا ضحايا للمجرمين التقنية، إضاعة الكثير من الوقت دون عمل أو دراسة. واحيانا تجعل هذه الاجهزة منا مدمنين وغير قادرين على تركها.

What would life be without computers? كيف تبدو الحياة بدون اجهزة حاسب

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

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

Suggested answers

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 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 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.

Writing الكتابة

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

اكتب فقرة حول كيف تستخدم التقنية الحديثة أنت أو عائلتك. ينبغي ان تركز على استخدام المفردات الجديدة لتصف هذا الاستخدام.

My father said once the world is getting smaller and quicker, the modern technology proved this say. Nowadays, more and more technology the man produced, from floppy disk which little information to a memory card or hard disk which can store a lot of files. Also, from PC to a tablet computer that contains the same programs or more. As a student, I use the modern technology in my studies to look for information which helps me do research or do my homework, and sometimes killing my leisure time. My father, who is a doctor, always looks for the medical technology to help him be in touch with new researches that are related to his work. Also, my mother, who is a teacher, tries to do all her works at school such as preparing homework for her students and putting their grades on the (eduwave). Also, she tries to use her tablet at home to look for new ways of cooking our meals.

قال أبي مرة ان العالم سيصبح أصغر وأسرع، التكنولوجيا الحديثة أثبتت هذا القول. في الوقت الحاضر، مزيداً من التقنية أنتجها الانسان، من القرص المرن الذي يحتوي القليل من المعلومات إلى بطاقة الذاكرة أو القرص الثابت التي يمكن تخزين الكثير من الملفات. أيضاً، من الحاسب الشخصي إلى الحاسب المحمول الذي يحتوي على نفس البرامج أو أكثر. كطالب، يمكنني استخدام التكنولوجيا الحديثة في دراستي للبحث عن المعلومات التي تساعدني في البحث أو القيام بواجباتي، وفي بعض الأحيان قتل وقت الفراغ. والدي، الذي يعمل طبيبياً، يبحث دائماً عن التكنولوجيا الطبية لمساعدته على أن يكون على اتصال مع الجديد من الأبحاث المتعلقة بعمله. أيضاً، تحاول والدي، التي تعمل مدرسة، للقيام بجميع أعمالها في المدرسة مثل إعداد الواجبات المنزلية للطلاب ووضع درجاتهم في (eduwave). أيضاً، أنها تحاول استخدام الكمبيوتر اللوحي لها في المنزل للبحث عن طرق جديدة للطبخ الوجبات لنا

The first email attempt was successfully sent out on 14 September 1987 with the contents "Across the Great Wall, we can reach every corner in the world. In 1972, Ray Tomlinson sent the first electronic message, now known as e-mail, using the @ symbol to indicate the location or institution of the e-mail recipient.

أول محاولة لإرسال البريد الإلكتروني تمت بنجاح وأرسل في 14 سبتمبر 1987 ومحتواه "عبر سور الصين العظيم، نحن يمكننا أن نصل إلى كل ركن في العالم" في العام 1972، ري توملنسون أرسل أول رسالة إلكترونية عرفت بالبريد الإلكتروني، مستخدماً @ كرمز يشير فيه إلى موقع أو المؤسسة المستقبلية للبريد الإلكتروني.

Speaking

1 Discuss these questions:

In what ways can digital information be used to educate people.

Suggested answer

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.

هناك العديد من الطرق لاستخدام المعلومات الرقمية مثل لتثقيف الناس مثل الاستماع إلى الإذاعة أو المحاضرات على الإنترنت، باستخدام القاموس على الكمبيوتر اللوحي لتعلم اللغة. طريقة أخرى هي استخدام مواقع الإنترنت للبحث عن معلومات حول ما ندرس

ملاحظة مهمة يمكن ان يأتي سؤال على **Guided writing** الكتابة المقيدة

صندوق البحث

RESEARCH BOX

When was the first email sent and why did it use the @ symbol?

ALJADEED

SB page 8

Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why ? why not?

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

وأعتقد أن أجهزة الكمبيوتر لن يحل محل الكتب تماما على الرغم من أننا يمكن العثور على معلومات من خلال أجهزة الكمبيوتر. لأن التمتع بقراءة القصص أو الروايات لا يتم الا باستخدام الكتب فقط. أنها تتعلق بالشعور والخبرة لدينا.

Reading

2This text is a talk (an information presentation) about using technology in class. Listen and read. Complete the text by using

- A . they could even email students in another country.
B . for example, students or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.
C . tablets are ideal for pair and group work.
D . if students learn to summaries quickly

Tablets are ideal for pair and group work

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



يحب الشباب التعلم، ولكنهم يحبونه اكثر اذا قدمت المعلومات لهم بطريقة ممتعة وتدعو للتحدي. اليوم ، سوف اعطي محاضرة حول كيف تستطيعون استخدام التقنية في الصفوف الاردنية.

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

تستخدم الكثير من الصفوف الان اللوح الابيض كشاشة حاسب، ونتيجة لذلك، يستطيع المعلمون عرض المواقع الالكترونية على مرأى من الطلبة. ويستطيع المعلمون بعد ذلك استخدام الانترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية ولعب الالعاب التعليمية، والموسيقى، وعرض التسجيلات اللغوية وهكذا

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.(1).....

توفر بعض الاقطار اجهزة المحمول لطلابها للاستخدام داخل الصف. لذلك، يستطيع الطلاب استخدام الاجهزة المحمولة لحل واجباتهم كعرض الصور والبحث عن معلومات وتسجيل المقابلات وابتكار الرسوم. تعتبر الاجهزة المحمولة مثالية للعمل الثنائي والجماعي.

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

يستطيع المعلمون الطلب من طلابهم البدء بكتابة مفكرة اما عن حياتهم الشخصية او وصف اشخاص مشهورين. ويستطيعون ايضا انشاء مواقع الكترونية للصف. يستطيع الطلبة المشاركة في المواقع الالكترونية وعلى سبيل المثال يستطيعون نشر الاعمال والصور وبعث الرسائل عبر الانترنت.

Most young people communicate through social media, by which **they** send each other photos and messages via the internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summaries information about what have they learnt in class in the same way. (2).....**If students learn to summaries quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.**

يتواصل معظم الشباب عبر مواقع الاتصال الاجتماعية والتي من خلالها يرسلون الصور والرسائل بواسطة الانترنت. يميل بعض من الطلبة الى ارسال رائل اقل من 140 كلمة لاي شخص ليقرأها . ويستطيع المعلمون الطلب من طلابهم .

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

نحب جميعنا ان نرسل رسائل الكترونية، اليس كذلك؟ ان تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية بين الطلاب داخل الصف مفيد جدا. يستطيع المعلمون ان يطلبوا من التلاميذ ان يرسلو ما تعلموه الى طلبة اخرين في مواد دراسية اخرى، وباستطاعتهم ايضا ان يرسلوا طلاب اخرين في دول مختلفة. ونتيجة لذلك ، يمكن للطلبة مشاركة المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم البعض في حل الواجبات المدرسية.

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

طريقة اخرى للتواصل مع الطلبة الاخرين هي عبر التحدث الى الناس من خلال الحاسب. لدى معظم الحواسيب كاميرات. لذلك باستطاعتك ان ترى الذين تتحدث اليهم بهذه الطريقة. الطلاب الذين يتعلمون اللغة الانجليزية في الاردن يستطيعون ان يروا ما يفعله الطلاب في انجلترا داخل صفوفهم ويتحدثون اليهم. وبالإمكان ايضا استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة ضيوف متحدثين ليعطوا محاضرات من خلال الحاسب. وعلى سبيل المثال يستطيع المعلمون والعلماء من دولة اخرى اعطاء درسا للصف، اذا كان لديك هذا النوع من الدروس سيكون الطلاب مستمتعين اكثر.

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

يستخدم الطلاب غالبا الحواسيب اذا كانوا يملكونها في بيوتهم. بإمكان الطلاب ان يستخدموا مواقع التواصل في حواسيبهم لتساعدهم بدراساتهم. بما في ذلك سؤال الطلاب الخرين ليتفحصوا ويقارنوا اعمالهم. وطرح الاسئلة ومشاركة المعلومات. يجب ان يكون المعلم جزءا من المجموعة ايضا. ليراقب ماذا يحصل. شكرا للاستماع. هل ل احد منكم اسئلة؟

Answers

1 Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. 2 If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future. 3 They could even email students in another country. 4 For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.

Vocabulary

3 Which of the following would you use to.....? اي من الاتية سوف تستخدم لـ SB page 9

Blog مذكره الكترونية, Email exchange تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية, Social media وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
Tablet computer اللوح الابيض المحمول, Whiteboard الحاسب المحمول

1. record interviews with people?
2. share information with students in another country?
3. watch educational programmes in class?
4. write an online diary?

Which of the following would you use to record interviews with people? **Tablet computer.**

Suggested answers

1 *tablet computer* 2 email exchange 3 whiteboard 4 social media 5 blog

4 Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article: [SB page 9]

وضح الفرق في المعنى بين العبارات من المقالة.

1. to share / compare ideas**share** ideas: to give your ideas to another person or to a group. مشاركة الأفكار.**compare** ideas: where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different. مقارنة الأفكار.**2. to create / contribute to a website****create** a website : to construct a website that currently doesn't exist. إنشاء موقع على شبكة الإنترنت.**contribute** to a website: offer your writing and work to the website. المساهمة في موقع على شبكة الإنترنت.**3. to research/ to present information**to **present** information: to give the results of your research in a presentation. يقدم المعلومات.to **research** information to use a variety of sources to find the information you need. يبحث**4. to monitor / to find out what is happening**to **find out** what is happening: you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it. يكتشفto **monitor** what is happening: you know what is happening and you are following the development. مراقب**5. to give a talk / to talk to people**to **talk to** people: an informal discussion. التحدث إلى**give a talk to** people: you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it. إلقاء محاضرة في.**6. to show / send photos****show photos**: you show people photos you have in person. إظهار الصور.**send photos**: you send photos to someone over the internet or by post. إرسال صور.

ممکن ان يأتي سؤال وزاري على النحو الآتي:

Study the following pairs of sentences and explain the difference in meaning between themThey can also **create a website** for the classroom.Students can **contribute to the website**

وممكن ان يأتي سؤال وزاري على النحو الآتي أيضا.

Study the following dictionary entry carefully and answer the question that is follow.Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks and **to show photographs**What does the underlined phrase **to show photographs** mean?**Speaking****[SB page 9]****5 Complete the sentence so they are true for you.**

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

6 Read the talk on page 8 again and find the following.**[SB page 9]**

1. a sentence which acts as an introduction
2. a sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about.
3. a way to end the talk.

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)

7 work in groups. Prepare a short talk about how you use computers at home and at school. Choose a spokesperson. Present your talk to the class.

قم باعداد محاضرة حول كيف تستخدم الحاسب في البيت والمنزل. اختر

Writing

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

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

Writing skills: Coherence (الترابط) مهارات الكتابة

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

In this way, technology makes communication more convenient.

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

Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

Indicating opposition:

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

1 vocabulary المفردات

SB page 10

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

- Access** to find information especially on a computer الدخول لإيجاد معلومات وخصوصا على الحاسب
- Filter** : a program that checks certain content on a web should be displayed to the viewer برنامج على الحاسب يفحص اذا كان المحتوى سيتم عرضه أم لا بالنسبة للمشاهد
- Identity fraud**: Illegal action using identity of someone else normally to buy things. سرقة البيانات الشخصية.
- Privacy setting**: Control available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see information ضوابط متوفرة على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي تسمح لك بان تقرر من سيشاهد المعلومات (اعدادات الخصوصية)
- Security setting** :Control available on computer program which let you protect your computer from viruses. ضوابط متوفرة على جهاز الحاسب تسمح لك بحماية جهازك من الفيروسات (اعدادات الامان)

2 Listen to a radio programme about Internet safety and answer the questions. SB page 10

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

Answers

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

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

3 Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words. Then listen again and check. SB page 10

- 1 to know..... Dangers of the Internet
- 2 to connect..... people on the Internet
- 3 to turn..... privacy settings
- 4 to give..... personal information
- 5 to filla form

Answers 1 about 2 with 3 on 4 out 5 in

4 Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech. SB page 10

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

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

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

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

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

Answers

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

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

اكتب ما يقوله هؤلاء الأشخاص بالكلام المنقول. انتبه للظروف الزمنية



Farida

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

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



Saleem

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

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

Answers

1 **Farida** said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before. She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.

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

6 Work in pairs and discuss these questions.

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

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

3 What do you think makes a good website?

Suggested answers

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

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

3.

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

8 Listen again and answer the questions.

1 What does a web-building program help you to do? برنامج بناء ويب بماذا يساعدك؟

2 Why do you need web hosting? لماذا نحتاج استضافة الويب؟

3 What is a domain name? ما معنى المجال؟

4 What costs are there in starting a website? ما تكلفة بدء تشغيل موقع على شبكة الإنترنت؟

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.

Initial test

1 Tick the word that is different

- (track, rugby, court, pitch)
- (journalist, clerk, playwright, rink,)
- (confident, tense, upset, worried)
- (oars, poet, bat, goggles,)
- (muscle, eyelids, skates, heartbeat)
- (wind, coal, gas, paper)

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

A	Get, look, meet, settle, take, wake
B	Around, down, place, started, up, up

- Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story.....?
- I'm sorry, I'm late. I didn't.....early enough.
- When I graduate from university, I'd like to buy a houseand.....
- If you're free at the weekend, let's..... And go shopping together.
- I've never visited the museum. I'd like to go in
- I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should.....

1	Take place يحدث	happen
2	Wake up يستيقظ	wake
3	Settle down يستقر	become calm
4	Meet up يلتقي مع	to get together with somebody
5	Look around ينظر حول	to turn the eyes toward or on something
6	Get started الشروع في العمل	to begin doing something

هذا النوع من التراكيب يسمى مصطلح فعلي وهو عبارة عن فعل + حرف جر ويكونان معنى جديد اما اصطلاحي او حرفي باخذ المعنى الحرفي لحرف الجر.

3 Report the following statement.

- "I have some questions for you, Badreia." Nour told Badreia.....
- "I 've lived in Amman for six years". Sami said
- "I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake yesterday, Huda said.....
- "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning". Tareq said.....
- "my favourite subject this year in Chemistry." Hussein told me.....

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

4 Find six natural sources of power. Circle them and write them down.

Klfossiluelssamsiwindplfwaterqklwoodhelwavessmfysolarengybch

Answers 1. Fossil fuels 2. Wind 3. Water 4. Wood 5. Waves 6. Solar energy

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

أكمل الجمل بالكلمات الموجودة في الصندوق، واحدة من هذه الكلمات غير مطلوبة.

Energy طاقة , **grateful** ممتن , **headlines** عناوين , **helmet** خوذة , **lawyer** محامي , **likely** متوقع , **navy** البحرية

- I am studying hard because I want to become a.....
- When you ride a bike, you should always wear a
- Thank you so much! We are very.....
- Do you think it is.....to train tomorrow.
- I always look at the news paper, but I didn't always read the article.
- Solar panels generate.....from the sun.

Answers Lawyer/ hamlet/ grateful/ likely/ headlines/ energy

6 Circle the correct word. ضع دائرة حول الاجابة الصحيحة.

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

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

امل الجمل باحدى افعال الطبخ في الصندوق. احدى الافعال زائدة.

Boil يغلي , **fry** يقلي , **grill** يشوي , **melt** يذوب , **mix** يخلط , **roast** يحمص , **season** يبهر , **slice** يقطع شرائح , **sprinkle** يرش

- When you heat cheese, its
- Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and.....them together.
- You need a sharp knife tothe bread.
- Heat the water until it.....s
- Put the eggs in oil or butter tothem.
-some salt and pepper over the potatoes tothem.
-the meat in the oven.

Answers melt/ mix/ slice /boil/ fry / (sprinkle, season) / grill.

1 match the description with the words in the box

Activity book page 6

Computer chip, calculation, floppy disk, smartphone, program, PC, world wide web

شبكة الانترنت العالمية، حاسب شخصي، برنامج، هاتف ذكي، القرص المرن، عملية حسابية، رفاقه

- A mobile phone that connect to the internet.....
- A very small piece found inside every computer.....
- A small square piece off plastic that was used to store information from computers.....
- Computer desgne for one person to use.....
- When you use maths to work out in answer.....
- All the information shared by computers.....

Answers الاجابات **Smartphone/ Computer chip/ floppy disk/ PC/ calculation/ world wide web**

2 choose the correct word

Activity book page 6

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

3 complete the sentences . Use words from exercise 1 and 2**Activity book page 6**

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 decided how much to spend.
4. I can close the lid of my..... and then put it in my bag.

Answers الاجابات **Smartphone/ program / calculation / modal / tablet****4 complete the text with the correct form of the verb in brackets.****Activity book page 7**

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

Answers الاجابات **needed / was / has been / have / carry/ wear / will attach****5 choose the correct form of the verbs below.****Activity book page 7**

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

6 rewrite the words with the words in brackets.**Activity book page 7**

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might) Issa's phone **might be broken**
2. Somebody has found my missing laptop. (bee) My **has been found**
3. I asked someone to fix my computer.(had) I **had my computer fixed**
4. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.(have) you **don't have to switch off the screen**
5. You aren't allow to touch the machine.(must) you **mustn't touch the machine**
6. I think you should send a text message. (would) if **I were you, I would send a text message**
7. Press the button to make the picture move.(moves) **if you press the button, the picture moves.**
8. Mohammed checked his email, and then he started work.(before)

Mohammed checked his email before he started work**7 Answer the following questions****Activity book page 6****Which of these is an invention TV or gravity? الجاذبية**

I am sure TV because it is produced by the man but gravity is existed before.

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

I think that the difference is that smartphone has an internet access

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

A calculator.

8 Think of two examples of how technology can keep us fit.

Activity book page 8

فكر في مثالين كيف تجعلنا التقنية (التكنولوجيا) لانقين صحيا .

There are many means of technology can keep us fit such smartphone that have applications can be used to note our exercises and some smartphones have applications that help us to know heart rate and how many calories you burn.

9 Read the article below, and circle the correct word.

Activity book page 8

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

10 Read the article again and match the headings with the correct paragraphs. You don't need one of the following

Activity book page 8

An easy life. An frightening future. What is the "internet of things"? Is progress always good?

Reading

The internet of things

عمل الأشياء من خلال الانترنت
(انترنت الأشياء)

A

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



يعرف الجميع بان الانترنت يوصل الناس ببعضهم البعض. لكن الانترنت يفعل الان اكثر من ذلك بربطه الاشياء ايضا. هذه الايام، غالبا تتصل الحواسيب مع بعضها البعض، على سبيل المثال، يحمل تلفازك بشكل ذاتي برامجك المفضلة، ويخبرك نظام الملاحة المربوط بالقمر الاصطناعي اين انت، يعرف هذا بانترنت الأشياء والمزيد قادم.

B

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



خلال بضع سنين، يقول الخبراء بان مليارات من الالات ستكون مرتبطة مع بعضها البعض ومع الانترنت. ونتيجة لذلك، ستدير الحواسيب وبشكل متزايد حياتنا. سبيل ذلك، سيعرف برادك متى تحتاج مزيدا من الحليب وستضيفه الى قائمة التسوق الالكترونية. وستغلق نوافذك عندما تمطر. وستسجل ساعتك مقدار دقائق قلبك وتراسل طبيبك الكترونيا. وستخبرك اريكنتك بان عليك الوقوف وعمل بعض التمارين.

C

Many people are excited about the internet of things. For **them**, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and comfortable. However, **others** are not so sure. **They** want to keep control of **their** own lives and **their** own things. In addition, **they** wonder what would happen if criminals managed to **access** **their** passwords and **security settings**. The dream could easily become a nightmare



مندهشون الكثير من الناس حول عمل الأشياء بالانترنت. سيصبح الحلم حقيقة بالنسبة لهم. ويقولون بان حياتهم سوف تكون اكثر سهولة وراحة. ومع ذلك هناك اخرون ليسوا متأكدين من ذلك. يريدون ان تبقى لديهم سيطرة على حياتهم وأشياؤهم الخاصة. ويتسائلون بالضافة الى ذلك، ماذا سيحدث اذا استطاع المجرمون الدخول الى كلمات السر الخاصة بهم ونظام الحواسيب لديهم. سيصبح الحلم كابوسا بسهولة.

comprehension

11 Read the article again then answer the questions.

(Activity book page 8)

1. What does the internet of things mean? Give an example from the text.
2. Find two words in the first paragraph which have the same meaning as “ speak to “
3. How will the internet of things help to keep fit, according to the text?
4. What does the word “ others” in bold in the third paragraph refer to?
5. According to the text, why are some people excited about future? Why are others worried?
6. In your opinion, is the internet of things exciting or worrying? Why?

Answers الاجابات

1. The connection between computers. TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, and your “sat nav” system tells you where you are
2. 1. Connect 2. Communicate
3. Windows will close if it likely to rain: your watch will record your heat rate and email your doctor:
4. **people** who have different opinion
5. Some people excited about future say that our lives will be easier and comfortable. Others worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.
6. I think it is Double-edged sword exciting because our lives will be easy and comfortable Worrying because our lives seem to be as a machine working without moving.

الضمائر وعلى ماذا تعود في النص.

Pronoun الضمير	Line السطر	Refer to العائد
it	1	internet
It	1	internet
other	2	computers
other	7	machines
it	9	milk
them	13	Some people
others	14	People who aren't sure
they	14	People who aren't sure
their	15	People who aren't sure
their	15	People who aren't sure
they	15	People who aren't sure
their	16	People who aren't sure

املاء على النص

EDITING (4points)

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

ANSWER BOOKLET. تخيل انك محرر في جريدة وطلب منك تعديل الاسطر الاتية والتي تحتوي اربعة.

They wonder what would happen if criminals managed to akses their passwords and security sitting. the dream could easily become a nightmare .

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

المفردات المهمة في النص والمطلوب حفظها معنى واملأ وتفيدنا في سؤال املأ الفراغ.

Access	to find information especially on a computer	العبور الدخول
security settings	Control available on computer program which let you protect you from viruses	اعدادات الامان
sat nav” system	Satellite navigation system a system of computers and satellites cars that tell you where something is	نظام الملاحة

Questions

اسئلة اضافية مقترحة على النص:

1. Write down the sentence which indicates that “ a lot of machines are connected with each other”.
2. Quote the sentence which indicates that “ the dream will be real”.

- Find information from the text which indicates that "not all people are excited about the internet of things".
- Find a word from the text which means "to find information especially on a computer".
- What does the underlined word "it" in the second paragraph refer to?
- According to the text, the writer thinks that criminals managed to theft two things that people own. Write down these things.
- Suggest three ways to keep you safe from criminals.

Answers الاجابات

- In just a few years of time, experts say that billion of machines will be connected to each **other** and to the internet
- For them, a dream is coming true
- However, **others** are not so sure
- Access
- Milk
- Passwords and security settings
- There are many ways to keep our safety such as keeping the secrete number, connecting real organizations and dealing with respectable people.

Writing

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

(Activity book page 10)

ما هي مزايا و عيوب "شبكة الإنترنت من الأمور"؟ اقرأ القوائم واضف الأفكار الخاصة بك



المزايا Advantages	السيئات Disadvantages
<p>health: monitor health and activity; fridges advise on healthy eating; more time to relax</p> <p>الصحة: رصد الصحة والنشاط؛ ثلاجات إسداء المشورة بشأن الأكل الصحي؛ مزيد من الوقت للاسترخاء</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>privacy: everything you do is tracked; الخصوصية: كل ما تقوم به مراقب؛</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>transport: driverless cars – automatically avoid crashes; traffic controlled more efficiently – no more traffic jams</p> <p>النقل: السيارات بدون سائق – تلقائياً تجنب الحوادث؛ السيطرة على حركة المرور بكفاءة – لا مزيد من الاختناقات المرورية</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>security: criminals could get control of your personal information; criminals could take over the whole system;</p> <p>الأمن: المجرمين يمكنهم الحصول على تحكم المعلومات الشخصية الخاصة بك؛ ويمكن أن يأخذ المجرمين النظام بأكمله؛</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>at home: control washing machines, cookers, etc. with your phone; lights and heating go on and off automatically (saving energy);</p> <p>في المنزل: التحكم في الغسالات والأفران وغيرها مع الهاتف الخاص بك؛ الأضواء والتدفئة إيقاف وتشغيل تلقائياً (توفير الطاقة)؛</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>safety: computers sometimes fail –consequences could be terrible;</p> <p>السلامة: في بعض الأحيان تفشل أجهزة الكمبيوتر-يمكن أن تكون العواقب رهيبه؛</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>leisure: smart TV automatically downloads your favourite shows; music systems play music to suit your mood;.....</p> <p>الترفيه: التلفزيون الذكي تلقائياً يحمل برامجك المفضلة؛ نظام الموسيقى تشغيل الموسيقى لتناسب حالتك المزاجية.</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Employment: many thousands of jobs are lost; العمالة: عديد من الاف الوظائف تفقد</p> <p>.....</p>

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

انظر الجمل أدناه، ثم اكتب فقرة حول مزايا وعيوب انترنت الاشياء. استخدام بعض العبارات المكتوبة بخط غامق أدناه والأفكار من تمرين 12.

1. Lights will go off automatically. **In this way, / Therefore, / Consequently, / As a result,** we will save energy.
2. **On the one hand,** life would be easier. **On the other hand,** we would have less privacy.
3. Driverless cars would make travelling simple. **However,** if they went wrong, they could be very dangerous.
4. **Although** the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting, we should be careful. Day after day computers will be the the most important critical issues in our lives. Lights will go off automatically. **In this way,** we will save energy

على الرغم من أن "الإنترنت الأشياء" تبدو مثيرة، ينبغي أن نكون حذرين. يوماً بعد يوم وسوف تكون أجهزة الكمبيوتر أهم القضايا الحرجة في حياتنا. وسوف تنطفي الأضواء تلقائياً. وبهذه الطريقة، نحن سوف حفظ الطاقة

Expressing opinions in an essay

التعبير عن رأيك في كتابة المقالة

تكتب مقالة الرأي في أربع فقرات على النحو الآتي:

الفقرة الأولى: تعطي خلفية عن الموضوع

1. Background to the topic.

Traffic is an increasing problem in most countries of the world. This causes difficulties for.....

يمكننا تغيير الكلمة التي تحتها خط بأي موضوع اخر يطلب منا الكتابة عنه

Arguments for

الفقرة الثانية: فكرة حسنة عن الموضوع.

Currently, more and more people have cars and want to use them instead of public transport. However,

3. Arguments against.

الفقرة الثالثة: فكرة سيئة عن الموضوع.

The main argument against restrictions on traffic in cities is..... Many people believe that

4. Your opinion.

الفقرة الرابعة: أن تعطي رأيك في الموضوع.

In my opinion, there will have to be restrictions on traffic in cities. The government should I believe that if we do not introduce new law to restrict traffic ...

Essay Template:

نموذج مقالة جاهز للتعبئة

At present, there is no doubt that ----- اسم الموضوع ----- plays an increasingly a vital role in our life. We are all aware that, like everything else, ----- اسم الموضوع ----- has both favorable and unfavorable aspects.

The advantages can be listed as follows. First, (one..... الحسنة الاولى...) makes people's everyday life more convenient. In addition, (two..... الحسنة الثانية...) connects its users with the outside world. Most importantly, with a..., (three... الحسنة الثالثة...) people's life will be greatly enriched.

Nevertheless, it is a pity that every medal has two sides and the disadvantages of ----- اسم الموضوع ----- cannot be ignored. To begin with, there will be a danger of (1..... السيئة الاولى...) spending too much time on it therefore ignoring what you should concentrate on. To make matters worse, (2..... السيئة الثانية...) is most likely to add to your daily expenses. Worst of all, (3... السيئة الثالثة...) may plunge you into an unexpected trouble.

As is known to all, ----- اسم الموضوع ----- is neither good nor bad itself. Its effects on people depend, largely, on how ----- اسم الموضوع ----- is used. Now that the disadvantages have been put out, they will be paid attention to and eliminated to some degree.

Tense/Aspect Chart

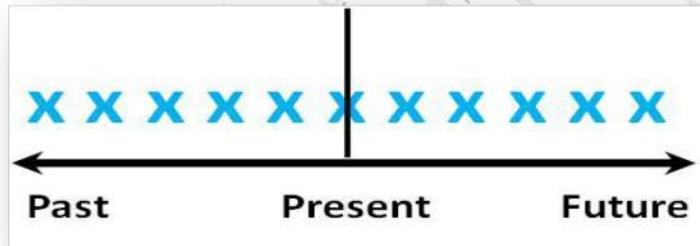
ملخص لاشكال كل الازمنة

		Aspect			
		Simple	Perfect	Progressive	Perfect Progressive
		"tensed"	"tensed" have + Past Participle	"tensed" be + Present Participle	"tensed" have + PastP of be (been) + PresentP
Tense	Present	write/writes walk/walks	has/have written has/have walked	am/is/are writing am/is/are walking	has/have been writing has/have been walking
	Past	wrote walked	had written had walked	was/were writing was/were walking	had been writing had been walking
	Future	will write will walk	will have written will have walked	will be writing will be walking	will have been writing will have been walking

Present tenses الأزمنة المضارعة

Simple present المضارع البسيط

Subject + verb(1)



بشكل متكرر او يعبر عن
عامّة ويكون شكل الفعل به

هو فعل يحدث
حقيقة علمية او حقيقة
اما مجرد (base form) او مضاف له (s)

امثلة Examples

1. The sun **rises** in the east. الشمس تشرق شرقا
2. Water **consists** of two elements : oxygen and Hydrogen. الماء يحتوي عنصريين الاوكسجين والهيدروجين.
- 2..Amman **is** the capital of Jordan. عمان عاصمة الاردن.
3. Sheep **eat** grass. تأكل الخرفان العشب.
4. Sara **is** always careful. سارة دائما حذرة.

نستطيع مما سبق ان نستنتج متى نستخدم المصارع البسيط وهو كالاتي:
اولا: عندما نتحدث عن العادات التي تتكرر

1. Mayar **brushes** her teeth daily. تتظف ميار اسنانها كل يوم
2. Lilyana and Arslan **always** drink milk instead of juice. يشرب ارسلان ولليانا الجليب بدلا من العصير.

Adverb/ keywords ظروف دالة على هذا الزمن

Always/ Usually/ Normally/ Often/Sometimes/ Generally/ Frequently/ Occasionally/ Regularly/ every(day/week/year) monthly/ weekly/ yearly/ once a(day, month.....) twice a(day/month...)
Three days/months....) Never / Rarely / Hardly / Scarcely / Seldom

ثانيا: للتحدث عن الحقائق العلمية والكونية.

1. Water **freezes** at 0C°
2. Rabbits **run** fast.
3. The sun **travels** around itself.
4. The sky **is** blue.

ملاحظة مهمة: احيانا لا يكون في الجملة دليل زمني وانما هناك كلمات دالة اخرى مثل:

Scientific علمية

(books , the brain , the heart , animals, water)

Universal كونية

(the sun , the earth , the sky , the moon , geography)

ثالثا : عندما نتحدث عن الحقائق العامة والدائمة والشخصية.

1. Ali **speaks** English fluently. يتكلم علي الانجليزية بطلاقة.
2. Sami **is** my brother. سامي اخي
3. Our book contains **five** units. يحتوي كتابنا خمسة وحدات.

ملاحظة مهمة: احيانا لا يكون في الجملة دليل زمني وانما هناك كلمات دالة اخرى مثل:

Personal شخصية

(age , name , weight , height , job , place of living , language)

رابعا: للافعال التي لا تقبل الاستمرارية مثل:

I **want** to play footballShe **hates** eating during the class.

ملاحظة مهمة: قائمة بالافعال التي لا تقبل زيادة (ing) الاستمرارية:

Hear	see	Love/ adore	hate	Like
remember	forget	Feel	taste	Have
Know	notice	Want	wish	Care
believe	mean	Recognize	refuse	Accept
Seem	look	Smell	understand	Possess
observe	sense	Doubt	be	Agree

ملاحظة يمكن لهذا الزمن ان يأتي على اشكال منها:

1 حالة النفي ونستخدم لها **don't / doesn't** ويأتي بعدها الفعل مجرد وحسب القائم بالعمل مفرد ام جمع.

NEGATIVE FORMAli **doesn't** play football.Haroon and Adam **don't** write the dutyThe children **don't** go to school everyday

2. حالة السؤال القصيرا او الذليي ونستخدم لها **do / does** ويأتي بعدها الفعل مجرد وحسب القائم بالعمل مفرد ام جمع.

1. **Does** Shady a student?
2. **Do** people **take** the problem seriously?
- 3, Muhanned plays football very well, **doesn't** he?
- 4 The boys **decorate** the room, **don't** they?

ملاحظة

اذا خلت الجملة من اي دليل زمني اعتبرها على زمن المضارع البسيط

ملاحظة مهمة: لاحظ هذا الجدول

He, she, it, Arslan, Aseel	s/es/ies يضاف للفعل
They ,we, you boys	Is/ has/ does/ plays/ washes/ studies
ضمير المتحدث الاول	والفعل مجرد خال من الزيادة Are/ have/ do /play
	يعامل معاملة الجمع الفعل مجرد خال من الزيادة am

ملاحظة طريقة السؤال الوزاري المحتملة على هذا الزمن

صيغة السؤال الوزاري المعتمدة

صحح الافعال بين **ANSWER BOOKLET**. Write the answer in your

الاقواس واكتب الاجابة في دفتر اجابتك.

Exercise 1: Correct the verbs between brackets: صحح الأفعال بين الأقواس

- 1 They French **everyday**. (speak)
- 2-you English **daily**? (speak)
- 3- You English as a **habit**. (not speak)
- 4- I tennis at school **every** day. (play)
- 5- Sara tennis **everyday**. (not play)
- 6- He Tennis at school **everyday**? (play)
- 7- The bus at 8 am **every** morning. (leave)
- 8- The car at 9 am in the morning **daily**. (not leave)
- 9- Where the train **often**?(leave)
- 10- Besan **always** her things. (forget)
- 11- Arslan **never** His wallet. (forget)
- 12- **Earth** the sun **every** twelve months.(circle)

Answers

Speak/ do/ don't speak / play/ doesn't play/ does play/ leaves/ doesn't leave/ does leave/
forgets/ forgets/ circle

ملاحظة

- 1- He ...**is**..... (be) a doctor. 2- I**am**..... (be) a doctor.
- 3- They**are**..... (be) doctors. 4- He**isn't**..... (not be) a doctor.
- 4 He**has**..... a new car.(have) 6. They**have**.....a new house. (have)

ملاحظة: هامة مهم في امتحان الوزاره (2/3 درجات)

الوظيفة اللغوية **The function** للجملة التي تحتوي **simple present** هي

Function : To talk about **actions and states** that take place or happen **permanently**

يتحدث عن أفعال واحداث

يحدث

يحصل

دائم

طريقة وزارية اخرى 2016

Study the following mini-dialogue then answer the question then answer the question that follows

Ahmed: He plays football every weekend.

Marah: He is playing now.

What is the function of Ahmed's sentence

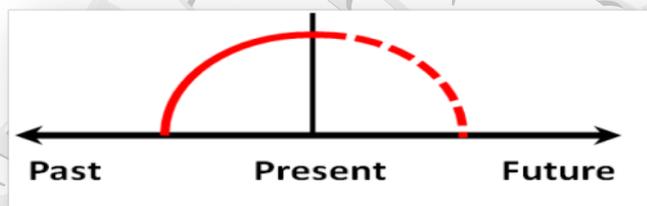
Answers

Habit / an action happen permanently



Present continuous المضارع المستمر

SUBJEC + IS / AM / ARE + V +ING



هو فعل يحدث لحظة الحديث او الكلام ويستخدم

اولا: عندما نتكلم عن فعل يحدث الان

They **are learning** English **now** . هم يتعلمون اللغة الانجليزية الان .

I **am writing** my duties **right now**. انا اكتب واجباتي.

She / he **is reading** loudly. هو اهي تقرأ بصوت عال.

Examples امثلة

- 1 Sultan **is eating** Mansef. يأكل سلطان المنسف.
- 2- They **are playing** football in the garden **right now**. هم يلعبون كرة القدم في الحديقة الان.
- 3- I **am dancing** with my friend. انا ارقص مع صديقي.
- 4- I **am listening** to song **at the moment**. انا استمع الي اغنية في هذه اللحظة.
- 5- Aseel **is playing** football. تلعب اسيل كرة القدم

ثانيا: مع جمل الامر والتحذير

Listen! The baby **is crying**. اصغ / استمع الطفل يبكي.

Be careful! The cars **are coming**. احذر السيارات قادمة

Watch out! You **are falling**. احذر انت تسقط.

Listen! Ali **is singing** a beautiful song. استمع / اصغ علي يغني اغنية جميلة.

Look! I **am training** hardy. انا اتمرن بجد.

Look! It **is raining** heavily. انظر انها تمطر بغزارة

ثالثا: عندما نتحدث عن افعال مستمرة ولكن على المدى الطويل

I **am studying** hard to become a famous doctor **in the future**.

Keywords/ adverb of time الظروف الزمنية الدالة عليه

Listen, be careful, watch out , look, now, right now. Nowadays, at the moment, look out! / be careful! Be quiet! / at this time. At present

ملاحظة: هامه ممكن ان نرى بعض ظروف التكرار مثل **always, constantly** ولكن كحالات خاصة عندما نتفاجئ بالامر ولكنها نفس معنى

simple present

1. My wife **is constantly** talking. I wish she would stop talking.
2. Haroon **is always** coming too late.
3. He **is always** listening to his teacher.

ملاحظة: يمكن لهذا الزمن ان يأتي على اشكال منها:

1 حالة النفي ونستخدم لها **am not / isn't / aren't** ويأتي بعدها الفعل مضاف له **ing** وحسب القائم بالعمل مفرد ام جمع. الفعل المساعد موجود فقط اصف عليه **not**

NEGATIVE FORM

1. Ali **is writing** a letter for his father. Ali **isn't** writing a letter for his father.
2. My brothers **are sleeping now**. My brothers **aren't** sleeping now
3. I **am studying** hard to be a doctor. I **am not** studying hard to be a doctor.

2. حالة السؤال القصيرا او الذيلي ونستخدم لها **is / are/am** ويأتي بعدها الفعل مضاف له **ing** وحسب القائم بالعمل مفرد ام جمع.

1. Rana **is sleeping** now,? **Isn't** she **الذيلي**
2. Ahmed **is eating** now. **Is** Ahmed eating now? **السؤال القصير**
3. All engineers are working in the project site,? **Aren't** they

Are all engineers working in the project site?

Examples:

They **are** playing football in the club rightnow. – **Are they** playing football in the club right now?

Abed **is** playing tennis now. – **Is** Abed playing tennis now?

I **am** walking to school rightnow. – **Am** I walking to school right now?

OR - **Are** you walking to school right now?

ملاحظة: مهمة: قائمة بالافعال التي لا تقبل زيادة (**ing**) الاستمرارية:

hear يسمع	see يرى	Love/ adore يحب	hate يكره	Like يحب
Remember يتذكر	forget ينسى	Feel يشعر	taste يتذوق	Have يمتلك
Know يعرف	notice يلاحظ	want يريد	wish يتمنى	Care يهتم
Believe يعتقد	mean يعني	Recognize	refuse يرفض	Accept يستثني
Seem يبدو	Look يبدو	smell يشتم	understand يفهم	Possess يملك
observe يلاحظ	Sense يحس	doubt يشك	be يكون	Agree يوافق

هذه الافعال لا تقبل زيادة **ing** واذا قبلتها فانه يتغير معناها

1. **At the moment** , my father _____ a big farm. (**own**)
2. **At present** , Rami _____ to go to London .(**prefer**)
3. **Look !** The boys _____ tired . (**seem**)
- 4 .A good house _____ a lot of money **nowadays** . (**be worth**)
5. **Right now** , I _____ what to do . (**be worth**)
- 6 .**At the moment** , Huda _____ you. (**not believe**)
7. **Right now** , your report is good , but it _____ some details. (**lack**)

Answers Owns/ prefers/ seem/ is worth/ am worth/ isn't believe / lacks

حالة مستثناة الفعل **think** إذا جاء بعده حرفي الجر **of /about** يمكن ان يأخذ وضع الاستمرارية.

1. I _____ **that** Ali will win . (**think**) think
2. My father _____ I should have an alternative plan. (**think**) thinks
3. Ali _____ **of** leaving this country . (**think**) is thinking
4. We _____ **about** going to the mountains. (**think**) are thinking

Linking the past with the present

ربط الماضي بالحاضر

المضارع التام. اي ان الفعل حصل في الماضي وله اثارا دلالة نتائج في الحاضر.



الفاعل

التصريف الثالث

Subject + (has / have) + v3 (pp)

التركيبية

Time adverbial. الظروف الدالة

key words

ever, yet, already, up till now, at last , recently, just, never, so far, lately, since, for

The use. الاستخدام

1 With finished or complete actions that happened in the past:

الافعال المكتملة او المنتهية في الماضي.

قد لا تحتوي الجملة على ظرف دال على الزمن، لأن المتكلم ليس مهتم بإعطاء الزمن أو لا يعرف زمن حدوثه.

I **have read** Romeo and Juliet. (Finished action) حدث منتهي

b- He **has bought** a car. (Finished action) حدث منتهي

2. A past experience or achievement with a definite result in the present:

- مع تجربة حدثت في الماضي، أو إنجاز له نتيجة حتمية في الحاضر.

a- I **have broken** my leg. (This means I cannot go skiing this year)

لقد كسرت ساقى هذا يعني اني لن اذهب للتزلج هذا العام

b- I **have passed** my driving test. (This means I can borrow Arslan's car next week)

اجتزت فحص السياقة وهذا يعني اني استطيع استعارة سيارة ارسلان الاسبوع القادم.

مع الافعال الثابتة (**non-continuous verbs**).

ملاحظة: هذه الافعال لا تأخذ وضع الاستمرارية (Ing) وإذا اخذتها يتغير معنى الفعل.

1. I **am thinking** about tigers and Pandas in particular. **Have in my mind.**/

consider

2. I **think** we should protect wild animals. **Believe** يعتقد

3. I **am expecting** a phone call from my father. **Wait for.** ينتظر.

a- I **have been** here for three hours. (**be**)



b- He **has seen** the doctor recently. (see)

Examples:

1. I have had this computer **for** about a year.
2. **How long** have you been at this school?
3. I have not seen Sara **since** September.

اسئلة وزارية سابقة على هذا النوع من الزمن من 2011 / 2015

1. Maher his driving tests, **so** he **can** borrow his father's car **next week**. (pass)2011
2. The children**recently**..... the sand castle on the beach.(build)2012
3. Our neighbors**recently**..... to Aqaba. (move)2013
4. Laila**recently**..... learning English. (start)2013
5. Zaid**lately**.....the champion, **so** he **can** participate in it again. (win)2014
6. The government**recently**..... the new rules to try to reduce the crime rate in the country.(announced) 2014

Answers has passed/ have built/ have moved/ has started/ has won/ has announced

ملاحظة

كل جملة تحتوي تركيبية المضارع التام تدل على انتهاء الحدث او انجاز **Complete action / achievement**
طريقة وزارية اخرى 2016

Study the following mini-dialogue then answer the question then answer the question that follows

Haroon: **How long** have you been at this school?

Ahmed: I have been here since last year.

What is the function of Ahmed's sentence.....

ماهي الوظيفة اللغوية لجملة احمد؟

Answers Complete action/ finished action

المضارع التام المستمر



Present Perfect Progressive



Past

Present

Future

شكل الزمن في الجملة S + has, have + been + v (ing)

Time adverbial. الظروف الداله

* This (evening, morning) *all (time, day, my life....)* since * for * How long / recently
non- stop/ adjectives صفات

The Use: الاستخدام

فعل بدأ في الماضي واستمر في الحاضر (غير منتهي)

- 1- It **has been raining** for three days.
- 2- I **have been standing** here all the day.
- 3- How long **have you been working** for this company?

For a repeated action in the past. للأفعال التي تتكرر في الماضي

Qussai **has been getting up** at five o'clock

- قد تحتوي الجملة على صفات، أو تبدأ الجملة بعبارات مثل:

You look (happy, tired, ill, thin, o.k. in the morning last week.

Police **have been interviewing** people **all** week.

3. For a past activity that has some consequences in the present

فعل بدأ وانتهى في الماضي وله آثار ونتيجة في الحاضر. (سبب ونتيجته) مضارع تام مستمر. -- يكون زمن جملة السبب

You are (happy, tired, ill, thin, angry, exhausted, and fed up)

1. I **have been running** for two hours that is why I am so tired now.
2. They **have been swimming** for the last two hours. That is why they are witty.

To stress the length of time an activity has taken:

للتركيز على المدة الزمنية التي احتاجها العمل مثل:

1. She **has been training** to be a doctor for six years.
2. He **has been studying** English for four years to become a teacher.

ملاحظة مهمة: سؤال وزاري (6 علامات) على تصحيح الأفعال بين الأقواس.

Complete each of the following sentences by the correct form of the verb.

أكمل الجمل الآتية بالشكل الصحيح للفعل الذي بين الأقواس. (صحح شكل الفعل بين الأقواس)

1. All time we (prepare) for the exams.
2. This tree (stand) here for thirty years.
3. It (rain) since yesterday.
4. They (swim) for the last two hours. That is why they are witty.
5. The man is exhausted. He (work) for 12 hours.
6. The little boy is dirty from head to foot because he (Play) in the mud.
7. How long you (study) English?
8. Why don't you take a break? You (study) for five hours.
9. I (be) here for three weeks.
10. The telephone (ring) for almost a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it ?
11. I (have) four classes since 8 o'clock this morning .
12. Sameer already (see) that film.
13. Mary (not have) her breakfast yet
14. I (live) in Amman since 1984.
15. She (drive) her car for six years.

Answers 1. Have been preparing 2.has been standing 3.has been raining 4.have been swimming
5.has been working 6.has been playing 7.have/been studying 8. Have been studying 9.have been being 10.has been ringing 11. Have been having 12. Has been /seen 13.hasn't been having 14.have been living 15.has been driving

يطلب هذا التمرين معرفة الفرق في المعنى

a Ali has studied law and history **this** year. **A finished activity/ action**

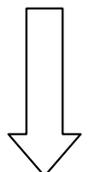
Hani has been studying law and history **for** four years. **Unfinished activity**

B Nada has written two essays **this** morning. **A finished activity**

*Nour has been writing an essay **all** morning. **Unfinished activity**

C The police sergeant has interviewed two people **so far** today. **A finished activity**

The detectives have been interviewing people **all** week. **Unfinished activity**



أسئلة وزارية سابقة على هذا الزمن 2015/2010

1. Nour An essay **all** morning. (be, write) has been writing. 2011

حدث غير مكتمل الحدوث

Hatem looks **tired**. He his science project **all** night. (be, do) has been doing. 2012لاحظ في هذه الجملة وجود **all + tired**

3. The detectives people all week. (be, interview) 2012

4. The child has All night. (be, sleep) 2013

5. Jameel and Fawaz have evening courses for few weeks now. (be, take) 2013

6. Laila has to be a nurse since 2010. (be, train) 2014

7. Hassan looks pale. He has very well recently. (not, be, sleep) 2015

Answers Has been writing/ has been doing/ have been interviewing/ been sleeping/ been taking/ been training/ not been sleeping

ويمكن ان يأتي سؤال على النحو الآتي: مهم

Study each pair of the following sentences, then answer the question that follow each

ادرس المثالين التاليين ثم اجب عن السؤال الذي يليهما .

B. **A:** Fatima has read a book about an ancient history so far.**B:** Fatima has been reading a book about the ancient history for sometimes.Which sentence indicates that Fatima has **finished** reading the book?

.....

2. **A:** I have taught my children.**B:** I have been teaching my children.Which sentence talks about an **incomplete (unfinished)** activity?

.....

**ملاحظة مهمة**إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي إحدى الأفعال التي لا تقبل زيادة **ing** نحول الزمن التام المستمر الى زمن مضارع تامHe **has seen** the doctor recently. (be, see)**For****ملاحظة:** للتفريق في استخدام.**For:** length of time

تستخدم للدلالة على طول الفترة الزمنية ، وتكون هذه المدة غير محددة

مثل: days, months, weeks, years, hours....

1. They have been playing football.....an hour. (since – for)

2. He has been learning French in this school.....three years. (since , for)

Since**Since:** a specific point in time

تستخدم عند الحديث عن فترة زمنية محددة.

مثل: June, Monday, 1976, 7:30...

1. Ali has been waiting here.....three o'clock. (since, for)

2. The boys have been away..... last Monday. (since, for)



الماضي البسيط: وهو فعل حصل وانتهى في الماضي.

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث وقع وانتهى في الماضي خلال فترة زمنية محددة .

We use the Simple Past when we talk about something which happened and finished in the past.

The use of simple past استخدام الماضي البسيط

The Simple Past is used to talk about actions or situations in the past. It is also called Past Simple. نستخدم هذا النوع للحديث عن فعل او عمل في الماضي.

1) Action finished in the past (single or repeated) فعل حصل في الماضي وانتهى.

I **visited** Aqaba last week.

Madher **watched** TV yesterday.

2) Series of completed actions in the past سلسله من الاحداث المتتابعه في الماضي.

First, I got up, and then I had breakfast.

3) Together with the Past Progressive/Continuous – The Simple Past interrupted an action, which was in progress in the past. كفعل قاطع الماضي المستمر.

كفعل قاطع الماضي المستمر.



They **were playing** cards when the telephone rang.

1st action: Past Progressive **were playing**

2nd action: Simple Past rang.

Together with the Past perfect. كفعل قاطع الماضي التام

After she **had done** her shopping, she **went** home. حالما انتهت تسوقها ذهبت للبيت.

1st action الحدث الاول

2nd action: Simple Past rang الحدث الثاني

Simple Past – key words الكلمات الداله على هذا الزمن

هنالك بعض الظروف التي تدلنا متى نستخدم هذا النوع من الزمن.

Yesterday , last + time , time + ago , in 2009 , once , finally , at that time , the day before , at last , on + 26, August in 1999

Examples:

The police **caught** the robbers **last night** in Cairo.

Aslan **traveled** to Oman **in 2009**.

The film **started** two minutes ago

1. You (sing) well **last night**.
2. I (send) a letter to my friend **yesterday**.
3. My teacher (buy) a house two weeks **ago**.
4. Ali (live) in Irbid **in 1984**.
5. Mazen (break)the window **that day**?
6. She (not know) my name from the newspaper **that day**.
7. Mayar (not smell) the burning food five minute **ago**.
8. Rami (not close) the shop **yesterday**.

Answers: sang / sent / bought / lived / broke / didn't know/ didn't smell /didn't close

ملاحظة: هامة: إذا اردنا نفي الزمن الماضي نستخدم الفعل المساعد **didn't** ويعدده ياتي الفعل مجردا خال من الزيادة.

Examples:

The police **caught** the robbers **last night** in Cairo.
The police **didn't catch** the robbers **last night** in Cairo.

Aslan **traveled** to Oman **in 2009**.
Aslan **didn't travel** to Oman **in 2009**.

The film **started** two minutes **ago**
The film **didn't start** two minutes **ago**

ملاحظة: هامة: إذا اردنا السؤال على هذا الزمن الماضي نستخدم الفعل المساعد **didn't** ويعدده ياتي الفعل مجردا خال من الزيادة.

The film **started** two minutes **ago**. **Did** the film **start** two minutes **ago**?

أسئلة وزارية سابقة على هذا الزمن الدورة التكميلية من 2011 الى 2014

1. Fatima her homework three hours **ago**. (**finish**) **finished**
2. The plane few minutes **ago**. (**land**) **landed**
3. Nadia The book of mine **yesterday**. (**borrow**) **borrowed**
4. **After** we **had finished** our dinner, weinto the garden. (**go**) **went**



S + had + v3, S + V2

The use of Past Perfect استخدام الماضي التام

1. To clarify which of the two past actions happened first:

للتعبير عن فعلين منفصلين يحدثان في زمن الماضي وأحدهما حدث قبل الآخر ، الفعل الذي يحدث أولاً يسمى الفعل الماضي التام والفعل الذي يحدث ثانياً هو الماضي البسيط.

Irish people **emigrated** because so many **had died** of starvation.

(People died and as a result, others emigrated.)

2. talk about a situation, state, feeling or action in the past.

- للحديث عن وضع أو حالة أو شعور أو حدث في الماضي.

1. Mayar **felt** nervous because she **had** never **won** before.
2. When I **read** the letter I could not stop smiling. I **had passed** all my exams.

1. Maher **felt** nervous because heneverin the Dead Sea before. **Had swum**
2. My father **last year**. He **had worked** for the same company all his life. **(retire)retired**
3. After we had finished our dinner, weinto the garden. (go)**2014**
4. Hatem had saved his document before viruseshis computer. (crash)**2012**
5. Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he Good grades in his exams. (get)**2014**

Answers Had/ swum, retired, went, crashed, got/gotten

To Provide background information about a past event:

لأعطاء معلومات عن حدث في الماضي.

1. He **had completed** the 1100 km journey in days.
2. By 10 a.m. on the last day the clouds **had disappeared** and the sun **had come out**..

After , before , when

ملاحظة: انتبه إلى استخدام كلمات الربط هذه كدليل على الماضي التام.

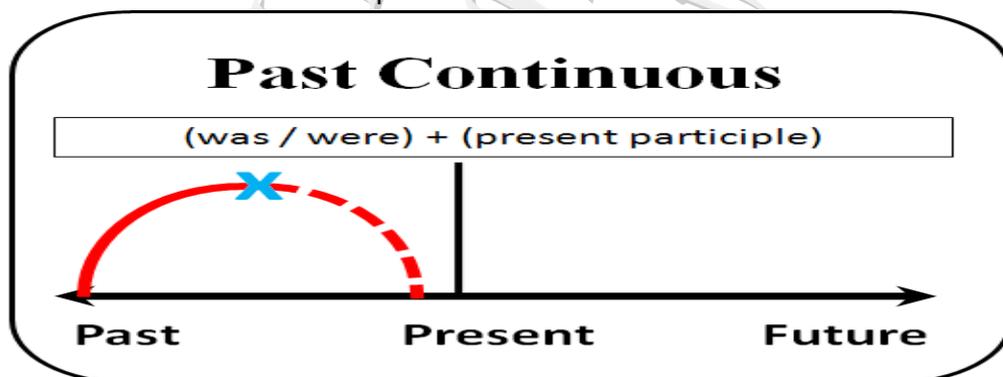
1. **After** + Subject + **had** +V3, Sub + V2
2. **because** + sub + **had** +v3, sub+ v2
2. **When** + Sub + V2, Subject + **had** + V3
3. **before** + Subject + V2, Sub + **had** +V3
4. **already** آخر الجملة

Examples: أمثلة:

1. After I (eat) my breakfast , I (go) to school .
2. Before I..... (go) to school , I (eat) my breakfast..
3. When he..... (arrive) , we (phone) him.
4. He..... (post)the letter , after he(write) it.
5. My father(retire) last year, he (work) for the same company all his life.
6. I(dream) of visiting China for many years. Last year I (spend) two months there.
7. I (go) to the doctor's this morning. I (fall) ill during the night.
8. He (look for) work for only two weeks. Yesterday he (be) offered two jobs.

Answers

1. had eaten/went
2. Went/had eaten
3. Arrived/ had phoned
4. Posted/ had written
5. retired /had worked
6. Had dreamt /spent
7. Went/had fallen
8. Had looked /was



Past Continuous + Past Simple الماضي المستمر

We often use the Past Continuous tense with the Past Simple tense. We use the Past

غالبًا ما نستخدم الماضي المستمر مع الماضي البسيط

Continuous to express a **long** action. And we use the Past Simple to express a **short** action

الماضي المستمر يعبر عن حدث طويل المدة والماضي يعبر عن حدث قصير المدة ويحصل في وسط المدة الطويلة

that happens **in the middle** of the long action.

We can join the two ideas with **when** or **while**. In the following example, we have two

actions:

نستطيع ربط الحدثين (الزمنين) باستخدام **when / while**

long action: حدث طويل

I was watching TV from 7pm to 9pm. (**watching TV**), expressed with Past Continuous
short action: حدث قصير

You phoned at 8pm. Short action (**telephoned**), expressed with Past Simple

I was watching TV **when** you telephoned.

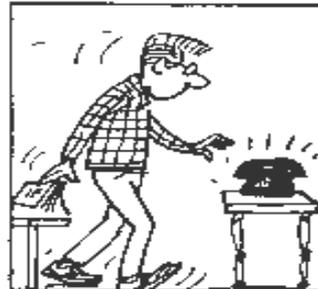
Notice that "**when** you telephoned" is also a way of defining the time 8pm



Jack was reading a book.



The phone rang.



He stopped reading.



He answered the phone.

We use:

when + short action (Past Simple) نستخدم **when** للمدة القصيرة

while + long action (Past Continuous) نستخدم **while** للمدة الطويلة

There are four basic combinations:

	I was walking past the car	when	it exploded.
When	the car exploded		I was walking past it.
	The car exploded	while	I was walking past it.
While	I was walking past the car		it exploded.

Notice that the **long action** and **short action** are relative.

"Watching TV" took two hours. "Telephoned" took a few seconds.

"Walking past the car" took a few seconds. "Exploded" took milliseconds.

- I **was working** at 10pm last night. كنت أعمل في الساعة 10:00 م الليلة الماضية.
- They **were not playing** football at 9am this morning. غير أنهم كانوا يلعبون كرة القدم في 09:00 ص هذا الصباح.
- What **were** you **doing** at 10pm last night? ماذا كنت تفعل في 10:00 م الليلة الماضية?
- What **were** you **doing** when he **arrived**? ماذا كنت تفعل عندما وصل؟
- She **was cooking** when I **telephoned** her. أنها كانت الطبخ عندما اتصلت هاتفيا بها.
- We **were having** dinner when it **started** to rain. كنا على العشاء عندما بدأ المطر.
- Ram **went** home early because it **was snowing**.

How do we make the Past Continuous Tense?

The structure of the past continuous tense is: هيكل الماضي المستمر

subject	+	auxiliary <i>be</i>	+	main verb
		conjugated in Past Simple		
		was, were		present participle

- The auxiliary verb (be) is conjugated in the Past Simple: *was, were*
- The main verb is invariable in present participle form: *-ing*
- For negative sentences we insert **not** between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.
- For question sentences, we **exchange** the subject and the auxiliary verb.

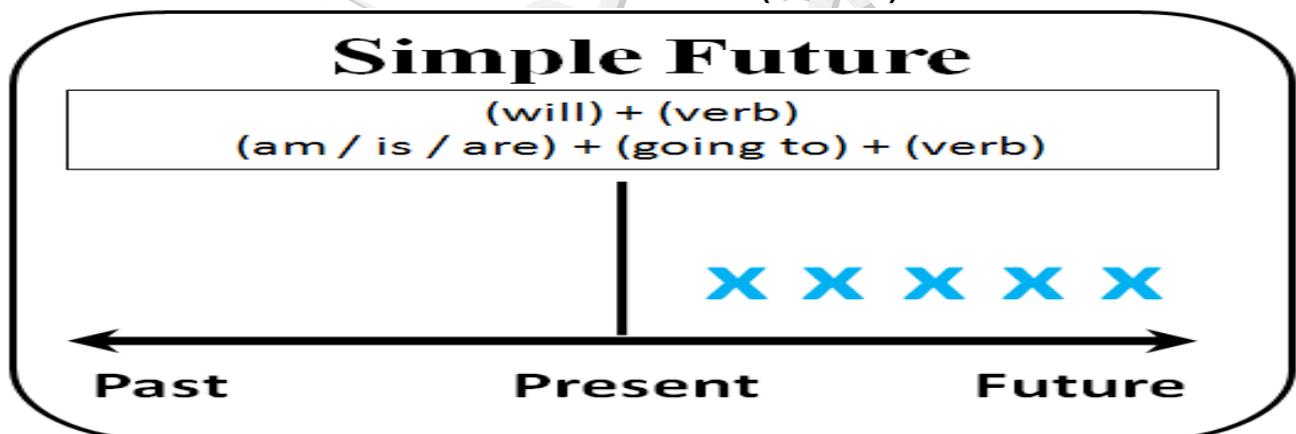
	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	was		watching	TV.
+	You	were		working	hard.
-	He, she, it	was	not	helping	Mary.
-	We	were	not	joking.	
?	Were	you		being	silly?
?	Were	they		playing	football?

Future tenses أزمنة المستقبل**simple future** المستقبل البسيط

وهو زمن يتحدث عن فعل سوف يحصل عند نقطة ما في المستقبل/ تحضيرات ذهنية خطط لها

FORM الشكل

S + will / shall + base form (الفعل المجرد)

**Key words**

tomorrow , next (اسم فترة) , soon , shortly , in 2020 , in the Future , 2 weeks from now .

1. Some journalists this incident in **next week's** magazine. (report)
2. The results of exams announced within **few weeks from now** . (be)

3. I My house **tomorrow** . (**paint**)
 4. Sami To Cairo **next Monday** . (**travel**)
 5. Why you To America **next month** ? (**travel**)

The structure of the Future Simple tense is:

subject	+	auxiliary <i>will</i>	+	main verb
		will		base

The auxiliary verb (will) is invariable: استخدام *will* ضروري

The main verb is invariable in base form: الفعل *base* بعدها مجرد

For negative sentences we insert **not** between the auxiliary verb and the main verb. النفي يكون بإضافة **not** بعدها

For question sentences, we **exchange** the subject and the auxiliary verb.

	Subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I	will		open	the door.
+	You	will		finish	before me.
-	She	will	not	be	at school tomorrow.
-	We	will	not	leave	yet.
?	Will	you		arrive	on time?
?	Will	they		want	dinner?

past

now

future

when

Contraction with Future Simple التعامل مع المستقبل البسيط

When we use the Future Simple in speaking, we often contract the subject and the auxiliary verb.

I will		I'll
you will		you'll
he will		he'll
she will	→	she'll
it will		it'll
we will		we'll
they will		they'll

الفرق في استخدام *be going to* واستخدام *will + base*

عندما نستخدم *be going to* نعبر عن قرار وتخطيط مسبق وتوقع حتمي مبني على استنتاج

The clouds is full of rains it is going to rain

He is going to university when he leaves school

ولكن عندما نستخدم *will + base* فإننا نعبر عن قرار حالي مفاجيء او رأي مبني على توقع شخصي او حقيقة مستقبلية متأكدون منها

The phone is ringing , I will answer it

I think everyone will have a computer in 2020.

Present simple مضارع بسيط S + V1 I'm a teacher.	Past simple ماضي بسيط S +V2 He said that he was a teacher
present continuous مضارع مستمر S +(is /am /are)+ v(ing) I'm having lunch with my parents.	Past contin uous. ماضي مستمر S + (was/ were) +v(ing) He said that he was having lunch with his parents.
Present perfect simple مضارع تام S + (has/ have) + V3 I've been to France three times.	Past perfect simple ماضي تام S + Had + V3 He said that he had been to France three times.
Present perfect continuous مضارع تام مستمر S + (Has/Have) +Been+V(ing) I've been working very hard.	Past perfect continuous ماضي تام مستمر S + Had + Been + V+(ing) He said that he had been working very hard.
Past simple ماضي بسيط S +V2 I bought a new car.	Past perfect ماضي تام S + Had + V3 He said that he had bought a new car.
past continuous ماضي مستمر S + (was/ were) +v(ing) It was raining earlier.	Past perfect continuous ماضي تام مستمر S + Had + Been + V+(ing) He said that it had been raining earlier.
Past perfect ماضي تام S + Had + V3 The play had started when I arrived.	Past perfect ماضي تام S + Had + V3 The play had started when I arrived.
Past perfect continuous ماضي تام مستمر S + Had + Been + V+(ing) I'd already been living in London for five years.	Past perfect continuous ماضي تام مستمر S + Had + Been + V+(ing) I'd already been living in London for five years.

Other verb forms

اشكال الافعال الاخرى.

Will I'll come and see you soon.	Would He said he would come and see me soon.
Can I can swim under water for two minutes.	Could He said he could swim under water for two minutes.
Must All tickets must be bought in advance.	Had to He said that all tickets had to be bought in advance.
Shall What shall we do about it?	Should He asked what we should do about it.
May May I smoke?	Might He asked if he might smoke.

ملاحظته: بعض الظروف يجب ان تتغير لتلائم التغيير الزمني والجدول الآتي يبينها.

Now الان	Then
Today اليوم	that day
Here هنا	There
This هذا	That
this week هذا الاسبوع	that week
Tomorrow غدا	the following day, the next day, the day after
next week الاسبوع القادم	the following week ,the next week/ the week after
Yesterday بالامس	the previous day ,the day before
last week الاسبوع الفائت	the previous week ,the week before
Ago ماض	Previously/ before
2 weeks ago منذ اسبوعين	2 weeks previously ,2 weeks before
Tonight اللية	that night
last Saturday السبت الماضي	the previous Saturday/ the Saturday before
next Saturday السبت القادم	the following Saturday/, the next Saturday the Saturday after ,that Saturday

Examples:

I went to the theatre **last night**.

He said he had gone to the theatre **the night before**. لاحظ كيف تغير الزمن

I'm having a party **next weekend**.

He said he was having a party **the next weekend**. لاحظ كيف تغير الزمن

I'm staying here until **next week**.

He said he was staying there until **the following week**.

مهم في التحويل

I came over from London **3 years ago**.

He said he had come over from London **3 years before**. لاحظ كيف تغير الزمن

ملاحظته: تحويل الضمانر الشخصية والتملك الموجودة في الجملة. (مهم في التحويل)

I	He , she	Your	His ,her ,their
You كفاعل	He, she, they	Mine	His ,hers
You كمفعول به	Him ,her ,them	Yours	His ,hers ,theirs
Me	Him ,her	Ours	theirs
Us	them	Our	their
We	they		
My	His ,her		
Your	His ,her ,their		

Reported imperatives (commands) كيفية تحويل جمل الأمر

جملة الأمر هي الجملة التي تبدأ بفعل مجرد خالي من الزيادة مثل:

“**Open** the door please”

“**Don't** open the door”

مثل هذه الجمل تحل على القاعدة الآتية:

S + v + noun + base (infinitive + to)

Examples

“Open the door please”

Haneen ordered me to open the door.

S v n infin + to

“Don’t open the door”

Amra ordered me not to open the door.

Affirmative commands	Negative commands
Father: “Do your homework.”	Teacher. “Don’t talk to your teacher.”
Father told me to do my homework.	The teacher told me not to talk to my teacher.

ملاحظه: هناك بعض الكلمات التي تدل على استخدام هذه القاعدة:

Command= يحث , urge= يحث , tell = يخبر , beg = يتوسل , persuade = يقنع , invite= يدعو , allow= يسمح , ask= يطلب , warn= يحذر , Encourage= يشجع , advise= ينصح , promise = يوعد , instruct = يرشد , order = يدعو / يأمر ,

القاعدة الثانية للحل وتخص الجمل العادية:

S + V + that clause

ولهذه الجمل أفعالها الخاصة:

Suggest= يقترح , recommend= يوصي , explain = يشرح , tell = يخبر , boast = يتفاخر , state = يقرر , claim = يندم = regret = يؤكد assured = يؤكد , emphasize = يؤكد , apologise = يعتذر , deny = ينكر , complain = يشتكي ,

امثلة وزارية سابقه الطريقة الأولى طريقة إكمال الجملة.

“You can use your calculator in the math exam”

=Our headmaster **allowed us to use** our calculator in the math exam.

“I am the richest girl in the town” said Rawan

Rawan **boasted that** she was the richest girl in the town.

الطريقة الثانية طريقة اختيار من متعدد.

My teacher ----- **me** not to judge people by appearance.

(allow, recommend, **advised**, boasted)

He ----- **that** he told her.

(begged , invited, allowed, **suggested**)

ملاحظه هامه: هناك خصوصية لبعض الأفعال مثل:

“I didn’t take your wallet”

Deema **denied** that she had taken my wallet.

Deema **denied** taking my wallet.

تلاحظ ان الفعل **Deny** يعبر عن نفى فلا يجوز ان يجمع نفيان في جملة واحدة

“I wish I was a doctor”

تلاحظ ان الفعل **wish** في الجملة يسبب وجود فعل التحويل **regretted** ونفيت الجملة

He **regretted** that he wasn’t a doctor. **Not** being a doctor.

"many **computers** have filters which stop people seeing certain websites."

He said

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

He said that

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

He said that

" Later we will give you, our dear listener, information about websites where you can find more"

He said

Answers that many computers had filters which stopped people using certain websites./ if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people/ On social media, you should only connect to people you know well/ later they would give our dear listener information about websites where they could find more

Passive to Active:

المبني للمعلوم والمبني للمجهول

B- **Active voice** (يعني في اللغة العربية المبني للمعلوم) اي معروف من قام بالعمل قام بعمل الفعل (معروف الفاعل)

Omar sang a song عمر غنى أغنية—معروف من قام بالفعل وهو عمر

Examples:

The professor subject doing action	teaches verb	the students. object receiving action
John subject doing action	washes verb	the dishes. object receiving action

In **active** sentences, the thing doing the action is the **subject** of the sentence
القائم بالعمل

and the thing **receiving** the action is the **object**. Most sentences are active.
المفعول به

2- **Passive voice** (يعني في اللغة العربية المبني للمجهول) اي انه غير معروف من قام بالفعل

The picture was drawn اي ان الصورة رُسمت لكن غير معروف من رسمها—والفعل

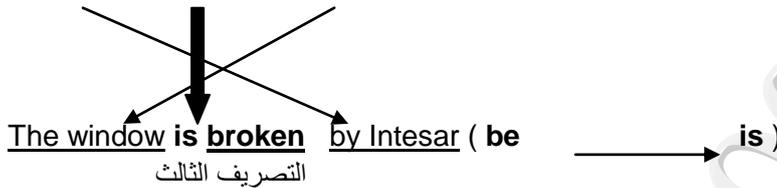
A song was sung (by Omar)

Examples

The students subject receiving action	are taught passive verb	by the professor. doing action
The dishes subject receiving action	are washed passive verb	by John. doing action

O + be + v3 (pp) التصريف الثالث للفعل

Intesar breaks the window



اشكال الكينونة حسب زمن الجملة

مفعول به الكينونة ممتمة المفعول به

O+ Be + V3+oc

ALJADEED

is/am/ are(v1)
being (v+ing)
been (perfect)
was/ were (v2)
be (modals)

التصريف الثالث/PP

Simple present

S + (v1 go, goes / play, plays) + O

O + be + v3

Once a week, Maisoon **cleans** the house.

Once a week, the house **is cleaned** by Maisoon.

Present Continuous:

S + is, am, are + v(ing)+O

O + is, am, are + being +v3

Right now, Sarah **is writing** the letter

Right now, the letter **is being written** by Sarah.

Present Perfect

S + has, have + v3 + O

O + has, have + been + v3

Many tourists **have visited** that castle.

That castle **has been visited** by many tourists.

4.Present Perfect Continuous

S + has, have + been + v1 (ing) + O

O + has, have + been + being + v3

Recently, Maise **has been doing** the work.

Recently, the work **has been being done** by Maise.

Simple Past

S + v2 + O

O + was, were + v3

Amani **repaired** the car

The car **was repaired** by Amani

Past Continuous

S + was, were + v1 (ing) , s + v2

O + was / were + being + v3

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

The customer **was being helped** by the salesman when the thief came into the store

Past Perfect**S + had + v3** **O + had + been + v3**Heba **had repaired** many cars before she received his mechanic's license.Many cars **had been repaired** by Heba before she received his mechanic's license.**Past Perfect Continuous****S + had + been + v (ing) + O** **O + had + been + being + v3**Obaidah **had been preparing** the restaurant's fantastic dinners for two years before he moved to Paris.The restaurant's fantastic dinners **had been being prepared** by Obaidah for two years before he moved to Paris.**Simple Future WILL****Will + base (infinitive)+ O** **O+Will + be + v3**Shurooq **will finish** the work by 5:00 PM.The work **will be finished** by 5:00 PM.**10.Future Perfect Continuous BE GOING TO****S + is, are, am + going to + be + base (ing) + O****+is, are, am + going to + be + being**At 8:00 PM tonight, Ameenah **is going to be washing** the dishes.At 8:00 PM tonight, the dishes **are going to be being washed** by Ameenah .**11.Future Perfect Continuous****Will + have + been + v (ing) + O** **O+Will + have + been + being + v3**The famous artist **will have been painting** the mural for over six months by the time itThe mural **will have been being painted** by the famous artist for over six months by the time it is finished.

جملة الامر: الجملة التي تبدأ بفعل مجرد

TENSES SUMMARY

Tense الزمن	Subject الفاعل	Auxiliary المساعد		Past V3 Participle
		Singular مفرد	Plural جمع	
Present	The car/cars	Is مفرد	Are جمع	designed.
Present perfect	The car/cars	Has been	have been	designed.
Past	The car/cars	Was	were	designed.
Past perfect	The car/cars	Had been	had been	designed.
Future	The car/cars	will be	will be	designed.
Future perfect	The car/cars	will have beer	will have been	designed.
Present progressive	The car/cars	is being	are being	designed.
Past progressive	The car/cars	Was being	were being	designed.
Modals	The car/ cars	modal + be		designed

Passive with can / could:

Jihad **must go** to work on time.
Engineers **could update** the whole project.

يتبع أفعال Modals أفعال مجردة infinitive

Modal + be + pp (v3) القاعدة الرئيسية في التحويل هي:

Goods **can be transported** hundreds of rts alizi inside China.
People were moved from their homes so that work on the dam **could be started**.
Engineers **could update** the whole project.
The whole project **could be updated**.

Modal + have + been + pp (v3)

They **could have done** their duties alone.
Their duties **could have been done** alone.

ملاحظه: تبقى Be / have كما هي عند عملية تحويل أفعال Modals لانه يتبعها فعل مجرد

كما واننا نحافظ على وجود Modal الموجودة في الجملة دون تغيير

Passive with(must / have to/ had to / has to)**Must + be + pp (v3)**

Have to + be + pp (v3)
He **must do** his job well to get enough money.
His job **must be done** well to get enough money.
The people who were moved **must be given** compensation.
Mervat **has to leave** her keys at school for the headmaster.
Her keys **have to be left** at school for the headmaster.

must + have + been + pp (pp v3)

You must have paid the prices of the goods soon.
The prices of the goods **must have been paid** soon

Passive with / should**Should + be + pp (v3)**

Students should put their books on the table.
Their books **should be put** on the table.

Should + have + been + pp (v3)

Students should have written their duties.
Their duties **should have been** written.
People living along the river **should not have been forced** out of their homes.

Passive with: will / would**Will / would + be + pp (v3)**

The government **will** complete the whole project next year.
The whole project **will be completed** next year.

Will / would + have + pp (v3)

The government **will have completed** the whole project by next year.
The whole project **will have been completed** by next year.



Passive with: may / might**May / might + be + pp (v3)**

We **may complete** our curriculum this month.

Our curriculum **may be completed** this month.

May / might + have + been + pp (v3)

The ministry **might have changed** the curriculum.

The curriculum **might have been changed**.

في عملية التحويل نبقى فعل Modal كما هو او نضيف (have + been) إن وجدت Have في الجملة

الطريقة الاولى: اعد كتابة الجمل التالية بحيث تكون مشابهه للمعنى في الجملة الاولى

Complete each of the following items so that the new item has similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

The ministry might have changed the curriculum.

The curriculum

The government built many new hospitals in our country last year.

Many new hospitals

Assaf is writing the duties for his teacher.

The duties

ANSWERS might have been changed./ were built in our country./ are being written for his teacher

الطريقة الثانية: على شكل زمن

The trees should be by Haroon.(plant) **planted**

Aqaba isin the southern part of Jordan.(locate) **located** 2011

According to our teacher's instructions all of our composiyions..... In ink. He won't accept papers written in pencil. (write) will/have to/ must be written. 2015

اسئلة وزارية سابقة من 2011 الى 2015

1.People saw smoke coming out of the forest.2011

Smoke

The government must save the hstorcal sites.2012

the historical sites

the farmers must water the plant in order to grow.2012

The plants

ANSWERS: was seen coming out of the forest./ must be saved / must be watered in order to grow.

CAUSATIVE VERB

ENGLISHNESIA.COM

	Form	Used for	Examples
Let	let + object + verb	to allow / give permission for an action.	The open window let the air escape .
Get	get + person + to + verb	to convince, persuade, trick or otherwise coerce a result (a mild form).	The manager got the team to stay late.
Make	make + object + verb	to force an action / result.	I made the waiter return my soup , because it was cold.
Have	have + object + verb	to give responsibility to produce a result.	The policeman had me escort her home.

Causative verbs الأفعال السببية

Arslan **had** his house **painted**

Arslan's house was painted by someone

هنالك ثلاثة أفعال سببية وهي: Get, want, Have

هذه الجملة تعني أن أرسلان طلب من أحدهم طلاء بيته
Or هذه الجملة تعني أن بيت أرسلان قد طلي من أحدهم

القاعدة:

Have + object + pp (v3) غير عاقل

ملاحظة مهمة: نستخدم Have او إحدى أشكالها Has/ had او having في حالة جمل الاستمرارية

My hair was cut. Passive مبني للمجهول (أي أن الفاعل غير معروف)

Write follow-up sentences using causative verbs.

- 1 I didn't repair the car myself. **I had it repaired.**
- 2 My mother dyed her own dress blue. She didn't ...
- 3 She didn't make the dress herself. **She ...**
- 4 He isn't going to take his own photo.
- 5 My brother cut his own hair.
- 6 My brother painted his own house.
- 7 My father doesn't clean his car himself.
- 8 We didn't cut down the trees in our garden ourselves.

Answers 2 She didn't have it dyed. 3 She had it made. 4 He's going to have it taken.

5 He didn't have it cut. 6 He didn't have it painted. 7 He has it cleaned.

8 We had them cut down.

لاحظ كيفية تحويل بعض الأزمنة

have + object + past participle
 ↓ ↓ ↓
I HAD MY HAIR CUT YESTERDAY

خلاصة:

- Simple present:** → **have / has + object + v3 (pp)**
 My father **doesn't clean** his car himself.
 He **has** it **cleaned**.
- Present continuous:** → **is / am / are + having + object + v3 (pp)**
 He isn't cleaning his car himself.
 He **is having** his car **cleaned**.
- Simple past:** → **had + object + v3 (pp)**
 We **didn't cut** down the trees in our garden ourselves
 We **had** them **cut** down.
- Past continuous** → **was / were + having + object + v3 (pp)**
 I **wasn't decorating** my house myself.
- Modals + (infinitive)** → **modals + have + object + v3 (pp)**
 They **can't do** their duties.
 They **can have** their duties **done**.
- To + base** → **to + have + object + v3**
 He isn't going **to take** his own photo.
 He's going **to have** it **taken**.
- **ملاحظة** يمكنك استبدال **have** بـ **get/want** حسب المطلوب.
 لاحظ كيف نجيب على السؤال.
- Did Suleiman repair the computer himself?
No, he had it repaired.

يعامل معاملة الجملة العادية (ويمكن استبدال الأسماء بضمائر The computer = it)

Compare the three sentences below.

What is the difference in meaning between them?

- 1 . They built their own house.
- 2 .Their house was built by a local builder.
- 3 .They **had** their house **built** by a local builder.

Answers:

1. They were the builders of their own house.
2. A builder built their house.
3. They asked a builder to build a house for them.

سؤال وزاري أكيد إنتيه

طريقة السؤال الوزاري 1 طريقة تحويل الجملة بحيث تعطي نفس المعنى

Complete the following items so the new items has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

I have repaired my TV.

I had my TV repaired (By someone)

طريقة السؤال الوزاري 2 إيجاد الفرق بالمعنى أو ماذا تعنى الجملة مهم.

Study the following sentences the answer the question below.

1. They built their own house.

2. Their house was built by a local builder.

Which sentence means that they repaired their house by themselves.

طريقة السؤال الوزاري 3 إختيار الإجابة الصحيحة أو تصحيح الفعل الطريقة المتبعة (وزاريا)

Jamal I don't have a valid passport, how can I have it (renew). **Renewed.**

Answer these questions, starting with 'No, ...'

1 Did you redecorate the flat yourself? *No, we had it decorated.*

2 Did you plant the trees in your garden yourself?

3 Are you going to service your own car?

4 Will you be able to test your own eyesight?

Answers 2 No, we had them planted. 3 No, I'm going to have it serviced. 4 No, I'll have to have it tested (for me).

Complete these sentences using the correct form of **have something done**. You may also have to think of a verb.

1 I couldn't repair my computer myself. I had to **have it repaired** by computer experts.

2 We didn't build our own house. We by a local construction company.

3 Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses. They by specialist dressmakers.

4 People don't service their cars themselves; they professionally two or three times a year.

5 I've got a really bad toothache, so I'm going to the dentist this afternoon. I might have to

6 She tried mending her glasses, but she couldn't. She had to by the optician she had bought them from.

7 Do you like this photograph of our family? We by a local photographer.

Answers 2 had it built 3 have them made 4 have them serviced 5 have a tooth taken out / have a tooth filled 6 have them mended 7 had it taken

اسئلة وزارية سابقة على هذا النوع الدورة التكميلية والعادية 2011 / 2015

1. Majid didn't repair my computer himself. He had it (repair) **repaired** 2011

2. He isn't going to take his own photo. He's going to have it(take) **taken** 2012

3. Did you plant the trees in your garden yourself? No, we had them (plant). **Planted**

4. Manal didn't buy her own English dictionary. She had it.....(buy) **bought** 2014

5. Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one(fix) **fixed** 2015

الطريقة الثانية

Samya **didn't** decorate her own flat. 2007

Shehad it decorated.

Hatem **doesn't** repair his own car.

Hehas it repaired.

Emran cleans his father's car himself.

Hedoesn't have it cleaned.

كورس المنهاج الجديد تجدونه لدى المكتبات الاتية

<p>اربد مكتبة اليقين موزع معتمد 027103303 ، مكتبة الهدف موزع معتمد، مكتبة المكتبة المدرسية، مكتبة انوار الجزيرة، مكتبة النسيم، الصفاء، مكتبة يوسف مجمع الاغوار، مكتبة البتراء</p>
<p>لواء بني عبيد مكتبة يا هلا الصريح، مكتبة السفير حواره 0788649593 ، مكتبة ايهاب الحصن، مكتبة خوخه ايدون</p>
<p>لواء المزار الشمالي مكتبة الارقم</p>
<p>لواء الطيبة السيد احمد علاونه 0777818282 موزع معتمد</p>
<p>لواء الكورة مكتبة احمد مقدادي موزع معتمد ، مكتبة السباعي</p>
<p>محافظة جرش موزع معتمد مكتبة عالم الرياضة</p>
<p>محافظة عجلون موزع معتمد مكتبة الوسام</p>
<p>محافظة المفرق موزع معتمد مكتبة احمد.</p>
<p>لواء الهاشمية موزع معتمد مكتبة ومؤسسة البرشاوي للقرطاسية 0799690070</p>
<p>محافظة الزرقاء مكتبة النورس</p>
<p>محافظة عمان موزع معتمد مكتبة زيد تلاع العلي</p>
<p>البقعة مكتبة السندباد</p>
<p><u>العقبة مكتبة الرسالة</u></p>