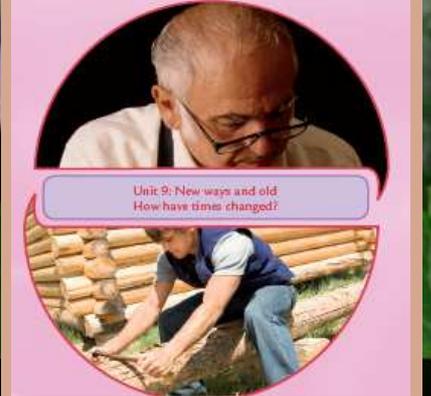


المنتقى في اللغة الانجليزية المستوى الرابع ٢٠١٧-٢٠١٨



Ali Daqamseh
adaqamseh@gmail.com



Unit 9: New ways and old
How have times changed?

0772111116

Jordan- Irbid
مركز حلا -سما الروسان
مركز دريد- حبراص
مركز الطائف -سحم
مركز العلوم- شارع الجامعة

On FACEBOOK
طالبة الاستاذ علي موفق الدقاسمة

علي موفق الدقاسمة

اعداد :-
علي موفق الدقاسمة

تطلب من مكاتب المملكة
وصفحة الاستاذ علي موفق الدقاسمة



Healthy life

MODULE 3: Lifestyles

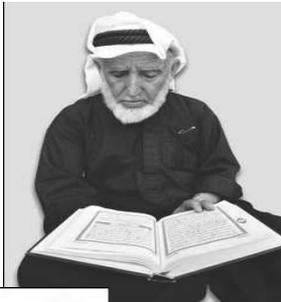
*** الكلمات الرئيسية Key Words :-

Unit 7: advise ينصح, age عمر, colleague زميل, exercise تمرين, interact يتفاعل, lifestyle نمط حياة, outlook نظرة, secret سر, socialise يتواصل, successful ناجح

Unit 8: deserted مهجور, inhabitant مواطن, overcrowding مزدحم, permanent(ly) بشكل دائم, phenomenon ظاهرة, profitable مربح, public services خدمات عامة, stress توتر, rural ريفي, trend يميل الى, urban مدني

Unit 9: biography سيرة ذاتية, blow ينفخ في البوق, bow الكمان, career مهنة, cookery الطبخ, hardworking مجتهد, hit يبدق على الطبل, pluck على الغيتار, repair يصلح, strum يعزف على الاوتار

SB page (50)



Discuss

The photographs show elderly people with busy, active lives.

هذه الصور تظهر بعض كبار السن بحياتهم الحافلة بالمشاغل والانشطة:-

1 What do you think is the secret of a healthy life? Use the suggestions from the text below and discuss your ideas with other students.

برأيك، ما هو سر الحياة الصحية؟ استخدم الاقتراحات من النص اسفل وناقش افكارك مع طلبة اخرين.

In the last hundred years, people have been living longer and longer. Yet, there are still many aspects of our lifestyles that could be improved. Doctors advise that regular exercise and a healthy diet are crucial to our well-being. Furthermore, it is very important to get enough sleep – 8 hours a night is recommended. Getting enough sleep keeps our minds fresh, but we need to exercise our brains, too. This could involve doing puzzles and crosswords, playing chess or reading a book.

في السنوات المئة الاخيرة، كان الناس يعيشون لفترة اطول واطول. ومع ذلك، هنالك العديد من المظاهر في انماط حياتنا التي يمكن تحسينها. الاطباء ينصحون بان التمارين المنتظمة والحمية الغذائية الصحية هي ضرورية لوجودنا. فضلا عن ذلك، من المهم الحصول على نوم كاف- ومن الافضل 8 ساعات في المساء. الحصول على نوم كاف يحافظ على عقولنا نشيطة، ولكن يجب ان نمرن عقولنا، ايضا. هذا يمكن تطبيقه بالقيام بحل الاحجيات والكلمات المتقاطعة، لعب الشطرنج وقرءة كتاب.

As we get older, it is even more important that we keep busy, interacting with people of all ages and socialising. We should make plans for the future, keep a positive outlook on life and enjoy the support of the family environment.

كلما تقدمنا في السن، ولعله من الاكثر اهمية ان نبقي مشغولين، ونفاعل مع الناس بكل الاعمار ونبقى اجتماعيين. يجب ان نتخذ خطا للمستقبل، ونحتفظ بنظرة ايجابية عن الحياة والتمتع بدعم بيتنا العائلية.

b What problems do you associate with old age? ما المشاكل التي تربطها بسن الشيخوخة؟

- I think there are many problems associates with old age such as health suffers like high blood pressure الدم ضغط as well as diabetes السكري.

c Compare your ideas with those of other students.. قارن بين افكارك وافكار الطلبة الاخرين..

يفيدك هذا النقاش في تحديد الاخطاء الاملائية كما ورد في أسئلة السنوات السابقة.

Listen

الاستماع



You are going to hear a journalist talking about old people she has met. As you listen, answer these questions.

ستستمع الى صحفية تتحدث عن كبار السن قد قابلتهم. وبينما تستمتع، اجب عن الاسئلة التالية:-

a Which countries are the people from? من اي الدول هؤلاء الناس?

Mexico, India, China

b How old is each of the four people you hear about?

كم عمر كل من الاربعة اشخاص الذين سمعت عنهم؟ 100, 99, 102, 100

As part of the research I'm doing about the lives of the elderly, I've travelled all over the world. I started in Mexico where I met the world's oldest married couple, Alberto and his wife Maria Lopez-Garcia. Alberto is 100 and Maria is 99 years old. They have been married for eighty-six years, and have three sons and three daughters – the oldest is eighty-one years old. One of their sons told me that his parents had spent every day of their lives together since the day they got married. He said they had always had a good social life and had kept in regular touch with their family, friends and neighbours. I asked their son what the secret of their healthy life was. He said he was not sure, but suggested that it might be their very simple way of life.

Apparently they eat corn and soup for every meal. He added that they had both been involved in farming for most of their lives. In other words they had had regular exercise.

كجزء من البحث الذي أقوم به عن حياة كبار السن، سافرت الى جميع أنحاء العالم. لقد بدأت في المكسيك حيث التقيت اكبر زوجين في العالم، البرتو وزوجته ماريا لوبيز غارسيا. البرتو عمره 100 عام وماريا 99 عاما. وقد امضيا في زواجهما ستة وثمانين عاما، ولهما ثلاثة أبناء وثلاث بنات – الاكبر عمره واحد وثمانون عاما. أحد أبنائهم قال لي أن والديه قد امضيا كل يوم من حياتهم معا منذ اليوم الذي تزوجا فيه. وقال انه كان لديهم دائما حياة اجتماعية جيدة وبقيا على اتصال منتظم مع أسرهم وأصدقائهم وجيرانهم. سألت ابنهما ماذا كان سر حياتهما الصحية. قال انه ليس متأكدا، ولكن اقترح أنه قد يكون لهم طريقة بسيطة جدا للحياة. فعليا كانا يأكلان الذرة وشورية عند كل وجبة. وأضاف أنهما على حد سواء شاركا في الزراعة لمعظم حياتهم. وبعبارة أخرى كانت لديهم ممارسة التمارين الرياضية بانتظام.

After that, I travelled to the south of India, where I met Sunil Narayanan who is 102 years old. Even now Sunil still works for six hours every day in the family shop. He knows his customers' names and says they are all close friends. I asked him whether he remembered his wedding day. He described in detail what he and his bride had worn that day and told me that after they were married they had both gone back to school to finish their studies. Sunil said that he had spent most of his life working as a fisherman. I asked him if he had enjoyed his long life – he said with a smile that he'd enjoyed every single day of it.

بعد ذلك، سافرت إلى جنوب الهند، حيث التقيت سونيل نارايانان الذي يبلغ 102 سنة. حتى الآن سونيل لا يزال يعمل لمدة ست ساعات كل يوم في محل العائلة. انه يعرف أسماء زبائنه ويقول انهم جميعا الأصدقاء المقربين. سألته عما إذا كان يتذكر يوم زفافه. وصف بالتفصيل ماذا هو وعروسه كان يرتديا في ذلك اليوم وقال لي أنه بعد ان تزوجا عادا إلى المدرسة لإنهاء دراستهم. وقال سونيل إنه قضى معظم حياته يعمل صياد سمك. سألته إذا كان قد استمتع بحياته الطويلة - قال بابتسامة أن استمتع بكل يوم منها.

Finally, I went to China where I met the hundred-year-old May Chin. She told me that her husband had died twenty years ago, but said she was never lonely as she had 110 children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. Mrs Chin said she still gets up every morning at six o'clock and cycles to the nearby village to buy food for the day.

وأخيرا، ذهبت إلى الصين حيث التقيت مايو تشين البالغة من العمر مئة عام. قالت لي أن زوجها قد توفي قبل عشرين عاما، لكنها قالت انها لم تكن وحيدة كما كان لديها 110 من الابناء والأحفاد وأبناء الأحفاد. وقالت السيدة تشين أنها ما زالت تستيقظ كل صباح الساعة السادسة وتقود الدراجة الهوائية إلى القرية المجاورة لشراء المواد الغذائية لليوم.

هذا النص مأخوذ من شريط تسجيل ولذلك اقرأه فقط كقراءة سريعة
..... لتثري مصطلحاتك..... اضع الى ذلك ان الكثير من جمل
القواعد في هذه الوحدة مقتطفة من هذا التسجيل غير الموجود في
المنهاج بل في دليل المعلم.

Check your understanding

تأكد من استيعابك



Listen again. Are these statements True or False? Correct sentences where necessary.

استمع مرة اخرى، هل هذه العبارات صحيحة ام خاطئة؟ صحح الجمل حين الضرورة.

- a Alberto and Maria have been married for nearly eighty years.
- البيرتو وماريا متزوجان قرابة الثمانون عاما.
- b Since their marriage, Alberto and Maria have spent all their time together.
- منذ زواجهما، البيرتو وماريا امضيا كل وقتهم مع بعضهما.
- c Alberto and Maria eat soup or corn for every meal. يتناول البيرتو وماريا الشورية او الذرة في كل وجبة.
- d Sunil works sixteen hours a day in the family shop. يعمل سونيل 16 ساعة في محل العائلة.
- e Most of Sunil's customers are friends. معظم زبائن سونيل هم اصدقائه.
- f Sunil and his wife were still school students when they were married. كانا طالبين مدرسة عندما تزوجا.
- g Sunil used to work as a fisherman. اعتاد ان يعمل كصياد.
- h May's husband died twenty years ago. توفي زوج مايو قبل 20 عاما.
- i May gets up early every morning and walks to the village to buy food.
- تستيقظ مايو باكرا كل صباح وتمشي الى القرية لتشتري طعاما.

Answers:- الاجابات

- a- F (86 years) b- T c- F (soup and corn) d- F (six) e- T f- T g- T h- T i- F (cycles)



What do the words in italics in these extracts from the talk refer to?

على ماذا تعود الكلمات بالخط المائل في هذه المقطعات المأخوذة من التسجيل ؟

- a I started in Mexico where I met the *country's* oldest married couple, ...
- b They have three sons and three daughters – the *oldest* is 81 years old.
- c After that, I travelled to the south of India *where* I met Sunil.
- d He described in detail what he and his bride had worn *that day* ...
- e I asked him if he had enjoyed his long life – he said with a smile that he'd enjoyed every single day of *it*.

Answers:- الاجابات

- a- Mexico's/ b -child (son or daughter) /c- the south of India /d- on their wedding day
e- his long life



Fill the gaps in these sentences with the words in this list.

- قم بتعبئة الفراغات في الجمل التالية .

- | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|---------|--------|----------|--------|-----------|-------|
| fathers | آباء | parents | والدين | children | اطفال | daughters | بنات |
| husband | زوج | sister | اخت | uncle | عم،خال | family | عائلة |

In Jordan you will rarely find 'old people's homes'. When my (a) get old, my (b) and I will help look after them. Traditional values teach sons and (c) to honour their (d) and mothers and show love and care to them as they grow old. Family is very important to everyone, and I am very close to my mother's sister and her (e) – my aunt and (f) Caring for our (g) like this helps us all to live longer, happier lives and we know our (h) will one day look after us.

- في الاردن فانت من النادر ستجد "بيوت العجزة". عندما **والدي** يصبحان كبيرين، فان **اختي** وانا سوف نتساعد في الاعتناء بهما. ان القيم التقليدية تعلم ابنائنا وبناتنا بان يحترموا **ابائهم** وامهاتهم وان يظهروا الحب والاهتمام لهما عندما يكبرون. ان العائلة مهمة لكل شخص، فاننا قريب من اخت امي **وزوجها**. من عمتي **وعمي**. ان الاهتمام **بعائلتنا** يمثل هذه الطريقة تساعدنا في العيش اطول، حياة اسعد ونحن نعرف ان **اطفالنا** سوف في احد الايام سيهتمون بنا.

Answers:-

- a parents b sister c daughters d fathers e husband f uncle g family h children



Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

- اختر الكلمة المناسبة لتكملة هذه الجمل:-

- In Mexico she met the (Earth's / world's) oldest married couple.
- Alberto and Maria's son said his parents had (a simple / an easy) way of life.
- Sunil says his customers are all his (near / close) friends.
- Sunil said he'd enjoyed every (one / single) day of his life.

- 1- في مدينة مكسيكو، هي قابلت اكبر زوجين عمرا في العالم.
- 2- ابن البيرتو وماريا قال بان والديه عاشا طريقة بسيطة في الحياة.
- 3- سونيل يقول بان كل زبائنه هم كل اصدقائه المقربين.
- 4- سونيل يقول بانه استمتع بكل يوم واحد من حياته.

Answers:-

- a) world's b) a simple c) close d) single

Think and speak

7

In your opinion, what are the best ways for young people to care for the elderly?

فكر وتكلم:-

حسب وجهة نظرك، ما هي افضل الطرق بالنسبة لصغار السن لكي يعتنوا بكبار السن؟

Suggested answers: - اجابة مقترحة -

I think there are many ways that must be done to take care for the elderly people such as preparing them suitable food that is enriched with vitamins and calories, keeping their brains active by watching useful programs and talking to their friends and relatives. In addition, there are other ways like encouraging them to walk and do some exercise to keep their bodies healthy.

اعتقد ان هنالك عدة وسائل يجب اتخاذها للاعتناء بكبار السن مثل اعداد الطعام الملانم لهم والغني بالفيتامينات والسرعات، الحفاظ على عقولهم نشطة بمشاهدة البرامج المفيدة والتحدث الي اصدقائهم واقاربهم. بالاضافة الى ذلك، هنالك طرق اخرى مثل تشجيعهم على المشي وممارسة التمارين للحفاظ على اجسامهم صحية.

عائدة دقاسمة

الحياة الصحية (WB 42)

	الكلمة	المعنى	Meaning
1	alert	متنبه	clear-headed / awake متيقظ
2	concentrate	يركز	give all your attention to a subject يعطي كل الاهتمام لموضوع معين
3	deprived of something	محروم من شيء	not having any or enough of something لا يملك أي كفاية في شيء
4	irritable	سريع الغضب	easily annoyed يزعج بسهولة
5	moody	مزاجي	easily feeling gloomy for no good reason الشعور بالكآبة بدون أي سبب جيد
6	recharge	يشحن	renew يجدد
7	shallow	ضحل	not deep غير عميق



How much sleep do we need? كم مدة النوم التي نحتاجها

تعويض هذا المقدار كم مقدار النوم
How much sleep do you need each night? Do you usually get this amount? Can you catch up on sleep you have missed at night by sleeping at other times, or do you find **it** difficult to sleep during the day? The rest of this article will give you some useful information and advice.

It= difficult to sleep during the day

كم الوقت تحتاجه للنوم كل مساء؟ هل أنت عادة ما تحصل على هذا المقدار؟ هل بإمكانك تعويض النوم الذي افتقدته في ليلة بالنوم في اوقات اخرى، او ان ترى انه من الصعب النوم خلال النهار؟ معظم هذه المقالة ستعطيك نصائح ومعلومات مهمة.

The amount of sleep human beings need varies from individual to individual. We know that most adults need about 8 hours of sleep a day, but this number can vary greatly; 'short sleepers' may need only 5 hours, whereas 'long sleepers' may need 9 to 10 hours. Babies need about 16 hours a day while many teenagers need an average of 9 hours. As people get older **they** tend to need less sleep; some elderly people wake up early in the morning and cannot sleep for more than five or six hours. Exactly how much we need depends on several factors, including our age, our daily routine, the quality of our sleep and our genetic make-up.

They = people or older people

ان مقدار النوم الذي يحتاجه البشر يختلف من فرد الى فرد. نحن نعرف ان معظم البالغين يحتاجون حوالي 8 ساعات للنوم في اليوم، لكن هذا العدد يمكن ان يختلف اختلافا كبيرا، " اصحاب النوم الاقل" ربما يحتاجون 5 ساعات، بينما " اصحاب النوم الاطول" ربما يحتاجون 9 الى 10 ساعات. الاطفال يحتاجون حوالي 16 ساعة في اليوم بينما العديد من المراهقين يحتاجون ما معدله 9 ساعات. بينما الناس عندما يصبحون اكبر فانهم يحتاجون لنوم اقل، بعض كبار السن

F Different individuals have different needs ليدهم احتياجات مختلفة

الاجاباتAnswers

A- 3/ B- isn't needed/ C-5/ D -4/ E-1/ F-2

الاسئلة Questions

1- The amount of sleep we need depend on many factors. Write down two of them? مقدار النوم الذي نحتاج يعتمد على عدة عوامل، اكتب اثنتين منها؟

2- There are many signs indicate that you need more sleep. Write down two of them. هنالك العديد من الاشارات تدل انك تحتاج مزيد من النوم، اكتب اثنتين.

3- Write down (quote) the sentence which indicates that shallow sleepers and deep sleepers wake up differently. اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان اصحاب النوم الخفيف والعميق يستيقظون بشكل مختلف.

4- According to the text, the writer thinks that adults need less sleep than babies. Is he justified in this? Explain? الكاتب يعتقد ان البالغين يحتاجون نوم اقل من الاطفال، اشرح.

Critical thinking:- It's known that getting enough sleep helps us deal with life's challenges. Think of this statement and, it two sentences; write down your point of view.

من المعروف ان الحصول على نوم كاف يساعدنا في التغلب على تحديات الحياة. فكر في العبارة وفي جملتين اكتب وجهة نظرك.

الاجاباتAnswers:

1- Our age, our daily routine, the quality of our sleep and our genetic make-up.

2- You cannot concentrate at school or at work , you find it difficult to get up in the morning.

3- Shallow sleepers wake up still feeling tired, while deep sleepers wake up refreshed.

4- I think this statement is true because most adults need about 8 hours of sleep a day while babies need about 16 hours a day. And this amount of sleep is necessary for babies to grow.

B- I think this statement is true Sleep provides our bodies with a chance to switch off. This allows us to recharge our mental and physical batteries and be ready for each new day. If we have slept well, we should wake up in the morning feeling alert and rested.

أسئلة شتوي 2015 (راجع الاسئلة نهاية الدوسية للتعرف على التعديل الذي طرأ على النص في الامتحان)

1- There are some benefits فوائد of getting enough sleep. Write down two of these benefits.

2- Two negative سلبية consequences نتائج may appear on shallow sleepers as a result of a light sleep. Write these two negative consequences down.

3- Write down the sentences which indicates the various متعددة aspects مظاهر that affect تؤثر the amount of sleep we need.

4- Find a word in the text which means "clear-headed".

5- What does the underlined word "who" refer to?

B- Critical Thinking (5 points)

1- The writer states that finding it difficult to wake up in the morning is a sign of not getting enough sleep. Explain this statement, suggesting three tips for improving healthy sleep habits.

1- يبين الكاتب ان الامر صعب الاستيقاظ في الصباح هو اشارة لعدم الحصول على نوم كاف. فسر العبارة، واقترح ثلاثة نصائح لتحسين عادات النوم الصحي.

2- Oversleeping can be a problem that can cause the body some unpleasant side effects. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

النوم الزائد ربما يكون مشكلة والتي بإمكانها ان تسبب بعض الاثار الجانبية السيئة.

الاجابات - Answers:

1- Sufficient sleep hours allow us to recharge our physical batteries and be ready for each new day.

2- feeling tired and drowsy.

3- Exactly how much we need depends on several factors, including our age, our daily routine, the quality of our sleep and our genetic make-up. 4- alert 5- motorists

B- Critical Thinking

1- I think there are many ways to improve our sleep habits such as:-

going to sleep when we feel truly tired, turning of TVs, computers , going for a short walk, drinking a glass of ice water, keeping neck neutral on a willow, cutting the caffeine الكافيين by reducing coffee or tea, finishing food at least an hour before sleep.

2- Oversleeping has many negative effects on our bodies such overweight الزائد الوزن, headaches and back pain , diabetes السكري, heart disease امراض القلب, depression الكابة, death.

3

Read the article again and complete these sentences with a word or phrase. WB 43

- اقرا المقالة مرة اخرى واكمل الجمل التالية بجمل او عبارات.

a Adults and teenagers need a lot less sleep than..... . (1 word)

b It is who seem to need the least sleep. (2 words)

c People who do not get enough sleep may find it difficult to..... at school or work.

d Sleep lets people recharge their..... . (1 word)

Answers:- a- babies. b- old people . c- concentrate. d- batteries.

علي موفق الدقاسمة

Vocabulary

المصطلحات

SB 53

Collocations: make or do

المتلازمات مع الافعال



Make and do have similar meanings, but you cannot use them with the same nouns. For example, we say do a job but make an arrangement.

Complete these sentences with the correct form of make or do.

- اكمل الجمل التالية باشكال الفعلين (make,do) مثل (make,do) . make, makes, made, making, do, dos, did, done

	متلازم الفعل make	المعنى		متلازم الفعل do	المعنى
1	make effort	يبذل جهدا	10	do a job	يقوم بالوظيفة
2	make suggestion	يقدم اقتراح	11	do research	يقوم ببحث
3	make mistake	يرتكب خطأ	12	do experiment/exercise	يقوم بتجربة/ يقوم بتمارين
4	make decision	يتخذ قرارا	13	do shopping	يقوم بالتسوق
5	make promise	يقدم وعدا	14	do homework	يقوم بالواجب
6	make arrangement	يقوم بترتيب	15	do damage/favour	يسبب دمارا/ يقدم خدمة
7	make excuse	يخترق عذرا	16	do puzzles and quizzes	حل الألغاز والاحجيات
8	make progress	يحرز تقدما	17	do crosswords	حل الكلمات المتقاطعة
9	make plan /money	يضع خطة/ يجني المال			

- a The journalist said she was **research** for an article. (making, doing)
 b Scientists frequently..... **experiments** to test their ideas. (make, do)
 c You will have to..... a special **effort** if you want to pass your exam.
 d Can I..... a **suggestion**? Why don't we..... the **shopping** together? (make,do)
 e If you..... a **mistake**, you have to..... your **homework** again. (make,do)
 f I've my **decision** very carefully. (made, done)
 g I've..... myself a **promise**. I'm going to a success of my new job. (made, done)
 h Last night's storm a lot of **damage** to buildings in our area. (made,did)

Answers:-

- a doing b do c make d make / do e make / do f made g made / make h did

Vocabulary

WB (43) المصطلحات

1

Choose the correct form of the verb make or do to complete these conversations.

- a A Could I..... a **suggestion**? B Of course. (made, done)
 A You should think carefully before you..... your **decision**. (made, done)
 B You're right. If I ... a **mistake** now, I coulda lot of **damage** to a lot of people. (made, done)
 b A Are you at university? B Yes, I **research** into sleep deprivation.
 A What does that involve?
 B I have to **experiments** on people who have had little or no sleep. (made, done)
 c A Where do you your **shopping**? (made, done)
 B The little shop round the corner. They sell most of the things I need.

Answers a A make/A make/ B made / do/ b B I'm doing/ B do c A do

Phrasal verbs with make and do

2

الأفعال المركبة باستعمال (make,do)

SB (52)

	الفعل المركب	المعنى
1	make of يفكر حول، يفهم	think about / understand
2	make up يختلق عذرا	invent (a story)
3	make up for يعوض	replace something lost or missing
4	do up يرتب	fasten / tie
5	do without يستبدل، يجد بديلا	not have something and manage in spite of this لا يملك شيء ويبحث بديلا من ذلك
6	do up before يرتب، يزين	to tidy, redecorate
7	do away with يتخلص من، يترك	get rid of



* انقل معاني الافعال المركبة من الجدول اعلى :-

1- Before we can sell the flat, we'll have to **do without** it.

قبل ان نبيع الشقة، يجب ان **نجد بديلا** لها.

2- The students had to **make up** a story about their recent absence.

يجب على الطلبة ان **يوجدوا** قصة حول غيابهم الاخير.

3- If everyone uses online banking, they'll **do away with** banks.

اذا استخدم كل شخص البنوك الالكترونية. **فسيتروكو** البنوك العادية.

4- I've hurt my back which means I have to get someone to **do** my shoes **up** for me.

- ان ظهري يؤلمني، ولا بد ان ساعدني احدهم على **ربط** جذاذي.

5- The doctor told my grandmother she'd have to learn to **do without** sugar.

- اخبر الطبيب جدتي انه يجب عليه ان **تجد بديلا** عن السكريات.

6- We'll have to **do** the room **up before** anyone sleeps there.

- يجب علينا ان نرتب الغرفة لاي شخص ينام هنا.

7- Not everyone in our family has a mobile so we can't **do away with** our **landline**.

- لا تمتلك اسرتنا أي هاتف خلوي لذلك لا نستطيع ان **نتخلي** عن الهاتف الارضي.

8- Ibrahim promised he would **make up for** the time he had lost by being late.

- وعد ابراهيم ان **يعوض** الوقت الذي اهدره بتأخره.

9- Ibrahim thought he might **make up** an excuse, but decided he must be honest.

- فكر ابراهيم **باختلاق** عذر، لكنه قرر انه يجب ان يكون صادقا.

10 - You shouldn't try to do away with / **do without** sleep. You need at least eight hours a night.

- لا تحاول ان **تجد بديلا** عن النوم. انت انت تحتاج على الاقل ثمان ساعات في المساء

11- He said everything was okay, but that was just a story he made out / **made up** to stop me from worrying.

- لقد صرح بان كل شيء على ما يرامن لكنها كانت مجرد قصة **اختلفها** ليوقني من القلق.

12- You'd better do out / do up your boots tightly to stop the sand getting in.

- من الافضل ان **تربط** حذاءك باحكام لتمنع الرمل من ان يدخل فيه.

2- Study the following dictionary entry and answer the question that follows.

استعمل القاموس التالي واجب عن السؤال الذي يليه

What does the underlined phrasal verb " **do up** " mean in this sentence?

1- I've hurt my back which means I have to get someone to **do** my shoes **up** for me.

❖ راجع جميع أسئلة السنوات السابقة في نهاية الدوسية.

Reported speech (Direct & Indirect Speech) الكلام المنقول (الكلام المباشر & الكلام الغير مباشر)



قبل ان نبدأ الدرس، يجب ان نعرف ان له على الاقل ست علامات... لذلك مطلوب منك تحويل ثلاث عناصر رئيسية في الجملة :- وهي :-
اولا: تحول الافعال الى اقرب ماض (المضارع الى الماضي) والماضي الى الماضي التام (had V3) المضارع المستمر الى الماضي المستمر المضارع التام الى الماضي التام
ثانيا:- تحويل الضمان:- ويعتبرها الطلاب من اصعب العناصر، وذلك لكون الضمان تقسم الى عدة اقسام فمنها للمتكلم وللمخاطب واخرى للغائب.... لذلك يجب عليك حفظ الضمان وفهمها ويجب ان تعرف ان جميع الضمان تكون للمتكلم باستثناء **you** و **your** للمخاطب:-
ثالثا:- تحويل الظروف الزمنية ان وجدت وما عليك الا ان تحفظها.....

ضمان المتكلم (تحويل حسب المتكلم سواء كان مذكرا مؤنثا او جمع)

المتكلم	I	me	ملكية my	جمع we	us	our
مذكر	he	him	his	they	them	their
مؤنث	she	her	her			

ضمان المخاطب			
نوع المخاطب	You كفاعل	You كمفعول به	الملكية your
مذكر	he	him	his
مؤنث	she	her	her
جمع	they	them	their
انا	I	me	my
نحن	we	us	our

غالبا اذا كانت **you** قبل الفعل الرئيسي فتكون فاعل واما اذا اتت بعد الفعل فتكون مفعولا به.

- أمثلة -
1- "**You** must study hard"
Huda told Ali **he** had to study hard.
2- " Jack is going to call **you**"
Huda told Ali jack was going to call **him**.
3- "**I** may borrow **your** car"
Huda told Ali she might borrow **his** car.
لا تنسى ان جميع الضمان للمتكلم باستثناء (you و your) للمخاطب. (المتكلم في الجملة Huda) و المخاطب (Ali).

1- Adverbs: - تحويل الظروف

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
today هذا اليوم	on that day ذلك اليوم	tomorrow X	the following X
tonight الليلة	that night تلك الليلة	now	Then
At the moment	At that moment	nowadays	those days
yesterday	The previous day	here هنا	there هنالك
ago	before	next X	the following X
tomorrow	the following day	last X / since X	the previous X

tomorrow X → The following X.

last night → The previous night.

Example مثال :- "**I am** going to visit **you** in **your** city **next week**."

Huda told Ali that **she was** going to visit **him** in **his** house **the following week**.

2- Verbs: - تحويل الأفعال

في الكلام الغير المباشر يجب تحويل الفعل الى اقرب ماضي له ، حسب الجدول التالي: -

	مباشر Direct	غير مباشر Indirect	مباشر Direct	غير مباشر Indirect
	Present المضارع	Past الماضي	Past الماضي	Past perfect P.P الماضي التام
1	am /is	was	was	had been
2	am writing	was writing	was writing	had been writing
3	is writing	was writing	were	had been
4	are writing	were writing	were writing	had been writing
5	has written	had written	would	would
6	have written	had written	wrote	had written
7	will	Would	did go	had gone
8	will go	would go	did v/ didn't v	had v3/ hadn't v3
9	shall	should	took	had taken
10	shall write	should write	gave	had given
11	must	had to	had "main verb"	had had
12	must write	had to write	brought	had brought
13	can v	could v	saw	had seen
14	may	might	knew	had known
15	go	went	sent	had sent
16	goes	went	would go	would go

يجب ان تعرف ان المقدمة السابقة هي اصعب جزء في هذا الدرس والذي يتكون من ثلاث انواع رئيسية تعتمد كلها على المقدمة السابقة:- وهي باختصار :-

الخبرية Statement	Wh- questions	Y-N questions
<p>" S aux v o "</p> <p>X told Y that S aux v o.</p> <p>وهي الجمل التي لا تكون سؤال وتبتدا بـ said , told , replied , قال , اخبر ... ويتم تنزيل الجملة بالترتيب مع تحويل ما يلزم تحويله من الافعال والضمائر والظروف.</p>	<p>"Wh -aux S V- O?"</p> <p>X asked Y wh S aux v o.</p> <p>ونبتدا التحويل بتنزيل اداة السؤال كما هي ومن ثم الفاعل والرجوع للفعل المساعد ثم الفعل الرئيسي وتكملة الجملة بالترتيب.</p>	<p>" Aux S V- O?"</p> <p>X asked Y if S aux v o.</p> <p>ونبتدا التحويل بتنزيل اداة if ومن ثم الفاعل والرجوع للفعل المساعد ثم الفعل الرئيسي وتكملة الجملة بالترتيب.</p>
<p>1- 'My parents spend every day .' He said (that)</p> <p>2- 'I've lost my glasses.' He said</p> <p>3- 'I'll meet you here tomorrow.' She told Ahmad</p> <p>4- Samira: 'I'm going with my parents.' Samira replied</p>	<p>1- Where have you been?'</p> <p>Muna asked the boys.....</p> <p>2- Badria: Where are you going? Badria asked me.....</p> <p>3- Laila: When did you get back? Laila asked Amjad.....</p> <p>4- " Where shall we go for our interview? They wanted to know</p>	<p>1-"Have you got the time?'" He asked me.....</p> <p>2- "Can I go out with my friends?" Hani asked his mother</p> <p>3- "Does Omar want to go swimming with me? Zaid asked</p> <p>4- "Is she feeling all right?" He asked</p>
<p>1- his parents spent... 2- that he had lost his glasses 3- that she would meet him there the following day. 4- that she was going ...her parents</p>	<p>1- where they have been. 2- where I was going 3- when he had got back 4- where they should go for their interview.</p>	<p>1- if I had got the time 2- if he could go out with his friends. 3- if Omar wanted to go swimming with him. 4- if she was feeling all right.</p>

واليك جميع الجمل التي وردت في المنهاج ودليل المعلم.

Statement: - تحويل الجمل الخبرية -

وهي جملة خبرية لا تحتوي على صيغة السؤال او الامر ، اما ان تكون مثبتة او منفية ، وعند تحويلنا لمثل هذا النوع من الجمل يعطينا واضع السؤال احد الافعال سواء (said, told, replied) وما علينا الا ان نكمل الجملة من بدايتها بوضع أداة that ثم نعيد كتابة الجملة من البداية مع تحويل ما يلزم تحويله من الضمائر والافعال والظروف. وهذه الافعال هي:-

said , replied, told

وكل هذه الافعال يتبعها كلمة that واسم Noun أو ضمير Pronoun ونكمل الجملة بالترتيب مع تحويل ما يلزم تحويله فقط كالافعال وضمائر المتكلم والمخاطب والظروف ان وجدت.

القاعدة العامة:- Rule:

Subject + reporting verb + that + Noun / Pronoun .

فاعل + فعل تقريرى + that + جملة تبدأ بأسم أو ضمير (ومن ثم اكمال الجملة مع تغيير ما يلزم تغييره من الضمائر والافعال والظروف "

1. Salma " I am the most beautiful woman in the village".
سلمى " انا المرأة الاكثر جمالا في القرية"

Salma **said** that she was the most beautiful in that village.

1- 'My parents **spend** every day of their lives together.'

Ahmad said (that)

2- 'I've lost **my** glasses.'

He said

3- 'I'll meet **you here** tomorrow.'

Samira told Ahmad

4- Samira: I'm going out with **my** parents.

Samira replied

5- Raed: **My** plane **leaves** at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Raed replied

6- Fatima " **our** plane **was** delayed."

She replied

7- Faisal: "I **brought** it home from work **yesterday**, but I **haven't** seen it since.

Faisal saidthe previous day.....

8- " I **have** slept for ten hours **last night**"

He said

9- " I **slept** for ten hours **last night**"

He said

10- Nawal says " I **am** enjoying **my** new job"

Nawal said

Answers:- 1- his parents spent... 2- that he had lost his glasses 3- that she would meet him there the following day. 4- that she was going ...her parents. 5- that his plane left... 6- that their plane had been 7-that he had bought itthe previous day, but he hadn't seen it the previous day. 8-9 that he had slept the previous night. 10- that she was enjoying her new job.

تحويل أسئلة المعلومات Wh - Questions

وهي الأسئلة التي تحتوي على كلمات مثل : Why/ which/ where/ when/ what/ who/ how/ whose. - الخطوات:

Wh- aux S v?
Wh- S aux v.....

- 1-وضع اداة السؤال كما هي. 2-وضع الفاعل بعد اداة السؤال
- 3-تحويل الفعل المساعد الى اقرب ماضي ثم تكلمة الجملة
- 4-تحويل الضمائر ان وجدت. 5 - شطب علامة السؤال ووضع النقطة.

في هذا النوع من الجمل نستخدم لسؤال الفعل (asked , wanted to know) ومعناه سأل ، استعلم، تسائل، أراد ان يعرف .

- اذا احتوى السؤال على do, does فاننا نقوم بحذفها ووضع الفعل الذي بعدها بصيغة الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني)

-"Where **does** he **play** tennis?"

He asked me where he **played** tennis.

- اذا احتوى السؤال على الفعل did فاننا نقوم بحذفها ووضع الفعل بعدها بصيغة الماضي التام had+PP

-"When **did** he send the letter?"

-He asked me when he **had sent** the letter.

❖ جميع التمارين في المنهاج على أسئلة المعلومات:-

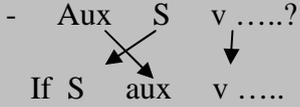
- 1- "Where have **you** been?"
Muna asked the boys.....
- 2- 'How long are **you** going away for?'
Sameera asked girls.....
- 3- Huda: " What are **you** doing at the weekend?"
Huda asked Shorouq.....
- 4- Badria: "Where are **you** going?"
Badria asked me.....
- 5- Rakan: "What time do **you** have to be there?"
Rakan asked Muneer.....
- 6- Laila: "When did **you** get back?"
Laila asked Amjad.....
- 7- " Where shall **we** go for our interview?"
They wanted to know
- 8- "Where do **your** parents live before coming to Irbid?"
Ahmad asked Rami.....
- 9- " Which car do **you** want?"
Ahmad asked Rami.....
- 10- " How can **I** help you?"
Ahmad asked Huda.....
- 11- "When does **the English exam** start every year?"
Ahmad asked Huda.....
- 12- " What kind of books do **bookshops** sell?"
Majid asked Saif
- 13- "Why don't **you** sleep earlier?"
Sami asked Huda
- 14- "Why didn't **you** sleep earlier?"
Sami asked Huda



Answers:- 1- where they had been. 2- how long they was going away for. 3- what she was doing at the weekend. 4- where I was going. 5- what time he had to be there. 6- when he had got back. 7- where they should go for their interview. 8- where his parents lived before coming to Irbid. 9- which car he wanted. 10- how he could help her. 11- when the English exam started every year. 12- what kind of books bookshops sold. 13- why she didn't slept earlier. 14- why she hadn't slept earlier.

Yes or No- Questions

أسئلة نعم أو لا



وهي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بـ Aux أو Modals

في مثل هذا النوع من الجمل علينا وضع If في بداية جملة الكلام غير المباشر لتقديم السؤال بالفعل asked or wanted to know وبدون that مع تحويل زمن الجملة والضمائر والظروف، وتبديا الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد واستبدال علامة الاستفهام بنقطة.

- طريقة تحويل مثل هذا النوع من الجمل هي تقريبا مثل قاعدة تحويل الاسئلة التي تبدأ بـ Wh مع فارق بسيط وهو اننا نضع If بدلا من كلمة السؤال.

1. نضع if في بداية الجملة بعد ان نقدم الجملة بالفعل asked or wanted to know .
2. اذا كان الفعل المساعد الموجود في السؤال من غير أفعال (Do) ضع الفعل المساعد مكان الفاعل مع مراعاة زمن الفعل.
3. أكمل الجملة وأحذف علامة الاستفهام وأستبدلها بنقطة.

A- Complete the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it, then write down in your ANSWERS

- 1- 'Have you already been on holiday?'
She asked us
- 2- 'Are you hungry?'
She asked me
- 3- Raed: "Can you take me to the airport tomorrow?"
He asked Omar
- 4- Laila: "Did you enjoy your holiday?"
Laila asked Omar whether
- 5- Faisal: "Have you seen my briefcase?"
Rami asked Huda.....
- 6- "Have you got the time?"
He asked me.....
- 7- "Can I go out with my friends?"
Hani asked his mother
- 8- "Does Omar want to go swimming with me?"
Zaid asked
- 9- "Is she feeling all right?"
He asked

Answers:- 1- if we had already been on holiday. 2- if I was hungry. 3- if he could take him to the airport the following day. 4- he had enjoyed his holiday. 5- if she had seen his briefcase. 6- if I had got the time 7- if he could go out with his friends. 8- if Omar wanted to go swimming with him. 9- if she was feeling all right.

Unit 7, page 53, exercise 6

Report these statements and questions. أسئلة متفرقة

- a- "How long have you been married?"
I asked my grandparents.....
- b- "Do you enjoy spending time with each other?"
I asked them.....
- c- "We don't argue about anything."
They said they.....
- d- "We're taking our grandchildren on holiday."
They said they.....
- e- "When did you first meet?"
She asked them.....
- f- "Are you enjoying married life?"
She asked them.....

Answers

- a- I asked my grandparents how long they had been married.
b- I asked them if / whether they enjoyed spending time with each other.
c -They said they didn't argue about anything.
d -They said they were taking their grandchildren on holiday.
e -She asked them when they had first met.
f- She asked them if / whether they were enjoying married life.

أسئلة متفرقة من الكتاب ودليل المعلم

1. What's your name?
Ali asked Sami.....
2. Where do you live?
Ali asked Sami.....
3. Where did you live before that?
Ali asked Sami.....
4. Did you enjoy living there?
Ali asked Sami.....
5. Are you married?
Ali asked Sami.....
6. What is your job?
Ali asked Sami.....
7. Do you work in a college?
Ali asked Sami.....
8. What subject do you teach?
Ali asked Sami.....
9. Would you like to go swimming with me?
Sami asked Rami.....

Answers:-

- 1- what his name was 2- where he lived 3- where he had lived 4- if he had enjoyed living there 5- if he was married 6- what his job was 7- if he worked in a college 8- what subject he taught. 9 – if he wanted to go swimming with him.

أسئلة سنوات سابقة

- 1- "Can I use your pen?" (شتوي 2011)
Anwar asked his friend.....
- 2- "Can I go out with my friend to the zoo?" (نموذج وزارة 2011)
Zaid asked his mother
- 3- Samira "We are going to visit our cousin in Amman next week" (نموذج 2011)
Samira said that
- 4- Fadi "I am writing a letter to my friend" (شتوي 2011)
Fadi said that he a letter to his friend.
(write, writes, was writing)
- 5- "Does Huda's grandfather work in his farm during winter?" (شتوي 2008)
Ali wanted to know
- 6- "Have you ever worked during the summer holiday?" (شتوي 2010)
Ahmad asked Sami.....
- 7- "Can you speak any foreign language?"
Hatem asked Muna.....
- 8- "Can you check the prices of the goods?"
The manager asked Rashed
- 9- " Maha " I am looking after my little brother."
Maha said
- 10- "Does your child need any special kind of food during the flight?"
The stewardess asked Muna.....
- 11- Zein " I am studying hard to become a teacher."
Zein said that.....
- 12- " Do you enjoy doing online exercises?"
The teacher asked the students.....
- 13- " The guide: " the tourists have visited the museum."
The guide said.....
- 14- " What is your favourite subject?"
Marwan asked Rami
- 15- "Do all children use computers at schools?"
Rashed asked Tahani
- 16- " The engineer are going to design the new highway next month?"
The manager said that.....
- 17- " What do Jordanian people eat at wedding parties?"
John asked Kareem
- 18- " What kind of books do bookshops sell?"
Majid asked Saif
- 19- " Is there a wireless network available in the library?"
Rakan asked Khalid.....
- <http://www.grammaring.com/reporting-questions> الجملة السابقة مأخوذة من هذا الموقع
- 20 - " My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend."
Rami said that

Answers:

1- if he could use his pen./ if he could gohis friend... / they were going their cousin the following week/ 4- was writing/ 5- if Huda's grandfather worked in../ 6- if he had ever worked.....7- if she could speak any foreign language. 8- if he could check the prices of the goods. 9- that she was looking after her little brother. 10- if her child needed any special kind of food during the flight. 11- she was studying hard to become a teacher. 12- if they enjoyed

online exercises. 13- that the tourists had visited the museum. 14-What his favourite subject was. 15- if all children used computers at schools. 16- that the engineers were going to design the new highway the following month. 17- What Jordanian people ate at wedding parties. 18- What kind of books bookshops sold. 19- there was a wireless network available in the library. 20- My mother would celebrate her birthday the following weekend.

احتياطا :- جمل عكسية على الـ reported speech

1. She asked me if **I had got** the time.

She :- "..... ?"

2. He said that **he had slept** for ten hours **the previous night**.

He said:- "....."

3. Hani asked his mother if **he could** go out with **his** friends.

Hani asked his mother: "..... ?"

4. Zaid asked *whether* Omar **wanted** to go swimming with **him**.

Zaid asked :- "..... ?"

5. Nawal said **she was enjoying** her new job.

Nawal said:- "....."

6- Amjad asked Sami what kinds of books bookshops sold?

Amjad:- ".....?"

Answers:

1- *Have you got the time?* 2. **I slept/have slept** for ten hours **last night/ yesterday night**. 3. **Can I** go out with **my** friends? 4. Does Omar want to go swimming with me? **Would you** like to go swimming with **me**? 5. **I'm** enjoying **my** new job. 6- *what kinds of books do bookshops sell?*

ملاحظات الطالب:-

ركز على هاتين الجملتين:- (اذا ابتدا السؤال بافعال مضارع مثل (says, wonder, want, don't want) فتحول الجملة لكن يبقى الفعل في صيغة المضارع).

*10- " Where has he gone?

I wondered..... نحول كل الجملة

I **wonder** نحول الجملة باستثناء الفعل

*11" Where have you been?

I wanted to know

I **want** to know

Answers:

10- Where he had gone /Where he has gone. 11- Where you had been./ Where you have been.

ملاحظات الطالب:-



Reporting (SB 53)

1

In these extracts from the recording the journalist is reporting what people said.

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. –

في هذه المقطعات من التسجيل الصوتي الصحفي يعيد ما قاله الناس. اكمل الجمل باستخدام الشكل الصحيح للافعال في الاقواس.

a- One of their sons told me that his parents (spend) every day of their lives together ...

b- He said they (always have) a good social life and (keep) in regular touch with their family, friends and neighbours.

c -He said he (be) not sure, but suggested that ...

d- He added that they (both be involved) in farming for most of their lives.

e -Mrs Chin said she (never do) paid work.

Answers

a- had spent b- had always had / had kept c- was d- had both been involved e- had never done.

3

In extracts 1a–e, what were the speakers' actual words?

في الاقتباسات a – e ، ماذا كانت العبارات الفعلية للمتكلم. أي ما اصل الجمل في الكلام المباشر قبل ان تحول الى كلام غير مباشر. (لذلك صغتها لك هنا حسب النمط الوزاري... بحيث سيطلب منك واضع السؤال تحويل مثل هذه الجمل الى الكلام المباشر)... على افتراض ان المتكلم (مذكر في الجمل الرابع الاولى)

• جمل غير المباشر (المحولة)

a- **His** parents **had spent** every day of their lives together

The son said.....

b- They **had** always **had** a good social life and **had kept** in regular touch with their family, friends and neighbours.

The son said.....

c -He said he **was not** sure, but suggested that ...

The son said.....

d- He added that they **had both been** involved in farming for most of their lives.

The son said.....

e -Mrs Chin said she **had** never **done** paid work.

The son said.....

• جمل المباشر (الاصلية)

a My parents **spent** every day of their lives together ...

b They always **had** a good social life and kept in regular touch ...

c I **'m not** sure, but I suggest that ...

d They **were** both involved ...

e I never **did** paid work.

4

Complete the sentences with some of the words from this list.

اكمل الجمل من الكلمات من القائمة اسفل

if , what , whether

a- I asked their son..... the secret of their healthy life was.

b- I asked him he remembered his wedding day.

c- I asked him he had enjoyed his long life.

Answers:-

a what b whether (or if) c if (or whether)



In extracts 4 a–c what were the journalist's actual questions?

ما الاسئلة الاصلية للصحفية في المقتطفات في التمرين السابق؟
- لذلك ساصيغها لك حسب النمط الوزاري .

a- I asked their son what the secret of their healthy life was.

I asked Sunil.....

b- I asked him if he remembered his wedding day.

I asked Sunil.....

c- I asked him whether he had enjoyed his long life.

I asked Sunil.....

Answers:-

a- What **is** the secret of their healthy life?

b- **Do** you **remember your** wedding day?

c- **Have you** enjoyed **your** long life?

(NOTE: NOT Did you enjoy ..., because that means the life is finished.)

Teachers Book دليل المعلم

Rewrite this interview as a report in your notebook. (Use the reporting verb ask when you report the questions, and said for Mr Mahmoud's answers.)

مقدم البرنامج Interviewer

المخاطب Mr Mahmoud

1- Interviewer :- Can I ask you " Why **you left your** village and moved to the city?"

He asked Mr Mahmoud Why **he had left his** village and moved to the city.

2- Mr Mahmoud: "The reason I left my village was that I wanted to work in the city."

a Mr Mahmoud / He said

Interviewer: "Was it easy to find work?"

b He asked Mahmoud

Mr M: Yes, "it was very easy. I was offered two jobs in two days."

c Mr Mahmoud said.....

Interviewer: "What are you doing?"

d He asked Mahmoud

Mr M: "I'm working for a large travel agency in the city centre."

e Mr Mahmoud said.....

Interviewer: "When do you start and finish work?"

f He asked Mahmoud

Mr M: "I start at seven o'clock in the morning, and finish at five in the evening."

g Mr Mahmoud said.....

Interviewer: "Are you enjoying city life?"

h He asked Mahmoud

Mr M: Yes, "I am, but it's very different from my life in the country."

i Mr Mahmoud said

Answers:-

a He said the reason he had left his village because he had wanted to work in the city.

b I asked if / whether it had been easy to find work.

c He said it had been very easy. He had been offered two jobs in two days.

d I asked what he was doing.

e He said he was working for a large travel agency in the city centre.

f I asked when he started and finished work.

g He said he started at seven o'clock in the morning and finished at five in the evening.

h I asked if / whether he was enjoying city life.

i He said he was but it was very different from his life in the country.



SB 54

A magazine article مقالة في مجلة

Discussion: Read and analyse

المناقشة: اقرأ وحلل



This article was written for a young person's magazine. هذه المقالة كتبت لمجلة شبابية.

So you want to be a good colleague?

إذا تريد ان تكون زميلا جيدا



يأتي ترتيب هذا الموضوع ضمن مواضيع الكتابة، لكن احتياطا يجب ان تركز عليه كموضوع نص

1 An opening question سؤال افتتاحي

هل تستمتع

Do you enjoy reading about how some people become successful? Most people do, which is probably why popular magazines often include articles with titles like How to live a long, happy life, *which* give readers useful advice.

which= articles with titles

هل تستمتع بالقراءة حول كيفية ان بعض الناس يصبحون ناجحين؟ أغلب الناس يستمتعون بذلك، وهذا من المحتمل السبب لماذا المجلات المشهورة غالبا تتضمن مقالات بعناوين مثل: كيف تعيش حياة طويلة وسعيدة ، وهذه المقالات تقدم نصائح مفيدة للقراء.

2 An explanation of why the writer wrote this article تفسير لسبب كتابة هذه المقالة

One of my friends said to me the other day, "I'm starting my first job soon, and I want to get on well with my new workmates. Have you got any advice you can give me?"

Several people have asked me questions like *this*, *which* is why I'm writing this article.

which= articles with titles / this= Have you got any advice you can give me?" which= Several people have asked me questions like this

قال لي احد اصدقائي ذات يوم، " سأبدأ وظيفتي الاولى في وقت قريب، وأنا أريد أن أكون على وفاق مع زملائي الجدد في العمل . هل لديك أي نصيحة يمكن أن تعطيها لي؟ وقد سالني العديد من الاشخاص هذا السؤال، وهذا هو السبب الذي من أجله أنا أكتب هذه المقالة

3 Initial advice نصائح ابتدائية

القاعدة الذهبية بالنسبة لي
For me the golden rule when you first start a job is this: listen and learn from
الزملاء ام تكن متاكدا
colleagues. Also, ask your colleagues questions if you aren't sure about something, and
يحتاج العمل
قدم المساعدة
offer to help them if you can see something that needs doing.

بالنسبة لي القاعدة الذهبية عند بدء العمل في وظيفة جديدة هي : الاستماع والتعلم من الزملاء. أيضا، وجه اسئلة لزملائك إذا لم تكن متأكدا من شيء ما، واعرض عليهم تقديم المساعدة لهم إذا رايت شيئا ما بحاجة للقيام به.

4 Don't be lazy! لا تكن كسولا

على المدى الطويل
In the long run, the best way to be a good colleague is simply to work hard. In my
ببساطة
الا عذار
يختلفون
خبرتي
make up excuses for not doing
ويتوقعون
something and expect colleagues to do *it* for *them*.

It= something/ them= colleagues

وعلى المدى الطويل، فإن أفضل طريقة لتصبح زميلا جيدا هو ببساطة أن تعمل بجد. حسب خبرتي، الناس يكرهون أكثر شيء الزملاء الذين يختلفون الا عذار لعد القيام بشيء ما، ويتوقعون من زملائهم القيام بذلك بدلا منهم.

5 A final message to the reader رسالة ختامية للقاريء

نصائح
If you have a job starting soon, remember some of these tips. In the end, you'll be
تتوافق
happier and more successful if you get on well with your colleagues.

إذا كان لديك وظيفة تبدأ بها قريبا، تذكر بعض النصائح. في النهاية، ستكون أكثر سعادة وأكثر نجاحا إذا كنت على وفاق مع زملائك.

الاسئلة الأكثر اهمية:-

1- Find the phrasal verb which means "invent"

2- Find a word which means "persons whom you work with in the same place" اشخاص تعمل معهم في نفس المكان

3- What does the word "who" refer to?

4- There are many benefits of being a good colleague. Write down two of them.

هنالك عدة فوائد عندما تكون زميلا جيدا. اذكر اثنتان منها.

5- Quote the sentence that indicates that people hate those who invent reasons to avoid doing duties. اقتبس الجملة التي تظهر ان الناس يكرهون اولئك الذين يخلتقون الاسباب لعدم القيام بالواجبات

6- The writer gives many pieces of advice about starting a new job. Write down two of them. الكاتب اعطى عدة نصائح حول الابتداء في وظيفة جديدة. اذكر اثنتين

Critical thinking:

According to the text, the writer thinks that if you get on well with your colleagues, you'll be happier and more successful. Explain this statement and suggest three reasons that make your colleagues dislike you.

اعتمادا على النص، يعتقد الكاتب اذا كنت على علاقة طيبة مع زملائك، ستكون اسعد وأكثر نجاحا. هل هو على صواب افضل طريقة لتكون زميلا ناجحا هو ببساطة ان تعمل بجد. فكر في هذه العبارة وفي جملتين فسر وجهة نظرك.

Answers:- الاجابة

1- make up/ 2- colleagues/ 3- colleagues 4- you will be happier and more successful

5- In my experience, people most dislike colleagues who make up excuses for not doing something and expect colleagues to do it for them. 6- listen and learn from **colleagues**.

Also, ask your colleagues questions if you aren't sure about something, and offer to help them if you can see something that needs doing. work hard.

Critical thinking:

When you do your job correctly, your colleagues will respect you, but there are many reasons that make your colleagues dislike you such as avoiding doing your duties, being absent too much, and talking too much on other subjects.

أسئلة الكتاب على هذا النص:-

- a How does the writer of the article try to interest the reader? كيف حاول الكاتب جذب القاريء؟
b How formal or informal is the style of the article? Why does the writer use this style? اي نمط استعمل (الرسمي ام غير الرسمي)، ولماذا استعمله
c What is the purpose of the last sentence? Does it end the article successfully? ما الهدف من الجملة الاخيرة؟ وهل انتهت بطريقة ناجحة؟

Answers:-

- a By asking direct questions; by relating personal experience.
b The style is fairly informal, and friendly. It is written for teenagers.
c It concludes the article. It ends on a positive and encouraging note.

SB 55

مقالة An article

You are going to write a magazine article giving advice to people of your own age who are about to start a new job.

- ستكتب مقالة مجلة تعطي نصائح لاشخاص في عمرك والذين هم على وشك ان يبدؤوا وظيفة جديدة.



Planning and Writing

التخطيط والكتابة

- 1 You are going to write an article giving advice to people of your own age.
- ستكتب مقالة مجلة تعطي نصائح لاشخاص في عمرك
a Choose one of these subjects: اختر واحد من هذه المواضيع:
• Being a good brother or sister ان تكون اخا او اختا جيدة
• Doing well at school ان تعمل بجد في المدرسة
b Plan your article in five paragraphs, using the article in exercise 1 as a model.
- خطط مقالاتك في خمس فقرات ، واتبع المقالة الواردة في التمرين 1 في الاعلى كنموذج لك.
c Think of a suitable title for your article. فكر بعنوان مناسب لمقالتك.
2 Write your article in 120–150 words. Use ideas you discussed in exercise 4 on page 54 and expressions from the Useful Language box below. Follow your paragraph plan and express your ideas clearly and simply.
اكتب مقالاتك من 120-150 كلمة. استعمل الافكار التي ناقشتها في تمرين 4 السابق في صفحة 54 من كتاب الطالب واستعمل ايضا التعابير الواردة في صندوق لغة مفيدة في الاسفل. اتبع خطة الفقرات وعبر عن افكارك بوضوح وبساطة.

USEFUL LANGUAGE كلمات مفيدة

إسداء نصيحة Giving advice

For me the golden rule is this: بالنسبة لي القاعدة الذهبية هي ما يلي.....

If you do this, اذا قمت بذلك ...

Remember some of these tips: تذكر بعض هذه النصائح ...

In the end, you'll be more successful if في النهاية، ستكون اكثر نجاحا اذا ...

Another useful tip is this: نصيحة اخرى مفيدة هي ...

The best way to ... is to افضل طريقة من اجل ان ...

Don't forget, لا تنسى ...

In my experience, حسب خبرتي ...



WB 45

Paragraphs A–C are the first paragraphs of three articles.

- الفقرات أ- ج هي فقرات بداية لثلاث مقالات. طبعا ستقوم باكمال واحدة من هذه المقالات والنصائح المندرجة تحتها.

مارس المشي للحفاظ على لياقتك Keep moving to keep fit

Are you getting enough exercise? Most people these days agree that regular exercise is an important part of a healthy lifestyle, especially for people who spend most of their time at work sitting in offices. Some people find exercise boring so they make excuses to avoid doing it, but in this article I am going to suggest a few types of exercise which everyone will find enjoyable.

join a gym

take up a new sport

walk somewhere different every day

- هل تحصل على تمرين كاف؟ معظم الناس في هذه الايام يتفقون على ان ممارسة التمارين الرياضية بانتظام هو جزء هام من اسلوب حياة صحي، وخاصة بالنسبة للاشخاص الذين يقضون معظم وقتهم في العمل وهم يجلسون في المكاتب. يجد بعض الناس ممارسة التمارين مملة لذلك فهم يختلقون الاعذار لتجنب القيام بها، ولكن في هذه المقالة ساقتراح بعض انواع التمارين التي سوف يجدها الجميع ممتعة.

- القيام بالتمارين

- مارس رياضة جديدة

- امشي في مكان معين مختلف كل يوم.

إجابة مقترحة

مارس المشي للحفاظ على لياقتك Keep moving to keep fit

Are you getting enough exercise? Most people these days agree that regular exercise is an important part of a healthy lifestyle, especially for people who spend most of their time at work sitting in offices. Some people find exercise boring so they make excuses to avoid doing it, but in this article I am going to suggest a few types of exercise which everyone will find enjoyable.

Firstly, you can join a gym in your town and do exercises. Doing exercises are very helpful to your body and lifestyle. When you join a gym you will shape your body and make it fitter. This will make you happy and confident. For me the golden rule to start doing exercise is to take a new sport. Basketball, for example, is an interesting game.

Secondly, you can walk somewhere different every day. For example, you can walk besides the streets in your town, or you can walk in the forest, this will help you be happier and healthier.

هل تحصل على تمرين كاف؟ معظم الناس في هذه الايام يتفقون على ان ممارسة التمارين الرياضية بانتظام هو جزء هام من اسلوب حياة صحي، وخاصة بالنسبة للاشخاص الذين يقضون معظم وقتهم في العمل وهم يجلسون في المكاتب. يجد بعض الناس ممارسة التمارين مملة لذلك فهم يختلقون الاعذار لتجنب القيام بها، ولكن في هذه المقالة ساقتراح بعض انواع التمارين التي سوف يجدها الجميع ممتعة.

اولا، بإمكانك ان تنظم الى نادي رياضي في بلدتك وان تقوم بالتمارين. ان القيام بالتمارين مفيد جدا لجسمك واسلوب حياتك. فعندما تنظم الى النادي الرياضي فانك ستعيد تشكيل جسدك وتجعله اكثر لياقه، هذا سيجعلك سعيدا واكثر ثقة بنفسك. بالنسبة لفان القاعدة الذهبية للبدء بالتمارين الرياضية هو ممارسة رياضة جديدة. كرة السلة، على سبيل المثال هي لعبة ممتعة.

ثانيا، بإمكانك المشي في اي مكان مختلف يوميا. على سبيل المثال، بإمكانك المشي بجانب الطرقات في بلدتك، او المشي في الغابة، هذا سيساعدك لتكون اسعد واكثر صحة.

استمتع بطعامك وابقى بصحة جيدة Enjoy your food and stay healthy

How healthy is your diet? In the modern world, experts frequently tell us that what we eat affects how healthy we are and how long we live. But most people like food and want to eat the things they enjoy. In this article I am going to suggest how you can eat the food you enjoy and still have a healthy diet.

كل فواكه مختلفة يوميا eat a different fruit every day
تناول الاقل من السكر والدهون eat less sugar and fat
اشرب الكثير من المياه drink more water

كم هو صحي غذائك؟ في العالم الحديث، يقول لنا الخبراء ما ناكله غالبا يؤثر على كم نحن اصحاء والتي متى سنعيش، ولكن معظم الناس يحبون الطعام ويريدون ان ياكلوا الاشياء التي يتمتعون بها. في هذه المقالة ساقترح كيف يمكنك ان تاكل الطعام اللذي تستمتع به وفي نفس الوقت تحصل على غذاء صحي.

إجابة مقترحة

استمتع بطعامك وابقى بصحة جيدة Enjoy your food and stay healthy

How healthy is your diet? In the modern world, experts frequently tell us that what we eat affects how healthy we are and how long we live. But most people like food and want to eat the things they enjoy. In this article I am going to suggest how you can eat the food you enjoy and still have a healthy diet.

Firstly, you should eat a different fresh fruit every day. Eating fresh fruit provides your body with different kinds of vitamins and nutrients every day. On the other hand, you should to eat less sugar, salt and fat. They are very dangerous to your health because they cause a lot of diseases such as high blood pressure.

Finally, you have to drink more water, because Water is one of the best tools for weight loss. Also, drinking a good amount of water could lower your risks of a heart attack. Moreover, drinking a healthy amount of water can have good effects on your skin

كم هو صحي غذائك؟ في العالم الحديث، يقول لنا الخبراء ما ناكله غالبا يؤثر على كم نحن اصحاء والتي متى سنعيش، ولكن معظم الناس يحبون الطعام ويريدون ان ياكلوا الاشياء التي يتمتعون بها. في هذه المقالة ساقترح كيف يمكنك ان تاكل الطعام اللذي تستمتع به وفي نفس الوقت تحصل على غذاء صحي.

اولا، يجب عليك ان تتناول انواعا مختلفة من الفواكه المختلفة كل يوم. ان تناول الفواكه الطازجة يزود جسمك بالانواع المختلفة من الفيتامينات والسكريات الحرارية كل يوم. من ناحية اخرى، يجب ان تتناول القليل من السكر، الملح، والدهن. انها خطيرة جدا على صحتك لانها تسبب العديد من الامراض وخاصة ارتفاع ضغط الدم. اخيرا، عليك ان تشرب الكثير من المياه، لان الماء يعتبر احد افضل الوسائل لتخفيف الوزن. ايضا، شرب كمية جيدة من الماء يمكن ان يقلل خطر الجلطات القلبية. فضلا عن ذلك، شرب كمية صحية من الماء لها اثار جيدة على بشرتك.

التفكير جيد بالنسبة لك Thinking is good for you

One of the factors which affect how long people live and how much they enjoy their old age is 'brain activity'. Scientists have shown that people who keep their brains busy tend to live long, happy lives compared with those who do not. In this article, I am going to suggest some interesting and enjoyable ways in which you can keep your brain active.

حل الالحاجيات والالغاز do puzzles or quizzes

اقرا الكثير من الكتب read more books

ادرس موضوعا على الانترنت study a subject on the Internet

- احد العوامل التي تؤثر على كم يعيش الناس ومقدار ما يتمتعون به في شيخوختهم هو "نشاط الدماغ" وقد اثبت العلماء ان الناس الذين يحافظون على عقولهم مشغولة يميلون الى العيش حياة طويلة وسعيدة مقارنة مع الولائك الذين لا يفعلون ذلك. في هذه المقالة، ساقترح بعض الطرق المثيرة والممتعة والتي من خلالها تستطيع ان تحافظ على دماغك نشطا.



The end of village life?

SB 57 نهاية حياة القرية

	الكلمة	المعنى	Meaning
1	deserted	مهجور	empty because people have left خالية لان الناس غادروها
2	inhabitant	ساكن، قاطن	someone who lives in a place الشخص يعيش في مكان
3	overcrowding	مزدحم	having too many people فيه العديد من الناس
4	phenomenon	ظاهرة	something that happens or exists حدث شيء
5	profitable	ذو فائدة، مربح	Making money جني المال
6	public services	خدمات عامة	transport, education and health مواصلات، تعليم، صحة
7	rural	ريفي	adjective to describe the countryside (not town)

When large numbers of people move from **their** homes in country areas to find better-paid jobs in towns and cities, the villages and farms **they** once lived in are often left empty. No one wants to buy homes **there** because **they** cannot make money out of **them**. This **phenomenon**, which is called **rural** depopulation, can lead to **overcrowding** in cities as well as for fewer people in country areas.



- عندما اعداد كبيرة من الناس يرحلون من منازلهم في مناطق الارياف لاجاد وظائف افضل اجرا في البلدات والمدن، فان القرى والمزارع التي عاشوا فيها مرة هي غالبا تترك خالية. لا احد يريد شراء منازل هناك لانهم لن يجنوا المال منها. هذه الظاهرة، والتي تدعى هجرة السكان الريفية، يمكن ان يؤدي الى الازدحام في المدن اضافة الى عدد اقل من الناس في مناطق الارياف.

their, they= large numbers of people/ there= the villages and farms/ they= no one/ them= homes/ which = **phenomenon**

One example of this **phenomenon** is the Garrigues area of Spain, about one hour's drive from Barcelona. The area has a Mediterranean climate, but because **it** is high and not close to the sea, winter temperatures are quite low. The area has an annual rainfall level of 482mm **which** falls in only 47 days of the year,



during the autumn and spring. Historically, **this** was a successful agricultural area; on the higher ground, the farmers grew almonds and vines, while in the river valleys, wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers were the traditional crops. The area was particularly well-known for **its** high quality olive oil **which** was grown mainly for export.

it= Garrigues/ which = an annual rainfall level of 482mm/ this= Garrigues/ its= the area/ which= olive oil
 احد الامثلة على هذه الظاهرة هو منطقة غاريغيس في اسبانيا، تبعد حوالي ساعة واحدة بالسيارة من برشلونة. المنطقة لها مناخ البحر الابيض المتوسط، ولانها عالية وغير قريبة من البحر، درجات الحرارة في الشتاء منخفضة جدا في فصل الشتاء. وفي المنطقة فان مستوى معدل سقوط الامطار السنوي يصل الى 482 ملم والذي يحدث فقط في 47 يوما من السنة، خلال الخريف والربيع. تاريخيا، كانت منطقة زراعية ناجحة، وفي الاراضي العالية، المزارعون يزرعون اللوز والكروم، بينما في اودية النهر، القمح، الذرة، الحبوب وعباد الشمس كانت المحاصيل التقليدية. المنطقة كانت معروفة جدا بزيت زيتونها ذو النوعية الممتازة والذي كان بشكل رئيسي يزرع للتصدير.

قرية نموذجية اعلى مستوى سكان المنطقة
 The population of the area was at *its* highest about 150 years ago, when a typical village might have 500 inhabitants, whereas now some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants. But as farming became less and less profitable, and unemployment grew, the population began to move to the cities to find work. This trend started in 1860 and has continued to this day. Now some villages consist mainly of elderly people. The area is suffering from the effects of depopulation, such as poor public services and deserted farms.

its= the area

سكان المنطقة كانت في اعلى مستوياتها قبل 150 سنة، عندما كانت القرية النموذجية فيها 500 نسمة، بينما الان بعض القرى فيها اقل من 100 نسمة دائمين، لكن ولان الزراعة اصبحت اقل فائدة، والبطالة ازدادت، السكان بدؤوا بالانتقال الى المدن لاجاد عمل. هذا التوجه بدأ في 1860 وما زال مستمرا حتى هذا اليوم. الان بعض القرى تحتوي بشكل رئيسي على بعض كبار السن. المنطقة تعاني من اثار انخفاض عدد السكان، مثل سوء الخدمات والمزارع المهجورة. في بعض اجزاء اوربا

In some parts of Europe in recent years, however, the move from the country to the city has been reversed as wealthy people move to the countryside to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and stress of city life. Some are moving permanently, but many are buying holiday or weekend homes which are empty for much of the year.

some, many= wealthy people/ which= homes

في بعض اجزاء اوربا في السنوات الاخيرة، على أي حال، الانتقال من الريف الى المدينة قد انعكس لان الناس الاغنياء ينتقلون الى الارياف للهروب من الازدحام، والتلوث وضغط حياة المدينة. بعضهم ينتقل بشكل دائم، لكن العديد منهم يشترون بيوتا للعطلة ونهاية الاسبوع والتي تكون فارغة في معظم السنة.

Questions الاسئلة

- 1- There are two results of rural depopulation. Write down these two results. هنالك نتيجتين للهجرة الريفية. اذكرهما
- 2- Why do people refuse to buy homes in villages or farms? لماذا الناس يرفضون شراء البيوت في القرى والمزارع؟
- 3- Wealthy people escape to the countryside for some reasons. Write down two of these reasons. السكان الأغنياء يهربون إلى الريف لعدة أسباب. اذكر اثنتين من هذه الأسباب.
- 4- Write down the sentence which indicates that the movement from the county to the city in Spain has continued for a long time. اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان الانتقال من الريف الى المدينة قد استمر لفترة طويلة.
- 5- Find a word in paragraph which means " people who live in a place".
- 6- Find a word in paragraph which means " empty because people have left ".
- 7- Find a word in paragraph which means " having too many people ".
- 8- Find a word in paragraph which means " something that happens or exists ".
- 9- Find a word in paragraph which means " making money ".
- 10- Find a word in paragraph which means " transport, education and health ".
- 11- Find a word in paragraph which means " adjective to describe the countryside (not town)".
- 12- What do the underlined words refer to? على ماذا تعود الضمائر التي تحتها خط؟
- 13- According to the text, the writer thinks that Garrigues was a successful agricultural area. Is the writer justified in this? Explain. الكاتب يعتقد بان غاريغيس كانت منطقة زراعية ناجحة، فسر

B- Critical Thinking

- a How could city life be made less stressful for the people who live there?
 - كيف يمكن جعل حياة المدينة اقل ضغطا (توترا) للناس الذي يعيشون فيها؟
- b What would you miss most about city life if you moved to a country area? Or what would you miss most about country life if you moved to a large city?
 - ما الاشياء التي ستفتقدها اكثر في المدينة في حال انتقلت الى الريف؟ او ما الاشياء التي ستفتقدها اكثر في الريف في حال انتقلت الى مدينة كبيرة.

Answers:-

1- the villages and farms they once lived in are often left empty. can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as for fewer people in country areas.

2- No one wants to buy homes there because they cannot make money out of them.

3- to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and stress of city life.

4- This trend started in 1860 and has continued to this day.

5- 11= راجع جدول الكلمات

12- they, their= people/ there=in country areas/ they=people/them=homes/which= phenomenon/ it= the Garriguess area of spain/ which= an annual rainfall level of 482 mm/ this= Garriguess/ its = the area/ its= population/ some,many= wealthy people/ which= homes.

13- on the higher ground, the farmers grew almonds and vines, while in the river valleys, wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers were the traditional crops. The area was particularly well-known for *its* high quality olive oil which was grown mainly for export.

B- Critical Thinking

a- I think we could make city life less stressful for people who live there by building parks and cafes, so the families can find suitable places to enjoy their free time.

b- if I live in country, I will miss the shopping time and public services in the city. On the other hand, If I live in the city, I will miss the quiet times and the green fields in the city.

ملاحظات الطالب:-

WB 47

Capital Cities

العواصم

	الكلمة	المعنى	
1	embassy	سفارة	the offices of the representative of a foreign country مكاتب لممثلي الدولة الاجنبية
2	regulate	ينظم	supervise or control يراقب او يسيطر
3	sector	قطاع، منطقة	a particular part of an area جزء معين من منطقة
4	specific	محدد	clearly defined محددة بوضوح
5	fraction	جزء صغير	a small amount of something مقدار قليل من شيء
6	institution	مؤسسة	an organisation with an important role in the country مؤسسة لها دور مهم في الدولة

The capital city of a country is very often *its* greatest city, with the largest population and the most important administrative buildings. Capital cities house government offices, as well as embassies from other countries. *They* are also financial centres, containing national and international banks and other financial institutions.

Its = country / they= capital cities

إن مدينة العاصمة للدولة هي غالبا المدينة الأكبر، وبأضخم عدد سكان والمباني الإدارية الأكثر أهمية. المكاتب الحكومية الرئاسية في العواصم، بالإضافة إلى السفارات من دول أخرى. انها أيضا مراكز مالية، تحتوي على البنوك الوطنية والعالمية ومؤسسات مالية أخرى.

Amman is no different from other capital cities in this respect – *it* is the seat of government and the economic and cultural centre of Jordan. Amman has the biggest population of any city in Jordan and is home to about a third of the people – 2.3 million people! Although many of the buildings are very smart and futuristic, the city actually has a history going back over 8,000 years. *It* was only established as the capital in 1921, but has many ancient buildings.



It= Amman/ it= Amman

عمان لا تختلف عن المدن الرئيسية الأخرى في هذا الصدد -- هي مقر الحكومة ومركز اقتصادي والثقافي في الأردن. عمان فيها أكبر عدد سكان من أي مدينة في الأردن، وموطن لحوالي ثلث الشعب -- 2.3 مليون شخص! على الرغم من أن العديد من المباني الضخمة جدا والمستقبلية، hg، مدينة في الواقع يعود تاريخها إلى أكثر من 8000 سنة. تأسست فقط كعاصمة في عام 1921، ولكن فيها العديد من المباني القديمة.

Brasilia, the capital city of Brazil, is both similar to and different from Amman. Like Amman, *it* is an administrative centre and contains the key political buildings and institutions. However, unlike Amman, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil, and with 2.5 million people, *it* is home to only a tiny fraction of the huge Brazilian population.



It= Amman/ it= Amman

برازيليا، عاصمة البرازيل، على حد سواء مشابهة ومختلفة عن عمان. وكمثل عمان، انها المركز الإداري وتحتوي على المباني الرئيسية والمؤسسات السياسية. لكن، خلافا لعمان، برازيليا ليست مركزا رئيسيا ثقافيا أو اقتصاديا للبرازيل، وفيها 2.5 مليون نسمة، فهي موطن لجزء صغير فقط من السكان البرازيليين الضخم.

منذ اصبحت مدينة جديدة بنيت في اواخر
Built in the late 1950s, **it** is a new city and has only been the capital of Brazil since
بالاضافة ثقافي اقتصادي رئيسي بقيت ريو دي جانيرو اخذت الدور
1960. **It** took over from Rio de Janeiro, **which** remains a major economic and cultural centre, as well
فيها مدينة حديثة لانها
as having a population of many millions more. Brasilia is a very modern city and because **it** is so
مناطق محددة قطاعات مقسمة منتظمة بدقة فادرين المخططين
new, planners were able to strictly **regulate its** layout. **It** is divided into **sectors**, with **specific** zones
مناطة سكنية حكومة صناعية تجارية
for business, industry, government and residential areas.

وقد بنيت في اواخر الخمسينيات، انها مدينة جديدة واصبحت فقط عاصمة للبرازيل من 1960. وقد اخذت الدور من ريو دي جانيرو، والتي بقيت المركز الاقتصادي والتجاري، بالإضافة انه فيها العديد من ملايين السكان أكثر. برازيليا مدينة حديثة جدا ولانها حديثة جدا، فالمخططين كانوا قادرين على تنظيم شكلها بدقة. انها مقسمة الى قطاعات، بمناطق محددة للاعمال، الصناعة، المناطق الحكومية والسكنية.

Questions

- 1- When did Amman become a capital city? متى اصبحت عمان عاصمة
- 2- When did Brasilia become a capital city? متى اصبحت برازيليا عاصمة
- 3- What are the differences between Amman and Brasilia? ما هي الاختلافات بين عمان وبرازيليا?
- 4- According to paragraph three, there are many differences between Amman and Brasilia. Write down two of these differences.
- 5- According to first paragraph, Capital cities consist some of the most important institutions. Write down three of them.
- العواصم تحتوي على العديد من المنشآت الاكثر اهمية. اذكر ثلاثة منها.
- 6- Amman has many qualities. Write down three of them.
عمان لها العديد من الميزات. اذكر ثلاثة منها.
- 7- There are many similarities between Amman and Brasilia. Write down two of these similarities.
هنالك العديد من التشابه بين عمان وبرازيليا. اكتب اثنتين من هذه التشابهات.
- 8- Write down the sentence which shows the time of the establishment of Amman.
- اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى وقت تأسيس عمان.
- 9- Write down the sentence which shows the time of building Brasilia.
-- اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى وقت تأسيس برازيليا.
- 10- According to the text, the writer thinks that the capital city of a country is very often its greatest city. Is he justified? Explain.
- الكاتب يعتقد بان عاصمة الدولة هي غالبا المدينة الاكبر. هل برر ذلك؟ فسر.
- 11- Find a word in the text which means " **the offices of the representative of a foreign country** "
- 12- Find a word in the text which means " **supervise or control** "
- 13- Find a word in the text which means " **a particular part of an area** "
- 14- Find a word in the text which means " **clearly defined** "
- 15- Find a word in the text which means " **a small amount of something** "
- 16- Find a word in the text which means " **an organisation with an important role in the country** "
- 17- What do the underlined word refer t? على ماذا تعود الضمائر التي تحها خط?
- 18- According to the text, the writer thinks that Amman is similar to any capital city. Is he justified in this? Explain.

Critical Thinking:-

A capital city can be defined by a lot of features and factors. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

العاصمة يمكن تعريفها بالعديد من الخصائص والعوامل. فكر واكتب جملتين.

Answers الإجابات

- 1- 1921
- 2- 1960

3-4- Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil, it is home to only a tiny fraction of the huge Brazilian population.

4- Government offices, administrative buildings, financial centres, national and international banks and financial institutions.

5- It is the seat of government and the economic and cultural centre of Jordan. Amman has the biggest population of any city in Jordan and is home to about a third of the people.

7- it is an administrative centre and contains the key political buildings and institutions.

8- It was only established as the capital in 1921, but has many ancient buildings.

9- Built in the late 1950s, it is a new city and has only been the capital of Brazil since 1960.

10- I think that the capital city of a country is very often its greatest city. I agree with the writer because it has the largest population and the most important administrative buildings.

11-16 راجع جدول الكلمات

17- its= countries/ they = capital cities/ it,it,it= Amman/ it,it= Brasilia/ which= Reo de Janeiro/it,its,it =Brasilia

18- Yes, he is, because Amman is the government and the economic and cultural centre of Jordan.

Critical Thinking:

I think that a capital city like Amman is the center of most administrative institutions and should have governmental, economic and cultural centres. It also should have the biggest population of any city in the country.

اعتقد ان مدن العواصم مثل عمان هي مركز المؤسسات الإدارية ويجب أن يكون فيها المراكز الحكومية والاقتصادية والثقافية. ويجب ان ان تحوي على عدد السكان الاكبر من أي مدينة اخرى.

Check your understanding

Read the article again and answer these questions.

- Define 'depopulation' in your own words. عرف الهجرة الريفية بلغتك.
- How does this affect the country areas? كيف يؤثر هذا على المناطق الريفية?
- How can it affect the towns and cities? كيف يؤثر ذلك على البلدات والمدن?
- List four characteristics of Garrigues. اذكر ثلاث خصائص لجارجيس.
- Why did people start to move out of Garrigues? لماذا بدأ الناس يغادرون جارجيس?
- Is depopulation common in Jordan? Explain. هل الهجرة الريفية منتشرة في الاردن؟ فسر.

Answer:-

- 'Depopulation' happens when people leave the countryside to look for work in cities. Their villages and farms are left empty, and no one wants to live in the country because there are few jobs there.
- They are depopulated, therefore public services are poor and farms are deserted.
- They become overcrowded and polluted.
- Garrigues has a Mediterranean climate, is cold in winter, has low rainfall, was a successful agricultural area; crops are grown on higher ground and in river valleys; its olive oil was well-known.
- to find work
- I think it is not common phenomena, because there are many public services in the villages of Jordan. on the other hand, there is little depopulation in some villages specially in some remote villages because many people leave them to Amman to find work or complete education.

Think and speak

فكر وتحدث

- a - Why did the Spanish farmers grow different crops on the high ground and in the river valleys?
لماذا زرع الفلاحون الاسبان محاصيل مختلفة في الاراضي العالية وأودية الانهار.
- b - Why do you think farming has become less profitable in recent years?
برايك، لماذا اصبحت الزراعة اقل فائدة في السنوات الاخيرة؟
- c - Why are many of the inhabitants of the villages in Spain elderly people?
لماذا العديد من سكان قرى اسبانيا هم من كبار السن؟

Answers

- a- to take into account different climate conditions; different crops need different amounts of sunshine and rain as well as different temperatures and different types of soil;
ليأخذوا في الحسباً مختلف الظروف الجوية، فالمحاصيل المختلفة تحتاج كميات مختلفة من اشعة الشمس والمطر بالإضافة الى درجات الحرارة المختلفة والانواع المتنوعة من التربة.
- b- Competition from cheap imports; supermarkets force prices down; difficult to compete with large food suppliers;
المنافسة من الواردات الرخيصة، الاسواق قامت بتنزيل الاسعار، وصعوبة المنافسة مع مزودي الاغذية الكبار.
- c- They have lived there all their lives and are not willing or able to move; they are not looking for jobs.
هم عاشوا هنالك طيلة حياتهم ولا يوجد عندهم القابلية للرحيل، ولا يبحثون عن وظائف.

3

WB 48

Read the first part of the article again and complete these sentences with one of the words from this list.

- اقرأ الجزء الاول من المقالة مرة اخرى واكمل هذه الجمل باحد الكلمات التالية

capital عاصمة
financial مالي

residential سكني
industrial صناعي

government حكومي
administrative إداري

- a The area is where people live.
- b cities contain key..... buildings such as the parliament.
- c Government buildings are often known as..... buildings.
- d In Brasilia, if you wanted to build a factory, you would do it in the..... sector.
- e Banking and other..... institutions are usually based in the capital city.
- أ- المنطقة السكنية حيث الناس يعيشون. ب- مدن العواصم تحتوي على البنايات الحكومية الرئيسية مثل البرلمان.
ج- البنايات الحكومية غالبا ما تعرف على انها بنايات ادارية. د- في برازيليا، اذا اردت بناء مصنع، فانك ستقيمه في القطاع الصناعي. هـ- المؤسسات البنكية والادارية غالبا ما يتم انشائها في العاصمة.

Answers:-

- a- residential/ b- capital, government/ c- administrative/ d- industrial/ e- financial

WB 48

1abulary

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the noise words from this list. There are more words than



you need.

bang	طرقة	click	اغلاق شيء بعنف	drip	تنقيط الماء	roar	محرك طائرة
scream	يصرخ	splash	سقوط في الماء	tick	دقة عقرب الساعة	whistle	صوت الرياح



- 1 **bang** خبطة a door closing very noisily /a hammer hitting something hard.
- 2 **click** طقطقة a light switch / زر الكهرباء / ربط حزام الامان / زر الكهرياء
- 3 **drip** :- a tap that hasn't been turned off صوت الحنفية عندما لا تغلق
- 4 **roar** دوي محرك الطائرة / حركة المرور / حدير traffic / طائرة plane engine
- 5 **scream** صرخة a person who is in pain or very frightened الشخص الخائف او المتالم
- 6 **splash** يوقع شيء splash something / صوت الماء / سقوط في الماء
- 7 **tick** صوت الساعة an old-fashioned clock
- 8 **whistle** نفخ في صفيرة / صوت الرياح في الشجر / a bird / طائر blowing in a whistle

- a The of a plane woke me up in the night.
- b Can you hear that..... noise? Someone must have left a tap on in the bathroom.
- c Everyone heard the..... when he jumped into the swimming pool.
- d A friend of mine is terrified of spiders and..... if she sees one close to her.
- e Digital clocks don't like old fashioned clocks used to.

أ- إن صوت الطائرة ايقضني في المساء. ب- هل بإمكانك سماع صوت تنقيط المياه؟ احدهم ترك الحنفية مفتوحة.
ج- كل شخص قد سمع الصقوط في الماء عندما قفز احدهم في بركة السباحة د- صديقة لي تخاف من العناكب وتصرخ عندما ترى احدها يقترب منها. هـ- الساعات الرقمية لا تصدر صوت طقطقة كما هو معتاد في الساعات القديمة.



Answers

- a roar b dripping c splash d screams e tick



أسئلة وزراية على هذه المفردات:-

1. The referee blew on his own to stop the game/
2. Be careful not to the paint on the floor



Idioms with and مصطلحات باستخدام (and)

SB 58, exercise 2

N	مصطلحات (idioms)	المعنى
1	pick and choose يختار بدقة	select exactly
2	nearest and dearest أفراد العائلة والمقربين	family and close friends.
3	odds and ends أشياء مختلفة	different things
4	far and wide من كل مكان	all over the place
5	hustle and bustle مزعج وممتع	noise and excitement
6	peace and quiet السلام والهدوء	مأخوذة من دليل المعلم
7	rough and ready قوي ونشيط	ليس لها معنى في كتاب الأنشطة

2 **Complete these sentences with idioms from this list.** اكمل الجمل التالية بالمصطلحات السابقة.

- a People come from **far and wide** to see the castle in the centre of Karak.
 b I love spending time with my **nearest and dearest** , so we often have family get-togethers.
 c While I was on holiday I bought lots of **odds and ends** to give as presents.
 d There are lots of restaurants near here. You can **pick and choose** from about fifty.
 e Some people enjoy the **hustle and bustle** of shopping in street markets.

- أ- الناس يأتون من كل مكان لرؤية القلعة في وسط الكرك.
 ب- احب تقضية الوقت من افراد العائلة والمقربين، حيث نكون عائلة مجتمعة.
 ج- عندما كنت في الاجازة جلبت الكثير من الاشياء المختلفة لاقدمها كهدايا.
 د- هنالك العديد من المطاعم بالقرب من هنا. بإمكانك ان تختار ايا منها.
 هـ - بعض الناس يستمتعون صوت الضجيج وجلبة التسوق في الاسواق.
 - صل بين المصطلحات وبين المعاني التي تحتها خط.

- a Graduates with first class degrees can often **select exactly** the jobs they want.
 b The country is too quiet for me, I would miss the **noise and excitement** of the city.
 c I tidied my office the other day and found all kinds of **different things** on my desk.
 d People came from **all over the place** to see the exhibition.
 e We're having a big celebration next week, so we're inviting all our **family and close friends**.

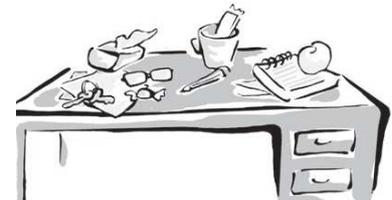
- أ- ان الطلبة الخريجون الحاصلون على المرتبة الاولى باستطاعتهم الحصول على الوظائف التي يريدونها.
 ب- ان حياة القرية هادئة بالنسبة الي، ومع ذلك فاني اقتقد الضجة والجلبة في المدينة.
 ج- لقد رنبت مكتبي وفي اليوم التالي وجدت كل انواع الاشياء المختلفة على مكتبي.
 د- الناس يأتون من كل مكان لرؤية المعرض.
 هـ- سيكون عندنا حفلة كبيرة الاسبوع القادم، لذلك سندعوا كل افراد عائلتنا واصدقائنا المقربين.

Answers

- a pick and choose b hustle and bustle c odds and ends d far and wide e nearest and dearest
 شكل سؤال الوزرة المقترح حسب النمط الجديد:-

- Study the following sentence and answer the question below:-

- c While I was on holiday I bought lots of **odds and ends** to give as presents.
 What does the idiom (odds and ends) mean?



شتوي 2015:-

- Students can'twhich rules to accept and which to ignore.

Comparing and Contrasting المقارنة والتناقض

المقارنة Comparing

- هو المقارنة بين شيئين من ناحية ايجابية او سلبية مثل (أكثر او اقل)
Farming is **less profitable than** it used to be. الزراعة اقل ربحا من طبيعة استخدامها الاصلية.
The city is much **busier than** the countryside. المدينة أكثر ازدحاما من الارياف
نلاحظ مما سبق اننا نستعمل كلمتي **more** و **less** (اكثر او اقل مع الصفات الطويلة) مثل
less interesting, more beautiful, less complicated, less dangerous
اما الصفات القصيرة فيضاف لها مقطع **er** مثل
taller, shorter, busier, funnier,
علما انه لم يرد اي سؤال وزاري يتعلق بهذا الجزء مقارنة بالجزء التالي من الدرس والذي عليه ست علامات
ياتي على شكل ربط جمل:-

التناقض Contrasting

- هنالك العديد من الكلمات والتعابير التي بالإمكان استخدامها للتناقض وهي:-
- 1 Whereas/ while (this joins two clauses):**
- ومعناها (بينما) وتربط بين جملتين فعليتين - تأتيان في بداية الجملة - وتأتيان في الوسط بعد فاصلة. (او بغير فاصلة) - وتستخدم للتفريق بين طرفين او جهتين او عنصرين. (A-B) ويتبعها جملة فعلية
- **I prefer living in the town, whereas my brother prefers the country.**
- انني افضل العيش في المدينة، بينما أخي يفضل الريف.
- **Whereas some people enjoy the outdoor life, others spend all their time indoors.**
- بينما بعض الناس يستمتعون بالنشاطات خارج البيت، آخرون يمضون كل وقتهم في منازلهم.
- **My brothers want to go to the sports center while my dad wants to go fishing**
- اخوتي يريدون الذهاب الى النادي الرياضي بينما والدي يريد الذهاب للصيد.
- 2 But (this joins two clauses):** لكن
- ومعناها (لكن) وتربط بين جملتين فعليتين. - وتأتي فقط في الوسط.
وتستخدم للتفريق بين طرفين او جهتين او عنصرين. (A-B) ويتبعها جملة فعلية
- **My brother prefers living in the country but I prefer the town.**
- أي يفضل العيش في الريف ولكن أنا أفضل المدينة.
- 3 On the other hand (this can't be used to join clauses):?**
- ومعناها (من ناحية اخرى). - وتأتي بين جملتين بين نقطة وفاصلة.
وتستخدم للتفريق بين طرفين او جهتين او عنصرين. (A-B) ويتبعها جملة فعلية
- **Travelling by car is very cheap. On the other hand, flying is much quicker.**
السفر بالسيارة رخيص جدا. من ناحية اخرى، الطيران اسرع بكثير.
- 4 Instead of**
- ومعناها (بدلا من) - وتأتي في بداية او وسط الجملة - يجب ان يتبعها شبه جملة اسمية دون فعل.
- **Instead of flying, let's go by car.** بدلا من الطيران. دعونا نذهب بالسيارة
- **Could I have tea instead of coffee, please?** هل بإمكانني تناول الشاي بدلا من القهوة.
- 5 In comparisons with**
- ومعناها (مقارنة بـ) - تأتي في البداية والوسط - يجب ان يتبعها شبه جملة اسمية دون فعل.
- **In comparison with flying, driving is quite slow and dangerous.**
- مقارنة بالطيران، القيادة بطيئة جدا وخطرة.
- 6- Although**
- ومعناها (بالرغم) - يتبعها جملة فعلية من فاعل وفعل - وتربط بين جملتين احدهما سبب والاخرى نتيجة عكسية:-
- **Although Amman isn't a new city, there are many modern skyscrapers.**
- على الرغم من ان عمان ليست مدينة جديدة، فهناك العديد من ناطحات السحاب المتطورة.
- **Although it was raining heavily, it wasn't that cold.** بالرغم من انها كانت تمطر بغزارة، لم يكن الجو باردا.

ملاحظة :- تستخدم although لربط جملة ذات نتيجة عكسية او غير متوقعة . (عمان القديمة وبنائاتها الحديثة، الجو الماطر ودفئه وهكذا) وكن على حذر من but لانها تستعمل مثل while للتفريق بين جهتين وتعمل ايضا مثل although للمقارنة بين جملة سبب ونتيجة عكسية.

Complete these sentences with one of these comparing or contrasting words or phrases. Use each word or phrase once. WB 49

instead of ,in comparison with, but ,whereas

- a) Seoul in South Korea, Paris, the capital of France, is quite a small city. Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Paris only has 2 million.
b) I've decided to learn Chinese..... French at university. Chinese grammar is not too difficult..... the pronunciation will be very hard for me.

1- **بالمقارنة** بسؤال في كوريا الجنوبية، باريس، عاصمة فرنسا، مدينة صغيرة جدا. **بينما** سؤال فيها سكان أكثر من مليون نسمة، باريس فيها فقط مليونان.

2- قررت ان اتعلم الصينية بدلا من الفرنسية في الجامعة. قواعد اللغة الصينية ليس صعبة جدا **لكن** اللفظ سيكون صعبا جدا علي.

Answers:-

a In comparison with / Whereas /b instead of / but



Complete the sentences with these words or phrases.

WB 58

but, in comparison with, whereas

A- Big supermarkets sell everyday goods quite cheaply,small shops often charge very high prices.

- ان الاسواق الكبيرة تبيع يوميا البضائع باسعار رخيصة، **بينما** الدكاكين الصغيرة غالبا ما تبيع باسعار مرتفعة.

B-supermarkets, small shops offer customers a very personal service.

- مقارنة بالاسواق الكبيرة، المحلات الصغيرة تقدم لربائنها الخدمة الذاتية.

C- It's expensive to live in the citythe country.

- ان العيش في المدينة مكلف جدا **مقارنة** بالريف.

D- Supermarket fruit may be cheap..... it isn't always as tasty as fruit

from a market..المحل الصغير. الفواكه في المحلات الكبيرة رخيصة جدا **ولكن** ليس لها مذاق جيد كالفواكه في المحل الصغير.

E-some older people enjoy a quiet life in the country, many young people prefer the excitement of city life.

-**بينما** بعض كبار السن يستمتعون بالحياة الهادئة في الريف، فان العديد من الشباب يفضلون الاثارة في حياة المدينة.

Answers:-

A- whereas, but/ B- in comparison with/ C- in comparison with/ D- but/ E- whereas

2

اسئلة الوزارة حسب النمط الجديد:-

Join each pair of the following sentences using the given linking words between brackets so that the new sentence has a similar meaning to the ones before it.

Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

Questions الاسئلة WB 50

1- Amman is the largest city in Jordan. Brasilia is small, compared with cities like Rio de Janeiro. (**but**)

1- عمان هي اكبر مدينة في الاردن. برازيليا صغيرة مقارنة بمدن مثل ريو دي جانيرو. (لكن)

2- Brasilia is not the major cultural and economic centre of Brazil. Amman is the cultural and economic hub of Jordan. (**whereas**)

2- برازيليا ليست مركزا اقتصاديا او ثقافيا للبرازيل. عمان هي القلب الثقافي والاقتصادي للاردن. (بينما)

3- Brasilia contains only a small proportion of the Brazilian population. Amman is home to a third of the Jordanian population. (**while**)

3- برازيليا تحتوي فقط على جزء صغير من سكان البرازيل. عمان هي موطن لثلث الشعب الاردني.

4- Brasilia is a very modern city. Amman is not a new city, there are many modern and futuristic-looking skyscrapers. (**and although**)

4- برازيليا مدينة حديثة جدا. عمان ليست مدينة حديثة، هنالك العديد من البنايات الحديثة والمستقبلية. (وبالرغم)

Answers:- الاجابات

1- Amman is the largest city in Jordan, **but** Brasilia is small, compared with cities like Rio de Janeiro.

2- Brasilia is not the major cultural and economic centre of Brazil, **whereas** Amman is the cultural and economic hub of Jordan.

3- Brasilia contains only a small proportion of the Brazilian population, **while** Amman is home to a third of the Jordanian population.

4- Brasilia is a very modern city, **and although** Amman is not a new city, there are many modern and futuristic-looking skyscrapers

-أسئلة الوزارة:-

1- Amman is not a new city, there are many modern and futuristic-looking skyscrapers. Brasilia is a very modern city. (**and although**)

2- Rana is very organized and neat. Mariam is disorganized and drops her things everywhere. (**while**)

3- There are many fun activities, such as skating, that you can't do in a warm climate. Living in a cold climate is difficult for some people.

(instead of, on the other hand)

- هنالك العديد من الانشطة الترفيهية، مثل التزلج، والتي لا يمكنك القيام بها في المناخ الدافئ. العيش في المناخ البارد يكون صعبا لبعض الناس.

4- In the UK the hottest month of the year is usually July. In southern Europe the hottest period is usually in August. (instead of, whereas)

- في بريطانيا الشهر الاكثر حرارة في السنة هو عادة شهر تموز. في جنوب اوربا الفترة الاكثر حرارة هي آب.

5- Rayan carried out his homework perfectly. Rayan didn't have enough time last night. (while , although)

- ادى ريان واجبه بشكل تام. ريان لم يكن لديه الوقت الكاف الليلة الماضية.

6- English has just five vowels. Some languages have thirty vowels or more. (while , although)

- الانجليزية تحتوي فقط خمسة حروف علة. بعض اللغات تحتوي على 13 حرف علة او أكثر.

7- Summer is sunny and hot. Winter is snowy and cold. (whereas , although)

8- Birds share many characteristics الخصائص. Birds are still very different from one another. (whereas , but)

9- Hala likes chocolate. Sara likes biscuits. (whereas , although)

10- let's read a book. Watching TV. (instead of, whereas)

11- let's read a book. We don't need watching TV. (instead of, whereas)

12- Ali walked to school. Taking a car. (instead of, whereas)

13- Ali walked to school. Ali didn't want taking a car. (instead of, whereas)

14- Village life. City life can be quite stressful. (in comparison with, whereas)

15- Village life is peaceful. City life can be quite stressful. (in comparison with, although)

16- Village life is peaceful. City life can be quite stressful. (whereas, although)

17- Flying. Driving is quite slow and dangerous. (in comparison with, whereas)

18- Flying is quick and safe. Driving is quite slow and dangerous. (although, whereas)

19- Flying is quick and safe. Driving is quite slow and dangerous.

(in comparison with, although)

20- Could I have tea. Coffee, please?

(instead of, whereas)

21- Could I have tea. I don't need coffee, please?

(instead of, whereas)

Answers:-

1- Brasilia is a very modern city, **and although** Amman is not a new city, there are many modern and futuristic-looking skyscrapers

2- Rana is very organized and neat **while** Mariam is disorganized and drops her things everywhere.

Or - **While** Rana is very organized and neat, Mariam is disorganized and drops her things everywhere.

Or - **While** Mariam is disorganized and drops her things everywhere, Rana is very organized and neat.

Or - Mariam is disorganized and drops her things everywhere **while** Rana is very organized and neat.

3- There are many fun activities, such as skating, that you can't do in a warm climate.

On the other hand, living in a cold climate is difficult for some people.

ويجوز عكس الجمل لانك تقارن بين طرفين مختلفين. وهذا ينطبق على الادوات whereas, while

4- In the UK the hottest month of the year is usually July, **whereas** in southern Europe the hottest period is usually in August.

ملاحظة: هذا السؤال الوزراي مأخوذ بشكل حرفي من موقع بي بي سي لتعليم قواعد الانجليزية.

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/grammar/learnit/learnitv69.shtml>

5- Rayan carried out his homework perfectly **although** he didn't have enough time last night.

6- English has just five vowels **while** some languages have thirty vowels or more.

7- Summer is sunny and hot **whereas** winter is snowy and cold.

8- Birds share many characteristics **but** they are still very different from one another.

9- Hala likes chocolate **whereas** Sara likes biscuits.

10- Let's read a book **instead of** watching TV.

11- Let's read a book **instead of** watching TV.

12- Ali walked to school **instead of** taking a car.

13- Ali walked to school **instead of** taking a car.

14- **In comparison with** village life, city life can be quite stressful.

15- **In comparison with** village life, city life can be quite stressful.

- Village life is peaceful **In comparison with** city life .

16- Village life is peaceful **whereas** city life can be quite stressful.

17- **In comparison with** flying, driving is quite slow and dangerous.

18- Flying is quick and safe **whereas** driving is quite slow and dangerous.

19- **In comparison with** flying is quick and safe, driving is quite slow and dangerous.

20- Could I have tea **instead of** coffee, please?

21- Could I have tea **instead of** coffee, please?

- أسئلة إضافية:- تم صياغة جميع جمل الكتاب حسب النمط الجديد

1- I prefer living in the town. My brother prefers the country. (whereas, although)

2- Some people enjoy the outdoor life. Others spend all their time indoors. (but, instead of)

3- My brother prefers living in the country. I prefer the town. (while, in comparison with)

4- Travelling by car is very cheap. Flying is much quicker. (on the other hand, although)

5- Flying. let's go by car. (instead of, although)

6- Could I have tea. Coffee, please? (instead of, although)

7- Flying. Driving is quite slow and dangerous. (In comparison with, while)

8-The typical villages might have had 500 inhabitants. Some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants. (whereas, instead of)

9-Village life. City life can be quite stressful. (In comparison with, while)

10- Some people prefer country life. Some people prefer an exciting city to a quiet village.
(On the other hand, although)

11- I can see from my window are fields and trees. Buildings. (Instead of, while)

12- City people have to drive slowly. Country people can drive quite fast. (whereas, instead of)

13- City people, country people can drive quite fast. (In comparison with, but)

14- City people often live in apartments. Country people usually live in houses. (whereas, although)

15- City people often live in apartments. Country people usually live in houses.
(on the other hand, although)

16- Shopping in supermarkets, like city people. Country people often shop in small shops.
(Instead of, on the other hand)

17- City people often shop in supermarkets. Country people often shop in small shops.
(whereas, instead of)

18- City people often shop in supermarkets. Country people often shop in small shops.
(on the other hand, although)

19- Buying vegetables from shops, like city people. Country people often grow their own vegetables.
(instead of, on the other hand)

20- City people buy vegetables from shops. Country people often grow their own vegetables.
(while, although)

21- City people often buy vegetables from shops. Country people often grow their
(On the other hand although)

22- Country people, who have friendly neighbours. City people often don't know their neighbours. (In comparison with, although)

23- Seoul in South Korea . Paris, the capital of France, is quite a small city. (In comparison with, whereas)

24- Seoul has a population of over 10 million people . Paris only has 2 million. (In comparison with, whereas)

25- I've decided to learn Chinese. French at university. (instead of, although)

26- Chinese grammar is not too difficult. The pronunciation **اللفظ** will be very hard for me. (but, instead of)

27- Chinese grammar is not too difficult. The pronunciation will be very hard for me. (although, whereas)

28- Big supermarkets sell everyday goods quite cheaply. Small shops often charge very high prices. (while, although)

29- Supermarkets. Small shops offer customers a very personal service. (in comparison with, whereas)

30- Supermarket fruit may be cheap. It isn't always as tasty as fruit from a market. (but, instead of)

31- Supermarket fruit may be cheap. It isn't always as tasty as fruit from a market. (although, instead of)

Answers:-

- 1- I prefer living in the town, **whereas** my brother prefers the country.
- 2- Some people enjoy the outdoor life **but** others spend all their time indoors.
- 3- My brother prefers living in the country **while** I prefer the town.
- 4- Travelling by car is very cheap. **On the other hand**, flying is much quicker.
- 5- **Instead of** flying, let's go by car.
- 6- Could I have tea **Instead of** coffee, please?
- 7- **In comparison with** flying, driving is quite slow and dangerous.
- 8- 150 years ago, when a typical village might have had 500 inhabitants, **whereas** some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants.
- 9- **In comparison with** village life, city life can be quite stressful.
- 10- Some people prefer country life. **On the other hand**, some people prefer an exciting city to a quiet village.
- 11- **Instead of** buildings, I can see from my window are fields and trees.
- 12- City people have to drive slowly, **whereas** country people can drive quite fast.
- 13- **In comparison with** city people, country people can drive quite fast.
- 14- City people often live in apartments, **whereas** country people usually live in houses.
- 15- City people often live in apartments. **On the other hand**, country people usually live in houses.
- 16- **Instead of** shopping in supermarkets, like city people, country people often shop in small shops.
- 17- City people often shop in supermarkets, **whereas** country people often shop in small shops.

- 18- City people often shop in supermarkets. **On the other hand**, country people often shop in small shops
- 19- **Instead of** buying vegetables from shops, like city people, country people often grow their own vegetables.
- 20- City people buy vegetables from shops, **while** country people often grow their own vegetables.
- 21- City people often buy vegetables from shops. **On the other hand**, country people often grow their
- 22- **In comparison with** country people, who have friendly neighbours, city people often don't know their neighbours.
- 23- **In comparison with** Seoul in South Korea, Paris, the capital of France, is quite a small city.
- 24- Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, **whereas** Paris only has 2 million.
- 25- I've decided to learn Chinese **instead of** French at university.
- 26- Chinese grammar is not too difficult **but** the pronunciation will be very hard for me.
- 27- **Although** Chinese grammar is not too difficult, the pronunciation will be very hard for me.
- 28- - Big supermarkets sell everyday goods quite cheaply, **while** small shops often charge very high prices.
- 29- **In comparison with** supermarkets, small shops offer customers a very personal service.
- 30- Supermarket fruit may be cheap **but** it isn't always as tasty as fruit from a market.
- 31- **Although** supermarket fruit may be cheap, it isn't always as tasty as fruit from a market.

ملاحظات الطالب:-

Speaking

SB 60

Choosing suitable places to live اختيار مكان مناسب للعيش



شقة في وسط المدينة city centre apartment



حي سكني مزدهر leafy suburban area



بيت ريفي او فيلا rural home / villa



جناح سياحي في البحر Red Sea busy tourist resort

USEFUL LANGUAGE لغة مفيدة

Comparing and contrasting المقارنة والتفضيل

These people / This family needs ... whereas / but these people / this family ...

هؤلاء الناس / هذه العائلة تحتاج... بينما/ ولكن هؤلاء الناس / هذه العائلة.....

In comparison with the city centre, this part of the town is very quiet.

- مقارنة ب مركز المدينة ، هذا الجزء من المدينة هادئة جدا.

The flat is in a much more convenient location than the house.

- الشقة مكان ملائم اكثر من المنزل.

If they lived here, it would take them less time to get to school.

- اذا عاشوا هنا، فانه المدرسة ستكون قريبة منهم.

On the other hand, it would be noisier living here. هنا من ناحية اخرى سيكون اكثر ازعاجا العيش.

We think this flat would be more suitable for this family because ...

نعتقد بان الشقة ستكون اكثر ملائمة لهذه العائلة لان.....

The main reason we've chosen the small house in the country is because ...

- السبب الرئيسي لاختيارنا المنزل الصغير في الريف لان...



WB 50

وصف اماكن للعيش فيها Describing places to live

This architect-designed house has two storeys and is located in a village two kilometres from the sea. It has a tiled roof which provides shady areas on both the ground floor and first floor. The house is surrounded by a colourful garden which has been well looked after. The property overlooks a luxurious swimming pool.



This two-storey modern house is situated on the outskirts of a medium-sized town. It is surrounded by a large garden with a lawn, trees, shrubs and hedges. It has a flat roof and there are balconies outside the first floor windows. It is painted white and there are no other houses nearby.



This two-storey modern building is located in a residential area in the suburbs of a large city. It has a small garden with recently planted trees and shrubs. The property is surrounded by a low wall which separates it from a quiet street. The house has a flat roof.



WB51

*****Write your own description of a building you know well. Write 50–60 words.

the location of the building موقع البناء

the appearance of the outside of the building مظهر الخارجي للبناء

information about any natural features near the building معلومات عن أي مزايا طبيعية بجانب البناء

Derivation

الاشتقاق

الاشتقاق: - هو ان تشتق كلمة من كلمة أخرى بشرط ان يكون تناسب بينهما في اللفظ والمعنى.

♣ هذا الشرح سيوضح لك بالتفصيل كيف تتعامل مع اسئلة الاشتقاق خطوة بخطوة، لكن افضل طريقة للفهم هي التطبيق العملي على أسئلة الوزارة.

كما تعلم اخي الطالب ان الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية تبدأ من اليسار الى اليمين، لذلك القاعدة العامة للاشتقاق هي:-



ظرف ___ فعل ___ ظرف ___ اسم ___ صفة ___ صفة ___ فعل ___ ظرف

هذه القاعدة لن تفهمها بسهولة الا بعد ان نقوم بدراسة اشتقاقات الكلمة في اللغة الانجليزية.

الاشتقاق: - هو ان تشتق كلمة من كلمة أخرى بشرط ان يكون تناسب بينهما في اللفظ والمعنى. مثلا ان تشتق اسم من فعل، ظرف من صفة وهكذا. قواعد اشتقاق كل من :-

(1)- Nouns:- الأسماء

قبل ان نبدأ بشرح اشتقاق الاسماء يجب ان نتعرف على اللواحق التي تميز الاسماء عن غيرها من اجزاء الكلام الاخرى. وهذا الجدول يوضح بعض اللواحق suffixes الخاصة بالاسماء.

<u>ness</u>	illness, happiness, sleepiness, usefulness	ess	waitress خادمة
<u>ance</u>	acceptance, importance,	<u>ist</u> *	princess أميرة
<u>ence</u>	difference, dependence, balance, assistance.		scientist
<u>ment</u>	development, government achievement, agreement.	ship	economist اقتصادي
<u>tion</u> *	introduction, derivation		Friendship صداقة
<u>er, or</u>	Minister, officer, visitor,	<u>ity</u>	Partnership
<u>eer</u>	actor مهندس		Championship
		dom	activity
			responsibility, community
			Kingdom, مملكة
			wisdom, freedom
			criticism

تستعمل ist مع الاسماء التي تتعلق بالاشخاص المتخصصين في مجال ما. مثل:-

journalist: صحفي

والان لنرى متى نستخدم الاسماء:-

1- بعد الادوات- ادوات المعرفة والنكرة (a, an, the). وربما يتبعها صفة ومن ثم الاسم:-

1- **The**.....**of** Jordan was in 1946.

(independent , depend, **independence**)

لاحظ وجود **The** التي يتبعها فراغ ومن ثم **of** اذا الكلمة المناسبة هو ان تكون اسما، لذلك علينا ان ندرس

الخيارات وخاصة اللواحق في نهاياتها لنجد ان **independence** قد انتهت بـ **ence** وهي من لواحق الاسماء.

2- **The****of** weapons has to be reduced.

(produce, **production**, productive)

3- **The**.....**you** made for the situation is reasonable.

(assess, **assessment**, assessed)

بين **the** وضمير **you**

(2)- بعد ضمائر الملكية: **my, our, your, his, her, their, its, Ali's**

1- We need **your** in the project.

(participate, participated, **participation**).

وقع الفراغ بعد ضمير التملك المطلوب اسم، وهو كلمة participation

(3)- بعد إحدى صفات الإشارة **this, that, these, those**

1- **This**is great.. (achieve, **achievement**, achieved)

وقع الفراغ بعد صفة الإشارة ، لذلك نختار اسما المنتهي بـ ment وهو achievement

(any, many, much, , a little, few, a few, only, other, another, **no**- بعد محددات الكمية:

1- A little is always needed .

(encourage, encouragement **تشجيع**, encouraging)

2- A little **patience** is always wise.

3- I have no **hesitation** in recommending Angella for the advertised post.

(5)- بعد (of) وبعد 's الملكية:-

1- Yesterday, I read the new government's

(decide ,decisive, **decision**)

2- The Jordan's is being developed these years.

(economical, economically, **economy**)

3- My father's.....is endless. (generous, **generosity**, generously)

4- The..... of the hotel is very big. (enter, entering, **entrance**)

(6)- بعد more بشرط أن لا تكون مسبقة بأحد أفعال الكينونةbe

1- We need **more**..... next days. (produce, productive, **production**)

لاحظ عدم وجود فعل من افعال الكينونة قبل more لذلك غالبا ما يتبعها اسم.

لكن اذا وجد قبل more احد افعال الكينونة فان الكلمة ستكون صفة. وهذا ما ستراه في اشتقاق الصفات.

(7)- بعد الصفة وقبل الفعل:-

1- The **successive**.....made its best to save people from poverty.

(governmentally, **government**, govern)

اسما ، لكن اذا اتت صفة فانه يأتي بعد ذلك اسم. the كما تعلمت انه يأتي بعد

مثال:-

The_____ city is Irbid. (beauty, beautify, beautiful)

لاحظ ان الجملة بدأت بـ the لذلك يأتي بعدها اسم، لكن لاحظ ان الاسم اتى بعد الفراغ، لذلك يكون الفراغ صفة.

ظرف _____ فعل _____ ظرف _____ اسم _____ صفة _____ فعل _____ ظرف

8 بعد الارقام:- **One , Two / first, second**

1- **One implication** in the survey that the people enjoy some jokes during hard work.

9 – بعد الافعال المتعدية مثل , keep, need, cause

اشتقاق الصفوة - (2) - Adjective Derivation

قبل ان نبدا بشرح اشتقاق الصفات يجب ان نتعرف على اللواحق التي تميز الصفات عن غيرها من اجزاء الكلام الأخرى. وهذا الجدول يوضح بعض اللواحق suffixes الخاصة بالصفات: -

المقطع	Adjective الصفة	المقطع	Adjective الصفة
able	comfortable	<u>ing</u>	boring ممل , interesting ممتع , amazing مدهش
ive	creative	ic	economic, academic
<u>ful</u>	beautiful, successful meaningful	<u>ant</u>	important.
al	Educational, social, practical	<u>ent</u>	patient, competent, different,
<u>ous</u>	Dangerous, generous	<u>ian</u>	Jordanian, American
some	troublesome	<u>ory</u>	Satisfactory كاف , مقنع obligatory الزامي
<u>ed</u> الفعل في P.P التصريف الثالث	educated, eaten مأكول opened مفتوح	<u>ary</u>	revolutionary ثوري , voluntary تطوعي

❖ تشتق الصفات اذا وقع الفراغ في الجملة في الأحوال التالية: -

(1) - بين as.....as التي = adjective as

1- Football is as as rugby. (differ, difference, different)

* as + adjective + as / as dangerous as/ as complicated as.

(2) - بعد المحددات والمؤكدات والظروف، ومن أكثرها استعمالاً: -

very, so, too, really, extremely, quite,

1- The film we saw was very (interest, interestingly, interesting)

2- he is extremely جدا (generous, generosity, generously) بعد ظرف

3- Her own mistakes made her very.....of others. (tolerate, tolerance,
tolerantly, tolerant). سؤال وزارة.

4-The students were very.....for being late.(apology, apologetic,
apologise). سؤال وزارة.

5- Muna is really.....she writes poetry and short stories. (creativity, create,
creative). سؤال وزارة / بعد ظرف.

(3) - بعد more و most في جمل المقارنة والتفضيل. (comparative and superlative)

1- Ali is more careful than Muna. علي اكثر حذرا من منى

2- This book is more expensive than yours. هذا الكتاب اكثر غلاء من كتابك

3- Football is the most complicated game in the world. كرة القدم الأعقد في العالم.

(4) - بعد أفعال مثل look, seem, find, feel, become , وكلها تعني (يصبح): -

1- After the elections he became(fame, famous, famously)

2- My mother seemed..... when I had disagreed her.

(nerve, nervously, nervous)

3-The elephant seal is huge and looks.....(monstrous, monster, monstrosity)

وغالبا تأتي الصفة بعد افعال الكينونة:- ادرس اسئلة الوزارة التالية.

1- That plan is well- prepared. It isto achieve the aims. (viabile,
viability, viably)

2-Physical exercises are(stimulate, stimulating, stimulates).

3- It is very important to be.....so as to accept others and their opinions.

(tolerance, tolerant, toleration)

ظرف ___ فعل ___ ظرف ___ اسم ___ صفة ___ صفة ___ اسم ___ ظرف

(3)- Adverbs Derivation: اشتقاق الظرف -

- يتم تشكيل الظرف بإضافة ly إلى آخر الصفات، مثل: -

مسرور glad	بسرور gladly
ناجح successful	بنجاح successfully
غاضب furious	بغضب furiously
واضح obvious	بوضوح obviously
ناعس، بليد Sleepy	بنعاس، ببلادة sleepily

ياتي الظرف في الجملة بعدة اشكال: -

1- ليصف الفعل: -

1-Muna waited her mother..... (tearful, tearfully, tear)

منى انتظرت امها باكية (كيف انتظرتها :- وهي تبكي)

2- The man walked quickly. مشى الرجل بسرعة.

2- قبل الصفة: -

1- His new car is.....beautiful. (absolute, absolutely, absolution)

2- the book is extremely difficult.

3- قبل او بعد الصفة (الفعل في التصريف الثالث): -

1- Qasr Amra is decorated. (high, highly, height).

قصر عمرة مزين بدرجة عالية

2- The food was cooked badly.

الطعام طبخ بشكل سيء

4- في بداية الجملة التي تبدأ بفراغ وبعده فاصلة: -

1-,she agreed to participate in Al-Sabilah programme.

(will, willing, willingly).

تلقائيا، هي وافقت بالاشتراك في برنامج السابله.

2- Fortunately, I was able to find a new Job.

5- كما هو مبين يكون قبل الفعل في الحالات التالية ليصف الفعل: -

A)- Modals verbs + verb فعل + أفعال المودالز

كما تعلمت فان افعال المودالز دائما يتبعها فعل في التصريف الاول. لكن اذا وجدت فراغ بين المودالز والفعل فتق تماما انك يجب ان تضع ظرف.

He can pass the exam. هو يستطيع ان يجتاز الامتحان

لاحظ ان فعل المودالز (can) تبعه فعل تصريف اول (pass)

لكن اذا اتا فراغ بين فعل المودالز والفعل الرئيسي فان الفراغ يتطلب ظرف: -

He can _____ pass the exam. (difficult, difficulties, difficulty)

B)- Be + _____ + Adjective بين افعال الكينونة والصفة

-His new car is _____ beautiful. (absolute, absolutely, absolution)

-Qasr Amar is _____ decorated. (hight, highly, height) . صفة في التصريف الثالث

C)- Subject + _____ + verb فاعل + فعل

-He successfully passed the exam. هو بنجاح اجتاز الامتحان.

-She ironically spoke to her friend.

انها بسخرية تتكلم مع صديقتها

(4)- Verbs: -الأفعال

- لاشتقاق الافعال نضيف هذه اللواحق **fy, ize, ise, ify, en, ate, ieve, ide** الى بعض الاسماء او الصفات مع ملاحظة التغييرات الاملائية التي تطرأ على الكلمة عند التحويل كما هو مبين في الجدول التالي: -وكذلك نضيف **en** كسابقة في بداية الاسماء لتحويلها الى افعال بشرط ان تنتهي الكلمة الجديدة بأحد لواحق الاسماء.

الصفة او الاسم	الفعل	الصفة او الاسم	الفعل
جمال beauty	يجمل beautify	إرهاب terror	يرعب terrorize
قاس، صعب hard	يصعب harden	خلاصة summary	يلخص summarize
مدني civil	يمدن civilize	تميز، تعرف recognition	يعرف recognize
مجيد glory	يمجد glorify	تعويض compensation	يعوض compensate

يستخدم الفعل عادة بعد ما يلي:-

1- بعد أفعال المودالز Modals و to المصدرية:-

- You **must** enclose the CV.
- He is expected **to** improve himself.
- 1- The aim of the exam is **to** assess يقوم how much you learned. (assessment, assess, assessor)

بعد افعال العمل , didn't , doesn't , don't

-**Did** Mary send the letter. (send, sending, sender)

-I **will** visit Aqaba tomorrow.(visitor. Visit)

-The government tended **to**a new decisions for the unemployment.(creative, create, creation)

-We **don't**in French more than English.(interest, interesting, interestingly)

أحذر:- تأكد اذا وجدت to قبل الفراغ بانها فعلا to المصدرية ، لكن ربما تأتي to كفعل جر مكاني اي انه يأتي بعدها اسم وليس فعل كما تعودت ، مثال:-

I will go to Amman. سوف اذهب الى عمان

I want to visit Amman انا اود ان اذهب الى عمان

لذلك كن على حذر.

2- إذا لم يكن في الجملة فعل نضع فعل بعد الفاعل وقبل المفعول به:-

1-different people.....in different ways. (تفاعل react، تفاعل reaction، تفاعل reactive)

اناس مختلفين بطرق مختلفة.

3- بعد الظروف التكرارية التي مرت معنا في الأزمنة، مثل **always, often, usually**

1- This company always..... brilliant things. (offer, offering, offered)

*****ملخص الاستقاق*****

ظرف ___ فعل ___ ظرف ___ اسم ___ صفة ___ صفة ___ اسم ___ ظرف ___

ملخص الاستقاق

- 1- انظر بعد الفراغ في جميع الجمل للبحث عن اهم عنصرين وهما الاسم والصفة. وقبل الفراغ خاصة اذا كان (Verb to BE – is, was, are , were, being, been) لانه يليها عادة **صفة**.
- 2- اذا كان قبل الفراغ to او modals يلبه عادة **فعل**.
- 3- اذا كان قبل الفراغ اداة تعريف او تنكير مثل the, a, an او حرف جر ضع **اسم**. ولا تنسى ان تتأكد ماذا بعد الفراغ في مثل هذه الحالة فاذا اتت the قبل الفراغ واتى بعد الفراغ اسم ففي هذه الحالة ضع **صفة**.
- 4- اذا اتت احدى هذه الكلمات مثل look, seem, feel, become , too, so, very او ظرف مثل extremely و really فانه عادة ياتي **صفة**.
- 5- اذا اتى قبل الفراغ فعل فانه ياتي **غالباً ظرف**.
- 6- اذا اتى الفراغ في نهاية الجملة فان الجواب سيكون على النحو التالي:-
 - اذا كان قبل الفراغ اسم فالجواب **ظرف**.
 - اذا كان قبل الفراغ صفة فالجواب **اسم**.
 - اذا كان قبل الفراغ فعل من افعال **be** فالجواب **صفة**.
 - اذا كان قبل الفراغ ضمير فالجواب **فعل**.
 - اذا كان قبل الفراغ فعل فالغالب ان الجواب **ظرف**، لكن اذا لم يكن في الخيارات ظرف فالجواب **اسم**.
 - اذا كان قبل الفراغ حرف جر فضع **اسم**.
- 7- لا تنسى ان and تجمع بين اشتقاقين متشابهين ، فاذا اتى بعدها اسم فالجواب بعدها **اسم** وهكذا.
- 8- لا تنسى انه ياتي صفتين لاسم ولا ياتي اسمين لصفة.
- 9- لا تنسى ان هناك كثيرا من الخدع مرت معك واظنك استوعبتها خلال الدورة الماضية، ومن هذه الخدع:
 - اذا كان قبل الفراغ فعل من افعال **be** فلا تضع صفة قبل تأكدك ماذا موجود بعد الفراغ. فاذا كان بعد الفراغ **غير الصفة** فضع **صفة**. لكن اذا كان بعد الفراغ **صفة** فعليك ان تضع **ظرف**.
 - اذا كان قبل الفراغ the واخواتها او أي شئ ياتي بعده اسم فلا تضع **اسما** قبل ان تتأكد ماذا يكون بعد الفراغ. فاذا كان بعد الفراغ ليس باسم فضع **اسم**، لكن اذا كان بعد الفراغ **اسما** فضع **صفة**.
 - اذا كان قبل الفراغ modals او فاعل فلا تضع فعل قبل ان تتأكد من عدم وجود فعل بعد الفراغ، فاذا وجدت فعلا فعليك ان تضع **ظرف**.
- 10- لا تنسى القاعدة العامة للاشتقاق:-

ظرف _____ فعل _____ ظرف _____ اسم _____ صفة _____ صفة _____ فعل _____ ظرف _____

أسئلة (نمط قديم) على الاشتقاق Derivation

Choose the best answer form of the word from those given to fill in the blanks and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1- Did you the parcel I sent you ? (receive , received , receiver)
- 2- Zeinab was..... in part 1 of the exam, so she is taking part 2 this year.
(successfully . success , successful)
- 3- I did the work last month but I haven't had any yet.
(pay , payment , payable)
- 4- I shall with the lessons after exam . (continue , continuity , continuous)
- 5- The menu was in Chinese and nobody could give us a
(translator , translate , translation)
- 6- drivers are a danger to everyone on the road. (care , carefully, careless)
- 7- My for your kindness is great. (admire , admiration , admirable)
- 8- Basketball and rugby are considered to be games in the U.S.A.
(interested , interesting , interest)
- 9- , women wear long white dress in their wedding day.
(tradition , traditional , traditionally)
- 10- The insurance company should the two drivers after the tragic accident
(compensation , compensatory , compensate)
- 11- Laila is more than Salwa. (beauty , beautiful , beautifully)
- 12- Ala'a spoke to us about his plans for the future.
(serious , seriously , seriousness)
- 13- This knife is..... it doesn't cut at all. (use , usefully, useless)
- 14- The opposition leader was given his..... after 25 years.
(free , freedom , freely)
- 15- Did you..... your mother yesterday ? (visited , visits , visit)
- 16- The match was full of until the very last minute .
(excite , excited , excitement)
- 17- We're all very at the thought of moving into our new house
(excite , excited , excitement)
- 18- Don't place too much..... on her promises. (reliance , reliably , reliable)
- 19- She stepped..... onto the stage and began to sing.
(confidence , confidently , confident)
- 20- We need to..... the animals with the disease so that the
others don't catch it .
(isolated , isolation, isolate)
- 21- There was look of on his face (amusement , amused)
- 22- If they by following the instructions, there will be no problem.
(co-operative , co- operate , co – operation)
- 23- All these changes will..... confusion (create , creation , creative)
- 24- The Gulf of Aqaba is an area of great..... beauty. (nature , natural , naturally)
- 25- Careless drivers can seriously..... the safety of pedestrians.
(threaten , threateningly , threat)
- 26- In my city there is a wide of entertainments to choose from.
(vary , various , variety)
- 27- I'd like to live in a small..... village near the sea.
(peacefully , peace ,peaceful)
- 28- The storm damage is a lasting of the power of nature. (reminder , remind)
- 29- I'll never forget the I felt on my first day at school. (excite , excitement,
excited)

- 30- My sister is a very..... student. (ability , able)
31- To my..... I got over 90% in the exam, (amazement , amazing ,amazingly)
32- Many children find young animals very..... (appeal, appealing , appealingly)
33- When she said she was leaving, we just stared at her in
(astonished , astonishment , astonishingly)
34- I enjoy listening to all kinds of(musical , music)
35- Sport has increased greatly in in recent years. (popularize b, popular , popularity)
36- The more you practise, the more you will become. (skill , skillful , skillfully)
37- Some of the most important..... sites in the world will be destroyed.
(history , historically ,historical)
38- The will be particularly serious in low-lying cities such as Venice in Italy.
(destruction , destroy , destructive)
39- Some of the..... have already been damaged by the floods which regularly hit the city. (buildings ,build)
40- Cities like London are planning the of new flood defense schemes.
(construct ,constructive , construction)
41- In some places , is working against the clock to explore sites.
(archaeologist , archaeological)
42- The cost of the dam project has risen partly because the builders have worked very slowly and partly because of..... (inefficiency ,inefficient , inefficiently)
43- The date for the of the dam project is 2009. (complete , completely , completion)
44- My brother is in many different ways. (talented , talent)
45- He is a genius. (mathematics b)mathematical
46- My brother has great..... ability . (music , musical)
47- My brother is a very..... basketball player, (talent , talented)
48- Only certain kinds of people have..... brains.(mathematical ,mathematics)
49- The earthquake caused terrible..... across the country.
(destroy , destructive , destruction)
50- Water sports are increasing in every year.
(popularity ,popular , popularize)
51- Many important..... events have taken place here in the last 500 years
(history , historical , historically)
52- She's very..... at drawing and painting . (skill , skillful , skillfully)
53- The whole family was..... when he won the first prize.
(astonished , astonishment , astonishing)
54- People should do their best to keep in the world. (peace, peaceful, peacefully)
55- The Earth suffers from the of global warming.
(threat, threaten, threateningly)
56- The bedrooms of the hotel In size from medium to very large.
(variety, various, vary)

ع. دقاسمة
ت. ع. دقاسمة

الاجابات

- 1- receive 2- successful 3- payment 4-continue 5- translation 6- careless 7- admiration 8- interesting 9- traditionally 10-, compensate 11- beautiful 12- seriously 13- uselessالفائدة 14- freedom 15- visit 16- excitement 17- excited 18- reliance 19-, confidently 20- isolate 21- amusement)22- co- operate 23-create 24- natural 25- threaten 26- variety27- peaceful 28-reminder29- excitement30- able31- amazement 32- appealing 33- astonishment 34- music 35- popularity36- skillful 37- historical38- destruction 39- buildings 40- construction 41- archaeologist 42- inefficiency 43-completion44- talented 45- mathematical46- musical47- talented48- mathematical 49- destruction50- popularity 51- historical ,52- skillful 53- astonished 54- peace 55- threat 56- vary.

مهم:- الجمل الأكثر أهمية حسب النمط الجديد:-

- 1- The Gulf of Aqaba is an area of great..... beauty. (nature)
- 2- Careless drivers can seriously..... the safety of pedestrians. (threat)
- 3- In my city there is a wide of entertainments to choose from. (vary)
- 4- I'd like to live in a small village near the sea. (peace)
- 5- The storm damage is a lasting of the power of nature. (remind)
- 6- I'll never forget the I felt on my first day at school. (excite)
- 7- The (construct) of the dam involved the..... (destroy) of many..... (history) buildings.
- 8- The date for the (complete) of the dam project is 2009.
- 9- The cost of the dam project has risen partly because the..... (build) have worked very slowly and partly because of (inefficient)
- 10- My sister is a very student. (ability)
- 11- To my..... I got over 90% in the exam. (amazing)
- 12- Many children find young animals very..... . (appeal)
- 13- When she said she was leaving, we just stared at her in..... . (astonished)
- 14- I've never been very good at..... . (mathematical)
- 15- I enjoy listening to all kinds of (musical)
- 16- Sport has increased greatly in..... in recent years. (popular)
- 17- The more..... you practise, the more you will become. (skill)
- 18- Some of the most important (history) sites in the world will be destroyed.
- 19- The (destroy) will be particularly serious in low-lying cities.
- 20 Some of the (build) have already been damaged by the floods
- 21- In some places, (archaeology) are working explore sites.
- 22- Cities like London are planning the (construct) of new flood defense schemes.
- 23- This picture wasdrawn by an artist. (skill)
- This picture was drawn by an artist. (skill)
- 24- To my I got a high score in the exam. (amaze)
- 25- Petra is one of the most important sites in Jordan. (history)
- 26- I'll never forget the I felt on my first day at school. (excite)
- 27- only certain kinds of people havebrains. (mathematics)
- 28- our heating system is very old and extremely (inefficiency)
- 29- The workers need more time to the project. (completion)
- 30- People should do their best to keepin the world. (peaceful)
- 31- We received a that we hadn't paid the electricity bill. (remind)
- 32- My sister is studyingin the hope of working in one of the pre-history digs in Egypt. (archeologist)
- 33- we must do something to stop theof the Ozone layer, or we will all get harmed. (destroy).
- 34- What do you consider to be the mainto the future peace and security of the world? (threaten)

Answers:- 1- natural 2- threaten 3- variety 4- peaceful 5- reminder 6- excitement 7- construction/destruction/historical 8- completion 9- builders 10- able 11- amazement 12- appealing 13- astonishment 14- mathematics 15- music 16- popularity 17- skillful 18- historical.19- destruction 20-buildings 21- archaeologists 22- construction 23- skillfully 24- amazement 25- historical 26- excitement 27- mathematical 28- inefficient 29- complete 30- peace 31- reminder 32- archeology 33- destruction 34- threat

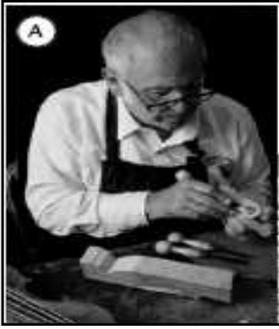
N	Verb فعل	Noun اسم	Adjective صفة	Adverb ظرف	معنى الاسم
1	-	ability	able	ably	قدرة
2	administrate	administration	administrative		دهشة
3	-	archeology علم الاثار archeologist/s علماء	archeological	archeologically	علم الاثار عالم/علماء الاثار
4	build	building/s بنايات builders بنائون	built		بناية/بنايات بناء/ بنائون
5	complete	completion	complete	completely	تكملة
6	destroy	destruction	destroyed		تدمير
7	excite	excitement	exciting مثير excited مثار	excitedly	اثارة
8	-	history تاريخ historian/s مؤرخ، مؤرخين	historical	-ly	تاريخ
9	-	inefficiency	inefficient	inefficiently	عدم كفاية
10	-	mathematics	mathematical	ly	رياضيات
11		nature	natural	naturally	طبيعة
12	-	peace	peaceful	peacefully	سلام
13	popularize	popularity	popular	popularly	شهرة
14	receive	recipient	received		مستقبل
15	remind	reminder	reminding		مذكر / تذكرة
16	threaten	threat	threatening	threateningly	تهديد
17	vary	variety	various	variously	تنوع
18	-	finance	financial	financially	مالي

الدقاسمة

New ways and old

MODULE 3: Lifestyles

الوحدة التاسعة: طرق قديمة وجديدة



Discuss

1

Look at the photographs which show people doing things in a traditional way. Discuss these questions with a partner.

انظر الى الصور التي تظهر قيام الناس بالاشياء بطريقة تقليدية. ناقش هذه الاسئلة مع زملائك.

a- What are the people in the photos doing? ماذا الذي يقوم به الناس في هذه الصور

A He's carving wood. It looks as if he's making a musical instrument – probably a violin. يحفر الخشب، يبدو كأنه يصنع آلة موسيقية. محتمل انها كمان.

B She's cooking over a fire. She's using a branch to start the fire under the pot.

- تطبخ على النار. انها تستعمل غصنا لوضع النار تحت القدر.

C He's sawing wood. He's building a house. يقص الخشب/ يبني منزلا

D She's doing embroidery / making a carpet / rug. تقوم بالحياكة/ تصنع سجادة او ملاية.

b- What are the more modern ways of doing these things? ما الطرق الاحداث للقيام بهذه الاشياء

A In a factory using machines.

B Using an electronic oven.

C Using cranes and bulldozers and modern building machinery.

D In a factory using machines.

c - Which are better — traditional methods or modern methods of making things? Why?

Reading

Traditional crafts in Madaba الحرف التقليدية في مادبا

WB page (52)

	الكلمة	المعنى
1	عجينة صلصال clay	a soft material used for making pots and vases مادة ناعمة تستعمل لصنع الاواني والفخار
2	ماهر skilled	having a special ability or talent له موهبة ومهارة خاصة
3	فنان artisan	worker in a skilled trade (usually making items by hand)
4	فسيفساء mosaic	a picture or pattern produced by arranging together small coloured pieces of hard material لوحة من احجار صغيرة وملونة
5	فخار pottery	objects such as pots and vases اشياء مثل الاواني والفازات

Jordan has undergone a period of rapid modernisation in the last few years, with high-tech and high-rise buildings being built in its major cities, especially Amman. Yet it remains an ancient land that has enjoyed involvement and interaction with many different civilisations over the last ten thousand years.



Its, It= Jordan/

شهد الاردن فترة التطور السريع في السنوات القليلة الأخيرة، فالتكنولوجيا العالية والبنائات الشاهقة المبنية في مدنه الرئيسية، وخاصة عمان. ومع ذلك ما زال الارض القديمة والتي تمتعت بالمشاركة والتفاعل مع العديد من الحضارات المختلفة على مدى عشرة الاف سنة الماضية.

Jordan's historical importance means that there is a variety of traditional crafts practised by **skilled** local **artisans** and, despite the fast pace of modernisation, there are increasing efforts by the state and by charities to preserve these wonderful traditions.

ان اهمية الاردن التاريخية تعني ان هنالك تنوع في الحرف التقليدية التي تمارس من قبل فنانين محليين مهرة، بالرغم من سرعة وتيرة التحديث، هنالك جهود متزايدة من قبل الدولة والجمعيات الخيرية للحفاظ على التقاليد الرائعة.

One example of **this** can be found in Madaba, **where** an organisation has been set up to help preserve the world-famous **mosaics** found **there**. These ancient **mosaics** are made with thousands of tiny pieces of coloured stone or tile. **They** give us information about the way people lived at the time, **they** tell us about old kings and illustrate ancient maps and pictures of local events. **They** are very useful for historians.

this= there are increasing efforts by the state and by charities to preserve these wonderful traditions./ **where, there**= Madaba/ **they, they**= mosaics/

احد الامثلة على ذلك يمكن ان يوجد في مادبا، حيث تم انشاء منظمة للمساعدة في الحفاظ على الفسيفساء المشهورة عالميا الموجودة هناك. هذه الفسيفساء القديمة مصنوعة من الاف القطع الصغيرة الملونة من الحجر والبلاط. انها تعطينا معلومات عن الناس الذين عاشوا في ذلك الوقت، تخبرنا عن الملوك القداما وتفسر الخرائط القديمة وتصور جميع الاحداث. انها مفيدة جدا للمؤرخين.

بيع تجاري يتم تعليمهم Today, local people are taught how to make these **mosaics** for commercial sale. **This** helps to educate people about the need to protect what is old, while also providing **them** with a living.

اليوم، السكان المحليين يتم تعليمهم كيفية جعل هذه الفسيفساء تباع تجاريا. هذا يساعد على تثقيف الناس حول الحاجة الى حماية ما هو قديم، بينما ايضا التي توفر لهم ايضا لقمة العيش.

this= local people are taught how to make these **mosaics** for commercial sale/ **them**= people

انتاج Probably the most ancient craft in Jordan is the creation of items made from silsal (**clay**).
عبر الفخار تجارة دورا رئيسيا لعبت Madaba played a major role in trading **pottery** throughout Europe and the Arab world and **pottery** was first made in the Levant over 8000 years ago. Historians have uncovered many examples of fine Nabataean **pottery** in both Jordan and the surrounding countries.

من المحتمل ان الحرفة الاكثر قدما في الاردن هو صناعة الاشياء المصنوعة من الصلصال (الطين). مادبا لعبت دورا رئيسيا في تجارة الفخار عبر اوربا والعالم العربي والفخار تم صنعة في البداية في بلاد الشام قبل أكثر من 8000 سنة. المؤرخون قد كشفوا العديد من الامثلة على الفخار النبطية الجميلة في كل من الاردن والدول المحيطة.

حرفيين الطريقة الجذابة القديمة Pottery is still produced in the same ancient attractive style by craftsmen at Madaba today, although modern technology means the methods have changed slightly. Nevertheless, local artists are still producing beautiful works worthy of a high price.

الفخار ما زال ينتج بنفس الطريقة القديمة الجذابة من قبل حرفيين في مادبا اليوم، بالرغم من أن التكنولوجيا الحديثة تعني بان الوسائل قد تغيرت قليلا. ومع ذلك، الفنانون المحليين ما زالوا ينتجون اعمالا جميلة تساوي ثمنا عاليا.

الاسئلة Questions

- 1- Why are mosaics useful to historians? لماذا الفسيفساء مهمة للمؤرخين
- 2- Why is it good that the traditions mentioned below are being preserved? لماذا من المهم الحفاظ على المهم الحفاظ على التقاليد (المهن) المذكورة في النص؟
- 3- Where was pottery invented? اين تم اختراع الفخاريات
- 4- What do you think pottery was originally used for? Give reasons for your answer? برأيك لماذا كانت الفخاريات تستخدم قديما؟ قدم أسبابا لاجابتك؟
- 5- According to paragraph two, who works hard to preserve traditions in Jordan? اعتمادا على الفقرة الثانية، من يعمل بجد للحفاظ على الحرف في الاردن؟
- 6- According to the third paragraph, what are mosaics made from? اعتمادا على الفقرة الثالثة. مما تصنع الفسيفساء؟
- 7- Quote a sentence from the paragraph five which indicates that Madaba was an important pottery trade center in the region. - اقتبس جملة من الفقرة الخامسة التي تشير الى ان مادبا كانت مركزا تجاريا مهما في المنطقة.
- 8- Find a word which means "a soft material used for making pots and vases "
- 9- Find a word which means " having a special ability or talent "
- 10- Find a word which means " worker in a skilled trade "
- 11- Find a word which means " objects such as pots and vases "
- 13- Find a word which means " a picture or pattern produced by arranging together small coloured pieces of hard material "
- 14- What do the underlined words refer to? على ماذا تعود الضمائر التي تحتها خط؟

الاجابات Answers:-

- 1- Because they give them information about how people lived in the past tell us about old kings and illustrate ancient maps and pictures of local events.

2- Because local people can support themselves by selling the crafts they make, and it helps to educate people about the need to protect what is old.

3- in the Levant.

4- it was first used as vessels كأواني for holding liquids لِحفظ الاشربة or serving food, because pottery was available متوافرة, easy to make سهلة الصنع and cheap.

5- The state and charities.

6- These ancient mosaics are made with thousands of tiny pieces of coloured stone or tile.

7- Madaba played a major role in trading pottery throughout Europe and the Arab world and pottery was first made in the Levant over 8000 years ago.

8-13 = راجع جدول الكلمات =

14- its, it=Jordan/ this= there are increasing efforts by the state and by charities to preserve these wonderful traditions./where, there = Madaba/ they, they= ancient mosaics/ this= local people are taught how to make these mosaics for commercial sale./ them= local people.



أكمل الجمل بالكلمات من القائمة. Complete sentences a–c with words from this list.

دليل evidence, تجارة trade, إنتاج production, تقليدي traditional, حفظ preservation, أحداث events

A- The.....of pottery in Jordan and the surrounding areas began about 8000 years ago and helped turn Madaba into a centre of.....

B- The government is helping to support theofcrafts.

C- Mosaics are used by historians asof past

أ- ان صناعة الفخار في الاردن والمناطق المحيطة بدأ قبل 8000 سنة وساعد على تحويل مادبا لمركز للتجارة.

ب- الحكومة تساعد في دعم الحفاظ على الحرف التقليدية.

ج- الفسيفساء تستعمل من قبل المؤرخين كدليل على أحداث الماضي.

Answers:-

A- production, trade B- preservation, traditional, C- evidence, events

Vocabulary

المفردات

1

Match the words with the correct pictures. صل بين الكلمات والصور الصحيحة



بيانو piano , غيتار guitar , ناي flute , اكورديون accordion
كمان violin . بوق trumpet , طبلة tablaha , عود oud

2

Complete these sentences using verbs from this list. اكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام الأفعال التالية

blow ينفخ bow hit pluck ينقر strum

- a You have to saxophones and trumpets.
b You can or a guitar, but you usually..... a violin.
c You percussion instruments with sticks or your hands.

Answers:- الإجابات

a blow, b pluck / strum / bow, c hit

يجب عليك حفظ التلازم اللفظي بين الفعل والآلة. لان كل الأفعال معناها يعزف لكن تختلف استعمالاتها مع الآلات.

Complete these sentences using the correct form of these idioms.

اكمل الجمل التالية باستعمال الصيغة الصحيحة لهذه المصطلحات:- WB 53

N	مصطلحات (idioms)	المعنى
1	-blow (your / his) own trumpet	يتفاخر بنفسه
2	-change (your / his) tune	يغير رأيه
3	-drum something into someone	يعلم شيئاً ما لشخص
4	-face the music	يتحمل نتائج فعله

- A- He's been telling lies to so many people. Eventually they will find out and he'll have to.....
B- I can't stand the kind of big-headed person who..... all the time.
C- He was against the idea of a holiday in Greece, but he..... when he found out how cheap the flight was.
D- The importance of knowing the difference between right and wrong is usually..... children by their parents at a very early age.

أ- كان يقول الأكاذيب للعديد من الناس. وهم سيكتشفون أمره وفي هذه الحالة يجب عليه ان يتحمل نتائج فعله.
ب- لا استطيع تحمل نوعية الشخص الذي يرى نفسه ويتفاخر كل الوقت.
ج- لقد كان معارضا لفكرة الرحلة الى اليونان، ولكنه فجأة غير رأيه عندما علم برخص التكلفة.
د- ان اهمية معرفة الفرق بين الحق والخطأ عادة ما يتم تعليمه للأطفال من قبل والديهم في سن مبكرة جدا.

A- face the music . B- blows his own trumpet . C- changed his tune . D- drummed into

What do the underlined idioms mean in the following sentences?

- 1- He's been telling lies to so many people. Eventually they will find out and he'll have to face the music.
2- I can't stand the kind of big-headed person who blows his own trumpet all the time.
3- He was against the idea of a holiday in Greece, but he changed his tune when he found out how cheap the flight was.

**Causative السببية
to have things done
استعمال اداة الطلب من اشخاص القيام بشيء**



A Form الشكل

the verb *have* + **object** + **past participle**:

+ فعل تصريف ثالث + مفعول به

(have/get)

He's had his hair cut. هو طلب من شخص اخر ان يقص شعره.

They've had their flat redecorated. هم طلبوا من شخص اخر ان يزين منزلهم.

B Use الاستعمال

1 We use *have something done* (for us) to say that we arranged for something to be done instead of doing it ourselves:

1- نستعمل هذا التركيب لنقول اننا جعلنا شيء يتم القيام به بدلا عنا.

I had a guitar made for me by a very famous instrument maker.

He is having his car repaired next week.

2 It is more personal and gives us more background information than just using a passive verb:

2- هذه الطريقة تعطي معلومات أكثر من طريقة المبني للجهول.

His house was built by a local builder. (Passive)

He had his house built by a local builder. (Causative)

Write follow-up sentences using causative verbs.

a I didn't repair the car myself. I had it..... (repair).

b My mother dyed her own dress blue. She didn't have it (dye)

c She didn't make the dress herself. She had it(make)

d He isn't going to take his own photo. He is going to have it(take)

e My brother cut his own hair. He has it (cut)

f My neighbour painted his own house. He had it (paint)

g My father doesn't clean his car himself. He has it (clean)

h We didn't cut down the trees in our garden ourselves. We had them (cut)

Complete these sentences using the correct form of *have something done*. You may also have to think of a verb. WB 54

a-I couldn't **repair** my computer myself. I **had to have it** by computer experts.(repair)

b- We didn't build our own house. We had it by a local construction company.

c- Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses. They have them..... by specialist dressmakers.(make)

d- People don't service their cars themselves; they professionally have them..... two or three times a year.(service)

e -I've got a really bad toothache, so I'm going to the dentist this afternoon. I might have to have a tooth(take out)

f -She tried mending her glasses, but she couldn't. She had to have them..... by the optician she had bought them from. (mend)

g -Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it..... by a local photographer.(take)

Answers: b- built c. made d-. serviced. e- taken up , f- mended, g- taken

أسئلة سنوات سابقة :-

1- Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He had it (repair). (شنتوي 2011)

2- Ali's father painted his own house. He did not have it (paint) (نموذج)

أسئلة مقترحة:-

have/has/had/ having مفعول به **v3** (v)

1-I had a guitar for me by a very famous instrument maker. (make)

2-He is having his car repaired next week. (repair)

3-He had his house built by a local builder. (build)

4-I didn't repair the car myself. I had it..... (repair).

5-My mother dyed her own dress blue. She didn't have it (dye)

6-She didn't make the dress herself. She had it(make)

7-He isn't going to take his own photo. He is going to have it(take)

8-My brother cut his own hair. He has it (cut)

9-My neighbour painted his own house. He had it (paint)

10-My father doesn't clean his car himself. He has it (clean)

11-We didn't cut down the trees in our garden ourselves. We had them (cut)

12-I couldn't repair my computer myself. I had to have it by computer experts. (repair).

13- We didn't build our own house. We had it by a local construction company. (build)

14- Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses. They have them..... by specialist dressmakers. (make)

15- People don't service their cars themselves; they have them..... two or three times a year. (service)

16 - I might have to have a tooth(take out)

17 She had to have them..... by the optician she had bought them from. (mend)

18 -Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it..... by a local photographer.(take)

Answers: 1- made 2-repaired 3- built 4- repaired 5- dyed 6- made 7- taken 8- cut 9- painted 10- cleaned

11- cut 12- built 13. made 14-. serviced. 15- taken out , 16- mended, 17- taken out.

جمل تحويل على السببية Causative

1. Did you redecorate the flat yourself?

No, I **had it redecorated**.

2. Did you plant *the trees* in your garden yourself?

No, I

3. Are you going to service *your own car*?

No, I am going to

4. Will you be able to test *your own eyesight*?

No, I will.....

5. Did Suleiman repair the computer himself?

No, he **had it repaired**.

6. Did Hisham take his tooth out?

No, he had.....

3. Are they going to build their own house?

No, they are going to

4. Did you put that TV aerial up yourself?

No, I had

5. Will you cut down those trees yourself?

No, I will have

6. Did Rabab take those photos herself?

No, I she had

Answers:

2. No, I had them planted. 3. No, I'm going to have it serviced. 4. No, I'll have to have it tested

6. No, he had it taken out. 7. No, they're going to have it built.

8. No, I had it put up. 9. No, I'll have them cut down. 10. No, she had them taken



SB 66

Writing a short biography كتابة سيرة ذاتية قصيرة



Tareq was born in Amman in 1962 into a successful Jordanian family. His father worked as a civil servant and **his** mother, **who** had once been a teacher, was a hardworking housewife. **His** brother Hani was very bright and, after finishing university, went on to become a civil engineer.

His, he, him = Tareq/ who= his mother

ولد طارق في عمان في 1962 لعائلة اردنية ناجحة. والده كان يعمل كموظف حكومي ووالدته عملت كمعلمة والان كربة منزل مجتهدة. اخاه هاني ذكي جدا وبعد الجامعة يود ان يصبح مهندس مدني.

Tareq was good with **his** hands and so, instead of going to university, took a course in **his** spare time, made musical instruments, finely crafting instruments such as ouds.

His, he, him = Tareq

طارق كان لديه يدين ماهرتين ولذلك وبدلا من الذهاب الى الجامعة، التحق بدورة في النجارة واصبح نجارا. ولقد احب موسيقى الفلكلور الاردني، وفي وقت فراغه، كان يصنع الآلات الموسيقية بشكل جميل مثل العود.

One day, one of **his** friends saw an oud he had made and asked **him** to make one for **him** too. This was the beginning of Tareq's career as an instrument maker and soon **he** was able to give up making furniture and make instruments instead. With the money **he** made **he** was able to get married and start a family, buying **his** own villa outside Amman.

His, he, him = Tareq/ **him**= one of his friends/

احد الايام، احد اصدقائه شاهد العود الذي صنعه وطلب منه ان يصنع واحدا له. هذا كان بداية مهنة طارق كصانع للآلات الموسيقية وسرعان ما ترك مهنته كصانع للآلات وبدأ بصناعة الآلات بدلا من ذلك. وبالمال الذي جناه كان قادرا على الزواج وتكوين عائلة وشراء فيلته الخاصة خارج عمان.

His instruments have become famous across Jordan and the Middle East, and there is now a great demand for these instruments. One of Tareq's sons, Mahmoud, has decided to follow **his** father into the business and so Tareq is teaching **him** how to make the oud.

His, he, him = Tareq/ **his, him**= Mahmoud/

آلاته اصبحت مشهورة عبر الاردن والشرق الاوسط، وهناك طلب كبير على هذه الآلات. احد ابناء طارق وهو محمود قرر ان يتبع خطى ابيه في هذا العمل والذي بدأ بتعليمه كيفية صناعة الآلة العود.

Questions

- 1- Write down the sentence that indicates that Tareq's talent has been well-known in many countries.
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان موهبة طارق قد عرفت في عدة دول
- 2- What does the underlined **who** refer to?
- 3- Find a word in paragraph two which means "a craft of a person who builds or repairs wooden structures and instruments".
- 4- There are many things that Tareq had done after he stopped his old job. Write down two of them.

Critical Thinking

Some people do not complete their education, but they are successful in their lives. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. بعض الناس لم يكملوا دراساتهم لكنهم ناجحون في حياتهم

Answers:-

- 1-His instruments have become famous across Jordan and the Middle East, and there is now a great demand for these instruments.

2- His mother 3- carpenter 4- He got married and started a family, buying his own villa outside Amman.

بعض الناس لم يكملوا دراستهم، لكنهم ناجحون في حياتهم.

I think that there are many successful people round the world who do not complete their studies but they work hard to improve their skills. And a lot of rich businessmen who have huge companies didn't complete their education.

Writing

WB 55

Use the notes below to write a **brief biography** of the Jordanian painter **Muhanna Al-Durra**.

استخدم الملاحظات التالية لكتابة سيرة ذاتية قصيرة حول الرسام الاردني مهني الدرّة:-

Name: Muhanna Al-Durra

Place/Date of Birth: Amman, 1938

Profession: Painter

Education: Academy of Fine Arts, Rome, Italy

Exhibitions: Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts, USA, Italy, Russia, Austria

Achievements: Established Jordan Institute of Fine Arts in 1970. Received the first State Appreciation Award for his contribution to the cultural development of Jordan.

Notes on painting: Introduced modern art to Jordan. Teaches others to paint.



Muhanna Al-Durra was born in Amman in 1938. Muhanna is a Jordanian painter. He studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome, Italy. He held exhibitions at the Jordanian Institute of Fine Arts, in the USA, Italy, Russia and Austria. Al-Durra Established the Jordan Institute of Fine Arts in 1970 and received the first State Appreciation Award for his contribution to the cultural development of Jordan. He introduced modern art to Jordan and now teaches others how to paint.

ولد مهني الدرّة في عمان في 1938. مهني هو رسام اردني. درس في اكااديمية روما للفنون الجميلة في ايطاليا. اجري المعارض في المركز الاردني للفنون الجميلة، وفي الولايات المتحدة، وايطاليا وروسيا والنمسا. اسس الدرّة المركز الاردني للفنون الجميلة عام 1970 وحصل على جائزة الدولة التقديرية من الدرجة الاولى لمساهمته بالتطور الثقافي في الاردن. قدم الفن الحديث في الاردن والان يدرس الرسم للاخرين.

Record breakers

MODULE 4: Achievements

10

S.B. Page 70

Key words كلمات مهمة

Unit 10: breaker, exhaustion, challenge, condition, elite, expedition, frostbite, inspire, record, summit

الوحدة 10: محطم رقم قياسي ، إرهاب ، تحدي ، ظرف ، نخبة ، رحلة استكشافية ، لسعة الصقيع ، مصدر إلهام ، رقم قياسي ، قمة ،

Unit 11: construction, dam, disrupt, divert, forcibly, inefficiency, lock, purpose, reservoir, technology

الوحدة 11: بناء ، سد ، تعطيل ، تحويل ، بالقوة ، عدم كفاءة ، إغلاق ، الغرض ، خزان ، تكنولوجيا



♣ Look carefully at the photographs of the Himalayas and discuss these questions.

- How are the conditions in the photos different from conditions in Jordan?
- What qualities would a person need to survive in these conditions?
- What difficulties and problems would you face if you attempted to spend time in these conditions?

♣ أنظر بعناية في صور جبال الهملايا وناقش هذه المسائل.

- كيف هي الأوضاع في الصور مختلفة عن الأوضاع في الأردن؟
- ب ما هي المواصفات التي يحتاجها الإنسان من أجل البقاء على قيد الحياة في ظل هذه الظروف؟
- ج ما هي الصعوبات والمشاكل التي ستواجهها إذا حاولت قضاء بعض الوقت في هذه الظروف؟

Fact file ملف الحقائق

- Chomolungma is the Nepalese name for Mount Everest.. كومولنما هو الاسم النيبالي لقمة ايفرست.
- At 8,848 metres, or 29,029 feet, above sea level, Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. يرتفع 8848 متر ، أو 29029 قدم ، فوق مستوى سطح البحر ، قمة ايفرست هو أعلى جبل في العالم.
- Over 200 climbers have died while attempting to scale Mount Everest. قتل أكثر من 200 متسلق أثناء محاولة تسلق قمة ايفرست.
- By the end of 2008, there had been 4,102 ascents to the summit of Everest. بحلول نهاية عام 2008 ، كان هناك 4102 محاولة ناجحة بالصعود إلى قمة ايفرست.
- On May 25, 2008, 76-year-old Min Bahadur Sherchan became the oldest person to climb Mount Everest. في 25 مايو 2008 ، أصبح Min Bahadur Sherchan ابن 76 عاما أكبر شخص يتسلق قمة ايفرست.
- The youngest person to date to climb Mount Everest is Temba Tsheri, a Nepalese boy who climbed to the summit on May 23, 2001 at the age of 15. اصغر شخص حتى الآن تسلق قمة ايفرست هو Temba Tsheri ، وهو صبي نيبالي صعد إلى القمة في 23 مايو 2001 في سن ال 15.

Climbing Everest تسلق قمة ايفرست

The word الكلمة	The meaning المعنى
elite نخبة	group containing the best / most skilled / most experienced مجموعة تحتوي على الأفضل / الأمهر / الأكثر خبرة
expedition حملة	long journey, often to a dangerous place رحلة طويلة ، وغالبا ما تكون إلى مكان خطير
frostbite لسعة الصقيع	injury (to fingers, toes, etc.) caused by extreme cold إصابة (الأصابع و أصابع القدم ، الخ.) الناجمة عن البرد الشديد
exhaustion إرهاق	extreme tirednessالتعب الشديد
inspire يلهم	motivate / make someone want to do something يحفز / يجعل شخصا ما يرغب أن يؤدي شيئا ما
summit قمة	top of a mountainقمة جبال

Independence Day, May 25, 2008, was very special. On **that day**,

Mustafa Salameh Mahmoud became the first Jordanian man to climb Mount Everest. **He** has now climbed all seven of the world's highest mountains and so has joined an **elite** club. Apart from **exhaustion** and a little **frostbite**, Mr Mahmoud was in good health and very happy after the five-day climb.



He, him , his = Mustafa Salameh في كل الفقرات باستثناءات

كان عيد الاستقلال، 25 مايو 2008 ، خاص جدا. في ذلك اليوم ، أصبح محمود مصطفى سلامة أول رجل أردني يتسلق قمة جبل ايفرست. لقد أكمل الآن تسلق كل الجبال السبعة الأعلى في العالم وهكذا انضم إلى نادي النخبة. وبصرف النظر عن الإرهاق و القليل من عضات الصقيع، فقد كان السيد محمود في صحة جيدة وسعيدا جدا بعد خمسة أيام من التسلق.

شاهقة رياح قوية برد شديد يحارب

For much of the climb Mr Mahmoud had been fighting extreme cold, strong winds, dizzying heights and dangerously low levels of oxygen, but **he** was able to reach the top of Mount Everest and plant the Jordanian flag at the **summit**. **It** was very difficult, but **he** knew he had a great team supporting **him** and **this** helped **him** to keep going.

It = reach the top of Mount Everest and plant the Jordanian flag at the summit.

في كثير من فترات التسلق كان السيد محمود يحارب البرد الشديد، الرياح القوية، الارتفاعات الهائلة و خطر انخفاض نسبة الأوكسجين، ولكنه كان قادرا على الوصول إلى قمة جبل ايفرست وغرس العلم الأردني على القمة. كان أمرا صعبا جدا، لكنه كان يعلم أن لديه فريق عظيم يدعمه وهذا ساعده على الاستمرار.

Mr Mahmoud had begun the trip at the Everest Base Camp in Tibet and carried with **him** heavy climbing equipment, oxygen tanks, food and a Jordanian flag presented by **His** Royal Highness Prince Faisal. **It** was his third attempt at the **summit**, and he had been preparing for **it** for many months. The first try had nearly killed **him** and the second ended through illness. He knew **it** would be the hardest thing **he** had ever done and was nervous despite the fact that he was an experienced climber.

his=Prince Faisal /it = climbing Everest/ it, it = his third attempt/

بدأ السيد محمود الرحلة من مخيم قاعدة ايفرست في التبت وحمل معه معدات التسلق الثقيلة، اسطوانات الأوكسجين، الطعام والعلم الأردني الذي قدمه له صاحب السمو الملكي الأمير فيصل. كانت هذه المحاولة الثالثة له في تسلق القمة، وكان قد استعد لها على مدار عدة أشهر. أول محاولة كادت تقريبا أن تقتله، والثانية انتهت بمرضه. كان يعلم أنه ستكون أصعب من أي شيء قام به سابقا و كان متوترا على الرغم من حقيقة انه كان متسلقا خبيرا.

ان يلهم
تم تقديرها
جهوده
احلامهم المستحيلة
استمر
When asked why he had kept on trying, Mr Mahmoud told reporters that he wanted to **inspire** the next generation of Arab youth to believe in **their** "impossible" dreams. His efforts were noticed at home, and King Abdullah donated sponsorship money for the **expedition**. This sponsorship had allowed **him** to give up his job and train for a year to reach the very high levels of fitness needed to climb the huge mountain.

their= the next generation of Arab youth/

عندما سئل لماذا أستمر في المحاولة، أخبر السيد محمود المراسلين الصحفيين انه أراد أن يلهم الجيل القادم من الشباب العربي إلى الإيمان في أحلامهم "المستحيلة". كانت جهوده قد بورك في الوطن، و قد تبرع الملك عبد الله بمنحة مالية لرعاية الحملة. هذه الرعاية سمحت له بالتخلي عن وظيفته و بالتدريب لمدة سنة للوصول إلى مستويات عالية جدا من اللياقة البدنية اللازمة لتسلق الجبل الضخم.

انجازات
سلسلة
أحدث
انجازات
This is only the latest in a series of achievements for Mr Mahmoud, **who** apart from climbing the world's seven highest peaks has a Master's degree, is a fluent English and Japanese speaker and a fitness instructor.

هذا ليس سوى أحدث انجاز في سلسلة من انجازات السيد محمود، وبصرف النظر عن تسلق أعلى سبعة قمم في العالم حاصل على درجة الماجستير، و يجيد اللغة الانجليزية واليابانية ومدرّب للياقة البدنية.

4 Some of these sentences include incorrect information. Rewrite the incorrect ones, then read the report again to check your answers.

- 4 بعض هذه الجمل تتضمن معلومات غير صحيحة. أعد كتابة تلك الغير صحيحة، ثم اقرأ التقرير مرة أخرى للتأكد من إجاباتك.
- a Mustafa Salameh Mahmoud can speak Chinese.. أ يستطيع مصطفى سلامة محمود أن يتحدث الصينية.
- b He is the first Jordanian to climb Mount Everest. ب هو أول أردني يتسلق قمة جبل ايفرست.
- c During the climb, there were strong winds. ج خلال التسلق، كانت هناك رياح قوية.
- d He spent two years preparing for the trip. د أمضى سنتين في التحضير للرحلة.

Model answers

- a F (He can speak Japanese and English.)
d F(He spent one year preparing for the trip.)

b T c T

(الإجابات النموذجية)

5 Suggest explanations for these extracts from the report.

5. اقترح تفسيرات لهذه المقطعات من التقرير.
- a He knew it would be the hardest thing he had ever done and was nervous despite the fact that he was an experienced climber.
أ. عرف انه سيكون أصعب شيء قام به من أي وقت مضى و كان متوترا على الرغم من حقيقة انه كان متسلقا خبيرا.
- b This is only the latest in a series of achievements for Mr Mahmoud.
ب. هذا ليس سوى أحدث انجاز في سلسلة من انجازات السيد محمود.

Discuss these questions with other students.. ناقش هذه المسائل مع طلاب آخرين.

- a What kind of preparations do people have to make before they go on expeditions like the one you have read about?
أ. ما نوع الاستعدادات التي يقوم بها الناس قبل أن يذهبوا في رحلات مثل الرحلة التي قرأت عنها؟
- b Would you be interested in doing something as physically and mentally demanding as Mustafa Salameh Mahmoud's climb up Mount Everest? Why or why not?
ب هل أنت مهتم في القيام بشيء يحتاج إلى متطلبات جسدية وعقلية مثل رحلة مصطفى محمود سلامة في تسلق جبل ايفرست؟ لماذا أو لماذا لا؟

Questions:- الأسئلة

- 1- According to the first paragraph, May 25 is considered an exceptional day for Mustafa Salameh. Is the writer justified in this? Explain.
- اعتمادا على الفقرة الاولى فان 25 ايار يعتبر يوما استثنائيا لمصطفى سلامة. هل الكاتب مبرر في ذلك؟ وضح.
- 2- According to the first paragraph ,When did the first Jordanian man climb Mount Everest? متى تسلق اول اردني قمة افرست
- 3- According to the first paragraph, how long was the climb to Everest?
كم المدة المستغرقة للصعود الى قمة افرست؟
- 4- According to the first paragraph, there were many troubles that faced Mustafa Salameh. Mention them. هنالك عدة متاعب واجهت مصطفى سلامة . اذكرها
- 5- According to the first paragraph .Quote the sentence that indicates that Mustafa Salameh has faced the difficulties successfully.
-اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان مصطفى سلامة قد تغلب على المتاعب بنجاح.
- 6- According to paragraph two, quote the sentence which indicates that the success of Salameh also depends on a team? اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان نجاح سلامة اعتمد ايضا على فريق؟
- 7- According to the second paragraph, there were many troubles that faced Mustafa Salameh. Mention them. هنالك عدة متاعب واجهت مصطفى سلامة . اذكرها
- 8- According to the second paragraph .Quote the sentence that indicates that Mustafa Salameh has faced the difficulties successfully. -اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان مصطفى سلامة قد تغلب على المتاعب بنجاح.
- 9- What was the first thing Salameh did after he had reached the Everest Summit?
- ما اول شيء قام به سلامة بعدما وصل الى قمة افرست؟
- 10- Write down the sentence which shows that Salameh has been trying to climb Everest for many times.. اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان مصطفى سلامة كان يحاول تسلق افرست عدة مرات.
- 11- Quote a sentence from the third paragraph which shows that Mr. Mahmoud's previous tries to the summit were very dangerous. - اقتبس جملة من افقرة الثانية تظهر ان محاولات السيد محمود للوصول الى القمة كانت خطيرة جدا.
- 12- In which country is Everest camp situated? في أي دولة يقع مخيم افرست
- 13- In addition to a Jordanian flag, what did Salaemh carry with him?
- بالاضافة الى العلم الاردني، ماذا حمل سلامة معه؟
- 14- Who had given Mustafa Salameh the Jordanian flag? من اعطاه العلم الاردني؟
- 15-Quote the sentence which indicates that Salameh was worried although he was qualified . اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان مصطفى سلامة كان متوترا برغم انه كان مدربا .
- 16- According to the forth paragraph, who was the sponsor of Mr Mahmoud's expedition?
- اعتمادا على الفقرة الرابعة، من كان الراعي لرحلة محمود الاستكشافية؟
- 17- According to the forth paragraph, what was the importance of King Abdullah's sponsorship to Mr Mahmoud? اعتمادا على الفقرة الرابعة، ما هي اهمية رعاية الملك عبدالله لمحمود
- 18- According to paragraph four, Why did Mr. Mahmoud keep on trying to climb Mount Everest?
اعتمادا على الفقرة الرابعة. لماذا استمر سلامة في المحاولة
- 19- What languages does Mr Mahmoud speak? ما اللغات التي يتكلمها السيد محمود.
- 20- What is Mustaf's qualifications? ما هي مؤهلات مصطفى سلامة؟
- 21- Find a word in the text which means " **group containing the best / most skilled / most experienced**"
- 22- Find a word in the text which means " **long journey, often to a dangerous place**"
- 23- Find a word in the text which means " **injury (to fingers, toes, etc.) caused by extreme cold**"
- 24- Find a word in the text which means " **extreme tiredness** "
- 25- Find a word in the text which means " **top of a mountain** "
- 26- Find a word in the text which means " **motivate / make someone want to do something**"
- 27- what do the underlined words refer to ? على ماذا تعود الضمائر ?

Critical Thinking:-

- What kind of preparations do people have to make before they go on expeditions like the one you have read about?
أ. ما نوع الاستعدادات التي يقوم بها الناس قبل أن يذهبوا في رحلات مثل الرحلة التي قرأت عنها؟

الاجابات - Answers:-

Yes, he is because on that day, Mustafa Salameh Mahmoud became the first Jordanian man to climb Mount Everest.

2- on May 25, 2008

3- five-day climb

4- exhaustion and a little frostbite.

5- Apart from exhaustion and a little frostbite, Mr Mahmoud was in good health and very happy after the five-day climb.

6- It was very difficult, but he knew he had a great team supporting him and this helped him to keep going.

7- extreme cold, strong winds, dizzying heights and dangerously low levels of oxygen,

8- but he was able to reach the top of Mount Everest and plant the Jordanian flag at the summit.

9- planting the Jordanian flag at the summit

10- It was his third attempt at the summit.

11- The first try had nearly killed him and the second ended through illness.

12- Tibet

13- heavy climbing equipment, oxygen tanks, food.

14- Prince Faisal.

15- He knew it would be the hardest thing he had ever done and was nervous despite the fact that he was an experienced climber.

16- King Abdullah

17- This sponsorship had allowed him to give up his job and train for a year to reach the very high levels of fitness needed to climb the huge mountain.

18- he wanted to inspire the next generation of Arab youth to believe in their “impossible” dreams.

19- English and Japanese

20- a Master’s degree

21-26= راجع جدول الكلمات

27-

He, him, his, who Mustafa Salameh/ his = price Faisal / this= he knew he had a great team supporting him./ it= the trip/ it+ it= the trip of climbing Everest/ their = Arab youth.

Critical Thinking:-

- I think they should train hard to reach the very high fitness needed to the journey. They should carry with them the suitable equipment such as oxygen tanks, tents, food, water. They should have a great team to support them.

- اعتقد ان عليهم ان يتدربوا جيدا ليصلوا لمستوى جيد من اللياقة. يجب ان يحملوا معهم معدات مناسبة مثل اسطوانات الاوكسجين والخيم والطعام والماء. يجب ان يكون لديهم فريق يدعمهم.

الافعال المركبة باستعمال (come)

Phrasal verbs with come

Vocabulary SB 72

The multi-part verb الظرفي الفعل المركب	The meaning المعنى
come out يظهر	appear / become visible يظهر / يصبح مرئي
come across يجد بالصدفة	find by chance يجد بالصدفة
come over يزور	visit يزور
come round يفيق من غيبوبة	recover after being unconscious يستعيد الوعي
come up: 1. يتوفر 2. يذكر	become available 1 يصبح متاح is mentioned 2 يذكر
come down يقل ، ينخفض	fall / decrease ينخفض / ينقص

B. Study the following dictionary entry and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 point)

*** What does the multi-part verb **came out** mean in the following sentence? ***

1. After the rain had stopped, the sun **came out**.

2. As we were walking up the mountain, we **came across** a small camp site.

3. After she fell and hit her head on the ice it was ten minutes before she **came round**.

4. A job has **come up** at the polar research centre – I may apply for it.

5. I wish the price of petrol would **come down**.

6. **Come over** when you're next in town.

7. When I was talking to my brother yesterday, your name **came up** several times.

اجابات
Answers

- 1- 2- 3- 4-
5- 6- 7-



Match the verbs underlined in these sentences with the correct meanings 1–7 below.

صل بين الافعال المركبة التي تحتها خط مع معانيها اسفل:-

- a It had been cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun came out.
b As we were walking up the mountain, we came across a small camp site.
c Come over when you're next in town.
d After she fell and hit her head on the ice it was ten minutes before she came round.
e A job has come up at the polar research centre – I may apply for it.
f I wish the price of petrol would come down.
g When I was talking to my brother yesterday, your name came up several times.

Meanings

- 1 visit
2 become available
3 appeared / became visible
4 fall / decrease
5 was mentioned
6 recovered after being unconscious
7 found by chance

Answers: الإجابات

- a- e-
b- f-
c- g-
d-

WB (62)

Vocabulary

1 Choose the correct phrasal verb with *come* to complete these sentences.

اختر الفعل المركب الظرفي الصحيح مع (come) لإتمام هذه الجمل.

- a When my brother (came round / came up) after his operation, he felt fine.
عندما فاق اخي من الغيبوبة بعد العملية، شعر بتحسن.
b Why don't you (come out / come over) after school? We could visit my grandparents.
- لماذا لا تزورنا بعد المدرسة؟ يجب ان نزور جدينا.
c It was cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun (came across / came out).
- كانت السماء غائمة طول الصباح، ولكن في الظهيرة الشمس بزغت.
d I've lost my watch. Can you let me know if you (come across / come over) it?
- لقد فقدت ساعتني. هل بإمكانك ان تخبرني في حال وجدتها بالصدفة.

answers(الإجابات النموذجية) a came round b come over c came out d come across

Adjectives beginning with a-

صفات تبدأ بحرف a

SB 72

2 Some adjectives beginning with a- cannot be used in front of a noun.

بعض الصفات تبدأ بحرف a ، لا يمكن أن تستخدم أمام الأسماء وإنما تأتي بعد أفعال be.

على سبيل المثال ، نستطيع ان نقول :- For example, we can say:

The frightened boy, الولد الخائف

but not The afraid boy. ولا نستطيع ان نقول

If we want to use afraid, we have to say: The boy was afraid.

فاذا اردنا ان نستعمل الصفة (afraid) ، فيجب ان نضعها بعد الاسم بعد احد افعال (be)

a Match adjectives beginning with a- (List A) with other adjectives which have the same meaning (List B) which can be used in front of nouns.

صل الصفات التي تبدأ بحرف a من القائمة A - مع الصفات الأخرى التي لها نفس المعنى من القائمة B و التي يمكن استخدامها أمام الأسماء.

خائف	مشتعل	مشابه لـ	على قيد الحياة	نائما
A afraid	alight	alike	alive	asleep
B frightened	burning	similar	living	sleeping

b Complete as many of these sentences as you can using words from list A. If you can't use list A, use an alternative from list B.

ب أكمل الجمل التالية بصفات من القائمة السابقة:

- 1 The fire had started when everyone in the house was.....
- 2 In less than ten minutes the whole building was.....
- 3 The family escaped, but the parents had to calm their children.
- 4 Some people had minor burns, but fortunately everyone was still.....
- 5 The police suspected a crime as there had been fourfires in the previous month.

1- بدا الحريق عندما الجميع كانوا نائمين.

2- في اقل من عشر دقائق كانت كامل البناية مشتعلة.

3- نجت العائلة، لكن كان على الوالدين تهدئة اطفالهم المرتعبين.

4- بعض الناس أصيبوا بحروق طفيفة، ولكن ولحسن الحظ كان الجميع ما زال على قيد الحياة.

5- اشتبهت الشرطة بان هنالك جريمة لانه كان هنالك اربعة حرائق متشابهة في الشهر السابق.

Answers:

1 asleep 2 alight 3 frightened 4 alive 5 similar

WB 62



Complete these sentences with adjectives from the list. Sometimes you can use two words to complete a sentence.

أكمل هذه الجمل بصفات من القائمة التالية. أحيانا يمكنك استخدام كلمتين لإكمال الجملة.

afraid alight alike asleep burning frightened living similar sleeping

- a We were driving home on the motorway yesterday evening when we came across a car.
- b A family was standing by the side of the road. The mother was holding a baby in her arms. A woman came to ask if they needed any help.
- c Two older children were standing next to the parents. They were very of the fire. A policeman offered them some water.
- d These two must have been twins, as they looked very

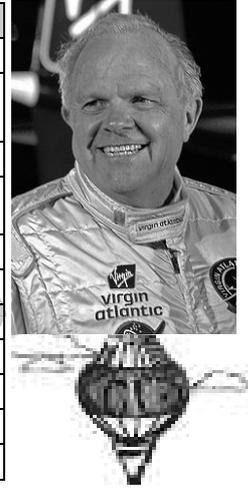
- 1- كنا نقود السيارة باتجاه البيت على الطريق السريع ليلة امس عندما صادفنا سيارة تحترق.
2- كانت عائلة تقف على جانب الطريق. الام كانت تحمل طفلا نائما بين ذراعيها. امرأة اقتربت تسألهم اذا كانوا يحتاجون أي مساعدة.
3- طفلان كبيران كانا يقفان بالقرب من والديهم. كانا مرتعبين جدا من الحريق. احد رجال الشرطة قدم لهما بعض الماء.
4- هؤلاء الاثنان لابد انها توأم ، لانهما يبدوان متشابهين جدا.

Answers

a burning b sleeping c afraid / frightened d alike / similar

Steve Fossett – a record record-breaker ستيف فوست- محطم الارقام القياسية

The word الكلمة	The meaning المعنى
altitude ارتفاع	height ارتفاع
burner حارق	the part of a balloon which heats the air جزء من المنطاد يسخن الهواء
cabin قمره، حجره	a small room / compartment المقصورة / غرفة صغيرة
constant ثابت	staying the same / not changing لا يتغير
helium الهيليوم	very light gas غاز خفيف
solo منفرد	alone وحيد
جد كلمات في المقالة لها نفس معاني هذه المصطلحات (تمت الاجابة)	
1 unchanging height ارتفاع ثابت	constant altitude
2 eastwards شرقا	in an easterly direction
3 day يوم	twenty-four hour period
4 less than 0C اقل م صفر سلسيوس	below freezing



منفرد

In 2002, Steve Fossett became the first person to travel **solo** round the world in a hot air balloon. **His** balloon, The Spirit of Freedom, used a mixture of **helium** and hot air and was 42 metres high and 18 metres wide. To keep **it** at a **constant altitude**, the balloon used a sophisticated autopilot system controlled by a computer.

his= Steve Fosset/ it = the ballon

في عام 2002، أصبح ستيف فوسيت أول شخص يسافر منفردا حول العالم في منطاد مليء بالهواء الساخن. منطاده، روح الحرية، استخدم مزيج من الهيليوم والهواء الساخن وكان ارتفاعه 42 مترا وعرضه 18 مترا. وليبقيه على ارتفاع ثابت، استخدم نظام طيار آلي متطور يتحكم به جهاز كمبيوتر.

رحلة

الهادي

Fossett's journey started in Western Australia. From **here**, **he** crossed the Pacific Ocean, travelling in an easterly direction. On reaching South America, he traveled across Chile and down round Argentina. **He** flew over the Southern Atlantic Ocean towards South Africa, then over the Indian Ocean to reach Australia.

here= Western Australia / he, he= SF

بدأت رحلة فوسيت في غرب أستراليا. من هنا، عبر المحيط الهادئ، و سافر في الاتجاه الشرقي. عندما وصل إلى أمريكا الجنوبية، سافر عبر تشيلي و دار حول الأرجنتين. طار فوق المحيط الأطلسي الجنوبي نحو جنوب أفريقيا، ثم فوق المحيط الهندي وصولا إلى أستراليا.

استغرقت الرحلة المنفردة المحطمة للرقم القياسي هذه

This record-breaking **solo** journey took only 14 days, 19 hours and 50 minutes altogether, but conditions for Steve Fossett were not comfortable. He only slept for four hours in every 24-hour period, and never slept for more than 45 minutes at one time. Fossett frequently had to leave his tiny **cabin** to go outside, where air temperatures were below freezing, in order to check that the balloon's **burners** were working properly. By the time he arrived in Australia, he had travelled 33,195 km.

where = outside

هذه الرحلة محطمة الرقم-القياسي التي قام بها شخص واحد استغرقت 14 يوما فقط، 19 ساعة و 50 دقيقة تماما، ولكن الظروف بالنسبة لستيف فوسيت لم تكن مريحة. كان ينام لمدة أربع ساعات فقط في كل 24 ساعة، و لم ينم أبدا لأكثر من 45 دقيقة في المرة الواحدة. وكان فوسيت في كثير من الأحيان يضطر إلى مغادرة حجرته الصغيرة و يذهب إلى الخارج، حيث كانت درجات الحرارة ما دون الصفر، وذلك للتأكد من أن الحارق يعمل بشكل جيد. وعندما وصل إلى أستراليا، كان قد سافر 33,195 كم.

سعيدا خصيصا

Steve Fossett was especially pleased with this successful round-the-world journey as *it* was his sixth attempt. On the journey, Fossett also broke the world speed record for a manned balloon flight: on one occasion the balloon travelled at 322.25 kmh. His first attempt had been six years earlier in 1996.

it= this successful round-the-world journey/

كان ستيف فوسيت سعيدا بشكل خاص برحلته الناجحة حول العالم، كونها كانت محاولته السادسة. في الرحلة، حطم فوسيت أيضا الرقم القياسي العالمي في سرعة رحلة منطاد مأهول: في إحدى المرات سافر المنطاد 322,25 كم / ساعة. أول محاولة له كانت قبل ست سنوات في عام 1996.

حاصل

دون توقف

In addition to this record, Steve Fossett holds four other world records for non-stop journeys round the world: as a sailor, and as a solo air pilot. All in all, Fossett has set 110 records in five different sports.

بالإضافة إلى هذا الرقم القياسي، ستيف فوسيت يحمل أربعة أرقام قياسية عالمية أخرى لرحلات حول العالم بدون توقف: وكبحار، وكطيار جوي منفرد. في المحصلة، فوسيت سجل 110 أرقام قياسية في خمس رياضات مختلفة.



1

Read the article and find the answers to these questions.

- How long did Steve Fossett's balloon journey take?
- How far did he travel?
- In what year did his flight take place?
- Would you like to travel in a hot air balloon? Why / why not?

Answers:-

- a 14 days, 19 hours and 50 minutes b 33,195 km c 2002

2

WB 62

Read the article again and say whether these statements are True or False.

اقرأ المقال مرة أخرى ويقول ما إذا كانت هذه التصريحات صحيحة أو خاطئة.

- Before Fossett, no one had travelled alone around the world in a hot air balloon.
قبل فوسيت، لم يسافر أحد لوحده حول العالم في منطاد الهواء الساخن.
- The width of Fossett's balloon was greater than its height.
كان عرض المنطاد فوسيت أكبر من ارتفاعه.
- Steve Fossett himself controlled the height of his balloon..
ستيف فوسيت هو الذي تحكم بارتفاع المنطاد.
- On leaving Australia, Fossett travelled westwards..
عند مغادرة أستراليا، سافر فوسيت غربا.
- It was impossible for Fossett to sleep for long periods on the journey.
كان من المستحيل لفوسيت أن ينام النوم لفترات طويلة في رحلة.

Answers:-

- a True b False: the height was greater than the width.
c False: the height was controlled by a computer. d False: he travelled eastwards. e True

الأسئلة Questions

- 1- Write down the sentence which indicates that Fossett traveled alone .
- اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان فوست سافر لوحده.
- 2- According to the first paragraph, what was the name of his balloon?
- اعتمادا على الفقرة الاولى ما كان اسم منطاده؟
- 3- According to first paragraph. Steve's balloon was distinguished with many features. Mention them?
- اعتمادا على الفقرة الاولى، كان منطاد ستيف يتميز بعدة خصائص. اذكرها؟
- 4- According to the first paragraph, what did Steve do to make the balloon stays the same height?
- ماذا فعل ستيف لجعل المنطاد يبقى على نفس الارتفاع؟
- 5- According to the second paragraph, there are many oceans that Fossett flew over, mention them?
- اعتمادا على الفقرة الثانية، هنالك العديد من المحيطات التي طار فوقها فوست. اذكرها؟
- 6- According to the second paragraph, there are many countries that Fossett traveled to , mention them?
- اعتمادا على الفقرة الثانية، هنالك العديد من الدول التي سافر اليها فوستست . اذكرها؟
- 7- According to the third paragraph, how **far** was the journey? كم طول الرحلة
- 8- According to the third paragraph, how **long** was the journey? كم مدة الرحلة
- 9- According to the third paragraph, why did Fossett have to leave his cabin frequently?
- اعتمادا على الفقرة الثالثة لماذا كان فوست يغادر كابينه مرارا؟
- 10 - Quote a sentence from the third paragraph, showing that Fossett slept a little.
اقتبس جملة من الفقرة الثالثة ، تظهر ان فوست كان ينام قليلا.
- 11- According to paragraph four, How many attempts had Steve made before he succeeded in his journey round the world?
كم عدد المحاولات التي قام بها ستيف قبل ان ينجح في رحلته حول العالم
- 12- According to paragraph four, Why was Steve Fossett happy?
لماذا كان ستيف سعيدا؟
- 13- How many records has Steve set in five different sports?
كم عدد الارقام القياسية التي حققها ستيف في
- 14- The writer thinks that Steve Fossett is a record-breaker. Is he justified in this? Explain.
الكاتب يعتقد بان فوست كان محطما للارقام القياسية. هل هو مبرر في ذلك؟ وضح.
- 15- Find a word which means " **height** "
- 16- Find a word which means " **the part of a balloon which heats the air** "
- 17- Find a word which means " **a small room / compartment** "
- 18- Find a word which means " **staying the same / not changing** "
- 19- Find a word which means " **very light gas** "
- 20- Find a word which means " **alone** "
- 21- What do the underlined pronouns refer to ?
على ماذا تعود الضمائر ؟

Critical thinking

- 1- Challenge and spirit of adventure have always been behind great achievements. In your own words, explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer.
- التحدي وروح المغامرة كانت دائما وراء الانجازات العظيمة. بكلماتك الخاصة فسر هذه العبارة في جملتين، برر اجابتك.
- 2- Persistence is Success. Discuss this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer.
- المثابرة هي النجاح. ناقش هذه الجملة في جملتين، برر اجابتك؟

الاجابات Answers:

- 1- In 2002, Steve Fossett became the first person to travel solo round the world in a hot air balloon.
- 2- The Spirit of Freedom
- 3- using a mixture of helium and hot air, was 42 metres high and 18 metres wide. using a sophisticated autopilot system controlled by a computer.
- 4- To keep it at a constant altitude, the balloon used a sophisticated autopilot system controlled by a computer.
- 5- the Pacific Ocean, the Southern Atlantic Ocean ,the Indian Ocean .
- 6- Western Australia, South America, Chile , Argentina, South Africa, Australia.
- 7- 33,195 km.

8- 14 days, 19 hours and 50 minutes.

9- in order to check that the balloon's burners were working properly.

10- . He only slept for four hours in every 24-hour period, and never slept for more than 45 minutes at one time.

11- six attempts.

12- because this successful round-the-world journey as it was his sixth attempt.

13- 110 records.

14- yes, he is, because Steve Fossett holds four other world records for non-stop journeys round the world: as a sailor, and as a **solo** air pilot. All in all, Fossett has set 110 records in five different sports.

15- 20 = راجع جدول الكلمات

21- he,him.his = Steve Fossett/ it = the balloon/ here= Western Australia/ it= round the world journey/

Critical thinking

- I think this statement is true because Challenge and spirit of adventure motivate تحفز people like Steve Fosset to make his journey despite برغم the hard weather and broke the record.

Giving background information on past events Past perfect continuous

اعطاء معلومات الضافية حول احداث الماضي الماضي التام المستمر

Like the past perfect simple, the past perfect continuous can be used to

- وكمثل الماضي التام، فإن الماضي التام المستمر يمكن ان يستعمل لـ :-

- 1 clarify which of two past actions happened first: لتوضيح أي حدث من حدثين ماضيين وقع أولاً.
- 2 talk about a situation, state, feeling or action in the past:
2. للحديث عن وضع، حالة، شعور أو نشاط تم في الماضي.
- 3 provide background information about a past event:
3. لتقديم معلومات مساعدة حول حدث ما وقع في الماضي.

The past perfect continuous is often used in preference to the past perfect simple to talk about

غالباً ما يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر بشكل مفضل عن الماضي التام للتحدث عن :-

1 actions which were continuous: احداث والتي كانت مستمرة

For much of her walk Fiona had been fighting strong winds and rough ice.

- في معظم سيرها، كانت فيونا تجابه الرياح العالتية والجليد القاسي.

2 actions which were repeated: احداث كانت مكررة

Fiona had been having sleepless nights and feeling very nervous.

- فيونا كانت تعاني ليلال من قلة النوم وكانت تشعر بالعصبية.

*** Past Perfect Form** شكل الماضي التام

S had V3/ S hadn't V3/ Had S V3?

*** Past Perfect Continuous** شكل الماضي التام المستمر

S had been V-ing/ S hadn't been V-ing/ Had S been V-ing?

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

- 1-When he arrived, Mr Mahmoud was exhausted. He'dfor five days.(be,climb)
- 2- He'd for a long time. (be,train)
- 3-He'd his trip for months. (be, plan)
- 4- In fact he..... mountains since the age of eight.(be, climb)
- 5- Fossett was particularly pleased with this record. He for six years. (be, try)
- 6- Omar passed all his exams. He non-stop for a month. (be, revise)
- 7- They finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They it for over a month. (be, make)
- 8- I received a letter from Siham yesterday. She to write sinc last year.(be, promise)

Answers:-

- 1-had been climbing
- 2- been training
- 3-been planning
- 4- had been climbing
- 5- had been trying
- 6- had been revising
- 7- had been making
- 7- had been promising

ملخص الماضي التام المستمر :

S had been v-ing / S hadn't been v-ing/ Had S been V3?

- 1- For much of her walk Fiona strong winds and rough ice. (be, fight)
- 2- Fiona sleepless nights and feeling very nervous. (be, have)
- 3- Fiona had been having sleepless nights and very nervous. (feel)

وقد ورد في الكتاب جمل لهذا الدرس في تمارين الأنشطة ضمن درس الماضي التام المستمر، فلذلك احتياطا نستذكر دلالة في الفصل الاول :-

1. **Before** Messner and Habeler, no one to climb Everest without oxygen. (**attempt**)
2. Messner and Hebler **ignored** the warnings that other climbersthem. (**give**)
3. I **went** to see Ramzi in hospital. Hehis leg during a football match. (**break**)
4. Everyone **enjoyed** the family celebration. Amal and her sons..... all the food themselves. (**make**)
5. My uncle finally **passed** his driving test. He the test three times **already**. (**take**)
- 6- **After** Mr. Mahmoud, he joined an elite club. (climb)
7. In May 1978, Messner and Hebler **already** two unsuccessful attempts to reach the summit. (**make**)
8. Three years earlier, they **successfully** Gasherbrum without oxygen. (**climb**)

Answers:-

(1- had taken 2- had given 3- had broken 4- had made 5- had taken 6- had climbed 7- had made 8- had climbed)

Speaking

SB 74

القيام باختيارات صعبة Making difficult choices

Introduction

الموقف The situation

1 Read the scenario. How would you react if you were in this situation?

- اقرأ السيناريو . ما الذي ستود فعله لو كنت في هذا الموقف؟

Omar and Nader are driving across the Jordanian desert in their 4x4 vehicle when a sandstorm, very common in the area, blows up. There is nothing they can do about the weather and unfortunately sand gets into the engine. Despite their best efforts, the engine simply will not start and so they are forced to change their plans.

The two men are still 30 kilometres away from their destination, that is around 12 hours walking. They know that it is located to the north. However, they are forced to abandon the car and continue the journey on foot, carrying all that they can with them. They have supplies in the car but can only take with them what will fit in their backpacks.

The weather is extremely hot, making walking by day very difficult, but they are in good health and fit enough to walk 30 kilometres under normal conditions. In contrast, the desert is very cold at night and temperatures can become dangerously low. The two men have some difficult decisions to make.

Each has room in his bag for three items, and has to choose from the eleven items they have in the car ...

عمر ونادر يقودان عبر صحراء الاردن بسيارتهم ذات الدفع الرباعي عندما عاصفة رملية، وهي شائعة في هذه المنطقة، واذا هي تهب. لا يوجد شيء يفعلانه بشأن الطقس ولسوء الحظ دخل الرمل الى المحرك. وبرغم جهودهما الكبيرة، فان المحرك وببساطة لن يعمل ولذلك هم مجبرون على تغيير خططهم.

الرجلان ما زالوا بعيدين 30 كم عن وجهتهم، والتي تبعد 12 ساعة سيراً. هم يعرفان انها تقع في الشمال. ومع ذلك، هما مجبران على التخلي عن سيارتهم واكمال رحلتهم على الاقدام، وهم يحملان كل ما يستطيعون حمله. هم لديهم امدادات في السيارة ولكن يستطيعان فقط ان يحضرا ما تتسع له حقائب الظهر.

الطقس حار جداً، ويجعل المشي في النهار صعباً جداً، لكنهما بصحة جيدة ولائقان كفاية للمشي 30 كم تحت الظروف العادية. وبشكل متناقض، فان الصحراء باردة جداً في المساء ودرجات الحرارة يمكن ان تنخفض بشكل خطير. الرجلان لديهما قرارات صعبة لاتخاذها.

لكل واحد منهما في حقيبته متسع لثلاث اشياء، وعليهما ان يختارا من الاحدى عشر شيئاً الموجودة في السيارة.

Discussion

Look at the illustration. Make a list of the six items that Omar and Nader should take with them for the rest of their journey.

انظر الى الرسم الصورة التوضيحية ، ضع قائمة بالاشياء الستة التي على عمر ونادر اخذها لتكملة الرحلة.



- You are going to write a response to an advert for a place on a Jordanian expedition to the summit of Mount Everest.

- ستكتب رد على اعلان للاشتراك في رحلة اردنية الى قمة جبل افرست.



Read the advert below. The advert is from an imaginary society called the Jordanian Adventure Club. How does the advert grab your attention?

- اقرأ الاعلان اسفل. الاعلان من جمعية وهمية تدعى نادي المغامرات الاردني. كيف جذب الاعلان انتباهك؟

DO YOU HAVE WHAT IT TAKES?

Are you the kind of person who loves a challenge?

Do you crave adventure and excitement?

Do you long for the chance to prove yourself?

If the answer to these questions is 'Yes' then you could be just what we're looking for. The Jordanian Adventure Club, along with its team of experienced mountaineers, is planning a challenging and arduous expedition to the summit of Mount Everest and we're looking for motivated, strong willed individuals to assist us. This is the chance of a lifetime to experience one of the planet's most magnificent environments and to take part in an amazing feat of human endeavour. If you think you have what it takes, please write, telling us why you should be chosen for this expedition, what skills and attributes you will contribute, and how you will cope with the huge effort such an expedition entails.

Replies should be about 200 words.

Expeditions Manager, Jordanian Adventure Club

هل تملك ما يلزم (هل لديك مقومات النجاح)

هل انت من النوع الذي يحب التحدي؟

هل تتوق الى المغامرة والاثارة؟

هل تتوق للحصول على فرصة لاثبات نفسك؟

اذا كانت الاجابة على كل هذه التساؤلات بـ"نعم" اذا فانت من الممكن الشخص الذي نبحث عنه. نادي المغامرات الاردني، جنباً الى جنب مع فريق من المتسلقين ذوي الخبرة، يخطط لرحلة مثيرة للتحدي وقاسية الى قمة جبل افرست ونبحث عن افراد ذوي دافعية وقوة الارادة لدعمنا. هذه هي فرصة العمر لتجربة احد البيئات الاكثر اهمية في الكوكب وللمشاركة في انجاز مذهل من المغامرة الانسانية. اذا كنت تعتقد انك تملك ما يلزم، نرجو الكتابة، تخبرنا لماذا يجب ان يتم اختيارك لهذه الرحلة، ما هي المهارات والخصائص التي ستسهم بها، وكيف سستعمل مع الجهد الضخم التي تتطلبه الرحلة.

الردود يجب ان تكون في حوالي 200 كلمة.

ادارة الرحلة، نادي المغامرات الاردني

Discussion

النقاش

Read the advert and discuss these questions in small groups.

اقرأ الاعلان وناقش هذه الاسئلة في مجموعات صغيرة.

a What type of personality and skills do you think are important for this challenge?

- ما نوع الشخصية والمهارات حسب اعتقادك ستكون مهمة لهذا التحدي؟

b What do you think you would learn from the expedition?

- ماذا حسب اعتقادك ستتعلم من هذه الرحلة الاستكشافية؟

a Write your reply in about 120–150 words. اكتب ردا بين 120-150 كلمة.

USEFUL LANGUAGE لغة مفيدة

Explaining a choice توضيح سبب الاختيار

I'd take the ... because لان..... سوف اخذ

We really need the ... to (+ verb).....ل..... نحن بالفعل نحتاج كذا

Presenting arguments عرض الحجج

Would it be a good idea to take ...?..... انها ستكون فكرة جيدة بأخذ.....

It might be a better idea to take انها من الممكن ستكون فكرة افضل في أخذ.....

If we don't take the ..., X might happen..... اذا لم نأخذ ، من المحتمل ان يحدث.....

Agreeing and disagreeing الموافقة وعدم الموافقة

I agree. / او افق. / حسنا، انا معك فيما تعني .Okay, I see what you mean / نعم انك على صواب

but I don't agree. / او افق. / لا اعتقد اننا سنستعمل ... I don't we'd ever use the ... / لكنني لا او افق.

Why don't we leave the ...and take the ... instead? لماذا لا نترك وناخذ..... بدلا منه

Writing

Writing an informal email كتابة ايميل غير رسمي (رسالة غير شخصية)

1

اقرأ الايميل واجب عن الاسئلة.
a What are the writer and his friend planning?
b What is the main purpose of the email?



Thanks for the email. It's not long now till we go, is it? I've been making a few last-minute preparations this morning. I've decided what clothes and other personal things to take, but obviously we need to decide about the things we need for camping.

I know we've already agreed on the essential things, like the tent, sleeping bags and first-aid kit, but there are other things we may or may not need. Do you think we should take our own cooking equipment? I expect we'll buy food mostly, but it might be a good idea to take a small gas cooker so that we can prepare our own food. And how about a large water container? If we don't take plenty of water with us, we might run out. That'd be awful if it gets very hot. Is there anything else we should take? Let me know what you think.

I'm really looking forward to this break. I'll give you a ring tomorrow morning.
See you soon

شكرا على الايميل ، الوقت ليس طويلا الان لحين ذهابنا، اليس كذلك؟ لقد قضيت الدقائق الاخيرة في التجهيزات هذا الصباح. لقد قرر ما هي الملابس والاعراض الشخصية الاخرى التي يجب اخذها، لكن من الواضح اننا بحاجة لان نقرر بشأن الاشياء التي نحتاجها للتخييم.
اعرف اننا اتفقنا مؤخرا على الاشياء الضرورية، مثل الخيمة، حقائب النوم وحقائب الاسعافات الاولية، لكن هنالك اشياء اخرى ربما نحتاجها او لا نحتاجها. هل تعتقد انه يجب ان نأخذ معدات الطهي الخاصة بنا؟ افترض اننا سنشتري الطعام على الاغلب، لكن انه لفكرة جيدة ان نأخذ طبخ غاز صغير حيث بإمكاننا ان نعد طعامنا. وماذا بشأن وعاء ماء كبير؟ اذا لم نأخذ ما يكفي من الماء معنا، فقد ينفذ منا. وسيكون ذلك مأساويا اذا ارتفعت درجة الحرارة بشدة. الا يوجد شيء اخر يجب ان نأخذه معنا؟ دعني اعرف بما تفكر به.
انا اتطلع بشوق لهذه الاجازة، ساتصل بك في صباح الغد.
اراك فيما بعد.

2 **Make a note of the following:** اعمل ملاحظات حول ما يلي:

a Expressions the writer uses to make suggestions: تعابير الكاتب قالها كاقتراحات

- Do you think we should take....?
- How about a large water container?

b Informal words and phrases: كلمات وعبارات غير رسمية:

- Hi/ Thanks/ see you soon/ it's/ that'd

UNIT
11

Future technology

MODULE 4: Achievements

الوحدة 11 : تكنولوجيا المستقبل

WB 66

Built for Safety
مصمم للسلامة



	The word الكلمة	The meaning المعنى
1	incredible لا يصدق	unbelievable لا يصدق
2	reduced مخفض	cut down, shortened تقصير، تخفيض
3	freight traffic مركبات الشحن	lorries and vans carrying things, not people شاحنات وعربات تحمل أشياء، وليس الناس
4	view منظر	what you can see from a place ما تشاهده
5	keep (someone) awake يبقي (شخص ما) مستيقظا	stop (someone) from going to sleep يمنع (شخص ما) من النوم

Road tunnels, through mountains or under rivers and seas, make car journeys shorter and faster. Some of the long tunnels, like **those** through the Alps, were **incredible** engineering achievements when **they** were first built. For example, the 11 kilometres-long Mont Blanc Tunnel between France and Italy, **which** was opened in 1965, **massively reduced** journey times between the two countries. But in recent years, with the increase in **freight traffic** using tunnels, there have been some terrible accidents.

those, they= road tunnels / which= Mont Blanc Tunnel.

طرق الأنفاق، من خلال الجبال أو تحت الأنهار والبحار، تجعل رحلات السيارة أقصر وأسرع. بعض الأنفاق الطويلة، مثل تلك التي تمر عبر جبال الألب، كانت إنجازات هندسية لا تصدق عندما بنيت لأول مرة على سبيل المثال، نفق مونت بلانك والذي طوله 11 كيلومترا بين فرنسا وإيطاليا، والذي افتتح في عام 1965، إلى حد كبير خفض أوقات الرحلات بين البلدين. لكن في السنوات الأخيرة، مع زيادة حركة الشحن باستخدام الأنفاق، كانت هناك بعض الحوادث الرهيبة.

So when planners were designing the 24.5 kilometre Laerdal Tunnel in Norway, safety was one of **their** main concerns. People have known for some time that the main factors **which** cause accidents in long tunnels are tiredness and claustrophobia – a fear of being in small spaces. Drivers can easily fall asleep in tunnels because the **view** never changes – there is nothing to **keep them** **awake**. This can lead to accidents caused by vehicles driving into the sides of the tunnel. So experts, including psychologists, did research to find out how **they** could make the 20-minute journey through **their** new tunnel less monotonous. After experiments, **they** decided to build the tunnel in four sections with “halls” between **them**. The halls are wider and higher than the main tunnel and have special lighting similar to a sunrise. The idea is that drivers will feel refreshed as **they** drive through the halls.

Their= planners/ them= drivers/ this = there is nothing to keep them awake/they, their, they= experts/ them= four sections/ they= drivers

اذلك عندما كان المخططون بصمون نفق ليردال و الذي طوله 24,5 كيلومتر في النرويج، كانت السلامة، واحدة من اهتماماتهم الرئيسية. عرف الناس منذ بعض الوقت أن أهم العوامل الرئيسية التي تتسبب في حوادث داخل الأنفاق الطويلة هي التعب والخوف من الأماكن المغلقة - الخوف من التواجد في المساحات الصغيرة. يمكن أن يغفو السائقين بسهولة في الأنفاق لأن المنظر لا يتغير أبدا- ليس هناك شيء لإبقائهم مستيقظين. هذا يمكن أن يؤدي إلى حوادث تسببها مركبات تصطدم بجوانب النفق. لذلك الخبراء، بما فيهم علماء النفس، عملوا أبحاث لمعرفة كيف يمكنهم أن يجعلوا رحلة الـ 20 دقيقة عبر نفقهم الجديد أقل رتابة بعد عدة تجارب، قرروا بناء النفق في أربعة أقسام مع "ردهات" بينها. الردهات هي أوسع وأعلى من النفق الرئيسي و فيها إضاءة خاصة مماثلة لشروق الشمس. الفكرة هي أن السائقين سوف يشعرون بالانتعاش وهم يقودون سياراتهم عبر الردهات.

اهداف اخرى

السلامة

The halls have two other purposes related to safety: if there is an accident on the road ahead, drivers can turn round in the halls and return the way **they** came. There are also lay-bys in the halls **where** drivers can stop and rest. The Laerdal Tunnel also has an efficient ventilation system **which** responds to the amount of traffic in the tunnel. Air pollution is monitored by staff in a control room.

they= drivers/ where = lay-bys in the halls/ which= an efficient ventilation system

الردهات لها غرضين آخرين متعلقين بالسلامة: إذا حصل حادث على الطريق، يستطيع السائقون أن يلتفوا في الردهات والعودة بالطريق التي جاءوا منها. هناك أيضا مناطق استراحة في الردهات حيث يمكن للسائقين أن يتوقفوا و يستريحوا. نفق ليردال أيضا لديه نظام تهوية فعال والذي يعمل حسب حجم حركة المرور في النفق. تلوث الهواء يتم رصده من قبل موظفين في غرفة التحكم.

أسئلة الكتاب 66-67 WB

- 1- When did the tunnel open? متى افتتح النفق؟
- 2- How long is the tunnel? كم طول النفق؟
- 3- How long does it take to drive through the tunnel? كم من الوقت يستغرق عبور النفق؟
- 4- How is the Laerdal Tunnel different from other long tunnels? كيف يختلف نفق ليردال عن غيره؟
- 5- Why were the designers of this tunnel especially worried about safety? لماذا كان مصممو هذا النفق قلقين خصوصا بأمر السلامة؟
- 6- How are the halls different from the main part of the tunnel? كيف تختلف الردهات عن الجزء الرئيسي من النفق؟
- 7- What is the main purpose of the halls? ما هو الغرض الرئيسي من الردهات؟
- 8- What can drivers do if they find there is an accident on the road in front of them? ماذا يمكن أن يفعل السائقون إذا وجدوا حادث على الطريق أمامهم؟
- 9- Find a word in paragraph one which means "cut down, shortened"
- 10- Find a word in paragraph one which means "unbelievable"
- 11- Find a word in paragraph one which means "lorries and vans carrying things, not people"
- 12- Find a word in paragraph two which means "what you can see from a place"
- 13- Find a word in paragraph three which means "stop (someone) from going to sleep"
- 14- What do the underlined pronouns refer to? على ماذا تعود الضمائر التي تحتها خط؟

الإجابات Answers

- 1- 1965
- 2- 24.5 kilometres
- 3- 20 minutes
- 4-Laerdal is divided into sections. It has halls. It was designed with safety in mind.
- 5- Because there had been serious accidents and fires in other tunnels.
- 6 -The halls are wider and higher, they have lay-bys, and different lighting.
- 7-To provide a change of view for motorists so that they feel refreshed.
- 8-Turn round and drive back the other way
- 9-13- راجع جدول الكلمات
- 14- those, they= the long tunnels/ which = Mont Blanc Tunnel/
الفقرة الأولى
their=planners/ which= the main factors/ them= drivers/ this= there is nothing to keep them awake/ they,their,they=experts/ them= for sections/ they= drivers/
الفقرة الثانية
they= drivers/ where= the halls/ which= efficient ventilation system.
الفقرة الثالثة

SB 77



You are going to hear a talk about the subject of the photographs. Before you listen, match these words from the recording with their meanings. Use a dictionary to help you or to check your answers.

ستستمع الى محادثة عن موضوع الصور (صفحة 77). قبل الاستماع صل الكلمات من التسجيل مع معانيها. استعمل القاموس لمساعدتك او للتأكد من اجابتك.

The word الكلمة	The meaning المعنى
a construction إنشاءات	the building process, usually of a large structure
b disrupt يعطل، يقاطع، يزعج	To upset / disturb / interrupt in a negative way يزعج، يقاطع، يزعج
c divert يحول	To change the route of a road or river أو يغير مجرى نهر أو
d forcibly بالقوة	By force, against one's will رغماً عن إرادة الشخص
e inefficiency بدون كفاءة	bad, wasteful organisation جهة بلا فاعلية
f lock جزء قصير من نهر أو قناة لها بوابات	a short section of a river or canal with gates which allow ships to move to a higher or a lower level
g reservoir خزان ماء	a large natural or man-made lake for collecting and keeping water

SB 78

Vocabulary

المفردات

Formal / informal

الكلمات الرسمية وغير الرسمية



The talk about the Three Gorges Dam is in quite formal English.

a Match these words from the talk with a more informal word or phrase.

- المحادثة عن (سد المضايق الثلاثة) باللغة الانجليزية الرسمية .

- صل بين هذه الكلمات من المحادثة بكلمات ومصطلحات غير رسمية اكثر:- (تمت الاجابة)

الرقم	Formal رسمية	غير رسمية informal	المعنى
1	complete	finish	ينهي
2	construct	build	يبني
3	entire	whole	كل الـ....
4	extend	stretch	يمتد
5	inception	beginning	بداية
6	operational	ready to use	جاهز للعمل
7	progress	move forward	يحرز تقدم
8	site	place	موقع

ملاحظة :- نستخدم الكلمات الرسمية في التقارير الرسمية التي تحدث عن القوانين الحكومية والانشائية والهندسية كالمشركات والمؤسسات والسياحة.

نستخدم الكلمات غير الرسمية لتحدث عن أشياء شخصية وغالبا تكون الجملة تحوي ضمائر وأشياء شخصية مثل (I, we, you, he, she, they) وأيضا وجود اختصارات مثل I'll , I've, they've

(b) Now complete these sentences with the correct form of an appropriate word from 1a. Decide whether to use the formal or the informal word.

- الان اكمل هذه الجمل بالكلمة المناسبة من الكلمات في التمرين السابق اعلاه. قرر ما إذا كنت ستستعمل كلمة رسمية او غير رسمية.

- 1 The new government computer system is not expected to be fully until the end of the year.
- 2 When I was a child, I used to love..... tree houses.
- 3 Tomorrow, I'm planning to spend the..... day on the beach.
- 4 As part of their holiday, tourists will visit many important archaeological
- 5 By the time they'd..... their homework, it was time for bed.
- 6 In the twelve months since its..... , the new tax system has raised £9 million.

- 1- ان نظام كمبيوتر الحكومة الجديد من غير المتوقع أن يكون جاهزا للعمل كاملا حتى نهاية العام.
- 2- عندما كنت طفلا، كنت معتادا على بناء بيوت من الشجر.
- 3- غدا، اخطط لان امضي كاملا اليوم على الشاطيء.
- 4- كجزء من عطلتهم، السياح سيزورون العديد من المواقع الاثرية المهمة.
- 5- في الوقت الذي انهموا فيه واجبهم، كلن قد حان موعد النوم.
- 6- في الاشهر الاتني عشر من البداية بتطبيقه، نظام الضرائب الجديد قد ارتفع الى 9 مليون جنيه.

Answers:-

- 1- operational 2- building 3- whole 4-sites 5-finished 6- inception

Vocabulary

WB 69

1 Choose the correct formal or informal word to complete these sentences.

اختر الكلمة الرسمية او غير الرسمية لتكملة هذه الجمل:-

- a What a waste of time! I've spent theafternoon fixing my computer.
(entire , whole)
- b Since its..... , this organisation has been at the forefront of research.
(inception , beginning)
- c A government spokesman said that the new airport would not be fullyuntil early in the new year. (operational , ready to use)
- d I'll ring you back in a few minutes – I'm justmy lunch.
(completing , finishing)
- e Have you looked out of the window? They've startedthe new block.
(constructing / building)
- f The organisation hopes to be able to attract tourists to visit the many historical in the south-east of the country. (sites , places)
- g Next year the college plans tothe number of subjects it offers by 50%.
(extend , stretch)

- 1- بالاضياح الوقت، امضيا كل وقت ما بعد الظهر اصلح حاسوبي.
- 2- منذ بداياتها، هذه المؤسسة كانت في طليعة البحوث.
- 3- المتحدث باسم الحكومة قال بان المطار الجديد لن يكون جاهزا للعمل حتى نهاية العام الجديد.
- 4- ساتصل بك خلال دقائق قليلة، انا انهييت لتوي غداني.
- 5- ان المؤسسة تأمل بان تكون قادرة على جذب السياح لزيارة العديد من المواقع التاريخية في جنوب شرق البلاد.
- 6- هل نظرت من النافذة؟ انهم يبدؤون ببناء مبنى جديد.
- 7- العام المقبل الكلية تخطط لتوسيع عدد المواد التي تقدمها الى 50%.

Answers:-

- a whole b inception c operational d finishing e building f sites g extend

التحدث عن عمليات 2 Talking about processes
المبني للمجهول The Passive Voice

الماضي البسيط simple past

S + V2 + O

O was/were + v3

- 1-The technicians fitted the halls with special lights.
The halls
- 2- The technicians made the halls wider than the rest of the tunnels.
The halls.....
- 3- The governments completed the original Mont Blanc Tunnel.
The original Mont Blanc Tunnel
- 4- The technicians designed the tunnel to carry 450,000 vehicles a year.
The tunnel.....
- 5- The fire killed thirty-nine people in the tunnel when a lorry caught fire.
Thirty-nine people.....
- 6- The lorry started the fire when it crashed into the tunnel.
The fire
- 7- It was more than two days before the fire fighters put out the fire.
The fire
- 8- People saw smoke coming out the forest.
Smoke
- 9- The government built the tunnels after the tragic fire in 1999.
The tunnels

Answers:-

- 1- were fitted with special lights, 2- were made wider than the rest of the tunnels
- 3- was completed 4- was designed to carry 450,000 vehicles a year
- 5- were killed people in the tunnel when a lorry caught fire
- 6- was started when it crashed into the tunnel 7- was put out.
- 8- was seen coming out the forest.9- were built after the tragic fire in 1999.

الماضي المستمر Past Continuous

S + was, were + V-ing + O

O was, were being V3

- 1- Many people were using the tunnel to carry the vehicles and goods.
The tunnel
- 2- The designers were planning the Laerdal Tunnel.
The Laerdal Tunnel
- 3- The government was constructing the Panama Canal .
The Panama Canal

Answers:-

- 1- was being used to carry the vehicles and goods. 2- was being planned
- 3- was being constructed.

الماضي التام Past Perfect

S + had + V3 + O

O had been + V3

- 1- The driver had seen smoke coming out of the lorry's engine.
Smoke
- 2- Many persons had ever attempted the most difficult jobs.
The most difficult jobs.....

Answers;

- 1- had been seen coming out of the lorry's engine 2- had ever been attempted

استعمال افعال المودلز:-
الظروف الشكلية "Modals" فى صيغة المبني للمجهول

تحول الظروف الشكلية الى صيغة المبني للمجهول باضافة وتحويل الفعل الاصلي "Base Form" الى التصريف الثالث ، تماما كصيغة المستقبل البسيط، فقد ذكرنا ان ما ينطبق على will فانه ينطبق تماما على بلقي لفعال المودلز.

-will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must. have to, has to, had to,

- اولا :- اذا تبعها تصريف اول:-

S+ modals + V + O=====→ O modals be V3

*- The Students **will finish** the exams on July .

The exams **will be finished** on July.

1- The people should pay much more attention to safety.

Much more attention to safetyby the people.

2- The designers would divide the Laerdal Tunnel into four sections.

The Laerdal Tunnel

3- The designers could construct large halls between the sections.

Large halls

4- Constructing large halls would make motorists' journeys more interesting and so seem quicker.

Motorists' journeys

5- The designers could better ventilate the tunnel better.

The tunnels

6- Refreshing the air in the tunnel would cause the accidents.

The accidents

7- Chinese can transport goods hundreds of kilometres inside China.

Goods

8- The government could start the work on the dam after moving people.

The works

9- The government should give compensation to people who were moved.

Compensation.....

10 - The government could not start working on the dam.

Working on the dam

11- Ships could still use the river .

The river

12- The government could not save the historical sites when the dam is established.

The historical sites.....

13- The government must give people new homes and compensation.

People.....

14- The Dubai government could build Burj Al-Arab in 2008.

Burj Al-Arab

15- The designers couldn't finish Panama Canal because many workers died.

Panama Canal

16- You should always take the photos with the sun behind you.

The photos

17- The engineer couldn't repair the car.

The car

Answers:- 1-should be paid 2- would be divided into four sections 3- could be constructed

4- would be made..5-could better be ventilated 6- would be caused 7- can be transported 8-

could started 9- should be given 10- could not be started 11- could still be used 12- could

not be saved 13- must be given 14- could be built 15- couldn't be finished 16- should

always be taken 17- couldn't be repaired.

- ثانيا :- اذا تبعها v3 have :-

S+ modals + have v3 + O=====→ O modals have been V3

*- The Students **will have finished** the exams by July .

The exams **will have been finished** by July.

1- The government might have saved some of the historical sites.

Some of the historical sites

2- The engineers might have moved the whole buildings to other places.

the whole buildings

3- The government should not have forced the people out of their homes.

The people

4- Laila could have sent the letter to the wrong address.

The letter

Answers:-

1- might have been saved 2- might have been moved to other places

3- should not have been forced out 4- could have been sent to the.....

- ثالثا :- had to + V- ، has to + V، have to + V :-

S+ have to +V + O=====→ O have to be V3

*- The Students **have to finish** the exams by July .

The exams **have to be finished** by July.

*- Jordan **has to produce** cars.

Cars **have to be produced**.

*- You **had to study** medicine.

Medicine **had to be studied**.

1- The state had to move the people from their homes.

The people

2- The flood had to destroy many homes.

Many homes

3- The floods have to destroy the town.

The town.....

4- The Three Gorge dam had to flood large land areas.

Large land areas

5- The Three Gorge dam has to flood large land areas.

Large land areas

6- They have to repaint the rooms.

The rooms

7- They have to post the car before next week.

The car

8- They don't have to post the car next week.

The car

Answers:- 1- had to be moved from.../ 2- had to be destroyed/ 3- has to be destroyed

4- had to be flooded/ 5- have to be posted/ 6- have to be painted. 7- has to be posted

8- doesn't have to be posted.

رابعاً -: have had to v / will have to + V

S+ **will have to** +V + O=====→ O **will have to be** V3

S+ **have had to** +V + O=====→ O **have had to be** V3

- 1- They will have to repaint the rooms.
The rooms
- 2- They will have to post the car before next week.
The car
- 3- The floods have had to destroy the people.
The people.....

Answers:- 1- will have to be repainted/ 2- will have to be posted/
3- have had to be destroyed

*** Choose the suitable answers:-**

- 1- Goods hundreds of kilometres inside China.
(can transported, can be transporting, can be transported)
- 2- People were moved from their homes so that work on the dam
(could start, could been started , could be started)
- 3- Before they could start building the dam, people had..... from their homes.
(to be moving, to be moved, to been moved)
- 4- In China, many homes along the river must have
(be destroyed, being destroyed, been destroyed)
- 5- The people who were moved compensation.
(must be give, must been given, must be given)

Answers:-

- 1- can be transported
- 2- could be started
- 3- to be moved,
- 4- been destroyed
- 5- must be given

*** Correct:-**

- 1- Goods can be hundreds of kilometers inside China. (transported)
- 2- People were moved from their homes so that work on the dam could be (start)
- 3- Before they could start building the dam, people had to be from their homes. (move)
- 4- In China, many homes along the river must have been..... (destroy)
- 5- The people who were moved must be compensation. (give)

Answers:-

- 1- transported
- 2- started
- 3- moved,
- 4- destroyed
- 5- given



كتابة تقرير A report

SB 80

Discuss



ناقش هذه الاسئلة في مجموعات او Discuss these questions in groups or pairs. زملائك

a What technological changes have taken place in recent years? Think about these areas of life:

- ما هي التغييرات التكنولوجية التي حدثت في السنوات الاخيرة؟ فكر بهذه المجالات في الحياة.

► **Personal:** telephones, music, television, cars, shopping, money and banking, food, entertainment
شخصية:- الهاتف، الموسيقى، التلفاز، السيارات، التسوق، المال والبنوك، الطعام، الترفيه

► **Public:** travel and transport systems, crime detection, industry, the environment, education, health, power generation

- عامة:- نظام السفر والمواصلات، التحقيق في الجرائم، البيئة، التعليم، الصحة، توليد الطاقة.

b Which of the changes you have discussed have had the greatest impact on people in your country? Choose two or three examples.

- أي من التغييرات التي ناقشنا لها تأثير قوي على الناس في بلدك؟ اختر اثنتين او ثلاث امثلة.

c Discuss these changes in more detail. ناقش هذه التغييرات في تفاصيل اكثر.

► What impact have they had? ما هو التأثير التي تحمله?

► Whose lives have been most affected by the changes? من هم الشريحة الاكثر تائرا بهذا التغيير?

► How have these people's lives been changed? كيف تغيرت حياة هؤلاء الناس?

► Have there been positive and negative consequences? هل هنالك تبعات سلبية واجابية?

الدقاسمة

Read and analyse

اقرأ وحلل

You are going to read a report describing some important technological changes that have affected travel in Europe.

ستقرأ تقريراً عن وصف بعض التغييرات التكنولوجية المهمة والتي أثرت على السفر أوروبا:-

Recent developments in transport technology

التطورات الأخيرة في تكنولوجيا النقل

التغيرات التكنولوجية

Technological changes have affected many areas of life in recent years. This report will focus on three changes that have affected travel in Europe.

سيركز

السفر قد أثرت

التغيرات التكنولوجية أثرت على كثير من مجالات الحياة في السنوات الأخيرة. هذا التقرير سيركز على ثلاثة تغييرات أثرت على السفر في أوروبا.

الحجز عن طريق الإنترنت Online booking

The cheapest and quickest way of buying train or airline tickets is now to book 'online'. **This** involves logging on to the Internet, finding the correct website, typing in *your* travel requirements and personal details and paying by credit card. Passengers can then print a receipt **which** may also be the 'ticket' **which they** show at the airport or railway station. This is all **done** automatically **without** the need for any personal contact with the airline or rail company.

ارخص

اسرع

طريقة

تذاكر

الالكترونية

الحجز

متطلبات السفرك طباعة الموقع الصحيح ايجاد الدخول يتطلب

تذكره

يظهر

المطار

محطة القطار

هذا

ينجز

اوتوماتيكيا

This= to book online/ which= a receipt/ they = passengers/

أرخص وأسرع طريقة لشراء تذاكر القطار أو الطيران الآن هي الحجز بواسطة الإنترنت. هذا يعني الدخول إلى شبكة الإنترنت، العثور على الموقع الصحيح، كتابة متطلبات السفر و المعلومات الشخصية والدفع بواسطة بطاقة الائتمان. يمكن للمسافرين بعدها طباعة إيصال و الذي قد يصبح أيضا بمثابة تذكرة يبرزونها في المطار أو محطة القطار. كل هذا يتم تلقائياً دون الحاجة إلى أي اتصال شخصي مع شركة الطيران أو السكة الحديد.

التنفق الأوروبي Eurotunnel

In 1994 a tunnel linking Britain with the mainland of Europe opened to the public. This complex and costly engineering project, **which** had been planned for many years, was paid for jointly by the French and British governments. Cars are carried on railway trucks **which** form a train called the Shuttle, and then drive off at the end of their 35-minute journey through the tunnel. In the past, the only alternative for motorists was a ferry, **which** took a minimum of 90 minutes.

يربط نفق

بقية اراضي

عامة الناس

معد

مكلف

هندسي

مسروع

خطط له

ممول

بالاشترك

تحمل

شاحنات

المكوك

تقاد

البديل الوحيد

العبرة

which= project, tunnel, Eurotunnel/which= railway trucks/ which = a ferry

في عام 1994 افتتح نفق يربط بريطانيا مع بقية أراضي أوروبا أمام عامة الناس. هذا المشروع الهندسي المعقد والمكلف، و الذي خطط له على مدى سنوات عديدة، تم تمويله بشكل مشترك من قبل الحكومتين الفرنسية والبريطانية. تحمل السيارات على شاحنات السكك الحديدية التي تشكل قطار يسمى المكوك، وبعد ذلك تساق في نهاية رحلة تستغرق 35 دقيقة عبر النفق. في الماضي، كان البديل الوحيد لسائقي السيارات هو العبارة، والتي كانت تستغرق على الأقل 90 دقيقة.

Electronic road tolls رسوم الطرق الالكترونية

الاصلي الطرق السريعة يجب ان يدفعوا السائقين
Motorists have to pay to drive on motorways in Italy. Under the original system, all cars had to stop at kiosks at the beginning or the end of a section of motorway and pay cash. Now, there is a high-tech alternative called Telepass. Under this new system, cars are 'recognised' so they do not have to stop. The money is taken automatically from each driver's bank account.



These are just three of the changes that have affected European travelling habits in recent years. In different ways, they are all dependent upon advanced technology.

They= cars/ they= three of the changes

سائقي السيارات يضطرون لدفع رسوم للقيادة على الطرق في ايطاليا. بموجب النظام الأصلي، كان يجب على جميع السيارات التوقف عند أكشاك في بداية أو نهاية مقطع من الطريق والدفع نقدا الآن، هناك بديل عالي التقنية يسمى المرور عن بعد. بموجب هذا النظام الجديد، فإن السيارات يتم تمييزها حتى لا تضطر إلى التوقف. المال يتم أخذه تلقائياً من الحساب البنكي لكل سائق. هذه ليست سوى ثلاثة من التغييرات التي أثرت على عادات السفر الأوروبية في السنوات الأخيرة. بطرق مختلفة، كلها تعتمد على التكنولوجيا المتقدمة.

Questions:-

1. What is the cheapest and quickest current way of buying train or airline tickets?
- ما هي اارخص واسرع طريقة حالية في شراء تذاكر القطارات او الطيران؟
2. What are the three changes that have affected travel in Europe?
- ما هي التغييرات الثلاث التي اثرت على السفر في اوروبا؟
3. Passengers can print a receipt after online booking. Why is it important to do this?
- المسافرين بإمكانهم طباعة ورقة الاستلام بعد الحجز الالكتروني، لماذا تعتبر مهمة؟
- 4. What do the underlined pronouns (**pronouns**) refer to?
- 5. Describe the process of online booking.
صف عملية الحجز الالكتروني.
6. Quote (Write down) the sentence which indicates that online booking is done without approaching companies personally.
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان الحجز الالكتروني يتم دون الرجوع الى الشركات شخصياً.
7. Which types of transport could be reserved (booked) online?
ما هي انواع المواصلات التي تستقبل الحجز الالكتروني
8. When did the tunnel linking Britain with the mainland of Europe open?
متى افتتح الممر بين بريطانيا وباقي اراضي اوروبا؟
9. Who supported this engineering project?
من دعم هذا المشروع؟
10. Planning for the Eurotunnel took a long time. Why?
التخطيط للمشروع الاوروبي استغرق وقتاً طويلاً، لماذا؟
11. How can you pass the tunnel with your car nowadays?
كيف بإمكانك عبور النفق بسيارتك هذه الايام؟
12. How could you do this in the past?
كيف كنت تفعل ذلك في الايام الماضية؟
13. Write down the sentence which indicates that not only Britain and France have got benefit from the project.
اقتبس الجملة التي تظهر انه ليس فقط بريطانيا وفرنسا قد استفاد من هذا النفق.
14. Write down the sentence which indicates that it is not free to use motorways in Italy.
- اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى استعمال الطرق السريعة ليست مجانية في ايطاليا؟
15. What was the original system of motorists in Italy?
ماذا كان النظام القديم للسائقين في ايطاليا؟
16. How is the process of paying done according to the new system?
- كيف تتم عملية الدفع الجديدة حسب النمط الجديد.
17. What is the common feature of these developments?
ما هي الميزة في هذه التطورات؟

18. What do you need to book something online? لماذا نحتاج ان نجز شيئا بشكل الكتروني?

19. Online booking may lead to unemployment. Explain.. فسّر.. الحجز الالكتروني يؤدي لزيادة البطالة.

20. Some traditional motorists do not like technological systems on roads. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

- بعض السائقين التقليديين لا يفضلون الحجز الالكتروني في الطرقات. فكر بهذه الجملة ...

Answers:-

1- to book online 2. Online booking, Eurotunnel and electronic road tolls. 3. It could be considered as a ticket to be shown at the airport or railway station. 4. **which** → a receipt / **they**→ passengers 5. logging on to the Internet, finding the correct website, typing in your travel requirements and personal details and pay by credit card. 6. This is all done automatically without the need for any personal contact with the airline or rail company. 7. trains and planes. 8. In 1994 9. It was paid for jointly by the French and British governments. 10. Because it was a complex and costly engineering project. 11. Cars are carried on railway trucks which form a train called the Shuttle, and then drive off at the end of their 35-minute journey through the tunnel. 12. The only alternative for motorists was a ferry, which took a minimum of 90 minutes. 13. In 1994 a tunnel linking Britain with the mainland of Europe opened to the public. 14. Motorists have to pay to drive on motorways in Italy. 15. All cars had to stop at kiosks at the beginning or the end of a section of motorway and pay cash. 16. Cars are recognised so they do not have to stop. The money is taken automatically from each driver's bank account. 17. They are all dependent upon advanced technology. 18. - Internet - a bank account 19. The whole process is completed without the need for any personal contact and thus there is no need to employ people to serve customers (clients). 20. I think that some traditional motorists do not like technological systems on roads because they have fears towards anything new. This is noticed at every time we have a new invention (technological phobia).



الكتابة عن التغييرات التكنولوجية A report on technological changes

SB 81

You are going to write a report describing some of the most important technological changes that have affected people's lives recently.

- ستكتب تقريرا عن وصف بعض التغييرات التكنولوجية الأكثر أهمية والتي اثرت على حياة الناس مؤخرا.

1 **Read the report again and discuss these questions.** اقرأ التقرير وناقش هذه الاسئلة.

a What is the purpose of the three headings: Online booking, Eurotunnel and Electronic road tolls?

b What is the purpose of the first and last paragraphs?

c Does the report contain mostly facts or opinions?

d Is the language generally formal or informal? Give examples.



التخطيط والكتابة

2 Plan your report, describing two or three technological changes that have affected the lives of people in your country. خطط تقريرك، صف اثنين او ثلاثة تغييرات تكنولوجية التي اثر على حياة الناس في بلدك.

a Choose examples from one or more areas of life. Use some of the ideas you discussed in groups in 1a-c. اختر امثلة في مجال او اكثر في الحياة.

b Make a note of important facts about each example you have chosen. You may need to check your ideas or find out extra information from an encyclopedia or the Internet.

- ضع ملاحظات حول الحقائق المهمة حول الامثلة التي اخترتها. ربما ستحتاج لتتأكد من افكارك او معلومات اضافية من الموسوعة او الانترنت.

c Plan your report. Include the following: خطط تقرير متضمنا ما يلي:

• A descriptive title عنوان وصفي

• A brief introduction مقدمة مختصرة

• Two or three sections focusing on different changes. Give each section a clear explanatory heading. جزئين أو ثلاث تركز على تغييرات مختلفة.

• A brief concluding paragraph. فقرة خلاصة مختصرة.



3 **Write your report in 120–150 words. Use the sample report as a model and include some expressions from the Useful Language box.**

- اكتب تقريرا بين 120- 150 كلمة . استخدم نموذج التقرير السابق كنموذج وضمنه تعبيرات من صندوق الكلمات المفيدة.

لغة مفيدة USEFUL LANGUAGE

This report will focus on ... هذا التقرير سيركز على ...

This involves ... هذا يتضمن ...

This is done automatically..... هذا يتم اتوماتيكيا.....

This system has succeeded in ... هذا النظام قد نجح في ...

These are just three of the changes that have affected ... هذه هي مجرد ثلاثة تغييرات والتي اثرت ...

New technology has enabled people to ... التكنولوجيا الجديدة قد مكنت الناس في ...

In the future, it may be possible to .. في المستقبل، انه من الممكن ..



Writing a report كتابة تقرير



Read this report about preventing accidents in tunnels. How many different recommendations do the report writers make?

السلامة في الأنفاق : توصيات Safety in tunnels: Recommendations

In the light of a number of serious accidents and fires in tunnels in recent years, this report makes a number of recommendations which will reduce the risk of accidents and fires and minimise the impact of any that occur.

في ضوء عدد الحوادث والحرائق الخطيرة في الأنفاق في السنوات الأخيرة، هذا التقرير يقدم عددا من التوصيات والتي ستقلل من مخاطر الحوادث والحرائق وتقلل اثر أي منها في حال حدوثها.

مسرب النجاة Escape route

It is essential that drivers and their passengers are able to get out of a tunnel if there is an accident or fire. We have two recommendations which will help make this possible. Firstly, tunnels should be made wide enough in places to allow vehicles to turn round and go back the way they came. Secondly, there should be separate tunnels for pedestrians in case people need to walk to safety.

- من الضروري ان يكونوا السائقين والمسافرين قادرين على الخروج من النفق اذا حصل حادث او حريق. لدينا توصيتان والثان ستساعدان في جعل هذا ممكنا. اولاً، يجب جعل الأنفاق واسعة كفاية في عدد من الاماكن للسماح للمركبات بالانقعات والعودة في الطريق التي انت منه. ثانياً، يجب ان يكون هناك انفاق للمارة في حالة اراد الناس السير للسلامة.

منع الحوادث Accidents Prevention

It may be impossible to eliminate accidents altogether, but we have several recommendations which will reduce this risk. Firstly, all road tunnels over 10 kilometres long should be divided into sections, with rest areas between the sections. Secondly, the decoration of each section should be different. This "change of view" will make the journey less monotonous for drivers and help to prevent them from falling asleep. Lastly, tunnels should be well ventilated.

- قد يكون مستحيلا تقليص الحوادث تماما، لكن لدينا العديد من التوصيات والتي تقلل من هذا الخطر. اولاً، كل انفاق الشوارع التي طولها اكثر من 10 كم يجب ان تقسم إلى أقسام، بمناطق استراحة بين هذه الأقسام. ثانياً، يجب ان يكون ديكور كل قطاع مختلفا. هذا "تغيير المظهر" سيجعل الرحلة اقل مللا بالنسبة للسائقين ويساعد على منعهم من النوم. اخيراً، الأنفاق يجب ان تكون ذات تهوية جيدة.

إدارة المرور Traffic management

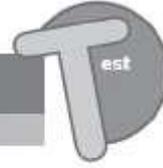
Finally, the flow of traffic through tunnels should be regulated. This will improve overall safety. We believe that if only one vehicle is allowed into a tunnel every five seconds, there is less chance of a multi-vehicle accident. We also recommend that heavy lorries should be escorted by special safety vehicles.

أخيراً، ان تدفق المرور خلال الأنفاق يجب ان ينظم. هذا سيحسن السلامة العامة. نحن نؤمن بانها اذا مركبة واحدة سمح لها للدخول الى النفق كل خمس ثوان، فان الفرصة ستكون اقل لحادث متعدد. نحن ايضا نوصي بان على الشاحنات الثقيلة يجب ان يرافقها مركبات امان خاصة.

If these recommendations are accepted, we believe that the accident rate in tunnels could be reduced by over 75%.

اذا كانت هذه التوصيات مقبولة، نحن نؤمن بان معدل الحوادث في الأنفاق يمكن ان يقل لاكثر من 75%.

Progress Test 3



MODULE 3: Test

Reading

SB 57

City or Country?

I was born in the country, and for the first eighteen years of my life I lived **there**. My family's farm was in the middle of nowhere, five kilometers from our nearest neighbors and ten kilometers from the nearest school, shops and post office. As a child, I enjoyed the open-air life, but when I was eighteen I went to university and couldn't believe how **incredible** city life was.

there= the country/

ولدت في الريف، وعلى مدى السنوات الثمانية عشر الأولى من حياتي كنت أعيش هناك. كانت مزرعة عائلتي غير محاطة بشيء، على بعد خمسة كيلومترات من أقرب جيراننا وعشرة (كيلومترات) من أقرب مدرسة، محلات تجارية ومكتب بريد. كطفل، استمتعت بالحياة في الهواء الطلق، لكن عندما أصبحت في الثامنة عشر ذهبت إلى الجامعة ولم استطع تصديق كم كانت الحياة في المدينة مذهلة.

مقارنة

تحدي مثيرة

In comparison with my life on the farm, my new life was exciting, challenging and very varied. I got to know a lot of new people and I went to many places. Of course everything moves much more quickly in the city and that can sometimes be stressful, but, at least you know you're alive. In the country, you sometimes forget!

بالمقارنة مع حياتي في المزرعة، كانت حياتي الجديدة مثيرة، فيها تحدي ومتنوعة جدا. تعرفت على الكثير من الناس و ذهبت إلى أماكن كثيرة. بالطبع كل شيء يسير بسرعة أكبر بكثير في المدينة، و الذي يكون في بعض الأحيان مرهقا، ولكن على الأقل فأنت تعلم أنك ما زلت حيا. في الريف، في بعض الأحيان تنسى (أنك على قيد الحياة)!

من الواضح

سيناتها

الازعاج

المرور

الازدحام

Obviously, city life has **its** disadvantages, like the noise, the traffic and the crowds, of people, but these things don't worry me too much. I don't drive so traffic problems and parking difficulties don't affect me; **It** only takes me ten minutes to get to the supermarket by taxi, whereas in the old days in the country, a shopping trip used to take half a day.

Its= city life/ it = to get to the supermarket by taxi

من الواضح أن الحياة في المدينة لها سلبياتها، مثل الضوضاء، حركة المرور و ازدحام الناس، ولكن هذه الأمور لا تقلقني كثيرا. أنا لا أقود سيارة، لذلك مشاكل المرور وصعوبات الاصطفاف لا تؤثر علي. فقط تأخذ مني عشر دقائق للوصول إلى السوبر ماركت بسيارة أجرة، بينما أيام زمان في الريف، فإن عملية التسوق كانت تستغرق نصف يوم.

Maybe. I'll want to go back to the peace and quiet of the country one day but for how I'm enjoying the **hustle and bustle** of city life.

ربما أراغب بأن أعود إلى راحة وهدوء الريف في يوم من الأيام، ولكن الآن فأنا أستمتع بصخب و ضجيج حياة المدينة

Comprehension questions

أسئلة استيعاب

1. According to the first paragraph, where did the writer live as a child?
1. وفقا للفقرة الأولى، أين كان يعيش الكاتب في مرحلة الطفولة؟
2. According to paragraph one, how far did he have to travel to go to school?
2. وفقا للفقرة الأولى، كم المسافة التي كان يقطعها للذهاب إلى المدرسة؟
3. According to paragraph 1, why did he first move to the city?
3. وفقا للفقرة 1، لماذا انتقل للعيش في المدينة؟
4. According to the paragraph 1, how was his life different when he moved to the city?
4. وفقا للفقرة 1، كيف اختلفت حياته عندما انتقل إلى المدينة؟
5. The writer mentions some disadvantages of city life. Write down three of them.
5. يذكر الكاتب بعض مساوئ الحياة في المدينة. أكتب ثلاثة منها.
6. Why isn't the writer worried by traffic conditions in the city?
6. لماذا الكاتب ليس قلقا من ظروف المرور في المدينة؟
7. According to the second paragraph, why does the writer prefer shopping in supermarkets?
7. وفقا للفقرة الثانية، لماذا يفضل الكاتب التسوق في محلات السوبر ماركت؟
8. According to the text, does the writer think he will go back to live in the country?
8. وفقا للنص، هل يعتقد الكاتب انه سيعود للعيش في الريف؟



New Zealand / The final challenge

نيوزلندا/التحدي النهائي

Until 1953, nobody had climbed Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. Then in 1953, the mountaineer Edmund Hillary and the Nepalese Tenzing Norgay succeeded in reaching the **summit**. In the next thirty years there were other Everest 'firsts', including the first **solo** climb and the first climb by a woman.

حتى عام 1953، لم يتسلق أحد جبل ايفرست، أعلى جبل في العالم. ثم في عام 1953، متسلق الجبال ادموند هيلاري والنيبالي تينزينغ نورقاي نجحا في الوصول إلى القمة. في السنوات الثلاثين اللاحقة كان هناك آخرين حققوا لقب "أوائل" بتسلق ايفرست، بما في ذلك أول تسلق منفرد و أول تسلق لامرأة.

All these people had taken bottles of oxygen to help **them** climb, but many mountaineers wanted to climb using **their** natural ability, without oxygen. Two of these were Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler. In 1975, **they** amazed people by climbing Gasherbrum, the 11th highest mountain in the world, without oxygen.

جميع هؤلاء الناس اخذوا زجاجات أكسجين لمساعدتهم على الصعود، ولكن العديد من المتسلقين أرادوا أن يتسلقوا معتمدين على قدراتهم الطبيعية، من دون أكسجين. اثنان منهم كانا راينولد ميسنر وبيتر هابيلر. في عام 1975، دهشا الناس بتسلقهما قاشبروم، الجبل الحادي عشر من حيث الارتفاع في العالم، بدون أكسجين.

When Messner and Habeler started planning to climb Everest without oxygen, other climbers called **them** foolish. **They** warned **them** that the oxygen levels at the top of Everest were so low that breathing would be difficult and that the men would risk brain damage if **they** did **this**. However, Messner and Habeler did not listen, and made their first attempts in April 1978. After two failures, **they** nearly gave up, but decided to make a final attempt.

هم = Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler/ They = other climbers/ them = RP/ they = RP/ this climb Everest without Oxygen/ they = RP

عندما بدأ ميسنر و هابيلر التخطيط لتسلق ايفرست من دون أكسجين، المتسلقون الآخرون لقبوهم بالحماقي حذروهم من أن مستويات الأكسجين منخفضة جدا على قمة ايفرست، حيث أن التنفس سيكون صعبا، وبأن الرجال قد يتعرضون لخطر تلف الدماغ إذا فعلوا هذا. ومع ذلك، فإن ميسنر و هابيلر لم يستمعا، و قاما بأول محاولة لهم في أبريل 1978. بعد محاولتين فاشلتين، كانا تقريبا قد استسلما، لكن قررا أن يقوما بمحاولة أخيرة.

At these very high altitudes, with so little oxygen in the air, everything the men did took much longer than normal. Every few metres, they fell down exhausted and had to rest. Eventually, at about 2 pm on May 8th 1978, Messner and Habeler became the first men to reach the summit of Everest without oxygen.

في هذه الارتفاعات الشاهقة، و مع القليل جدا من الأوكسجين في الهواء، كل شيء قام به الرجال استغرق وقتا أطول من المعتاد. كل بضعة أمتار، كانوا ينهارون من التعب و كانوا لا بد أن يرتاحوا. أخيرا، و في حوالي الساعة الثانية من بعد ظهر يوم 8 من شهر مايو عام 1978، أصبح ميسنر و هابيلر أول الرجال الواصلين إلى قمة ايفرست من دون أوكسجين.

الاسئلة Questions

1. Write down the sentence which shows that Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
1. أكتب الجملة التي تدل على أن جبل ايفرست هو أعلى جبل في العالم.
2. Write down the sentence which indicates the date of climbing Mount Everest for the first time.
2. أكتب الجملة التي تشير إلى تاريخ تسلق جبل ايفرست لأول مرة.
3. According to the first paragraph, in 1953 two men succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Everest. Who are these two men?
3. وفقا للفقرة الأولى، في عام 1953 نجح رجلان في الوصول إلى قمة جبل ايفرست. من هما هذين الرجلين؟
4. According to the second paragraph, why had all climbers taken bottles of oxygen with them before 1975?
4. وفقا للفقرة الثانية، لماذا كان كل المتسلقين يأخذون معهم زجاجات الأوكسجين قبل عام 1975؟
5. According to paragraph two, why didn't many mountaineers want to take oxygen with them while climbing the summit?
5. وفقا للفقرة الثانية، لماذا كان هناك الكثير من المتسلقين لا يريدون أن يأخذوا أوكسجين معهم أثناء تسلق القمة؟
6. According to the second paragraph, two climbers succeeded in climbing Gasherbrum in 1975. Mention these two climbers.
6. وفقا للفقرة الثانية، اثنين من المتسلقين نجحوا في تسلق جبل قاشبروم في عام 1975. أذكر هذين المتسلقين.
7. According to paragraph two, why did Messner and Habeler amaze people in 1975?
7. وفقا للفقرة الثانية، لماذا ميسنر و هابيلر أدهشا الناس في عام 1975؟
8. According to paragraph three, why did other climbers call Messner and Habeler foolish?
8. وفقا للفقرة الثالثة، لماذا أطلق المتسلقون الآخرون لقب حمقى على ميسنر و هابيلر؟
9. According to the text, why did other climbers warn Messner and Habeler?
9. وفقا للنص، لماذا حذر المتسلقون الآخريين ميسنر و هابيلر؟
10. According to the third paragraph, what is the result of climbing Mount Everest without oxygen?
10. وفقا للفقرة الثالثة، ما هي نتيجة تسلق جبل ايفرست بدون أوكسجين؟
11. Write down the sentence which shows the date of the first attempt of Messner and Habeler to climb the summit of Everest without oxygen.
11. اكتب الجملة التي تدل على تاريخ أول محاولة قام بها ميسنر و هابيلر لتسلق قمة ايفرست من دون الأوكسجين.
12. Write down the sentence which shows that Messner and Habeler didn't give up their attempts despite their failures.
12. اكتب الجملة التي تدل على أن ميسنر و هابيلر لم يتوقفا عن محاولتهما رغم فشلهم.
13. According to the fifth paragraph, what is the result of having so little oxygen in the air at height altitudes?
13. وفقا للفقرة الخامسة، ما هي نتيجة وجود أوكسجين قليل جدا في الهواء على ارتفاعات شاهقة؟
14. According to paragraph five, what did Messner and Habeler have to do after climbing every few meters?
14. وفقا للفقرة الخامسة، ماذا كان على ميسنر و هابيلر أن يفعلوا بعد تسلق كل بضعة أمتار؟

15. Write down the sentence which shows the date of reaching the summit of Everest without oxygen for the first time.

15. اكتب الجملة التي تدل على تاريخ الوصول إلى قمة ايفرست بدون أوكسجين لأول مرة.

16. According to the last paragraph, when did Messner and Habeler reach the summit of Everest?

16. وفقا للفقرة الأخيرة، متى وصل كل من ميسنر و هابيلر إلى قمة ايفرست؟

17. What does the underlined pronoun "their", in the second paragraph, refer to?

Answers

1. Until 1953, nobody had climbed Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world.

2. Then in 1953, the mountaineer Edmund Hillary and the Nepalese Tenzing Norgay succeeded in reaching the summit. 3. Edmund Hillary and the Nepalese Tenzing Norgay 4. to help them climb

5. Because they wanted to climb using their natural ability, without oxygen. 6. Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler

7. they amazed people by climbing Gasherbrum, the 11th highest mountain in the world, without oxygen. 8. Because they wanted to climb Everest without oxygen.

9. Because oxygen levels at the top of Everest are so low that breathing will be difficult, and the men will risk brain damage if they do this. 10. Breathing will be difficult, and that may cause brain damage

11. However, Messner and Habeler did not listen, and made their first attempts in April 1978. 12. After two failures, they nearly gave up, but decided to make a final attempt. 13. Everything takes much longer than normal.

14. they had to rest 15. Eventually, at about 2 on May 8th 1978, Messner and Habeler became the first men to reach the summit of Everest without oxygen.

16. at about 2 on May 8th 1978. 17. many mountaineers

الوظائف اللغوية

الفرع الثاني من السؤال الرابع:- اكمل الحوار القصير باحد التعبيرات الملائمة

1- Giving advice إسداء نصيحة

For me the golden rule is this: بالنسبة لي القاعدة الذهبية هي ما يلي.....

The best way to ... is to ... افضل طريقة من اجل ان...

Don't forget, ... لا تنسى...

2- Explaining a choice توضيح سبب الاختيار

I'd take the ... because لان.....

3- Presenting arguments عرض الحجج

Would it be a good idea to take ...? انها ستكون فكرة جيدة بأخذ.....

It might be a better idea to take انها من الممكن ستكون فكرة افضل في أخذ.....

4- Agreeing الموافقة

I agree. / او افق. / Yes, you're right. / نعم انك على صواب. / Okay, I see what you mean. / حسنا، انا معك فيما تعني

5- disagreeing عدم الموافقة

but I don't agree. / او افق. / I don't agree. / لكني لا وافق. / I don't we'd ever use the ... اننا سنستعمل ...

النمط الجديد لهذا السؤال

1- Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows **agreeing**.

Mazen: I think that Mr Mustafa Salameh is a great person.

Ahmad:

2- Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows **giving advice**.

Muna: I have got a bad toothache. What should I do?

Maha:

3- Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows **giving advice**.

Nadia: It may rain today and I need to go out.

Bayan:

4- Complete the mini-dialogue using an expression that shows **a choice**.

Maha: What would you take for a desert trip?

Najwa:

5. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that presents **an argument**.

Marwan: Traffic is an increasing problem in most big cities of the world therefore; governments should encourage people to use public transport.

Rashed:

6. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that shows **agreeing**.

Maha: It might be a good idea to take a first-aid kit during our journey across the desert.

Adnan:

6. Complete the following mini-dialogue using an expression that shows **disagreeing**.

Rami:- Road tunnels are necessary in Jordan

Khalid:

Answers:- الاجابات

1. Yes, you're right. 2. The best way is to go to the dentist.

3. Don't forget to take an umbrella مظلة in case it rains. 4. I'd take a blanket بطانية because the desert is very cold at night. 5. I disagree, I think that governments should build subways instead of forcing people to use public transport. (OR ANY RELEVANT ANSWER) 6. Yes, I agree.

7- I don't agree

B. GUIDED WRITING: (4 points)

Read the information in the table below then, in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about purposes of building dams. Use appropriate linking words such as : and, also, but..... etc.

Purposes of building tunnels.
- control the traffic areas.
- save time and effort.
-reduce the car accident.
- make car journeys faster and shorter.

- **Firstly, there are many** purposes of building tunnels **such as** controlling the traffic jam **and** saving time and effort.
- **In addition, there are other** purposes of building tunnels **like** reducing the car accidents **and** making car journeys faster and shorter.

City people	Country people
have to drive slowly	can drive quite fast
often live in apartments	usually live in houses
shop in supermarkets	shop in small shops

- **Firstly**, city people have to drive slowly, **whereas** country people can drive quite fast.
- **In addition**, city people often live in apartments **while** country people usually live in houses.
- **Also**, city people shop in supermarkets **.On the other hand**, country people shop in small shops.

Country people
live in houses
have quite relaxing lives
grow their own vegetables
shop in small shops

- **Firstly, there are many qualities for** country people **such as** living in houses **and** having quite relaxing lives.
- **In addition, there are other qualities for** country people **like** growing their own vegetables **and** shopping in small shops.

Mustafa Salameh
- reach the top of Mount Everest
- climb all seven of the world's highest mountains
- join an elite club

- **Firstly, there are many achievements for** Muatafa Salameh **such as** reaching the top of Mount Everest **and** climbing all seven of the world's highest mountains.
- **In addition, there are other qualities for** country people **like** joining an elite club.

Ways of losing your weight

- drink 8 to 10 glasses of water.
- do exercises.
- use certain types vegetarian nutrition.
- reduce the amount of calories you eat.

- Firstly, there are many ways of losing your weight such as drinking 8 to 10 glasses of water and doing exercises.

- In addition, there are other ways like using certain types vegetarian nutrition and reducing the amount of calories you eat

How to save Forests?

- avoid building residential areas.
- build parks for visitors.
- reduce cutting down trees.
- ban the criminals who cut trees.

Firstly, there are many ways to save the forest such as avoiding building residential areas and building parks for visitors.

- In addition, there are other ways to save the forest like reducing cutting down trees and banning the criminals who cut trees.

What should be done to keep fitness ?

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

- Firstly, there are many **thing (ways) that should be done to keep fitness** such as drinking.....daily and runningmomrning.

- In addition, there are other **thing (ways)that should be done to keep fitness** like doing exercises and reducingcalories.

Why do people leave their countries?

- find better jobs.
- complete high education.
- escape from wars.
- seek better life.

-Firstly, there are many **reasons** that make people leave their home countries like finding better life and completing high education.

-In addition, there are other **reasons** that make people leave home countries like escaping from wars and seeking better life.

المضارع (التصريف الأول)	الماضي (التصريف الثاني)	اسم المفعول (التصريف الثالث)	Arabic Meaning
be	was, were	Been	يكون
Become	became	Become	يصبح
begin	began	Begun	يبدأ
blow	blew	Blown	يهب
break	broke	Broken	يكسر
bring	brought	Brought	يحضر
build	built	Built	يبنى
burst	burst	Burst	ينفجر
buy	bought	Bought	يشترى
catch	caught	Caught	يمسك ، يصطاد
choose	chose	Chosen	يختار
come	came	Come	يأتي
cut	cut	Cut	يقطع
deal	dealt	Dealt	يعامل
do	did	Done	يعمل ، ينجز
drink	drank	Drunk	يشرب
drive	drove	Driven	يسوق
eat	ate	Eaten	يأكل
fall	fell	Fallen	يسقط
feed	fed	Fed	يطعم
feel	felt	Felt	يشعر
fight	fought	Fought	يفاتل
find	found	Found	يجد
fly	flew	Flown	يطير
forbid	forbade	Forbidden	يحرم
forget	forgot	Forgotten	ينسى
forgive	forgave	Forgiven	يعفو
freeze	froze	Frozen	يتجمد
get	got	Gotten	يحصل على
give	gave	Given	يعطي
go	went	Gone	يذهب
grow	grew	Grown	ينمو
have	had	Had	يملك
hear	heard	Heard	يسمع
hide	hid	Hidden	يخفي
hold	held	Held	يمسك ، يعقد
hurt	hurt	Hurt	يؤذي
keep	kept	Kept	يحفظ
know	knew	Known	يعلم
lay	laid	Laid	يضع
lead	led	Led	يقود

leave	left	Left	يغادر
let	let	Let	يدع ، يسمح
lie	lay	Lain	يكذب
lose	lost	Lost	يخسر
make	made	Made	يصنع
meet	met	Met	يجتمع ب ، يقابل
pay	paid	Paid	يدفع
quit	quit	Quit	يسمح
read	read	Read	يقرأ
ride	rode	Ridden	يركب
ring	rang	Rung	يرن
rise	rose	Risen	يرتفع
run	ran	Run	يركض
say	said	Said	يقول
see	saw	Seen	يرى
seek	sought	Sought	يطلب
sell	sold	Sold	يبيع
send	sent	Sent	يرسل
shake	shook	Shaken	يهز
shine	shone	Shone	يشرق
sing	sang	Sung	يغني
sit	sat	Sat	يجلس
sleep	slept	Slept	ينام
speak	spoke	Spoken	يتكلم
spend	spent	Spent	ينفق
spring	sprang	Sprung	ينشر
stand	stood	Stood	يقف
steal	stole	Stolen	يسرق
swim	swam	Swum	يسبح
swing	swung	Swung	يتأرجح
take	took	Taken	يأخذ
teach	taught	Taught	يعلم
tear	tore	Torn	يمزق
tell	told	Told	يخبر
think	thought	Thought	يفكر
throw	threw	Thrown	يرمي
Understand	understood	Understood	يفهم
wake	woke (waked)	woken (waked)	ينهض
wear	wore	Worn	يلبس
win	won	Won	يكسب
write	wrote	Written	يكتب