

السـ توجيـهـي —سائـدـ _ الفروع المهنية المشتركة 2016

اللغة الانجليزية

Level 2

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Action Pack 11



النمط الوزاري الجديد 2016

كلمات مهمة لفهم السؤال !

Text نص	Pronoun ضمير	Suggest اقترح	Ways طرق
Paragraph فقرة	Refer to يعود على	Mention عدد	Mean يعني
Word كلمة	Sentence جملة	According to حسب	Factors عوامل
Find جد (ابحث)	Underlined تحته خط	Following التالي	Examples امثلة
Quote اقتبس	Write down اكتب	Describe يوصف	Show يبين
Indicate/tell	Justify يبرر	Causes/ results نتائج	Steps خطوات
Characteristics/qualities/ features (صفات), خصائص,			
View/opinion وجهة نظر			
Benefits/advantages/pluses/good things/aims/goals فوائد			
What? ما	How? كيف		
Why? لماذا	How tall? كم طول		
Who/whom? من	How far? كم تبعد		
When? متى	How much? (Uncountable) كم الكمية	How many? (countable) كم العدد	
Where? أين	How high? كم ارتفاع		
Whose? لمن	How long? (غير عاقل) كم طول		
Which? أي	How long? (للفترة الزمنية) كم طول		
	How often? كم مرة		
	How old? كم العمر		

According to the text/writer/article.....?

حسب النص \ الكاتب \ المقالة.....؟

(الإجابة تكون في النص) :حاول البحث عن كلمات في السؤال موجودة في الفقرة .

Quote (Write down) the sentence which indicates/shows/tells that...

اقتبس الجملة / اكتب الجملة التي تشير/ تبين/ تخبر بأن

في هذا السؤال البحث يكون عن جملة لها نفس المعنى داخل النص.

اكتب الجملة ذات الفكرة المطلوبة من النقطة إلى النقطة او من الفاصلة الى النقطة او احيانا بين فاصلتين .

What does the underlined pronoun ... In the Paragraphs refer to?

على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط في الفقرة...

عادة ~ الإجابة تكون على كلمة (اسم) قبل العائد في النص:

he, him, his	اسم مفرد مذكر
it, its	مفرد غير عاقل
she. her. Hers	اسم مفرد مؤنث
they, them. their/s	اسم جمع للعاقل و غير العاقل
who, which, that, whose, where,	وعلى الاسم قبله مباشرة (تستخدم للتأكيد) كأداة وصل-
this, that ,these , those	عادة ما تكون على جملة بعدها
الكتب : the reader (القارئ)	We, us, our, you, your, yours ...
الكتب: (The writer) الكاتب	(I, me, my, mine)

Find [.....] in the text.

What does the underlined word "....." mean? 2016

Or find the word that means

جد شيء في النص.
أو يطلب منك السؤال أن تجد معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط في النص أو العكس.

Mention / write down....

There are many Write them down or two of them.....

هناك العديد من..... أذكرها أو اذكر اثنتين من / عدد

التفكير الناقد (5 points)! Critical Thinking:

نص السؤال الوزاري (اقرأ السؤال جيدا ولا تتسرع في الإجابة)

A, Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. قضية معينة من النص،

هذا السؤال ليس له إجابة محددة فعليك أن تعتمد على تحليل النص وربط الأفكار المهمة والحكم على صحة رأي أو اعتقاد عن طريق تحليل أو مناقشة الموضوع أو المعلومة من خلال النص والإجابة دائما تكون من القطعة.
قبل إجابة هذا السؤال نضع الجملة التالية:

I think because and (نص السؤال المطلوب)

B, According to the text, the writer states that Explain this statement, Mention three for

وفقا للنص، الكاتب يعتقد بأن..... عدد 3 لـ

I think This statement is true الاعتقاد + and I suggest V.ing, V.ing
andV.ing

نصائح من قاعات التصحيح لتجنب الأخطاء وإهدار العلامة!

1. سؤال الاقتباس : عليك ان تختار جملة قصيرة مراعي وضع علامة التوقف.دون اضافة اي كلمة لاحقة.
2. سؤال جد الكلمات: اخطاء الطلاب عادة ما تكون باضافة كلمة زيادة على المطلوب وبهذا = صفر!
3. التفكير الناقد : يطرح السؤال قضية لها علاقة بالنص لذلك يطلب جملتين لبدء الرأي- فكر في جملتين بالعربي وصغهما بالانجليزي مراعي ما شرحت لك مسبقا لكيفية البدء.= علامة كاملة .
4. سؤال التعداد : كتابة 2 او 3 او 4 من المطلوب او جزء او الجملة التي تحتوي التعداد= علامة كاملة.

v1	v2	v3		v1	v2	v3
be	was, were	been	يكون	bend	bent	ينحني
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	become	became	يصبح
blow	blew	blown	نهب	bite	bit	يعض
bring	brought	brought	يحضّر	break	broke	يكسر
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق	build	built	يبنى
buy	bought	bought	يشترى	choose	chose	يختار
come	came	come	يأتي	cost	cost	يكلف
cut	cut	cut	يقطع	deal	dealt	يتعامل
catch	caught	caught	يمسك	do	did	يفعل
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم	dream	dreamt	يحلم
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	drive	drove	يقود
eat	ate	eaten	ياكل	fall	fell	يقع
feed	fed	fed	يطعم	feel	felt	يشعر
fly	flew	flown	يطير	find	found	يجد
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	forgive	forgave	يسامح
get	got	got	يحصل	go	went	يذهب
give	gave	given	يعطي	grow	grew	ينمو
have	had	had	يملك	hear	heard	يسمع
hide	hid	hidden	يخفي	hit	hit	يضرب
hold	held	held	يمسك	hurt	hurt	يؤذي
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ	know	knew	يعرف
lay	laid	laid	يضع	lead	led	يقود
learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم	leave	left	يرحل
lend	lent	lent	يستلف	let	let	يدع
lie	lay	lain	يرقد	lose	lost	يتخسر
mean	meant	meant	يعنى	meet	met	يقابل
make	made	made	يصنع	prove	proved	يبرهن
pay	paid	paid	يدفع	put	put	يضع
read	read	read	يقرأ	ride	rode	يركب
ring	rang	rung	يرن	rise	rose	يشرق
run	ran	run	يجرى	say	said	يقول
see	saw	seen	يرى	seek	sought	يبحث
sell	sold	sold	يبيع	send	sent	يرسل
sit	sat	sat	يجلس	sew	sewed	يخيط
shake	shook	shaken	يهز	shine	shone	تشرق
show	showed	shown	يعرض	sing	sang	يغنى
shut	shut	shut	يغلق	sleep	slept	ينام
smell	smelt	smelt	يشم	speak	spoke	يتحدث
spell	spelt	spelt	ينتهجى	spend	spent	ينفق
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق	stand	stood	يقف
swim	swam	swum	يسبح	stick	stuck	يلصق
take	took	taken	ياخذ	throw	threw	يرمي
teach	taught	taught	يدرس	think	thought	يفكر
tell	told	told	يخبر	tear	tore	يدمع
wake up	woke up	woken up	يوقظ	understand	understood	يفهم
win	won	won	يفوز	wear	wore	يلبس
weave	weaved	weaved	ينمائل	write	wrote	يكتب

مهم !



Pronouns of Agent (subject): ضمائر الفاعل

I	He	She	It	You	We	They
أنا	هو	هي	هو، هي (لغير العاقل)	أنت ، أنتم ، انتن ، انتما	نحن	هم

ضمائر مفردة ولكنها تعامل معاملة الجمع [You, I]

ضمائر المفرد He/she/it

ضمائر الجمع they/ we

أحرف اللغة الانجليزية: English Letters

Capital letters : A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Small letters : a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Vowel letters: أحرف صوتية متحركة (أحرف العلة) A E I U O

Consonant letters: باقي الأحرف تسمى..... (أحرف ساكنة)

تتألف الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية في الحالة العادية من:



Subject + verb + object + the rest of the sentence.....

(S.) الفاعل

(V.) الفعل

(O.) المفعول به

التكملة

Parts of time:

Second	الثانية	Season	الموسم
Minute	الدقيقة	Year	السنة
Hour	الساعة	Decade	العقد
Day	اليوم	Century	القرن
Week	الأسبوع	Millennium	الألفية
Month	الشهر	Eternity	الأبد



الضمائر Pronouns

subject ضمائر الفاعل	object ضمائر المفعول به	possessive adjectives صفات الملكية	possessive ضمائر الملكية	reflexive الضمائر الانعكاسية
it	it	Its	its	itself
he	him	His	his	himself
she	her	Her	hers	herself
you	you	your	yours	yourself
	-	-	-	yourselves
we	us	Our	ours	ourselves
they	them	Their	theirs	themselves
i	me	My	mine	myself

(Helping) Auxiliary Verbs

الأفعال المساعدة في اللغة الانجليزية

QUESTION

Is that your car?
Are you going to the party?
Do your dogs like to sleep?
Do you eat after 7pm?
Can I shut the door?

ANSWER (+)

Yes, it is.
Yes, I am.
Yes, they do.
Yes, I do.
Yes, you can.

ANSWER (-)

No, it's not.
No, I'm not.
No, they don't.
No, I don't.
No, you can't.

○ = auxiliary verb

am

are

have

has

do

does

did

was

were

will

can

could

must

should

would

Be

is are am
was were
been

Do

do does
did
done

Have

have has
had
had

Modals

will would
can could
shall should
must had to
may might
going to -
ought to -

شرح للأفعال المساعدة.....

Narrative Tenses

المضارع التام: Present Perfect

الشكل S. + (have, has) + v3+....

Since, for, just, already, only, ever, never, so far, recently, lately, yet, in recent years, eventually, throughout, several/many times, all... + things.

Function:

1. Finished action أحداث منتهية
2. Achievements انجازات
3. Past experience تجارب ماضية

- I have lost my keys.

- I have visited Makah for two months.

😊 Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. Farida them about the accident yet. (not , tell)
2. Saleem already me. (phone)
3. I stamps since I was a child. (collect)
4. Where you Mohammad recently? (see)
5. I in such a nice place before. (not ,be)

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Past Simple: الماضي البسيط

الشكل:

S.+ V2 +

Yesterday last ago In 1990 once a time previous ancient/ before

Function?

An action started and finished in the past.

عمل بدأ وانتهى في الماضي دون أثر

النفي في الماضي

S + Didn't + v1

والفعل be, not يصبح (weren't/wasn't)

e.g.; - They didn't discuss the problem yesterday.

مهم جدا: عند استخدام النفي في الماضي البسيط يجب ارجاع الفعل لحالة المجرد. INF.

It snowed in Amman a couple of years ago.

- It didn't snow in Amman a couple of years ago.

☺ Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- They (collect) postcards yesterday.
- 2- You (jump) high last night, didn't you?
- 3- Albert (play) squash last night.
- 4- The teacher (test) our English 2 days ago.
- 5- Fiona (visit) her grandma a couple of weeks ago.
- 6- He (wash) the car yesterday.
- 7- You (be) thirsty when I saw you last night.
- 8- He (have) a computer in 1999.
- 9- I (buy) bread from that bakery 30 years ago.
- 10- (book)- Mahmoud was walking home when the rain It was very heavy, so he must have got very wet. (start)

Past Continuous: الماضي المستمرالقاعدة: **S.+ was/were + V₁(ing) + , V2**Keywords: **(as) while , when at this time yesterday or (last night....).****Function:**

1. Talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.

للتحدث عن شيء كان يحصل قبل وبعد حدث آخر في الماضي

2. Show that something happened for a long time in the past.

لاظهار حدث حصل في الماضي لفترة طويلة

الجملة تتكون من شقين.

حدثين حصلوا في الماضي أحدهما كان مستمرا في الماضي والآخر قطعه.

- When he arrived, they were painting his room.- A: Were you studying when she called?

B: I was studying in the lounge.

Or we were studying in the lounge.**Correct the verbs between brackets**

حل لحالك

1-While I (sleep) , my father came.

2-When I reached the park , my friends (play).....

3-he (not / study) when her mother saw her.

4-they (shout)..... when you met them?

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Past perfect: الماضي التام

had + V3

, V2

after / before by +
 when because as soon as
 then until already
 never later

Function:**An action that happened in the past before another action.**

يستخدم للتحدث عن أحداث حصلت في الماضي قبل حصول أفعال ماضية أخرى
 الفعل (had+ p.p) يحصل دائما في الأول , والفعل (v2) يحصل ثانيا.

- After he had ----- to the manager, he felt calm. (speak)

1. After I the medicine, I went to bed. (have)
2. They everything by the time I arrived office. (arrange)
3. We our house by last week. (leave)
4. She for him by the time he arrived home. (wait)

اسئلة وزارية من الفروع الاكاديمية 2015 - 2016

1. A new vocational school hasrecently in my area. (build)
2. Amer slept deeply last night after he.....five hundred kilometers without a break. (walk)

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تدريب على النصوص

Reported speech

الكلام المنقول

هو نقل الكلام عن شخص آخر حيث تحدث **تغييرات** على الجملة.

Direct and Indirect speech (الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر)

يحدث التغيير على زمن الفعل: نحول الأفعال إلى أقرب ماضي

V1 → V2
V2 → (had + V3)

now	Then
today	that day
here	There
this time	that time
tomorrow	the following day the next day the day after
next time	the following time the next time the time after
yesterday	the previous day the day before
last time	the previous time the time before
tonight	that night
last x	the previous x the x before
next x	the following x the next x the x after that x
at the moment	at that moment
at this moment	

- **تغيير** على ظروف الزمان وأسماء الإشارة
- يحدث **التغيير** على ضمائر: (الفاعل، المفعول به، ضمائر الملكية)
نحول ضمير الحاضر إلى ماضي

عليك إتقان التحويلات وحفظ الجداول

This	that	I	he/she
These	those	My	his/her
Come	go	Mine	his/her
Soon	later	Me	him/her
Ago	previously before earlier	We	they
		our(s)	their(s)
		us	them

[your]	his/ her/their/ my
[you]	him/ her/ them/I/ me م.به
[You]	I/ he/she/they فاعل

نحول "YOU" إلى ضمير الاسم المخاطب كما في الجدول وإذا لم نجد فنحوله لـ "I".

had

had had

had + V3

had + V3

was/were

had been

* (must, has to, have to)

had to

Direct speech: الكلام المباشر

'My parents spend every day of their lives together.'

'I've lost my glasses.'

'I'll meet you here tomorrow.'

Reported speech: الكلام المنقول

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

He said he'd lost his glasses.

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

B P 45**Grammar: Reported speech (all tenses)**

Dr Peter Green, an expert in renewable energy sources, talks about how waste can be reused to produce energy. Summarise his report; beginning Dr Green said (that)

"In New Jersey, USA, there has been a problem with growing rubbish dumps for almost a century. The issue became so great on one island in the area that there was more space taken up by waste than living space. The island was finally called a 'toxic zone', and people were told to leave the island. For a while, the dump grew and grew, until a group of scientists visited the island because they had decided to convert this waste into fuel. After this, experts in the field have worked hard to create a cleaner, 'greener' New Jersey, and these days, rubbish dumps are carefully separated into reusable and unusable waste. The forward-thinking state set a good example, and now not only the rest of the USA, but also some other countries such as Russia and China are following New Jersey's lead."

Answer الإجابة

Dr Green said that there **had** been a problem with growing rubbish dumps in New Jersey, USA for almost a century. He said that the island **had been** called a 'toxic zone', and that people **had been** told to leave the island. He also said that the scientists had decided to convert this waste into fuel. He told us that other countries **were** following the lead of New Jersey to become cleaner and greener countries.

شرح مسيط للقاعدة

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

He promised that -----

I	→	he
Will	→	would
My	→	his
Tomorrow	→	the day after
My	→	his

لتصبح الجملة كالتالي:

He promised that *he would do his best the day after* to achieve *his* goals.

2. Reported commands تحويل جمل الأمر

تبدأ جملة الأمر بفعل مجرد v1 مثل: Quite, read, write, walk, stay, be وعند تحويلها : نضع **to** قبل الفعل المجرد.

"Stay in bed".

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

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

"Don't put any salt in my food"

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

ملاحظات :

- عند التحويل نحذف كلمة (please) .
- إذا كان فعل التحويل denied نحذف النفي بعد التحويل .
- عند تحويل الحمل التي تحتوي على فعل مساعد + فعل رئيسي نحول الفعل المساعد فقط.
- يختلف الفعل told عن باقي الأفعال في أنه يجب أن يتبعه مفعول به.
- بينما باقي الأفعال لا يتبعها مفعول به إلا إذا كانت متبوعة بحرف الجر to.
- * لحل سؤال التحويل بالطريقة النموذجية _ حدد الأفعال والظروف الزمنية و الضمائر وضع خط تحته وحولها حسب الجداول المعطاة:

اقرأ كتاباً جيداً ثلاث مرات ، أنفع لك من أن تقرأ ثلاث كتب جديدة.



3. Reported Questions?

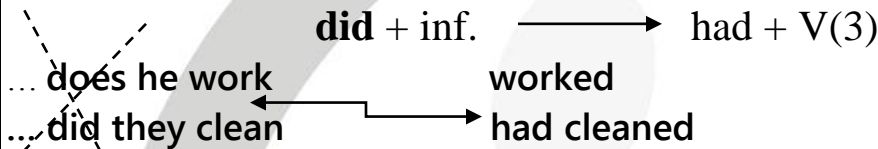
تحويل الأسئلة؟

خطوات التحويل:

1. أداة الاستفهام.
2. الفعل المساعد الأساسي بعد الفاعل.
3. احذف الفعل المساعد مثل: (do, does, did)

***عندما نحذف did نحول الفعل التالي إلى الماضي التام (had + p.p)**

إذا كان السؤال يحتوي على (do, does, did) نقوم بما يلي:
نحذفهما و نحول الفعل الرئيسي الذي بعدهما إلى :



A. Wh- Questions..... اسئلة طويلة [who/ why/ when/where...]

B. Yes / No- Questions... اسئلة قصيرة [is/are/was/were/have/has/had/do/does/did...]

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. 'Where have you been?' | She asked where I had been. |
| 2. 'How long are you going away for?' | She asked how long we were going for. |
| 3. 'Have you already been on holiday?' | She asked if we'd already been on holiday. |
| 4. 'Are you hungry?' | He asked if I was hungry. |

افعال تحويل الاسئلة Verbs for reported questions

- 1 asked 2 wondered 3 wanted to know 4 enquired

قاعدة تحويل الأسئلة (WH-):

نزل wh- كما هو

Sub. + asked + Obj. + (WH) - Q + S. + V. () +

wondered
 wanted to know
 enquired

مع الأسئلة القصيرة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد.....

قاعدة تحويل الأسئلة (Yes/No-):

S. + asked +

wanted to know + **if + S. + V.** () +
 wondered **whether**

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

أمثلة: Examples:

* 'Do you live here, Salem?'

The man asked Salem if he lived there.

* 'Why are you late?'

My father asked me why I was late.

أسئلة وزارية لسنوات سابقة

1 – "Does Huda's grandfather work in his farm during winter?"

Ali wanted to know

2 – Mum, "I have been working in the garden all the morning."

Samer told

3 – "Could you lend me the dictionary for an hour, please?"

Huda asked Sami

4 – Ahmad: "Have you ever worked during the summer holiday?"

Ahmad asked Sami

1 – if Huda's grandfather worked in his farm during winter.

2 – Mum that he had been working in the garden all the morning.

3 if he could lend her the dictionary for an hour / to lend her

4 – if he had.....

Test Yourself! اختبر نفسك على نمط الوزارة

1. 'I live in this street.'

Ali said

2. 'My parents spend much time at home'

Salem said that

3. 'Have you taken your lunch?'

My mother asked me

4. 'What are you doing now, Ali?'

Salem asked Ali

5. How long have you been married?

I asked my grandparents.....

6. Do you enjoy spending time with each other?

I asked them.....

7. We don't argue about anything.

They said they.....

8. We're taking our grandchildren on holiday.

They said they.....

9. When did you first meet?

She asked them

10. Are you enjoying married life?

She asked them

حلول !

I asked my grandparents how long they had been married.

I asked them if they enjoyed spending time with each other.

They said they didn't argue about anything.

They said they were taking their grandchildren on holiday.

She asked them when had first met.

She asked them if they were enjoying married life.

2011-2015 الأسئلة الوزارية

1. "Can I use your pen?"

Anwar asked his friend -----

2. "Can you check the prices of the goods?"

The manager asked Rashed -----

3. "Can you speak any foreign language?"

Hatem asked Mona -----

4. "Does your child need any special kind of food during the flight?"

The stewardess asked Mona -----

5. "Do you enjoy doing online exercises?"

The teacher asked the students -----

6. "Do all children use computers at schools?"

Zain asked Farida -----

7. The engineers are going to design the new highway next month.

The manager said that -----

8. What do Jordanian people eat at wedding parties?

John asked Kareem -----

ANSWERS

1. Anwar asked his friend if he could use his pen.

2. The manager asked Rashed if / whether he could check the prices of the goods.

3. Hatem asked Mona if she could speak any foreign language.

4. The stewardess asked Mona if / whether her child needed any special kind of food during the flight.

5. The teacher asked the students if / whether they enjoyed doing online exercises.

6. Zain asked Farida if / whether all children used computers at school.

7. The manager said that the engineers were going to design the highway the following month.

8. John asked Kareem what Jordanian people ate at wedding parties.

السؤال الجديد في تاريخ الوزارة – الدورة الصيفية 2015

A. Rewrite the following paragraph so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write the new paragraph down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (9 points)

Rawan is sitting in the café where Ahmad works. He tells her, "I work in this café almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate ice-cream at the table where you are sitting now."

Your answer should begin from Ahmad said that ... in the following new paragraph:-

A week later Rawan is speaking to a friend on the phone: "I saw Ahmad at the café last week". Ahmad said that &.....

2015/w "Is there a wireless network available in the library?"

Rakan asked Khalid

2015/S - Rawan is sitting in the café where Ahmad works. He tells her, "I work in this café almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate ice-cream at the table where you are sitting now."

A week later Rawan is peaking to a friend on the phone: "I saw Ahmad at the café last week." Ahmad Said
that.....

2014 "What do Jordanian people eat at wedding parties?"

John asked Kareem

WB /Page.31**2 Circle the correct form of the verbs.**

ضع دائرة حول الشكل الصحيح

- 1 The teacher said that it **is** / **was** / **has been** necessary to find different ways to produce energy.
- 2 Dr Green also said that scientists **decided** / **had decided** / **were deciding** to convert the waste into fuel.
- 3 The government promised that they **will try** / **would try** / **have tried** to use more renewable energy sources.
- 4 The article said that some energy sources **are used** / **had been used** / **are being used** for a very long time.

Answers:

1- was 2- had decided 3- would try (promised – would) 4 had been used

اعد كتابة الجمل التالية باستخدام الكلام المنقول**3 Rewrite the following sentences using reported speech.**

1 "Solar power and wind power are types of renewable energy sources."

The student said that _____

2 "You should go to bed early on school nights."

I told him that _____

3 "Biomass is a renewable energy source that is also a fuel."

The teacher told us that _____

4 "I was sleeping when you called."

Rania said that _____

5 "I hadn't eaten fish and chips before I came to England."

Imad told me that _____

Answers

- 1- The student said that Solar power and wind power **were** types of renewable energy sources.
- 2- I told him that **he** should go to bed early on school nights.
- 3- The teacher told us that Biomass **was** a renewable energy source that **was** also a fuel.
- 4- Rania said that **she had been** sleeping when I called.
- 5- Imad told me that **he** hadn't eaten fish and chips before **he had come** to England.

Unit 5

Sources of energy

مصادر الطاقة

Solar	شمسي
wind farms	مزارع الرياح
turbines	(توربينات) الألواح
panels	شرائح/ الواح
windy	رياح
heat	حرارة
cell	خلية
generator	مولد
sunlight	ضوء الشمس

Renewable energy resources

مصادر الطاقة المتجددة

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

المعلم: مشرونا اليوم هو اكتشاف مصادر الطاقة المتجددة. وهذا يعنى المصادر التي تتبدل باستمرار ولا تنفذ بأي وقت.
رمزي: ما المثال الذي اخترته على مصدر الطاقة المتجددة؟

Ramzi: The sun is a renewable source of energy. A lot of living things depend on its energy for heat and light. The energy can also be captured and used to power things. For example, if you have a **solar** calculator, it contains a solar **cell**. Which uses sunlight to power the calculator?

Solar **panels** that are used on houses have thousands of solar cells, and they make electricity from the sun's heat. The major advantage of solar energy is that, after the solar panels have been installed, electricity is not expensive to generate.

Teacher: What about you, Nadia? What did you find out?

رمزي: الشمس مصدر متجدد للطاقة. كثير من الأشياء الحية تعتمد على طاقتها للتسخين والضوء. هذه الطاقة أيضا يمكن حجزها واستخدامها في تشغيل الأشياء مثل الحاسبة الشمسية، تحتوي على خلية شمسية تستخدم أشعة الشمس بتشغيل الحاسبة. الألواح الشمسية التي تستخدم على البيوت وتحتوي على الآلاف الخلايا الشمسية والتي تنتج الكهرباء من حرارة الشمس. إن الفائدة الرئيسية من الطاقة الشمسية هي أن تركيب الألواح الشمسية، يكون توليد الكهرباء غير غالي.
المعلم: ماذا عنك يا ناديا؟ ماذا اكتشفت؟

Nadia: In windy places, wind energy can be used to make electricity, using wind **turbines**. These turbines are found in 'wind farms'.

They have blades that are attached to a **generator** at the centre. The wind spins the blades and the generator runs. This makes **electricity**. However, wind turbines can't work if there is no wind, and sometimes the wind speed is so high it damages them.

ناديا: في الأماكن العاصفة، يمكن استخدام طاقة الريح لتوليد الكهرباء باستخدام مولدات الرياح. هذه المولدات موجودة في حقول الرياح. هي شفرات موصولة في المولد من الوسط. الرياح تحرك الشفرات والمولد يعمل. هذا ينتج الكهرباء على أية حال، مولدات الرياح لا يمكنها العمل بدون رياح، وأحيانا سرعة الريح عالية وقد تدمرها.

Teacher: Ibrahim, what's your example of a renewable resource?

Ibrahim: It's biomass. Biomass is **plant** material and animal waste that is used as **fuel**. For example, wood is a biomass fuel as long as we continue to plant new trees to replace those we cut down. Biomass can be used to provide heat and also to make electricity.

The biomass is burnt to heat water and make **steam**. The steam is then used to make electricity.

المعلم: إبراهيم، ما هو مثالك حول مصادر الطاقة المتجددة؟

إبراهيم: وقود الكتلة البيولوجية (الحيوية) مادة نباتية ومخلفات الحيوان تستخدم كوقود. مثال، الخشب هو وقود الكتلة العضوية طالما، نستمر في زراعة أشجار جديدة لتحل محل تلك التي قطعناها. الكتلة العضوية يمكن استخدامها بتزويدنا بالحرارة تولد أيضا الكهرباء. إن الكتلة العضوية تحترق لتسخن الماء وتصنع البخار. وبالتالي صنع الكهرباء.

1- What is the aim of the project, according to the teacher? ما هدف التقرير بالنسبة للمعلم؟

2- According to Ramzi, what are the benefits of the sun as a renewable source of energy?

بالنسبة لرمزي، ما هي فوائد الشمس كمصدر طاقة متجدد؟

3- What makes the solar calculator work? ما الذي يجعل الحاسبة الشمسية تعمل؟

4- When can't wind turbines work? متى لا تستطيع محركات الهواء العمل؟

5- Write the sentence which shows a case of threat on wind turbines?

اكتب الجملة التي تشير إلى تهديد حول محركات الهواء؟

6- What does the underlined "them" refer to?

7- Write down two benefits of the biomass? اكتب فائدتان لوقود الكتلة البيولوجية؟

- 1- What does the teacher talk about?
- 2- What is the meaning of renewable energy resources?
- 3- Why do a lot of living things depend on the sun energy?
- 4- There are some renewable energy resources, write two of them. /give two examples of them?
- 5- What does the writer mean that the energy resources are renewable?
- 6- What do a lot of things depend on sun energy for?
- A lot of living things depend on the sun energy for two reasons. Write down them.
- 7- Give two examples of things / machines which depend on sun energy?
- 8- What does solar calculator contain to power it?
- 9- Why does solar cell in the solar calculator use sunlight?
- 10- How many solar cells do solar panels on houses have?
- 11- What do solar cells in solar panels make?
- 12- What do solar cells make electricity from?
- 13- What is the major advantage of solar energy?
- 14- What did Nadia find out about renewable energy resources?
- 15- What can wind energy be used to?
- 16- How can wind energy be use to make electricity?
- 17- Where are wind turbines found?
- 18- What do turbines that are attached to a generator have?
- 19- How do wind turbines make/ produce electricity?
- 20- How does the wind generator run?
- 21- What are disadvantages of wind turbines?
- 22- What did Ibrahim find out about renewable energy resources?
- 23- What is biomass used as?
- 24- Give an example of biomass energy?
- 25- What can biomass energy be used to?
- 26- Why is the biomass burnt?
- 27- What is the steam when biomass is burnt used to?
- 28- Which is the only form of renewable energy that is a fuel?
- 29- Which of three renewable energy resources do you think is the best for producing electricity? Justify your answer?
- 30- What is the meaning of Biomass?

Answers

- 1- He talks about finding out about renewable energy resources.
- 2- That means resources which are continually replaced and will not run out any time soon.
- 3- A lot of living things depend on its energy for heat and light.
- 4- The sun energy/ the wind energy/ the biomass energy
- 5- That means resources which are continually replaced and will not run out any time soon.
- 6- Heat and light
- 7- Solar calculator / solar panels
- 8- A solar cell
- 9- To power the calculator
- 10- Thousands of solar cells
- 11- Electricity
- 12- From the sun heat
- 13- Electricity is not expensive to generate.
- 14- Wind energy
- 15- To make electricity
- 16- Using wind turbines
- 17- In wind farms
- 18- Blades
- 19- They have blades that are attached to a generator at the centre. The wind spins the blades and the generator runs.
- 20- The wind spins the blades and the generator runs.
- 21- Wind turbines can't work if there is no wind, and sometimes the wind is so high it damages them.
- 22- Biomass energy
- 23- Fuel
- 24- Wood / animal waste
- 25- To provide heat and also to make electricity
- 26- To heat water and make steam. The steam is then make electricity.
- 27- To make electricity
- 28- Biomass
- 29- I think that the sun is the best for producing electricity because there is a lot of sunlight.
- 30- Biomass is plant material and animal waste that is used as fuel

(1) our	The teacher and the students	(7) they	Solar panels
(2) which	Resources	(8) they	Turbines
(3) its	The sun's	(9) that	blades
(4) it	Solar calculation	(10) it	The wind
(5) which	A solar cell	(11) those	trees
(6) that	Solar panels		

Students' Book P.46 (Reading)

3 Read the interview with Sana, a nuclear physicist, and check your answer to exercises 1 and 2.
Does Sana mention any of the points that you made in exercise 1?

إقرأ المقابلة مع سناء , عالمة الفيزياء النووية وتأكد من إجابتك على التمرين 1 و 2 . هل سناء ذكرت أي من النقاط التي عملتها على التمرين. 1

Word	Close meaning
challenge	test
hands-on	practical
laboratory	workshop
assistant	helper
engineer	inventor

Nuclear physicist

عالمة الفيزياء النووية

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

المذيع: مساء الخير وأهلاً وسهلاً بكم في برنامج مهنتك في العلوم. في الاستوديو اليوم، لدينا سناء عالمة الفيزياء النووية والتي تنوي أن نخبرنا عن وظيفتها. أهلاً وسهلاً سناء. كيف حالك اليوم؟

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

سناء: مرحباً، أنا بخير، شكراً. إنه من الرائع أن أكون في البرنامج.

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

المذيع: أنا متأكد أنه بودنا الكل أن نتعرف على وظيفتك. ماذا بالضبط تعملين؟

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

سناء: أنا في الأغلب أعمل مع مهندسين نوويين لإنتاج أشكال جديدة من المعدات. إنه عمل صعب، لكنني استمتع بالتحدي الفكري.

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

المذيع: ممكن أن تصف لنا يوم نموذجي في عمل؟

Sana: Well, there isn't really ever a typical day. Sometimes, I work a normal 9 to 5 day, but I might have to travel one end of the country to the other to get to where I am needed. Sometimes, I have to work at night to complete my experiments, and at other times, I have to write a report very quickly. I have to work very long hours from time to time.

سناء: حسناً، لا يوجد يوم نموذجي حقاً. أحياناً، أعمل نهاراً عادياً من 9 إلى 5، لكن ربما يتوجب علي السفر من آخر حدود الدولة إلى جهة أخرى للوصول إلى حيث يتم حاجتي. أحياناً، يجب علي أن أعمل في الليل لأكمل تجاربي، وفي أوقات أخرى، يجب أن أكتب تقريراً بسرعة جداً. يجب أن أعمل ساعات طويلة من وقت لآخر.

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

المذيع: هل يوجد أنواع أخرى من العمل التي تعملينها؟

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

سناء: أنا كنت معتادة على تدريس الفيزياء في الجامعة لذلك أنا كنت أقضي كثير من الوقت مع الطلاب. أنا حقاً أستمتع بالتدريس لكن الآن أعمل كثير من الأبحاث. أنا أيضاً أعمل أعمال تطبيقية عملية مثال اختبار الأمان لمسويات النشاط الإشعاعي في مواقع مختلفة.

Interviewer: How did you become a nuclear physicist?

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

سناء: حسنا، أنا دائما كنت أريد أن أعمل في العلوم، درست مواد علمية في المدرسة وكنت حقا أستمتع فيهن. عندما تركت المدرسة، حصلت على شهادة في الفيزياء و ثم أصبحت مساعد أبحاث. بعد ذلك، أنا عملت على الدكتوراه و درست طلاب جامعة قبل الحصول على الوظيفة.

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

المذيع: هل لديك أي نصيحة للشباب الذين يريدون أن يتبعوا طريقك المهني؟

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

سناء: أنا أوصي بأن تحصل على بعض أنواع التجارب في مختبرا لرؤية إذا أنك تستمتع بنوع العمل، وأيضا لترى إن كان يناسب. بالرغم من أن عملي مجهد، فأنا أجده ممتع وأستمتع فيه كل يوم.

Questions

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

Answers

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

(1) who	Sana
(2) her	Sana
(3) you	Sana
(4) it	working with nuclear engineers to produce new forms of equipment
(5) it	type of work
(6) it	job
(7) it	job

Choose the best answer for each question.

1 What does Sana's job not currently involve?

- a working with other people to create machinery
- b travelling
- c teaching
- d making experiments

2 How did Sana get the necessary education to become a nuclear physicist?

- a She studied really hard at university.
- b She really wanted to be a scientist.
- c She studied science at school and university, and then taught it.
- d She read a lot about science and nuclear physics.

3 What negative things does Sana say about her job?

- a It is sometimes dangerous.
- b It is difficult to relax if you are a nuclear physicist.
- c She did not recommend it to anyone.
- d The job is not as exciting as she thought it would be.

Match the words below with their synonyms or with words that have a close meaning.

challenge	engineer	hands-on	laboratory	assistant
helper	practical	workshop	inventor	test

assistant, test, challenge, helper

- 1 I like to _____ myself, so I try to run further every day.
I _____ myself on my vocabulary often, so that I don't forget it.

- 2 The boss' _____ prepared all the papers for the meeting.
There were many _____s at the festival, and they were all working voluntarily.

workshop, inventor, practical, hands-on, laboratory, engineer

- 3 The _____ of the telephone is Alexander Graham Bell.
The type _____ of that designs houses is called an architect.

- 4 I prefer _____ work because I am a _____ person.

- 5 A scientist uses his _____ to do experiments.

My father fixes things in his _____.

Answers: 1 challenge; test 2 assistant; helper

3 inventor; engineer 4 practical / hands-on (for both answers) 5 laboratory; workshop

How crude oil is formed underground over many years

decomposition يتحلل	the process of decaying
organic عضوي	something that came from living matter
sediment ترسبات	matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid
finite محدود	limited in size or supply

(1) it	crude oil
(2) which	fossil fuels
(3) it	crude oil
(4) it	crude oil
(5) it	crude oil
(6) it	crude oil

Crude oil is currently the most important source of energy in the world. It(1) is a fossil fuel which(2) is formed over many years by the decomposition of organic compounds, or anything that contains the element Carbon. These organic materials come from the remains of animals and plants. When sediment and other organic **materials** are buried deep under the ground under high temperature and pressure, crude oil is formed.

It(3) then undergoes many different processes before it(4) is ready to be used as energy, and from it(5) we get petrol, diesel and kerosene, among other **fuels**.

However, due to the time taken to form new supplies of crude oil, it(6) is considered to be a finite, non-renewable source of energy.

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

بعدها يمر بعمليات مختلفة قبل أن يكون جاهزا للاستخدام كطاقة ومنه نأخذ البترول والديزل والغاز، من بين أنواع الوقود الأخرى. لكن، بسبب الوقت الذي يستغرقه لتتشكل مخازن جدد من النفط الخام، يعتبر محدود، ومصدر غير متجدد للطاقة.

1- What are the factors that make sediment crude form up?? ما هي العوامل التي تشكل رواسب النفط الخام

2- Find a word which means " **limited in size or supply**"? جد الكلمة التي تعني.....

3- What does the underlined "**it**" refer to? على ماذا يعود الضمير

4- Why is crude oil considered a finite source of energy? لماذا يعتبر النفط الخام مصدر طاقة محدود وغير متجدد؟

سائد دهيمش

Queen Rania

(1) she	Queen Rania
(2) their	all the people in power in the middle East
(3) she	Queen Rania
(4) her	Queen Rania
(5) which	world
(6) there	world

Queen Rania of Jordan, speaking at a conference in Abu Dhabi, considered the problems of non-renewable energy for future generations.

She(1) said "those who have had the least to do with climate change and energy crises are paying the highest price," and continued by **proposing** steps towards creating a brighter future for children.

Queen Rania suggested that all the people in power in the Middle East should encourage their(2) countries to start using

renewable energy sources, and she(3) even suggested that children and schools should be part of the solution. This solution comes from spreading knowledge and awareness about the use and **preservation of Earth's resources**.

From her(4) wise words, we can take some valuable lessons: firstly, that everyone must work together to create a world in which(5) there(6) can be continuous development, and secondly that nobody is too small to help to **achieve** this.

الملكة رانيا، ملكة الأردن، تتحدث في مؤتمر أبو ظبي، درست مشاكل مصادر الطاقة غير المتجددة لأجيال لمستقبل. قالت "إن الذين لديهم القليل ليفعلوه لتغير المناخ وأزمات الطاقة يدفعون الثمن الأعلى" واستمرت باقتراح خطوات نحو خلق مستقبل أكثر إشراقاً للأطفال.

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

من خلال كلماتها الحكيمة، يمكن أن نأخذ دروس قيمة. أولاً، يجب على كل شخص العمل معاً لخلق عالم فيه تتطور مستمر، وثانياً لا أحد أقل من أن يساعد في تحقيق ذلك.

1- Where was the conference held in? أين عقد المؤتمر

2- What should the solution spread awareness about? عن ماذا يجب على الحل أن ينشر الوعي

3- What was the subject of Queen Rania's talk? ما هو موضوع كلمة الملكة رانيا؟

4- What does the underlined word "their" in paragraph two refer to? على ماذا يعود الضمير.....

Borneo rainforest

(1) it	the Borneo rainforest
(2) it	the Borneo rainforest

(3) it	remaining rainforest
(4) its	remaining rainforest

The Borneo rainforest is an ecological region on the island of Borneo, in Southeast Asia. It(1) is the richest rainforest in the world. It(2) is home to thousands of plant species, hundreds of birds species and a very large range of animals. Living things are not the only resources in the Borneo rainforest; minerals and fossil fuels are hidden underground.

Recently, companies from Europe, the United States and Australia have drilled for large amounts of oil and natural gas. People have also cleared large areas of the rainforest for **logging** and growing oil palms. These trees make oil that can be sold for a lot of money. We have to save the **remaining** rainforest; otherwise, it(3) will lose more than half of its(4) natural resources.

غابة بورنيو المطيرة هي منطقة بيئية على جزيرة بورنيو، جنوب شرق آسيا. تُعد أغنى غابات مطيرة في العالم. و موطن آلاف أنواع النباتات، مئات من أنواع الطيور وكمية كبيرة من الحيوانات. الأشياء الحية ليست المصادر الوحيدة في غابة بورنيو، المياه المعدنية والوقود الأحفوري مخفية تحت سطح الأرض.

حديثاً، شركات من أوروبا، وأمريكا وأستراليا حفرت لكميات كبيرة من النفط والغاز الطبيعي. الناس أزالوا مناطق كبيرة من الغابات للتخطيط وزراعة النخيل. زيتها يباع مقابل المال الكثير. علينا حماية الغابات المطيرة المتبقية، وإلا، ستخسر أكثر من نصف مصادرها الطبيعية.

1- What are the resources of living things in the Borneo's rainforest?

ما هي مصادر الغابات المطرية في بورنيو؟

2- Where did the companies which drilled in the rainforest come from?

من أين جاءت الشركات التي حفرت في الغابات المطرية؟

3- What are the hidden resources in Borneo? ما هي المصادر المخفية في بورنيو؟

4- What does the underlined word "it" in the last paragraph refer to?

5- Why are trees of palms grown in Borneo Island? لماذا تزرع أشجار النخيل في بورنيو؟

6- According to paragraph two, what is the threat if not saving rainforest?

ما هو تهديد عدم حماية الغابات المطرية؟

7- People destroy the forest in two ways. Write them? أذكرهم؟