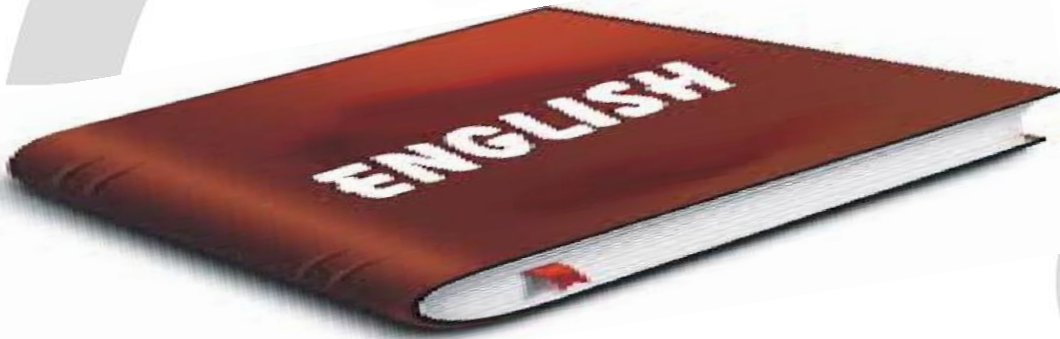


السـ تـوحيـهـي سـائـد. \_المنهاج الجديد #م3

# الأستاذ: سائد دهيمش

## 2016-2017

0792808191-0786665752



**Units: 1+2+3+4+5**

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ملف المستوى (3) - الفصل الأول

# 2016

﴿ وَقُلْ اَعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللّٰهُ عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَسَتُرَدُّونَ اِلَىٰ عَالَمِ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ فَيُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴾  
صدق الله العظيم.



ملف المستوى (4) - الفصل الثاني لعام 2016

## الاستاذ سائد دهيمش

خبرة تدريس المرحلة الثانوية

### الفروع الأكاديمية

"مقدمة بسيطة" للتعرف على ما تحتويه الدوسية:

مجموعة أوراق تأسيسية "Basis" تفيدك بشكل عام لكل من المستويين 4/3.  
ملف بسيط ليرشدك على كيفية التعامل مع أسئلة النصوص وطريقة الحل ؟  
شملت الدوسية على شرح مبسط وخالٍ من التعقيد لجميع قواعد اللغة الانجليزية المطلوبة منك في امتحان الثانوية العامة مع مجموعة مختارة ووافرة من الأسئلة المقترحة.  
أوراق عمل شاملة على كل قاعدة.  
شرح متنوع وترجمة مميزة ووافية لجميع نصوص الكتاب المطلوبة.  
بعد كل قطعة ستجد مجموعة أسئلة على نمط الوزارة الجديد ومقترحة مع الإجابات.  
التركيز على أهم تمارين الكتاب المطلوبة في امتحان الوزارة مع الحلول.  
مراجعة & امتحانات شاملة وقياسية مع الإجابات النموذجية.  
عمل خاص على سؤال الكتابة. بالإضافة إلى مجموعة من مواضيع الإنشاء.  
ملحق للمراجعة النهائية والأسئلة المقترحة يصدر ليلة الامتحان فقط.

### بعض الإرشادات والنصائح العامة التي قد تفيدك في الامتحان:



- ابدأ بحل الأسئلة الموضوعية ذات الإجابات السريعة :  
( القواعد .. الاشتقاقات ... الوظيفة اللغوية ... وهكذا )
- انتقل لحل القطعة و التفكير الناقد.
- أجب عن سؤال تصحيح الأخطاء و موضوع الإنشاء.
- لا تترك أي سؤال بدون إجابة.
- تأكد أنك وضعت رقم السؤال المناسب و الإجابة المناسبة في دفتر الإجابة.

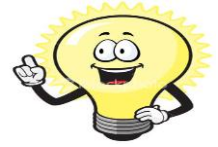
### أخي الطالب / أختي الطالبة:

تَبَيَّنَ تماماً بأن دراستك للمادة بشكل كامل أهم من التوقعات .  
لا تخصص وقت للدراسة - أفضل الأوقات عندما تشعر بأنك صافي الذهن وفي أتم النشاط والعطاء .

استعن بالله العظيم "فهو حسبك" .... ولا تنسَ ذكرَ الله.  
اللهم إني استودعك علمي هذا فأحفظه لي عند حاجتي.  
اللهم لا سهلَ إلا ما جعلته سهلاً وأنت تجعل الحزنَ إذا شئت سهلاً.



... الخطأ طريق الصواب ( لا تخجل من الخطأ ) !



# أساسيات BASIS

Pronouns of Agent ( subject): ضمائر الفاعل

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

ضمائر مفردة ولكنها تعامل معاملة الجمع [You, I] ضمائر المفرد

He/she/it

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



Tawjibi

## 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  
is  
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 -

سائد دهيمش

# Tenses الازمنة

## أشكال المضارع Present forms

### 1. The present Simple: المضارع البسيط فقط للمفرد s/es

الشكل **S. + V1(s, es)**

نضيف [ es ] للفعل إذا انتهى بـ (o, x, z, ch, sh, ss)

watch=watches / wash=washes / do=does

always, often, sometimes, usually, scarcely, seldom, repeatedly, frequently, occasionally, hardly, normally, regularly (every.., (once or twice.., (daily, weekly, yearly, monthly...), as a habit or as a fact

### Function?

1. Facts & permanent actions: حقائق وأمور ثابتة

2. Habits and routines عادات وروتين

e.g.; - Oil floats on water.  
- They don't go to work every day.

### ☺ Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- She ..... (cook) rice every day.
- 2- .....you ..... (cook) rice daily?
- 3- You ..... (not cook) rice as a habit.
- 4- I ..... (not/play) tennis at school every day.
- 5- She ..... (not play) tennis every day.
- 6- ..... he ..... (play) tennis at school every day?
- 7- The taxi ..... (leave) at 8 am every morning.
- 8- The taxi ..... (not leave) at 9 am in the morning daily.
- 9- When ..... the taxi usually ..... (leave)?
- 10- Earth ..... (circle) the sun every twelve months.

## 2. Present Continuous: المضارع المستمر

الشكل **S. + [is, are, am] + V1-(ing)**

now, at the moment, (this/these) today, tonight, look, watch out, listen, look out, be quiet, sh!, nowadays, at present

### Function:

1. Activities are happening now. أفعال تحدث الآن

2. Temporary events. أحداث مؤقتة

e.g. - Be quiet! He is reciting the holy Quran.  
- She is having breakfast right now.

### ☺ Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1-We..... (have) a party on Saturday.
- 2- I..... (study) for my exams.
- 3-Tamara ..... (help) in his brother's firm this week.
- 4-I..... (not/go) to the theatre tonight.
- 5-I ..... (talk) on the phone right now.
- 6-What ..... you ..... (do)right now?
- 7-Look! The sun ..... (rise).

ملحوظة عامة:

(النفى) دائما بعد الفعل المساعد في الجملة (isn't, weren't, haven't, hasn't you been, .....etc.) في جميع الأزمنة .

للنفى / الجمع Don't

للسؤال في حالة الجمع Do....?

للنفى / المفرد doesn't

للسؤال في حالة المفرد Does.....?

Do/Does +S. +v<sub>1</sub>.....?

### 3. Present Perfect: المضارع التام

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.

نستخدم Time markers للدلالة على المضارع التام مثل:  
Today, this month, this week ....

#### 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 )

### 4. Present perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر

الشكل **S. + (have / has) been + V1(ing)**

عندما يبقى الحدث ظاهرا في الحاضر  
Up to now , all...+ time , (since/ for... + Now), how long...? Look/seem/is/are... + adj

#### Function:

1. Activity which continues over a length of time استمر على فترة من الزمن
  2. Repeated تكررت من الماضي حتى الآن
  3. Has consequences at present استمر حتى الحاضر
  4. Unfinished غير منتهي
- e.g. -You look tired. Have you been working hard?  
- She's been sitting in the sun.

### ☺ Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. Nour .....an essay all morning. (be, write)
2. Hatem looks tired. He ..... his science project all night. (be, do)
3. The detectives ..... people all week. (be, interview)



4. The child has..... all night. (be, sleep)

## أشكال الماضي Past forms

### 1. 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

S + **Didn't + v1** النفي في الماضي (weren't/wasn't) والفعل **be, not** يصبح

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)



## 2. 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)

**وزاري** Hatem had saved his documents before viruses ..... his computer. (crash)

## 3. Past Continuous: الماضي المستمر

القاعدة : **S.+ was/were +V<sub>1</sub>(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?

## 4. Past perfect continuous

## الماضي التام المستمر

لا تتغير (ثابتة)

S. + **had + been + V1(ing) +**

....., V2

Since for all + time just When before after because ... by the time....

### Function?

1- Actions which were continuous: أحداث استمرت

2- Actions which were repeated: أحداث تكررت

ملحوظة: يستخدم الماضي التام المستمر لتوضيح السبب والنتيجة قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.

- Her eyes were red because she **had been crying**.
- He finally came at six o'clock. I **had been waiting** for him since four-thirty.
- The police **had been looking** for the criminal for two years before he caught him.

\*ملحوظة: التام المستمر غالبا ما يحتوي على : since / for

Example:

الماضي التام المستمر

الماضي البسيط يظهر في الشق الثاني من الجملة.

1. The miners **had been digging** all night long when an explosion **occurred**.
2. They **had been talking** for over an hour before Mona **arrived**.
3. A: How long **had** you **been studying** Italian before you moved to Rome?  
B: I **had** not **been studying** Italian very long.

Students' Book page: 19.

**5** Complete the sentences, using the Past Perfect Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.  
B: Yes, I **had been running** for half an hour. (run)
- 2 My mother lost her purse yesterday. She \_\_\_\_\_ in the market;  
she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (shop)
- 3 I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired;  
she \_\_\_\_\_ all afternoon for a special family dinner. (cook)

## 6 Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb forms.

Hind (1) **has / had** been working very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she (2) **has / had** passed. She (3) **has / had** done extremely well. She (4) **phoned / had phoned** her parents from the college. They (5) **were / had been** waiting for her call all morning. When she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise for her. For several weeks, her parents (6) **planned / had been planning** a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival. They (7) **have / had** managed to make it a surprise for Hind, even though they (8) **were / had been** using the family computer to make all the arrangements! Hind was delighted. She (9) **has / had been** talking about the Jerash Festival for months; and now the whole family was going! It was a wonderful graduation present.

### Answers:

- 1 had been running 2 had been shopping 3 had been cooking  
1 had 2 had 3 had 4 phoned 5 had been 6 had been planning 7 had 8 had been 9 had been

## TENSES

Correct the verb between brackets, and then write down your answers in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- The teachers ..... for two hours, before the principal came. (be, talk)
- When I was ten years old, I .....a computer. (buy)
- I couldn't play because I .....my leg. (break)
- Hatem's father .....last year. (retire )
- Maher.....his driving test, so he can borrow his brothers car next week .( pass)
- Fatima .....her homework three hours ago. (finish)
- Have you seen my wallet anywhere? I .....for it for ages. (look)
- How long .....you .....glasses? (wear)
- Do you mean you have been ..... (wake up) very early?
- It.....heavily since three hours. (Be, snow)
- Hussein .....his house for five hours. (Be, Paint)

12. They ..... already ..... their flat.( paint )

1. According to our teacher's instructions all of our compositions ..... in ink. He won't accept papers written in pencil. (write) 2015 صيفي

## For and Since

**For**: تستخدم للدلالة على طول الفترة الزمنية وتكون المدة غير محدودة:

(Length of time)

Days, months, 3 weeks, 2 years, hours.....

**Since**: تستخدم عند التحدث عن فترة زمنية محددة:

(a specific point in time)

May, Friday, 1970, 6:30, he came .....

1. Ali has been waiting here.....three o'clock. (Since, for)
2. The boys have been away..... last Monday. (Since, for)
3. They have been playing football.....an hour. (Since – for)
4. He has been learning English in this school.....three years. (Since, for)

For	Since
Four years	Yesterday
Fifteen minutes	Eight o'clock
Seven hours	June
45 seconds	Last summer
Many years	I was a child
Three months	My birthday
A week	Tuesday
A longtime	2008
Ages	last month
five weeks	

**Complete the sentences with (since / for)**

1. He has been ill.....Monday.
2. They have been in the hotel.....four days.
3. We have known each other.....2004.
4. They have been studying English.....last August.
5. My parent has been waiting for me.....three hours.

# Active & Passive

## المبني للمعلوم & للمجهول.

في جملة المبني للمعلوم نهتم بالفاعل الذي قام بالفعل. بينما في جملة المبني للمجهول، نهتم بالذي وقع عليه الفعل وهو (المفعول به).

[Active]: المبني للمعلوم: يكون الفاعل (subject) معروف.

[Passive]: المبني للمجهول: يكون الفاعل مجهول أو غير مهم.

### \*خطوات تحويل جملة من المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول:

1. نضع المفعول به أول الجملة putting the object at the beginning [ يكون معطى في الوزارة ]
2. تحويل زمن الجملة (وضع Be حسب زمن الجملة) بما يوافق الجدول أدناه changing the tense
3. ثم التصريف الثالث للفعل (دائماً نضع pp.) ، وتكملة الجملة إن وجدت complement.

Tense الزمن	مبني للمعلوم Active	مبني للمجهول Passive
Simple present المضارع البسيط	S + (V1) + O	O + am, is, are + p.p
Simple past الماضي البسيط	S + (V2) + O	O + was, were + p.p
Present continuous مضارع مستمر	S + ( am, is, are ) + V1- ing + O	O + am, is, are + (being) + p.p
Past continuous ماضٍ مستمر	S + ( was, were ) + V1- ing + O	O + was, were + (being) + p.p
Present perfect المضارع التام	S + ( have, has ) + p.p + O	O + have, has + (been) + p.p
Past perfect الماضي التام	S + ( had ) + p.p + O	O + had + (been) + p.p
Present perfect continues مضارع تام مستمر	S + (has/have been) + v1(ing) + O	O + have/has + (been) + (being) + p.p
past perfect continues ماضٍ تام مستمر	S + (had been) + v1(ing) + O	O + had + (been) + being + p.p
المضارع Modals المودلز	S + Modals (.....) + inf. + O	O + Modals (...) + (be) + p.p
الماضي	S + Modals (.....) + have + p.p + O.	O + Modals (...) + have been + p.p

Note: إذا كان الفعل منفي يجب أن ننفيه عند تحويله

قد تكون الجملة منفية بـ ( nobody, no one, nothing, never, none )

do, does /(not) = V1(s, es) ..... (is, am, are)/not+V3

did/(not) = V2 ..... (was, were)/not+V3

am not / isn't / aren't + p.p

يحول إلى : . doesn't / don't + inf. المضارع المنفي بـ

## Passive with modals:

1. They will meet Mary at the park.

Mary-----

2. She should see doctor soon.

A doctor-----

3. Laila must have eaten the apple.

The apple-----

4. You could have visited Petra.

Petra-----

5. The minister must sign this report.

This report-----

6. Our teacher can make a good artist of every student.

Every student-----

7. The company will deliver the final report to all the new offices.

The final report-----

8. Omar will invite me to his graduation party next week.

I-----

- 1- Mary will be met at the park by them.
- 2- A doctor should be seen by her.
- 3- The apple must have been eaten.
- 4- Petra could have been visited by you.
- 5- This report must be signed by the minister.
- 6- Every student can be made by our teacher.
- 7- The final report will be delivered to all the new offices by the company.
- 8- I will be invited by him to his graduation party next week.

إذا اردت استخدم نفس الفاعل او الضمير الذي ينوب عنه بـ **by** مع نهاية الجملة.

1. عندما لا يكون مهما.
2. او الفاعل غير معروف.
3. اذا كان الفاعل معروف للجميع او غامض؟

1- Nobody can deny the role of the teacher..

- The role of the teacher can be denied **by nobody**.
- The role of the teacher can't be denied.

2- They serve the dinner whenever we visit them.

The dinner ..... **by** .....

### Winter/Summer اسئلة الوزارة (سنوات سابقة 2011-2015)

1. People saw smoke coming out of the forest.  
Smoke .....
2. The government must save the historical sites.  
The historical sites .....
3. The farmer must water the plants in order to grow.  
The plants .....
4. Hatem should send the car to the garage.  
The car .....
5. The patient must take the medicine on time.  
The medicine .....
6. Samer must fill in the job application form.  
The job application form ..... by Samer.
7. Everyone must save the natural resources.  
The natural resources .....
8. Children mustn't leave bicycles in the driveway.  
Bicycles .....
9. Different goods among countries can be ..... by traders. (transport)
10. Jordan imports 96 % of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries.  
96 % of Jordan's energy .....
11. Parents must not give their children everything they want.  
Children .....

#### ANSWERS:

1. Smoke was seen coming out of the forest.
2. The historical sites must be saved (by the government).
3. The plants must be watered in order to grow.
4. The car should be sent to the garage.
5. The medicine must be taken on time (by the patient).
6. The job application form must be filled (in) by Samer.
7. The natural resources must be saved (by everyone).
8. Bicycles mustn't be left in the driveway.
9. Transported.
10. 96 % of Jordan's energy is imported from the neighboring Arab countries.
11. Children must not be given everything they want.



# Causative

v3

## Sub. + Have\* + Obj. + V3

**Function:** when we can't do something by ourselves. (Somethings have done)

1. Manal didn't buy her own English dictionary. She had it ----- . (buy) **2014-w**
2. We didn't want to cook so we had a pizza ----- . (deliver) **2014-s**
3. I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them ----- . (deliver) **2015-w**

**I asked someone to fix my computer (had).**

I had my computer fixed.

\*ملاحظة مفيدة :

لتمييز السؤال في تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس : إن وجد قبل الفراغ أحد أشكال (have, has, had, having + Obj. .) نصّح الفعل باستخدام (V3).

1. Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He had it ----- . (repair)
2. Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it ----- by a photographer. (take)
3. Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we had them ----- . (plant)
4. Rawan didn't type the report herself. She had it ----- . (type)
5. Mona didn't write the email. She had it ----- . (write)
6. Arwa didn't send her dress to the dry-cleaner herself. She had it ----- . (send)
7. Manal didn't buy her own English dictionary. She had it ----- . (buy)

**Answers:**

1. repaired
2. taken
3. planted
4. typed
5. written
6. sent
7. bought

**Rewrite the sentences using (Causative):** سؤال متوقع اعد كتابة الجمل باستخدام

1. The man asked the porter to take his luggage to his room.

The man had-----

2. He employed a carpenter to build the fence.

He had-----

3. Dad is going to arrange for someone to cut the grass.



# 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 <u>the day after</u>
next time	the following time the next time the time after
yesterday	the previous day <u>the day before</u>
last time	the previous time the time before
tonight	that night
last saturday	the previous saturday the saturday before
next saturday	the following saturday the next saturday the saturday after that saturday
at the moment	at that moment
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
These	those
Come	go
Soon	later
Ago	previously before earlier

I	he/she
My	his/her
Mine	his/her
Me	him/her
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 + V3  
was/were  
\* (must, has to, have to)

→

had had  
had + V3  
had been  
had to

### الكلام المباشر: Direct speech:

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

'I've lost my glasses.'

'I'll meet you here tomorrow.'

### الكلام المنقول: Reported speech:

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.

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



Farida

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



Saleem

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

Farida **said** that.....

Saleem **said** that.....

### شرح مبسط 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 :

did + inf. → had + V(3)

... does he work → worked  
... did they clean → had cleaned

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 <b>if</b> we'd already been on holiday. |
| 4. ' Are you hungry? '                   | He asked <b>if</b> I was hungry.                  |

## أفعال تحويل الاسئلة Verbs for reported questions

1 asked 2 wondered 3 wanted to know 4 enquired

## قاعدة تحويل الأسئلة (WH-):

ننزل 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 .....

## اختبر نفسك على نمط الوزارة **Test Yourself!**

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.

## 2015-2016 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 &.....

## Initial test - page 4

Report the following statements?

1. "I have some questions for you, Muna."

Nour told Muna -----

2. "I've lived in Amman for six years."

Sami said -----

3. "Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."

Huda told me -----

4. "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."

Tareq said -----

5. "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."

Hussein told me -----

## Answers:

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

**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 .....

### تحويل عكسي مهم - اعادة الجملة لحالتها الطبيعية

1- نور allowed سلمى to read her diary.

2- He asked me if I'd got the time.

3- She said she had slept for ten hours the previous night.

**2014** Majed asked Saif what kind of books bookshops sold.

Majed: "....."

5- My father told me not to waste my money.

"....."

6- عمر asked his mother if he could go out with his friends.

"....."

7- زيد asked whether عمر wanted to go swimming with him.

"....."



## The Future with “going to”

**Be + going to + V1.**

Negotiation **النفي**

Be (not) + going to + V1

Interrogation: **الاستفهام**

Be + S + going to + V1?

## The Future with “will”

**Will + V1.**

Negotiation **النفي**

S. + won't + V1

\* will not = won't

Interrogation: **الاستفهام**

Will + s. + V1 .....?

دائما يتبع **will/ going to** فعل مجرد **v1** بدون زيادات - سادة)  
افعال مجردة ... Work...play...listen...hope...consider ...

غالبا ما يميز القاعدتين هو الدليل ((evidence)) فقاعدة **going to** تحتل الدليل دائما.  
اما القرارات المفاجئة تكون بدون دليل فتستخدم قاعدة **will**.  
**Will** تستخدم للتحدث عن المستقبل بشكل عام.

### Future with *will*

- We use *will* to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.
- We use it to express spontaneous decisions.
- We can use it with *perhaps, probably* and *maybe*.
- We can also use it with *I think* and *I hope*.

### Future with *going to*

- We use *going to* to talk about
  - 1 future plans. It does not have to be for the near future.
  - 2 predictions that are based on evidence.

**تذكير ! عائلة To Be المساعدة : is/ are /am/was/were**

## Questions?

Complete the following sentences using (will / going to) and the correct form of the verb between brackets.

1. Do you think smart watches..... popular? (become)
2. The fortune teller who reads my palm tells me I ..... four children. (have)
2. Would you prefer Nescafé or Espresso?  
I ..... some Espresso, please. ( have)
4. What are your plans for next week?  
I ..... to Rome on business. (fly)
5. A: I'm about to fall asleep. I need to wake up!  
B: I ..... (give) you a cup of coffee. That will wake you up.
6. I think that player ..... the ball. (not/score)

e.g.;

1. My aunt **is going to** have a baby. (She is 8 months pregnant- (الدليل موجود)
2. The children **are not going to** spend the weekend at the grand's house.
3. Are you going to visit your grandmother next week?

Waiting ..for  
the perfect  
man



**Page-7 \*Revision of the tenses:****Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs between brackets:**

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

**Answers:****Answers**

- 1 have been using (Present Perfect Continuous)
- 2 were invented (Past Simple Passive)
- 3 bought (Past Simple)
- 4 was produced (Past Simple Passive)
- 5 had sold (Past Perfect)
- 6 are sold (Present Simple Passive)
- 7 is estimated (Present Simple Passive)
- 8 will expand (Future with *will*)
- 9 are buying (Present Continuous)
- 10 will be (Future with *will*)

# Grammar

## قواعد

### Unit 2

#### Grammar

be used to, used to; the Past Perfect Continuous

## Be used to / used to

We use **be used to** + Noun

Pronoun

V1. (ing)

To describe things those are familiar or customary.

لوصف أشياء مألوفة او معتادة.

عائلة **be** : is/are/am في الزمن الحاضر (المضارع)

#### Examples:

1. We've lived in the city a long time, so we're used to the traffic.
2. I didn't like getting up early, but I'm used to it now.
3. She's lived in the UK for a year. She's used to speaking English now.

We use **used to** + infinitive.

To describe past habits or past states those have now changed.

لوصف عادات او حالات في الزمن الماضي قد تغيرت الان.

Infinitive verb فعل مجرد (اساسي): buy/ be/ like

#### Examples:

1. My mother used to buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.
2. She used to be a teacher, but now she's retired.
3. I used to like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

Student's Book page: 15.

**Grammar: be used to; used to**

**6** Choose the correct option in each sentence.

- 1 I *didn't use to / am used to* understand English, but now I do.
- 2 My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he *is used to / didn't use to* living there now.
- 3 My family and I *are used to / used to* go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
- 4 Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you *used to / aren't used to* doing much exercise.
- 5 When I was young, I *used to / am used to* go fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!

**Activity Book- pages 11/12**

**3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Two phrases are needed twice. The first one is done for you.**

1. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We weren't used to the cold weather.
2. My grandparents didn't \_\_\_\_\_ send emails when they were my age.
- 3 Rashed \_\_\_\_\_ go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
- 4 We always go to the market across the street, so we \_\_\_\_\_ eating fresh vegetables.
- 5 Please slow down. I \_\_\_\_\_ walking so fast!
- 6 When you were younger, did you \_\_\_\_\_ play in the park?

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

- 1 I *used to / am used to* go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
- 2 There *didn't use to / wasn't used to* be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
- 3 I think television *used to / is used to* be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
- 4 Most Jordanians *are used to / used to* the hot weather that we have in summer.
- 5 There *was used to / used to* be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.

6 Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she *is now used to / now used to* playing it.

**5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. The first one is done for you.**

1. When I was a student, I used to work (work) very hard. I used to get up (get up) very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
2. Are you \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
3. When I was a child, my grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ (make) cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
4. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (have) nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.
5. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

**Answers:**

**SB**

1 didn't use to 2 is used to 3 used to 4 aren't used to 5 used to

**AB**

**Page 11, exercise 3**

2 use to 3 used to 4 are used to 5 'm not used to 6 use to

**Pages 11 and 12, exercise 4**

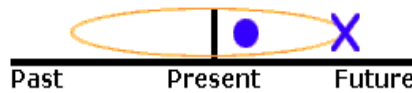
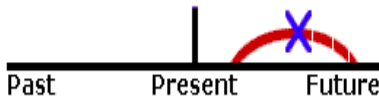
1 used to 2 didn't use to 3 used to 4 are used to 5 used to 6 is now used to

**Page 12, exercise 5**

2 used to living 3 used to make 4 used to having 5 used to wearing



## Grammar:



## Grammar

the Future Continuous;  
the Future Perfect

## The future continuous المستقبل المستمر

Form: **will + be + V1(ing)**

Use: To talk about a continuous action in the future.

للتحدث عن حدث مستمر في المستقبل

(Book): This time next year, they will be preparing for their final exams.

- You will be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight.
- Will you be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight?
- You will not be waiting for her when her plane arrives tonight.

## The future perfect المستقبل التام

Form: **will have + p.p**

Use: To talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

للتحدث عن حدث سيكتمل في وقت محدد في المستقبل

(Book):

1. By 2019 CE, the new motorway will have opened.
2. We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train will have gone.

- You will have perfected your English by the time you come back from the U.S.
- Will you have perfected your English by the time you come back from the U.S.?
- You will not have perfected your English by the time you come back from the U.S.



## ☺ Correct the verb between brackets.

1. By next November, I ..... my promotion. (receive)
2. .... she ..... enough Chinese to communicate before she moves to Beijing? (learn)
3. By the time I finish this course, I ..... ten tests. (take)

### أسئلة الكتاب

#### Grammar: The Future Continuous

#### 5 Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous.

- 1 A: Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or \_\_\_\_\_ (you have) dinner with your family then?
- 2 B: No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) dinner at that time. I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the news. My mum \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.
- 3 A: What do you think \_\_\_\_\_ (you do) in two years' time? \_\_\_\_\_ (you work), or \_\_\_\_\_ (you do) a university degree?
- 4 B: I certainly \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) because I want to do a degree in Medicine. It's a very long course, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (still study) in seven years' time!

#### 6 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- 1 If you need to contact me next week, we'll *stay* / *be staying* at a hotel in Aqaba.
- 2 If you need help to find a job, I will *help* / *be helping* you.
- 3 I can't call my dad right now. He'll *board* / *be boarding* the plane. It takes off in an hour.
- 4 We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll *watch* / *be watching* the football match at the stadium.
- 5 Do you think you'll *miss* / *be missing* your school friends when you go to university?

#### Answers

- 1 will you be having
- 2 will not be having; will be watching; will be preparing
- 3 you will be doing; Will you be working; will you be doing
- 4 will not/won't be working; will still be studying

#### Answers

- 1 be staying 2 help 3 be boarding
- 4 be watching 5 miss

#### Grammar: The Future Perfect

#### 5 Complete the sentences with the Future Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we \_\_\_\_\_ our exams. (finish)
- 2 This time next month, my parents \_\_\_\_\_ married for twenty years. (be)
- 3 The books that you ordered \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of the week. (not arrive)
- 4 By next year, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ England? (visit)

1. will have finished
2. Will have been
3. Won't have arrived
4. Will, have visited.

Activity Book/ P.17

Grammar

7 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. The first one is done for you.

going to + do    going to + miss  
~~going to + take~~    will + have  
will + stay    will + tell

Rami has broken his leg. It (1) is going to take a long time to get better. He

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ in hospital for at least two weeks, and he

(3) \_\_\_\_\_ his leg in plaster for much longer. Rami

(4) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of lessons at school, but he (5) \_\_\_\_\_

some work while he's in hospital, and he also hopes his friends

(6) \_\_\_\_\_ him about the lessons he has missed.

Answers Page 16, exercise 7  
1's going to take 2 will stay 3 will have  
4's going to miss 5's going to do 6 will tell

11 Complete the sentences in the Future Perfect or the Future Continuous. The first one is done for you.

1 Next month, we / live / in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!

Next month, we will have lived in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!

2 Next Monday, I / work / in my new job.

3 you / do / all your homework by eight o'clock?

4 It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight / arrive / at Queen Alia International Airport.

5 you / meet us / at the library this afternoon?

6 You can borrow this book tomorrow. I / finish / it by then.

Answers: Page 17, exercise 11

1 *Next month, we will have lived in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!*

2 Next Monday, I will be working in my new job.

3 Will you have done all your homework by eight o'clock?

4 It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight will have arrived at Queen Alia International Airport.

5 Will you be meeting us at the library this afternoon?

6 You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll have finished it by then.

**A.** We use (**must + infinitive**), (**must have + p.p**).

To talk about things which are almost sure are true:

متأكدين أن الشيء صحيح

1. They have got two houses and three cars. They **must be** rich.
2. He knows Jordan really well. He **must have lived** there in the past.

**B.** We use (**can't + infinitive**), (**can't have + p.p**).

To talk about things which are almost sure are not true:

متأكدين أن الشيء غير صحيح

1. Akram has two houses and three cars. He **can't be** poor.
2. Rolla **can't have been** at the supermarket this morning because I didn't see her there.

**C.** We use (**might/may/could + infinitive**), (**might/may/could have + p.p**)

When we are unsure whether something is true or not (impossible):

غير متأكدين أن الشيء صحيح أو غير صحيح

1. She **might be** French – she has a strange accent.
2. I can't find my pen. I **might have left** it at school.

### REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING MODAL VERBS AND SUITABLE VERB FORMS:

1. I 'm sure she's relaxing in her room.

She ..... in her room.

2. **Perhaps** the plane **arrived** late, and that's why they aren't here.

The plane ..... late, and that's why they aren't here.

3. I **don't believe** you **failed** the exam.

You .....the exam.

4. **It's quiet probable** that Ronaldo **didn't win** the race.

Ronaldo .....the race.

5. **It's impossible** that Ali **will be** here on Friday.

Ali ..... here on Friday.

**Conditional sentences:**

## الجمل الشرطية

Type النوع	Use الاستخدام	If Clause الشرط	result Clause النتيجة
<b>Zero Conditional</b>	Facts.	If + Simple Present	Simple Present
<b>First Conditional</b>	true in the present/ future	If + Simple Present	Will + inf.
<b>Second Conditional</b>	untrue in the present/ future	If + Simple Past	Would + inf.
<b>Third Conditional</b>	untrue in the past	If + Past Perfect	Would Have + P.P

●●●●

If I **have** enough time, I **write** to my parents every week.If he **studies** hard, He **will pass** the exams.If I **were** you, I **would accept** their invitation.If you **had got up** earlier, you **would have arrived** on time.**✍ Test Yourself - - - - -**

If the weather is nice, we will go for a walk.

If you forget the book, I'll hit you.

If I had seen you walking, I could have offered you a lift.

1. If I had more time, I \_\_\_\_\_ another language. (learn)

2. If I \_\_\_\_\_ a computer, I learn a lot of useful information. (use)

3. If the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ us homework today, I will do it before I watch TV. (give)

**Activity Book p.7**

1. If you \_\_\_\_\_ computer games all day, you won't have time to study. (play)

2. If Ali had/has his own computer, he wouldn't/doesn't need to use his friend's computer.

3. I think you should send a text message. (would)

If I were you, I would send a text message.

4. Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)

If you press that button, the picture moves.

المستوى الثالث / الكتاب الجديد. اعداد: سائد دهيمش  
ورقة عمل تساعدك على حل اسئلة النصوص 1

أدوات السؤال:

What? ماذا

Why? لماذا

Who/whom? من

When? متى

Where? أين

Whose? لمن

Which? أي

How? كيف

How tall? كم طول

How far? كم تبعد

How much (uncountable) كم الكمية

How many (countable) كم العدد

How high? كم ارتفاع

How long? كم طول (غير عاقل)

How long? كم طول (للفترة الزمنية)

How often? كم مرة

How old? كم العمر

الصفحة الأولى (15 points) Question Number One:

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:

تعمد على فهم النص

اسم مفرد مذكر	he, him, his
اسم مفرد مؤنث	she. her. hers
اسم جمع للعاقل و غير العاقل	they, them. their/s
كأداة وصل وعلى الاسم قبله مباشرة (تستخدم للتأكيد)	who, which, that, whose, where, ....
أدوات وصل وعلى الاسم قبله مباشرة (تستخدم للتأكيد)	this, that ,these , those
أدوات وصل وعلى الاسم قبله مباشرة (تستخدم للتأكيد)	We, us, our, you, your, yours ....
أدوات وصل وعلى الاسم قبله مباشرة (تستخدم للتأكيد)	(I, me, my, mine)

اكتب : the reader القارئ ←  
دائما أكتب: (The writer) الكاتب ←

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

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

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



**Mention / write down....**

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

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

### **التفكير الناقد (5 points)! Critical Thinking:**

**A, Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.**

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:

**From my point of view ..... القضية ...because .....(1) ..... Also.... (2) .....**

**B, According to the text, the writer states that ..... Explain this statement, suggesting three ways for .....**

وفقا للنص، الكاتب يعتقد بأن..... فسّر ذلك مقترحا 3 .....

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

#### **نصائح من قاعات التصحيح لتجنب الأخطاء واهدار 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 وصفهما 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.

أفعل الخير مهما استصغرت فلا تدري اي حسنه تدخلك الجنة!

## Student's Book scope and sequence

### Introduction

## Contents .. محتوى الفصل الأول



### Module 1 Technology

Unit 1 Information technology

### Module 2 Health

Unit 2 A healthy life

Unit 3 Medical advances

### Module 3 Achievements

Unit 4 Success stories

Unit 5 The arts

## Module 1 : التكنولوجيا. Technology



### تكنولوجيا المعلومات Information Technology

### قاموس المصطلحات Glossary:

Word	English meaning	Arabic
Access	To find information, especially on a computer.	وصول
Blog	A regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.	ويب شخصي
Calculation	A way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value.	حساب
Computer chip	A small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current.	شريحة (ذاكرة)
Email exchange	A series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one.	تبادل البريد الالكتروني
Filter	A program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer.	فلتر
Floppy disk	A flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information.	قرص مرن
ICT	Information and Communication Technology.	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات.
Identity fraud	Illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things.	تزوير الهوية (احتيال)
PC	A computer that is used by one person at a time.	حاسوب شخصي
Post	To put a message or document on the internet so that other people can see it.	لصق اعلان



<b>Privacy settings</b>	Controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information.	<b>اعدادات</b>
<b>program programme</b>	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function; content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on TV	<b>برنامج</b>
<b>Rely on</b>	To have trust or confidence in something or someone.	<b>يعتمد على</b>
<b>Satellite navigation system</b>	A system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get a place.	<b>نظام الملاحة</b>
<b>Security settings</b>	Controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses.	<b>اعدادات الامان</b>
<b>Smartphone</b>	A mobile phone with advanced computing technology.	<b>الهاتف الذكي</b>
<b>Social media</b>	Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.	<b>وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي</b>
<b>Tablet computer</b>	A mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.	<b>الكمبيوتر اللوحي</b>
<b>user</b>	A person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine.	<b>مستخدم</b>
<b>Web-building program</b>	Software that helps you to create a website.	<b>برنامج بناء ويب</b>
<b>Web hosting</b>	The business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites.	<b>استضافة المواقع</b>
<b>whiteboard</b>	A touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues.	<b>لوح معلوماتي (أواح ذكية)</b>
<b>World Wide Web</b>	An information system, known as the internet, which allows documents to be connected, to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another.	<b>شبكة الويب العالمية (شبكة الانترنت)</b>

عليك حفظها غيبا لا تؤجلها فتتراكم

## THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

### تاريخ أجهزة الحاسوب

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

عندما تستخدم جهاز الحاسوب، تفكر في التكنولوجيا التي يحتاجها من أجل أن يعمل. ما زال الناس يستخدمون أنواع من أجهزة الحاسوب منذ آلاف السنين. تم العثور على آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان تعود لأكثر من 2000 سنة. ويعتقد أن هذا هو أول جهاز حاسوب من أي وقت مضى.

Q1. Where was the first ever computer found? .....

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

في الأربعينات من القرن الماضي، تطورت التكنولوجيا بما فيه الكفاية للمخترعين لصنع الجيل الأول من أجهزة الحاسوب الحديثة. واحد مثل هذا النموذج كان كبيراً بحيث أنه احتاج إلى غرفة مساحتها 167 متراً مربعاً لوضعه داخلها، خلال ذلك العقد، طور العلماء في إنكلترا أول برنامج للحاسوب. استغرق 25 دقيقة لإكمال حساب واحد. في عام 1958 م، تقدمت شرائح الحاسوب.

Q2. What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large? .....

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

تم إنتاج أول لعبة كمبيوتر في عام 1962 م، وبعد سنتين بغارة الحاسوب. في عام 1971 م، تم اختراع القرص المرن، مما يعني أنه يمكن تبادل المعلومات بين أجهزة الكمبيوتر للمرة الأولى. تم إنتاج أول جهاز كمبيوتر (كمبيوتر شخصي) في عام 1974 م، حيث يمكن للناس من شراء أجهزة الكمبيوتر لاستخدامها في المنزل.

Q3. List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE. ....

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. However, it was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use **their** mobile phones every day.

في عام 1983 م، تمكن الناس من شراء الحاسوب المحمول للمرة الأولى. ثم، في عام 1990 م، طوّر الباحث البريطاني تيم بيرنرز لي شبكة الانترنت. ومع ذلك، لم يكن حتى العام 2007 م التي ظهرت فيه الهواتف الذكية الأولى. واليوم، معظم الناس يستخدمون هواتفهم النقالة كل يوم.

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses **that** can do as much as **this** and more.

ما الذي سيحدث في المستقبل؟ يمكنك بالفعل شراء الساعات التي يمكن أن تفعل الشيء نفسه في الهواتف المحمولة. كما طور العلماء النظارات التي يمكنها القيام بقدر ما هذا وأكثر.

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

الحياة في المستقبل متجهةً للمزيد من التغييرات في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب. ومن المحتمل أن جميع جوانب الحياة اليومية ستعتمد على برنامج حاسوبي، من كيفية سفرنا إلى كيفية تدفئة بيوتنا.

على ماذا تعود الكلمة التي تحتها خط..؟

\* What does the underlined word "....." refer to?

<b>that:</b> technology.	<b>it:</b> computer.	<b>their:</b> most people.
<b>it:</b> computer.	<b>that:</b> room.	<b>that:</b> glasses.
<b>that:</b> a metal machine.	<b>it:</b> computer.	<b>this:</b> mobile phone.
<b>it:</b> the metal machine.	<b>that:</b> decade.	<b>It:</b> life.
<b>this:</b> the first ever computer.	<b>it:</b> the first computer program.	We / our = the reader.
فقرة 1	فقرة 2	الفقرات 5/6/4

## Critical Thinking **تفكير ناقد**

Q4. How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the article? .....

Q5. We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development? .....

#### Model Answers

1. It was found on the seabed in Greece.
2. A very large room was needed to keep the computers in; the room was 167 square metres.
3. The computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer.

اجابة مقترحة :

4. I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will know how to address our every need. We will have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them. I disagree with the article because I do not think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed.
5. I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development.

#### \* Open Answers:

**اجابات مفتوحة** والمقصود هنا بالاعتماد على نفسك في حل مثل هذه الأسئلة المهمة ستكون الاجابة مختلفة من طالب لآخر . تدرب جيدا عليها ... لذلك وضعت لك نماذج مقترحة ومتعددة على كل قطعة.

مقترح 2016

#### B. Critical Thinking: (5 Points)

1. Most people can't imagine their lives without computers. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
2. The writer states that we can buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Suggest three methods to develop other things like; watches and tablets to get an easier and comfortable life in the future



خلص دوري الان دورك!



## Using technology in class

### استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف

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

Here are some ideas:

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

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. **Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.**

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

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

learning: التعليم \***they:** young people  
presented: معلومات: اللقاء  
بطريقة الامتاع و التحدي  
an interesting and challenging way.  
to give a talk about.....لقاء محاضرة عن  
ideas: غرف صفية : classrooms أفكار

**What do the underlined words mean?**

.....  
As a consequence, ونتيجة لذلك  
Show: يعرض board: سبورة  
In front of: امام then: ثم  
برامج تعليمية  
educational programmes,.....  
recordings: تسجيلات so on; وهكذا  
available: متوفر . Therefore: ولذلك  
tasks: مهام pair: زوج ideal: مثالي  
group: مجموعة

\***their:** teachers. \***They:** students  
اما.....أو .....  
either .....or .....  
create: ينشأ contribute: يساهم  
famous= well known مشهور

**What do the underlined words mean?**

.....  
**each other:** most young people  
Communicate: تواصل social: اجتماعي  
through: من خلال via بواسطة  
**that:** messages under: تحت  
summarise: يلخص  
\***anyone:** people  
يتعلم (فعل شاذ) v3  
Learn<sup>v1</sup>-learnt<sup>v2</sup>-learnt<sup>v3</sup>

Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

ملحوظة: هذا النص يعتبر نص صوتي (Audio script) - وفقا لهذا تم اضافة هذا السؤال في النهاية. غير مهم

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

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

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

Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

\***We**: the readers. **all** = the readers.

ستدرسه لاحقا. Question tags مثال على قاعدة

We all like to send emails, **don't we**?

**What do the underlined words mean?**

.....

Useful: مفيد \* They = **students**.

As a result: كنتيجة لـ \***you**: the reader/s.

\***this**: most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to.

\***who** = Jordanian students.

\***them** = students in England.

\***this** = system. System: نظام

Invite: يدعو guest: ضيف

Speaker: متكلم/

scientists: علماء

حيث if conditionals في هذا الدرس جملتين على قاعدة سيرد لاحقا - التحدث عنهما

\***their**: students. \***other**: students.

Including: يتقصد / يختبر check: متضمن

compare: يقارن sharing: مشاركة

part: جزء

يراقب ما الذي يحدث.

to monitor what is happening.

عزيزي: مثل هذا السؤال يكون على شاكلة اكمل الفراغ في امتحان الوزارة تدرب عليه جيدا جدا

## Vocabulary: المفردات

لوح معلومات كمبيوتر لوحوي وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي تبادل البريد الالكتروني ويب شخصي

blog email exchange social media tablet computer whiteboard

- 1 record interviews with people? **tablet computer**
- 2 share information with students in another country?
- 3 watch educational programmes in class?
- 4 ask another student to check your homework?
- 5 write an online diary?

2. email exchange.
3. whiteboard.
4. social media
5. blog.



**Questions**

1. There are some tasks that students can use them with the tablets, write down three of them?
2. How can the young people communicate through social media?
3. Find a word in the text that means **“A regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style”**.
4. Find a preposition in the first paragraph?
5. According to the text, what are the things that teachers in the classrooms ask their students to do them?
6. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.

**What is the function of using the present perfect in the above sentence?**

7. Write down the sentence which indicates that the students can communicate each other over the whole world.

**8. Critical Thinking:**

The writer states that the scientists and teachers in Jordan for example may give lessons to a class in another country. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

9. In what ways can students use their computers at home?

**Answers**

1. (Any 3 of them) showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.
2. By which they send each other photos and messages via the internet.
3. Blog.
4. about, for, in, on, to,.....etc.
5. a. to start writing a blog,  
b. creating a website for the classroom,  
c. summarizing information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.  
d. emailing what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school.  
e. sharing information and helping each other with tasks.....;etc.
6. The Function is; discussing our experience up to the present. Or (achievements)
7. “They could even email students in another country”.
8. Open Answer (Students’ own answers).
9. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies.



# The internet of things

كتاب النشاطات - page 8 انترنت الأشياء

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

## A – What is 'the internet of Things'?

ما هو انترنت الأشياء؟

### Vocabulary:

Connect:

Communicate:

Downloads:

### Pronouns:

Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ your \_\_\_\_\_ these \_\_\_\_\_  
you \_\_\_\_\_

كلنا يعلم أن الإنترنت يربط الناس بعضهم ببعض، ولكنه الآن يقوم بأكثر من ذلك أيضاً، هذه الأيام، تقوم أجهزة الحواسيب بالتواصل مع بعضها البعض، فعلى سبيل المثال، يقوم التلفاز بتحميل العرض التلفزيوني المفضل لديك، كما يقوم نظام الملاحة عبر الأقمار الصناعية بإخبارك بمكانك، وهذا ما يعرف بإنترنت الأشياء، ولا زال هناك الكثير القادم.

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

## B- An easy life! حياة سهلة !

### Vocabulary:

Experts:

fridge:

Consequence:

add:

Increasingly:

stand up:

Run for:

online:

### Pronouns:

other \_\_\_\_\_ our \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_  
your \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_

وخلال عدة سنوات، يقول الخبراء بأن بلايين الآلات ستكون متصلة ببعضها البعض وبالإنترنت، ونتيجة لذلك، ستقوم الحواسيب بإدارة حياتنا بشكل متزايد، فعلى سبيل المثال، ستعرف الثلاجة موعد حاجتك للمزيد من الحليب، وتقوم بإضافة ذلك للائحة التسوق عبر الإنترنت، كما أن النوافذ تقوم بإغلاق نفسها ذاتياً عند احتمالية نزول المطر، ناهيك عن ساعة يدك والتي ستقوم بتسجيل معدل نبضات قلبك، وإرسال إيميل لطبيبك الخاص، كما ستقوم أريكتك بإخبارك بموعد حاجتك للوقوف، والقيام ببعض التمارين.

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

## C- A frightening future. مستقبل مخيف

### Vocabulary:

excited:

wonder:

dream:

criminals:

comfortable:

managed:

keep:

nightmare:

### Pronouns:

They\* \_\_\_\_\_ them \_\_\_\_\_ our \_\_\_\_\_ others \_\_\_\_\_  
their \_\_\_\_\_ .....; etc.

كثير من الناس يشعرون بالمتعة بسبب "إنترنت الأشياء"، بالنسبة لهم قد أصبح الحلم حقيقة، حيث يقولون بأن حياتهم ستكون أكثر سهولة وراحة، وعلى أية حال، فإن آخرين غير متأكدين جداً من هذا الأمر، ويريدون أن يسيطروا ويتحكموا بحياتهم ومقتنياتهم الخاصة، وإضافة إلى ذلك، فإنهم يتساءلون متعجبين عما يفعلونه في حال اختراق مجرمي التكنولوجيا ووصولهم لكلمات سرهم وضبط حماية أجهزة حواسيبهم، عندها يصبح الحلم كابوساً!

The article is about how the internet is developing. .....المقالة عن.....  
The writer says what he gives different opinion.

### Questions?

### Model answers

1 What does the 'Internet of Things' mean? Give an example from the text.

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

6 In your opinion, is the 'Internet of Things' exciting or worrying? Why?

\_\_\_\_\_

1 It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloads and sat nav.

2 communicate

3 The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.

4 other people with a different opinion

5 Some people are excited because they think their lives will be made easier and more comfortable. Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.

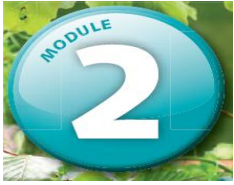
6 Students' own answers

مقترح 2016

### B. Critical Thinking: (5 Points)

1. It is considered that the internet is a dream and people's lives will be better. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

2. The writer states that billions of machines will be connected to the internet. Suggest three important ways to help the experts deal with in the future. Why?



## Grammar: units 2, 3

## Module 2: Health الصحة

## A Healthy Life حياة صحية



~ اَبْتَسِم .. لَيْسَ بِ الضَّرُورَةِ فَرَحًا  
وَإِنَّمَا ثِقَةٌ وَتَفَاؤُلًا بِ أَنَّ اللَّهَ لَن يُخَيِّبَ ظَنَّاكَ الْجَمِيلَ أَبَدًا

## Glossary: قاموس المصطلحات

Word	English meaning	Arabic
acupuncture	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points.	الوخز بالابر
ailment	Illness.	مرض
allergy	a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash.	حساسية
antibody	Substance produced by the body to fight disease.	جسم مضاد
apparatus	the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose.	جهاز
appendage	a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body.	الأطراف
arthritis	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints.	التهاب المفاصل
artificial	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally.	اصطناعي
bionic	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered.	ذو أعضاء آلية
bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time	تعود من جديد
cancerous	Something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally	سرطاني
career	a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress	مهنة
coma	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
commitment	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way	التزام
complementary medicine	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	الطب البديل
conventional	having been used for a long time and is considered usual	تقليدي
cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	تعامل مع
cross	angry or annoyed.	منزعج. غاضب
decline	to decrease in quantity or importance.	انحطاط
dementia	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning.	خبل (خرف)

<b>drug</b>	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines.	<b>عقار(مخدرات)</b>
<b>expansion</b>	the act of making something bigger.	<b>توسيع</b>
<b>feel blue</b>	to feel sad.	<b>حزن</b>
<b>focus on</b>	to direct your attention or effort at something specific	<b>تركيز على..</b>
<b>have the green light</b>	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	<b>اذن (سماح بـ)</b>
<b>healthcare</b>	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	<b>رعاية صحية</b>
<b>herbal remedy</b>	An extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease	<b>العلاج بالأعشاب</b>
<b>homoeopathy</b>	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	<b>علاج بديل</b>
<b>immunisation</b>	The process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness	<b>التطعيم (تلقيح)</b>
<b>implant</b>	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body	<b>عملية الزرع</b>
<b>life expectancy</b>	The length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	<b>متوسط الاعمار</b>
<b>limb</b>	arm or leg of a person	<b>أطراف</b>
<b>malaria</b>	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	<b>الملاريا-</b>
<b>medical trial</b>	trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications.	<b>تجربة طبية</b>
<b>migraine</b>	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	<b>شقيقة (صداعى نصفي)</b>
<b>mortality</b>	death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate)	<b>معدل الوفيات</b>
<b>MRI</b>	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	<b>التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي</b>
<b>obese</b>	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health	<b>السمنة</b>
<b>optimistic</b>	believing that good things will happen in the future	<b>متفائل</b>
<b>option</b>	something that is or may be chosen.	<b>خيار</b>
<b>out of the blue</b>	[idiom <b>مصطلح</b> ] apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly	<b>غير متوقع</b>
<b>outpatient</b>	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night.	<b>عيادات</b>
<b>paediatric</b>	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses.	<b>ذو علاقة بطب الأطفال</b>
<b>pill</b>	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	<b>قرص دواء</b>
<b>practitioner</b>	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession	<b>طبيب(على رأس عمله)</b>
<b>prosthetic</b>	:an artificial body part;	<b>ذو عضو اصطناعي</b>
<b>publicise</b>	to give information about something to the public, so that they know about it	<b>ينشر</b>
<b>radiotherapy</b>	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	<b>العلاج بالأشعة</b>
<b>raise</b>	to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something.	<b>يثير قضية</b>
<b>red-handed</b>	[idiom] in the act of doing something wrong <b>(بالجرم المشهود)</b>	<b>متلبس بالجريمة</b>
<b>reputation</b>	the common opinion that people have about someone or	<b>السمعة</b>



	something	
<b>scanner</b>	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body	ماسح ضوئي
<b>sceptical</b>	having doubts; not easily convinced	شكوكي (مرتاب)
<b>see red</b>	[idiom] to be angry	غيظ
<b>setback</b>	problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	نكسة
<b>side effect</b>	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	آثار جانبية
<b>sponsor</b>	to financially support a person or an event	راعي / داعم
<b>strenuous</b>	using or needing a lot of effort	شاق / عسير
<b>stroke</b>	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally	السكتة الدماغية
<b>symptom</b>	a physical problem that might indicate a disease.	أعراض
<b>viable</b>	effective and able to be successful.	قابل للحياة
<b>ward</b>	a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care.	جناح
<b>white elephant</b>	[idiom] something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose.	حيارة غير مجدية

سائد دهيمش



**Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?****الطب البديل (التكميلي): هل هو فعلا حل؟**

معالجة المثلية صحة مشككين

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and **other** forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive **this** kind of nonconventional treatment, **they**<sup>(1)</sup> used to have to consult a private practitioner **who**<sup>(2)</sup> was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of **this** type of treatment has changed. **These**<sup>(3)</sup> days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

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

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients **who** were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I<sup>(4)</sup> now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. **It** provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients **who** were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I<sup>(4)</sup> now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. **It** provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

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

One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against **it**."

### Questions

1. What medical conditions may it be possible to treat using complementary medicine?
2. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?

### Critical Thinking:

3. "Complementary treatments ... should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.
4. Quote the sentence which indicates that Complementary medicine isn't the only way to treat all the diseases.
5. What do the words **they, who, these, I** refer to?
6. Find a word in the text that means "Substance produced by the body to fight disease".

### Answers

1. insomnia, arthritis, migraines, anxiety, depression and certain allergies
2. I think people's opinions of complementary medicine might have changed because of more information being freely available on the Internet. Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.
3. **Open Answer.** the doctor's comments in lines 27–32, recognition that conventional medicine isn't always the solution to a medical problem (lines 16–19) and the positive responses from patients (lines 25–26).
4. "Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments".
5. they: patients, who: practitioner, these: days, I: one doctor.
6. antibody.

SB page: 16

## Are happier people healthier - and, if so, why?

هل الناس السعداء اكثر صحة - وإذا كان كذلك، لماذا؟

يشعر بالحزن

العائد في النص

It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that

عواطف سلبية

يؤدي

negative emotions can harm the body.

الغضب

اثر

الصحة

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you **see red**, your blood

ضغط

يرتفع

يعاني

صداع

الجهاز الهضمي

pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive

مواقف

problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently,

تحقيق

ارتباط

مشاعر

scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and

good health.

دراسة

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74

الباحثين

خطر

for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.

عوامل

تأثير على

يتضمن

داعم

Other(1) factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends,

تفاؤل

افاق

and an optimistic outlook on life. The research showed that children who(2) were

قدرة

موقف

more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at

age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

مثيرة للجدل

مهنيين

يؤمن بـ/يعتقد

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad

نمط حياة

lifestyle choices, such(3) as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart

فردى

disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while

موافقة

قرارات

agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more

optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it(4) possible to live without worry. However, they(5) believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these(6) qualities will improve their(7) overall health in the future.

### Questions

1. What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?
2. What is controversial about the researchers' study?
3. **Critical Thinking:** What is your opinion of the researchers' findings?
4. Find a colour idiom in the text which means "**unexpectedly**"?
5. What feeling does each of the idioms in bold from the text refer to?
6. The writer states that anger affects negatively on health that causes sometimes blood pressure, headaches and sleep problems. Suggest three methods to help people avoiding like this problem.
7. Some bad lifestyle choices are the reasons for heart diseases and other illnesses. Write down two of them.
8. What do the numbered words refer to?

### Answers

1. They can raise blood pressure and cause headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems, as well as leading to illnesses such as heart disease.
2. Many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for these problems and not an individual's attitude.
3. **Open answer.**
4. out of the blue.
5. happiness & sadness.
6. **Open answer.**
7. smoking and lack of exercise.
8. the pronouns

Other: factors	who: children	such: Lifestyle choices	it: lifestyle	they: .....	these: qualities	their: .....
-------------------	------------------	----------------------------	------------------	----------------	---------------------	-----------------

## مصطلحات لونية Colour Idioms

the green light	Permission	إذن
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong.	بالجرم المشهود
out of the blue	unexpectedly, apparently from nowhere.	من غير المتوقع
a white elephant.	a useless possession	حيازة غير مجدية
feel blue	to feel sad.	يشعر بالحزن
see red	to be angry	يغضب

### نمط مقترح 2016 في أسئلة الوزارة


**Study the following sentences and answer the question that follow.**

1. Have you heard the good news? We've got the permission to go ahead with our project!
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught in the act of doing something wrong.
3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely unexpectedly.
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a useless possession.

**Replace the English meaning of colour idioms in the above sentences with a suitable one.**

**Write the new sentence down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.**

**(3 points)**

 (SB –page.10)

**Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words.**

**Answers: 1.about 2.with 3.on 4.out 5.in**

1. to **know** ----- dangers of the Internet.
2. to **connect** ----- people on the Internet.
3. to **turn** ----- privacy settings.
4. to **give** ----- personal information.
5. to **fill** ----- a form

# Health in Jordan: A report

## الصحة في الأردن: تقرير

### Introduction مقدمة

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. **This** is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

الظروف الصحية في الأردن هي من بين الأفضل في منطقة الشرق الأوسط. وهذا يرجع لالتزام البلاد لجعل الرعاية الصحية للجميع أولوية قصوى. وقد أحرز تقدم في مجال التعليم، والظروف الاقتصادية، والصرف الصحي، والمياه النظيفة والغذاء والإسكان جعل من مجتمعنا أكثر صحة.

people: the reader:

### A Healthcare centres مراكز الرعاية

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to **immunisation** teams that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

نتيجة تخطيط دقيق، يتزايد عدد من خدمات الرعاية الصحية بسرعة خلال السنوات الماضية. وقد تم بناء أكثر من 800 نوع مختلف من مراكز الرعاية الصحية، فضلا عن 188 عيادة لطب الأسنان. في عام 2012 م، 98 % من الأطفال الأردنيين قد تم تطعيمهم بالكامل، وذلك بفضل فرق التطعيم التي كانت تعمل لتحقيق هذا الهدف لعدة سنوات. بالرغم من وجود مناطق نائية من البلاد حيث الناس كانوا دون وصول ملائم للكهرباء والمياه الصالحة للشرب، ما يقرب من 99 % من سكان البلاد لديهم الآن الوصول.

Immunisation teams: goal: remote areas:

### B Hospitals المستشفيات

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

على الرغم من أن البلاد مازالت تركز بشكل رئيسي على تحسين مرافقها للرعاية الصحية الأولية، فإنها لم تهمل مرافقها الطبية المتطورة. وقد انتشرت سمعة الأطباء الأردنيين في المنطقة، والآن عدد أكبر من المرضى يأتون إلى الأردن لجراحة القلب المفتوح. في الأردن، بدأ برنامج جراحة القلب المفتوح في عام 1970 م في عمان.

The country:



**C Life expectancy** متوسط الاعمار المتوقعة

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

تظهر أرقام متوسط الاعمار المتوقعة بأن نظام الرعاية الصحية في الأردن ناجح. في عام 1965 م، كان متوسط الاعمار المتوقعة الأردنية لسن 50. وفي عام 2012 م، كان هذا المتوسط قد ارتفع الى 73.5. وفقا لإحصاءات اليونيسيف، بين عامي 1981 م و 1991 م، لقد انخفضت معدلات وفيات الرضع في الأردن بشكل أسرع من أي مكان آخر في العالم - من 70 حالة وفاة لكل 1000 ولادة في عام 1981 م إلى فقط 32 وفاة لكل 1000 ولادة في عام 2014 م.

average:

**Conclusion** خاتمة

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

معدل وفيات الرضع المنخفضة، بالإضافة لنظام الرعاية الصحية الممتاز، قد ساهم بعوامل النمو السكاني الصحي في الأردن، الأمر الذي سيؤدي لعمل متين يدفع بقوة مع الفوائد الاقتصادية للبلد بأكمله.

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system:

**Academic skills: Writing a report****4** Read the report again and answer these questions.

- 1 What is the title of the report?
- 2 What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections?
- 3 What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion?
- 4 Is the language formal or informal? How can you tell?

**Answers**

1 Health in Jordan: A report

2 They tell the reader what the section will be about. If it is a very long report, they are very useful in helping the reader to find particular pieces of information and making the text easier to read.

3 'Health conditions are among the best in the Middle East' and 'Advances ... have made our community healthier' links with 'excellent healthcare system' and 'contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth'.

4 The language is formal. There are no contractions; the sentences are quite long, with relative pronouns, etc.; the vocabulary is formal; there are linking expressions such as *As a result of*, *According to* and *Although*; the statistics included add to the formality.

## Questions

### 1. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities.

What is the function of using the present perfect continuous in the above sentence?

### 2. Critical Thinking:

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.

سؤال بطريقة معكوسة ( مش غلط )

3. Find a pronoun in the first paragraph which refers to the sentence “**Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East**”.

4. Write down the sentence which indicates that a large number of healthcare centres built in Jordan.

5. What does the word in bold, in paragraph A mean?

6. Why do many patients from different countries come to Jordan?

7. When the open heart surgery programme started in Amman?

8. What does the underlined word in paragraph C, refer to?

9. What does the pronoun, in the conclusion refer to?

## Answers

1. To talk about something that began in the past and continues in the present.

2. Open Answer.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. “.....”.

5. The process by which an individual’s immune system becomes protected against an illness

6. Because the reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.

7. It started in 1970 CE.

8. Average of the life expectancy

9. The low infant mortality rate.

## Activity Book- page 13.

## تحرك! Get moving!

A. A growing problem مشكلة متنامية

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

في العديد من البلدان، عدد متزايد من الشباب والبالغين يعانون من زيادة الوزن أو حتى البدانة. وأحد أسباب **ذلك** هو تزايد الإقبال على الوجبات السريعة، **والتي** لم تستخدم لتكون شائعة كما **هو** الآن. عامل كبير آخر هو عدم ممارسة الرياضة. الناس غالبا يسيرون إلى المدرسة أو العمل، ولكن **هذه** الأيام أكثرنا يذهب قيادة. وقد لعبت التكنولوجيا الحديثة أيضا دورها؛ **نحن** ننفق المزيد والمزيد من الوقت تركيزا على شاشات الكمبيوتر. قبل اختراع الإنترنت، **لا أحد** كان يحلم بالتسوق عبر الإنترنت، ولكن الآن يمكننا شراء تقريبا أي شيء دون أن نترك الأريكة.

B. Time to listen وقت الإستماع

Health experts have been warning about **this** trend for years, and **their** advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. **This** might not sound very much. However, recent research shows **that** less than 50% of the British population manages **this**. **School children are less physically active than they used to be.** Girls in particular often dislike PE. **This** can lead to serious health problems.

ما زال خبراء الصحة يحذرون حول **هذا** الاتجاه لسنوات، ونصائحهم واضحة. وينبغي أن يهدف البالغين للتدريب لمدة ساعتين ونصف على الأقل كل أسبوع؛ للأطفال والمراهقين يجب أن يكون الهدف على الأقل ساعة يوميا. **هذا** قد لا يبدو كثيرا. ومع ذلك، تظهر الأبحاث الأخيرة أن أقل من 50% من الشعب البريطاني يدير **هذا**. أطفال المدارس هم أقل نشاطا بدنيا ممن هم معتادين عليه. الفتيات خصوصا في كثير من الأحيان ما يكرهون PE. **هذا** يمكن أن يؤدي إلى مشاكل صحية خطيرة.

### C. It's good for you! انها جيدة لك

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress.

In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

يوصي الخبراء بمزيج من الأنشطة. ينبغي أن تشمل هذه التمارين المعتدلة، مثل المشي السريع، وممارسة التمارين الشاقة أكثر، مثل الركض. انهم ايضا ينصحون بالتمارين التي تقوي العضلات، على سبيل المثال الجلوس-النهوض. المزيد من العضلات بنينها، والمزيد من السرعات الحرارية نحرقتها، وأكثر لياقة نصبح. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، التمرين هو وسيلة رائعة للتعامل مع الإجهاد. في دراسة أجريت مؤخرا، ذكرت المرضى الذين كانوا يعانون من الاكتئاب تحسنا كبيرا بعد زيادة النشاط البدني.

### D. Useful tips نصائح مفيدة

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. It doesn't have to take much extra time.

You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

بالطبع هذا يثير سؤالاً: كيف يمكنني إدارة لتلائم في جميع هذه التمرين الإضافية؟ أفضل طريقة هي أن نبنينا لحياتنا اليومية بحيث تصبح روتين. فإنه ليس من الضروري أن تأخذ وقت اضافي كثير. يمكنك النزول من الحافلة محطة واحدة في وقت أبكر من المعتاد، أو الوقوف عندما تكون متصلا على الهاتف! الأهم من ذلك، يجب أن نجد رياضة نستمع بها. بهذه الطريقة، فإننا سوف نصبح جميعا أكثر لياقة وصحة وأكثر سعادة.

### Questions:

1. According to the article, what are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?
2. What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for someone in your age group?
3. Do most British people get enough exercise? Which sentence in the article tells you this?
- 4 Guess the meaning of the highlighted word in paragraph C. Then check in a dictionary.
- 5 The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal lives. Give two examples from the article.

### Critical Thinking:

6. Paragraphs A and B: In your opinion, is this true of Jordan? What about you, your family and friends? Give examples from your own experience to explain your answers.
7. Paragraphs C and D: Think of some simple ways you and other people you know could increase your physical activity. Write two or three ideas.

### Answers:

- 1- The growing popularity of fast food; increasing inactivity (preferring to drive rather than walk, and shopping online)
- 2- At least an hour's exercise every day.
- 3- No, they don't: 'However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.'
- 4- **Strenuous** means requiring a lot of effort.
- 5- Getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual; standing up when you're on the phone.
- 6+7: Open Answers (student's own answers)

سائد دهيمش



**Accident victim tests first artificial limb**

## الاطراف الاصطناعية اولى تجارب ضحية الحادث

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

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing **his** left hand in an accident, **he** had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, **which** was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement.

With **it**, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but **he** could also feel **them**. 'When **I** held an object, **I** could feel if **it** was soft or hard, round or square,' **he** explained. **He** said **that** the sensations were almost the same as the ones **he** felt with **his other** hand.

Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear **it** for a month, for safety reasons.

So now **he** has his old artificial hand back.

However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again.

**He** is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people **who** need **them**. **He** will have helped to transform **their** lives.

قد اخترع العلماء بنجاح يد اصطناعية مع حاسة لمس. وهو اختراع جديد و مثير، والتي يخططون لتطويرها. فمن الممكن أنه، في المستقبل غير البعيد جداً، ستأخذ الذراعين والساقين الاصطناعية المشابهة مكان أطرافه الاصطناعية اليوم.

دينيس سورنسن، البالغ من العمر 39 من الدنمارك، كان أول شخص جرب الاختراع الجديد. بعد خسارته يده اليسرى في حادث، انه كان يستخدم يد اصطناعية مثالية لمدة تسع سنوات. اليد الجديدة

التي تم تطويرها من قبل العلماء السويسري والإيطالي، كانت تحسناً ضخماً. مع ذلك، تمكن سورنسن ليس فقط من الإمساك والتعامل مع الأجسام، ولكن يمكنه أيضاً أن يشعر بهم. "عندما أمسكت جسماً، أمكنني أن أشعر إذا كان ليناً أو صلباً، مستدير أو مربع"، هو أوضح. وقال بان الأحاسيس كانت تقريبا نفس التي كان يشعر بها بيده الأخرى.

لسوء الحظ، سورنسن كان يشارك فقط في التجارب الأولية، والمعدات غير جاهزة للاستخدام العام حتى الآن. سمح له فقط لبسه لمدة شهر، لأسباب تتعلق بالسلامة. حتى الآن لديه يده الاصطناعية القديمة مرة أخرى. ومع ذلك، وقال انه يأمل أن سرعان ما سوف يرتدي هذا النوع الجديد مرة ثانية. انه يتطلع إلى الوقت الذي تكون الأطراف الاصطناعية المشابهة متاحة للآلاف من الناس الذين يحتاجون إليها. وقال انه قد ساعد على تحويل حياتهم.



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

**Open Answer. (Critical Thinking)**

### Questions

- 1 Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?
- 2 Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?
- 3 Which hand is he wearing now? Why?
- 4 Who do the bold pronouns 'I' refer to in line 17?
- 5 Find a word that is the opposite of 'natural' in the first and third paragraphs.
6. What do the underlined pronouns, refer to?

### Answers:

- 1 Swiss and Italian scientists; it allows the wearer to feel objects.
- 2 because he lost his left hand in an accident.
- 3 his old artificial hand, because the new hand is not yet ready for general use.
- 4 Dennis Sorensen.
- 5 artificial.

6. اعتمد على حالك شوية.

# Relative clauses

## جمل الوصل

<b>Who</b> :	مع الفاعل العاقل	→	+ verb
<b>Whom</b> :	مع المفعول به العاقل	→	+ noun
<b>That</b> :	للعاقل وغير العاقل.		
<b>Where</b> :	للمكان		
<b>Whose</b> :	تستعمل للملكية (العاقل/غير العاقل)		
<b>When</b> :	للزمان		
<b>Which</b> :	لغير العاقل	→	+ noun or verb
<b>Why</b> :	تستخدم للتعريف بالسبب		

\*ضمائر الوصل لها نفس المعنى. الذي، الذين... التي، اللواتي.....

## Defining relative clauses جمل الوصل المحددة

### بدون فواصل no commas

Defining relative clauses are used to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about. The defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as who, which, that, where or when.

جمل الوصل المحددة: تستخدم لتعرف وتحدد الشخص، المكان أو الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه. وجمل الوصل المحددة توصل الجملة الرئيسية مع جملة أخرى بواسطة أحد الاسماء الموصولة مثل **who/which/that/where or when**

He's the man whose daughter I met in Jordan.

## Non-defining relative clauses. جمل الوصل غير المحددة

### With commas, ( ) مع فواصل،.....

Non-defining relative clauses are used to give more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about. The non-defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as who, which, where or when.

تستخدم جمل الوصل الغير محددة لإعطاء تفاصيل أكثر عن الشخص، المكان أو الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه. وجمل الوصل الغير المحددة توصل الجملة الرئيسية مع جملة أخرى بواسطة أحد الاسماء الموصولة مثل **who/which/where or when**

The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.

### ملاحظة سريعة

Non-defining relative clauses follow a noun and are enclosed between two commas (or dashes or brackets), unless مش شرط تغلق جملة الوصل غير المحددة فقط بالفواصل وايضا يمكن بالشرطات او الاقواس

### Examples:

- \*The lady **who** is wearing a blue dress is my aunt.
- \*The man **whom** your father met is my brother.
- \*The horse **which** kicked Ahmad yesterday belongs to me.
- \*The woman **whose** hair is blond is from Russia.
- \*The school **where** I studied grade nine has been demolished.
- \*The year **when** I was born was 1987.
- \*The reason **why** she was angry was unknown.

## Student's Book p.31

Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.

that / which / where / who

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometers south of Amman. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing. It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables (3) \_\_\_\_\_ horses may have been kept. People (4) \_\_\_\_\_ love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

Answers: 1. which/that 2. which 3. where 4. who/that

جيرلادا

هذه القطعة محاولة لقطعة قراءة

## The Giralda

The Giralda tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall. The person **who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower**, which was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir Ibn Aflah. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, **who began work in 1184 CE**. He died before the tower was completed in 1198 CE. The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, which is in Marrakesh, Morocco, and the Hassan Tower in Rabat.

- 1- Identify the defining and non-defining relative clauses in the text.
- 2- What relative pronouns do we use for the things in the box?

**People animals and things places.**

Answers

1- Defining relative clauses:

•who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower

Non-defining relative clauses:

•which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain

•which was originally a minaret

•who began work in 1184 CE

•which is in Marrakesh, Morocco

2- people – who, that; animals and things – which,  
that; places – where, which, that

### Activity Book p. 21

Answers:

- 1 c: A mathematician is someone who works with numbers.
- 2 a: Geometry and arithmetic are subjects that/which are studied by mathematicians.
- 3 b: 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word that/which means 'doctor'.
- 4 e: A chemist is a person who/that works in a laboratory.
- 5 d: The stars and planets are things that/which astronomers study.

### Activity Book p. 21

Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box one pronoun is used twice. Add commas for the non- defining relative clauses.

**That / when / which / who**

Ibn Sina (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He wrote on early Islamic philosophy (2) \_\_\_\_\_ included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. He also wrote ALQanun fi-Tibb, the book (3) \_\_\_\_\_ became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life, Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. His friends (4) \_\_\_\_\_ were worried about his health advised him to relax. He refused and told them 'I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.' It was the month of Ramadan (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

سائد دهيمش

### Answers:

- 1.,who is also known as Avicenna,
2. ,which included many subjects,
3. That
4. ,who were worried about his health,
5. when

## Module 3

### Grammar.....Unit 4

## Cleft Sentences

### الجمل المجزأة (المقسومة)

- A Cleft Sentence is a complex sentence (one with a main clause and a dependent clause). We can usually express the meaning of a cleft sentence with a simple sentence. It is called 'cleft' sentence because there are two parts to the sentence.

**شق الجملة (تقسيمها)** هي عبارة عن جملة معقدة ,ويمكننا عادةً التعبير عن معنى الجمل المنقسمة بجملة بسيطة.

وتسمى الجملة المنقسومة بسبب أن هناك جزئين للجملة ( يصبح في الجمله فعليين )

- We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information.

نستخدم الجمل المنقسومة من أجل التأكيد على قطعة معينة من المعلومات ( التركيز على جزء محدد من الجملة )

- We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases, among others:

ويمكننا أن نبدأ الجمل المنقسومة باستخدام العبارات التالية:

**The thing that** ... الشيء الذي

**The person who** ... الشخص الذي

**The time (day) when** ... الوقت (اليوم) عندما

**The place where** ... المكان حيث

**The way in which** ... الطريقة التي بها

**What** ... الشيء

**It** ... انه

- When we start a sentence with what, we structure it as follows:

عندما نبدأ الجملة بـ **what** فنصيغها على النحو التالي:

I would like to go to London next year.

**What** I would like to do next year is go to London.

- When we begin a cleft sentence with it, the relative clause usually begins with that.

وعندما نبدأ بالجملة المنقسومة بـ **it** فان الجملة الموصولة عادةً تبدأ مع **that** :

Huda won the prize for art last year.

**The person who** won the prize for the art last year **was Huda**.

The prize **that** Huda won last year was for art.

**It** was last year that Huda won the prize for art.



The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

عقدت الألعاب الاولمبية في لندن في 2012 .

***It was in 2012 CE that*** the Olympic Games were held in London

كانت في سنة 2012 ذلك بأن الألعاب الاولمبية عقدت في لندن.

***London was the place where*** the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.

كانت لندن المكان الذي عقدت دورة الالعاب الاولمبية في عام 2012

***The event that*** took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.

الحدث الذي وقع في لندن في 2012 كانت الألعاب الأولمبية.

**شرح القاعدة ..... رررررررررررر ركز معي .....**

**أحيانا نريد التركيز على جزء أكثر من الأجزاء الأخرى في الجملة , لكي نقوم بذلك فاننا**

نستخدم > ( cleft sentences)

**والذي يعني شق أو تقسيم، لذا فإن المعلومات تقسم الى قسمين وكل جزء لديه فعله الخاص به.**

## Example:

The English teacher checked our papers on Thursday.

هذه الجملة تحتوي على فعل رئيسي واحد هو: checked ... صح!

الفاعلThe subject: *the English teacher*

The verb: *checked* الفعل

The object: *our papers* المفعول به

ظرف الزمان The adverbial phrase of time: *on Thursday*

إذا أردنا التركيز على الفاعل the teacher فنصيغ الجملة كالتالي :

The English teacher **was** the person who **checked** our papers on Thursday.

وبهذا أصبحت الجملة مقسومة (مشقوقة) وتحتوي على فعلين (was / checked) أو يمكن صياغتها بطريقة أخرى.

The person who **checked** our papers on Thursday **was** the English teacher.

# القاعدة

**It + be + the emphasised part of the sentence + (who / that) ...**

*(is/was)*

### Example 1:

Sa'ed **spends** all his money on books.

*It is Sa'ed who **spends** all his money on books.*

*It is books that Sa'ed **spends** all his money on.*

### Example 2:

A boy in my class **won** the prize.

*It was a boy in my class who **won** the prize*

Example 3:

**Omar studied English at Al-Jazeera School.**

*Emphasis on subject:* It was Omar who studied English at Al-Jazeera school.

*Emphasis on object:* it was English that Omar studied at Al-Jazeera school.

*Emphasis on oxford:* it was at Al-Jazeera school that Omar studied English.

## قاعدة Wh-Clause:

### Wh-clause + be+ (emphasised word /word).

**I enjoy learning English.**

*What I enjoy **is** learning English.*

**I don't like the way she did it.**

*What I don't like **is** the way she did it.*

**I like Falafel.**

*What I like **is** Falafel.*

### Student's Book p.29

We want to emphasise the part of the sentence which is in bold 1-3. Match each one to an appropriate cleft sentence a-c.

#### Grammar: Cleft sentences

**6** We want to emphasise the part of the sentence which is in **bold** in sentences 1-3. Match each one to an appropriate cleft sentence a-c.

**1** The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

**2** The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

**3** The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

**a** The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.

**b** Abd al-Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.

**c** The mosque that was built by Abd al-Rahman I in 784 CE was the Great Mosque in Cordoba.

Answers:

1-b / 2-c / 3-a

### Student's Book p.29

Write this sentence in three different ways, emphasizing the parts underlined in each case.

**Al-Jazari** invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

Answers:

1. The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari. /It was Al-Jazari who/that invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
2. The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock. /It was the mechanical clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.
3. The period/ time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century./ It was in the twelfth century that Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

### Student's Book p.29

Rewrite these sentences, emphasizing the part in bold and using the structure as shown.

1. **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud.

The person who \_\_\_\_\_

2. Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory **in Iraq**.

The country where \_\_\_\_\_

3. **Ali Ibn Nafi'** established the first music school in the world.

It was \_\_\_\_\_

4. **Jabir Ibn Hayyan** also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

It was \_\_\_\_\_

5. Al-Kindi is especially famous for **his work in geometry**.

It is \_\_\_\_\_

Answers:

1. Contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
2. Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
3. Ali Ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world.
4. Jabir Ibn Hayyan who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
5. For his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous.

### Activity Book p.20

**Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold.**

1. **Queen Rania** opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was \_\_\_\_\_

2. Petra was made a World Heritage Site **in 1985 CE.**

The year \_\_\_\_\_

3. It stopped working **at 11 p.m.**

It was \_\_\_\_\_

4. **My father** has influenced me most.

The person \_\_\_\_\_

5. I like **Geography** most of all.

The subject \_\_\_\_\_

6. **The heat** made the journey unpleasant.

It was \_\_\_\_\_

### Answers:

1. Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
2. when Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.
3. 11 p.m. when I stopped working.
4. who/that has influenced me most is my father.
5. that /which I like most of all is Geography.
6. the heat that/which made the journey unpleasant.

### Activity book p.30

**Write one sentence that means the same.**

1. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

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

2. Ali attends to finish his project tonight.

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

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

London \_\_\_\_\_

### Answers:

1. It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids.
2. Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.
3. London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

**Articles**

أدوات التعريف/التنكير

**The - a / an - X**Uses: **a/an**

• We usually use **a/an** before countable nouns when we are mentioning them for the first time.

عادة نستخدم **a/an** قبل الأسماء المعدودة عندما نذكرهم لأول مرة.

- Hassan lives in **a** big house. There is **a** garden next to it with **an** apple tree.
- Excuse me; is there **a** chemist's near here?

ملاحظة: الاسماء المعدودة وهي الأسماء التي يمكن عدّها وجمعها مثل *student/students.....Book/books* أما الأسماء الغير معدودة وهي الأسماء التي لا يمكن أن نعدّها أو أن نجعلها مثل *water/ coffee/ tea/ money..* ملاحظة: نستخدم **a** أمام الأسماء التي تبدأ بحروف ساكنة أما **an** فتستخدم أمام الأسماء التي تبدأ بحروف العلة وهي **a/o/e/i/u**

Uses: **The**

1• However, if we are talking about something that the listener/reader knows about, we use **the**.

نستخدم **the** عندما نتحدث عن شيء ما، المستمع أو القارئ يعرف عنه.

- Hassan lives in **the** big house near the post office. **The** garden is beautiful.
- I saw an elephant in the zoo, **the** elephant is enormous.

2• We use **the** when we are talking about something that is unique.

نستخدم **the** عندما نتحدث عن شيء ما فريد من نوعه مثل *the earth/ the sun/ the moon/ the world*

- **The Earth** goes round the sun.
- She's **the** only woman to have won two Noble Prizes.

3• We use **the** when we are talking about seas, oceans, rivers, groups of islands (but not individual islands), mountain ranges and countries that include **the** in their name.

نستخدم **the** عندما نتحدث عن البحار، المحيطات، الأنهار، مجموعة الجزر (لكن ليس جزر فرديه) والسلاسل الجبلية والدول التي تشمل **the** في أسمائها.

- **The Mediterranean Sea** separates Europe from Africa.
- Sri Lanka is in **the Indian Ocean**.
- They took a boat trip along **the river Nile**.
- Mallorca is one of **the Balearic Island**.
- **The Rocky Mountains** are in **the United States**.

4• We use **the** when we are talking about superlative adjectives.

نستخدم **the** عندما نتحدث عن صيغة المفاضلة يعني الصفات التي تنتهي بـ **est » the tallest / the biggest**

- **The longest** river in the USA is the Mississippi.



No article:— لا أداة

Uses: 

- We use no article with uncountable and plural nouns, and for general statements.  
نستخدم X مع الأسماء الغير معدودة والأسماء الجمع , ومع الجمل التي تصف الأسماء بشكل عام.
- **Chocolate** tastes good.
- That shop sells **sweets**.
- **Children** usually like sweets and chocolate.
- **Sheep** produce wool, and **hens** lay eggs.
- We use no article before most countries, language, continents, individual mountains (but not mountain ranges), lakes, waterfalls, towns, streets, days, months and years.  
نستخدم X قبل معظم الدول , اللغات , القارات , الجبال الفردية ولكن ليس السلاسل الجبلية , البحيرات , الشلالات , المدن , الشوارع , الأيام , الأشهر والسنوات.
- The language spoken in **Jordan** is **Arabic**.
- **Libya** is in **Africa**.
- He was the first man to climb **Mount Everest** in **the Himalayas**.
- They have a home near **Lake Geneva**.
- **Niagara Falls** separates Canada from the USA.
- They live in **Oxford Street** in **London**.
- She was born on **Monday**, 23 **April**.
- The university was opened in **2001 CE**.

### Student's Book page.35

Find an example of the following uses of articles in the report. (The Arts of Jordan)  
ارجع لقطعة فنون الاردن

1. The/ when the speaker and listener know what/who is being spoken about.
2. A, An/ when it is not known what/who is being spoken about or it does not matter.
3. The/ when we refer to a proper noun where there is only one of its type.
4. Zero article/ before uncountable and plural nouns, and when we talking about something in general.
5. Zero article/ before the names of most countries, mountain ranges, languages, continents, towns, streets, days, months and years.

### Answers:

1. the department (line 3)
2. an exciting, ongoing programme (line 4) a; different Arab city (line 26-27)
3. the Department of Culture and the Arts (line 2); the Royal Society of Fine Arts (line 7); the National Centre for Culture and Arts (line 33)
4. music (line 5); art galleries (line 9); artists (line 10); literature (line 19)
5. Jordan (line 1); 1979 (line 7); 2013 (line 17); 2002 (line 27); Amman (line 28); 1987 (line 33); Jerash (line 41)

**Student's Book p.35**

**Complete the text with a, an, the or -(zero article).**

The Amman International Theatre Festival is said to be (1) \_\_\_\_\_ biggest of its kind across (2) \_\_\_\_\_ entire Middle East and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ North Africa. It is held annually in (4) \_\_\_\_\_ April, and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ festival is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ attempt to promote (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Jordanian theatre. Performances are in (8) \_\_\_\_\_ English and (9) \_\_\_\_\_ Arabic. Many international stars and famous people from (10) \_\_\_\_\_ Hollywood attend. Usually, (11) \_\_\_\_\_ festival lasts for about eight days. (12) \_\_\_\_\_ visitors can choose (13) \_\_\_\_\_ days on which they want to attend. This is (14) \_\_\_\_\_ great way to learn about different cultures at one event.

**Answers:**

1. the 2. the 3. X 4. X 5. the 6. an 7. X 8. X 9. X 10. X 11. the 12. X 13. the 14. a

**Activity Book p.24**

**Complete the sentences with a, an, the or -(zero article).**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Amman is \_\_\_\_\_ capital of \_\_\_\_\_ Jordan.
- It's one of \_\_\_\_\_ oldest cities in \_\_\_\_\_ world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Petra is in \_\_\_\_\_ south of Jordan. It's \_\_\_\_\_ important archaeological site.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_ important city until \_\_\_\_\_ huge earthquake destroyed it in about 663 CE.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Aqaba is the next to \_\_\_\_\_ Red Sea; \_\_\_\_\_ people often go there for their holidays.
- I'm very interested in \_\_\_\_\_ history, in particular \_\_\_\_\_ history of \_\_\_\_\_ Jordan.

**Answers:**

1. X, the, X 2. The, the 3. X, the, an 4. An, a, 5. X, the, X 6. X, the, X

**SB p. 25**

**Read and correct the dialogue. Add a, an or the.**

1a: I'm reading \_\_\_\_\_ really good book.

B: oh, what's \_\_\_\_\_ title?

2 a: Do you ever go to the art galleries?

B: Yes, I do. There's \_\_\_\_\_ big gallery in our town, and I often go there.

3 a: Where are \_\_\_\_\_ Pontic Mountains?

B: They're in turkey.

4 a: Is there \_\_\_\_\_ art museum in Amman?

B: Yes, go to \_\_\_\_\_ National Museum of Fine Arts.

5 a: Do you like music?

B: Yes, I do. I play \_\_\_\_\_ piano, actually.

**Answers:**

1. a/the 2. A 3. the 4.an/the 5. the

## American vs. British English

الفرق بين الإنجليزية الأمريكية والإنجليزية البريطانية

American English	British English
center	centre
theater	theatre
favorite	favourite
color	colour
dialog	dialogue
catalog	catalogue
program	programme*
authorize	authorise
practice (verb)	practise (verb)
practice (noun)	practice (noun)
traveling	travelling
archeology	archaeology
homeopathy	homoeopathy

Am.	Br.
apartment	flat
candy	biscuit
conservatory	conservatoire
cookie	biscuit
drugstore	chemist's
elevator	lift
fall	autumn
gas	petrol
pants	trousers
school principal	head teacher
trunk	boot (of a car)

- American English (AE) rarely uses the present perfect, whereas British English (BE) does:

الأمريكية تستخدم الماضي البسيط ونادرا ما تستخدم المضارع التام أما البريطانية فإنها تستخدمه

(AE) did you see that film yet?

(BE) have you seen that film yet?

- American English uses gotten as the past participle of got.

الأمريكية تستخدم التصريف الثالث للفعل got- gotten

(AE) He had gotten us some ice cream.

(BE) he got us some ice cream.

- American English uses have to show possession, whereas British English uses have got.

الأمريكية تستخدم have لعرض الملكية بينما البريطانية تستخدم have got

(AE) I have a brother. Do you have a sister?

(BE) I've got a brother. Have you got a sister?

### Student's Book p.37

Write sentences using these words in American English spelling.

- When I go to university, I want to specialize in astrophysics.
- You need to take your necklace to the jeweler to get it fixed.
- If you want to learn English, you could go to a language center.
- This kind of medicine helps to normalize the heart's function.
- My favorite meal is Pizza.
- An architect can predict what a building will look like by modeling it on a computer.
- Tomorrow evening, I'm going to the theater to see a play by Shakespeare.
- When the boat arrived at the harbor, we knew we had reached Lebanon.

## Activity book p.25

Mark is American and Bruce is British. How would Bruce say sentences 1-3 in British English? How would Mark say sentences 4-6 in American English?

Mark امريكي & Bruce بريطاني.

1 Mark: Did you see that exhibition yet?

Bruce: \_\_\_\_\_

2 Mark: I usually take a shower in the morning.

Bruce: \_\_\_\_\_

3 Mark: I just had my breakfast.

Bruce: \_\_\_\_\_

4 Bruce: Where's Leo? Have you seen him anywhere?

Mark: \_\_\_\_\_

5 Bruce: I'd like to have a look at those paintings.

Mark: \_\_\_\_\_

6 Bruce: Leo's already done his project.

Mark: \_\_\_\_\_

### Answers:

1. Have you seen that exhibition yet?

2. I usually have a shower in the morning.

3. I've just had my breakfast.

4. Where's Leo? Did you see him anywhere?

5. I'd like to take a look at those paintings.

6. Leo already did his project

### 6 The following sentences are in British English. Rewrite them in American English.

1 'Goodness, you've got very tall!' said my aunt.

2 Have you ever been to an aquarium?

3 We're too late – the bus has just left.

4 I think it's time to have a break.

5 I haven't done my homework yet.

### Page 25, exercise 8

1 lift <i>Br</i> elevator <i>Am</i>	5 autumn <i>Br</i> fall <i>Am</i>
2 pavement <i>Br</i> sidewalk <i>Am</i>	6 rubbish <i>Br</i> trash/garbage <i>Am</i>
3 candy <i>Am</i> sweets <i>Br</i>	7 gas <i>Am</i> petrol <i>Br</i>
4 vacation <i>Am</i> holiday <i>Br</i>	8 cookie <i>Am</i> biscuit <i>Br</i>



### Unit 3: (النصوص) الوحدة الثالثة: كتاب الطالب

#### التقدم الطبي Medical advances

## Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

مخترع اماراتي صغير يتوجه ليسافر العالم

SB page: 20

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

أديب البلوشي البالغ من العمر عشر سنوات ، من دبي، سيسافر لسبع دول في جولة نظمت ومولت من قبل سمو الشيخ حمدان بن محمد، ولي عهد دبي.

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

جذب الصبي اهتمام الشيخ حمدان مع اختراعه – طرف اصطناعي لوالده. اهتم الشيخ بشكل خاص بالصبي، وتمنى بان تكون الجولة التي يرهاها لأديان تعطي المخترع الشاب المزيد من الثقة بالنفس وإلهام المخترعون الاخرون من الشباب الإماراتي.

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

حصل أديب على فكرة من نوع خاص للساق الاصطناعية بينما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته. والده، الذي يستخدم ساق اصطناعية، لا يمكنه السباحة في البحر ولا يمكنه المخاطرة فتصبح ساقه رطبة. هذا ألهم أديب لابتكار ساق اصطناعية ضد الماء.

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

أديب سيقوم بزيارة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وفرنسا والمملكة المتحدة وإيرلندا وبلجيكا وإيطاليا وألمانيا، حيث سيقون مع أقاربهم. ومع ذلك، وبينما هو في ألمانيا، أديب لن يقضي كل وقته لمشاهدة المعالم. وهو سيكون يعمل مع طبيب مختص لبناء أطرافهم. وقال انه سيتم أيضا حضور دورة حول الأطراف الصناعية والتعرف على أنواع مختلفة من الأجهزة الطبية.



Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

أديب قد اخترع العديد من الأجهزة الأخرى، بما في ذلك روبوت تنظيف صغير وجهاز مراقبة القلب والتي يتم توصيلها على حزام مقعد السيارة. في حالة الطوارئ، سيتم ربط خدمات الإنقاذ وسائق العائلة تلقائياً مع السائق من خلال هذا الجهاز الفاحص الخاص.

He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

وقد اخترع أيضاً خوذة مضادة للحريق. وهذه المعدات الخاصة، والتي لديها نظام كاميرا مدمجة، وتساعد عمال الإنقاذ في حالات الطوارئ. ولهذه الأسباب التي يستحق عليها أديب بحق سمعته كواحد من أصغر المخترعين في العالم.

## Questions:

- 1 Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb? Why did he offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?
- 2 How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?
- 3 Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there?
- 4 What does the suffix *-proof* mean, (underlined in the text)?
- 5 What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt?

## Answers:

- 1 Sheikh Hamdan was interested in Adeeb's invention of a prosthetic limb for his father. He offered Adeeb the world tour to help to give him more self-confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.
- 2 He got the inspiration when he was at the beach with his family. His father couldn't swim because he couldn't risk getting his prosthetic leg wet.
- 3 Adeeb will be staying with relatives in Germany. He will be working with a doctor to build his new invention of the waterproof prosthetic leg, as well as attending a course to find out more about prosthetics.
- 4 It means 'to provide protection against'.
- 5 It is so helpful in case of an emergency, this device will communicate with rescue services and the driver's family and inform them about the case the driver has.

## امتحان الســـــائد المقترح ——— ائد لتعميق الفهم

- 1- Why did the Sheikh offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?
- 2- How old is Adeeb?
- 3- Who is Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad?
- 4- How do you think Adeeb's dad lost his leg?
- 5- Why did the father refuse to swim in the sea?
- 6- Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeeb is going to visit many countries.
- 7- Will Adeeb be spending all his time sightseeing in Germany?
- 8- Mention some of Adeeb's inventions.
- 9- Sponsoring inventors is a very noble matter, what do you think are the advantages of sponsoring those genius people?

- 1- The Sheikh hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.
- 2- Adeeb is 10 years old.
- 3- Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad is the Crown Prince of Dubai.
- 4- I think Adeeb's father has lost his leg in a car accident.
- 5- The father refused to swim because he could not risk getting his leg wet.
- 6- Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives.
- 7- No, he will not. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.
- 8- Adeeb has invented several devices, including a tiny cleaning robot, a heart monitor and a fireproof helmet.
- 9- Sponsoring genius people has many advantages such as: They can leave their work and work more on their ideas, they also have enough money for research.

## اختبر نفسك على الضمير العائد؟ والتفكير الناقد دائما !!!

pronouns	reference
which	tour
his	the boy
he	....
who	....
where	
which	

**Critical Thinking** What device did Adeeb use in his fireproof helmet and what is its advantage?

Adeeb used a built-in camera system which will help rescue workers in emergencies.....

## في المستقبل In the future

**We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence.**

سنكون قادرين على إجراء عملية لزيادة الذكاء لدينا.

Scientists have already developed brain implants **that** improve vision or allow disabled people to use **their** thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain **(1) implant** improved **their** decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people **who** have been affected by brain damage, **which** could be caused by **(2) dementia**, a stroke or other brain injuries.

طور العلماء زراعات تعمل على تحسين الرؤية أو تمكن ذوي الإحتياجات الخاصة من استخدام افكارهم للتحكم بأطراف صناعية مثل الذراعين والارجل او استخدام كرسي العجلات. اظهرت الدراسات على القرود في عام 2012 أن زراعة دماغية قد حسنت قدرات اتخاذ القرار لديهم. كيف سيستفيد البشر من هذا البحث؟ يأمل العلماء ان يطوروا اداة شبيهة لمساعدة الناس الذين اصابوا بشلل دماغي، والذي يمكن ان يكون سببه الخلل الدماغي او السكتة الدماغية او اصابات دماغية اخرى.

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

سيتمكن الأطباء من التواصل مع الناس المصابين بغيوبة.

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain **(3) scanner** called an MRI. **They** suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man **who** has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that **he** has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what **they** would like to be done in order to improve **their** quality of life.

أكد علماء أعصاب في عام 2012 انه كان من الممكن التواصل مع بعض المرضى في غيبوبتهم باستخدام مسح دماغي خاص يسمى (التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي) وأقترحوا أنه، وفي المستقبل سيكون من الممكن عمل حوارات ذات معنى أكثر مع المرضى في حالة الغيبوبة. وحدث هذا فعلاً بعد عامين. أثبت المسح الدماغي الذي استخدم مع مريض في غيبوبة منذ 12 عاماً ان لديه وعي وعقل مفكر -وهي فكرة كانت في حالة جدل بين العديدين. يخطط الأطباء لإستخدام تقنية مسح دماغي مشابهة في المستقبل لمعرفة ما إذا كان المرضى يتألمون في الغيبوبة أو ماذا يرغبون أن يحدث لتحسين جودة حياتهم.

**A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly.****دواء جديد سيساعد على علاج أنواع معينة من السرطان على الفور تقريبا.**

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, **which** doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce **their** symptoms overnight. **It** is taken as a single **(4) pill** every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual **(5) side effects** such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein **which** causes cancerous cells to grow. **It** will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that **they** are definitely going to continue the trial. **They** have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

يتم تجربة دواء جديد للسرطان في بليموث، بريطانيا، والذي يأمل الأطباء انه سيمدد حياة مرضى السرطان ويقلل اعراضه بين عشية وضحاها. يأخذ الدواء حبة منفردة كل صباح ولم يظهر على المرضى اي اعراض جانبية كالدوار و سقوط الشعر المعتاد عندما يكونون تحت انواع مختلفة من علاج السرطان. يعمل الدواء عن طريق منع بروتين معين مسؤول عن التسبب بنمو خلايا سرطانية. سيعمل على تحسين/زيادة العمر المتوقع للمرضى ونوعية حياتهم بسرعة اكثر من اي علاج اخر. تم اجراء مقابلة مع المرضى بعد عام من بداية العلاج وكانوا اصحاء و مناج. قالوا انهم سيقومون حتما باكمال التجربة (العلاجية). لديهم كل الاسباب لتجعلهم يؤمنون بان العلاج سيعمل. يأمل العلماء في مستشفى بليموث ان العلاج سيساعد المرضى في كل انحاء العالم.

that	brain implants
their	disabled people
their	monkeys
who	people
which	brain damage
They	neuroscientists
who/ he	a man
they/ their	patients
which	A new cancer drug
their	cancer patients
It	A new cancer drug
which	a protein
they/ They	The patients
it	A new cancer drug

**Questions**

- 1 How will robots be able to help doctors when they are not available for face-to-face consultations with patients?
- 2 In Japan, what task are scientists developing robots to perform?
- 3 What kind of operations will robots be used in? Why?
- 4 Why are robots particularly suited to sorting and delivering medicine?

بدون اجابات

## Questions

- 1- What do you think the implications will be for the world if people live longer? Should we be using technology to help us to improve life expectancy?
- 2- What are the benefits of the implants that scientists have lately developed?
- 3- The writer suggests three kinds of limbs, write down two of which.
- 4- Will it be possible to communicate with people who are in a coma? If yes, how would that be possible?
- 5- What does MRI stand for?
- 6- Write down the sentences which indicate that communicating with people who are in a coma was achieved.
- 7- What is the doctors' plan for communicating with people in a coma?
- 8- The writer talks about a type of drug for people who suffer from cancer, what does that drug do?
- 9- What do other forms of cancer treatment do when patients undergo them?
- 10- How does the new cancer treatment work?
- 11- What was the impression of those patients on the new cancer treatment and what is their opinion about it?

## Critical Thinking

- A) According to the third paragraph the writer states that "A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly". How far do you think this is true? Give reasons.
- B) Critical thinking: Some diseases growth in the body, often causing death. Think of these statements, give your opinion.
- C) What do you think will be the request of those who are in a coma if they were able to be contacted with?
- D) Why do you think cancer patients agreed to undergo new types of treatments?

## Answers:

- 1- If people live longer, there will be shortage in services such as healthcare and education. We should be utilizing technology to make other life aspects easier.
- 2- They improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.
- 3- arms, legs
- 4- Yes, it will be possible to communicate with people who are in a coma by using a special brain scanner called an MRI.
- 5- MRI stands for (Magnetic Resonance Imaging).
- 6- Neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain (3) scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened.
- 7- Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.
- 8- A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.



- 9- Other forms of cancer treatment have side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing usual cancer treatment.
- 10- The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.
11. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial.

## التفكير الناقد Suggested Answers

- \* I think cancer patients agree to undergo new types of treatment because they have already suffered from old treatments and they believe it might help.
- \* I think they will want to know about their family members, they also might wish to get news about work and life.

## اسئلة اضافية

1. Why have scientists already developed brain implants?
2. What does the pronoun their in the first paragraph refer to?
3. Mention two examples from the text about prosthetic limbs.
4. Why doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future?
5. Where did the new cancer drug trail?
6. Write down the benefits of the new cancer drug trail?
7. Quote the sentence which indicates that doctors will meet the patients in order to take care of them.

## مركز الحسين للسرطان

**The King Hussein Cancer Center**

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

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان هو مركز علاج السرطان الشامل الوحيد في الأردن. فإنه يعامل كلا من البالغين والأطفال المرضى. ولأن عدد سكان البلاد يتزايد، فالكثير والكثير من العوائل تعتمد على المستشفى لعلاج السرطان. المرضى يأتون ليس فقط من الأردن ولكن أيضا من بلدان أخرى في المنطقة، كما ينجذبوا لسمعتها الممتازة، وانخفاض التكاليف، وتشابه الثقافة واللغة.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled **its** capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

من أجل مواجهة الزيادة في الطلب على العلاج، بدأ KHCC برنامج التوسع. البناء بدأ عام 2011 م. وستكون قدرة المستشفى أكثر من الضعف بحلول عام 2016 م، وزيادة مساحة لحالات سرطان جديدة من 3500 سنويا الى 9000.

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

بحلول ذلك الوقت، فإنهم سيضيفوا 182 سريراً إضافياً، جنبا إلى جنب مع وحدات أكبر لإدارات مختلفة، بما في ذلك العلاج الإشعاعي. سيتم فتح اجنحة طب الأطفال والكبار الجديدة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإنه سوف يتم بناء عشر طوابق من العيادات الخارجية الخاصة، مع مركز تعليم الذي سيشمل غرف تدريس ومكتبة.

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For **this** reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

العديد من مرضى السرطان يعيشون بعيدا عن عمان، حيث يقع KHCC، والرحلة من وإلى المستشفى غالبا ما تكون صعبة. لهذا السبب، وهناك خطط لتوسيع مرافق رعاية مرضى السرطان إلى أجزاء أخرى من الأردن. في المستقبل القريب، مستشفى جامعة الملك عبد الله في اربد تأمل في اقامة آلات العلاج الإشعاعي، وبذلك فان مرضى السرطان من شمال الأردن ليس من الضروري أن يذهبوا إلى عمان لتلقي العلاج الإشعاعي.

## Questions

- 1 Why does the hospital need to expand?
- 2 Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.
- 3 What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?
- 4 What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?
- 5 What does KHCC stand for?
- 6 What does the underlined word "paediatric" mean?
- 7 What are the things that will be added to the hospital by 2016?
- 8 Where is King Abdullah University Hospital located?
- 9 What do the underlined and bolded words/pronouns refer to?
- 10 Quote the sentence which shows that the hospital is an attractive medical centre for many Jordanians and Arabs.

### **Critical Thinking:**

- 11 Read the quotation. "Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity. Hippocrates (460 BCE–370 BCE) Do you agree with it?"

## Answers

- 1- The King Hussein Cancer Center is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. For the previously mentioned reasons and because the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment so it needs to expand
- 2- Patients come other countries in the region, as they are attracted by the hospital's excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.
- 3- The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 4- There are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.
- 5- The King Hussein Cancer Center.
- 6- Paediatric: describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses.
- 7- They will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building.
- 8- King Abdullah University Hospital is located in Irbid.
- 9- The education centre includes teaching rooms and a library.
- 10- "Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan."
- 11- Yes, I agree with this quotation because doctors depend on love to strengthen their relationships with their patients and that are so helpful in curing diseases.

## احفظ انجليزي-انجليزي-عربي

**UNITS 4,5****Glossary: قاموس المصطلحات**

Word	English meaning	Arabic
<b>Algebra</b>	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers.	الجبر
<b>arithmetic</b>	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.	علم الحساب
<b>artificially-created</b>	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural.	مصطنع
<b>brehtaking</b>	wonderful, awe-inspiring.	مثير
<b>camera obscura</b>	an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera.	كاميرا معتمة
<b>carbon-neutral</b>	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere.	خالية الكربون
<b>Ceramics</b>	the art of producing something made from clay or porcelain, or the clay or porcelain items themselves.	سيراميك
<b>composition</b>	a piece of music that someone has written.	تأليف / تركيب
<b>conservatory</b>	a school where people are trained in music or acting.	مدرسة موسيقية
<b>Craftsman</b>	someone who is very skilled at a particular craft, a job or an activity that requires skills and in which they make things with their hands.	حرفي
<b>Criticize</b>	to judge (sth.) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse.	نقد
<b>demonstration</b>	an act of explaining and showing how to do something, or how something works.	سيطرة (مظاهرة)
<b>desalination</b>	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used.	تحلية المياه
<b>fountain pen</b>	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write.	قلم حبر (حبر سائل)
<b>furnishings</b>	the furniture and other things, such as curtains, in a room	المفروشات
<b>Geometry</b>	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	علم الهندسة
<b>glassblowing</b>	the art of shaping a piece of hot, melted glass by blowing air into it through a tube	نفخ الزجاج
<b>Grid</b>	a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة (كهربائية)
<b>ground-breaking</b>	new, innovative.	رائد
<b>Hanging</b>	a large piece of cloth that is hung on a wall as a decoration.	تعليق (الستارة)
<b>inheritance</b>	money or things that you get from someone after they die.	ارث

<b>inoculation</b>	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease.	<b>التلقيح</b>
<b>installation</b>	an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts.	<b>تنصيب</b>
<b>Irrigate</b>	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow	<b>يسقي</b>
<b>Lifelike</b>	very similar to the person or thing represented	<b>يشبه الحي</b>
<b>mathematician</b>	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	<b>رياضي</b>
<b>megaproject</b>	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	<b>مشروع ضخم</b>
<b>minaret</b>	the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer	<b>مئذنة المسجد</b>
<b>musical harmony</b>	a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	<b>تناغم موسيقي</b>
<b>outweigh</b>	to be more important than something else	<b>فاق / تفوق</b>
<b>pedestrian</b>	someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars	<b>مشاة (مترجل)</b>
<b>performing arts</b>	a type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea	<b>فنون مسرحية</b>
<b>philosopher</b>	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy	<b>فيلسوف</b>
<b>Physician</b>	someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment	<b>حكيم (طبيب)</b>
<b>Polymath</b>	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	<b>مثقف. موسوعة</b>
<b>Qualify</b>	to be entitled to a particular benefit or privilege by fulfilling a necessary condition	<b>تأهل (يكون اهل لشيء ما او حدير به)</b>
<b>Restore</b>	to repair or renovate a building, work of art, etc., so as to bring it back to its original condition	<b>يرمم (يسترجع)</b>
<b>revolutionise</b>	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	<b>يثور (يطيح ب الحاكم)</b>
<b>sand artist</b>	someone who models sand into an artistic form	<b>فنان الرمال</b>
<b>showcase</b>	to exhibit or display	<b>عرض</b>
<b>sustainability</b>	the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water	<b>الاستدامة</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	types of cloth or woven fabric	<b>منسوجات</b>
<b>translation</b>	the process of converting documents from one language to another	<b>ترجمة</b>
<b>underline</b>	to emphasise, to highlight	<b>تأكيد / ابراز</b>
<b>Vary</b>	to differ according to the situation	<b>تنوع</b>
<b>visual arts</b>	art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music	<b>فنون بصرية</b>
<b>Windmill</b>	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour	<b>طاحونة هواء</b>
<b>zero-waste</b>	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	<b>بدون نفايات</b>





## Unit 4

## قصص نجاح Success Stories

Student's Book - p. 18 أهمية الانجازات الاسلامية في التاريخ

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

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

**جابر بن حيان (ولد 815 م، توفي 722 م،)**

العالم العربي لديه العديد من الكيميائيين المشاهير في تاريخها، ولكن الشخص الذي يعرف باسم مؤسس الكيمياء هو على الأرجح جابر بن حيان. فهو الأكثر شهرة لبداية إنتاج حامض الكبريتيك. وأسس أيضا مجموعة من المقاييس التي غيرت الطريقة التي قام الكيميائيين بوزن العناصر في المختبر: موازينه يمكن أن تزن العناصر أكثر من 6000 مرات أصغر من كيلوغرام.

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

Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

**علي بن نافع (زرياب).....**

ومن المعروف أيضا باسم "علي بن نافع زرياب" (أو "الشحور"، لأن صوته جميل). وكان تلميذا موهبا لدى الموسيقار الشهير من بغداد، وكان موهبته في الموسيقى التي أدت به إلى قرطبة في القرن التاسع الميلادي. وكان ضيفا على الحاكم الأموي هناك. أنه الشخص الذي أنشأ أول مدرسة للموسيقى في العالم في قرطبة، الأندلس، لتعليم التناغم الموسيقي وتأليفه. انه ثورة في النظرية الموسيقية، وأيضا الشخص الذي قدم العود إلى أوروبا.

**Questions?**

\* Do you think that it was easier or more difficult in those days to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day? Give a reason for your opinion.

هل تعتقد بأنه كان الأسهل أو الأكثر صعوبة في هذه الأيام لبلوغ مثل هذه المستويات من الانجازات مقارنة مع الوقت الحالي؟ اعطي سببا لرأيك؟

**Suggested answers:**

\* I think that it was more difficult for people in the past to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day: there was much less access to information in the past, so people like Al-Kindi had to be truly revolutionary and creative in their thinking in order to succeed.

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

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

**فاطمة الفهري.....**

كانت فاطمة بنت محمد الفهري ابنة رجل أعمال ثري. استخدمت ميراث والدها لبناء مركز التعلم في فاس، المغرب. أصبح هذا المركز التعليمي أكبر جامعة في المغرب، حيث يأتي العديد من الطلاب من جميع أنحاء العالم للدراسة. وعلاوة على ذلك، كان أخت فاطمة، مريم، التي أشرفت على بناء مسجد الأندلس، الذي لم يكن بعيدا عن مركز التعلم.

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

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath. He made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably his work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

**الكندي.....**

كان الكندي طبيب وفيلسوف وعالم رياضيات، وكيميائي، وموسيقي وعالم فلك – موسوعة عن حق. قدم كثيرا من الاكتشافات الخلاقة والمبدعة في هذه المجالات، ولكن ربما يكون عمله في الحساب والهندسة التي جعلت منه الأكثر شهرة.

**Questions?**

1. Who is the founder of chemistry?  
..... من هو مؤسس الكيمياء ؟
2. Write two achievements for Ibn Hayyan.  
..... اكتب اثنتين من انجازات ابن حيان .
3. Write down the feature of scale in a laboratory.  
..... اكتب خاصية المقياس في المختبر.
4. Ali Ibn Nafi' is also known as 'ziriyab' (or 'blackbird'). Why? Justify your answer.  
..... علي بن نافع يعرف بـ زرياب (أو الشحرور). لماذا؟ فسر اجابتك.
5. What is the purpose of establishing the music school?  
..... ما الغاية من تأسيس المعهد الموسيقي؟
6. Who did build Morocco's university?  
..... من بنى جامعة المغرب؟

## Masdar City – a positive step?

### مدينة مصدر- خطوة ايجابية؟

**Megaprojects** are extremely large investment projects, **which** are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, **they** are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

**المشاريع العملاقة** هي مشاريع استثمارية كبيرة للغاية، تهدف إلى تشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وتحقيق منافع جديدة للمدن. على الرغم من المشاريع العملاقة تختلف من حيث الحجم والتكلفة، جميعاً، بحكم التعريف، باهظة الثمن، والمشاريع العامة التي تحظى بمستوى عالي من الاهتمام والتغطية الإعلامية. وتتراوح المشاريع من الطرق السريعة والمطارات ومحطات والأنفاق والجسور، وما إلى ذلك من مجمعات المدينة بأكملها.

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

مفهوم المشروع الضخم يستند دائماً على المزايا التي يحققها للمجتمع. ومع ذلك، قد تعرضت لانتقادات كثيرة بسبب آثارها السلبية على المجتمع أو البيئة. هذه المقالة سوف تنظر في هذه القضايا فيما يتعلق مدينة مصدر، وهو مشروع ضخم في أبوظبي.

Masdar City, **which** began **its** development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when **it** is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

مدينة مصدر، التي بدأ تطويرها في عام 2006 م، ستكون أول مدينة خالية من الكربون في العالم، مدينة مصنعة- بدون نفايات. تغطي مساحة قدرها ستة كيلومترات مربعة، وعندما يتم الانتهاء منه في عام 2025 م، ومن المتوقع أن تؤوي أكثر من 40,000 نسمة، 50,000 راكبا، و 1,500 من الشركات المشاركة بشكل رئيسي للمنتجات صديقة البيئة.

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. **It** is built on an advanced energy grid **which** monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce **its** carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to **other** locations by a network of roads and railways.

سيتم تشغيل المدينة بأكملها على مصادر الطاقة المتجددة. وقد بنيت على شبكة الطاقة المتقدمة التي تراقب بالضبط كمية الكهرباء المستخدمة من قبل كل مصرف/ منفذ في المجمع. وعلاوة على ذلك، من أجل الحد من انبعاثات الكربون، ومدينة مصدر تكون منطقة خالية من السيارات، قد صممت للمشاة وراكبي الدراجات. المركبات الكهربائية وبدون سائق ستعمل كوسائل النقل العام، وسيتم ربط المدينة بمواقع أخرى من خلال شبكة من الطرق والسكك الحديدية.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

سيتم تزويدها بالطاقة عن طريق مزارع الطاقة الشمسية وطاقة الرياح، وهناك أيضا خطط لبناء أكبر محطة للهيدروجين في العالم. وسيتم استخدام محطة لتحلية المياه لتوفير المياه في المدينة، مع 80% من المياه المستخدمة ويعاد تدويرها. وستستخدم النفايات البيولوجية كمصدر للطاقة أيضا، وسيتم إعادة تدوير النفايات الصناعية.

The current residents of Masdar City are **all** students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university **whose** students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

المقيمون الحاليين لمدينة مصدر هم جميع الطلاب في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا، الجامعة التي طلابها ملتزمون تماما لإيجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة في العالم.

While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of **it**. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

في حين أن المشروع يحظى بدعم العديد من المنظمات العالمية والبيئية والمحافظة عليها، وهناك بعض الانتقادات لذلك. ويرى أنه، بدلا من بناء مدينة مستدامة الاصطناعية، ينبغي أن تكون الاستدامة أولوية للمدن القائمة.

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

في الختام، فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة تفوق إلى حد كبير أي عيوب /سلبيات. وإذا ما تحققت أهداف المطورين، ستكون مدينة مصدر مخططا لتخطيط المدن في المستقبل من شأنها أن تلهم المشاريع العملاقة المماثلة في بلدان أخرى.

### **Comprehension Book-page 33!**

#### **3 Read the essay on page 32 again and answer the questions.**

1 What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?

ماهي المشاريع العملاقة التي تقدمها المقالة؟

2 What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City? What are the disadvantages?

ما هي ايجابيات مدينة مصدر؟ وماهي السلبيات؟

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

هل تعتقد بأن مدينة مصدر مشروعاً مربحاً أم لا؟ اعطِ أسباباً.

من كتاب الطالب .... مهم لسؤال اكمل الفراغ

4 Look at the nouns in the box. Which adjectives collocate with them? Write them next to the adjectives.

growth effect transport footprint waste planning

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

Answers

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 urban planning   | 2 public transport |
| 3 biological waste | 4 carbon footprint |
| 5 negative effect  | 6 economic growth  |

5 Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from exercise 4.

- 1 When people talk about \_\_\_\_\_, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.
- 2 Pollution has some serious \_\_\_\_\_ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
- 3 We can all work hard to reduce our \_\_\_\_\_ by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
- 4 If we take \_\_\_\_\_ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
- 5 Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of \_\_\_\_\_, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
- 6 The need for more effective \_\_\_\_\_ is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

Answers

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 economic growth  | 2 negative effects |
| 3 carbon footprint | 4 public transport |
| 5 biological waste | 6 urban planning   |

سائد دهيمش



Unit 5/ **The Arts: الفنون**

## فنون الأردن

**The arts in Jordan**

Jordan has a very rich cultural heritage thanks to the support of the Department of Culture and the Arts, **which** was founded in 1966 CE. Since **then**, the department has built up an exciting, **ongoing** programme of cultural activities related to all the arts: music, visual arts, performing arts and the written word.

يملك الأردن تراثا ثقافيا غنيا جدا بفضل الدعم من ادارة الثقافة والفنون، التي تأسست في عام 1966 م. ومنذ ذلك الحين، قد اقامت الادارة برنامجا متواصلا ومثيرا للأنشطة الثقافية المتصلة بجميع الفنون: الموسيقى والفنون البصرية وفنون الأداء والكلمة المكتوبة.

**which:** Department of Culture and the Arts

**then:** 1966 CE

In 1979 CE, the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA) was established to promote visual arts in Jordan and other countries in the region. **It** has links with major art galleries around the world in order to encourage artists from different cultures to learn from each other.

في عام 1979 م، تم تأسيس الجمعية الملكية للفنون الجميلة (RSFA) لتعزيز الفنون البصرية في الأردن وبلدان أخرى في المنطقة. لها صلات مع المعارض الفنية الكبرى في جميع أنحاء العالم من أجل تشجيع الفنانين من مختلف الثقافات ليتعلموا من بعضهم البعض.

**It:** RSFA

The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts is one of the most important art museums in the Middle East. The collection includes over 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, textiles and ceramics, by more than 800 artists from 59 countries. In 2013 CE, **it** held Jordan's largest art exhibition called '70 Years of Contemporary Jordanian Art'.

المتحف الوطني الأردني للفنون الجميلة هو احد المتاحف الفنية الأكثر أهمية في الشرق الأوسط. وتضم المجموعة أكثر من 2,000 عمل فني، بما في ذلك اللوحات والمنحوتات والصور الفوتوغرافية والمنشآت والمنسوجات والسيراميك، من خلال أكثر من 800 فنانا من 59 بلدا. في عام 2013 م، وعقد أكبر معرض فني في الأردن بعنوان '70 عاما من الفن الأردني المعاصر'.

**It:** The Jordan National Gallery of Fine

Until the 1990s, most Jordanian literature was only available in Arabic. However, thanks to PROTA (the Project of Translation from Arabic), many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems are now translated into English, and people all over the world are able to read and appreciate them.

لغاية التسعينيات، كان معظم الأدب الأردني متوفر فقط باللغة العربية. ومع ذلك، و بفضل PROTA (مشروع الترجمة من اللغة العربية)، العديد من المسرحيات الأردنية، الروايات، القصص القصيرة والقصائد قد ترجمت الآن إلى اللغة الإنجليزية، والناس في جميع أنحاء العالم قادرين على قرائتها وتقديرها.

**them:** many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems

Every year, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) chooses a different Arab city as the Arab Cultural Capital. In 2002 CE, the city of Amman was awarded this title.

كل سنة، منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية والعلم والثقافة (اليونسكو) تختار مدينة عربية مختلفة كعاصمة الثقافة العربية. في عام 2002 م، وحصلت مدينة عمان على جائزة هذا اللقب.

Jordan has a centuries-old musical heritage. The National Music Conservatory (NMC) opened in 1986 CE, making **it** possible for more Jordanian students to study music seriously.

يملك الأردن التراث الموسيقي منذ قرون. افتتح المعهد الوطني للموسيقى (NMC) في عام 1986 م، مما يجعل من الممكن لمزيد من الطلبة الأردنيين دراسة الموسيقى بجدية.

**It:** to study music seriously.

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

في عام 1987 م، تم إنشاء المركز الوطني للثقافة والفنون، الذي يعرض المسرح والرقص في الأردن والمنطقة.

**Which:** the National Centre for Culture and Arts

Realising the value of art and culture, Jordan decided to offer Jordanians and the world an annual arts festival. In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts was founded. This three-week-long summer programme is one of the largest cultural activities in the region. **It** takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash, **which** underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.

مدركا قيمة الفن والثقافة، قرر الأردن ان يقدم للأردنيين والعالم مهرجان الفنون السنوي. في عام 1981 م، انشأ مهرجان جرش للثقافة والفنون. هذا البرنامج الصيفي الذي يمتد لثلاثة اسابيع كأكبر الأنشطة الثقافية في المنطقة. فإنه يأخذ مكانا في الموقع الأثري المهم لجرش، الأمر الذي يؤكد العلاقة الوثيقة بين الفنون والتاريخ الثقافي للأردن.

**It:** the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts

**which:** the important archaeological site of Jerash

## Questions

- 1 How does the Royal Society of Fine Arts show its support for the arts in Jordan?
- 2 What makes The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts a major institution in the world of art?
- 3 How has translation helped Jordanian literature?
- 4 What is the significance of the location of the annual Jerash Festival?
- 5 'To truly understand a country's culture, you have to understand its artistic heritage.' Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.

### Answers

- 1 It shows its support by having links with major art galleries around the world and by promoting visual arts in Jordan.
- 2 It is so important because it has over 2,000 works of art by more than 800 artists from 59 countries.
- 3 Translation has helped Jordanian literature by making it more accessible to people all over the world.
- 4 It takes place in Jerash, which is an important archaeological site. This shows the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.
- 5 **Suggested answer:** I agree with this statement. If we say that a culture is informed by the ideas and the physical artefacts from its past (as well as its present), we can say that artistic heritage gives us, at the very least, an excellent insight into the social structure of any given people. For instance, nowadays people outside Jordan and the Arab world will have more of an opportunity to understand Jordanian culture now that the PROTA initiative has been set up.

Look at the photograph. Which craft is being practised?

Read the magazine article and check your answer.

انظر للصورة. أي حرفة يمارسها؟  
اقرأ مقالة المجلة و تحقق من اجابتك.



عدنان وهو حرفي محترف، هو في العمل في مشغله مع فرن 1400 درجة مئوية، 20 ساعة في اليوم، مشغل صنع الزجاج ليس هو المكان الأكثر راحة. لعدنان، ولكن هذا هو أكثر من مجرد وظيفة. 'عائلتي تمتهن صنع الزجاج لحوالي 700 سنة، هو يقول. 'أبي تعلم هذه الحرفة من والده، وكان يعلمني عندما كنت طفلاً.'

عدنان شغوف لهذه الحرفة القديمة، ويعطي بانتظام شروحات و ورش عمل لتعليم الشباب مهارات نفخ الزجاج.

وهو يعتقد بقوة أنه ما لم يكن لدينا اهتمام أكثر بالشباب لتعلم الحرفة، لا أحد سيعرف كيفية عمل الزجاج المنفوخ في المستقبل. "في هذه الأيام، الشباب لا يريدون دائماً متابعة مهنة والديهم، ويضاف إلى ذلك، نفخ الزجاج ليست مهمة سهلة. يجب أن يكون هاجساً، كما هو الحال بالنسبة لي!"

عدنان ما زال يستخدم هذه التقنية التي تم تطويرها لأول مرة من قبل الفينيقيون قبل نحو 2000 سنة. أولاً، يدفع أنبوب نفخ معدني رقيق في الفرن الساخن المغلي. ثانياً، انه يرفع الرمل السائل ويضعه على لوحة معدنية. بعد ذلك، ينفخ الزجاج الملتهب حتى يصبح أكثر مرونة. ثم يسحب ويلوي الزجاج ليشكله. عليه العمل بسرعة فائقة لأن الرمل السائل يتحول فطياً لزجاج. عدنان يصنع بجة (أوزة) رقيقة. من خلال الزجاج شبه المعتم، يمكنك ان ترى الخطوط الدقيقة من التريكواز والأخضر والأزرق.

"الرمال تعطينا الزجاج الشفاف، أو "الأبيض"، عدنان يفسر. " نحصل على هذا الكوبالت (فضي مثل الصباغ) الأزرق الداكن بإضافة معدن الكوبالت على الزجاج المذاب. ثم، يصبح هذا الأزرق أخف و تريكوازي أخضر بحري بعد إضافة النحاس. وأخيراً، فإننا نزين الزجاج باليد.

"في هذه الأيام نحن نعيد تدوير الزجاج المكسور. ونحن أيضاً نستخدم الألوان المنجّنة تجارياً بدلاً من استخدام المكونات الطبيعية كما هو الحال في الماضي. بغض النظر عن ذلك، لم يتغير شيء آخر عن هذه الحرفة عبر القرون. لا يمكنك استخدام آلة للقيام بهذا العمل، كما يقول. "الطرق القديمة لا تزال الأفضل."

Adnan, a professional craftsman, is at work in his studio. With the oven at 1,400 degrees Centigrade, 20 hours a day, a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be. For Adnan, however, this is more than just a job. 'My family has been blowing glass for around 700 years,' he says. 'My father learnt the craft from his father, and he taught it to me when I was a child.'

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

He strongly believes that unless we interest more young people in learning the craft, nobody will know how to make hand-blown glass in the future. 'These days, young people don't always want to follow their parents' professions, and, added to that, glassblowing isn't an easy job. It has to be an obsession, as it is for me!'

Adnan still uses the technique that was first developed by the Phoenicians some 2,000 years ago. First, he pushes a thin metal blowpipe into the boiling hot furnace. Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays it on a metal plate. After that, he blows the red-hot glass until it becomes more flexible. Then he pulls and bends the glass into shape. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into glass. Adnan is making a delicate swan. Through the semi-opaque glass, you can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue.

'The sand gives us transparent, or "white", glass,' Adnan explains. 'We get this beautiful dark, cobalt blue by adding the metal cobalt to the melted glass. Then, this blue becomes a lighter, sea-green turquoise after adding copper. Finally, we decorate the glass by hand.'

'These days we recycle broken glass. We also use commercially produced colours instead of using natural ingredients as in the past. Apart from that, nothing else about this craft has changed through the centuries. You can't use a machine to do this work,' he says. 'The old ways are still the best.'

## Questions

WB page/24.

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

- 1 Watch people acting a story at a theatre / an installation.
- 2 Admire textiles / ceramics but don't break them!
- 3 Look at beautiful pieces of art at a play / gallery.
- 4 Look at an installation / a theatre that has been set up in a public space.
- 5 Look at and touch textiles / handicrafts that have been sewn together.

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

**2 Read the article again and choose the correct answers. SB.38**

- 1 A glass-making studio isn't comfortable because  
**A** it hasn't changed much in hundreds of years. **B** it's incredibly hot.  
**C** everything is done by hand. **D** it is very small.
- 2 Adnan runs workshops and gives demonstrations because  
**A** he wants young people to learn the craft. **B** glassblowing isn't an easy job. **C** it is an ancient craft. **D** he has to work quickly.
- 3 A glassblower has to work very fast because  
**A** the furnace is extremely hot. **B** machines are not used to do the work. **C** hot, liquid glass becomes hard very quickly. **D** he is making a glass swan.

سائد دهيمش



## Founding father of farming

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, (1) **E who** was the King of Toledo. His great passions were botany, (2) **B which** is the study of plants, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land. One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was *A Book of Agriculture*. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one (3) **A that** described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing. The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems (4) **C that** he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

كان ابن بصال كاتب و عالم و مهندس عاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر الميلادي. عمل في بلاط المأمون، (1) **والذي كان ملكا على طليطلة**. عواطفه الجياشة كانت في علم النبات، (2) **وهو دراسة علم النباتات**، والزراعة. على الرغم من انه كان عالما كبيرا، وكان أيضا رجل عملي وجميع كتاباته جاءت من "تكتاف اليدين" خبرته العمل في الأرض. واحدة من الأشياء التي حققها ابن بصال كتاب *الزراعة*. الكتاب يتألف من 16 فصلا الذي شرح أفضل الطرق لزراعة الأشجار والفواكه والخضروات، فضلا عن الأعشاب والزهور زكية الرائحة؛ ربما كان الفصل الأكثر شهرة في كل واحد (3) **وصف كيفية التعامل مع انواع مختلفة من التربة**. عمل ابن بصال أيضا على كيفية ري الأراضي من خلال البحث عن المياه الجوفية وحفر الآبار. وصمم مضخات المياه وشبكات الري. كل هذه الأشياء وردت من خلال كتاباته. كان تأثير كتاب ابن بصال هائلا. كما واتب المزارعون عبر الأجيال تعليماته ونصائحه، الأراضي أصبحت خصبة مذهلة وأنتجت أكثر من ما يكفي من الغذاء للسكان التي تشهد نموا سريعا. نظم الري (4) **التي وضعها هو واتباعه** لا تزال ملحوظة في اسبانيا. على الرغم من أن اسمه غير معروف على نطاق واسع، تراث ابن بصال في العالم عظيما.

### Questions

- 1 Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.
- 2 Find a verb in the second paragraph that means 'supply land with water'.
- 3 Guess the meaning of 'fertile land' in the third paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?
- 4 Guess the meaning of 'legacy' in the third paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?
- 5 Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath? Give examples of his areas of knowledge.
- 6 Why do you think the area around Toledo had a 'fast-growing population'?

### Answers: Page 22, exercise 9

- 1 writing *A Book of Agriculture*; designing water pumps and irrigation systems
- 2 irrigate
- 3 agriculturally productive; 'produced more than enough food ...' (lines 28–29)
- 4 'Legacy' means what someone leaves to the world after their death. Ibn Bassal's legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice.
- 5 the first paragraph: writing, science, engineering, botany, agriculture
- 6 Open answer.



**Activity Book page-26****Reading****10** Read the blog post quickly, and answer the questions.

- 1 Where was Rashed when he wrote the blog? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 What did he most enjoy looking at? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Where did he go in the evening? \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 What bothered him? \_\_\_\_\_



*Hi! My name is Rashed. I'm staying in London for a week, with my family. I hope you enjoy reading my blog.*

**Wednesday**

Yesterday was brilliant. We decided to go to the Victoria and Albert Museum (also known as the V&A), which is a big museum of art and design in central London. It has one of the largest collections of Islamic art in the world and, as you can imagine, we were keen to **have a look**.

We spent most of our time in the Jameel Gallery, which opened in 2006  
 5 CE. There were about 10,000 items on display (no, I didn't count them;  
 the guide told us!). There were carpets and other textiles as well as pottery,  
 ceramics, paintings and things made of ivory (from elephants), wood, metal  
 and glass. My **favourite** thing was a beautiful Egyptian jug, which looked as  
 if it was made out of glass. In fact it is rock crystal, and it was made over ten  
 10 thousand years ago. The person who made it must have been incredibly skilled.



We were at the V&A all day (there's a good café there, and an excellent  
 shop too!). Then, although we were quite tired, in the evening we went to a concert at the Royal  
 Albert Hall. The orchestra was from Germany and it was brilliant! We had comfortable seats, but a  
 lot of people stood right in front of the orchestra. They didn't sit down at all! **I've never stood all**  
 15 **the way through a concert**, and I don't think I'd like to!

### Questions:

- 1 Why did Rashed and his family decide to go to the V&A Museum?  
لماذا قرر راشد وعائلته الذهاب لمتحف V&A ؟
- 2 Name four materials that Rashed mentions.  
سمِّ المواد الاربع التي ذكرها راشد.
- 3 Look at the words and phrases in bold. Is Rashed using British or American English? Justify your answer.  
انظر للكلمات والمصطلحات في الخط الغامق. هل راشد يستخدم اللغة البريطانية او الامريكية ؟ برّر اجابتك.
- 4 Look at the sentences in brackets in lines 5–6. In your opinion, what question is Rashed answering and why?  
انظر للجمل بين الاقواس بين السطور 5-6. وفقا لرأيك، ما السؤال الذي يجاوبه راشد ولماذا ؟
- 5 Would you stand up all the way through a concert? Why/ Why not?  
هل تود الوقوف طول الطريق خلال حفل موسيقي؟ لماذا/ لماذا لا ؟

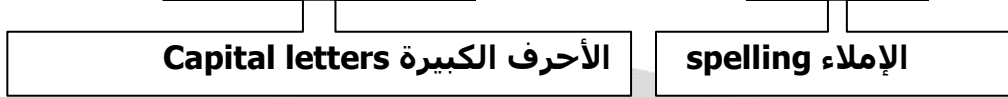
### Answers

- 1 because the V&A has one of the largest collections of Islamic art in the world
- 2 glass, metal, ivory, wood
- 3 Rashed is using British English. He says 'have a look' instead of 'take a look'; he spells 'favourite' with 'ou' instead of 'o'; and he uses the Present Perfect instead of the Past Simple in 'I've never stood all the way through a concert.'
- 4 **Suggested answer:** He is answering the reader's questions: Did you count them? How do you know the number of items displayed? He thinks the reader might not understand how he knows the number.
- 5 **Open answer.**

سائد دهيمش

## Editing (4 points) تحرير الأخطاء

نمط سؤال الوزارة..... [ يعطيك نص قصير فيه 4 أخطاء وعليك اكتشافها وتصحيحها ] :  
أنواع الأخطاء kinds of mistakes



انتبه للمربع التالي فجميعها تبدأ بحرف كبير.

\* غالباً ما يكون الخطأ الأول حرف صغير small letter .

من الممكن ان يأتي سؤال تصحيح الأخطاء متضمناً قاعدة , [Articles] X, (a/an), the عليك التركيز عليها واتقانها. كما هو في الثقافات المهنية. ومن الممكن ادراج اخطاء قواعدية لأول مرة.

خطأ الحرف الكبير: Capital letter mistake

1. At the beginning of the sentence and paragraph. أول الجملة و الفقرة
2. Titles: Mr. Mrs. Ms Dr Sir King Minister Prof Madam .. الألقاب
3. The names of organizations, companies, and their initials: أسماء الشركات والمنظمات
4. Abbreviations and acronyms: الاختصارات  
H.K.J UK USA NATO UNRWA .....
5. Days of the week and months: الأيام والأشهر  
'Sunday, Wednesday ..... / April, June....' (المواسم تكتب بأحرف صغيرة)
6. Countries, cities, nationalities, languages, Religions:  
الدول و اللغات و الجنسيات و الأديان و المدن  
'Japan/ Dubai /Jordanians / English, Arabic Italian  
\*Religions: ' Islam, Christianity, Judaism ...'
7. Directions only in geographical and Place names:  
الاتجاهات فقط في الأماكن والمناطق الجغرافية  
East Africa South pole The Pacific /The Dead Sea/ Asia/ Irbid .....
8. Proper nouns: Salma. lubna . Omar. Fareeda . Wesam. Joe .... أسماء العلم
9. The pronoun: " I " أينما وقعت في الجملة منفردة
10. After ( . ? ! ) : [ ] ؟ . ! بعد علامات الاستفهام
- e.g. . Marvelous! The statue's colors are wonderful .... How? Is this .....
11. At the beginning of a quotation: "He is the best....." أول الاقتباس
12. paper titles : Quran Bible Newspaper(Al-Dostor, Al-Ghad ..... عناوين الأوراق

\* الكلمة يكون فيها خطأ واحد على النمط القديم :

- تغيير شكل حرف في الكلمة
- حذف حرف من الكلمة
- استبدال حرف بحرف آخر مشابه له في الصوت أو إضافة حرف زيادة للكلمة.

السؤال الخامس (15 points) Question Number Five

### C. EDITING: (4 points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.

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

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

هناك 4 اخطاء في النص، 2 منهما اخطاء املائية و 2 اخطاء قواعدية.. اكتشفهما وصححهما

In the text below there are **four** mistakes, **2** mistakes are **grammatical mistakes** and the other **2** mistakes are **spelling mistakes**. Find them out and rewrite them down:-

Scientists has already developed implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys show that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities.

من الفروع المهنية:

A. Study the following sentences which have two mistakes in the usage of the articles. Correct them and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

(4 points)

1. My father says he is ~~af~~ <sup>The</sup> best teacher in ~~the~~ <sup>a</sup> whole town.
2. You can hurt your eyes if you look directly at ~~a~~ <sup>the</sup> sun.

5 Read and correct the dialogues. Add **a**, **an** or **the** where necessary. The first one is done for you.

1 A: I'm reading <sup>a</sup> really good book.

B: Oh, what's title?

2 A: Do you ever go to art galleries?

B: Yes, I do. There's big gallery in our town, and I often go there.

3 A: Where are Pontic Mountains?

B: They're in Turkey.

4 A: Is there art museum in Amman?

B: Yes, go to National Museum of Fine Arts.

5 A: Do you like music?

B: Yes, I do. I play piano, actually.

Page 25, exercise 5

1 A: **a** really B: what's the title?

2 B: a big ...

3 A: the Pontic ...

4 A: an art ... B: the National ...

5 B: the piano



# Linking Words used in **Guided Writing**



## أدوات الربط المستخدمة في الكتابة الموجهة ملخص

- يجب حفظ مواقع أدوات الربط مع علامات الترقيم المناسبة.
- يمكنك الاستعانة بـ Language functions (الوظائف اللغوية) في موضوع الكتابة/ الإنشاء الإجابري.
- الكتابة ممتعة ومثيرة جداً! لا تنسى التدرب بشكل مستمر على الكتابة الموجهة.

Punctuations : علامات الترقيم . ; : ? ' "...." ( ) [ ] , ! - / \_

### 1. Example: تقديم أمثلة

مثل like كـ such as: على سبيل المثال For example/for instance;

### 2. Adding information sequencing ideas إضافة معلومات وتسلسل الأفكار

أخيراً , lastly/finally ثالثاً , Thirdly,.... ثانياً , Secondly, ..... أولاً , Firstly,.....  
as well as بالإضافة besides أيضاً moreover التالي Next/ the following  
In addition و and أكثر من ذلك furthermore ثم/بعد ذلك then بالإضافة to,  
بصرف النظر عن apart from أيضا . too , أيضاً also بالإضافة لـ , to,

### 3. Linkers to contrast ideas أدوات إظهار التناقض

But, (on the one hand, on the other hand), although ,nevertheless , however  
على أية حال/ لكن ومع ذلك بالرغم من من جهة أخرى من جهة لكن

### 4. to list Advantages or Disadvantages لعمل قائمة حسنات أو سيئات

The main advantage of.. الحسنة الرئيسية لـ  
Another advantage of... حسنة إضافية لـ  
One advantage of... إحدى الحسنات

The main disadvantage of... السيئة الرئيسية لـ  
Another disadvantage.... سيئة إضافية لـ  
One disadvantage of.. إحدى السيئات

### 5. Summarising: الخاتمة

(في الخاتمة/ الخلاصة/أخيراً .....to conclude, in conclusion, to sum up, Finally)

**Expressing opposition:** للتعبير عن التناقض

On one hand, .....On the other hand, ... / In spite of this, ... / On the contrary, ... / Conversely, ...

**Expressing continuation or addition:** للتعبير عن الاستمرار و الاضافة

Furthermore, ... / Likewise, ... / One reason for this is ... / In addition, ...



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

**Indicating consequence:**

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

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

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

تقرير

Write a **report** about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information. Write about 200 words.

Useful

**Introduction**

The aim of this report is to ... / This report examines ... / In this report, [...] will be examined.

**Reporting information:**

There are more than [...] well-equipped health centres in [name of town].

Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of ...

The number of [...] has declined/increased since [date].

**Conclusion/Recommendations**

It appears that ... / This results in ... / It is recommended that ... / The best course of action would be to ...

Read the sample descriptive essay on page 74 of the Activity Book. First, label the parts of the essay, using the bullet points under it. Then, highlight or underline any of the following

**rheterical** devices that you find:

## Rhetorical بلاغة

**Simile: التشبيه**

Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal. Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food.

**Metaphor: الاستعارة**

The world will be at your fingertips.

**Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة**

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.

**Personification: التجسيد**

Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

**\*سؤال" الكتابة الموجهة" ثابت في امتحان الثانوية العامة ويكون بالصيغة التالية:**

بعد كلمة **about** المطلوب في السؤال.....

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about ..... Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, too, also..., etc

**short biography: سيرة ذاتية قصيرة**

Musa al-Khawarizmi

born in Khawarizmi in 780

write the earliest Islamic works on arithmetic and algebra.

introduce the Greek mathematical knowledge to the Arabs.

The most famous Arab Mathematician was Musa al-Khawarizmi who was born in Khawarizm in 780. In addition to writing the earliest Islamic works on arithmetic and algebra, al-Khawarizmi introduced the Greek mathematical knowledge to the Arabs.

**How to train brains: كيف تمرن دماغك**

How to train brains?

do puzzles or quizzes

read more books

study a subjects on Internet

People can train their brains by different ways such as doing puzzles or quizzes, reading more books as well as studying a subject on the Internet.

لا يوجد إجابة نموذجية في هذا السؤال، الإجابة تختلف من طالب لآخر .....



**C.V** سيرة ذاتية

Name and age	Mr. Adam / 1987 / Irbid – Jordan
Appearance	tall / green eyes / well-built
Family background / education	father / doctor . mother / nurse
Occupation	engineer since 1999
Hobbies and interests	playing football / swimming

**إجابة مقترحة: suggested answers:**

Mr. Adam, a Jordanian engineer , was born in Irbid in 1987 . Mr. Adam is tall with green eyes and well-built body. His father is a doctor and his mother is a nurse . He has been an engineer since 1999 . He likes football and swimming

## أسماء جمع(تدل على التعدد) / مهمة لسؤال الكتابة الموجهة !

rules/ laws قواعد،قوانين

ways/ methods طرق

benefits فوائد

advantages إيجابيات

disadvantages سلبيات

solutions حلول

reasons/ causes أسباب

suggestions اقتراحات

results نتائج

facilities مرافق

punishments عقوبات

differences /contrasts فروق

achievements إنجازات

problems مشاكل

changes تغيرات

skills مهارات

contributions مساهمات

qualities/characteristics/features سمات،خصائص

recommendations توصيات

factors عوامل

How to send the same email to several people?

- Type your email.
- Select the email addresses you want to send an email to.
- Press send to many.

There are many ways to send the same email to several people; First, typing your email. Then selecting the email addresses you want to send an email to. Finally, pressing send to many.

**How to pass the exams? (1)**

Study carefully in details.(2)

Answer many questions from the activity book.(3)

Ask my teachers the difficult questions.(4)

Be quiet and calm during the exams.(5)

كيف نكوّن جملة في سؤال الكتابة الموجهة ؟  
خطوات الكتابة .....

### Tips on how to do well in school.

- Do all of your assigned homework.
- Sleep and wake up early.
- Study carefully in details.

### How to Be a Good Brother or Sister

#### **Play a game with them.**

Never hit them.

Help them with their homework.

Spend some quality time with them.

Take them to the park or the petting zoo.

### Successful people

- Work hard.
- Communicate openly
- Welcome change.
- learn new skills.

### City people

- live in apartments
- have stressful lives
- buy vegetables from shops.
- Shop in supermarkets.

## مكنك أن تكتب بأفضل طريقة... تدرب جيدا : الطريقة سهلة!

### **Purposes of building dams (1)**

Save water. ( 2 )

Irrigate plants. ( 3 )

Generate electricity. ( 4 )



**Suggested Answers:** إجابات مقترحة

1. **There are many** purposes of building dams for example; **saving** water, **irrigating** plants **and** **generating** electricity.

2. **There are several** purposes of building dams **such as** **saving** water **and** **irrigating** plants. **Another thing is** **generating** electricity.

## الغالب الأول ..... إذا كان عنوان الموضوع اسم جمع.

There are many..... ( 1 ) for example ; ..... , ( 2 ) **ing** and....., ( 3 ) **ing** , too .  
Another thing is ..... ( 4 ) **ing** ..... and .....( 5 ) **ing** , too .

## الغالب الثاني ..... إذا كان العنوان سؤال ؟

There are many **suggestions / ways of** ..... ( 1 ) such as , .....( 2 ) **ing** and ..... ( 3 ) **ing** , too . Another thing is ..... ( 4 ) **ing** ..... and ( 5 ) **ing** , too .

Phones	Advantages	disadvantages
Mobile	carry with you, small and light	Expensive, noisy
Landline	long conversations, cheap	Large, heavy

**Suggested Answer:** إجابة مقترحة

.....

مهم !

**القالب الثالث ..... إذا كان على شكل سلبيات وإيجابيات .**

..... ( 1 ) has / have many advantages such as ; ..... ( 2 ) **ing** and ..... (3) **ing** ..... , too. On the other hand , ..... ( 1 ) has / have many disadvantages such as ..... ( 4 ) **ing** and ..... ( 5 ) **ing** ..... , too .

#### How to live a healthy life.

- do regular exercise
- have a healthy diet
- get enough sleep
- exercise our brains

اعتمد على نفسك ؟

**Suggested Answer :** إجابة مقترحة

There are many **ways** to pass the exams **for instance;** studying **ing** carefully in details **and** answering **ing** many questions from the activity book. **Another thing** is asking **ing** my teachers the difficult questions. **Also** being **ing** quiet and calm during the exams.



# Free writing

## الكتابة الحرة

### B. FREE WRITING: (7points)

الكتابة ممتعة ومثيرة

كتابة الموضوع في تقريباً 80 كلمة.

تقدير ماذا يطلب منك السؤال.. (عن ماذا يتحدث الموضوع) ؟

بريد الكتروني: email: مقال: article: تقرير: Report: مقالة: Essay:

قسم الموضوع إلى هذه العناصر:

Title العنوان  
Introduction المقدمة  
Main part (جسم الموضوع) الجزء الرئيسي  
Conclusion الخاتمة

أبدا الموضوع بجملة رئيسية تحتوي مجملها على فكرة الموضوع ككل.  
تجنب استخدام الجمل المعقدة والألفاظ المركبة التي توقعك في أخطاء أنت في غنى عنها ولكن استخدم الجمل ذات المعاني السهلة والبسيطة اجتهد ثم اجتهد في تحسين خطك لأن هذا يعطي انطبعا جيدا للمصحح ويسهل عليه فهم ما تريد تعبيره .  
استخدم أدوات الربط مع علامات الترقيم المناسبة لتنسيق الموضوع كما تعلمت في الكتابة الموجه.  
مسا عدة ؟ استنبط مقدمة وخاتمة مناسبتين تفضلها في كتابتك من خلال المواضيع الموجودة في الدوسيه.

### WRITING AN ESSAY/ ARTICLE / REPORT

#### نموذج لكتابة الحرة

.....  
الجملة التي وردت في موضوع التعبير This subject is one of the most important issue in our daily life. In this essay/ article / report I intend to write about .....الموضوع.....

There are many (benefits / advantages / disadvantages / solutions / ways / effects / reasons / results / factors...) of اسم الموضوع ..... such as;..... and In addition,

.....  
And other thing is .....

However, there are some .....of اسم الموضوع .....such as;..... and.....

Another thing is .....

نستخدم الجزء المظلل في حالة مناقشة فكرتين\*

Finally, I hope that I have given enough and useful information about اسم الموضوع suggesting good ideas and views that help to deal with it.

## مواضيع قياسية

### ( استنبط الأفكار منها وقس عليها لكتابة مواضيعك ..... )

#### أيجابيات وسلبيات الانترنت. Advantages and disadvantages of the internet.

Using the internet offers you many advantages. All of the latest information is available to you, in your home, at any hour of the day or night. It is much faster and easier to surf the net in search of information from all over the world than to travel to libraries in dozens of countries. On-line shopping makes it possible to search through catalogues to find exactly what you want at the best price, saving both time and money. E-mail is also popular because it is faster than sending a letter and cheaper than a telephone conversation. However, the internet has several disadvantages. With so much information available, finding what you want can take hours. Multimedia web pages with photographs, music and video are attractive and they make downloading slow and boring. There is also too much advertising instead of real information. To sum up, the internet obviously has good and bad points. Fortunately, the system is improving all the time, and any problems which still exist can be solved.

#### استخدام الحاسوب. USING COMPUTERS.

Today, more and more people in Jordan are using computers for activities at home, at school or at work. Such is the demand that the national government launched a scheme to allow Jordanians to purchase them more easily. Many people are using computers for all sorts of things - writing letters, searching the Internet or just playing games. It is a great thing that Jordan has embraced modern technology so successfully, but in this essay I am going to consider two disadvantages of computers. In my opinion, the main disadvantage is that people may spend so much time on their computers that they see less of their friends and family. Children who spend too long playing computer games may become unsociable and forget how to communicate normally with other people. Another result of people spending too much time at their computers is that their health suffers. Sitting for long periods of time can hurt your eyes, cause headaches, or damage your hands and arms. In some cases this means that people cannot do their jobs properly. 13 There is no doubt that computers are here to stay. Some jobs and many leisure activities would be impossible without them, but we should be aware of the possible dangers of spending too much time at our computers.

### الكهرباء أعظم اختراع. Electricity is the greatest invention.

Do you agree that electricity is the greatest invention? When I start to think, what the greatest invention of 20<sup>th</sup> century is, my first thought is the Internet or computers but then I think that those things cannot work without electricity, so I realized that electricity is the greatest invention in this century. There are many electrical things which are very important for people and they cannot live without them such as electric lights. In addition, in the past people could not do their work at night, but nowadays people can complete their work all through the night. In the summer people use ACs or fans, so they can bear the hot weather can. Also, in the winter, people use heaters to keep warm. Another benefit is that in the past people got information from books only, but now we can get a lot of information and entertainments from TV, books, computers and the Internet and so on. Also we have much work to do at home, for instance, washing clothes need a long time to be done so we use washing machine to wash them quickly. We use fridges to keep food fresh and then we can use another time. Nobody can live a good life without electricity

سائد دهيمش

مواضيع متوقعة تصدر ليلة الامتحان- المراجعة المكثفة الشاملة.

# International Phonetic Alphabet

## الأبجدية الصوتية الدولية IPA

### الحروف الساكنة Consonants

Symbol	Key word
p	<b>pen</b>
b	<b>back</b>
t	<b>ten</b>
d	<b>day</b>
k	<b>key</b>
g	<b>get</b>
f	<b>fat</b>
v	<b>view</b>
θ	<b>thing</b>
ð	<b>then</b>

short

### حروف العلة Vowels

Symbol	Key word
ɪ	<b>bit</b>
e	<b>bed</b>
æ	<b>cat</b>
ɒ	<b>dog (Br E)</b>
ʌ	<b>cut</b>
ʊ	<b>put</b>
ə	<b>about</b>
i	<b>happy</b>
u	<b>actuality</b>

s	<b>soon</b>
z	<b>zero</b>
ʃ	<b>ship</b>
ʒ	<b>pleasure</b>
h	<b>hot</b>
x	<b>loch</b>

long


i:	<b>sheep</b>
ɑ:	<b>father</b>
ɔ:	<b>four</b>
u:	<b>boot</b>
ɜ:	<b>bird (Br E)</b>

tʃ	<b>cheer</b>
dʒ	<b>jump</b>
m	<b>sum</b>
n	<b>sun</b>
ŋ	<b>sung</b>
w	<b>wet</b>
l	<b>let</b>
r	<b>red</b>
j	<b>yet</b>

diphthongs

eɪ	<b>make</b>
aɪ	<b>lie</b>
ɔɪ	<b>boy</b>
əʊ	<b>note (Br E)</b>
aʊ	<b>now</b>
ɪə	<b>real</b>
eə	<b>hair (Br E)</b>
ʊə	<b>sure (Br E)</b>
uə	<b>actual</b>
iə	<b>peculiar (Br E)</b>

**Pronunciation: Using the International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA (1)**

**7**  Listen to the words. Match them with their phonetic transcriptions.


- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 /'æŋɡri/     | a importance |
| 2 /kɑ:m/       | b school     |
| 3 /sku:l/      | c exercise   |
| 4 /'eksəsaɪz/  | d angry      |
| 5 /ɪm'pɔ:təns/ | e calm       |

**Audioscript/Answers**

1 d angry 2 e calm 3 b school 4 c exercise 5 a importance

Page-23

**Pronunciation: Using the International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA (2)**

**9**  Listen to these words. Write them using the IPA. Check your answers in a dictionary.

- 1 technology
- 2 audience
- 3 healthy
- 4 carrying

**Answers**

1 /tek'nɒlədʒi/ 2 /'ɔ:diəns/ 3 /'helθi/ 4 /'kæriɪŋ/

سائد دهيمش



# الاشتقاق Derivation

adj n v adv prep adj n

The nice cat slept peacefully on the new mat.

بناء الكلمات Word building

## Noun suffixes مقاطع الاسم

ment ance ence ity y tion ssion sion ion ness th er or mony  
ist ism ancy ant some ency ess tude ship dom gy hood edge ee

## Adjective suffixes مقاطع الصفة

ic tive ous al ing ed ary ial able -ible less ful ical ish ent  
ory-ary

## Verb suffixes مقاطع الفعل

fy en ize-ise ate ied ieve

## Adverb suffix مقطع الظرف

ly - ally

Adv... Adj... N... V

لكل قاعدة شواذ :

لحل سؤال الاشتقاق يجب معرفة ما يلي:

- 1- حفظ المقاطع التي تميز (الفعل، الاسم، الصفة، الظرف) عن بعضها و تدعى (Suffixes) - الملحقات .
- 2- تحديد موقع الفراغ إن كان اسم أو صفة أو فعل أو ظرف .

\* حفظ الجدول مع الاملاء مهم جدا .

## نص السؤال الوزاري حسب الانماط الجديدة 2015/2014

The invention of penicillin has been an important advance in .....science. (medicine)

archaeology , production ,discoveries

1. Jordan will ..... more and more fruit to the Gulf countries.
2. I'd like to be an ..... when I leave university.

احفظ الجدول جيدا مع الاملاء

بعض الإجابات تتطلب منك استخدام الجمع مثل ( discovery : discoveries / operation : operations )  
الكلمات التي وردت في الفصل الأول ( المستوى الثالث ) منهاج جديد 2016

verb فعل	noun اسم	adjective صفة	adverb ظرف	
produce	production/product	productive	productively	
-----	medicine	medical	medically	
-----	nine	ninth	ninthly	
inherit	inheritance	inheritable	-----	
originate	origin	original	originally	
invent	invention/inventor	inventive	inventively	
discover	discovery/discoveries	discoverable	-----	
influence	influence	influential	influential	
contemporise	contemporisation	contemporary	contemporarily	
-----	culture	cultural	culturally	
educate	education/educator	educational	educationally	
-----	majority/ major	major	-----	
visualise	vision	visual	visually	
translate	translation translator	translated	-----	
-----	archaeology/archaeologist	archaeological	archaeologically	
appreciate	appreciation	appreciative	appreciatively	
collect	collection/collector	collective	collectively	
install	installation	-----	-----	
-----	tradition	traditional	traditionally	
weave	weaving /weaver	-----	-----	
attract	attraction	attractive	attractively	
create	creation/ creativity	creative	creatively	
operate	operation/operations	operational	operationally	
expect	expectancy/expectation	expectant	expectantly	
train	training	-----	-----	
infect	infections	-----	-----	
diagnose	diagnosis	-----	-----	
	surgery/surgeon	-----	-----	
organise	organisation	-----	-----	
-----	-----	extreme	extremely	
succeed	-----	successful	-----	
conclude	conclusion			
-----	-----	ongoing	-----	

\* لحل سؤال الاشتقاق ننظر قبل الفراغ ---- و بعد الفراغ مع الترجمة.  
و الانتباه إلى المؤشرات ( او قواعد الاشتقاق) التالية:

## NOUN: قواعد اشتقاق الاسم

\* ملحوظة مهم جدا

: نضع في الفراغ اسم (Noun) بشرط أن لا يتبع الفراغ اسم ..... إذا تبع الفراغ اسم بأخذ صفة .

1. after adjectives بعد الصفات
2. Either a subject or an object of a sentence. إما كفاعل أو كمفعول به
3. after all determiners بعد محددات الكمية والأعداد ( a, an , the ,one, two ..., first....<sup>4th</sup> , 9<sup>th</sup> ,77<sup>th</sup> ..... , much , many , more , most, any, some, all , no , few, little , a lot of , either, neither ....)
4. after prepositions: بعد حروف الجر (on , of , with , in , at , to , for , from , under , beside , inside ,outside, near, behind, before, into, onto, after, over, with, without, against, than, during, through, by...)  
قبلها وبعدها أسماء ..... Of.....
5. After possessive adjectives (my, your, our, their, his, her, its) (s') بعد صفات الملكية
6. After (called, defined as)..... بعد
7. After demonstrative (this that, these, those) بعد صفات الإشارة

## Adjective: قواعد اشتقاق الصفة

1. Before nouns: قبل الأسماء
2. After some verbs: بعد بعض الأفعال التالية وبأي تصريف  
إذا كانت تامة (Be: عائلة is are am was were be) \*
- \*(get / become / feel / smell / taste / find+ (object) / appear / sound/grow / look / seem)
3. After (So, too, very, quite, fairly, further, more,) بعد مكثرات الصفات التالية
4. After Adverbs: قبل الفراغ ظرف  
/ more ..... than بين / the most ..... بعد
5. as ..... as

## قواعد اشتقاق الظرف: **Adverb**

\*ملحوظة: غالبا ما يكون الظرف قبل الفعل و قبل الصفات .

شواذ: الصفات التالية ظروف دون زيادة الملحق [hard, fast, late, high, near, low] .

1. at the beginning of the sentences followed by a comma.

في بداية الجملة ومتبوع بفاصلة

2. between two verbs (فعل رئيسي + فعل مساعد)

3. in the end of the sentence and directly after a verb.

في نهاية الجملة وقبله فعل بشرط عدم وجود أداة أو صفة

4. between the subject and the verb بين الفاعل --- والفعل

5. after imperative verbs بعد أفعال الأمر

## قواعد اشتقاق الفعل: **Verb**

\* ملحوظة: الفعل في أغلب الأحيان ما يكون على شكل (base form) فعل أساسي – مجرد

1. After "to": بعد to المصدرية

2. After Modals (المودلز) بعد الأفعال الشكلية

3. After verbs 'to do' don't, doesn't, didn't \_!

بعد عائلة (Do) في حالة السؤال والنفى

4. After the verb 'to have' (it should be P.P) have بعد الفعل

5. After the verbs (let, make, help +o. +v1) بعد المفعول به للأفعال:

6. After relative pronouns (who, which, that ...) بعد ضمائر الوصل

7. Let, would rather, had better بعد

ملاحظة: عند استخدام أدوات العطف مثل: (and, or, as well as), فإننا نعطف كلمتين من نفس النوع.

- The boys install and ----- their programs quickly.

(invent, invented, inventing)

### Activity Book/ p. 21

1. The Middle East is famous for the ..... of olive oil . ( produce )
2. Ibn Sina wrote ..... textbooks . ( medicine )
3. Fatima al- Fihiri was born in the ..... century .( nine )
4. My father bought our house with an ..... ( inherit ) from his grandfather .
5. Scholars have discovered an ..... document from the twelfth century .( origin )
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important ..... ( invent ) ever ?
7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical .....( discover )
8. Who was the most ..... writer of the twentieth century? ( influence )

#### Answers:

1. production 2. medical 3. ninth 4. inheritance 5. original 6. invention 7. discoveries 8.....

### Activity Book/ p. 24

1. We went to the concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, it was **contemporary**.
2. When we go to on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips are **educational**.
3. King Hussein was a **major** world figure in the twentieth century.
4. Photography and painting are two examples of the **visual** arts.
5. Art, music and literature are all part of our **cultural** life.

### حالا ..... اول ترجمة السؤال .. ؟

### Activity Book/ p. 25.

اكمل الجمل التالية بالشكل الصحيح للكلمات المعطاة في الصندوق

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

translation archaeology appreciation educate collect installation

- 1 Petra is an important ----- site.
- 2 I will be going to university to continue **my**-----.
- 3 In our exam, we had **to** ----- a text from Arabic into English.
- 4 They are going **to** ----- a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
- 5 Thank you for help, I really-----it.
- 6 Have you seen Nasser's ----- of postcards? He's got hundreds!

Answers: 1. archaeology 2. education 3. translate 4. install 5.appreciate 6. collection

### (Student's Book p.39)

Complete the text with suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

Madaba is the place where most Jordanian **weavers** buy their raw materials. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan **to (1)** ----- **(product)** rugs, bags and other beautiful items. **(2)** ----- **(traditional)**, the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article. There is a particular Bedouin style **of (3)** ----- **(weave)** that buyers find **very (4)** ----- **(attraction)**. Another craft practised in Madaba is **the (5)** ----- **(creative)** of ceramic items.

Answers:

1 produce 2 Traditionally 3 weaving 4 attractive 5 creation



## اشتق الكلمات الصحيحة بنفسك من الصندوق

Culture archaeology produce tradition medical influence

1. This programme is one of the largest \_\_\_\_\_ activities in the region.
2. Jerash Festival takes place in the important \_\_\_\_\_ site of Jerash.
3. Craftsmen use commercially \_\_\_\_\_ colors instead of using natural ingredients as in the past.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ crafts are really important in today's society .
5. You mustn't take in \_\_\_\_\_ without consulting a chemist.

Complete the text with words **derived** from the words in brackets

" Amazing ..... (medicine) advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific ..... (discover) Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a ....., ( prescribe ) but it is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight ..... (infect) and diseases on their own , too . Research has been done to find out why some people survive cancer. One hundred people who had survived a serious ..... (diagnose) were interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed . The..... (intend) of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis . They all had used different treatments such as ....., (surgeon) radiotherapy , acupuncture and special diets . What they all had in common , however , was a strong .....( believe) that what they were doing would be .....( succeed ) . This survey has limited ..... (conclude) , but one thing it shows is that a positive attitude can help your immune system to work . "

# السائد Derivations

## تدرب جيدا DERIVATIONS

1. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was ..... ( contemporise )
2. Mr. Badr is a true polymath, working in all kinds of..... and scientific fields .(create)
3. Were you ..... by anybody when you were starting your career? ( influence )
4. Al Qanun fi-Tibb became the most famous ..... textbook ever . ( medicine )
5. The ..... of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. ( influential )
6. Look at an ..... that has been set up in a public space. ( install )
7. Heritage is the ..... culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs. ( tradition )
8. There is a good gallery for ..... art across the street. ( contemporise )
9. King Hussein was a ..... world figure in the twentieth century. ( majority )
10. Photography and painting are two examples of the ..... arts. ( visual )
11. Art, music and literature are all part of our ..... life. ( culture )
12. What is the most useful ..... for human beings ? ( inventive )
13. Those trees usually ..... a lot of quantities of fruit every year . ( production )
14. Some types of soil are more ..... than others . ( produce )
15. The invention of penicillin has been an important advance in ..... science .( medicine )
16. She was responsible for the ..... of a new charity.
17. There's no point buying him expensive clothes - he doesn't ..... them.
18. Petra is one of the greatest .....s in the world.
19. Scientists have .....ed how to predict an earthquake.
20. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the ..... century.

Invent  
discover  
appreciate  
weave  
nine  
attract

# ملحق المنهاج الجديد 2016



Student's Book p.9

Explain the different in meaning between these phrases from the article.

الاختلاف في المعنى بين التعابير التالية من النص في الوحدة الاولى:

- 1. share ideas:** to give your ideas to another person or to a group.  
**compare ideas:** where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different .
- 2. create a website:** to construct a website that currently does not exist.  
**contribute to a website:** offer your writing and work to the website.
- 3. research information:** to use a variety of sources to find the information you need.  
**present information:** to give the results of your research in a presentation.
- 4. monitor what is happening:** You know what is happening and you are following the developments.  
**find out what is happening:** you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.
- 5. give a talk to people:** You have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it.  
**talk to people:** an informal discussion.
- 6. show photos:** You show people photos that you have in person.  
**send photos:** you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post.

## 4. افعال مركبة ورد ذكرها في كتاب النشاطات الصفحة

Phrasal verb الفعل المركب	Meaning المعنى بالعربي
Get started	يبدأ عمل
Look around	ينظر الى
Meet up	يقابل / يلتقي
Settle down	يستقر
Take place	يحدث
Wake up	يستيقظ

1. Tell me about the novel you're reading.  
Where does the story \_\_\_\_\_?
2. I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ early enough.
3. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If you're free at the weekend, let's \_\_\_\_\_ and go shopping together.
5. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should \_\_\_\_\_ right now!

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

الاجابات النموذجية من دليل المعلم للصفحات الاولى من كتاب النشاطات MODEL ANSWERS

## اختبار أولي INITIAL TEST

### Page 4, exercise 1

1. rugby 2. rink 3. confident 4. poet 5. skates 6. Paper

### Page 4, exercise 2

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

### Page 4, exercise 3

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

### Page 5, exercise 4

1. fossil fuels 2. wind 3. water 4. wood 5. waves 6. solar energy

### Page 5, exercise 5

1. lawyer 2. helmet 3. grateful 4. likely 5. headlines 6. Energy

### Page 5, exercise 6

1. in; have 2. repaired; working 3. started; must 4. were written; typed

### Page 5, exercise 7

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

## قائمة بالأفعال الممنوعة من الاستمرارية (لا تأخذ ing)

### Stative Verbs List

like	know	belong
love	realise	fit
hate	suppose	contain
want	mean	consist
need	understand	seem
prefer	believe	depend
agree	remember	matter
mind	recognise	see
own	appear	look (=seem)
sound	taste	smell
hear	astonish	deny
disagree	please	impress
satisfy	promise	surprise
doubt	think (=have an opinion)	feel (=have an opinion)
wish	imagine	concern
dislike	be	have
deserve	involve	include
lack	measure (=have length etc)	possess
owe	weigh (=have weight)	

أزمنة **TENSES** ..... المنهاج الجديد 2016**Correct the words between brackets:**

- I ----- that movie three times so far. ( **watch** )
- I think I ----- him once before. ( **meet** )
- There ----- an accident. A car has knocked a man over. ( **be** )
- The population ----- already----- to another residential area. ( **moved** )
- People ----- to Mars yet. ( **not travel** )
- ----- Rose ----- the book yet? ( **read** )
- Nobody ----- ever ----- that mountain. ( **climb** )
- A: ----- there ever ----- a war in the United States? ( **be** )
- B: Yes, there ----- a war in the United States as far as I know. ( **be** )
- Somebody ----- the shop window. ( **break** )
- Rose and I -----never ----- by train. ( **travel** )
- Mary looks exhausted. She ----- a lot of work today.( **do** )
- We----- only one English exam this month.( **take** )
- The government --- many schools and hospitals in the last few years. ( **build** )
- Oh! I ----- my wallet.( **lose** )
- My father----- back home.( **just ,come** )
- I ----- my leg - which means I can't go skiing this year. ( **break** )
- I----- my driving test, so I can borrow his car next week.( **pass** )
- The police ----- witnesses three times this week. ( **interview** )
- Mary looks tired. She has ----- all night.( **work** )
- Rose looks happy. She ----- just ----- to her parents.( **write** )
- Mary looks ill again. She ----- her medicine recently.( **not take** )
- Rose and Mary look out of breath. They ----- for the bus.( **run** )
- Rose looks bit thin. She ----- very much.( **not eat** )
- Mary is doing badly at school. She ----- her homework.( **not do** )
- The kids are very good today. They----- quietly for two hours.( **play** )
- The river's going to flood. It----- continually for two weeks.( **rain** )
- You looked amused have you ----- a comedy? ( **watch** )
- The plane for London----- off. ( **take** )
- Mother ----- the gold ring in the drawer already.( **hide** )
- Have you ever ----- such an amusing story?( **hear** )
- It's nice to see you again. We----- each other for a long time. ( **not see** )
- How long have you----- English? ( **learn** )
- He----- English for two days. ( **be, study** )
- I ----- this much fun since I was a kid. ( **have/not** )
- Mary can't walk , she----- her leg. ( **break** )
- Rose ----- already-----English, she can speak it fluently. ( **learn** )
- Things ----- just ----- a great deal in New York. ( **change** )
- The temperature is only 12 today, I think it ----- down . ( **fall** )
- My niece ----- recently ----- from the university. ( **graduate** )
- I ----- in Baghdad for 8 years. ( **live** )
- Rose ----- recently ----- learning English. ( **start** )



(Student's Book p.33)

Vocabulary:

The collections	The meaning
Urban planning	التخطيط العمراني
Public transport	المواصلات العامة
Biological waste	النفايات البيولوجية
Carbon footprint	أثار الكربون
Negative effect	الاثار السلبية
Economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي

**Complete the sentences with the correct collections.**

1. When people talk about \_\_\_\_\_, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.
2. Pollution has some serious \_\_\_\_\_ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
3. We can all work hard to reduce our \_\_\_\_\_ by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
4. If we take \_\_\_\_\_ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
5. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of \_\_\_\_\_, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
6. The need for more effective \_\_\_\_\_ is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

**Answers:**

1. economic growth
2. negative effects
3. carbon footprint
4. public transport
5. biological waste
6. urban planning

سائد دهيمش

## كلمات المستوى الثالث - تدريب

Module 1		Module 2		Module 3	
Access وصول	program programme	acupuncture	الوخز بالابر	Algebra	الجبر
Blog ويب شخصي	rely on يعتمد على	ailment	مرض	arithmetic	علم الحساب
Calculation حساب	Satellite navigation system	allergy	حساسية	artificially-created	مصطنع
Computer chip شريحة (ذاكرة)	Security settings اعدادات الامان	Antibody	جسم مضاد	brehtaking	مثير
Email exchange تبادل البريد الالكتروني	Smartphone الهاتف الذكي	apparatus	جهاز	camera obscura	كاميرا معتمة
Filter فلتر	Social media وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي	appendage	الأطراف	carbon-neutral	خالية الكربون
Floppy disk قرص مرن	Tablet computer الكمبيوتر اللوحي	Arthritis	التهاب المفاصل	Ceramics	سيراميك
ICT تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات.	user مستخدم	Artificial	اصطناعي	composition	تأليف / تركيب
Identity fraud تزوير الهوية (احتيال)	Web-building program	Bionic	ذو أعضاء آلية	conservatory	مدرسة موسيقية
PC حاسوب شخصي	Web hosting استضافة المواقع	bounce back	تعود من جديد	Craftsman	حرفي
Post لصق اعلان	whiteboard لوح معلوماتي	Cancerous	سرطاني	Criticize	نقد
Privacy settings اعدادات	World Wide Web	Career	مهنة	demonstration	سيطرة (مظاهرة)
		Coma	غيبوبة	Desalination	تحلية المياه
		commitment	التزام	fountain pen	قلم حبر (حبر سائل)
		complementary medicine		Furnishings	المفروشات
		conventional	تقليدي	Geometry	علم الهندسة
		cope with	تعامل مع	Glassblowing	نفخ الزجاج
		Cross	منزعج. غاضب	Grid	شبكة (كهربائية)
		Decline	انحطاط	ground-breaking	رائد
		Dementia	خبل (خرف)	Hanging	تعليق (الستارة)
		Drug	عقار (مخدرات)	Inheritance	ارث
		Expansion	توسيع	Inoculation	التلقيح
		feel blue	حزن	installation	تنصيب
		focus on	تركيز على..	Irrigate	يسقي

have the green light	اذن	Lifelike	يشبه الحي
Healthcare	رعاية صحية	mathematician	رياضي
herbal remedy		megaproject	مشروع ضخم
Homoeopathy	.....	minaret	منذنة المسجد
Immunization	التطعيم (تلقيح)	musical harmony	تناغم موسيقي
Implant	عملية الزرع	outweigh	فاق / تفوق
life expectancy	متوسط الاعمار	pedestrian	مشاة (مترجل)
Limb	أطراف	performing arts	فنون مسرحية
Malaria	المالاريا-	philosopher	فيلسوف
medical trial	تجربة طبية	Physician	حكيم (طبيب)
Migraine	شقيقة	Polymath	مثقّف. موسوعة
Mortality	معدل الوفيات	qualify	أهل
MRI		restore	يرمم (يسترجع)
Obese	السمنة	revolutionise	(يطيح بـ الحاكم) يثور
Optimistic	متفائل	sand artist	فنان الرمال

منة المفردات

Option	خيار	showcase	عرض
sustainability	الاستدامة		
Outpatient	عيادات	textiles	منسوجات
Paediatric	طب الأطفال	translation	ترجمة
Pill	قرص دواء	underline	تأكيد / ابراز
Practitioner		Vary	تنوع
Prosthetic		visual arts	فنون بصرية
Publicise	ينشر	Windmill	طاحونة هواء
Radiotherapy	العلاج بالأشعة	zero-waste	بدون نفايات
Raise	يثير قضية		
Reputation	السمعة		
Scanner	ماسح ضوئي		
Skeptical	شكوكي (مرتاب)		
see red	غيظ		
Setback	نكسة		
side effect	آثار جانبية		
Sponsor	راعي/داعم	Viable	قابل للحياة
Strenuous	عسير	Ward	جناح
Stroke	السكتة الدماغية	white elephant	حياسة غير مجدية
Symptom	أعراض		

سائد دهيمش

# Test Yourself

## Will / going to

- 1-We ..... to Aqaba again in the summer. I have been looking forward to it since last year.
- 2- The children ..... (spend) the weekend at the grand's house.
- 3-Look at the clouds; no doubt it ..... (rain) cats and dogs.

## used to / be used to

- 1-I ..... (write) stories very quickly when I was young.
- 2-He ..... (give) money to the poor.
- 3-Salma ..... (go) to school early.
- 4-Salma is .....to going to school early.

## If clause

1. My parents ..... (buy) me iPhone 6 if I get good exam results.
2. Nour ..... (travel) to the USA if he got a visa.
3. If I had enough money, I ..... (visit) Milan.

## Reported Speech

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

Robert said that.....

"What do Jordanian people eat at wedding parties?"

John asked Kareem .....

## Models

Salma's plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered them. (must have)

Salma .....

## Causative

We had the computer repaired because it had stopped ..... (work)

## Derivation

archaeology , production ,discoveries

1. Jordan will ..... more and more fruit to the Gulf countries.
2. I'd like to be an ..... when I leave university.

## تحويل عكسي

1. She said (that) he worked in a bank.

2. She told me (that) they went (had gone) out last night (the night before).

## Writing

Modern technology is known to be very useful these days. Basically, it makes our lives easier, faster and more comfortable. Write an essay about the way you and your family utilize modern technology. Suggest three things you think are the most important, you can consider the following: transportation, education and housing. Use new vocabulary to describe this.

**Verbs followed by “to infinitive”**

want , offer , arrange , promise , agree , refuse , plan , decide , hope , afford , manage , forget , seem , appear , tend , pretend , claim , ask , would like ...etc.

**Verbs followed by “Gerund”**

admit , avoid , consider , deny , enjoy , finish , imagine , keep (on), postpone , stop , suggest, ...etc.

**Q2: Choose the correct form of the verbs below. (WB/ p.7)**

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

**Answers:**

1. use 2. play 3. to get / to buy 4. going to rain 5. come/ 'm staying 6. been doing / will be 7. was writing / switched

**Q3: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (WB/ p.7)**

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

**Answers:**

1. said 2. needed 3. was 4. has been 5. have 6. carry 7. wear 8. will attach

**Modal Verbs**

**must / mustn't:** to express obligation للتعبير عن الالزام والاجبار

**have to / don't have to:** to express necessity للتعبير عن الضرورة

**can / can't:** to express ability للتعبير عن القدرة

**should / shouldn't:** to express advisability للتعبير عن النصيحة

**might:** to express probability للتعبير عن الاحتمالية

**تحويل اسئلة الكتاب الى امثلة**

- Issa's phone might be broken.
- I had my computer fixed.
- You don't have to switch off the screen.
- You mustn't touch this machine.
- Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.

اسأل اذا ما فهمت  
مش عيب



## Language functions:

### الوظائف اللغوية

هذا السؤال متغير في نمط الوزارة يعتمد على المطلوب؟؟ (ماشيراليه السؤال)

**Notice!**

#### ► 2014 (winter/ L4)

- 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:** -----

#### ► 2015 (Winter/L4)

**Rashed:** Don't forget to take your coat in case it rains.

**Marwan:** I will.

What is the function of Rashid's statement?

#### ► 2015 (Summer/L3)

B. Read the following sentence and answer the question below.

I can't eat anything with nuts in – I am allergic to them – but I wish I could.

What is the function of using wish in the above sentence? Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (2 points)

#### ► 2015 (Summer/L4)

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3points)

I had been getting up at five o'clock all week, so on Friday I was completely exhausted.

What is the function of using the past perfect continuous in the above sentence?

.....



v1		v2		v3		v1		v2		v3	
be	يكون	was, were	been	bend	ينحني	bent	bent				
begin	يبدأ	Began	begun	become	يصبح	became	become				
blow	تهب	Blew	blown	bite	يعض	bit	bitten				
bring	يحضر	Brought	brought	break	يكسر	broke	broken				
burn	يحرق	Burnt	burnt	build	يبني	built	built				
buy	يشترى	Bought	bought	choose	يختار	chose	chosen				
come	يأتي	Came	come	cost	يكلف	cost	cost				
cut	يقطع	Cut	cut	deal	يتعامل	dealt	dealt				
catch	يمسك	Caught	caught	do	يفعل	did	done				
draw	يرسم	Drew	drawn	dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt				
drink	يشرب	Drank	drunk	drive	يقود	drove	driven				
eat	ياكل	Ate	eaten	fall	يقع	fell	fallen				
feed	يطعم	Fed	fed	feel	يشعر	felt	felt				
fly	يطير	Flew	flown	find	يجد	found	found				
forget	ينسى	Forgot	forgotten	forgive	يسامح	forgave	forgiven				
get	يحصل	Got	got	go	يذهب	went	gone				
give	يعطي	Gave	given	grow	ينمو	grew	grown				
have	يملك	Had	had	hear	يسمع	heard	heard				
hide	يخفي	Hid	hidden	hit	يضرب	hit	hit				
hold	يمسك	Held	held	hurt	يؤذي	hurt	hurt				
keep	يحفظ	Kept	kept	know	يعرف	knew	known				
lay	يضع	Laid	laid	lead	يقود	led	led				
learn	يتعلم	Learnt	learnt	leave	يرحل	left	left				
lend	يستلف	Lent	lent	let	يدع	let	let				
lie	يرقد	Lay	lain	lose	يخسر	lost	lost				
mean	يعنى	Meant	meant	meet	يقابل	met	met				
make	يصنع	Made	made	prove	يبرهن	proved	proved/proven				
pay	يدفع	Paid	paid	put	يضع	put	put				
read	يقرأ	Read	read	ride	يركب	rode	ridden				
ring	يرن	Rang	rung	rise	يشرق	rose	risen				
run	يجرى	Ran	run	say	يقول	said	said				
see	يرى	Saw	seen	seek	يبحث	sought	sought				
sell	يبيع	Sold	sold	send	يرسل	sent	sent				
sit	يجلس	Sat	sat	sew	يخيط	sewed	sewed				
shake	يهز	Shook	shaken	shine	تشرق	shone	shone				
show	يعرض	Showed	shown	sing	يغنى	sang	sung				
shut	يغلق	Shut	shut	sleep	ينام	slept	slept				
smell	يشم	Smelt	smelt	speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken				
spell	يتهجى	Spelt	spelt	spend	ينفق	spent	spent				
steal	يسرق	Stole	stolen	stand	يقف	stood	stood				
swim	يسبح	Swam	swum	stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck				
take	ياخذ	Took	taken	throw	يرمي	threw	thrown				
teach	يدرس	Taught	taught	think	يفكر	thought	thought				
tell	يخبر	Told	told	tear	يدمع	tore	torn				
wake up	يوقظ	woke up	woken up	understand	يفهم	understood	understood				
win	يفوز	Won	won	wear	يلبس	wore	worn				
weave	ينمائل	weaved	Weaved	write	يكتب	wrote	written				

Name: ..... منهاج جديد- امتحان التحدي

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

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that **they** are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

### **Question Number one (15 points)**

#### **A.**

1. The writer talks about a type of drug for people who suffer from cancer, what does that drug do? (3 points)
2. What does '**KHCC**' stand for? (2 points)
3. Where is King Abdullah University Hospital located? (4 points)
4. Why does the hospital need to expand? (4 points)
5. Find a word in the text above that means '**a form of energy to treat disease, especially cancer**'? (2 points)

#### **B. Critical Thinking (5 points)**

1. "A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly". How far do you think this is true? Give reasons.
2. The writer states that some diseases growth in the body, often causing death. Think of this statement; suggest three ways to help patients stopping the disease at their early age.

## Question Number Two: (15 points)

A. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box below. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

educate visualise culture

1. When we go to on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Photography and painting are two examples of the \_\_\_\_\_ arts.

B. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

وفقا للنمط الاخير يكون هذا السؤال على شكل فقرة بسيطة

obesity viable cope with strenuous complementary alien

- 1- A diet that is high in fat can lead to -----
- 2- His doctor advised him not to take any ----- exercise.
- 3- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is -----
- 4- If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is -----

C. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

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

There is a word missing in the above sentence. Rewrite the sentence, including the missing word. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

## Question Number Three (16)

A. Complete the following sentences. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (10 Points)

1. Ibn Sina wrote *Al-Qanoon* in medicine.

It was \_\_\_\_\_

2. Nothing can hide the truth forever.

The truth \_\_\_\_\_

3. Mohammad prepared well. The competition started.

Before \_\_\_\_\_

4. You should study hard in order to pass your exams.

If \_\_\_\_\_

5. "Our teacher told us to read an outside novel this week"



Nour said that

**B. Correct the verb between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)**

Farida (1) ..... (be, write) her essay all week.

They (2) ..... (not, discuss) the problem yesterday.

Most animals (3) ..... (kill) only for food.

I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them (4) ..... (deliver)

Please slow down. I (5) ..... (used to) walking so fast!

By 2019 CE, the new motorway (6) ..... (open)

### **Question Number four (8 points)**

**A. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (2 points)**

Water consists of Hydrogen and Oxygen.

What is **the function of using present simple** in the above sentence? Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

**B. Write sentences which explain the possibilities of the following statements including the modal verb phrases in brackets in your answers. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)**

**might have    can't have    must have**

1. I'm unsure whether it was Oxford Dictionary or not.

2. These people are very thin, that's why I'm certain they haven't eaten much food lately.

### **Question Number Five (12 points)** اسئلة على قواعد المنهاج الجديد الرئيسية

**A. Rewrite the following sentence in British English. (2 points)**

- Did you see the film yet?

- Would anyone like to have a short rest?

**B. Join each pair of the sentences below with the correct relative pronoun.**

The principal decided to donate 1000 \$ for poor people. His office in Amman.

**C. Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.**

which / where / who

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle (1) \_\_\_\_\_ is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometers south of Amman. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing.

### **Question Number Five (15 points)**

**A. EDITING: (4 points)** سؤال مقترح ومغابر للنمط المعتاد ... احتياطاً

**Correct the mistakes.**

- 1 The longest river in USA is a Mississippi.
- 2 The lions are more powerful than the tigers.
- 3 I remember, i remember  
the house where I was born,
- 4 jaber Ibn Hayyan were Muslim scientist. He is considered to be the father.

### **B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)**

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about positives and negatives of Migration. Use the appropriate linking words such as: but, although, so ...etc.

#### **How to pass the exams?**

Study carefully in details.  
Answer many questions of the activity book.  
Ask teachers the difficult questions.  
Be quiet and calm during the exams.

### **C. FREE WRITING: (7points)**

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 80 words on ONE of the following:

1. Some people believe that the Earth is being harmed by human activity. Others feel that human activity makes the Earth a better place to live. Write an **essay** in your opinion. Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 2- One of your friends is searching for a house to live in. Write an email suggesting a suitable house for him/her. Include the type of house, city or country side, type of area and distance from shops.

**~~THE END~~**

## Literature spot A

## مختارات ادبية

## I remember I remember أتذكر أتذكر

SB 34

by: Thomas Hood توماس هوود

He was a British poet and humorist (1799-1845). شاعر انجليزي كوميدي

## المقطع الاول First Stanza

I remember, I remember, أتذكر، أتذكر  
 The house where I was born, المنزل الذي ولدت فيه  
 The little window where the sun نافذة صغيرة حيث الشمس  
 Came peeping in at morn; جاءت تختلس النظر صباحا  
 He never came a wink too soon, لم تتلاشى ابدا بسرعة  
 Nor brought too long a day, ولم تشرق طويلا  
 But now, I often wish the night لكن الان، اتمنى ان الليل  
 Had borne my breath away! قد اخذ انفاسي بعيدا!

## المقطع الثاني Second Stanza

I remember, I remember, أتذكر، أتذكر  
 The roses, red and white, الازهار، حمراء وبيضاء  
 The vi'lets, and the lily-cups, وبنفسجية وأتذكر فناجين الزنبق  
 Those flowers made of light! هذه الازهار المصنوعة من الضوء  
 The lilacs where the robin built, وازهار اليليك حيث طائر الحناء بنا عشه  
 And where my brother set وحيثما زرع اخي  
 The laburnum on his birthday, شجر الأبنوس يوم ميلاده —  
 The tree is living yet! الشجرة ما زالت حية حتى الان

## المقطع الثالث Third Stanza

I remember, I remember, أتذكر، أتذكر  
 Where I was used to swing, حيث كنت أتأرجح  
 And thought the air must rush as fresh معتقدا ان الهواء سيمر منعشا  
 To swallows on the wing; مداعبا اجنحة طيور السنونو  
 My spirit flew in feathers then, روحي حلقت باجنحة حينها  
 That is so heavy now, لكنها ثقيلة جدا الان  
 And summer pools could hardly cool وبرك الصيف يصعب ان تطفئ  
 The fever on my brow! الحمى على جبينني

## المقطع الرابع Fourth Stanza

I remember, I remember, أتذكر، أتذكر  
 The fir trees dark and high; اشجار التنوب معتمة ومرتفعة  
 I used to think their slender tops كنت اظن ان قممها النحيلة  
 Were close against the sky: كانت قريبة من السماء  
 It was a childish ignorance, كانت تلك براءة (جهل) الطفولة  
 But now 'tis little joy لكن الان انها متعة قليلة  
 To know I'm farther off from heav'n لاعرف اني بعيدا عن السماء  
 Than when I was a boy. مما كنت طفلا

لماذا يصف الشاعر الشمس بانها جاءت خلسة؟

**1. Why does the poet describe the sun as *peeping in* (line 4)?**

It suggests that it slowly got brighter and brighter; at first it wasn't very bright.

كيف تساعدنا كلمة جناح (سطر 20) وشبه الجملة طارت بريش (سطر 21) على معرفة كلمة سنونو (سطر 20).

**2. How do the word *wing* (line 20) and the phrase *flew in feathers* (line 21) help us to work out the meaning of *swallows* (line 20)**

We know that wings and feathers are both things that birds have, and that they fly, so a swallow must be a kind of bird.

كيف يقارن الشاعر ذكرياته في الماضي مع الحاضر في المقطع الثالث من القصيدة ؟ اشر الى الكلمات بالغامق في اجابتك؟

**3. How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day in the third stanza? Refer to the words in bold in your answer.**

He remembers his childhood being very happy (*My spirit flew in feathers then*) but now he is not so happy (*That is so heavy now*). He also remembers the summer pools that he probably used to enjoy cooling off and swimming in on hot summer days, but says that he is so ill now that they wouldn't be able to cool him down (*And summer pools could hardly cool / The fever on my brow!*).

**4 In line 29, the poet refers to his 'childish ignorance'. What was he ignorant about?**

The poet was ignorant about the size of the world; he used to think that the tops of the fir trees nearly touched the sky. The poet probably thought this because he was short and the trees were so tall that he thought they must touch the sky.

**1** In the second stanza, the poet expresses amazement that a tree (*where my brother set / The laburnum on his birthday*) is still living, many years after it was planted. What does this tell us about the poet's views of our relationship with nature?

He is amazed by, and in admiration of, how trees can live so long, whereas people come and go. It's clear, from his fond recollections of flowers (roses, lilies, violets, lilacs) and birds (the robin), that the poet has derived a great deal of pleasure from nature.

**2** The last three lines of the third and fourth stanzas suggest that the author has lost his youthful joy and optimism. Do you agree with this viewpoint? Justify your answer.

I agree with this viewpoint. The author seems to have lost his youthful joy and optimism. He compares the past and the present, saying that in the past he was full of life and thus happier. Now he is getting towards the end of his life and he does not have the joy and optimism (*My spirit ... is so heavy now*). The poet suggests that he is ill (*The fever on my brow*) and unhappy. However, the poem also suggests that the poet is worried about what will happen after his death. He is concerned that as a child he was closer to heaven than he is now (*To know that I'm farther off from heav'n / Than when I was a boy.*)

Activity Book / P.56

1. Read lines 3-6 what rhetorical device **الاسلوب البلاغي** does the poet use to describe the sun?  
Quote **اقتبس** any other examples of this device from the poem?

\* **personification** **التشبيه** is used to describe the sun :

1. I often wish the night/ had done my breath away.
2. My spirit flew in feathers then
3. Summer pools could hardly cool /the fever on my brow.

2. Read line 19, the word rush **يנדفع** is an example of **onomatopoeia** **المحاكاة** are there any other examples of onomatopoeia within the poem.

1. Swing
2. Fresh

الشاعر بعيدا عن السماء (الله)

3. Why do you think the poet might be (farther off from heav'n now) discuss all possible meanings of this statement?

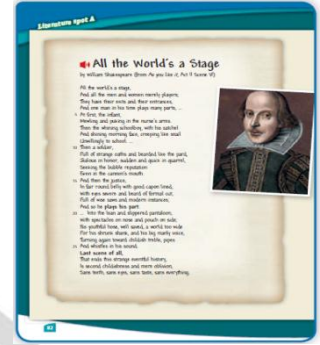
I think that the poet is an adult now and has lost the 'childish ignorance' that he had when he was a younger.

## All the World's a Stage ما العالم الا مسرح

SB 82

by William Shakespeare (from *As you like it*, Act II Scene VI)

مقطع من اهم مسرحيات Plays الأدب الانجليزي لـ ويليام شكسبير  
يقسم العمل المسرحي الى 6 مراحل stages



All the world's a stage,

**Boyhood stage** مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة

And all the men and women merely players;

They have their exits and their entrances,

And one man in his time plays many parts...,

At first, the infant,

يذكر مرحلة ميلاد الانسان على هذه الارض كرجل او امرأة.

**Childhood stage** مرحلة الطفولة

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.

Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel

And shining morning face, creeping like snail

Unwillingly to school...

يصف مرحلة الطفولة والتي يكون فيها طالب مدرسي وبجاجة الى رعاية.

**Early adulthood Stage** مرحلة الرجولة المبكرة

Then a soldier,

Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,

Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,

Seeking the bubble reputation

Even in the cannon's mouth.

يصبح جندي بطل مقاتل باحثا عن السمعة والشهرة الوهميه وان كان في خطر.

**Late adulthood Stage** مرحلة الرجولة المتأخرة

And then the justice,

In fair round belly with good capon lined,

With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,

Full of wise saws and modern instances;

And so he plays his part.

ينتقل الى مرحلة الحكمة والرزانة وان الحياة تهدأ بالنسبة لشكله وطريقة الاكل.

**Old age Stage** مرحلة الكهولة

... Into the lean and slippered pantaloons,

With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide

For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,

Turning again toward childish treble, pipes

And whistles in his sound.

كيف تحول الى عجوز ليس الا طفل لكنه مسن/كهل.

**Last scene of all,** اخر المشاهد

That ends this strange eventful history,

Is second childishness and mere oblivion,

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

وفي المرحلة الاخيره يصبح الانسان عاجزا عن القيام بالمهام وهذا دليل على نهايته.



## 1 Answer the questions.

1 In lines 10 to 14, the poet describes the soldier's life. Which word refers to a weapon used by soldiers?

-Cannon مدفع

2 Compare lines 8 and 11. How do they convey the images of a boy and a soldier?

-The schoolboy is represented as innocent and clean with his "shinning morning face" in line 8, this contrasted strongly with the soldier in line 11, who is 'breaded like the pard'. ملتحي كما النمر.

3 Describe, in your own words, the image that the poet has created of the old man (lines 20–25). What is the old man wearing? How do his clothes fit him? What does his voice sound like?

-He is now thin and stays indoors ('slipperd' refers to footwear that people wear indoors, and 'pantaloon' means old man in this content) he wears spectacles and has his bag for carrying his money with him, his legs have grown thinner, so his trousers do not fit well and his voice has become high again like a child's .

4 Which word in 'man's last stage' sums up the last line of the speech: *Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything?*

-Sans meaning 'without' so at the end the person has nothing – he can't eat because he has no teeth. He can't see and he loses his sense of taste.

## 2 Answer the questions about the speech.

1 What are the five stages of a human's life, according to the speech? List them in the correct order.

babyhood (the infant), childhood (the schoolboy), early adulthood (the soldier), late adulthood/middle age (the justice), old age (second babyhood/childhood)

2 What does the playwright suggest about the soldier, in lines 10 to 14? Choose the correct answer and justify it.

**A** His life is short. **B** He does not like conflict. **C** He is aggressive and gets angry or violent easily.

**C** – The soldier is 'jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel'. He is also 'seeking the bubble reputation' (he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless) 'Even in the cannon's mouth' (even if it means standing in front of guns, i.e. going to war or getting into fights).

3 How does the playwright describe the appearance of the middle-aged person?

The middle-aged person is fat from eating too much ('round belly' on line 16); he has got hard eyes and a neat beard and he knows lots of wise sayings.

4 Look at the phrases in bold on lines 19 and 26 of the speech. How is the life of a person compared to an actor in the theatre?

A 'part' is a role in a play and the expression is 'to play a part'. The 'last scene' is the end of a play and Shakespeare is connecting this to the end of life.

5 How does the playwright describe the person in the first and last stage of life?

They are both like young children – the first one is a baby, but the second is an old person.

6 What does the playwright mean by the line, '*this strange eventful history*'? (line 27)

He means that life can be strange with lots of things happening in it.

**3 Find a line from the speech that represents the following ideas.**

**1** ageing **2** time **3** careers **4** youth **5** human life

**Answers**

**1** lines 22–25 **2** lines 26–27 **3** lines 10–19  
**4** lines 5–9 **5** lines 1–4

**4 Which stage of life is represented as the most positive, in your opinion? Discuss this with reference to the speech and the ideas in exercise 3.**

In my opinion, the most positive stage of life according to this speech is the justice. This is because the adjectives that are used portray a positive character: 'fair, round' (line 16) describe the speaker's belly; 'formal' (line 17) describes the cut of his beard; and 'wise' (line 18) describes the things he says.

**5 Discuss these questions in pairs.**

**1** Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school?

The poet uses 'creeping like snail' in line 8, meaning going very slowly.

**2** Find another example of a simile in the speech. Which two things are being compared?

'bearded like the pard' in line 11 – Shakespeare is comparing a soldier to a leopard.

الاجابات دائما مميزة بالأسود (كما وردت في كتاب الطالب حرفيا )

**3** In your opinion, which stage do you think the playwright believes to be the most positive?

**Suggested answer:** I think he believes middle age is the most positive. He says the person has become a judge or magistrate and he's full of wise sayings, suggesting that he has learnt from the past and is putting his knowledge to good use. He is also well fed, serious in manner, takes pride, and is conventional, in his appearance.

**4** How could you add meaning to this speech when reading it aloud? Discuss with a partner. Then, read the speech. Do you think you added appropriate expression? Why?

**5** Read the poem *I Remember, I Remember* again on page 81, and compare both authors' attitudes to childhood. In what ways do they differ? In what ways are they similar? Which one do you prefer?

The poet and the playwright have very different views on childhood. Firstly, the poet sees it as a positive time of life, whereas the playwright does not portray either the baby or the schoolboy very favourably. Secondly, the poet is talking about his own childhood while the playwright is generalising.

**مفردات متنوعة**

ينحني (يميل) Lean ملتج Bearded يزحف (يحبو) Creeping أنين Whining تقيأ Puking بكاء خفيف Mewling  
صبياني (طفولي) Childish مشرق Shining ضيق Slipped قاسي Severe حكيم Wise ينكمش Shrunk

**The Old Man and the Sea****العجوز والبحر** هيمنغواي لايرنست (1899-1961) *by Ernest Hemingway*

Santiago is an old fisherman in Cuba, but for the last eighty-four days he hasn't caught any fish. His friend, a young fisherman named Manolin, helps him to bring in his empty boat every day. Manolin has been Santiago's fishing partner for years. Santiago had taught him all about fishing, and has done so since he was a boy of five years old. Now, the young man's parents want him to fish with a more **productive** partner.

سانتياغو هو صياد عجوز من كوبا، ولكن لأربعة وثمانين يوما الماضية لم يصطد أي سمكة. صديقه، وهو صياد شاب اسمه مانولين، يساعده في جلب قاربه الفارغ كل يوم. مانولين شريك سانتياغو في الصيد لسنوات. سانتياغو قد علمه كل شيء عن الصيد، وقد فعل ذلك منذ ان كان صبيا في الخامسة من العمر. الآن، والدَي الشاب يريدون له أن يصطاد مع شريك أكثر **إنتاجية** (كسّيب).

The next morning, Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again. Eventually, he feels a bite on one of his **hooks**, and he works out that it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin. The fish is strong, though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead, the fish swims away, **dragging** the old man and his boat along. This goes on until the sun goes down, and eventually Santiago can't see the land any more at all.

في صباح اليوم التالي، سانتياغو غادر مبكراً وابتعد إلى البحر ليحرب حظّه مرة أخرى. أخيراً، هو احسّ بعضّة على واحدة من **صنارته**، ويأمل أن تكون سمكة كبيرة، وربما مارلن (نوع من الاسماك). السمكة قوية، مع ذلك لم تأتي إلى السطح. بدلا من ذلك، السمكة تسبح بعيدا، **تجر** الرجل العجوز وقاربه طويلا. واستمر هذا حتى الغروب، وغي نهاية المطاف سانتياغو لم يعد بإمكانه رؤية اليابسة على الإطلاق.

As night falls, he wraps the fishing line around himself, and goes to sleep, leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin **surfaces**. Soon, the old man is asleep, dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa.

وبقدوم الليل، يلف صنارة الصيد حول نفسه، ويذهب إلى النوم، تاركاً يده اليسرى على الجبل ليوقظه إذا مارلن ظهرت على السطح. ما لبث، الرجل العجوز نائما، يحلم بالأسود التي اعتاد أن يراها عندما كان صبيا في أفريقيا.

Santiago is awoken in the night when he feels the marlin pulling on the line in his hand. The marlin leaps out of the water, and Santiago has to hold on to the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea. When he sees the fish at last, he is amazed by its size. After a long and difficult struggle, he manages to pull it closer to the boat and he kills it.

استيقظ سانتياغو في الليل عند شعوره بأن مارلن تسحب الصنارة بيده. مارلن تقفز خارجا من الماء، وسانتياغو يتمسك بالجبل بكل ما أوتي من قوة لتجنب سحبها إلى البحر. عند رؤيته للسمكة أخيراً، تعجّب من حجمها. بعد صراع طويل وصعب، يقوم بسحبها أقرب إلى القارب ويقتلها.

Santiago ties the marlin's body to his boat and prepares to sail home. Before he reaches land, though, he is attacked by several sharks. He kills one with a **harpoon** and another with his knife. The blood in the water attracts more sharks. Santiago has to beat them away with a **club** and is badly injured himself. When he arrives back at the harbour, everyone is asleep. Arriving home, Santiago collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep.

سانتياغو يربط جسم مارلن لقاربه ويستعد للابتعاد إلى المنزل. قبل أن يصل اليابسة، على الرغم من أنه تعرض لهجوم من قبل العديد من أسماك القرش. يقتل واحدة **بحرية** وأخرى بسكينه. الدم في الماء يجذب المزيد من أسماك القرش. سانتياغو عليه هزيمها وابتعادها **بهرادة** ويصيب نفسه بجروح بالغة. عند عودته للميناء، الجميع نائما. بوصوله للمنزل، سانتياغو انهار على سريره مرهقا ويغط نائما.

The next morning, Manolin finds Santiago in his hut and cries over the old man's injuries. Manolin **reassures** Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him.

في صباح اليوم التالي، مانولين يجد سانتياغو في كوخه فيبكي على إصابات الرجل العجوز. مانولين **يطمئن** سانتياغو أن السمكة الضخمة لم تضربه، وأنهم سيصطادون معا مرة أخرى. يخبره بأن الرجل العجوز لا يزال لديه الكثير ليعلمه.

That afternoon, some tourists see the marlin's skeleton and ask a waiter what it is. Trying to explain what happened to the marlin, the waiter replies, 'shark.' The tourists misunderstand and **assume** that is what the skeleton is. They don't realise that it is actually a marlin, the biggest fish ever caught in the village, at more than five metres long. Meanwhile, Santiago is sleeping and once again, dreaming of the lions he saw in Africa long ago, when he was young.

بعد ظهر ذلك اليوم، بعض السياح يرون الهيكل العظمي لمارلن و يسألون النادل ما هو. في محاولة لشرح ما حدث لمارلن، يرد النادل، " قرش". لم يفهم السياح **ويفترضون** ما هو الهيكل العظمي. انهم لا يدركون أنه هو في الواقع مارلن، أكبر الأسماك التي تم اصطيادها من أي وقت مضى في القرية، بطول أكثر من خمسة أمتار. وفي الوقت نفسه، سانتياغو نائما ومرة أخرى، يحلم بالأسود التي رآها في أفريقيا منذ فترة طويلة، عندما كان شابا.

Look at the words in the box. Which one means...

Productive hook drag surface harpoon club reassure assume

1. a sharp, pointed weapon, like a knife on a long stick?
2. a heavy object used for hitting?
3. to pull something heavy behind you?
4. someone who is successful or who earns you money?
5. to believe something without questioning it?
6. to say something positive to someone who is worried about something?
7. a curved object on which to hang something, for example a fish on a line?
8. to come to the top of the ocean or earth?

الاجابات

- |                |                 |              |                   |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1 harpoon رمح  | 2 club هراوة    | 3 drag يسحب  | 4 productive منتج |
| 5 assume يفترض | 6 reassure يؤكد | 7 hook صنارة | 8 surface سطح     |

### الاستيعاب Comprehension

Read the story again and answer the questions.

- 1 What evidence is there at the very beginning of the story that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person?
- 2 When Santiago feels a bite on his line, he works out that \_it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin'. What evidence is there that he is correct?
- 3 Why does Santiago go to sleep that night with the line tied around himself? (paragraph 4)
- 4 How does Manolin try to encourage Santiago not to give up fishing? What does this tell you about Manolin's character? (Paragraph 9)
- 5 What is the reason for the tourists' misunderstanding about what the skeleton was? (Paragraph 10)

### الاجابات Answers

- 1 He goes to sea to try his luck every day even though he hasn't caught anything for 84 days.
- 2 It drags the boat along for a long time, so it must be a big fish.
- 3 Santiago ties the line round himself so that he doesn't lose it in the water and also so that he feels the tug when the fish pulls on the line.
- 4 Manolin tells Santiago that he didn't lose against the marlin and that he wants to fish with him again because he still has a lot to learn. Manolin seems to be a caring person; kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago.
- 5 The waiter couldn't speak their language and was trying to explain about the sharks. However, the tourists only understood 'shark' and assumed that the skeleton was the skeleton of a shark.

### 3 Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.

- |                 |       |                      |        |
|-----------------|-------|----------------------|--------|
| 1 memory        | ذاكرة | 3 strength           | قوة    |
| 2 determination | تصميم | 4 suffering and pain | معاناة |

#### Answers

- 1 lines 10–11 and 33–36    2 lines 1–2 and 13–15  
3 lines 13–15 and 17–18    4 line 18 and line 21

### 4 In this retelling of the story, strength is represented in many ways. Choose one example of strength and explain its importance.

The fish is an important representation of strength within the story. After it bites the line, Santiago is constantly in competition with it, needing to use „all his strength“ (line 14) to stay in his boat. It is also significant, since even though it is stronger than Santiago, he manages to catch it.

### 5 Discuss these questions in pairs.

- 1 Why do you think that Manolin's parents want him to stop fishing with Santiago? Do you think they were justified?
- 2 What is the importance of Santiago's dreams of his youth, and of the lions in Africa? How does this relate to the themes in the story?

#### Suggested answers

- 1 They don't think Santiago is productive enough. These people need to earn money from fishing, and so if a fisherman doesn't catch anything for 84 days, he won't be able to earn a living. I think they are justified in a way, because if Manolin is not making any money, it might mean that his whole family will have nothing to eat, but it is also important to be kind to people and respect our elders.
- 2 Perhaps he is remembering his youth and wishing that he was young again so that he had the strength to deal easily with the problems at sea. Lions also signify strength. So, as well as the theme of memory, the dreams relate to the theme of strength.

سائد

**Activity Book /P. 57**

**Analysis التحليل**

1 The story of The Old Man and the Sea tries to teach us about the relationship between humans and nature. Find three quotations in the text to support this

A. „Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.“ (line 7)

B. „... Santiago has to hold onto the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea.“ (line 13)

C. „Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again.“ (lines 21–22)

سائد دهيمش



# ملحق كلمات الاشتقاق Derivation

V فعل	N اسم	ADJ صفة	ADV ظرف	عربي
unit(1)				
access	access	accessible		
calculate	calculation			
email	Email			
filter	Filter			
post	Post			
rely	reliable			
use	User			
units(2-3)				
	allergy	allergic		
append	appendage			
	arthritis	arthritic		
	artifice	artificial	artificially	
	cancer	cancerous		
commit	commitment	committed		
complement	complementary			
	convention	conventional	conventionally	
decline	decline			
expand	expansion			
focus	Focus	focused		
remedy	remedy	remedial		
immunise	immunisation	immune		
implant	implant			
expect	expectancy/expectation			
trial	Trial			
	mortal/mortality	mortal	mortally	
	obesity	obese		
	optimism, optimist	optimistic		
	option	optional		
	paediatrics, paediatrician	paediatric		
practise	practitioner	practical	practically	
	prosthetic(s)	limb		
publicise	publicity			
repute	reputation			
scan	scanner			

	<b>sceptic/scepticism</b>	<b>sceptical</b>		
<b>sponsor</b>	<b>sponsor</b>	<b>sponsored</b>		
	<b>viability</b>	<b>viable</b>		
<b>ward</b>	<b>Ward</b>			
<b>units (4-5)</b>				
	<b>algebra</b>	<b>algebraic</b>		
<b>create</b>	<b>creation</b>	<b>created</b>		
<b>neutralise</b>	<b>neutrality</b>	<b>neutral</b>		
	<b>ceramics</b>	<b>ceramic</b>		
<b>compose</b>	<b>composition</b>			
<b>criticise</b>	<b>critic, criticism</b>	<b>critical</b>		
<b>demonstrate</b>	<b>demonstration</b>			
<b>desalinate</b>	<b>desalination</b>			
<b>furnish</b>	<b>furnishings</b>			
	<b>geometry</b>	<b>geometric</b>	<b>geometrically</b>	
<b>blow</b>	<b>blowing</b>			
<b>break</b>	<b>breaking</b>			
<b>inherit</b>	<b>inheritance</b>			
<b>inoculate</b>	<b>Inoculation</b>	<b>inoculable</b>		
<b>install</b>	<b>installation</b>			
<b>irrigate</b>	<b>irrigation</b>			
	<b>mathematics/ mathematician</b>	<b>mathematical</b>		
<b>harmonise</b>	<b>harmony</b>	<b>harmonious</b>		
	<b>pedestrian</b>	<b>pedestrian</b>		
<b>philosophise</b>	<b>philosopher</b>	<b>philosophical</b>		
<b>qualify</b>	<b>qualification</b>			
<b>restore</b>	<b>restoration</b>			
<b>revolutionise</b>	<b>revolution</b>	<b>revolutionary</b>		
	<b>artist/art</b>			
<b>showcase</b>	<b>showcase</b>			
<b>sustain</b>	<b>sustainability</b>	<b>sustainable</b>		
<b>translate</b>	<b>translation/translator</b>			
<b>vary</b>	<b>Variation</b>	<b>variable</b>		

# Functions:

## ملخص مفيد لسؤال الوظائف اللغوية كما وردت في الكتاب المدرسي

We use **the Present Simple** المضارع البسيط to talk about

- 1 something that is true in the present.
- 2 things that are always true.
- 3 things that happen as a routine in the present.
- 4 scheduled or fixed events in the future.

We use **the Present Continuous** المضارع المستمر

- 1 to talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.
- 2 to describe something temporary.
- 3 for actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with *always*.
- 4 to talk about the future, where something has been planned.

**Present Perfect** المضارع التام

- We use the Present Perfect Simple to
  - 1 talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.
  - 2 discuss our experience up to the present.
  - 3 talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.

**Present Perfect Continuous** المضارع التام المستمر

- We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about
  - 1 something that began in the past and continues in the present.
  - 2 an action repeated many times from the past until the present.
  - 3 a longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present.
  - 4 when an action (still occurring in the present) started. We use it with *since*.

**Past Simple** الماضي البسيط

- We use the Past Simple to
  - 1 talk about something that started and finished in the past.
  - 2 describe a routine in the past.
  - 3 talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past. In this case, we use it with a time phrase.

**Past Continuous** الماضي المستمر

- We use the Past Continuous to
  - 1 talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.
  - 2 show that something happened for a long time in the past.

**Past Perfect** الماضي التام

- We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about actions that happened before a specific

moment in the past.

### Simple Future المستقبل البسيط

#### Future with will

- We use will to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.
- We use it to express spontaneous decisions.

#### Future with going to

- We use going to to talk about  
1 future plans. It does not have to be for the near future.  
2 predictions that are based on evidence.

### Reported speech الكلام المنقول

- When we need to report what someone said

متوقع

**be used to** اعتاد على: to describe things that are familiar or customary.

**used to** كان متعود على: to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

### The Past Perfect Continuous الماضي التام المستمر

to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

### The Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر

to talk about a continuous action in the future.

### The Future Perfect المستقبل التام

to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

### cleft sentences الجمل المقسومة

We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information.

### Defining relative clauses جمل الوصل المحددة

- are used to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about.

### Non-defining relative clauses جمل الوصل الغير محددة

- are used to give more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about.

**Causative** المسببات: when we can't do something by ourselves.

## Test yourself

### Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. We always go to the market across the street, so we..... fresh vegetables. ( eat )
2. Please slow down. I ..... so fast! ( not , walk )
3. I.....shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, ( go )
4. There ..... so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem. ( not , be )
5. When I was a student, I ..... very hard. ( work )
1. I hope that tomorrow ..... a holiday. ( be )
2. Perhaps, I .....my car tomorrow. ( clean )
3. Look at the queue. We ..... in for hours. ( not , get )
4. Look at the sky. It ..... soon. ( rain )

### Language Functions: الوظائف اللغوية

1. Water consists of Hydrogen and Oxygen. (General truth/fact)
2. Rashed is living in Irbid nowadays. (Describing something temporary)
3. He has been driving his car non-stop for five hours. (Unfinished)
4. I hope that tomorrow will be a holiday. (Predicting without evidence)
5. Look at the black sky. It is going to rain. (Predicting with evidence)
6. We have lived in the city for a longtime, so are used to the traffic.  
(Describe something that is customary or habit)
7. Ahmed usually goes to school on foot. (Routine/habit)
8. I've been painting the house. That's why I have some paints on my clothes.  
(A longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present).

### Complete these sentences so that they have the same meaning.

1. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.  
He has written many books, but it .....
2. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m. and he is still studying.  
He ..... since 5 p.m.
3. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.  
I am .....

اخطاء املائية وقواعدية

### Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistakes. Find and correct them.

Scientists will say that exercise is not only important for general fitness; but that it is also good for the brain, it helped us concentrate better? As a result, we perform better in exams.

# Reported Speech

(2016-2017) نمط جديد من الأسئلة \_ لتعميق الفهم

## Quoted Speech (Direct Speech)

"What time is the meeting?" Tom asked.  
Abdul replied, "It's at 1 o'clock."  
Sue asked Pat, "What did you do on Sunday?"  
"I visited my brother," Pat answered.

## Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)

Tom asked what time the meeting was.  
Abdul said that the meeting was at 1 o'clock.  
Sue asked Pat what she had done on Sunday.  
Pat said that she had visited her brother.

Professor: "I've looked at the results of your work this year and you'll be pleased to know that I'm recommending you for a scholarship next year."

The professor told me that.....

# Cleft Sentences

READ THE INFORMATION IN THE BOX THEN COMPLETE THE REPLIES. EACH REPLY MUST CONTAIN A CLEFT SENTENCE.

Nick turned up late for work on Monday because he got stuck in a traffic jam on the ring road. Luckily Nick has a mobile phone so he was able to phone his boss and warn her that he would be late. She was furious but managed to reschedule an important meeting for the afternoon.

1. Nick was late because he overslept, wasn't he?

No, it \_\_\_\_\_ that he was late.

2. How on earth did Nick let the boss know he'd be late?

Well, what \_\_\_\_\_ call her from his mobile phone.

3. Wasn't Nick late on Wednesday?

No, \_\_\_\_\_ that he was late.

4. Nick's boss had to start the meeting without him, didn't she?

No, what she \_\_\_\_\_ the afternoon.

5. Didn't Nick get stuck in a traffic jam in the town centre?

No, not in the town centre; it \_\_\_\_\_ got stuck.

6. I heard the boss was a little annoyed with Nick for being late.

No, she wasn't "a little annoyed". What \_\_\_\_\_!



الاجابات Answer Key

1. Nick was late because he overslept, wasn't he?  
No, it WAS BECAUSE OF THE TRAFFIC JAM that he was late.
2. How on earth did Nick let the boss know he'd be late?  
Well, what HE DID WAS (TO) call her from his mobile phone.
3. Wasn't Nick late on Wednesday?  
No, IT WAS ON MONDAY that he was late.
4. Nick's boss had to start the meeting without him, didn't she?  
No, what she DID WAS (TO) RESCHEDULE THE MEETING FOR the afternoon.
5. Didn't Nick get stuck in a traffic jam in the town centre?  
No, not in the town centre; it WAS ON THE RING ROAD THAT NICK got stuck.
6. I heard the boss was a little annoyed with Nick for being late.  
No, she wasn't "a little annoyed". What SHE WAS WAS FURIOUS!

سؤال تدريبي لتعميق الفهم

Put in [a / an or the/x].

1. There was ..... waiter standing at ..... entrance of ..... restaurant. I ordered him ..... glass of ..... vodka with some juice in it.
2. There was ..... question I wanted to ask ..... biology teacher about ..... kangaroo. She had said ..... kangaroo carried her baby in ..... kind of bag in ..... front part of ..... her body. I wanted to know how many baby kangaroos it could carry at ..... time.
3. "Is that your wife?" "No, my wife's ..... woman in ..... red dress."
4. I work with ..... man and two women. .... man is quite nice, but ..... women are not very friendly.
5. What's in ..... newspaper?
6. Can you show me ..... that book, please?
7. What's ..... name of ..... woman in ..... blue dress?
8. .... water turns into ..... ice at 0 degree C.
9. I like ..... steak, but I don't like ..... eggs.
10. She lives in ..... nice flat on ..... fifth floor of ..... old house.
11. It's terrible - ..... eggs are \$ 2 ..... dozen.
12. There was ..... boy and ..... girl in the room. .... boy was Japanese but ..... girl looked foreign. She was wearing ..... fur coat.
13. This morning I bought ..... newspaper and ..... magazine. .... newspaper is in my bag but I don't know where ..... magazine is.
14. "Have you got ..... car?" "No, I've never had ..... car in my life."
15. We don't go to ..... cinema very much these days. In fact, in ..... town where we live there isn't ..... cinema.
16. Don't stay in that hotel. .... beds are very uncomfortable.
17. After I leave ..... school, I want to go to ..... university.

**مقترح Complete the text using USED TO and the verbs in the box:**

Do give have learn read wear

School has changed since I was a student. We used to wear school uniform and I didn't like that very much. We ..... a lot of lessons and most of them were difficult. We ..... homework every day. We ..... lots of books and we ..... everything by heart. And our teachers ..... us a lot of tests and examinations. Some of them were impossible! I think school is easier now than it was 50 years ago.

**Put the verb into the correct form using WILL or GOING TO:**

1. A: Why are you turning on the television?  
B: I ..... (watch) the news.
2. A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.  
B: Don't worry. That's no problem. I ..... (lend) you some.
3. Those clouds are very black, aren't they? I think it ..... (rain).
4. A: I've got a terrible headache.  
B: Have you? Wait here and I ..... (get) an aspirin for you.
5. A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?  
B: I ..... (wash) the car.
6. A: I've decided to re-paint this room.  
B: Oh, have you? What colour ..... (you / paint) it?
7. A: Look! There's smoke coming out of that house. It's on fire!  
B: Good heavens! I ..... call the fire-brigade immediately.
8. A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?  
B: No, it looks as if it ..... (fall) down.
9. A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?  
B: Yes, I ..... (buy) something for dinner.
10. A: I can't work out how to use this camera.  
B: It's quite easy. I ..... (show) you.
11. A: What would you like to drink – tea or coffee?  
B: I ..... (have) tea, please.
12. A: Has George decided on what to do when he leaves school?  
B: Oh yes. Everything is planned. He ..... (have) a holiday for a few weeks and then he ..... (start) a computer programming course.

**Fill in the postcard with the correct form of the verbs:**

Dear Joe,  
Hello from Hawaii. .... *We're having* ... (have) a great time.  
The sun ..... (shine) and we .....  
(enjoy) every minute of our vacation. Jack .....  
(sit) on the beach. He ..... (watch) the  
children. The water ..... (be) warm, but I'm lazy. So  
I ..... (sit) on the sand and .....  
(write) this postcard to you. We ..... (get)  
very tan. Oh, and Jack ..... (learn) to  
surf. Are you surprised? I am.  
Wish you were here.

Love, Jane, Jack, Billy and Sue

**Rewrite the following passages in the PASSIVE:**

Some people saw a UFO in the sky above London last night. They reported it to the police. The army sent a helicopter to look at it more closely. The UFO shot the helicopter down and killed both men in it. People have given photographs of the UFO to the police. Experts are looking at them now.

.....

Somebody has stolen a bus from outside the school. Some children saw the thief. The police are searching for the bus now. They will use the children's descriptions to catch the thief.

.....

**Join the sentences using WHO, WHEN, WHERE, WHICH or WHOSE:**

1. She's the girl. She works in the library. ....
2. Corfu is an island. It has many beautiful beaches. ....
3. Here's the alarm clock. I bought it yesterday. ....
4. I've spoken to John. His house was burgled last Monday. ....
5. That's the lady. Her jewellery was stolen. ....
6. That is the radio. I won it in the competition. ....
7. John is the man. His house was destroyed by the fire. ....
8. There is the hospital. I was born there. ....
9. That was the summer. I met my wife then. ....
10. That is Fiona Webb. She is a famous dancer. ....
11. France is the country. The best wine is produced there. ....
12. 1945 was the year. The Second World War ended then. ....
13. That's the hotel. I stayed there last summer. ....
14. August is the month. Most people go on holiday then. ....

**Complete with GERUND or INFINITIVE:**

1. He suggested ..... dinner in a Chinese restaurant.
2. I'll give it back when I finish ..... it.
3. I remembered ..... to the chemists for you. Here's your medicine.
4. I remember ..... him last night.
5. Would you like ..... to some music?
6. I regret ..... that I won't be able to come to the meeting.

**Correct the verbs between brackets.**

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ in Chicago for 20 years (be).
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (see)
3. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ at 6:38 yesterday morning (rise)
4. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ when the climber reached Mount Everest. (shine)
5. I promise that I \_\_\_\_\_ this secret to anyone (not tell)
6. Unfortunately, just as we got to the airport their plane \_\_\_\_\_ off (take).
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ to the movies only once in a while (go)
8. I was tired yesterday because I \_\_\_\_\_ well the night before (not sleep).
9. Sh! Someone \_\_\_\_\_ to our conversation (listen)!
10. When I left the house this morning, it \_\_\_\_\_ (already rain)
11. I think Bob \_\_\_\_\_ for London this very moment. (leave)
12. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ off in a few minutes. (take)
13. I \_\_\_\_\_ up at 7 every morning but this morning I \_\_\_\_\_ long and I \_\_\_\_\_ up until 8. (get, sleep, not get)
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ my watch because it is being fixed (not wear).
15. This \_\_\_\_\_ an easy quiz so far (be).
16. They \_\_\_\_\_ in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (live)
17. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ when the earthquake hit the small town. (sleep)
18. He \_\_\_\_\_ by herself since her divorce (live)
19. I was angry that I \_\_\_\_\_ such a stupid mistake (make).
20. I predict that by 2020, man \_\_\_\_\_ on Mars (land)
21. He \_\_\_\_\_ his job a couple of years ago. (quit)
22. Our daughter \_\_\_\_\_ from the university yet (graduate).
23. They \_\_\_\_\_ any Christmas cards last year (not send)
24. She \_\_\_\_\_ to a doctor once a year for an examination (go)
25. They \_\_\_\_\_ about me when I interrupted their conversation. (talk)
26. Nothing much \_\_\_\_\_ when I got to the meeting (happen).
27. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ in New York two weeks from today (be).
28. I \_\_\_\_\_ two mistakes in the last quiz. (make)
29. Unfortunately, our team \_\_\_\_\_ any games last year. (not win)

### Answers

1. They have been in Chicago for 20 years (be).
2. I saw a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (see)
3. The sun rose at 6:38 yesterday morning (rise)
4. The sun was shining when the climber reached Mount Everest. (shine)
5. I promise that I will not tell this secret to anyone (not tell)
6. Unfortunately, just as we got to the airport their plane was taking off (take).
7. They go to the movies only once in a while (go)
8. I was tired yesterday because I had not slept well the night before (not sleep).
9. Sh! Someone is listening to our conversation (listen)!
10. When I left the house this morning, it was already raining (already rain)
11. I think Bob is leaving for London this very moment. (leave)
12. The plane will be taking/ will take off in a few minutes. (take)
13. I get up at 7 every morning but this morning I slept long and I didn't get up until 8. (get, sleep, not get)
14. I am not wearing my watch because it is being fixed (not wear).
15. This has been an easy quiz so far (be).
16. They are living in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (live)
17. Everyone was sleeping when the earthquake hit the small town. (sleep)
18. He has been living by herself since her divorce (live)
19. I was angry that I had made such a stupid mistake
20. I predict that by 2020, man will have landed on Mars (land)
21. He quit his job a couple of years ago. (quit)
22. Our daughter has not graduated from the university yet (graduate).
23. They didn't send any Christmas cards last year (not send)
24. She goes to a doctor once a year for an examination (go)
25. They were talking about me when I interrupted their conversation. (talk)
26. Nothing much was happening when I got to the meeting (happen).
27. My parents will be in New York two weeks from today (be).
28. I made two mistakes in the last quiz. (make)
29. Unfortunately, our team didn't win any games last year. (not win)

اسأل الله العلي العظيم لكم التوفيق والنجاح الباهر

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على موعد مع اصدار مكثف ليلة الامتحان.....

