



My sweet heart

Welcome to

Third level

المستوى الثالث

Module Three

Achievements

Grammar القواعد

UNIT 4

Cleft sentences الجمل الجزئية

- 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.

(الجملة الجزئية) هي عبارة عن جملة معقدة، ويمكننا إعادة التعبير عن معنى الجمل الجزئية بجملة بسيطة.

وتسمى الجملة الجزئية بسبب أن هناك جزئين للجملة. (يصبح في الجمله فعلين

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

نستخدم الجمل الجزئية من أجل التأكيد على اجزاء معينة من المعلومات (اي التركيز على جزء محدد من الجملة)

- We join the most important piece of information to a relative clause, often with *who*, *where* or *that*.

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

يمكننا ان نبدا الجمل الجزئية باستخدام العبارات التالية من بينها:

The thing that ... نستخدم *that* للأشياء

The person who ... نستخدم *who* للأشخاص

The time/ year ... when ... نستخدم *when* للزمن (الوقت)

The place where ... نستخدم *where* للمكان

The way in which ... نستخدم *in which* عن طريق شيء ما

What ... للتأكيد على مفعول به غير عاقل لفعل

It is / was ... + noun + who or when or that/which

Examples:

Sam studied English at Oxford.

Emphasis on subject (التركيز على الفاعل):

- The **person who** studied English at oxford was Sam.
- It was **Sam who** studied English at oxford.

Emphasis on object (التركيز على المفعول به):

- **The subject/ thing which / that** Sam studied at oxford was English.
- It was **English that** Sam studied at oxford.

Emphasis on oxford (التركيز على اكسفورد/ مدينة/ جامعة):

- The **place where** Sam studied English was at oxford.
- It was **at oxford where** Sam studied English

● When we start a sentence with **What**, we structure it as follows:

- *I would like to go to London next year.*

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

● When we begin a cleft sentence with **It**, the relative clause usually begins with **that**.

- ***Huda won the prize for Art last year.***

*The person **who** won the prize for 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.***

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

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

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

What-clause + be (is)+ emphasized word /word التشديد على كلمات

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.

(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.

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

(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.

1- Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature. وزارى ٢٠١٦
It is

It is Taha Hussein who is especially famous for his work in literature.

2- The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE.(2015)
The year

The year when the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was in 1948 CE.



جمل الوصل Relative clauses

جمل الوصل المحددة Defining relative clauses

● 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 او الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه. وجمل الوصل المحددة توصل الجملة الرئيسية مع جملة اخرى بواسطة احد الاسماء الموصولة مثل: (who/which/that/where or when)

We use **who** للاشخاص (and sometimes **that**) to refer to people; **which** للاشياء and **that** to refer to things and animals; **where** للمكان to refer to places and **when** للزمان to times. **Whose** للملكية is the possessive form of **who**.

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

Examples:

- 1- The man who is standing there is a famous writer.
- 2- I bought a new car that is very fast.
- 3- I read the book which is on the table.
- 4- That's the restaurant where we met for the first time.
- 5- I remember the day when we first met.
- 6- He's the man whose daughter I met in Jordan.

جمل الوصل الغير محددة Non-defining relative clauses

● 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 (underlined in the examples below) is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as **who, which, where or when**.

تستخدم جمل الوصل الغير محددة لإعطاء تفصيلات 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

ملاحظة: في جملة الوصل الاسم الغير موصول يأتي مباشرة بعد الاسم ليربط الجملة وبين فواصل

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

● A non-defining relative clause differs from a defining relative clause in that it gives additional, rather than essential, information and, without it, the sentence would still convey meaning.

الفرق بين جمل الوصل المحددة وغير محددة هو ان الغير محددة تعطي معلومات اضافية وليست ضرورية وبدونها يمكن للجملة اعطاء معنى كافي ومناسب.

The Sahara desert is very hot.

● Non-defining relative clauses follow a noun and are enclosed between two commas (or dashes or brackets), unless completing the sentence.

● In non-defining relative clauses, the relative pronoun is never omitted.

- في جمل الوصل الغير محددة لا يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل على عكس المحددة يمكن حذفه.

(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

(Activity Book p. 21)

Match the beginning with the correct endings and join them a relative pronoun.

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

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.

Answers:

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

- The underlined words in the following sentence are not used correctly.

Replace these words with the correct ones. مهم وزاري

- 1-Most Jordanians used to the hot weather where we have in summer.(2015
- 2- Zaid's friends are used to go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to a city of Irbid. (وزاري ٢٠١٦)

Answers: الاجوبة

- 1- Most Jordanians are used to the hot weather which we have in summer.
- 2- Zaid's friends used to go the city

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق

الاستاذ: عماد صوالحة

دروس تقوية في اللغة الانجليزية مع التأسيس

0780770316

UNIT 5 الوحدة الخامسة

Definite & Indefinite Articles “a” “an” & “the”

أدوات المعرفة و النكرة

- We usually use **a/an** before countable nouns
 - When we are mentioning them for the first time.
 - *Hassan lives in a big house. There is a garden next to it with an apple tree.*
- However, if we are talking about something that the listener/reader knows about, we use **the**.
 - *Hassan lives in the big house near the post office. The garden is beautiful.*
- We use **the** when we are talking about something that is unique.
 - *The Earth goes round the Sun.*
 - *She’s the only woman to have won two Nobel Prizes.*
- 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.
 - *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 Islands.*
 - *The Rocky Mountains are in the United States.*
- We use **the** when we are talking about superlative adjectives.
 - *The longest river in the USA is the Mississippi.*
- We use **no article** with uncountable and plural nouns, and for general statements.
 - *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, languages, continents, individual mountains (but NOT mountain ranges), lakes, waterfalls, towns, streets, days, months and years.
 - *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.*

* a/an

Are used as indefinite articles. تستخدمان كأدوات نكرة.

* The

Is used as definite articles. تستخدم كأداة للتعريف.

الفرق بين an و A

- We put “a” before a noun starting with a constant sound.

قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف ساكن نضع a

- We put “an” before a noun starting with a vowel sound.

قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بحرف متحرك نضع an

Vowels الحروف المتحركة

a – e – i – o – u

➤ We use a/an:

Before a singular countable noun.	قبل الأسماء المفردة المعودة.	a table an egg
Before a job, a particular group of people or a nationality.	قبل الوظيفة أو مجموعة معينة من الناس أو الجنسية.	Saleh is a doctor He is an engineer. She is an English women.
With numbers that mean every.	مع الأرقام التي تعني “كل”	He washes his hands ten times a day. (means every day).

* When we are mentioning them for the first time. عند ذكر الاسم لأول مرة

- *Hassan lives in a big house. There is a garden next to it with an apple tree.*

The Definite Article “The”

أدوات التعريف “أل”

➤ The is used before: قبل: “أل”

A noun that is the only one of its kind.	الاسم الذي لا يوجد من نوعه سوى واحد فقط.	The earth, the king, the president, the world, The Ka’aba, the sun , the moon
Names of rivers, seas, oceans, etc....	أسماء الأنهار و البحار والمحيطات وسلاسل الجبال والخلجان	The Arabian Gul, the Nile, the Mississippi The Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Rocky mountains....
A noun which is the object of a sentence.	قبل صفة التفضيل	The longest, the most ... The least
The names of musical instruments.	أسماء الآلات الموسيقية.	the duff, the oud, the guitar

Names of some countries.	اسماء البلدان المركبة	The United Kingdom The U.S.A.
With some time expressions.	مع بعض التعبيرات الدالة على الوقت.	at the weekend in the evening
With dates.	مع التواريخ.	On the first day of every month.
With some general expressions.	مع بعض التعبيرات العامة.	Listen to the radio/news. Go to the market/desert.
Use article with the name that is repeated.	نستخدم أداة التعريف أل مع الاسم الذي ذكر للمرة الثانية.	I saw a man. The man was young.
The of/ wh	The city of Amman	The man who ran away

➤ We **DO NOT** use a/an:/the لا نستخدم ادوات تعريف ونكرة

No article is used with abstract nouns and the names of metals.	لا تستخدم أي أداة مع الأسماء المعنوية و أسماء المعادن.	Love, beauty, hatred, wood, silver, gold
No article is used before plural or uncountable nouns.	لا تستخدم أي أداة قبل الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة.	There are books on the table. Milk is good for you.

No article is used with the names of studies of subjects.	لا تستخدم أي أداة مع أسماء المواد الدراسية.	Science, mathematics, Arabic, English
No article is used before such words as school, home, bed, work, etc.	لا تستخدم أي أداة قبل أسماء معينة مثل مدرسة، منزل، سرير، عمل....	I am going to school. I always go to bed early.
No article is used before such words such as day and month names.	لا تستخدم أي أداة مع أسماء معينة مثل الأيام و الشهور .	on Monday , in June in summer (sometimes in the summer). before breakfast.
No articles before single countries and cities	لا نستخدم اي اداة مع اسماء الدول المفردة واسماء الدول	Jordan, Palestine ,Amman, Nablus

Examples:

We use articles

- 1- He's **an** old man now.
- 2- I'm **an** English teacher.
- 3- Have you got **an** umbrella
- 4- Britain is **an** island.
- 5- Mr. Ali is **a** writer and Mrs. Mona is **an** artist
- 6- There is **a** man in the water . **The** man is swimming.
- 7- He gave me **a** knife and spoon . **The** spoon was dirty.
- 8- I bought **a** pen and some paper but I left **the** pen in the shop.
- 9- **The** moon moves slowly round **the** earth.
- 10- **The** sun is shining.
- 11- Have you been to **the** USA?
- 12- He is a teacher. He is from **the** Netherlands.

Zero articles

- 1- I live in .../..Paris.
- 2- She went to .../..Italy.
- 3- He travelled to .../..Cairo.
- 4- We usually go to .../..Gaza.
- 5- .../..English isn't too difficult to learn.
- 6- .../..History is my favorite subject.
- 7- She plays .../..tennis very well.
- 8- I usually have toast for .../..breakfast.
- 9-.../.. Glass is difficult material to cut.
- 10- .../..Gold is very expensive at the moment.

Student's(P 35)

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

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)

SB 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).

1. _____ Amman is _____ capital of _____ Jordan.
2. It's one of _____ oldest cities in _____ world.
3. _____ Petra is in _____ south of Jordan. It's _____ important archaeological site.
4. It was _____ important city until _____ huge earthquake destroyed it in about 663 CE.
5. _____ Aqaba is the next to _____ Red Sea; _____ people often go there for their holidays.
6. 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

Student book 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

- Study the following sentences which have two mistakes in the usage of article. Correct them and write the answers in your answers booklet. مهم

1- Amman is one of the oldest cities in a world.

2- Petra is a important archaeological site.

Answers: الاجوبة 1- the world 2- an important

- The underlined words in the following sentence are not used correctly.

Replace these words with the correct ones. مهم وزاري ٢٠١٦

Zaid's friends are used to go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to a city of Irbid.

Answers:

Zaid's friends used to go ..., The city of Irbid.

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق

الاستاذ: عماد صوالحة

دروس تقوية في اللغة الانجليزية مع التأسيس

مراجعة شاملة قبل الامتحان تؤهلك للتفوق والتميز

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American vs British English

الفرق بين الانجليزية الامريكية والانجليزية البريطانية

- American English (AE) rarely uses the Present Perfect, whereas British English (BE) does:

ان الامريكية تستخدم الماضي البسيط ونادرا ما تستخدم المضارع التام اما البريطانية فانها 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*:

الامريكية تستخدم الفعل (تصريف ثالث) **gotten** بدل من الفعل **got**

(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*:

الامريكية تستخدم **have** ليعرض الملكية بينما البريطانية تستخدم **have got**

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

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

(BE) **have** + noun (اسم غير ملموس) البريطانية

(AE) **take** + noun (اسم غير ملموس) الأمريكية

- I **have** a shower every day.

- I **take** a shower every day.

الفرق بين الانجليزية الامريكية والانجليزية البريطانية في كتابة الكلمات

British English

lift

pavement

sweets

holiday

autumn

rubbish

petrol

biscuit

flat

conservatoire

chemist's

trousers

head teacher

boot

American English

elevator مصعد

sidewalk رصيف

candy حلوى

vacation عطلة

fall خريف

trash/garbage مهملات

gas غاز

cookie بسكوت

apartment شقة

conservatory معهد موسيقى

drugstore صيدلية / مستودع ادوية

pants بنطلون

school principal مدير مدرسة

trunk (of a car) صندوق

الفرق بين الانجليزية الامريكية والانجليزية البريطانية في كتابة الاحرف

British English	American English
Our/or	
labour	labor عمل
harbour	harbor مرفأ
flavour	flavor نكهة
colour	color لون
neighbour	neighbor جار
favourite	favorite مفضل
Re/er	
Centre	center مركز
centimetre	centimeter سنتيمتر
litre	liter ليتر
theatre	theater مسرح
ll/l	
travelling	traveling سفر
jeweller	jeweler جواهري
modelling	modeling عرض ازياء
cancelled	canceled ألغى
marvellous	marvelous رائع
ise/ize	
realise	realize يدرك
specialise	specialize يتخصص
normalise	normalize جعله طبيعيا
paralysed	paralyzed عاجز
mme / m	
Programme	program
Gue / g	
Dialogue	dialog
Catalogue	catalog
oeo aeo / eo	
Homoeopathy	homeopathy
Archaeology	archeology
ise (فعل) / ice	
practise	practice

(Student's Book p.36)

Rewrite the following British English sentences in American English.

1. Have you seen the textile workshop yet?
2. Let's have a look at the chemist's first.
3. Some of you have got tired from all the walking today.
4. Would anyone like to have a short rest?

Answers:

1. **Did** you see the textile workshop yet?
2. Let's **take** a look at the **drugstore** first.
3. Some of you have **gotten** tired from all the walking today.
4. Would anyone like to **take** a short rest?

(Student's Book p.36)

Rewrite the following British English sentences 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.

Answers:

1. '**Gosh**, you've **gotten** very tall!' said my aunt
2. **Did** you **go** to an aquarium **yet**?
3. We're too late – the bus left **already**.
4. I think it's time **for recess**.
5. I **didn't do** my homework yet.

(Student's Book p.37)

Write sentences using these words in American English spelling.

1. When I go to university, I want to **specialize** in astrophysics.
2. You need to take your necklace to the **jeweler** to get it fixed.
3. If you want to learn English, you could go to a language **center**.
4. This kind of medicine helps to **normalize** the heart's function.
5. My **favorite** meal is *mansaf*.
6. An architect can predict what a building will look like by **modeling** it on a computer.
7. Tomorrow evening, I'm going to the **theater** to see a play by Shakespeare.
8. 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?

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.

- The following sentences are in American English, rewrite them in British English. ٢٠١٦ + ٢٠١٥ وزاري

1- Have you seen the new sport centre?(2015)

2- I am going to have a look at these marvelous paintings.

Answers: 1- did you see the new sport center

2- I am going to take a look at these marvellous paintings.

1- Did you see the new fashion catalog? (2016)

2- I have a brother who lives in a wide apartment

Answers:

1- Have you seen the new fashion catalogue?

2- I have got a brother who lives in a wide flat

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha
0780770316

Texts

القطع

Module Three

Achievements

Unit four (sb) P 28

Success stories قصص نجاح

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

اهمية 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.

العالم العربي وجد فيه العديد من الكيميائيين المشهورين في التاريخ، لكن الشخص المعروف بانه مؤسس الكيمياء ربما يكون جابر بن حيان. هو الاكثر شهرة لبدايته انتاج حامض الكبريت. كما وضع موازين غيرت الطريقة التي كان الكيميائيون يزنون الاشياء بها في المختبر: موازينه امكنها ان تزن اشياء وزنها اقل من ٦٠٠٠ ضعف الكيلو غرام.

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 evolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

يعرف علي بن نافع ايضا "زرياب" او الطائر الاسود بسبب جمال صوته. كان تلميذا موهوبا لاحد الموسيقيين في بغداد، وكانت موهبته في الموسيقى هي التي قادتته الى قرطبة في القرن التاسع ميلادي. كان ضيفا على الخليفة الاموي هناك. هو اول شخص اسس اول مدرسة موسيقية في العالم في قرطبة، في الاندلس، تعلم العزف والتاليف الميسقي. طور النظرية الموسيقية، وهو ايضا الشخص الذي ادخل العود الى اوروبا.

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 ابنة لرجل اعمال ثري. استغلت ميراث والدها لانشاء مركز تعلم في فاس في المغرب. مركز التعلم هذا اصبح ارقى جامعة مغربية، حيث العديد من الطلاب من كل انحاء العالم جاءوا للدراسة. ايضا، اخت فاطمة وهي مريم اشرفت على بناء مسجد الاندلس، 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 طبيبا وفيلسوفاً وعالم رياضيات وكيميائي وموسيقي - عالم شامل حقيقي. حقق اكتشافات جذرية في العديد من هذه الحقول، لكن ربما عمله في علم الحساب والجبر هو الذي جعله اكثر شهرة.

Glossary المفردات

Arithmetic the study of numbers علم الحساب

Geometry a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers علم الهندسة

Mathematician a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level عالم رياضيات

philosopher an undergraduate student of Philosophy فيلسوف

Physician someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specializes in diagnosis and treatment, doctor طبيب

Polymath someone

الاسئلة

1. How old was Jabir ibn Hayyan when he died?
93 years old
2. In which field was Jabeir ibn Hayyan famous for?
Chemistry

3. There are many important achievements of Jabir ibn Hayyan. Write down two of these achievements.

1. founder of Chemistry 2. He began the production of sulphuric acid

4. Why was Ali ibn Nafi called 'blackbird'?

Because of his beautiful voice

5. Why did Ali ibn Nafi go to Cordoba?

It was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba.

6. There are many important achievements made by Ali ibn Nafi. Write down two of these things.

a. He established the first music school in the world in Cordoba.

b. He introduced the oud to Europe.

7. How did Fatima al-Fihri use her money?

She used her father's inheritance to build a learning center in Fez, Morocco.

8. What was her major achievement?

She built a learning center in Morocco, which became a world famous university.

9. Why is Alkindi called a true polymath?

Because he was an expert in many fields.

10. Al-Kindi was brilliant at many fields. Write down two of these fields.

a. philosophy b. mathematics

11. What does the underlined word **there** refer to?

Cordoba

12. How did Ali ibn Nafi contribute to European music?

He introduced the oud to Europe.

13. Find a word in the text which means 'an expert in many subjects'.

Polymath

الضمائر

He: Jaber ibn Hayyan 2. he, his, him Ali ibn Nafi 3. she: Fatima Al-Fihri

4. He, him: Al-Kindi 5. there: Cordoba

Unit four (sb) P 32 Success stories قصص النجاح Masdar City – a positive step? مدينة المصدر 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 الضخمة هي استثمارات مصممة لتشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وتجلب فوائد جديدة للمدن. رغم ان المشاريع الضخمة تختلف في الحجم والتكلفة، الا انها كلها، مكلفة ومشاريع عامة تجذب مستوى عالي من الاهتمام والتغطية الاعلامية. المشاريع الضخمة تتراوح بين طرق ومطارات ومحطات قطار وانفاق وجسور، الخ. الى مجتمعات مدن كاملة.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticized 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.

فكرة المشاريع الضخمة دائما قائمة على الفوائد التي ستجلبها للمجتمع. على اي حال، العديد من المشاريع الضخمة تم انتقادها بسبب اثرها السلبي على المجتمع او البيئة. هذه المقالة سنتظر في هذه القضايا بالاشارة الى مدينة مصدر، وهي مشروع ضخم في ابو ظبي.

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 بدا تطورها عام ٢٠٠٦ ميلادي، ستكون اول مدينة تم انشاؤها اصطناعيا خالية من مخلفات الكربون في العالم. تغطي مساحة ست كيلومترات مربعة عندما تكتمل عام ٢٠٢٥، يتوقع ان تضم اكثر من ٤٠٠٠٠ مقيم وتنتج بشكل رئيسي منتجات صديقة للبيئة.

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.

المدينة ستدار بالكامل بمصادر الطاقة المتجددة. مبنية على شبكة من خطوط الطاقة المتقدمة التي تراقب كم من الكهرباء يتم استهلاكه من قبل كل مخرج في المجتمع. ايضا، مدينة مصدر ستكون منطقة خالية من السيارات، مصممة لان تكون صديقة للمشاة وراكبي الدراجات. سيارات كهربائية وبدون سائق ستعمل كوسائل نقل عامة، والمدينة ستكون موصولة بالمواقع الاخرى بشبكة 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.

الطاقة سيتم التزود بها من الطاقة الشمسية ومزارع الرياح، وهناك ايضا خطط لانشاء اضخم محطة هيدروجين. محطة لتحلية مياه البحر ستستخدم لتزود المدينة بالماء، مع تكرير ٨٠% من الماء. المخلفات الحيوية ستستخدم كمصدر للطاقة ايضا، والمخلفات الصناعية سيتم تكريرها.

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 الحاليون في مدينة مصدر كلهم طلاب في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا، جامعة طلابها ملتزمون تماما لايجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة العالمية.

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.

فيما يلقي المشروع دعم العديد من منظمات حماية البيئة العالمية، هناك بعض الانتقاد لها. يقال انه، وبدلا من انشاء مدينة مستدامة صناعيا، الاستدامة يجب ان تكون اولوية للمدن القائمة بالفعل.

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 الخلاصة، فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة تفوق وبشكل كبير اي سيئات. اذا تم ادراك هدف المطورين، فان مدينة مصدر ستكون قدوة للتخطيط الحضري المستقبلي الذي سيلهم مشاريع ضخمة شبيهة في بلدان اخرى.

Glossary المفردات

Carbon-neutral not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in

Earth's atmosphere خالية من مخلفات الكربون

Desalination removing salt from sea water تحلية مياه البحر

Megaproject a very large, expensive business project مشروع صخم

Zero-waste producing no waste بدون مخلفات

Artificially-created not real, not natural اصطناعي

الاسئلة

1. What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?
Motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges and entire city complexes.

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

The advantages are: a. it will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste city. B. it will also be a car-free zone. C. It will bring new technology.

The disadvantages are: a. It's not fully environmentally clean. B. It costs a lot of money, which should be spent on existing cities.

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

Yes I think so. Masdar City is designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to the community.

4. Write down five things that will make Masdar City environmentally-friendly city.

a. carbon-neutral b. driverless cars c. renewable energy sources
d. environmentally-friendly products d. recycling

5. What's the opinion of those who criticize the project?

It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

6. When will Masdar city be a successful project?

If the aims of the developers are realized, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar magaprojects in other countries.

7. Write down two renewable sources of energy which will be used in Masdar City.

Solar energy and wind farms

8. What's the only source of energy in Masdar City?

Renewable source of energy such as solar energy and wind farms

9. Megaprojects have positive and negative effects. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

I think some of them are good because they bring economic benefits to the community, although they are costly. Other megaprojects have negative effects on a community or the environment.

10. Find a word from the text which means 'reuse'.

Recycle

11. What does the underlined word it refer to?

The project

Pronouns الضمائر

1. they: megaprojects 2. it: the concept of a megaproject 3. it: the project

Unit four (Ab) P 22 *Success stories* قصص النجاح

A founding father of farming مؤسس الزراعة

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, **who** was the King of Toledo. His great passions were botany, **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.

ابن البصال كان كاتباً وعالماً ومهندساً عاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر ميلادي. عمل في بلاط المأمون ملك طليطلة. كان مولعاً بعلم النبات، وهو العلم الذي يدرس النباتات، والزراعة. رغم أنه كان عالماً عظيماً، إلا أنه كان رجلاً عملياً وكل كتاباته جاءت من تجربته الميدانية (اليديوية) في فلاحه الأرض.

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 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.

أحد الأشياء العديدة التي حققها ابن البصال كان كتاباً بعنوان كتاب الزراعة. الكتاب تكون من ستة عشر فصلاً توضح أفضل طرق زراعة الأشجار والفواكه والخضراوات، وكذلك الأعشاب والأزهار زكية الرائحة، لعل أشهر الفصول كلها هو الفصل الذي وصف كيف تتعامل مع الأنواع المختلفة من التربة. ابن البصال أيضاً عرف كيف يروي الأرض من المياه الجوفية وحفر الآبار. صمم مضخات مياه وانظمة ري. كل هذه الأشياء ذكرها في كتاباته.

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 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.

تأثير كتاب ابن البصال كان عظيماً، كلما اتبع المزارعون عبر الأجيال تعليماته ونصيحته، كلما أصبحت الأرض خصبة و انتجت أكثر مما يكفي من الطعام لعدد السكان المتسارع. انظمة الري التي وضعها هو واتباعه في الخدمة ما زالت عاملة في اسبانيا. رغم ان اسمه ليس معروفاً كثيراً، إلا ان تركة ابن البصال الى العالم كانت عظيمة.

Glossary المفردات

Irrigate to supply land with water يروي

Field working hands-on عمل يدوي

الاسئلة

1. Ibn Bassal has achievements. Write down two of these achievements.
a. A book of Agriculture b. water pumps and irrigation systems
2. Find a word from the text which means 'supply land with water'.
Irrigate
3. What were the fields Ibn Bassal was specialized in?
Botany and agriculture
4. The article suggests that Ibn Bassal was an example of practical scientists. Write down three examples from the text to prove this.
a. all of his writing came from his own 'hands on' experience of working the land b. he worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. c. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems
5. Ibn Bassal did many things to improve agriculture. Write down two of these things.
a. he worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. c. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems
6. Find a word from the text which means 'field working'.
Hands-on
7. What does the underlined word which refer to?
The book

Pronouns: الضمائر

1. which: the book 2. he, his, him: مثل Ibn Bassal على جميع الضمائر تعود على

من الكلمات الاضافية التي تدخل في املا الفراغ او منها اخطاء املاية

SB / P 30

Coffee قهوة , chess شطرنج , flying طيران , clock ساعة , windmills طواحين الهواء
Algebra الجبر , soap صابون , fountain pen قلم حبر , crystal glasses زجاج بلوري
Inoculation التطعيم / التلقيح , cheques شكات , carpets سجاد

Unit five(sb) P 34 The Arts **الفنون**
The arts in Jordan **الفنون في الأردن**

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.

للأردن ميراث ثقافي غني جدا بفضل دعم وزارة الثقافة والفنون التي انشأت عام ١٩٦٦. منذ ذلك الحين، الوزارة وضعت برنامجا مدهشا متطورا للنشاطات الثقافية المتعلقة بكل الفنون: الموسيقى والفنون البصرية وفنون الأداء والكلمة المكتوبة.

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.

عام ١٩٧٩ ميلادي، الجمعية الملكية للفنون الجميلة تم انشاؤها لنشر الفنون البصرية في الأردن وفي البلدان الأخرى في المنطقة. لها علاقات مع معارض كبرى في العالم لتشجيع الفنانين من مختلف الثقافات ليتعلموا من بعضهم.

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 أحد أهم المتاحف الفنية في الشرق الأوسط. موجوداته تضم أكثر من ٢٠٠٠ عمل فني، بما فيها لوحات ومنحوتات وصور ومقاطع فيديو ومطرزات وسيراميك لأكثر من ٨٠٠ فنان من ٥٩ بلد. عام ٢٠١٣ ميلادي، أقيم فيه أضخم معرض فني أردني تحت عنوان "٧٠ عاما من الفن الأردني المعاصر".

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**.

حتى التسعينات، معظم الأدب الأردني كان متوفرا باللغة العربية. مع ذلك، بفضل مشروع الترجمة من العربية فإن العديد من المسرحيات والروايات والقصص القصيرة والقصائد الأردنية هي الآن مترجمة إلى الإنجليزية، والناس من كل أنحاء العالم يمكنهم قراءتها وتقديرها.

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. Jordan has a centuries-old musical heritage. The National Music Conservatory (NMC) opened in 1986 CE, making **it2** possible for more Jordanian students to study music seriously.

كل عام تختار منظمة الامم المتحدة للتربية والعلوم والثقافة (اليونيسيف) مدينة عربية مختلفة كعاصمة للثقافة العربية. عام ٢٠٠٢ ميلادي، مدينة عمان تم منحها هذا اللقب. لدى الاردن ميراث موسيقي عمره قرون. المعهد الوطني للموسيقى افتتح عام ١٩٨٦ جاعلا من الممكن للطلاب الاردنيين ان يدرسوا الموسيقى بشكل جاد.

In 1987 CE, the National Centre for Culture and Arts was created, **which** showcases theatre and dance in Jordan and in the region. 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. **It3** takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash, which underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.

عام ١٩٧٨ ميلادي، تم انشاء المركز الوطني للثقافة والفنون لعرض المسرحيات والرقصات في الاردن وفي المنطقة. لادراكه قيمة الفن والثقافة، قرر الاردن ان يقدم للاردنيين وللعالم مهرجان فني سنوي. عام ١٩٨١، مهرجان جرش للثقافة والفنون تم تاسيسه. هذا البرنامج الصيفي الذي يقام لمدة ثلاثة اسابيع هو احد اضخم النشاطات الثقافية في المنطقة. يقام في احد اهم المناطق الاثرية في جرش والذي يؤكد على الصلة الوثيقة بين الفنون وتاريخ الاردن الثقافي.

Glossary المفردات

Ceramics art made from clay السيراميك

Conservatory a school where people are trained in music or acting معهد موسيقى

Fine Arts creation of beautiful objects الفنون الجميلة

Installation an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts معرض فني

Performing arts A type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea فنون تمثيلية

Textiles types of cloth or woven fabric المنسوجات

visual arts art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music الفنون البصري

الاسئلة

1. How does the Royal Society of Fine Arts show it's support for the arts in Jordan?

It shows its support by having links with major art galleries around the world and by promoting visual arts in Jordan.

2. What makes the Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts a major institution in the world of art?

It is important because it has over 2,000 works of art by more than 800 artists from 59 countries.

3. How has translation helped Jordanian literature?

Translation has helped Jordanian literature by making it more accessible to people all over the world.

4. What is the significance of the location of the annual Jerash Festival?

It takes place in Jerash, which is an important archaeological site.

5. To truly understand a country's culture, you have to understand its artistic heritage. Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.

I agree with this statement. Culture gives a clear image of people in the past and the present.

6. Write down two institutions mentioned in the report that are concerned about art and culture in Jordan.

1- The department of Culture and the Art 2- the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA).

7. What does this abbreviation (RSFA) stand for as in the text?

The Royal Society of Fine Art

8. Find a word from the text which means 'a school where people are trained in music or acting.'

Conservatory

9. What does the underlined word **it** refer to?

To study music seriously

10- There are many kind of arts in Jordan. Write down two of these arts.
music, visual arts, performing arts

11- The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts has the collection which includes over 2,000 works of art. Write down tow of these works.
paintings and sculptures

Pronouns: الضمائر

It1: (RSFA) , it2: to study music seriously, which: the national center for culture and arts, it3: this three-week-long summer programme

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق
الاستاذ: عماد صوالحة

Unit five(sb) The Arts الفنون

A magazine Article about a professional craftsman

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.'

عدنان حرفي محترف يعمل في الاستوديو خاصته بوجود فرن بدرجة ١٤٠٠ درجة مئوية ولمدة عشرين ساعة يوميا، فلا يكون استوديو تصنيع الزجاج المكان المريح للتواجد فيه. بالنسبة لعدنان، على اي حال، هذا اكثر من مجرد عمل. عائلتي تنتفخ الزجاج منذ حوالي ٧٠٠ عاما يقول. والدي تعلم الصنعة من والده، وهو علمني اياها عندما كنت طفلا.

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!'

عدنان عاطفي تجاه هذه الصنعة القديمة، ويقدم بانتظام استعراضات وورش عمل لتعليم الشباب مهارة تصنيع الزجاج. يعتقد بقوة بانه ما لم نجعل المزيد من الشباب يهتمون بتعلم الصنعة، فلا احد سيعرف كيف سيصنع الزجاج المنفوخ يدويا في المستقبل. هذه الايام، الشباب لا يريدون على الاغلب اتباع مهن آبائهم، ويضيف، نفخ الزجاج ليس عملا سهلا. يجب ان يكون هذا هاجسا كما هو بالنسبة لي.

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.

عدنان لا زال يستخدم الاسلوب الذي تم تطويره اولا من قبل الفينيقيين قبل حوالي ٢٠٠٠ عام. اولا يدفع انبوب نفخ معدني رفيع داخل فرن ساخن يغلي. ثانيا، يخرج الرمل السائل ويضعه في صحن معدني. بعد ذلك، ينفخ الزجاج الاحمر حتى يصبح اكثر مرونة. ثم يسحب ويلوي الزجاج ليشكله. عليه ان يعمل بسرعة جدا لان الرمل السائل يتصلب بسرعة على شكل زجاج. عدنان يصنع اوزة جميلة. من خلال زجاج شبه شفاف، بإمكانك ان ترى خطوطا فيروزية وخضراء وزرقاء جميلة.

‘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.’

الرمل يعطينا زجاج شفاف او ابيض، يوضح عدنان. نحصل على هذا اللون الكوبالتي الازرق الداكن باضافة معدن الكوبلت الى الزجاج المذاب. ثم، هذا اللون الازرق يصبح لونا فيروزيا بحريا واكثر خفة بعد اضافة النحاس. اخيرا، نزين الزجاج يدويا. هذه الايام نكرر تصنيع الزجاج المكسور. كما اننا نستخدم الوانا تجارية بدل من استخدام مكونات طبيعية كما في الماضي. لا يمكنك استخدام الآلة للقيام بهذا العمل، يقول. الاساليب القديمة ما زالت هي الافضل.

Glossary المفردات

Furnace	oven	فرن	fine	beautiful	جميل
Solidifying	making something solid or hard		تصلب		
Semi-opaque	not dark or light	شبه معتم			
Transparent	easily seen through	شفاف			
Cobalt	silvery white chemical element		عنصر الكوبالت		
Turquoise	greenish blue colour	اللون الفيروزي (اخضر مزرق)			

الاسئلة

1. A glass-making studio isn't comfortable because.....
It's incredibly hot
2. Adnan runs workshops and gives demonstrations because
He wants young people to learn the craft
3. A glassblower has to work very fast because
Hot, liquid glass becomes hard very quickly
4. Quote the sentence which describes the fourth step in the process of making a glass swan.
Then he pulls and bends the glass into shape. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into glass.
5. Whose way of work does Adnan follow in his craft?
The Phoenicians
6. Find a word from the text which means ‘**easily seen through**’
Transparent
7. What does the underlined word **it** refer to?
The red-hot glass

Unit five(wb) The Arts الفنون

Rashid's blog post مدونة راشد الالكترونية

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

اسمي راشد. اقيم في لندن لمدة اسبوع مع عائلتي. ارجوا ان تستمتعوا بقراءة مدونتي

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**.

الامس كان رائعا. قررنا ان نذهب الى متحف فكتوريا والبرت وهو متحف كبير للفن والتصميم في وسط لندن. فيه احدى اكبر مجموعة من الفن الاسلامي في العالم، وكما تتخيلون، كنا تواقين لنلقي نظرة.

We spent most of our time in the Jameel Gallery, which opened in 2006 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 thousand years ago. The person who made it must have been incredibly skilled.

امضينا معظم وقتنا في معرض جميل الذي افتتح في عام ٢٠٠٦ ميلادي. كان هناك حوالي ١٠٠٠٠ قطعة معروضة (لا لم احصها، الدليل اخبرنا) كان هناك سجاد ومنسوجات اخرى وكذلك فخار وسيراميك ولوحات، واشياء مصنوعة من العاج (من الفيلة) ومن الخشب والمعدن والزجاج. الشيء المفضل لدي كان ابريق مصري جميل، ظهر وكأنه مصنوع من الزجاج. في الحقيقة كان من الصخر البلوري، ومصنوع منذ اكثر من عشرة الاف سنة. الشخص الذي صنعه لا بد وانه كان ماهرا جدا.

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 the way through a concert**, and I don't think I'd like to!

بقينا في متحف فكتوريا والبرت طوال اليوم (يوجد مقهى جيد هناك ومحل ممتاز ايضا). ثم، رغم اننا كنا متعبين تماما، في المساء ذهبنا الى احدى الحفلات الموسيقية في قاعة البرت الملكية. الفرقة الموسيقية كانت من المانيا وكانت رائعة! جلسنا على مقاعد مريحة، لكن الكثير من الناس وقفوا امام الفرقة تماما. لم يجلسوا ابدا! لم اقف في حفلة موسيقية ابدا، ولا اعتقد بانني اراغب بان افعل ذلك!

Pronouns: الضمائر

- 1- it: the Victoria and Albert museum 2-4 it: a beautiful Egyptian jug
5- there: at the V&A 6- it: the orchestra 7- they: a lot of people

الاسئلة:

1. In which day exactly did Rashid visit the museum?
On Tuesday
- 2- What is the American Equivalent for the word 'favourit'?
Favorit
3. What did he most enjoy at?
A beautiful Egyptian jug
4. Where did he go in the evening?
To a concert at the Royal Albert Hall
5. Name two materials that Rashed mentions.
Glass, metal
6. Find a word from the text which means '**visit**'.
Have a look
7. What does the underlined word **they** refer to?
A lot of people

Vocabulary

المفردات

Module Three

Achievements

Vocabulary Unit four

Text one

Arithmetic the study of numbers علم الحساب

Geometry a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers علم الهندسة

Mathematician a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level عالم رياضيات

philosopher an undergraduate student of Philosophy فيلسوف

Physician someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specializes in diagnosis and treatment, doctor طبيب

Polymath someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects مثقف

Talent special ability موهبة

Founder the person who starts something new مؤسس

Scale an instrument to measure weight ميزان

Laboratory a room for scientific experiments مختبر

Text two

Recycle reuse

Text three

AB P22

Irrigate supply land with water يسقي

Fertile land produced more than enough food ارض خصبة

Hands on fields working, working by hand عمل يدوي

Legacy what someone leaves to the world after their death تركة

Unit four

(Student's Book p.33)

Vocabulary: المفردات

The collections المتلازمات

Urban planning
Public transport
Biological waste
Carbon footprint
Negative effect
Economic growth

The meaning المعنى

التخطيط العمراني
المواصلات العامة
النفايات البيولوجية
أثار الكربون
الاثار السلبية
النمو الاقتصادي

Complete the sentences with the correct collections.

biological waste	urban planning	economic growth
negative effects	carbon footprint	public transport

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

Unit five الوحدة الخامسة

Text one

Ceramics art made from clay السيراميك

Conservatory a school where people are trained in music or acting معهد موسيقى

Fine Arts creation of beautiful objects الفنون الجميلة

Installation an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts معرض فني

Performing arts A type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea فنون تمثيلية

Textiles types of cloth or woven fabric المنسوجات

visual arts art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music الفنون البصرية

Text two

SB P 38

Furnace oven فرن

Solidifying making something solid or hard تصلب

Semi-opaque not dark or light شبه معتم

Fine beautiful جميل

Transparent easily seen through شفاف

Cobalt silsery white chemical element عنصر الكوبالت
Turquoise greenish blue colour اللون الفيروزي (اخضر مزرق)

1- 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.

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

2- Match the words in the box with the correct meanings. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

Ceramics exhibition gallery handicrafts heritage sculpture textiles

1. Beautiful objects made by hand **handicrafts**
2. A place where art is shown
3. A solid piece of art, usually made of stone, metal or wood
4. An event during which works of art are displayed
5. Art made from clay
6. Traditional culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs

Answers: الاجوبة

1 handicrafts 2 gallery 3 sculpture 4 exhibition 5 ceramics 6 heritage

Complete the sentences with the correct adjective. One adjective is not needed. The first one is done for you.

Contemporary cultural educational major on going visual

- 1 We went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was **contemporary**.
- 2 When we go on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips are _____.
- 3 King Hussein was a _____ world figure in the twentieth century.
- 4 Photography and painting are two examples of the _____ arts.
- 5 Art, music and literature are all part of our _____ life

Answers الاجوبة

1- contemporary 2- educational 3- major 4- visual 5- cultural

Literature

الادب

Module Three

Achievements

Literature spot A SB 81

I Remember, I Remember قصيدة اتذكر

Thomas Hood

First stanza المقطع الاول

I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn;
He never came a wink too soon,
Nor brought too long a day,
But now, I often wish the night
Had borne my breath away!

اتذكر، اتذكر
البيت الذي ولدت فيه،
النافذة الصغيرة حيث الشمس
كانت تختلس النظر صباحا،
لم تتلأشى ابدا بسرعة،
ولم تشرق طويلا،
لكن الان، اتمنى ان الليل
قد اخذ انفاسي بعيدا!

Second stanza المقطع الثاني

I remember, I remember,
The roses, red and white,
The vi'lets, and the lily-cups,
Those flowers made of light!
The lilacs where the robin built,
And where my brother set
The laburnum on his birthday—,
The tree is living yet!

اتذكر، اتذكر
الازهار حمراء وبيضاء
وبنفسجية واتذكر فناجين الزنبق،
هذه الازهار النورانية
وازهار الليلك حيث طائر الحناء بنى بيته
وحيث زرع اخي شجرة
يوم عيد ميلاده
الشجرة ما زالت حية حتى الان!

Third stanza المقطع الثالث

I remember, I remember
Where I was used to **swing**,
And thought the **air** must **rush** as **fresh**,
To **swallows** on the wing,
My spirit **flew** in **feathers** then,
That is so **heavy** now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The **fever** on my brow!

اتذكر اتذكر
حيث كنت اتارجح،
معتقدا ان الهواء سيمر منعشا،
مداعبا اجنحة طيور السنونو،
روحي طارت باجنحة حينها،
لكنها ثقيلة جدا الان،
وبرك الصيف يصعب ان تلتطف
الحمى على اجفاني!

Fourth stanza المقطع الرابع

I remember, I remember,
The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from heav'n
Than when I was a boy.

اتذكر، اتذكر
اشجار التنوب داكنة وعالية،
كنت اظن ان قممها النحيلة
كانت قريبة من السماء:
كانت تلك براءة الطفولة،
لكن الان انها متعة قليلة
بان اعرف بانى بعيد عن السماء
اكثر مما كنت طفلا.

اسئلة الكتاب SB 81

1. Why does the poet describe the sun as peeping in **تدخل خلسة** (line4)?

It suggests that it slowly got brighter and brighter, at first it wasn't very bright.

2. How do the word 'wing' (line20) 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.

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 a 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.

اسئلة كتاب التمارين AB 81

1. Read the lines 3-6. What rhetorical **الاسلوب البلاغي** device does the poet use to describe the sun? Quote any other examples of this device from the poem.

Personification **التشخيص** is used to describe the sun

Other examples:

a. ' I often wish the night /had borne my breath away b. My spirit flew in feathers then c. 'summer pools could hardly cool/ the fever on my brow!

2. Read line 19. The word **rush** is an example of onomatopoeia. **تسمية** الاشياء باصولها Are there any other examples of onomatopoeia within the poem?

a. swing b. fresh

3. Why do you think the poet might be "farther off from heav'n" now? Discuss all possible meanings of his statement. **من دليل المعلم**

I think that the poet is an adult now and has lost the 'childish ignorance' that he had when he was younger.

Analysis الاسئلة التحليلية

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 how trees can live so long, whereas people come and go. The poet seems to receive a great deal of pleasure from nature.



SB 82

All the World's a Stage ما العالم الا مسرح

By William Shakespeare (from As you like it, Act II Scene VI)

Boyhood stage

مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة

All the world's a stage,

ما العالم الا مسرح

And all the men and women merely players;

وكل الرجال والنساء مجرد ممثلون،

They have their exits and their entrances,

لهم مداخلهم ومخارجهم

And one man in his time plays many parts,...

والرجل في عمره يؤدي عدة ادوار

At first, the infant,

اولها كطفل

Childhood stage

مرحلة الطفولة المتأخرة

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.

يبكي ويرفس بين ذراعي حاضنته

Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel

ثم ابن المدرسة المنتحب بحقيبته

And shining morning face, creeping like snail

ووجهه البريئ المشع يزحف كالقوقعة

Unwillingly to school...

غير راغب الى المدرسة

Early adulthood stage

مرحلة الرجولة المبكرة

Then a soldier,

ثم جندي

Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,

مفعم بوعود غريبة ملتحي كالنمر

Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,

غيور على الشرف مفاجئ وسريع في

Seeking the bubble reputation

القتال سعيا وراء السمعة الوهمية

Even in the cannon's mouth.

حتى في فم المدفع

Late adulthood stage/Middle age

مرحلة الرجولة المتأخرة /وسط العمر

And then the justice,

ثم الحكمة/القضاء

In fair round belly with good capon lined ,

بكرش كبير من متناول الكثير من اللح

With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,

وبعينين قاسيتين وبلحية جميلة

Full of wise saws and modern instances;

غنيا بالحكمة والاقوال الحكيمة

And so he **plays his part**.

وهكذا يؤدي دوره

Old stage

مرحلة الشيخوخة

... Into the lean and slippered pantaloon,

الرجل العجوز الان بخفه الداخلي

With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;

والنظارات على انفه وحقيبة على جانبه

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide

ليحفظ ماله، العالم اوسع من ساقه

For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,

المنكمشة، وصوته الرجولي الضخم

Turning again toward childish treble, pipes

يعود ثانية عاليا

And whistles in his sound.

كصوت طفل صغير

Last scene of all, اخر جميع المشاهد

That ends this strange eventful history,

ما يقضي على هذا التاريخ الحافل

Is second childishness and mere oblivion,

هو طفولة ثانية ومجرد نسيان

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything

بدون اسنان وبدون عيون وبدون

لسان وبدون اي شئ

اسئلة الكتاب

1. In line 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 image of a boy and a soldier?

The school boy is represented as innocent and clean with his shining morning face in line 8. This is contrasted strongly with the soldier in line 11, who is bearded like the pard نمر.

3. Describe, in your own words, the image that the poet has created of the old man (line 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. 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 a 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, he loses his sense of taste.

5. What are the five stages of a human's life, according to the speech?

1- baby hood 2- childhood 3- early adulthood 4- middle age 5- old age

6- How does the playwright describe the appearance of the middle aged person?

The middle-aged person is fat from eating too much, he has got hard eyes and a neat beard and he knows lots of wise sayings.

7. 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.

اسئلة على الافكار Ideas

1- Find a line from the speech that represents the following ideas.

1. aging: lines 22-25 2. time: lines 26-27 3. careers: lines 10-19

4. youth: lines 5-9 5. human life: lines 1-4

Analysis اسئلة التحليل

- 1. Which simile التشبيه does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school?**

The poet uses creeping like snail, meaning going very slowly

- 2. Find another example of a simile in the speech?**

Bearded like the pard, comparing a soldier to a leopard

- 3. In your opinion, which stage do you think the playwright believes to the most positive?**

I think the middle age because when the person has become a judge, he's full of wise saying. He is also well fed and serious in manner and appearance.

SB 84

The Old Man and the Sea العجوز والبحر

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.

سانتياجو صياد عجوز من كوبا، لكنه لاربع وثمتمتون يوما الماضية لم يصطاد اي سمكة. صديقه، صياد شاب اسمه مانولين، يساعد في جلب قاربه الفارغ كل يوم. مانولين شريك لسنتياجو في الصيد منذ سنين. سانتياجو علمه كل شئ عن الصيد منذ كان مانولين ولدا عمره خمس سنوات. الان، والدا الشاب يريدان منه ان يصطاد مع شريك كسيب اكثر.

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 الصباح التالي، سانتياجو يغادر مبكرا ويبحر بعيدا في البحر ليحرب حظه ثانية. اخيرا، يشعر بالطعم على احدى صناراته، ويعتقد بانه سمكة كبيرة، ربما سمكة المارلين. السمكة قوية لذلك لا تظهر على السطح. بدلا من ذلك، تسبح بعيدا ساحبة الرجل العجوز وقاربه اماما. هذا يستمر حتى تغيب الشمس، واخيرا لا يستطيع سانتياجو رؤية البر مرة ثانية.

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. 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.

عندما يهبط الليل، يلف خيط الصيد حول نفسه، وينام، تاركا يده اليسار على الحبل ليوظله اذا ظهرت المارلين على السطح. سريعا، العجوز يغرق في النوم، حالما بالاسود التي راها عندما كان طفلا في افريقيا. سانتياجو يصحو ليلا عندما يشعر بان المارلين تشد الخيط من يده. المارين تقفز من الماء، وعلى سانتياجو ان يتمسك بالخيط بكل قوته حتى يتجنب سحبه الى البحر.

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. 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.

عندما يرى السمكة اخيرا، يندهش بسبب حجمها. بعد صراع طويلا وصعب، يتمكن من سحبها قريبا من القارب ويقتلها. سانتياجو يربط جسم المارلين الى قاربه ويستعد للابحار الى البيت. قبل ان يصل البر، تهاجمه عدة اسماك قرش. يقتل احداها برمح واخرى بسكينة. الدم في الماء يجذب المزيد من القرش. على سانتياجو ان يبعتها بهراوة فيصيب نفسه بجروح بليغة.

When he arrives back at the harbour, everyone is asleep. Arriving home, Santiago collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep.

عندما يعود الى الميناء، الجميع نيام. عندنا يصل البيت، ينهار على السرير متعبا ويغرق في النوم. 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 الصباح التالي، مانولين يجد العجوز في كوخه ويبكي بسبب جرح الرجل العجوز. مانولين يؤكد لسانتياجو بان السمكة الضخمة لم تهزمه وبانهما سيصطادان معا ثانية. يقول له بان لدى العجوز الكثير ليعلمه اياه.

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 realize that it is actually a marlin, the biggest fish ever caught in the village, at more than five meters long. Meanwhile, Santiago is sleeping and once again, dreaming of the lions he saw in Africa long ago, when he was young.

بعد الظهر، بعض السائحين يرون هيكل المارلين العظمي ويسالون النادل ما هو. محاولا شرح ما حدث للمارلين، النادل يقول "انها سمكة قرش". السائحون لا يفهمون ويظنون انه هيكل قرش. لا يدركون انها مارلين بالفعل، اكبر سمكة تم اصطيادها في القرية، بطول اكثر من خمسة امتار. في هذه الاثناء، سانتياغو نائم، ومرة ثانية، يحلم بالاسود التي رآها في افريقيا، عندما كان صغيرا.

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?

Answers

- 1 harpoon رمح 2 club هراوة 3 drag يسحب 4 productive كسيب
5 assume يفترض 6 reassure يؤكد 7 hook صنارة 8 surface يظهر

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)

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 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.

Ideas افكار

- Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas

1. memory ذاكرة line: 10-11-33-36
2. determination التصميم lines: 1-2-13-15
3. strength القوة line: 13-15-17-18
4. suffering المعاناة lines: 18-21

Analysis اسئلة تحليلية

1. why do you think that Manolin's parents want him to stop fishing with Santiago?

They don't think that Santiago is productive enough. And if Manolin is not making money, it means that his whole family will have nothing to eat.

2. What's the importance of Santiago's dreams of his youth, and of the lions in Africa?

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.

Writing

الانشاء

Module Three

Achievements

Guided Writing الكتابة الموجهة

How to keep fitness

- | |
|--|
| - drink 8-10 liters of water daily
- run 2-4 kilometers every morning
- do exercises |
|--|

To keep fitness drink 8-10 liters of water daily and run 2-4 kilometers every morning. Another thing is to do exercises.

Benefits of internet of things

- | |
|--|
| - monitor our health
- control the traffic
- save time |
|--|

There are many benefits of internet of things such as monitoring our health and control the traffic. Another thing is saving time.

Advantages and disadvantages of internet

Advantages	Disadvantages
- save time and effort - make our life more comfortable	- hurts eyes - make people isolated

On the one hand, internet can save time and make our life more comfortable. On the other hand, it hurts eyes and makes people isolated.

Advantages and disadvantages of mobile phones

- Light - portable	- cause health problems - waste time
-----------------------	---

On the one hand, mobile phones are light and portable. On the other hand, they cause health problems and waste our time.

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Al-Kindi.

Use the appropriate linking words.

Name: Al-Kindi

Place/ Date of birth: Baghdad, 801CE

Place/ Date of death: Baghdad, 873CE

Profession: a true polymath

Achievements: - he made ground-breaking discoveries in many fields.
- famous for his work in arithmetic and geometry.

Al-Kindi was born in Baghdad, 801CE and died in Baghdad, 873.

Al-Kindi was a true polymath. He made ground-breaking discoveries in many fields and he is famous for his work in arithmetic and geometry.

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes below about Qasr Bashir. Use the appropriate linking words. (وزاري ٢٠١٦)

Location: Jordanian desert

Date of construction: beginning of the 4th century.

Purpose of building: protection of the Roman borders.

Description of the building: huge towers, 23 rooms.

Answer:

Qasr Bashir is located in Jordanian desert. It was built in the beginning of the 4th century and the purpose of building it is to protect the Roman borders. It's a huge tower and it has 23 rooms.

C. Free writing الكتابة الحرة

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

The role / importance of communication دور الاتصالات / اهمية الاتصالات

Communication is the process of sharing ideas, information, and messages with others in a particular time and place. Therefore, communication includes writing and talking, as well as nonverbal communication such as facial expression, body language, or gestures. However, communication is a vital part of personal life and is also important in business, education, and any other situation where people encounter each other.

Businesses are concerned with communication in several special ways. Consequently, some businesses build and install communication equipment, such as fax machines and video cameras. Other companies create some of the messages or content that those technologies carry, such as movies, books, and software. These companies are part of the media or telecommunications industries. Moreover, organizational communication is important in every business.

Finally, people in organizations need to communicate to coordinate their work and to inform others outside the business about their products and services. This shows how communication has become very important in our daily life.

2. Write a three-paragraph essay of 200 words discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using the internet.

In this essay, I am going to talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the internet of things.

The internet of things has many advantages in health, transport and at home. It can monitor health and activity, for example, your fridge will give you advice on health eating and your watch will email your doctor your heart rate. Moreover, the internet of things will control the traffic and less accident will happen. In addition, it will close your windows when it is likely to rain. However, the internet of things has many disadvantages. Although life would be easier, we will have less privacy. As a result, criminals could get control of your personal information; criminals could take over the whole system. Also, computers sometimes fail and consequence could be terrible. Although the internet of things will make our lives more comfortable, many thousands of people will lose their jobs.

The advantages and disadvantages of online shopping

Most people now use the Internet on computers, smartphones and tablets to do a variety of tasks. For many people, these tasks include online shopping. From shopping for groceries to all kinds of clothes shopping, consumers are finding this the easiest way to get what they need, literally at the touch of a button. However, there are numerous and important disadvantages to shopping in this way.

Although using the Internet to shop is usually fairly easy, and there is often greater variety available, it is always a risk because you cannot try on or see in detail the item you wish to buy. In fact, the immediate 'convenience' of shopping in this way can end up being an inconvenience if the item is faulty or does not fit, or is just not what the customer wanted. It is true that the prices are better when you shop online, but, while it might be cheaper, there is a distinct disadvantage because you have to wait for the delivery of the purchases. Some people might prefer not to have any personal contact while shopping online, but it can save time in the end since there are always assistants to help with queries you might have during the transaction. However, it is nearly impossible, in my opinion, to forget the disadvantages we experience from time to time, since these can and do influence the way in which we choose to shop.

Worldwide transport in the future

It is of course difficult to say exactly what transportation will look like in the future, because of the infrastructural changes that are happening constantly at the moment. To me, it seems that transport may well have changed a lot in one hundred years' time. Perhaps there will be no more private transport by 2115 CE. It is possible that public transport will have improved so much that no one will need their own cars. We might all be zooming around in ecologically-sound electric buses and trams that will take us to our destinations smoothly!

In order to get to other countries, we will be taking airships, which will be like aeroplanes but with more facilities available. It will be possible to travel to the other side of the world in much less time, because these airships will race around at a far greater velocity.

Finally, modes of transport are always changing, depending on many different factors, but one thing is certain; we will still be travelling the whole world! We might even be able to experience weightlessness by travelling to space!

Unit two

A report on free-time activities available in your area

تقرير عن نشاطات وقت الفراغ المتوفرة في منطقتك

Introduction

We all have some certain activities to do in our free time after school, long work days or at the weekends.

At home

I usually have some indoor activities which I do after doing my homework. I sometimes play chess with my brothers or I surf the net. At night, I usually watch TV.

At school

We have plenty to do at school to have fun. The PE lessons themselves are parts of these activities. Going to the library during the breaks also is part of the fun. During spring, we usually go on school trips, which are often delightful and amusing.

Outdoor activities

Nothing is better than outdoors activities! Going to the beach in summer, to the mountains make me feel very happy. Sometimes I go with my friend camping in Ajloun, or we play football, basketball or go to watch a play in the nearby theater.

Unit three

An essay predicting medical advances by the year 2100 CE

مقالة عن تنبؤات بتطورات طبية ستحصل عام ٢١٠٠ ميلادي

By 2100, many things in the conventional treatment will have changed. Most surgeries will no longer be done. Pills will have almost disappeared. So how will we be treated then?

I think most of our diseases will have almost disappeared. Most of our diseases will be of emotional and psychological origins. These can be cured by sessions held at clinics or by rays. Physical illness will be treated by catheterization or non-surgical procedures.

By 2100, patients will be connected to their doctors by electronic monitors, which will record vital signs and do the adjustments needed with reference to doctors.

In the future, there will be no need to visit doctors at their clinics. Everything will be done electronically!

Unit four

A summary of the article about Masdar city

ملخص للمقالة عن مدينة مصدر

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste artificially-created city. 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. Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant.

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.

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.

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages.

Unit four

A summary of Ibn Bassal's life ملخص للمقالة عن حياة ابن البصال

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, who was the King of Toledo. His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants, and agriculture.

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 that described how to treat different types of soil.

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

Write a paragraph about how you or your family uses modern technology. You should focus on using any new vocabulary to describe this. اكتب فقرة عن كيف تستخدم انت وعائلتك التكنولوجيا الحديثة.

My father said once the world is getting smaller and quicker, the modern technology proved this say. Nowadays, more and more technology the man produced, from floppy disk which little information to a memory card or hard disk which can store a lot of files. Also, from PC to a tablet computer that contains the same programs or more.

As a student, I use the modern technology in my studies to look for information which helps me do research or do my homework, and sometimes killing my leisure time.

My father, who is a doctor, always looks for the medical technology to help him be in touch with new researches that are related to his work. Also, my mother, who is a teacher, tries to do all her works at school such as preparing homework for her students and putting their grades on the (eduwave). Also, she tries to use her tablet at home to look for new ways of cooking our meals.

Unit five

An art or a cultural event you have been to or read about it.

SB 35 فن او حدث ثقافي حضرته او قرأت عنه

Glassblowing فن نفخ الزجاج

Although glassblowing is now disappearing, it is good to have an idea about it. The glassblower, or gaffer, collects a small amount of molten glass, called a gather, on the end of blowpipe and rolls it against a paddle or metal plate to shape its exterior and to cool it slightly. The gaffer then blows into the pipe, expanding the gather into a bubble. By constantly reheating at the furnace opening, by blowing, the gaffer controls the form and thickness.

Simple hand tools such as shears, tongs, and paddles are used to refine the form, often while the glassblower sits in the special glassmaker's chair, one with extended arms to support the blowpipe. A shaped bubble can be flashed with color by dipping it into molten glass of contrasting color. In 1903 a fully automatic blowing machine was perfected, thereby making mechanical glassblowing possible.

AB 27

An argument essay about museums and modern culture

مقالة نقاشية عن المتاحف والثقافة

Museums are important because they are institution dedicated to helping people understand and appreciate the natural world, the history of civilizations, and the record of humanity's artistic and technological achievements.

Some people say that they are public gathering places where visitors can be entertained, inspired, and introduced to new ideas. Museums enrich local cultural life and make communities more attractive places to live and to visit. Other people say why to waste money and effort on them, charity projects deserve such money more.

In my opinion, on the one hand, we should build more museums because they provide valuable intangible benefits as sources of national, regional, and local identity. They preserve and protect cultural and natural heritage. On the other hand, we should give charity and scientific project the same interest we give to museums.

A report كتابة تقرير شامل لاي موضوع فقط نكتب اسم الموضوع في الفراغ

The aim of this report is to examine the situation of اسم الموضوع... It can play a vital role in our life and can make out life better.

I believe it will be very beneficial for both individuals and society. In addition we should plan for it in every field of life, we must also utilize others experiences to develop ourselves. Our present position doesn't only need money or great efforts, but also high level of planning.

If we do so, we can improve our abilities. In my opinion it's considered one of the most important aspects of development and culture of nation all over the world.

(Editing): تحرير الاخطاء الاملائية

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 brain imblants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic lemb 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.

Answers: have, implants, limbs, showed

Exercise 17: 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: will help, eyesight, device, sends, brain

الوظيفة اللغوية Function

نتيجة Consequence

- As a consequence
- Therefore
- In this way

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.

ما هي الوظيفة اللغوية **function** of the underlined word
Consequence الجواب

التناقض Opposition / contrasting

- However
- Whereas
- **Despite** (وزاري ٢٠١٥)
- On one hand, ... On the other hand, ... /
- In spite of this, ... / On the contrary, ... / Conversely, ...

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

communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.

- **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

What is the function of the above sentence?

Opposition الجواب

الاستمرارية او الاضافة Expressing continuation or addition:

- **Furthermore**, (وزاري ٢٠١٦) ... / Likewise, ... /
- One reason for this is ... / In addition, ...

Conclusion/Recommendations

- It appears that ...
- This results in ...
- It is recommended that ...

1. Mahmoud was really happy after he had received the gift.

What's the function of the past perfect?

Answer: an action happened before a specific moment in the past.

2. We had been trying to open the door for five minutes when Jane found her key.

What's the function of the past perfect continuous?

Answer: an action was happening up to a specific moment in the past

3. I will have graduated from the university by this time next year.

What's the function of the future perfect?

Answer: actions will be completed in the future

4. I will be doing my university degree this time next year

What's the function of the future continuous?

Answer: continuous actions in the future

5. My mother **is used to** buying my clothes because I hate shopping.

What's the function of using used to?

Answer: To describe things that are familiar or customary

6. My mother **used to** buy my clothes but now I choose my own.

What's the function of using used to?

Answer: To describe past habits that now have changed

--
No pain, no gain لن تحقق هدفك بدون الم

إذا ارتاح الضمير ... ارتفع المقام ... وإذا عرفت نفسك ... فلا يضرك ما قيل فيك

Best wishes

Teacher Emad Sawalha

0780770316

***مع تحيات الاستاذ عماد صوالحة
اتمنى لجميع الطلاب النجاح والتوفيق***

امتحان موسع على هذه المستوى (الثالث)

Q 1. vocabulary المفردات

A-

Laptop allergies out of the blue pc skeptical

1. A..... doesn't need a keyboard.
2.to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely
4. I don't really believe that story- I'm very

B-

Symptoms major waterproof carbon footprint alien

1. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's
2. King Hussein was a world figure in the twentieth century.
3. We can all work hard to reduce our by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
4. If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is

C-

Reputation artificial laptop self-confidence decade

1. Petra has a as a fascinating place to visit.
2. I can close the lid of my and then put it in my bag
3. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop
4. From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a

D-

physician white elephant arthritis tiny conventional disabilities

1. Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the ... approach.
2. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a
3. It's amazing how huge trees grow from seeds.
4. You must not take in medicine without consulting a
5. Older people tend to suffer from more s than younger people.

E-

Mathematician complementary red-handed textiles ailment

1. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught.....
2. Medicin that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as
3. my sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with
4. It is often impossible for people with to climb stairs.

F-

Chemist biological waste optimistic polymath cultural

1. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
2. Mr Shahin is a true, working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.
3. People make better and healthier lifestyle choices.
4. Art, music and literature are all part of our life.

G-

Calculation the green light collection migraine ailment visual

1. Photography and painting are two axamples of the Arts.
2. I need to make a few s before I decide how much to spend.
3. If you have a, the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.
4. Headaches and colds are common S, especially in winter.
5. Have you heard the good news? We've got..... to go ahead with our project.

H-

Arthritis immunization allergies models know about seat belt

1. My grandfather has in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
2. Many serious diseases can be prevented by, which helps the body to build antibodies.
3. Mobile phones used to be huge. Early s were as big as bricks.
4. You need to visit this site in order to Dangers of the internet.
5. You must always wear a In a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.

Complete the sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box.

Operational expectancy produce

1. Many instruments that are still used today in were designed by Arab scholars.
2. When do youto receive your test results?

Attraction translation collect

1. I like your of stamps
2. Video games many children and many young.

Origin translation archeology

1. Petra is an important site in Jordan.
2. You need to this document before you submit it.

Appreciation majority origin

1. The plan was to turn the building into museum.
2. I really what you have done for me.

Invent influence produce

1. Najeeb Mahfouth is the most writer of the twentieth century.
2. Do you think the wheel was the most important ever?

Install medicine discover

1. Al-kindī made many important mathematical
2. Jordan has a good reputation in field.

Correct the verbs between brackets

1. What you In three years' time? (**do**)
2. By the time the bus arrived, we For an hour. (**be, wait**)
3. My grandmother isn't the internet. (**use to**)
4. By the time I am twenty five, I My own car. (**drive**)
5. Ajloun castle on a high mountain many years ago. (**build**)
6. Villagers aren't usually used to In apartments. (**live**)
7. This time next November, I eighteen years old. (**be**)
8. Shadi French for three years. (**be, learn**)
9. My brother a new job yet. (**not, find**)
10. I'm out of breath. I in the garden all the day. (**be, work**)

Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before.

1. "Our teacher told us to do an online project this week"
Rakan said
2. The police caught one of the men who robbed the tourists.
One of the men
3. The meeting was held in Amman.
Amman
4. Ibn Sina wrote Al-Qanoon in medicine.
Ibn Sina

5. Jaber Ibn Hayyan was known as the father of chemistry.
The person
6. King Hussein died in 1999 CE.
The year
7. I have enough money. I buy a new mobile phone.
If
8. I repaired my car at the mechanic's.
I
9. it's necessary to do your homework.
You
10. "I have a presentation about solar energy at school next week. So I need some help from my friends. I think I'll do well and get a good mark."
Ahmed said

Rewrite these sentences in British English

1. I usually take a shower in the morning
.....
2. Did you see the film yet?
.....
3. Would anyone like to have a short rest?
.....

Rewrite these sentences in American English.

1. Have you got a brother?
.....
2. 'Goodness, you've got very tall'
.....
3. I've had just my breakfast.
.....

Join the sentences

1. Jaber Ibn Hayyan was a Muslim scientist. He is considered to be the father of chemistry.
Jaber Ibn Hayyan
2. Ibn Sina wrote Al-Qanoon. It was taught in many European universities.
Ibn Sina wrote Al-Qanoon
3. 'Physician' is an old word for doctor. It is rarely used today.
'physician'

Correct the mistakes in articles

1. Al-Ramtha is a farthest city in north of Jordan.
 2. Chinese is more difficult than English and the Arabic
 3. My father is a accountant in the Ministry of Education.
 4. Mahmoud Salameh was a first Jordanian to climb Mount Everest.
 5. The Syria borders Jordan.
 6. The Mount Nebo is in Madaba.
 7. The Earth goes around a Sun.
 8. Rocky Mountains are in an United States.
 9. A longest river in USA is the Mississippi.
 10. The Niagara Falls separates Canada from an USA.
-



Teacher EM

WALHA

تمت بحمد الله

ان من محاسن هذه الدوسية انها ليست من النوع المطيل الممل ولا الموجز المقل فهي حلقة بين ذلك. وارجو صادقا ان تحقق هدفها وان تكون اداة طيبة بين ايدي الطلاب للوصول الى الهدف المنشود. وآمل ان اكون قد وفقت في هذا العمل وحققت الغاية المرجوة منه.

مع تحياتي

الاستاذ عماد صوالحة

على استعداد لاعطاء دروس تقوية في اللغة الانجليزية: منهاج + تاسيس

للاستفسار والسؤال يرجى الاتصال على الرقم التالي

0780770316

إذا بلغت القمة فوجه نظرك إلى السفح لترى من عاونك في الصعود إليه