

الإيمان ..

طريقك للتميز.. حسب المنهاج الجديد

Action Pack

12

Level 3

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Information Technology

THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS



calculation	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value	عملية حسابية
computer chip	A small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current	رقائق الكمبيوتر
floppy disk	flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	القرص المدمج
PC	a computer that is used by one person at a time	الحاسوب الشخصي
program	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function;	برمجية
smartphone	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	الهاتف المطور
World Wide Web	An information system, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another	الشبكة العنكبوتية

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

عندما تستخدموا الحواسيب فكروا بالتكنولوجيا المستخدمة لكي تعمل . استخدم الناس الحواسيب لآلاف السنين . آلة معدنية وجدت في قاع البحر في اليونان منذ أكثر من ألفي عام . وكان هو أول حاسوب .

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square meters to put it in. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program.

في الأربعينيات تطورت التكنولوجيا بشكل كافي لصنع أول جيل من الحواسيب . كان أول نموذج يحتاج لغرفة مساحتها 167 متر مربع – خلال ذلك العقد طور العلماء أول برنامج حاسوبي .

It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed. The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse.

استغرقت 25 دقيقة لحساب أي شيء . في 1958 ميلادية تم تطوير رقائق الكمبيوتر . أول لعبة كمبيوتر اخترعت في 1962 . ثم بعد عامين أي 1964 تم اختراع الفأرة .

In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared Between computers for the first time. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home. In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Bemers' Lee developed the World Wide Web.

في سنة 1971 ميلادية تم اختراع الفلوبي وهذا يعني مشاركة المعلومات مع الحاسوب . الحاسوب الشخصي تم إنتاجه في 1974 ميلادية لذلك أصبح بإمكاننا شراء حواسيب نستخدمها في المنازل . في 1983 ميلادية أصبح بالإمكان شراء آل لايتوب لأول مرة . بعد ذلك في 1990 اخترع العالم البريطاني تيم لي الويب حول العالم .

However, it was not until 2007 CE that the first smart phones appeared. Today, most people use their mobile phones every day. What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that can do as much as this and more. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

على أية حال حتى 2007 ميلادية ظهرت الهواتف الذكية . اليوم معظم الناس يستخدمون موبايلاتهم – ماذا سيحدث في المستقبل ؟ قد يصبح لدينا ساعات يدوية تعمل بنفس الموبايل و أيضا طور العلماء نظارات تعمل بنفس كفاءة الموبايل . سنشهد الحياة المستقبلية تغيرات في تقنية الحاسوب وكل سمات الحياة اليومية ستعتمد على برمجيات الحاسوب بدءا من السفر وحتى تدفئة منازلنا .



- 1 Where was the First ever computer found?
- 2 What information in the text shows that the First modern computers were very large?
- 3 List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE.
- 4 How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the article?
- 5 We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development?

Answers

1 It was found on the seabed in Greece. 2 A very large room was needed to keep the computers in; the room was 167 square metres. 3 the computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer 4 Suggested answer: I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will 'know' how to address our every need. We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them. I disagree with the article because I do not think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed. 5- Suggested answer: I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development.



GRAMMAR :

• PRESENT SIMPLE : المضارع البسيط

We use the simple present in the following cases:

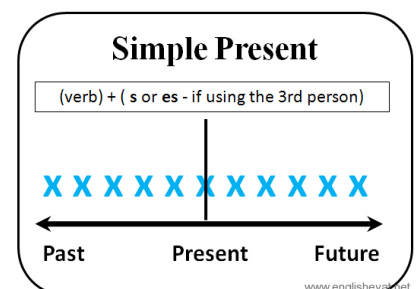
A: To talk about activities that we repeat regularly (routines and habits):

Key words:

- always ,often ,usually ,sometimes ,normally ,generally rarely , occasionally , regularly ,
- every day, every week, every month, every year, every morning, every summer, every night...etc.
- daily, weekly , monthly , yearly , hourly.
- once a day, twice a day ,three times a week , five times a day.

- 1-She frequently.....what she wants. (forget)
- 2- He's always late. He never on time. (come)
- 3-We rarely.....out anymore. (go)
- 4-Weup early on Fridays. (not /get)
- 5- Ahmad usually.....at 10 p.m. (sleep)

Forgets /comes / go /don't get / sleeps



2-To talk about general truths:

1-Water.....of two elements .They are Oxygen and Hydrogen. (**consist**)

2-Birds.....their nests in Autumn.(**not / build**)

3-The earthround the sun. (**revolve**)

Consists / don't build / revolves

3-To talk about future official events or timetables which we can't change, especially with the verbs:

(start , begin , open , close , leave , arrive , finish ,end)

1.The plane to Damascus.....at 8 tomorrow morning.(**leave**)

2. Our exhibition.....on the 1st of next April. (**start**)

Leaves / starts

• **Present Continuous Tense: المضارع المستمر**

We use the present continuous tense in the following cases:

A: To talk about activities that are going on at the time of speaking:

Key words:

now ,at the moment ,right now , Look! , Listen!, Be quiet!, Hurry up ,Be careful!

1-What's that smell? Something..... (**burn**)

2-A-Where is Ahmad?

B-He.....in the dinning room. (**eat**)

3-Weto the news at the moment. (**listen**)

Is burning / is eating / are listening

B -To talk about activities that happen regularly but for a limited period of time Temporary routines or habits:

Key words:

nowadays, these days, this week, this month, this year, today, tonight, at present.

1-John.....a lot of time in the library these days ,as he's writing a book. (**spend**)

2-We usually grow wheat , but this year we.....nothing. (**grow**)

Is spending / are growing

C- To talk about a future event which is already arranged:

Key words:

today , tonight ,tomorrow ,next week ,next month

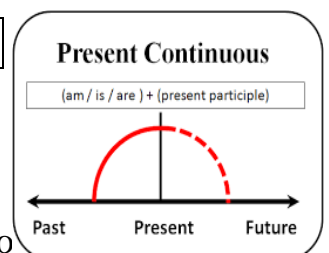
1-I.....the manager at the theatre tomorrow night. (**meet**)

2-My parentsto Spain next month. (**go**)

3-Rami.....me next week. (**visit**)

4-My motherher doctor tomorrow mo

Am meeting / are going / is visiting / is visiting



State Verbs: أفعال لا تقبل الاستمرارية

These verbs are rarely used in the continuous tenses .These include:

a-Verbs of mind:

know ,understand ,think ,believe ,forget , realize ,suppose, want

b- Verbs of emotions:

like , love ,hate ,dislike **c-Verbs of senses:**

see ,smell ,taste ,hear ,touch

• المضارع التام : Present Perfect Tense

We use the present perfect in the following case:

1-To express an action that started in the past and is still continuing:

Key words: since/for/already /just

1-I.....a student for 12 years. (**be**)

2-We.....in Amman since 1966. (**live**)

3-My father.....in a bank for nearly 16 years.(**work**)

Have been // have lived // has worked

2-To give the latest and up-to-date news

Key words: lately , recently , at last , in recent times

1-Prices.....up sharply recently. (**go**)

2-My brothera new job lately. (**get**)

3-Oh! I.....my keys. (**lose**)

Have gone // has got // have lost

3-To talk about experiences ,the number of times has an action happened in the past , or the number of things that happened so far in the past without telling when was that.

Key words:

never , so far ,yet,

1-I.....Petra three times before. (**visit**)

2-She.....two letters so far this month. (**write**)

3-This the first time I.....you. (**see**)

4-We.....two English exams up to now this semester.(**take**)

Have visited // has written // have seen // have taken



• Present Perfect Continuous: المضارع التام المستمر

We use present perfect continuous in the following cases:

1- when there is (be + v) :

I (be /run) for two hours (have been running)

2-To express an activity that began in the past and is still going on without interruption:

Key words: since : for /all day /all night

1-We.....in Amman for more than 20 years.(live)

2-I.....English for five years. (learn)

3-Theysince they returned home. (study)

Have lived / have learnt / have studied

3-To show the reason of a present action: (when a repeated or prolonged action in the past caused a present result:

1-Her eyes are red. She..... (cry) has been crying

2-The earth is wet. It (snow) has been snowing

• Simple Past Tense: الماضي البسيط

We use the simple past in the following cases:

A: Finished actions in the past:

Key words:

last year ,last month ,last week ,last Summer ,etc.

• a week ago ,two days ago ,a few months ago...etc.

• yesterday, yesterday morning ,yesterday, ...etc.

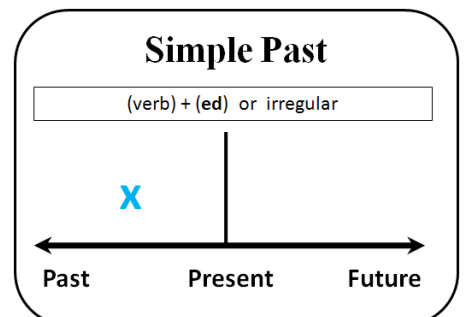
• In the past, once, in 1998, when I was a child, when I was 7 years old.

1-I.....this film along time ago. (see) saw

2-The policethe thief two days ago.(arrest) arrested

3-We.....a lot of work yesterday.(do) did

4-The war.....in 1941. (happen) happened



• The future Tense: المستقبل

English has several forms for expressing ideas about the future

Key words:

Tomorrow , the day after tomorrow , tonight , soon , next week next month , next year, in a week , in a month , in a year , in two days time

1: Will + Base

past

now

future

We use this form in the following cases:

A. To express predictions based on opinions or beliefs, usually with the verbs think ,

believe , expect, be sure ,be afraid and the adverbs probably , perhaps ,certainly ,etc..

1. In the future , advertisements for washing powder more men.

(include) will include

2. I think she a good teacher in the future.(make) will make

3.I'm sure he.....his next exams.(pass) will pass

4.I don't suppose they.....early next time.(come) will come

B: To express a sudden decision made at the moment of speaking

1.I'm very tired .I.....to bed.(go) will go

2.My shoes is wearing out. I think I.....myself some new shoes.(buy)

will buy

C :To express promises ,usually with the verbs promise ,swear ,guarantee , hope ,etc.:

1.I promise I.....you back next month.(pay) will pay

2. Don't worry, I.....you the money you need.(give) will give

D: For actions /events/situations which will definitely happen in the future and :which we can't control

1.The temperature.....40 degrees centigrade tomorrow.(reach) will reach

2.The weather.....very hot tomorrow.(go) will go

E: To make a request or an offer:

1.Your bag looks heavy ?I.....it for you. (carry) will carry

2-be going to:

We use this form in the following cases:

A: For plans , intentions or ambitions we have for the future:

1.I.....a famous musician one day.(ambition)

(become) am going to become

2.Now that they've won the lottery ,they..... a big house.(intention/plan)

(buy) are going to buy

B: For actions we have already decided to do in the near future:

1. She.....in three months .She has already decided to do it.(retire)

Is going to retire**C: In predictions when there is evidence that something will happen in the future:**

1.Look at the clouds! It's..... (rain) raining

• Past perfect الماضي التام

Past perfect Tense:

Use the past perfect in the following cases:

A: To talk about an event which happened before some other past events:**After / before:**

I went out **after** I had watched a film.

Police had come **before** the thief went.

1-Before I did my homework ,Imy lunch.

(ate ,had eaten ,was eating ,have eaten)

2-By the time the film started ,she(was sleeping ,had slept ,has slept ,sleeps)

3-We.....in Irbid before 1985.(were ,have been ,are ,had been)

4-Sami.....before we got there.(was leaving ,left ,had left ,has left)

5-I.....my computer course before last month.

(took ,have taken , had taken ,take)

6-They.....shopping by the time you saw them.

(went ,were going ,had gone ,are going)

7-By the end of last week ,we.....three letters from you.

(received ,had received ,were receiving ,have received)

B:**By + time / when**

The boys had studied **when** I entered .

By the time I saw him , he had finished the job .

• We wrote the letter, and then posted it.

After we.....

Before we.....

C:**Until / never / already :**

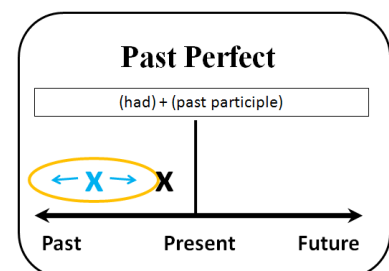
I saw him ,I had **never** known him before

I reached the school .the bell had **already** rung .

D:**Because :**

I met Ali **because** I had bought a new car .

I got a new house **because** I had sold the old one .



• Past Continuous Tense: الماضي المستمر

1: activities or situations that form a background for an event:

Key words:

When , while ,as

Following this rule:

When + simple past, past continuous

While + past continuous, Simple past

1-The telephone rang while he.....a bath. (**have**) **was having**

2-We.....at a high speed when the accident happened.(**drive**) **were driving**

3-It began to rain while Iin the park. (**walk**) **was walking**

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

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

Answers

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



This text is a talk (an informal presentation) about using technology in class. Listen and read. Complete the text with these sentences

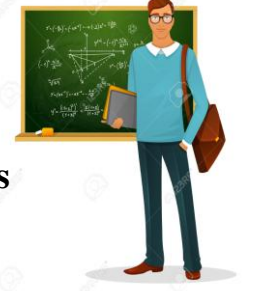
اقرأ المقالة التالية و ضع من العناوين التالية الأربعة ما يناسب كل فقرة منها .

A They could even email students in another country.

B For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.

C Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

D If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.



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

Here are some ideas:

يحب الشباب عملية التدريب ولكن يحبونها أكثر إذا ما تم إعطاؤهم معلومات بطريقة ممتعة و فيها نوع من التحدي . اليوم سأحدث عن كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في صفوف الأردنيين – هنا بعض الأفكار .

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

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class.

Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. (1.....)

يستخدم في صفي اللوح الأبيض و كأنه شاشة كمبيوتر – نتيجة لذلك – يستطيع المعلمون أن يطهروا للطلبة شاشات ألنت أمام طلبتهم و يفعلوها للبرامج التعليمية و تشغيل ألعاب تعليمية و موسيقى و تسجيل لغات وهكذا . في بعض البلدان التابلت يستخدمه الطلبة في صفوفهم لذلك قد يستخدمه الطلبة في دروس الفقرات أو معلومات للأبحاث و قراءة المقابلات أو المخططات

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

Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.....(2)

قد يطلب المعلمين من طلابهم كتابة مفكرة على الانترنت سواء عن حياتهم أو عن شهرة . قد يعملوا موقعا خاصا ب صفهم . وقد يساهمون من خلال الصور أو المسجات . أكثر الشباب يتواصلون من خلال وسائل اتصال معينة وقد يرسلون صورهم و مسجاتهم عبر ألنت . وقد يرسل بعضهم مسجات أقل من 140 حرف . وقد يطلب المعلمين من طلابهم تلخيص ما تعلموه بنفس الطريقة



We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. (3)..... As a result students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

نحب جميعنا إرسال الايميلات أليس كذلك؟ تبادل الايميلات شيء رائع في غرفة الصف. وقد يطلب المعلمون من الطلبة تبادل الايميلات لمعرفة ما تعلموه..... و كنتيجة لذلك فان تبادل المعلومات قد يساعد الآخرين في حل ما عليهم حله.

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.

..... (4) If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

و للتواصل مع مدرسة أخرى يكون عبر الحديث مع الآخرين عبر جهاز الحاسوب. أكثر الحواسيب فيها كاميرات و بذلك ترى من يتكلم معك – يعني الطلبة هنا في الأردن يستطيعون مشاهدة ما يأخذ الطلبة في إنجلترا و أيضا تستطيع دعوة ضيف للتكلم عبر الحاسوب..... أن أخذت هذا النوع من الحصص سوف تستمتع.

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

Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions

الطلبة يستخدمون الحواسيب في منازلهم إن توفرت – يستطيعون إنزال وسائط لمساعدتهم في دراستهم – من خلال سؤال طلبه آخرين ومقارنة أعمالهم – أسئلة ومبادلة أفكار. المعلم يجب ان يكون جزءا من العملية ليراقب ما يحدث .

Answers

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

3 Which of the following would you use to ...

Blog email exchange social media tablet computer whiteboard

ما هي الأداة التي ترتبط باستخدام أي من الجمل التالية؟

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

Suggested answers

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

4 Work in pairs. Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article.

اعمل ضمن مجموعة ثنائية و ناقش الفرق بين كل مصطلحين :

- 1 to share / compare ideas
- 2 to create / contribute to a website
- 3 to research / present information
- 4 to monitor / find out what is happening
- 5 to give a talk to / talk to people
- 6 to show / send photos

Suggested answers

1 share ideas: to give your ideas to another person or to a group

compare ideas: where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different

2 create a website: to construct a website that currently does not exist

contribute to a website: offer your writing and work to the website

3 research information: to use a variety of sources to find the information you need

present information: to give the results of your research in a presentation

4 monitor what is happening: you know what is happening and you are following the developments

find out what is happening: you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it

5 give a talk to people: you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it

talk to people: an informal discussion

6 show photos: you show people photos that you have in person

send photos: you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post



Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words. Then listen again and check.

أكمل مع الأفعال حروف الجر المناسبة لتشكل أفعالاً مركبة :

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

Answers

1 about 2 with 3 on 4 out 5 in

Grammar: Revision of reported speech

الكلام المنقول Reported speech

I >>he, she Me >>him, her My >>his, her we >>they our >>their us >>them

1. الجملة العادية :

في هذا النوع من الجملة يحول المضارع إلى ماضي و الماضي للماضي التام مع تحويل ضمائر الزمان و المكان.

1. **My** parents **spend** everyday of their lives together.

He said (that) **his** parents **spent** everyday of their lives together.

My parents ===== **His**
parents
Spend ===== Spent

2. **I** have lost **my** glasses.

He said (that) **he** had lost **his** glasses.

I ===== he
Have ===== had

3. **I am** watching T.V with **my** friends.

Laila said (that) **she was** watching T.V with **her** friends.

I am ===== she was
My ===== her



1. 'I won two cooking competitions last year.'

He said

2. 'I've never cooked anything Japanese.'

He admitted

3. 'My job is as creative as an artist's.'

He claimed

4. 'I'm working on a new recipe for tomato soup at the moment.'

He added

5. 'I'm sure the soup will be delicious.'

He said

1- he had won two cooking competitions the previous year .

2-He had never cooked anything Japanese .

3-His job was as creative as an artist's.

4- he was working on a new recipe for tomato soup at that moment.

5- he was sure the soup would be delicious .

2. عندما يكون هناك أفعال مساعده أخرى:

نضع **if** ونعكس الفاعل و الفعل المساعد مع تحويل المساعد إلى تصريف ثاني.

1. Could you help me please?

Ahmad asked me



If I could help him.

لاحظ أننا حذفنا كلمة please . ^^ أداء السؤال تحوّل إلى نقطة.

2. Did you enjoy watching the film yesterday?

Ali asked his sister

3. Have you opened your car, Ali?

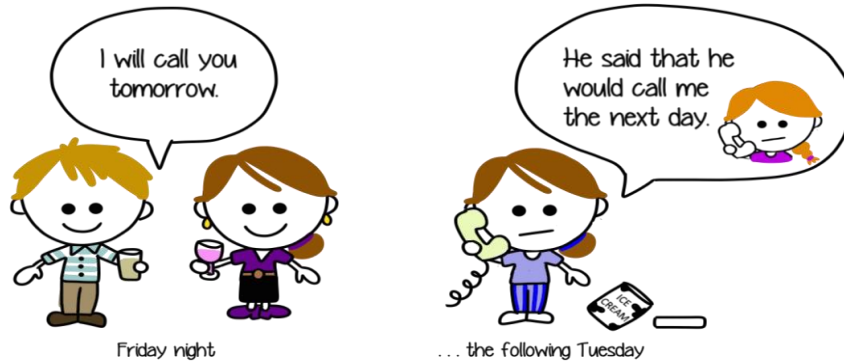
I asked Ali

^^ ملاحظه

لا تتغير >> **Would, should, could**

Example >> I **could** run.

Ali Said he **could** run.



DIRECT	REPORTED	DIRECT	REPORTED	DIRECT	REPORTED
I	he, she	me	him, her	my	his, her
we	they	us	Them	our	Their
you	he, she, they, I			Your	His.her.my.our
Direct مباشر			Indirect غير مباشر		
this			That		
these			Those		
here			There		
now			Then		
today			that day		
tonight			that night		
yesterday			the day before		
tomorrow			the next day/ the following day		
Soon			Later		
ago			Before		
next + (week/month/year)			the (week/month/year)after		
last + (week/month/year)			the (week/month/year)before		

قد نستخدم أفعال مثل: ask / wonder / want to know / enquire :
الإجابة تبدأ بـ If دائما : تتبع الأمثلة التالية :

1. Has the lesson started?

Salma wanted to know

2. Is Ali tired now?

Salma wondered

3. Did Ali come at 4:00 p.m?

Salma was interested to know

.....

4. "Did you play football?"

Ali asked me

5. "Are you playing, Ahmad?"

Huda wanted to know

1- If the lesson had started 2- If he was tired then 3- if he had come at 4:00

4- If I had played football 5- If he was playing .

3. Do / Does Questions

في هذه الحالة نحذف {Do / Does} ونضع If بدلا منهما
ثم نكمل الجملة مع تحويل الفعل إلى التصريف الثاني.

1. "Do you know the right answer?"

They asked me

2. "Does she run well?"

He asked

1- If I knew the right answer 2- If she ran well

4. W.H Questions:

تعامل مثل معاملة سؤال yes/no ولكن نضع wh بدل If وتعامل مع do/does بنفس الطريقة و عندما تكون مع غير Do/Does ايضا تعامل بطريقه أخرى

What does your friend write ?

I asked Ali -----

What his friend wrote .

What did your mum write ?

I asked Ali

What his mum had written .

1. Direct: Where have you been?

She asked me

2. How long are you going away for?

She asked

3. "Where is Salma"?

Ali asked

1- Where I had been 2- How long I was going a way for 3- Where Salma was

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. One of their sons told me that his parents (Spend) every day of their lives together.
2. He said they (Always have) a good social life and (Keep) in regular touch with their family, friends and neighbors.
3. He said he (be) not sure , but suggested that ...
4. He added that they (Both be involved) in farming for most of their lives.
5. Mrs. Chin said she (Never do) paid work.

Had spent// had always had// had kept// was// had both been involved// had never done

5- orders :**Don't open the door .****I ordered Ali****Not to open the door .****Open the door please .****I ordered ali****To open the door .****Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech.****حول الجمل التالية بصيغة الكلام المنقول :****1 'Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.'**

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

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

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

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

Answers

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

2 He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.

3 He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.

4 He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.

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

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

Answers

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

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



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

1 Tick the word that is different.

ضع دائرة حول الكلمة المختلفة :

1- track rugby court pitch

2- journalist · clerk playwright rink ساحة تزلج

3- confident tense الزمن upset worried

4- oars مجاديف poet bat مضرب goggles نظارات واقية

5- muscle eyelids الجفون skates heartbeat

6- wind coal gas paper

1 rugby 2 rink 3 confident 4 poet 5 skates 6 paper

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

استخرج من الحروف كلمات ل مصادر الطاقة .

qklfossilfuelsamsiwindplfwaterqkld
woodghelwavessmfysolarenergybch

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____

1 fossil fuels 2 wind 3 water 4 wood 5 waves 6 solar energy

• Passive Voice المبنى للمجهول

المبنى للمجهول: هو كل فعل في التصريف الثالث V₃ (P.P) مسبق بأحد أفعال (Be) التالية:
(am , is , are , was , were , be , been , being)

من أهم أساسيات تحويل جملة من المبنى للمعلوم إلى المبنى للمجهول ما يلي :

01 لا بد من وجود **مفعول به** في جملة **المعلوم** حتى نستطيع تحويلها إلى جملة **المجهول**،
فان لم يتواجد المفعول به في جملة المعلوم فان الجملة لا تقبل التحويل إلى المجهول.
بتاتا.

02 نأخذ المفعول به ونضعه في بداية الجملة الجديدة بصيغة (capital letter) .

03 ننظر إلى **زمن** جملة المعلوم حتى نستطيع اختيار الفعل المساعد المناسب والذي يتناسب مع المفعول به من حيث **الإفراد والجمع**.

4. التصريف الثالث من الفعل V₃ (P.P) حسب **تصريف** الأفعال سواء كانت المنتظمة أو غير المنتظمة.

5. لا **ضرر** من استخدام عبارة (by) كجملة مكملة.

1. Simple present: المضارع البسيط

السؤال ^

النفي ^

الإثبات ^

Active:

Do/Does + S+ base+ O?

Active:

S+ don't/doesn't +base +O.

Active:

S+ base/base(s, es) +O.

Passive:

Am/Is/Are + O+V₃?

Passive:

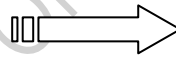
O+ am not/is not/are not +V₃.

Passive:

O+ am/is/are +V₃.

A. They speak English all over the world with their friends.

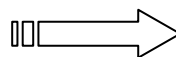
English



Is spoken all over the world.

B. They don't read the books in their schools.

The books



Aren't read in their schools.

C. she speaks English.

English

D. They eat apples

Apples

E. She doesn't speak English

English

F. They don't speak English

English

c- is spoken d- are eaten e- isn't spoken f- isn't spoken

2. Simple past: الماضي البسيط

السؤال ^

النفي ^

الإثبات ^

Active:

Did+ S+ base+ O?

Active:

S+ didn't+ base+ O.

Active:S+ V₂+ O.**Passive:**Was/Were + O+ V₃?**Passive:**O+ was/were +V₃.**Passive:**O+ was /were +V₃.

A. They wrote three letters last week.

Three letters  Were written last week

B. They climbed the tree last night.

The tree.....  Was climbed last night.

C. She took a book last week

A book

D. They ate apples

Apples

E. She didn't see me

I

F. They didn't eat apples

Apples

Was taken last week / are eaten / weren't eaten

3. Present Perfect: المضارع التام

السؤال ^

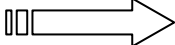
النفي ^

الإثبات ^

Active:Have/Has +S+V₃ + O?**Active:**S+ have not/has not+ V₃+O.**Active:**S+ have/has +V₃+ O.**Passive:**Have/Has +O+ been +V₃?**Passive:**O+ have not/has not +been+ V₃**Passive:**O+ have/has +been+V₃.

ننزل **have** للجمع و **has** للمفرد ثم **been** ثم تصريف ثالث (تصريف الفعل جاهز أصلا في هذه الحالة) ^

A. They have built a new house in Jabal Amman.

A new house  Has been built in Jabal Amman

B. She has spoken English.

English

C. They have taken books.

Books

D. She hasn't spoken English.

English

Has been spoken / have been taken / hasn't been spoken

4. Past Perfect: الماضي التام

السؤال ^

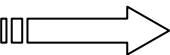
النفي ^

الإثبات ^

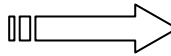
Active:Had +S+V₃ + O?**Active:**S+ had not+ V₃+O.**Active:**S+ had +V₃+ O.**Passive:**Had +O+ been +V₃?**Passive:**O+ had not +been+ V₃**Passive:**O+ had +been+V₃.

ننزل **had** ثم **been** ثم تصريف **ثالث** << لا أهمية للمفرد أو الجمع .

A. They had written three letters.

Three letters  Had been written

B. She hadn't eaten the food with her relatives.

The food  Hadn't been eaten

C. She had taken a book.

A book

D. They had taken books.

Books

E. She hadn't eaten an apple.

An apple

Had been taken / had been taken / hadn't been eaten

5. Future Perfect: المستقبل التام

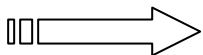
السؤال ^

النفي ^

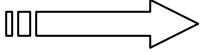
الإثبات ^

Active:Will +S+ have+V₃ +O?**Active:**S+ will **not** have + V₃+ O.**Active:**S+ will have +V₃+ O.**Passive:**Will +O+ have+ been +V₃?**Passive:**O+ will **not** have +been+ V₃.**Passive:**O+ will have +been+ V₃.

1. They will have eaten the food.

The food  will have been eaten

2. She can't have spoken French.

French.....  cant have been spoken

3. He will have taken a book.

A book.....

4. They will have taken books.

Books.....

5. She won't have eaten an apple.

An apple

Will have been taken / will have been taken / wont have been eaten

3- Add one word from box A and one word from box B to complete each sentence.
 اربط الأفعال التالية مع حروف الجر المناسبة

A	B
Get	around
Look	down
Meet	place
Settle	started
Take	up
Wake	Up

أكمل الجمل التالية بالتركيب الصحيحة :

1- Tell me about the novel you're reading

Where does the story _____ ?

2- I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't _____ early enough .

3- When I graduate from university I would like to buy a house and _____

4- If you're free at the weekend, let's _____ and go shopping together.

5- I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and _____

6- I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should _____ right now!

1- take place 2- wake up 3- settle down 4- meet up
 5- look around 6- get started

3- Report the following statements، حول للكلام المنقول.

1- I have some questions for you، Muna.

Nour told Muna.....

2 I've lived in Amman for six years.

Sami said

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

Huda told me

4 I really enjoyed the book that I Finished this morning.

Tareq said

5- My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.

Hussein told me

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



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

أكمل الجمل التالية بالكلمة الصحيحة من الصندوق – واحدة منها لا تحتاجها .

energy grateful headlines
 helmet lawyer likely navy

- 1- I am studying hard because I want to be
 a.....
 2- When you ride a bike, you should always wear a.....
 3- Thank you so much! We are very
 4- Do you think it is..... to rain tomorrow?
 5- I always look at the newspaper..... ‘but I don’t always
 read the articles.
 6- Solar panels generate from the sun.

1- lawyer 2- helmet 3 -grateful 4- likely 5- headlines 6- energy

Circle the correct words.

ضع دائرة حول الاجابة الصحيحة :

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

1 in; have 2 repaired; working 3 started; must 4 were written; typed

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

أكمل الجمل التالية وضع الفعل المناسب في الفراغ :

Boil fry grill melt mix roast season slice sprinkle

- 1 When you heat cheese, it
- 2 Put some flour and sugar in a bowl andthem together .
- 3 You need a sharp knife to the bread.
- 4 Heat the water until its .
- 5 Put the eggs in oil or butter tothem.
- 6-.....some salt and pepper over the potatoes to Them .
- 7-..... the meat in the oven .

1 melt 2 mix 3 slice 4 boil 5 fry 6 Sprinkle; season 7 Roast



1- Match the descriptions with the pictures and the words in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

طابق بين الوصف مع الكلمة المناسبة من الصندوق .

computer chip calculation Floppy disk smart phone program
PC World Wide Web

1- a mobile phone that connects to the Internet

smart phone: d



2 a very small piece found inside every computer

3- a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers

4- a computer designed for one person to use

5- when you use maths to work out an answer

6- all the information shared by computers through the Internet

1- smartphone: d 2- computer chip: b 3- floppy disk: f
4- PC: e 5 -calculation: c 6- World Wide Web: a



Complete the sentences. Use words from exercises 1 and 2.

أكمل هذه الجمل بالكلمات من التمرينين السابقين (مفردات)

1 Although they are pocket-sized,.....s are powerful computers as well as phones.

2 My brother is learning how to write Computers .

3- I need to make a fews before I decide how much to spend.

4 Mobile phones used to be huge. Earlys were as big as bricks!

5 I can close the lid of my and then put it in my bag.

1- smartphone 2- program 3- calculation 4- model 5-laptop

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.**The first one is done for you. : أكمل الجمل التالية بالشكل الصحيح للفعل :**

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

**1- said 2- needed 3- was 4- has been
5- have 6- carry 7- wear 8 -will attach**

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

اختر الشكل الصحيح للفعل – تم حل الجملة الأولى لك .

1 Children often **use** / are using computers better than their parents.

2 If you will play / play computer games all day, you won't have time to study.

3 I want to get / getting a tablet, but I can't afford to buy / buying one at the moment.

4 Look at the black sky! It's raining / going to rain soon!

5 I'm coming / come from Ajloun, but I'm staying / stay in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.

6 Nadia has been doing / done her homework for two hours! She is / will be finished very soon.

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

8 I was writing / wrote an email when my laptop was switching / switched itself off.

1- use 2- play 3- to get; to buy 4- going to rain
5- come; 'm staying 6- been doing; will be
7- had; wouldn't 8- was writing; switched

Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

اعد كتابة الجمل التالية حسب الكلمات التي بين الأقواس :مراجعته للقواعد

1- Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)

Issa's phone might be broken.

2- Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been)

My

3- I asked someone to fix my computer. (had)

I

4- It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have)

You

5- You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)

You

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

If

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

If you

8- Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)

Mohammad had

Answers :

1 *Issa's phone might be broken.*

2 My missing laptop has been found.

3 I had my computer fixed.

4 You don't have to switch off the screen.

5 You mustn't touch this machine.

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

7 If you press that button, the picture moves.

8 Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.



Read the article again and match the headings with the correct paragraphs.
You do not need one of the headings.

- 1 An easy life!
- 2 A frightening future
- 3 What is the 'Internet of Things'?
- 4 Is progress always good?

A 3 B 1 C 2

The Internet of Things

A

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now it does more than that – it connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other; for example, your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your sat nav system tells you where you are.

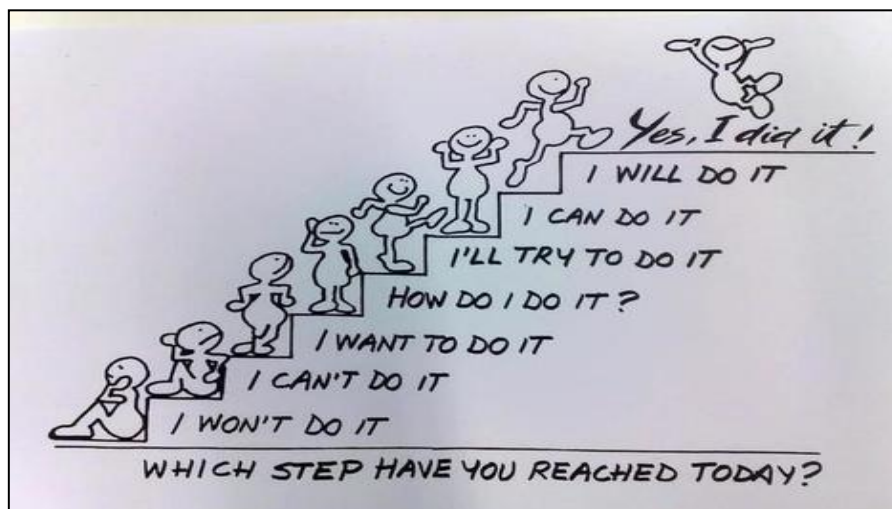
This is known as the 'Internet of Things,' and there's a lot more to come.

B

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

C

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



Read the article once more, then answer the questions.

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

?

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

.....

Answers :

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

2 communicate

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

4 other people with a different opinion

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

6 Students' own answers



UNIT TWO

A healthy life

Acupuncture	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	الوخز بالإبر
Ailment	illness	المرض
Allergy	a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something;	الحساسية
Arthritis	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints	التهاب المفاصل
Herbal remedy	An extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease	العلاج العشبي
Homoeopathy	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	العلاجات المكملة
Immunization	The process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness	التلقيح
Malaria	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	مرض الملاريا
Migraine	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	داء الشقيقة

Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

العلاجات المكملة : هل هي الحل ؟

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

مازال الأطباء يشكون بشأن العلاجات – الوخز بالإبر و بعض الأدوية المكملة. أن أراد المريض اخذ احد الأدوية غير التقليدية – اعتادوا على استشارة أحد الممارسين للمهنة والذي قد لا يكون حاصلًا على شهادة طبية. على أية حال – في السنوات الأخيرة فهم هذا النوع من العلاجات تغير. هذه الأيام أكثر الأطباء يدرسون العلاجات المكملة بجانب الأدوية التقليدية وبعض مستشاري الأدوية المكملة لديهم شهادات طبية.

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

بينما اعتاد النقاد أن يقولوا انه لا يوجد دليل أن العلاجات غير التقليدية تعمل جيدا – الآن أكثر من الشائع بالنسبة للخبراء في مجال الأدوية يدركون أن الأدوية التقليدية ليست الطريقة الوحيدة لعلاج المرض .

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

في العلاجات الجراحية في لندن 70% من المرضى الذين تم العرض عليهم الخيار بين العلاج العشبي و العلاج التقليدي للشكوى من الأرق التهاب المفاصل وأمراض الشقيقة اختاروا العلاجات العشبية. 50% من المرضى قالوا أن العلاج ساعدهم . أحد الأطباء قال اعتبر حاليا أن العلاجات الطبيعية خيار فعال للعلاج في ظروف مختلفة بما فيها القلق و الكآبة و الحساسيات المختلفة. تزيد لدينا خيارات أخرى عندما الأدوية التقليدية تشخص المرض بشكل كافي .

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria. One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it."

على أية حال فإن الأدوية المكملة لا تستخدم لجميع العلاجات. لا يمكن أن تكون البديل للقاحات لأنها لا تنتج الأجسام المضادة التي تحتاجها الأجسام لعلاج أمراض الطفولة. ولا تستخدم كمضاد للملاريا. أحد الأطباء قال سوف أعود للعلاجات التقليدية . على أية حال أن الفكرة من العلاجات التقليدية هي ليست مفهوماً أجنبياً. برأيي أنها تعمل مساندة للعلاجات الحديثة وليس ضدها .



Listen to and read the article again, and decide if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

1 Doctors and patients didn't use to be convinced that complementary forms of medicine work. True

2 Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment. True

3 At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy did not help them. False. Fifty per cent of patients said it helped

4 Complementary medicine can work as a replacement for immunisations or to treat malaria. False. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments



Answer the following questions about the article.

1 The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?

2 "Complementary treatments ... should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with

Suggested answers

1- I think people's opinions of complementary medicine might have changed because of more information being freely available on the Internet. Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.

2- Students' answers might include mention of the doctor's comments recognition that conventional medicine isn't always the solution to a medical problem and the positive responses from patients



● Used to

نستخدمها للتحدث عن أفعال تعودنا القيام بها في الماضي وتوقفنا عن فعلها في الوقت الحالي

We use this expression to talk about habits or repeated actions in the past which we don't do in the present. We also use it to talk about states in the past which are no longer true. For example:

Used to = an action or habit that was common in the PAST but not anymore.

- I used to have long hair (but now I have short hair).
- He used to smoke (but now he doesn't smoke).
- They used to live in India (but now they live in Germany).

Watch out! With the negative and the question it's 'use' and not 'used':

نستخدمها في حالات النفي و السؤال أيضا :

● Used to in Negative

If we want to make a negative sentence, the *didn't* part shows that we are talking about the past tense.

It is NOT common to use *Used to* in negative form though we will show you how to do it anyway.

Compare the normal past tense:

- I **played** rugby on Saturday. (past - affirmative)
- I **didn't play** rugby on Saturday. (past – negative – play doesn't have the –*ed* at the end because the auxiliary *didn't* tells us that the sentence is in the past tense)
- Did you use to be a teacher?
- Did he use to study French?
- She didn't use to like chocolate, but she does now.
- I didn't use to want to have a nice house.

We also use it for something that was true but no longer is.

- نستخدمها لشيء كان موجود فعلا و لكنه ليس موجودا الآن .
- There used to be a cinema in the town but now there isn't.
- She used to have really long hair but she's had it all cut off.
- I didn't use to like him but now I do.

We use 'be used to + verb-ing' to talk about things which feel normal for us or things that we are accustomed to:

نستخدمها لشيء نشعر انه أمر معتادين عليه و مازلنا متعودين عليه .

- **I'm used to** getting up early, so I don't mind doing it (= getting up early is normal for me, it's what I usually do).
- My little daughter is used to eating lunch at noon. So she was grumpy yesterday when we didn't eat until one.
-

Note that we make the negative or the question with the verb 'be' in the normal way. The 'used to' doesn't change:

نعمل النفي أو السؤال مع أفعال **be** :

- Lucy **isn't used to** staying up late, so she's very tired today.
- Are your children used to walking a lot?

Choose the correct option in each sentence.

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

Answers

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



Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why?

هل الناس السعداء أصحاء؟ وان كان كذلك – لماذا؟

It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

من الطبيعي أن نشعر بالحزن من وقت لآخر – على أية حال أثبتت الدراسات أن المشاعر السلبية قد تؤذي الجسد .



Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you **see red**, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

أيضا للغضب نتائج سلبية على صحتنا – عندما تغضب يرتفع ضغط دمك وقد تشعر بالصداع و مشاكل النوم و الهضم . على أية حال ماذا بشأن المشاعر و المواقف الايجابية؟ حتى وقت متأخر فان العلماء لم يحققوا فيما إن كان هناك رابط بين المشاعر الايجابية و الصحة السليمة .

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

إن الدراسة التي أجريت على 6000 رجل و امرأة أعمارهم بين 25 و 74 عاما ولمدة عشرين عام من الدراسة إن الايجابية تقلل المخاطر على القلب . عوامل أخرى لها دور في الصحة الجيدة هو دعم الرابطة الأسرية و الأصدقاء و النظرة المتفائلة .

The research showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

اثبت العلماء أن الأطفال القادرين على البقاء بتركيزهم الجيد في مهامهم و لديهم مواقف ايجابية في سن السابعة يكونون بصحة جيدة بعد 30 عام .

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

الدراسة فيها نوع من الجدلية – بعض مختصين الصحة يقولون إن أسلوب الحياة السيئ هو الذي يؤدي إلى أمراض القلب والأمراض الأخرى وليس المواقف الشخصية – الخبراء بينما يوافقوننا يظهر لنا سؤال لماذا يميل البشر لأسلوب حياة خاطئ؟ هل الناس المتفائلين سيكون خيارهم أفضل من غيرهم؟

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


قدر الخبراء أن ليس كل الظروف المحيطة تجعلنا نعيش بلا قلق – على أية حال يعتقدون أننا يجب أن نعزم أننا أن يطوروا تفكيرهم الايجابي وان يعودوا أقوياء إن حصلت معهم أي نكسة – هذا سيحسن صحتهم مستقبلا .



3 Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?
- 2 What is controversial about the researchers' study?
- 3 What is your opinion of the researchers' findings?

1 They can raise blood pressure and cause headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems, as well as leading to illnesses such as heart disease.
 2 Many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for these problems and not an individual's attitude.
 3 Students' own answers. Whichever opinion they have, they should give reasons using the information in the article, where possible.



4- a What feeling does each of the idioms in bold from the text refer to?

A- happiness B- sadness C- fear D- anger

Answers

1- **feel a bit blue** : sadness **see red** : anger

b- What do the following *colour* idioms in brackets mean?

- 1- Have you heard the good news? We've got **the green light** to go ahead with our project! (**the green light**)
- 2- Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed**. (**red-handed**)
- 3- I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**. (**out of the blue**)
- 4- Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is **a white elephant**. (**a white elephant**)

Answers :

1- permission 2- in the act of doing something Wrong 3- unexpectedly 4- a useless possession.



Phrasal verbs :

- point out** – tell someone about something they hadn't noticed
leave out – not include something
carry out – do something that needs to be organised and planned
find out – discover, become aware
set out – begin a journey
work out – think about something and manage to understand it



Health in Jordan: A report

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

الظروف الصحية في الاردن هي الافضل في الشرق الاوسط - وهذا عائد لالتزام البلد تجاه الجميع - تطور في التعليم والظروف الاقتصادية - تصريف المجاري - المياه النظيفة - الحمية - المياه النظيفة تجعل مجتمعنا اكثر صحة .

A Healthcare centres

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 **dental** clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 percent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to **immunisation** teams that had been working towards this goal for several years.

Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 percent of the country's population now has access.

كنتيجة للتخطيط الجيد عدد الخدمات الصحية تزداد بسرعة - أكثر من 800 مركز خدماتي بني و أكثر من 188 عيادة أسنان . وفي 2012 يوجد 98% من أطفال الأردنيين يتم تلقيحهم - شكرا لفريق التلقيح الذين يعملون لتحقيق الأهداف لسنوات عديدة . بالرغم من أن مناطق بعيدة تأخذ الطاقة وتوفر الماء - أكثر من 99% من الوطن لديهم خدمات .

B Hospitals

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

بالرغم من أن الدولة تركز على الخدمات الصحية الأساسية - سمعة الأطباء الأردنيين انتشرت لذلك فان أكثر المرضى من الدول المجاورة يأتون للعلاج للقلب المفتوح في الأردن - بدأ برنامج علاج القلب المفتوح في 1970 في عمان .

C Life expectancy

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.

According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's **infant mortality** rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world - from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

تبين الأرقام أن الحياة الصحية في الأردن ناجحة - في 1965 فان معدل العمر في الأردن 50 سنة لكن في 2012 ارتفع معدل التوقعات إلى 73 . حسب احصائيات اليونيسيف بين 1981 - 1991 معدل وفيات الاطفال قد انخفض بشكل ملحوظ عنه في أي من بلدان العالم - فقد انخفض من 70 وفاة لكل 1000 في 1981 الى 32 مولود من كل 1000 في عام 2014.

Conclusion

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

إن انخفاض معدل وفيات الأطفال و الرعاية الصحية المميزة ساهمت في رقي العملية الصحية والذي يؤدي إلى فوائد و قوة للاقتصاد في الأردن .

Read the report again and answer these questions.

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



Answers

1 Health in Jordan: A report

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

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

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

• الماضي التام المستمر Past perfect continuous

subject	+	auxiliary verb HAVE	+	auxiliary verb BE	+	main verb
		conjugated in simple past tense		past participle		present participle
		had		been		base + ing

Form: Had + been + V.ing

For negative sentences in the past perfect continuous tense, we insert not after the first auxiliary verb. For question sentences, we exchange the subject and first auxiliary verb. Look at these example sentences with the past perfect continuous tense:

	Subject	Auxiliary verb		Auxiliary verb	Main verb	
+	I	had		been	working	
+	You	had		been	playing	tennis
-	It	had	not	been	working	well
-	We	had	not	been	expecting	her
?	Had	you		been	drinking?	
?	Had	they		been	waiting	long?

When speaking with the past perfect continuous tense, we often contract the subject and first auxiliary verb:

I had been	I'd been
you had been	you'd been
he had	he'd been
she had been	she'd been
it had been	it'd been
we had been	we'd been
they had been	they'd been

Here are some more examples:

- John was very tired. He **had been running**.
- I could smell cigarettes. Somebody **had been smoking**.
- Suddenly, my car broke down. I was not surprised. It **had not been running** well for a long time.
- **Had** the pilot **been drinking** before the crash?

You can sometimes think of the past perfect continuous tense like the present perfect continuous tense, but instead of the time being **now** the time is **past**.

Past perfect continuous tense

had	
been	
doing	
>>>>	

present perfect continuous tense

	have
	been
	doing
	>>>>

past **now** **future**

past **now** **future**

For example, imagine that you meet Ram at 11am. Ram says to you:

- "I **am** angry. I **have been waiting** for two hours."

Later, you tell your friends:

- "Ram **was** angry. He **had been waiting** for two hours."

توضيح : نستخدم هذا الزمن لنوضح أن حدثاً بدأ في الماضي و استمر حتى حصل حدث آخر في الماضي.

After before when because

1. I had been talking **before** Ali arrived
2. Ali was very tired **because** he had been working all day.

باختصار نستخدم الماضي التام المستمر :

عند وجود (for) و (all+ Time) و وجود فعلين بين الأقواس احدهما be .

Example >>

1. When Mr. Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. Hefor five days. (Be, climb)

had been climbing

2. How long had he been in the garden? (Play) **playing**

3. Ahmad slept well. He hard all the night. (Be, work) **had been working**

4. Ahmad had been.....T.V for a long time. (Watch) **watching**

5. Ahmad hadplaying since the morning. (Be) **been**

نضع ing بعد after , before إذا لم يتبعهما فاعل .

6. After T.V I slept . (watch) **watching**

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

1- A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.

B: Yes, **I had been running** for half an hour. (run)

2- My mother lost her purse yesterday. She..... in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (shop)

3- I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired;

She..... all afternoon for a special family dinner. (cook)

Answers

1- had been running **2-** had been shopping

3- had been cooking



Complete the sentences by choosing the correct answer : اختر الفعل الصحيح

Hind (1) **has** / **had** been working very hard for several weeks before she did her

final exams. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she (2) **has** /

had passed. She (3) **has** / **had** done extremely well. She (4) **phoned** / **had phoned** her

parents from the college. They (5) **were** / **had been** waiting for her call all morning. When she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise

for her. For several weeks, her parents (6) **planned** / **had been planning** a special weekend

away to the Jerash Festival. They (7) **have** / **had** managed to make it a surprise for Hind,

even though they (8) **were** / **had been** using the family computer to make all the

arrangements! Hind was delighted. She (9) **has** / **had been** talking about the Jerash Festival

for months; and now the whole family was going! It was a wonderful graduation present.

Answers

1- had **2-** had **3-** had **4-** phoned **5-** had been

6- had been planning **7-** had **8-** had been **9-** had been



Activity book

Match the phrases in the table with the correct meanings. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

- 1- a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes **Malaria**
- 2- a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints مفاصل.....
- 3- an illness or disease which is not very serious
- 4- giving a drug to protect against illness
- 5- an extremely bad headache
- 6- a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles.....
- 7- conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing

1- malaria 2- arthritis التهاب المفاصل 3- ailment المرض 4- immunisation التلقيح
5- migraine الشقيقة 6- acupuncture الوخز بالإبر 7- allergies الحساسيات



Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1. The first one is done for you.

- 1- My grandfather has **arthritis** in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
- 2-..... to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
- 3- Many serious diseases can be prevented By....., which helps the body to build antibodies.
- 4- Headaches and colds are common, especially in winter.
- 5- If you have a....., the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

1- arthritis 2 -Allergies 3- immunisation 4- ailment 5- migraine



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

be used to use to
not be used to used to

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

1- weren't used to 2- use to 3- used to 4- are used to 5- 'm not used to 6- use to



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

اختر الفعل الصحيح

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

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



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

أكمل مع تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس

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

1- used to work; used to get up 2- used to living
3- used to make 4- used to having 5- used to wearing



Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Viable فعال **alien** أجنبي **conventional** تقليدي
sceptical شكاك **complementary** مكمل

- 1- I don't really believe that story – I'm very
- 2- Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the.....approach.
- 3- Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as
- 4- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is
- 5-If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is

1- **sceptical** 2- **conventional** 3- **complementary**
 4- **viable** 5- **alien**



Sentences 1–4 contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed. The first one is done for you.

الجملة التالية فيها معلومات خاطئة – صححها باستخدام المعلومات المناسبة

conventional medicine / produce //// antibodies ///// children and teenagers
 better and healthier lifestyle choices //// suffer from health problems
relax / get some exercise

- 1- A good way to cope with **stress** is to work extra hard.
 No, it isn't. You should try to relax and get some exercise.
- 2- **Complementary medicine** can be used to immunise people.
 No, it can't. You can immunize yourself using
- 3- **Optimistic** people make bad lifestyle choices.
 No, they don't. They make
- 4- **Seeing red** has positive effects on your health.
 No, it doesn't. You often.....

1- No, it isn't. You should try to relax and get some exercise.
 2- No, it can't. You can immunise yourself using conventional medicine because it produces (the necessary) antibodies.
 3- No, they don't. They make better and healthier lifestyle choices.
 4- No, it doesn't. You often suffer from health problems (if you get angry).

Read the article and match the paragraphs with the correct headings. One heading is not needed.

اقرأ المقالة التالية وضع هذه العناوين في مكانها المناسب

- 1 Time to listen 2 Useful tips
 3 Don't leave it too late!
 4 A growing problem
 5 It's good for you!
Get moving!

A..... A growing problem

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now.

في بعض البلدان يزداد عدد الشباب و البالغين أصحاب الأوزان الزائدة (البدنيين جدا) – سبب واحد لهذا وهو ازدياد الوجبات الشعبية السريعة والتي أصبحت شائعة الآن .

(1) _ **Another big factor is lack of exercise** .People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

غالبا يمشي الناس للمدرسة أو العمل ولكن هذه الأيام الكثيرون منا يقودون سيارات .التكنولوجيا الحديثة لعبت أيضا دورها – نمضي الكثير من وقتنا أمام شاشات الحواسيب –قبل اختراع الانترنت لم يحلم احد بالتسوق من خلال ألت ولكن الآن نشترى ما نريد دون أن نترك أريكتنا .

B Time to listen

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. 2 **School children are less physically active than they used to be.**_

Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.

حذر خبراء الصحة من هذا الميول و نصيحتهم كانت واضحة وهو أن يتدرب البالغين ساعتين ونصف أسبوعيا على الأقل أما الأطفال و المراهقين ساعة واحدة أسبوعيا – قد لا يؤثر كثيرا لكن الأبحاث الأخيرة تبين أن 50% من البريطانيين يفعل هذا – أطفال المدارس اقل لياقة مما يجب أن يكونوا عليه – البنات لا يعشقن الرياضة وهذا يؤدي لمشاكل صحية .



C It's good for you!

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. (3) **They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups.** The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

يوصي الخبراء بمزيج من النشاطات منها التمارين المعتدلة مثل الهرولة و تمارين النشاط مثل الركض – يوصون أيضا بتقوية العضلات – كلما بنينا عضلاتنا كلما حرقنا سعرات حرارية كلما أصبحنا أكثر لياقة بالإضافة لذلك التمارين طريق للسيطرة على التوتر – في الدراسات الأخيرة أن الذين يمارسون الرياضة تنتهي الكأبة عندهم .

D Useful tips

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. (4) **It doesn't have to take much extra time** You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

طبعاً هذا يظهر لنا سؤالاً – كيف أتصور كيف يمكن أن أصبح لائقاً من خلال تمارين إضافية؟ الطريقة الأفضل لذلك هو أن تصبح الرياضة روتيناً . لا تأخذ وقتاً طويلاً لذلك – قد تخرج من الباص قبل المكان المحدد أو أن تقف عندما تتكلم في الهاتف – والاهم أن نجد رياضة نستمتع بها . بهذا نصبح أكثر لياقة و أكثر سعادة .

A 4 B 1 C 5 D 2

Read the article again and complete it with the missing sentences. One sentence is not needed.

ضع هذه الجمل في الفراغات الموجودة بالفقرة .

- a- School children are less physically active than they used to be.
- b- Another big factor is lack of exercise.
- c- They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups.
- d- On the other hand, it can be fun.
- e- It doesn't have to take much extra time.

1 b 2 a 3 c 4 e



Answer the following questions. أجب عن الأسئلة من خلال الفقرة

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

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



UNIT THREE

Medical advances

apparatus	the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	الجهاز
appendage	a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body	التوصيل
artificial	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally	اصطناعي
limb	arm or leg of a person	العضو
prosthetic	an artificial body part	البديلي
sponsor (v)	to financially support a person or an event	الداعم



Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

apparatus – equipment
appendage – limb
artificial – prosthetic
sponsor – fund



Ten-year-old Adeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father.

أديب البلوشي من دبي – عمره 10 سنوات سوف يسافر في رحلة إلى سبعة بلدان تم تنظيمها و دعمها بواسطة الشيخ حمدان بن محمد أمير دبي _ لفت هذا الولد أنظار الشيخ باختراعه عضو بديل لوالده .

The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors. Adeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family.

أعطى الشيخ اهتمامه لهذا الولد وكان يأمل أن تكون الجولة التي يدعمها الشيخ ستعطيه الثقة بنفسه و تلهم الشباب الإماراتيين . أنت هذه الفكرة له باختراع قدم بديله عندما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته .

His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg. Adeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing.

والده الذي كان يرتدي قدما اصطناعية لم يستطع السباحة في البحر لكي لا تبتل قدمه مما الهم أديب أن يخترع قدما تتحمل البلل (وقاية) سوف يزور أمريكا -فرنسا - بريطانيا - إيرلندا - بلجيكا - إيطاليا و ألمانيا حيث سيكون مع أقاربه . على أية حال بينما كان في ألمانيا لن يمضي وقته في نزاهه .

He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

سوف يمضي وقته يعمل مع أطباء ليبنى العضو البديل وسيأخذ دوره في الأعضاء الاصطناعية وسوف يتعلم عن الأجهزة الطبية .

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

اخترع أديب عدة أجهزة أخرى ومنها جهاز روبوت صغير للتنظيف و مراقبة القلب ويكون مرتبط بحزام الأمان في السيارة . في حالات الطوارئ وخدمات الإنقاذ و عائلة السائق سترتبط أوتوماتيكيا مع السائق من خلال آلة فحص خاصة .

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

اخترع أيضا خوذة واقية من النار. هذه الآلة المصنوعة بنظام كاميرا سيساعد على إنقاذ العمال في حالات الطوارئ. لأجل كل هذا أديب يستحق السمعة الطيبة لأصغر مخترع في العالم.

- 1 Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?
Why did he offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?
- 2 How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?
- 3 Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there?
- 4 What does the suffix -proof mean (waterproof, line 15; fireproof, ?
- 5 What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt?

1 Sheikh Hamdan was interested in Adeeb's invention of a prosthetic limb for his father. He offered Adeeb the world tour to help to give him more self-confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.

2 He got the inspiration when he was at the beach with his family. His father couldn't swim because he couldn't risk getting his prosthetic leg wet.

3 Adeeb will be staying with relatives in Germany. He will be working with a doctor to build his new invention of the waterproof prosthetic leg, as well as attending a course to find out more about prosthetics.

4 It means 'to provide protection against'.

5 The in-car heart monitor will be used to keep an eye on those with a heart problem while they are driving or in a car. It is built into the seat belt so that when the driver or passenger wears it, it is near their heart.

The Future Continuous

(will + be + verb-ing)

A continuous action in the future which is interrupted by a time or by another action.

حدث مستمر في المستقبل يلتقي مع حدث آخر

I will be waiting when you arrive.

At eight O'clock will be eating dinner.

A complete action in the future that will happen in the normal course of events.

حدث سيكتمل في المستقبل مع سلسلة أحداث تكونت تلك الفترة.

The Government will be making a statement later.

Because this talks about something that will happen if everything is as we planned, we often use this tense to ask politely about what someone is going to do.

عند السؤال عما سيفعله شخص ما بطريقة مؤدبة .

Will you be taking your car to the meeting? (=I'm asking very indirectly and politely - perhaps I want to get a lift).

To make a guess about the present.

عند التخمين

My mother will be working now (= I **think** she is working now, but I'm not completely certain).

POSITIVE FORM

في الشكل المثبت

At five a.m Tomorrow :

- I will be running
- you will be sleeping

Here's the **negative:**

عند النفي

When Ali gets home,

- I will not be sleeping (I won't be ..)
- you will not be running (you won't be ..)

yes / no' questions:

حالة السؤال

When arrives at the party,

- will I be sleeping?
- will you be running?

حالة السؤال wh

Next weekend,

- what will I be doing?
- where will you be working?
- how will she be travelling?

• Future Perfect Tense

How do we make the Future Perfect Tense?

Subject + will + have + v3

We use this English verb tense:

1. **With a future time word, (and often with 'by') to talk about an action that will finish before a certain time in the future, but we don't know exactly when.**

يستخدم للتحدث عن شيء انتهى قبل حدوث حدث آخر ولكن لا ندري بالضبط متى انتهى .

By 10 o'clock I will have finished my homework. (=I will finish my homework some time before 10, but we don't know exactly when)

بحلول العاشرة أكون قد أنهيت حل واجبي – أي سوف انهي حل واجبي قبل العاشرة – لكن بالضبط متى لا ندري .

By the time I'm sixty, I will have retired. (= I will retire sometime before I'm sixty. We don't know exactly when, but definitely before my sixtieth birthday)

عند عمر الستين سوف أتقاعد – لا نعرف متى بالضبط لكن المهم عند الستين .

By six pm tonight:

- I will have finished this book
- You will have studied the English tenses
- She will have cooked dinner

Examples :positive/negative/ question

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



توضيح للفرق بين الزمنين :
Future continuous & Future perfect

The future continuous (will be + 'ing' form) and the future perfect (will have + past participle) tenses are used to talk about events in the future

Future continuous

- Don't ring at 8 o'clock. I'll be watching Who Wants to be a Millionaire.
- This time tomorrow we'll be sitting on the beach. I can't wait!

Future Perfect

- Do you think you will have finished it by next Thursday?
- In 5 years time I'll have finished university and I'll be able to earn some money at last.

1-'I will be doing something' (future continuous) = I will be in the middle of doing something.

2-The football match begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.15. So during this time, for example at 8.30, Kevin will be watching the match.

3-Don't phone me between 7 and 8. We'll be having dinner then.

Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous.

أكمل الحوار القصير التالي مستخدماً المستقبل المستمر .

1- A: Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or (you have) dinner with your family then?

2- B: No, I..... (not have) dinner at that time. I..... (watch) the news. My mum(prepare) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.

3 -A: What do you think..... (you do) in two years' time?(you work), or.....(you do) a university degree?

4- B: I certainly..... (not work) because I want to do a degree in Medicine. It's a very long course, so I..... (still study) in seven years' time!

Answers

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



Choose the correct form of the verbs.

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

Answers

1 be staying 2 help 3 be boarding

4 be watching 5 miss



Work in pairs. What will you be doing at the times in the box?

Ask and answer questions using the Future Continuous.

من خلال العمل الثنائي ماذا ستفعل – من خلال كلمات الصندوق – المستقبل المستمر

this time tomorrow in five years' time
on Friday afternoon in June



A: What will you be doing this time tomorrow?

B: I will be sitting in the dentist's chair. What about you?

A: I will be having a piano lesson.

2- Read the words in the box. Which words refer to illnesses and other medical conditions? Which refer to medical apparatus or treatment? Check the meaning of any word(s) that you do not know in the Glossary on pages 90–92 or in a dictionary.

com غيبوبه dementia الخرف drug المخدر implant الزرع medical طبي
trial محاكمة pill الحبة Scanner الناسخ الضوئي side الجانب effect تأثير
stroke الضربة symptom العلامة

Answers

Illnesses and other medical conditions: coma, dementia, side effect, stroke, symptom

Medical apparatus or treatment: drug, implant, medical trial, pill, scanner



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

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain (1)... implant improved their decision-making abilities.

طور العلماء زراعة الدماغ لتحسين البصر أو السماح للمعاقين أن يستخدموا أفكارهم لزراعة الأعضاء البديلة مثل الذراعين و الساقين أو اليدين أو يشغلوا الكراسي المتحركة . في 2012 بحوث على القرد بينت إن زراعة الدماغ حسنت قدرة الدماغ عندها .

How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by (2) dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

كيف يستفيد البشر من هذه الأبحاث ؟ العلماء يأملون أن يطوروا آلة شبيهة لمساعدة الناس الذين يتأثرون من تلف الدماغ الذي يسببه الخرف أو الضربة أو الأم الدماغ الأخرى .

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

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain (3)..... scanner

Called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible.

في 2010 أكد علماء الأعصاب انه من الممكن التواصل مع من هم في الغيبوبة من خلال ناسخ ضوئي للدماغ يسمى التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي – اقترحوا انه في المستقبل انه سيصبح التواصل مع من هم في غيبوبة ممكنا .

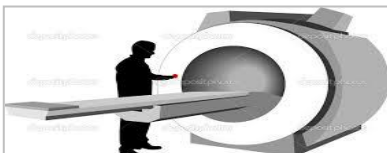
Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

بعد عامين حصلت أخيرا . استخدم هذا الماسح المغناطيسي على رجل كان في غيبوبة لمدة 12 عام أثبتت أن هذا الشخص كان عنده ضمير – عقل مفكر . يخطط الأطباء ليستخدموا جهازا مشابها ليكتشفوا إن كان هؤلاء عندهم ألم لا أو ماذا يريدون أن يتم فعله لتحسين أنماط حياتهم .

A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly.

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single (4)..... pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual (5)..... side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment.

علاج جديد للسرطان تم تجريبه في بلايموث – إنجلترا – والذي يأمل الأطباء أن يقلصوا من حدة المرض و يخففوا من أعراضه ليلا . تؤخذ كحبة واحدة كل صباح و بذلك تخف الأعراض الجانبية مثل المرض و فقدان الشعر الذي كان يحدث معهم عند أخذهم لعلاجات أخرى .



The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

العلاج يعمل على إيقاف البروتين و الذي يسبب نمو الخلايا السرطانية . تحسن حياة المرضى و متوسط أعمارهم بسرعة أحسن من العلاجات الأخرى . تمت مقابلة المرضى الخاضعين لهذا العلاج و قالوا أنهم بأحسن حال و سوف يستمرون بالعلاج . لديهم أكثر من سبب للاستمرار بهذا العلاج . و يأملون أن يساعدوا المرضى في جميع أنحاء العالم .

Answers

- 1 implant 2 dementia 3 scanner 4 pill
5 side effects



Make correct sentences about the future.

قم بتشكيل جمل من الكلمات التالية

- 1 He / hope / become a teacher one day.
- 2 I / intend / apply for a job when I finish university.
- 3 Many hospitals / plan / use robots to help nurses in the future.
- 4 How / you / intend / solve the problem?
- 5 Our school / hope / raise enough money to build a new library.
- 6 you / intend / buy tickets for the play?

Answers

- 1 He hopes to become a teacher one day.
- 2 I intend to apply for a job when I finish university.
- 3 Many hospitals plan to use robots to help nurses in the future.
- 4 How do you intend to solve the problem?
- 5 Our school hopes to raise enough money to build a new library.
- 6 Do you intend to buy tickets for the play?

THE ANSWER



The King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment.

مركز الملك الحسين للسرطان هو مركز علاجي شامل . يعالج البالغين والأطفال – و بسبب ازدياد أعداد الناس في الأردن أصبح الناس يعتمدون على المستشفيات من أجل علاج هذا المرض .

Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

المرضى ليسوا من الأردن فقط بل من البلدان الأخرى بسبب انجذابهم بالسمعة الطيبة والأسعار المنخفضة و الحضارة والثقافة المتشابهة .

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

للتوسع بعلاج المرضى بدأ مركز الملك الحسين ببرنامج التوسع بالعلاج . بدأ البناء في 2011 و ستضاعف القدرة الاستيعابية بحلول 2016 بزيادة مساحة من 3500 إلى 9000 .

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

سوف يضيفون 182 سرير إضافي و توسعة الأقسام والعلاج بالأشعة . ردهات للبالغين والأطفال تم افتتاحها . إضافة أنهم بنوا عشرة طوابق للمتعالجين من الخارج و مبنى تعليمي فيه غرف تعليمية و مكتبة .

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan.

أكثر مرضى السرطان بعيدين عن عمان حيث يقع المستشفى والرحلة من وإلى المستشفى صعبة . لذلك هناك خطة ببناء أجزاء له في المحافظات .

In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

في المستقبل العاجل يأمل مستشفى الملك عبد الله في إربد لبناء قسم العلاج بالأشعة وهذا سيجعل القاطنين في الشمال لا يضطرون للقدوم إلى عمان .



Read the article again and answer the questions. اجب عن الأسئلة

- 1 Why does the hospital need to expand?
- 2 Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.
- 3 What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?
- 4 What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?

Answers

- 1- The hospital needs to expand because there is more demand for treatment.
- 2- It has an excellent reputation, the costs are lower and there are cultural and language similarities.
- 3- The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 4- There are plans to set up radiotherapy machines in Irbid.

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

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

Answers

- 1 will have finished
- 2 will have been
- 3 will not have arrived
- 4 will, have visited

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

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

Answers

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

**NUMBERS : الأرقام**

If students don't know the answer, ask them to find out for the next class. Make sure they can say the numbers correctly. Remind them that we only use and after hundred, e.g. 304 = three hundred and four; 2,304 = two thousand, three hundred and four; 1,340,304 = one million, three hundred and forty thousand, three hundred and four. Also point out that we use commas, not full stops in whole numbers (full stops are used as decimal points, e.g. 304.67 = three hundred and four point sixty-seven.



ACTIVITY

Vocabulary

1 Make pairs of words with similar meanings and match them with the correct definitions. The first one is done for you.

كون كلمات لها نفس المعنى .

Apparatus artificial equipment fund prosthetic sponsor

DEFINITIONS	WORDS WITH SIMILAR MEANING	
6- describes an object that is manufactured by humans	اصطناعي Artificial	prosthetic
7- tools or machines that have a particular purpose	آلة Apparatus	equipment
3- to pay for	دعم مالي Fund	sponsor

2 Choose the correct verb to complete the collocations. Then, write two sentences of your own, using two collocations of your choice. The first one is done for you.

اختر الكلمات التي تتناسب و معنى الجملة .

- 1 *catch / take* someone's attention
- 2 *get / catch* an idea
- 3 *take / get* an interest in something/ somebody
- 4 *spend / do* time doing something
- 5 *make / attend* a course

ANSWERS :

1 *catch* 2 *get* 3 *take* 4 *spend* 5 *attend*
Students' own sentences

THE
ANSWER

3 Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

أملأ الفراغ بالمفردات المناسبة لمعنى الجملة .

helmet inspire monitor reputation risk seat belt

self-confidence tiny waterproof

1- You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's waterproof.

2- It's amazing how huge trees grow from..... seeds.

3- The Olympic Games oftenyoung people to take up a sport.

4- Please hurry up. Let's not..... missing the bus.

5- You must always wear a..... in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.

6- When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special..... to his chest.

7- It's important to encourage young people and help them develop.....

8- Petra has a..... as a fascinating place to visit.

1- *waterproof* 2- tiny 3- inspire 4- risk 5- seat belt

6- monitor 7- self-confidence 8- reputation



4- There is one mistake in the verb tenses in each of the four conversations below. Underline the mistake and rewrite the verb in the correct tense.

هناك أخطاء في قواعد الجمل قم بتصحيحها

1-A: What do you think you **will be doing** in two years' time?

B: I think I will be living in Karak, and I **will study** Geography.

.....

2-A: Don't phone me at seven. I'll **have dinner** with my family.

B: OK, I'll phone at nine.

.....

3-A: What time will you get here tomorrow?

B: At about three, I think. I'll **be texting** you the exact time later.

.....

4 A: Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby **will sleep**.

B: Don't worry. I won't forget.

.....

1- will be studying 2- will be having 3- will text

4- will be sleeping



5- Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed.

استبدل الكلمات في الجملة بالكلمات التي فوق التمرين

a coma dementia medical trials pills symptoms

- 1 Doctors look at the **signs of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient.
- 2 Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform **special tests** to make sure the drugs are safe.
- 3 After Ali's accident, he lay in **an unconscious state** for two weeks.
- 4 My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different **tablets** every day.

8- symptoms أعراض 2- medical trials -علاجات طبية 3- a coma غيبوبة 4- pills حبوب

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

أكمل الفراغ بتعبئة الكلمات المناسبة

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

Rami has broken his leg. It (1) 's **going to take** a long time to get better.

He..... (2) in hospital for at least two weeks, and he (3)..... his leg in plaster for much longer. Rami (4)..... a lot of lessons at school, but he (5)..... Some work while he's in hospital, and he also hopes his friends (6)him about the lessons he has missed.

1- 's going to take 2- will stay 3- will have
4- 's going to miss 5- 's going to do 6- will tell



2- Read the article below and choose the best title.

اقرأ المقالة و اختار عنوانا مناسباً لها :

A- Accident victim invents hand that can feel

B- Accident victim gets amazing new hand

C- Accident victim tests first artificial limb



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

اخترع العلماء بنجاح يدا بديلة مع حساس للمس – اختراع مذهل خططوا لاختراعه. من الممكن ذلك في مستقبل ليس بعيد. الأذرع و الأقدام الصناعية ستأخذ مكانا لتكون أعضاء بديلة.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.

دينيس سورينسون – 39 عاما من الدنمرك أول شخص جرب هذا الاختراع الجديد – بعد فقدانه اليد اليسرى في حادث أصبح يستخدم يدا صناعية لمدة تسعة أعوام.

The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. ‘When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square’, he explained.

اليد الجديدة التي طورها علماء سويسرا و ايطاليا كانت محسنة بشكل عظيم – بها سورينسون لم يستطع فقط أن يرفع الأشياء المعالجة ولكنه يستطيع الشعور بها أيضا – عندما احمل أي شيء بيدي استطعت أن اشعر به إن كان ناعما أو خشنا – مستدير أو مربع – هو قال ذلك.

He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons.

وقال إن الاحساس هي نفس ما يشعر باليد الأخرى. لسوء الحظ سورينسون الذي لعب دورا في المحاكم والأداة ليست جاهزة بعد. يسمح له بلبسها مرة في الشهر للامان.

So now he has his old artificial hand back. However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again. He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people who need them. He will have helped to transform their lives

لذلك الآن استعاد يده الصناعية – على أية حال مازال يأمل باستعادة اليد مرة أخرى. هو يأمل أن يأتي الوقت وتصبح الأعضاء الصناعية متوفرة لآلاف الناس الذين يحتاجونها. هو سيساعد بتغيير حياتهم.



Read the article again and answer the questions.

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

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

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

رتب الجمل التالية باستخدام المستقبل التام أو المستقبل المستمر _ تم حل الجملة الأولى لك .

- 1 Next month, we / live / in this house for a year. Let's celebrate! Next month, we will have lived in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!
- 2 Next Monday, I / work / in my new job.
- 3 you / do / all your homework by eight o'clock?
- 4 It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight / arrive / at Queen Alia International Airport.
- 5 you / meet us / at the library this afternoon?
- 6 You can borrow this book tomorrow. I / finish / it by then.

- 1- Next month, we will have lived in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!
- 2- Next Monday, I will be working in my new job.
- 3- Will you have done all your homework by eight o'clock?
- 4- It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight will have arrived at Queen Alia International Airport.
- 5- Will you be meeting us at the library this afternoon?
- 6- You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll have finished it by then

ANSWER



UNIT FOUR

Success stories



arithmetic	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	الحساب
geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	الهندسة
mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy	فيلسوف
physician	someone qualified to evolve medicine, especially one who evolves in diagnosis and treatment	فيزيائي
polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	متقف

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

أهمية الاجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ

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

جابر ابن حيان ولد في 722 و مات سنة 815 ميلادية

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.

هناك كيميائيين مشاهير في تاريخ العالم العربي – ولكن جابر بن حيان هو من اوجد علم الكيمياء وقد اشتهر بداية بانتاج السلفوريك اسيد . عمل مجموعة من الموازين التي غيرت الطريقة التي يزن فيها الكيميائيين في المختبرات . ميزانهم قد يزن اشياء اقل من كيلو ب 6000 مرة .

- 1- How old was he when he died ?
- 2-write two achievements for him .
- 3- The underlined pronoun (he) refers to
- 4-write one feature for the scale in the laboratory .



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

- 1- when was he died ?
- 2- write one achievement for him .
- 3- what was the aim from establishing the music school ?

علي ابن النفيس المعروف ب زرياب أو الطائر الأسود لجمال صوته – شخص موهوب بالموسيقى من بغداد و موهبته في الموسيقى قادتته إلى قرطبة في القرن التاسع – نزل بضيافة الحاكم الأموي هناك – هو أول شخص أسس مدرسة للموسيقى هناك (الأندلس) والتي تدرس تأليف و انسجام الموسيقى موجد نظرية الموسيقى وهو أول من قدم العود لأوروبا .



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.

1- who was her father ?

2- how did she build Morocco's university ?

فاطمة الفهري – ابنة رجل أعمال ثري . استخدمت ميراثها لتبني مركزا دراسيا في المغرب – هذا المركز التعليمي أصبح أشهر جامعة في المغرب و الكثير من طلبة العالم يأتون للدراسة فيها – أكثر من ذلك كانت أخت فاطمة (مريم) والتي أشرفت على مبنى مسجد الأندلس و الذي ليس بعيدا عن مركز التدريس .



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.

1- what was the job for Al-Kindi ?

2-what was the thing made him well-known ?

كان الكندي فيزيائيا – فيلسوف – عالم رياضيات – كيميائيا – موسيقارا و عالم فلك . وفي الرياضيات العديدة _ صاحب الاكتشافات الرائدة في عدة حقول ولكن عمله في الحساب والهندسة كانت أهم اكتشافاته .

•



Relative clauses

relative pronoun	use	example
Who	subject or object pronoun for people	I told you about the woman <i>who</i> lives next door.
Which	subject or object pronoun for animals and things	Do you see the cat <i>which</i> is lying on the roof?
Which	referring to a whole sentence	He couldn't read <i>which</i> surprised me.
Whose	possession for people animals and things	Do you know the boy <i>whose</i> mother is a nurse?
Whom	object pronoun for people, especially in non-defining relative clauses (in defining relative clauses we colloquially prefer <i>who</i>)	I was invited by the professor <i>whom</i> I met at the conference.
That	subject or object pronoun for people, animals and things in defining relative clauses (<i>who</i> or <i>which</i> are also possible)	I don't like the table <i>that</i> stands in the kitchen.

when	in/on which	refers to a time expression	the day <i>when</i> we met him
where	in/at which	refers to a place	the place <i>where</i> we met him
why	for which	refers to a reason	the reason <i>why</i> we met him

Defining Relative Clauses

Defining relative clauses (also called *identifying relative clauses* or *restrictive relative clauses*) give detailed information defining a general term or expression. Defining relative clauses are not put in commas.

Non-Defining Relative Clauses

Non-defining relative clauses (also called *non-identifying relative clauses* or *non-restrictive relative clauses*) give additional information on something, but do not define it. Non-defining relative clauses are put in commas.

Cleft sentences

Cleft sentences (also called *it-clefts*) result from changing the normal sentence pattern to emphasise a particular piece of information. The emphasis in the resulting cleft sentence is on the phrase after *it + be*.

We can transform this sentence in different ways depending on which part of it we want to bring into focus:

*It was **János Irinyi** who/that invented the non-explosive match in 1836.*

*It was the **non-explosive match** which/that/(-) János Irinyi invented in 1836.*

*It was **1836** when János Irinyi invented the non-explosive match.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answers 1 b 2 c 3 a



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

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

Answers

• **The person who** invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.
OR **It was Al-Jazari who/that** invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

• **The thing that** Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.
OR **It was the mechanical clock that** Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.

• **The period/time when** Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.
OR **It was in the twelfth century that** Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

Rewrite these sentences, emphasising 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

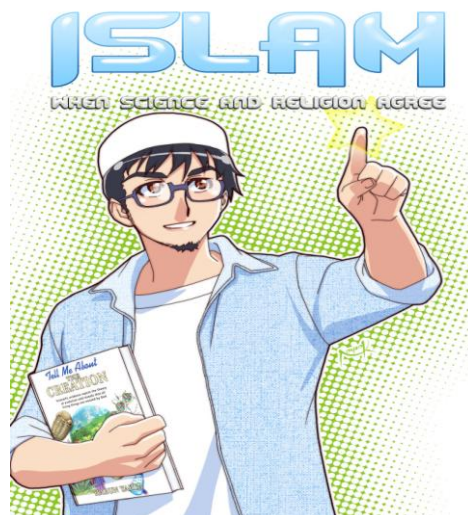
1- The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.

2- The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

3- It was Ali ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world.

4- It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

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



The Giralda

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

1- Identify the defining and non-defining relative clauses in the text.

2- What relative pronouns do we use for the things in the box?

People animals and things places.

Answers

1- Defining relative clauses:

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

Non-defining relative clauses :

- which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain
- which was originally a minaret
- who began work in 1184 CE
- which is in Marrakesh, Morocco

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



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

That which where who

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle (1).....

is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, (2).....

It is .was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing 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

People (4)..... love .(3)..... horses may have been kept.

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

Masdar City – a positive step?

مدينة مصدر – خطوة ايجابية ؟

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

المشاريع الهائلة صممت لتشجيع عوائد الاقتصاد والفوائد للمدن و بالرغم من اختلافها في الحجم و التكلفة كلها تعرف بأنها مكلفة ومشاريع للشعب تجذب إليها أصناف الاهتمام و الاهتمام الإعلامي . مدى هذه المشاريع من الطرق السريعة – المطارات – المحطات – الأنفاق – الجسور لتكامل بذلك تعقيدات المدينة .

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

إن مفهوم المشاريع الهائلة يعتمد على الفوائد التي تجلبها للمجتمع . على أية حال بعض هذه المشاريع يتم انتقادها بسبب نتائجها السلبية على المجتمع أو البيئة . هذه المقالة سلطت الضوء على مدينة مصدر – المشروع الهائل في أبوظبي .

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zerowaste 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.

بدأ تطور مدينة مصدر في 2006 وأصبحت المدينة الأولى الخالية من الكربون و المواد المصنعة والفضلات . شملت المدينة ستة كيلومترات و اكتملت في 2005 – هي مأوى ل أربعين ألف شخص وخمسين ألف مسافر و ألف وخمسمائة عامل في مشاريع المنتجات صديقة البيئة .

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

سوف يتم تشغيل المدينة على مصادر الطاقة المتجددة . بنيت على شبكة طاقة مطورة تراقب كم من الطاقة تستخدم في كل مجمع .

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.

أكثر من ذلك – لتقليل اثر الكربون مدينة مصدر تخلو من السيارات –مصممة للمشاة و الدراجات الهوائية . السيارات الكهربائية تشتغل كموصلات نقل عامة و المدينة موصولة بمواقع الشبكة للطرق و محطات القطار .

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.

تتزوّد المدينة بالطاقة الشمسية و محطات الرياح و هنالك خطط لبناء العالم الأكبر من النباتات الهيدروجينية نباتات النحلية ستتزوّد المدينة بالمياه و سوف يتم إعادة تدوير 80% من الماء . الفضلات الحيوية ستستخدم كمصدر للطاقة أيضا و المخلفات الصناعية سيتم إعادة تدويرها .

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

سكان مدينة مصدر هم طلبة العلوم و التكنولوجيا في مصدر و طلابها ملتزمون بإيجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة في العالم .

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

بالرغم من ان المشروع تم تمويله من جمعيات تهتم بالبيئة و مشاكلها إلا ان هناك نقد لها بدلا من بناء مدينه اصطناعية دائمة فان الأولى هي المدن الموجودة أصلا .

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 النهاية فان فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع و للبيئة اكبر من أي شي وان تحقق هدف المطورين فان مدينة مصدر ستلهم المشاريع الهائلة في بلدان أخرى .

Read the essay again and answer the questions.

- 1- What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?
- 2- What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City? What are the disadvantages?
- 3- Do you think that Masdar City is a beneficial project or not? Give your reasons.

Answers

1 Examples of projects include motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges and entire city complexes.

2 The advantages include the fact that it will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste city. It will also be a car-free zone, although there will be excellent public transport. The disadvantage is that existing cities are nowhere near as environmentally clean, and many people think the money should have been spent on cleaning up existing places and making them more sustainable.

3 Students' own answers



**Look at the nouns in the box. Which adjectives collocate with them?
Write them next to the adjectives.** ربط الأسماء مع الصفات

Growth effect transport footprint waste planning

urban public biological carbon negative economic

Answers

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



الآن من خلال معرفتك لمعانيها سوف تضعها في جمل لتعطي معنا كاملا

Complete the sentences with the correct collocations.

- 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



ACTIVITY

Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

Philosopher arithmetic Polymath chemist geometry
Mathematician physician

My father teaches Maths. He's a **mathematician**.

2 You must not take in medicine without consulting a

3 We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study

4 Mr Shahin is a true , working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.....

5 Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in

6 A is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.....

1- *mathematician* 2- physician 3- geometry 4- polymath رياضيات الاعداد
5- arithmetic 6- philosopher



2 Match the words with the correct definitions. One definition is not needed. The first one is done for you.

كلمات و تعريفاتها :

1 talent *_g_*

2 founder ____

3 scales ____

4 polymath ____

5 arithmetic ____

6 laboratory ____

a an expert in many subjects

b a room for scientific experiments

c the person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city

d an instrument to measure weight

e an engineer

f the study of numbers

g special ability

1-g 2- c 3- d 4 -a 5 -f 6- b



Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold. The first one is done for you.

1 Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE. It was Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

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

The year.....

3 I 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



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

2 when/in which 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



Match the beginnings with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full. The first one is done for you.

A mathematician is someone ...	are studied by mathematicians.
Geometry and arithmetic are subjects...	means 'doctor'.
'Physician' is an old fashioned word ...	works with numbers.
A chemist is a person ...	astronomers study.
The stars and planets are things ...	works in a laboratory

1 c: A mathematician is someone who works with numbers.

2
3
4
5

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.



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)... **who** 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)... **which** included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. He also wrote *Al Qanun fi -Tibb*, the book (3 ... **that** 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)... **who** 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) **when** Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

• **Derivation**

Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.

1- The Middle East is famous for the..... of olive oil. (produce)

2- Ibn Sina wrote..... textbooks. (medicine)

3- Fatima al-Fihri was born in the..... century. (nine)

4- My father bought our house with an..... from his grandfather. (inherit)

5- Scholars have discovered an..... document from the twelfth century. (origin)

6- Do you think the wheel was the most important..... ever?
(invent)

7- Al-Kindi made many important mathematical.....
(discover)

8- Who was the most..... writer of the twentieth century?
(influence)

1 production 2 medical 3 ninth 4 inheritance

5 original 6 invention 7 discoveries 8 influential



A founding father of farming

A that described how to treat different types of soil

B which is the study of plants

C that he and his followers put in place

D when the book was first written

E who was the King of Toledo

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

1 E 2 B 3 A 4 C



Read the text again and answer the questions.

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

- 1- writing A Book of Agriculture; designing water pumps and irrigation systems
- 2- irrigate
- 3- agriculturally productive; ‘produced more than enough food ...’ (lines 28–29)
- 4- ‘Legacy’ means what someone leaves to the world after their death. Ibn Bassal’s legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice.
- 5- the first paragraph: writing, science, engineering, botany, agriculture
- 6- Suggested answer: I think that the area around Toledo had a fast-growing population for two reasons. Firstly, I think that many people would want to live around Toledo, and Al-Andalus in general, at that time because Al-Andalus was a very prosperous place. Secondly, because the area was producing a lot of food as a result of Ibn Bassal’s irrigation systems, people would be healthier and more able to provide for more children than they could before.



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

Benefit farms footprint free friendly neutral

Pedestrian power renewable waste

1 In hot countries, solar..... is an important source of energy.

2 ‘Green’ projects are environmentally

3 Wind..... are an example ofenergy.

4 If a city recycles everything and doesn’t throw anything away, it is zero---

5 We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon...

6 If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-.....

7 A place where no cars are allowed is a car-..... zone, and it is..... friendly

1 power 2 friendly 3 farms; renewable 4 waste

5 footprint 6 neutral 7 free; pedestrian

Read the text again. Underline the parts that give you basic information about Ibn Bassal and write them below.

Name	
Date	
Location	
Occupation and interests	
Achievements	
Legacy	

Name: Ibn Bassal

Date: lived in the eleventh century CE

Location: Al-Andalus

Occupation and Interests: writer, scientist and engineer / interested in botany and agriculture

Achievements: writing *A Book of Agriculture*; designing water pumps and irrigation systems

Legacy: agricultural instructions and advice



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UNIT FIVE

The arts



Ceramics	the art of producing something made from clay or porcelain, or the clay or porcelain items themselves	السيراميك
Conservatory	a school where people are trained in music or acting	المعهد الموسيقي
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

The arts in Jordan

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

للأردن موروث حضاري ممتنا لدائرة الآثار التي أنشئت سنة 1966 . ومنذ ذلك الوقت انشأت الدائرة برنامجا مستمرا مرتبطا بالفنون – الموسيقى- الفنون البصرية وأداء الفنون و الكلمات 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.

في 1979 أنشئت الجمعية الملكية للفنون لتدعم الفنون البصرية في الأردن ودول الجوار . وهي تربط معارض الفنون الرئيسية حول العالم لتشجع الفنانين من مختلف الحضارات 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.

المعرض الوطني الأردني للفنون الجميلة هو أهم متحف للفنون في الشرق الأوسط . المجموعة تحتوي على 2000 عمل فني منها الرسوم – النحت – التصوير – التجهيزات – المنسوجات و السيراميك من قبل 800 فنان من 59 بلد .

In 2013 CE, it held Jordan's largest art exhibition called '70 Years of Contemporary Jordanian Art.'

في 2013 كان فيها أضخم المعارض الأردنية تحت اسم 70 عاما من الفنون الأردنية المعاصرة

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 التسعينيات أكثر الأدب الأردني متوفر بالعربية – على أية حال شكرا لمشروع الترجمة من العربية – أكثر المسرحيات الأردنية و الروايات – القصص القصيرة و القصائد تم الآن ترجمتها للانجليزية و الكثير من الناس حول العالم أصبحوا قادرين على تذوق الفن الأردني .

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

كل عام فان تربية الأمم المتحدة تختار عاصمة عربية مختلفة لتكون عاصمة ثقافية . في 2002 استحققت عمان هذا اللقب .

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

للأردن تراث موسيقي قديم . المعهد الموسيقي الوطني افتتح سنة 1968 مكن الطلبة الأردنيين من دراسة الموسيقى .

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.

في 1987 انشأ المركز الوطني للثقافة و الفنون والذي فيه معارض و مسرح للرقص . لأدراك قيمة الفن و الثقافة قرر الأردن أن يقدم للأردنيين و للعالم مهرجانا سنويا للثقافة و الفنون .

In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts was founded. This three-week-long summer programme is one of the largest cultural activities in the region. It takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash, which underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.

في 1981 انشأ مهرجان جرش للثقافة و الفنون . هذه الثلاثة اسابيع من البرنامج الصيفي هو من اكبر النشاطات الثقافية _ مكانها في جرش وتقوي الروابط بين الفنون وتاريخ الثقافة الاردني .

1 How does the Royal Society of Fine Arts show its support for the arts in Jordan?

2 What makes The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts a major institution in the 3 How has translation helped Jordanian literature?

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

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



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

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

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

4 It takes place in Jerash, which is an important archaeological site. This shows the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.

5 **Suggested answer:** I agree with this statement. If we say that a culture is informed by the ideas and the physical artefacts from its past (as well as its present), we can say that artistic heritage gives us, at the very least, an excellent insight into the social structure of any given people. For instance, nowadays people outside Jordan and the Arab world will have more of an opportunity to understand Jordanian culture now that the PROTA initiative has been set up.

Find an example of the following uses of articles in the report.

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 talking about something in general

5 zero article before the names of most countries, mountain ranges, languages, continents, towns, streets, days, months and years

1- the department 2- an exciting, ongoing programme ///a different Arab city 3- the Department of Culture and the Arts

the Royal Society of Fine Arts //// the National Centre for Culture and Arts ////4- music////; art galleries //// artists //// 'literature .

5- Jordan // 1979 // 2013 // 2002 //// Amman // 1987 //// Jerash

Articles

1- The definite article (the)

تستخدم مع جميع الأسماء المعدودة و غير المعدودة المفرد و الجمع

2- The indefinite article (a , an)

They are only used with singular countable nouns such as: a book , a man , a chair , a car , an apple , an orange....etc.

3- The indefinite article (X) :

لا نستخدم أي أداة مع الجمع و غير المعدود /مستحيل أن نستخدم صفر الأداة مع الأسماء المعدودة المفردة.

شرح تفصيلي :

A: Use the definite article (the) in the following cases:

1. When the other person knows who /what we are talking about and can easily identify this person or thing:

- The boy is tall.(the other person knows the tall boy).
- close the window .(We know the window).

عندما نتكلم عن شيء معروف سابقا .

2. With things which are unique in the world :

The earth /The moon /The sky /The world /The king/The universe /The sea/The queen /The minister/The sun.

مع كل شيء فريد من نوعه .

3. Before the names of rivers ,seas and oceans:

The Nile /The Amazon /The Red Sea / The Dead Sea / The Pacific /The Atlantic Ocean.

The Mississippi / The Mediterranean .

قبل أسماء البحار و الأنهار و المحيطات .

4. Before the names of mountain ranges and groups of islands:

The Atlas / The Alps /The Bahamas/The Andes

قبل سلاسل الجبال . لاحظ انتهائها بما يدل على أنها سلسلة .

5. With an adjective to talk about groups of people who are all characterized by one feature:

The French /The Arab/The poor /The young /The Deaf /The blind/The disabled/The unemployed/The dead/ the strong/ The Kurds/The Hindu / The homeless.

للتكلم عن الجمع في صفة واحدة .

6. Before the names of countries that have a plural form:

The Netherlands/The Philippines/ kingdom / republic / union /united

قبل أسماء البلاد ذات اسم الجمع .

7-Before the superlative: the biggest/the fastest/the most beautiful/the most important.

قبل التعظيم .

8-With the following time expressions:

in the morning /in the afternoon/in the evening /the Zoo/the office- the mosque

مع الصباح و الظهر و المساء و كلمة حديقة و مكتب و مسجد

9- With nouns followed by prepositions or wh-words.

The boy **on** the mountain / The girl **whom** I saw .

مع الأسماء المتبوعة بحرف جر أو أي كلمة من wh-words .

10- before musical instrument :

The guitar , the piano , the oud

قبل أسماء الأدوات الموسيقية .

B: Use the Zero article (x) in the following cases:

1.Before plural and uncountable nouns when we refer to people or things in general:

-Apples are good for your health.

- Do you eat meat ?

قبل الأسماء المشار إليها بشكل عام .

2.Before names of continents ,towns and cities:

Africa /Asia /Europe /Amman /London/Australia /Zarka/lake Victoria.

قبل أسماء البلدان و القارات و المدن و البحيرات .

3.Before the geographical names of countries:

Egypt /Jordan /France /Syria/

قبل أسماء البلدان المفردة .

4.With meals: breakfast/lunch/dinner.

مع وجبات الطعام .

5.Names of school subjects: English /science/Math/Arabic/ Biology / .

أسماء المواضيع الدراسية و اللغات .

6.With the following time expressions: at night/at noon/at dawn/at sunrise /at

sunset / after midnight / before sunset .

at , before , around , after ,

أوقات النهار و الليل المسبوقه ب

7- Diseases : influenza , cancer , asthma , leukemia.

مع أسماء الأمراض .

8- Names of transportation preceded by (by / on):

by car / by plane / on foot

الأسماء المسبوقه بحروف الجر (وسائط النقل) .

Complete the text with a, an, the or – zero article (أكمل بأدوات الربط)

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 – 4 – 5 the 6 an 7 – 8 – 9 –
10 – 11 the 12 – 13 the 14 a



Read the online travel guide about Jordan. Find four examples of American English spelling. Write them in the table and work out the rules.

You only have to look at Jordan's beautiful mountains to see where the country's sand bottle artists get their inspiration from. This has led to an absolutely amazing traditional art form. Today, sand artists use artificial **colors**, sand and tools to create mini paintings, sometimes only a few **centimeters** high, in glass bottles. These 'paintings without a brush' need an eye for detail, and a lot of patience. With time and skill, extremely beautiful scenes can be created, for example, lifelike camels **traveling** through the vast deserts. The end result is totally breathtaking. Anyone watching a sand artist at work will **realize** immediately how much skill is needed for this work.

Answers

1-color – colour: In British English, we always use ou

2- centimeters – centimetres: In British English, words such as centre are spelt -re.

3- traveling – travelling: In British English, we always double the consonant after a short vowel sound.

4- realize – realise: Until recently, -ise was always used in British English. Now it is common to see -ize (the standard American English spelling) in some British English.





Look at the photograph. Which craft is being practised? Read the magazine article and check your answer.

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.

عدنان حرفي محترف في الأستوديو مع الفرن بدرجة حرارة 1400 لمدة 20 ساعة يوميا – أستوديو تصنيع الزجاج ليس المكان الأكثر راحة – بالنسبة لعدنان انه أكثر من مجرد عمل .

'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'.

عائلي تقوم بتشكيل الزجاج منذ أكثر من 700 سنة يقول هو – والدي تعلم هذه الحرفة من والده و علمها لي عندما كنت صغيرا .

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

عدنان كان يشعر بالعاطفة تجاه حرفته و بانتظام أعطى الشباب المهارات لتشكيل الزجاج .

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'!

يعتقد و بقوة انه فيما إذا أعطينا الاهتمام للشباب بتعلم الحرف لا احد يعرف كيف يصنعون الزجاج في المستقبل . هذه الأيام أكثر الشباب لا يحبون مزاوله مهن إبتائهم و يقول تشكيل الزجاج مهنة ليست سهلة ولكن قد تكون هوسا كما هي 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.

عدنان مازال يستخدم التقنية التي طورها الفينيقيين منذ 2000 عام مضت . أولا يدفع قطعة معدنية رفيعة في فرن يغلي ثانيا : يخرج السائل الرملي و يضعه على صحن معدني – بعد ذلك ينفخ الزجاج الأحمر الحار حتى يصبح مرنا – بعد ذلك يسحب انحناءات الزجاج للشكل الذي يريده .

He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into . عليه أن يعمل بسرعة بسبب أن السائل الرملي أصبح قويا بشكل الزجاج .

Adnan is making a delicate swan. Through the semi-opaque glass, you can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue.

عدنان يعمل بجعة حساسة من زجاج نصف بليد – تستطيع ان ترى خطوط فيروزية اللون و خضراء و زرقاء .

‘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.’

يقول عدنان إن الرمل يعطينا زجاج شفاف أو ابيض. نحصل على اللون الغامق الجميل والأزرق من خلال إضافة معدن الكوبالت للزجاج المذاب. بعد ذلك يصبح الأزرق أكثر لمعانا اخضر مزرق فيروزي بعد إضافة النحاس. أخيرا نزخرف الزجاج يدويا.

‘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.’

هذه الأيام نعيد تصنيع الزجاج المكسور. نستخدم الألوان التجارية بدلا من الألوان الطبيعية كما كان في الماضي. بعيدا عن ذلك لم يتغير أي شيء بالنسبة لهذه الحرفة عبر القرون – لا تستطيع استخدام آلة لصناعة ذلك قال هو – الطريقة القديمة ما زالت هي الأفضل.

- 1- How much time was his family experience ?
- 2-Who is Adnan ?
- 3-Is glassblowing an easy job ?
- 4-why does he work extremely quickly ?

7 Complete the text with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

أكمل الفراغ باشتقاق الكلمات التي بين الأقواس

Madaba is the place where most Jordanian weavers buy their raw materials. Sheep’s wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan to (1)(product) rugs, bags and other beautiful items. (2)..... (Traditional), the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article. There is a particular Bedouin style of (3)..... (weave) that buyers find very (4)..... (attraction). Another craft practised in Madaba is the (5)..... (creative) of ceramic items.

Answers

- 1 produce 2 Traditionally 3 weaving
4 attractive 5 creation



ACTIVITY

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.

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

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

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

4 Complete the sentences with *a, an, the* or *–*. The first one is done for you.

- 1 X– Amman is **the** capital of x– 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 next to Red Sea; people often go there for their holidays.
 6 I'm very interested in history, in particular history of Jordan.

**1 –; *the*; – 2 the; the 3 –; the; an 4 an; a 5 –; the; –
 6 –; the; –**



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

أضف الاداء المناسبة حسب المكان الصحيح :

1 A: I'm reading
 A really good book.
B: Oh, what's title?

2 A: Do you ever go to art galleries?
B: Yes, I do. There's big gallery in our town, and I often go there.

3 A: Where are Pontic Mountains?
B: They're in Turkey.

4 A: Is there art museum in Amman?
B: Yes, go to National Museum of Fine Arts.

5 A: Do you like music?
B: Yes, I do. I play piano, actually.

1 A: *a really* B: what's the title?
2 B: a big ...
3 A: the Pontic ...
4 A: an art ... B: the National ...
5 B: the piano



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 _____ :

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.

Q/ANSWERS

Complete the following table. The first one is done for you. طريقة الكتابة

neighbour 1 neighbor

2 _____ liter

paralysed 3 _____

4 _____ canceled

marvellous 5 _____

6 _____ harbor

1 neighbor 2 litre 3 paralyzed 4 cancelled 5 marvelous 6 harbour



Look at these pairs of words that have the same meaning. Write Am (American English) or Br (British English) next to each word. Then check in a dictionary. The first one is done for you.

1= lift **Br**

elevator **Am**

2- autumn **Br** _____

fall **Am** _____

3- pavement **Br** _____

sidewalk **Am** _____

4- rubbish **Br** _____

trash/garbage **Am** _____

5- candy **Am** _____

sweets **Br** _____

6- gas **Am** _____

petrol **Br** _____

7- vacation **Am** _____

holiday **Br** _____

8- cookie **Am**

biscuit **Br** _____

اكتب بجانب كل كلمة امريكان او برينيش

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box. **كامل الجمل التالية.**
Translation archaeology appreciation educate collect installation

- 1 Petra is an important site.
- 2 I will be going to university to continue my .
- 3 In our exam, we had to a text from Arabic into English.
- 4 They are going to a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
- 5 Thank you for your help, I really it.
- 6 Have you seen Nasser's of postcards? He's got hundreds!

1 archaeological 2 education 3 translate 4 install
 5 appreciate 6 collection



Read the blog post quickly, and answer the questions.

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

1- He was in London.
 2- a beautiful Egyptian jug
 3 a concert at the Royal Albert Hall
 4- A lot of people stood in front of the orchestra and didn't sit down at all.



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

Wednesday

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

We spent most of our time in the Jameel Gallery, which opened in 2006 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. 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!

Read the blog post again and answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Rashed and his family decide to go to the V&A Museum?
- 2 Name four materials that Rashed mentions.
- 3 Look at the words and phrases in bold. Is Rashed using British or American English? Justify your answer.
- 4 Look at the sentences in brackets in lines 5–6. In your opinion, what question is Rashed answering and why?

- 1 because the V&A has one of the largest collections of Islamic art in the world
- 2 glass, metal, ivory, wood
- 3 Rashed is using British English. He says 'have a look' instead of 'take a look'; he spells 'favourite' with 'ou' instead of 'o'; and he uses the Present Perfect instead of the Past Simple in 'I've never stood all the way through a concert.'

Appendix 1: American vs British English spelling and vocabulary SPELLING

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

American
 Apartment
 candy
 conservatory
 cookie
 drugstore
 elevator
 fall
 gas
 pants
 school principal
 trunk

British
 flat
 biscuit
 conservatoire
 biscuit
 chemist's
 lift
 autumn
 petrol
 trousers
 head teacher
 boot (of a car)



سيتم شرح القطع الادبية بالتفصيل داخل القاعة

Literature spot A

I Remember, I Remember

Thomas Hood

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!

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!

‘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

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.

Answer the questions.

1 Why does the poet describe the sun as *peeping in* (line 4)?

2 How do the word *wing* (line 20) and the phrase *flew in feathers* (line 21) help us to work out the meaning of *swallows* (line 20)?

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

2 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.

**Answer the questions about the poem.**

1 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.

2 In line 29, the poet refers to his 'childish ignorance'. What was he ignorant about?

1 He remembers his childhood being very happy (My spirit flew in feathers then) but now he is not so happy (That is so heavy now). He also remembers the summer pools that he probably used to enjoy cooling off and swimming in on hot summer days, but says that he is so ill now that they wouldn't be able to cool him down (And summer pools could hardly cool / The fever on my brow!).

2 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.

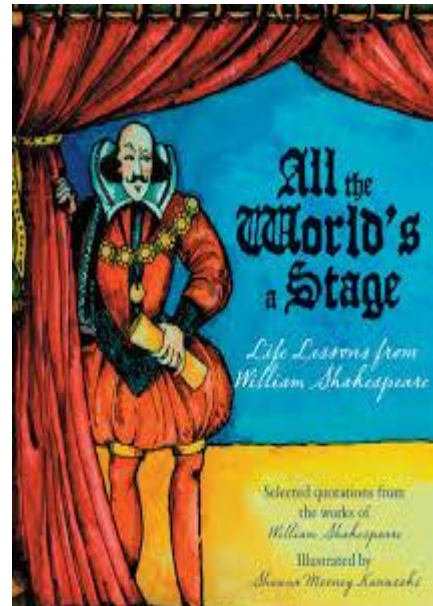


All the World's a Stage

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

All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances,
And one man in his time plays many parts...
At first, the infant

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school...
Then a soldier
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard



Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,
 Seeking the bubble reputation
 Even in the cannon's mouth.
 And then the justice,
 In fair round belly with good capon lined,
 With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
 Full of wise saws and modern instances,
 And so he plays his part.

... Into the lean and slippered pantaloons,
 With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;
 His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
 For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,
 Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
 And whistles in his sound.

Last scene of all,

That ends this strange eventful history,
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
 Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

Answer the questions.

- 1 In lines 10 to 14, the poet describes the soldier's life. Which word refers to a weapon used by soldiers?
- 2 Compare lines 8 and 11. How do they convey the images of a boy and a soldier?
- 3 Describe, in your own words, the image that the poet has created of the old man (lines 20–25). What is the old man wearing? How do his clothes fit him? What does his voice sound like?
- 4 Which word in 'man's last stage' sums up the last line of the speech: *Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything?*

Answers

1 cannon

2 **Suggested answer:** The schoolboy 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'.

3 He is now thin and stays indoors ('Slippered' refers to footwear that people wear indoors, and 'pantaloons' means old man in this context). 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 'Sans' meaning 'without', so at the end the person has nothing – he can't eat because he has no teeth, he can't see and he loses his sense of taste.



Answer the questions about the speech.

- 1 What are the five stages of a human's life, according to the speech? List them in the correct order.
- 2 What does the playwright suggest about the soldier, in lines 10 to 14? Choose the correct answer and justify it.
 - A His life is short.
 - B He does not like conflict.
 - C He is aggressive and gets angry or violent easily.
- 3 How does the playwright describe the appearance of the middle-aged person?
- 4 Look at the phrases in bold on lines 19 and 26 of the speech. How is the life of a person compared to an actor in the theatre?
- 5 How does the playwright describe the person in the first and last stage of life?
- 6 What does the playwright mean by the line, '*this strange eventful history*'? (line 27)

Answers

- 1 babyhood (the infant), childhood (the schoolboy), early adulthood (the soldier), late adulthood/middle age (the justice), old age (second babyhood/childhood)
- 2 C – The soldier is 'jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel'. He is also 'seeking the bubble reputation' (he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless) 'Even in the cannon's mouth' (even if it means standing in front of guns, i.e. going to war or getting into fights).
- 3 The middle-aged person is fat from eating too much ('round belly' on line 16); he has got hard eyes and a neat beard and he knows lots of wise sayings.
- 4 A 'part' is a role in a play and the expression is 'to play a part'. The 'last scene' is the end of a play and Shakespeare is connecting this to the end of life.
- 5 They are both like young children – the first one is a baby, but the second is an old person.
- 6 He means that life can be strange with lots of things happening in it.

Discuss these questions in pairs.

- 1- Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school?
- 2- Find another example of a simile in the speech. Which two things are being compared?
- 3- In your opinion, which stage do you think the playwright believes to be the most positive?
- 4- How could you add meaning to this speech when reading it aloud? Discuss with a partner. Then, read the speech. Do you think you added appropriate expression? Why?
- 5- Read the poem I Remember, I Remember again on page 81, and compare both authors' attitudes to childhood. In what ways do they differ? In what ways are they similar? Which one do you prefer?



- 1- The poet uses 'creeping like snail' in line 8 'meaning going very slowly.
- 2- 'bearded like the pard' in line 11 – Shakespeare is comparing a soldier to a leopard.
- 3- Suggested answer: I think he believes middle age is the most positive. He says the person has become a judge or magistrate and he's full of wise sayings, suggesting that he has learnt from the past and is putting his knowledge to good use. He is also well fed, serious in manner, takes pride, and is conventional, in his appearance.
- 4-) Now that the students have understood the speech better, they should be able to read it with more expression. Remind them to use the different tones of their voices as well as gestures to help to get across the meaning to the listeners(.
- 5- The poet and the playwright have very different views on childhood. Firstly, the poet sees it as a positive time of life, whereas the playwright does not portray either the baby or the schoolboy very favourably. Secondly, the poet is talking about his own childhood while the playwright is generalising.

The Old Man and the Sea

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

That afternoon, some tourists see the marlin's skeleton and ask a waiter what it is. Trying to explain what happened to the marlin, the waiter replies, 'shark.' The tourists misunderstand and **assume** that is what the skeleton is. They don't realise that it is actually a marlin, the biggest fish ever caught in the village, at more than five metres long. Meanwhile, Santiago is sleeping and once again, dreaming of the lions he saw in Africa long ago, when he was young.

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 2 club 3 drag 4 productive 5 assume 6 reassure 7 hook 8 surface

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 Santiago ties the line round himself so that he doesn't lose it in the water and also so that he feels the tug when the fish pulls on the line.
- 4 Manolin tells Santiago that he didn't lose against the marlin and that he wants to fish with him again because he still has a lot to learn. Manolin seems to be a caring person; kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago.
- 5 The waiter couldn't speak their language and was trying to explain about the sharks. However, the tourists only understood 'shark' and assumed that the skeleton was the skeleton of a shark.

1- Opposites :

بعد الصفات :

Use words that they have come across, e.g.: **in** – secure, competent, expensive; **un** – enthusiastic, ambitious, common;

im – patient, perfect, modest; **dis** – honest, able, please; **il** – legal, logical

Rules of derivation

قوانين الاشتقاق

Nouns:

Nouns usually end with the following suffixes:

__ment / __ness / __ship / __hood / __dom / __er / __or / __ure / __age / __tion / __ation
/ __sion / __ance / __ence / __ce / __cy / __gy / __ity / __ist / __ism / __ian / __ing/

يأتي اسم في الحالات التالية:

1. After prepositions such as: in , on , at , of , from , with , without , before , after:

A- He suffers a lot from.....

بعد حروف الجر:

(Exhausted exhaustion exhaustedly)

2. After articles such as: (a , an , the) unless they are followed with nouns:

بعد الأدوات المحددة :

A- We have taken a.....to start a new business next month.

(Decide decision decided)

3. When the space comes between (the.....preposition):

A- The.....of environment is a result of pollution.

بين الأداة the و حروف الجر:

(Destruct destruction destructive)

4. After quantifiers such as: much , little , some , any , no: بعد أدوات تحديد الكميات

A- There is a little.....in our area.

(Develop development developed)

5. After possessive pronouns such as: my/his/her/our/their/your/its/ or a apostrophe "s":

A- You should listen to my.....

بعد ضمائر الملكية :

(Advisable advise advice)

6. When the space comes at the beginning of the sentence followed by a verb:

A-killed the cat.

(Curious curiosity curiously)

عندما يأتي الفراغ بداية الجملة متبوعا بفعل.

7. After adjectives:

بعد الصفات :

A- A stressful.....causes stress.

(Situation situational situated)

8. After (and) when preceded by a noun:

بعد أداة الربط and إذا كانت تربط اسمين أي قبلها the .

A- I need some help and.....

(Advise advice advisable)

Adjectives:**Adjectives usually end with one of the following suffixes:**

___Ful / ___ous/ ___less/ ___ic/ ___ent/ ___ant/ ___able/ ___ible/ ___al/ ___ive/ ___ed

تأتي الصفة في الحالات التالية:

1. After verb to be such as: be , am , is , are , was , were , been and being:

نستخدم صفة بعد أفعال الكينونة:

A- Reading the labels on food contents is.....for you.

(Benefit beneficial beneficially)

2. After intensifiers such as: quite /rather/too/so/abit/slightly,very ; بعد المشدات:

A- Nabeela is quite.....

(Intelligence intelligent intelligently)

3. After adverbs such as : completely , interestingly , extremely ,etc.:

بعد الظرف

A- The situation was ironically.....

(Embarrassed embarrassment embarrass)

4. Before nouns:

قبل الاسماء

A- Rain is an.....source of water.

(Importance importantly important)

5. After (The most.....) or between(as.....as)and(more.....than)

A- Amman is as.....as Aqaba.

بين أدوات المقارنة

(Attractive attraction attract)

6. After verbs like (seem , look , feel , sound , become , get):

بعد مجموعة الأفعال المذكورة أعلاه :

A- Osama looks.....in his military uniform.

Adverbs:

يأتي الظرف في الحالات التالية:

Adverbs usually end with (**ly**) :**1. When the space comes at the beginning of the sentence followed by a comma:**

نستخدم الظروف عندما يأتي الفراغ بداية الجملة متبوعا بفاصلة:

A-, we were given prizes for our effort.

(Interesting interestingly interest)

2. Before adjectives:

قبل الصفات

A- Lama is.....beautiful.

(Extreme extremely extremity)

3. Between the helping verb and the main verb: بين الفعل المساعد و الفعل الرئيسي

A- The operation was.....carried out.

(Success successful successfully)

4. At the end of the sentence to say how something happened:

نهاية الجملة لتصف كيفية حدوث الفعل:

A- She was playing the piano.....

(Beautifully beautiful beauty)

5. Before main verbs:

قبل الفعل الرئيسي :

A- Ibegged him to come.

(Excess excessively excessive)

Verbs:**Verbs usually end with one of the following suffixes:**

__ize / __ise/ __en/ __ate/ __ide/ __ve/ __fy

يأتي الفعل في الحالات التالية:

1. After modal verbs such as:Will/shall/can/may/might/must/could/would/should < بعد الأفعال الشكلية >

A- We must.....our level in English.

(Improvement improved improve)

2. After (to) as an infinitive:

: to بعد

A- I hope to.....from your experience.

(Beneficial benefit beneficially)

3. After subject pronouns such as(he / she / we / you / they / I / who)

بعد ضمائر الفاعل:

A- People are known by the ones they.....with.

(Social socialize socially)

Guided writing

1. Guided Writing:

Traditional letters	
Advantages	Disadvantages
personal, serious and respectful	take longer time, cause trouble

.....

.....

e- mail	
Advantages	Disadvantages
quick , easy	impersonal , not so serious

.....

.....

Mobile Phone Calls
Advantages
- quick and personal - can be recorded

.....

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