

السَّـ توجيہي — ائـد. _ الكتاب القديم # 2016

اللغة الانجليزية

Level 4



سائد دهيمش

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﴿وَقُلْ اَعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللّٰهُ عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَسَتُرَدُّونَ اِلَىٰ عَالَمِ الْغَيْبِ﴾
 وَالشَّهَادَةُ فَيَنْبَغُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿٥٦﴾
 صدق الله العظيم.

ملف المستوى (4) - الفصل الثاني لعام 2016



الاستاذ سائد دهيمش

خبرة تدريس المرحلة الثانوية
 الفروع الأكاديمية

"مقدمة بسيطة" للتعرف على ما تحتويه الدوسية:

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

بعض الإرشادات والنصائح العامة التي قد تفيدك في الامتحان:



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

أخي الطالب / أختي الطالبة:

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

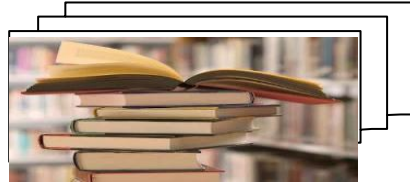
استعن بالله العظيم "فهو حسبك" ولا تنس ذكر الله.
 اللهم إني استودعك علمي هذا فأحفظه لي عند حاجتي.
 اللهم لا سهل إلا ما جعلته سهلا وأنت تجعل الحزن إذا شئت سهلا.



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

سائد دهيمش

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KEYWORDS

Unit 7: Healthy life

Advise ينصح	age عمر	colleague زميل العمل	exercise يتمرّن التمرين
interact يتفاعل	lifestyle نمط الحياة	Outlook وجهة نظر	secret سر
Successful ناجح			socialize اجتماعي

Unit 8: urban and rural life

desert مهجور	Inhabitant ساكن	Overcrowding اكتظاظ	phenomenon ظاهرة
profitable استثمار	public services خدمات عامة	rural ريفي	
Stress توتر، ضغط	Permanent(ly) دائم	trend نزعة	urban مدني

Unit 9: new ways and old

biography السير الذاتية	blow ينفخ في آلة موسيقية	bow يضرب	career مهنة	cooking فن
hardworking مجتهد	Pluck ينقر الأوتار	repair يصلح	strum يعزف على الأوتار	

Unit: 10 Record breakers

breaker محطم	exhaustion إرهاق	challenge تحدي	condition حالة	elite النخبة
expedition حملة	frostbite عضة الثلج/الجليد	inspire يلهم	record سجل	summit قمة

Unit 11: future technology

construction تشييد	dam سد	disrupt يمزق	divert ينحرف	inefficiency لا فعالية
lock قفل	purpose غاية	reservoir خزان	technology التكنولوجيا	
forcibly بقوة/بفعالية				



Unit 7

Healthy life

حياة صحية

alert	clear-headed / awake متيقظ
concentrate	give all your attention to a subject يركز
(be) deprived of something	not having any or enough of something محروم
irritable	easily annoyed الغضب سريع
moody المزاج	easily feeling gloomy for no good reason متقلب
recharge	renew يشحن / يجدد
shallow	not deep ضحل

مفردات متنوعة من القطعة :

irritable: سريع الغضب moody: مزاجي recharge: يعيد شحن / يجدد shallow: ضحل (ليس عميق) vary: يتغير
individual: فرد، شخص adult: شخص بالغ teenager: مراهق factors: عوامل genetic: جيني make-up: تركيب
drowsy: نعسان restful: مريح

استخدم قلم رصاص ✍ ! اكتب جميع الكلمات الغير مألوفة لديك :: لمراجعتها عند الامتحان والاستفادة منها لموضوع الإنشاء.

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How much sleep do we need?

كم من النوم نحتاج

1. Questions to ask yourself: اسأل نفسك

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

كم من النوم نحتاج كل ليلة ؟ هل تحصل في العادة على هذه الكمية ؟ هل يمكنك تعويض النوم الذي قد فاتك في ليلة ما بان تنام في اوقات أخرى ، أم هل تجد من الصعب النوم أثناء النهار ؟ بقية هذه المقالة سوف تعطيك بعض المعلومات والنصائح المفيدة.

this amount of sleep

it sleeping during the day

this article

2. Different individuals have different needs: اختلاف الأفراد والحاجات

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

تختلف كمية النوم التي يحتاجها البشر من فرد لآخر. ونحن نعلم أن معظم البالغين يحتاجون إلى حوالي 8 ساعات من النوم يوميا، ولكن هذا العدد يمكن أن يختلف اختلافا كبيرا، قد يحتاج "قصيري النوم" إلى 5 ساعات فقط، بينما قد

يحتاج "طويلي النوم" إلى 9-10 ساعات. يحتاج الأطفال الرضع إلى حوالي 16 ساعة في اليوم في حين كثير من المراهقين بحاجة للنوم بمعدل 9 ساعات. مع تقدم السن يميل الناس للحاجة إلى نوم أقل ، وبعض كبار السن يستيقظون في الصباح الباكر ولا يستطيعون النوم أكثر من خمس أو ست ساعات . كم نحتاج للنوم يعتمد على عدة عوامل، ويتضمن ذلك عمرنا، وروتين حياتنا اليومية، ونوعية النوم لدينا وعلى تكويننا الوراثي(الجيني).

this Numberthey People**You, we, us our = (the reader)

3. The effects of lack of sleep: آثار قلة النوم

How do we know if we are getting enough sleep? In general, if you feel drowsy during the day, you need more sleep. You may think that you are sleeping for long enough, but these are some of the signs that you may need more:

you cannot concentrate at school or at work
you find it difficult to get up in the morning
you are moody or irritable
you have memory problems

كيف نعرف فيما إذا حصلنا على قسط كاف من النوم أو لا؟ عموماً، إذا كنت تشعر بالنعاس أثناء النهار، تحتاج إلى مزيد من النوم ،قد تعتقد انك تنام لفترة كافية،ولكن هذه هي بعض العلامات(الإشارات)التي تشير إلى انك قد تحتاج أكثر:
لا يمكنك التركيز في المدرسة أو في العمل
تجد صعوبة في النهوض من النوم في الصباح
أنت مزاجي أو عصبي
لديك مشاكل في الذاكرة

these signsthat The signsit getting up in the morningIt that we get enough sleep

4. The value of sleep : (importance) أهمية النوم

So why is it important that we get enough sleep? Sleep provides our bodies with a chance to switch off. This allows us to recharge our mental and physical batteries and be ready for each new day. If we have slept well, we should wake up in the morning feeling alert and rested. People who have been deprived of sleep find it difficult to perform the simplest activities. For example, motorists who fall asleep at the wheel are responsible for thousands of traffic accidents every year.

إذن لماذا من المهم أن نحصل على ما يكفي من النوم ؟ يوفر النوم لأجسادنا فرصة للتوقف. وهذا يسمح لنا بإعادة شحن بطارياتنا العقلية والبدنية لنكون جاهزين لكل يوم جديد. فإذا نمنا جيداً ،يجب أن نتيقظ في الصباح ونحن نشعر باليقظة والراحة . الناس الذين حرّموا من النوم يجدون صعوبة في القيام بأبسط الأنشطة . على سبيل المثال، سائقي السيارات الذين ينامون على عجلة القيادة مسئولون عن الآلاف من حوادث المرور كل عام.

this sleep provides our bodies with a chance to switch off
it performing the simplest activities

who Peoplewho motorists

5. Different kinds of sleep: أنواع مختلفة من النوم

How we sleep also affects us. When we fall asleep, our sleep can be deep and restful or light and shallow. Shallow sleepers wake up still feeling tired, while deep sleepers wake up refreshed.

كيفية نومنا أيضاً تؤثر علينا . عندما ننام ،يمكن أن يكون نومنا عميقاً ومريحاً أو خفيفاً وسطحياً .الذين ينامون بشكل سطحي يستيقظون وهم لا يزالون يشعرون بالتعب،بينما الذين ينامون بشكل عميق يستيقظون منتعشين .

تدرب على سؤال القطعة :: النمط الوزاري

Question Number One (20 points)

A.

1. According to the writer, it's important that we get enough sleep. Is he justified? Discuss. (4 points)
2. According to paragraph two, how much sleep does a person of 16 need? (4 points)
3. What does the underlined word "who", in the fourth paragraph, refer to? (2 points)
4. According to paragraph four, why is sleep essential to everybody? (3 points)
5. Quote the sentence which indicates that lack of sleep could result in tragic incidents. (3 points)
6. Find a word in the third paragraph which means "give all your attention to a subject" . (2points)

B. Critical Thinking (2 points)

From your point of view. Think of two statements about why Tawjihi students should get enough sleep?

Answers: إجابات

A:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

B:

أسئلة على النص مع الإجابات

1. Quote the sentence indicating that not all people need the same amount of sleep.
"The amount of sleep human beings need varies from individual to individual".
2. How many hours of sleep do short sleepers need a day?
'Short sleepers' may need only 5 hours
3. How many hours of sleep do long sleepers need a day?
Long sleepers' may need 9 to 10 hours.
4. How much sleep do we need depends on several factors, what are they?
How much we need depends on several factors including our age, our daily routine, the quality of our sleep and our genetic make-up.
5. There are many signs showing that you are not getting enough sleep, Mention them
You cannot concentrate at school or at work you find it difficult to get up in the morning you are moody or irritable you have memory problems
6. There are a lot of advantages for sleeping enough. Write down two of them.
Sleep provides our bodies with a chance to switch off. This allows us to recharge our mental and physical batteries and be ready for each new day. If we have slept well, we should wake up in the morning feeling alert and rested.

7. What are the effects of being deprived of sleep?

People who have been deprived of sleep find it difficult to perform the simplest activities. For example, motorists who fall asleep at the wheel are responsible for thousands of traffic accidents every year.

FAMILY MEMBERS: أعضاء العائلة

Fathers -----	husband -----	Wife -----	parents -----
sister -----	brother -----	children -----	uncle -----
aunt -----	daughters -----	niece -----	son ----- .

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سؤال متوقع على أكمل الفراغ

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

Modal Answer:

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

*Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

*اختر الكلمة الصحيحة لتكمل هذه الفراغات

a In Mexico she met the (*Earth's / world's*) oldest married couple.

b Alberto and Maria's son said his parents had (*a simple / an easy*) way of life.

c Sunil says his customers are all his (*near / close*) friends.

d Sunil said he'd enjoyed every (*one / single*) day of his life.

Modal Answer: a. world's b. a simple c. close d. single

الشرح:

Earth	#	World
Simple	#	Easy
Near	#	Close
One	#	single

سائد دهيمش

COLLOCATIONS: MAKE & DO

نستخدم make / do قبل الكلمات التالية . يتغير شكل الفعل حسب زمن الجملة:

Do.....

damage يسبب ضرر
a job القيام بالعمل
research يعمل بحث
shopping يتسوق
experiments تجارب
homework يقوم بواجب بيتي
an exam يقدم امتحان
best يفعل الأفضل
somebody a favor يقدم معروفا
exercise يتدرب
A lesson يعطي حصة

Make.....

a suggestion يقدم اقتراح
a mistake يرتكب خطأ
a success يحرز نجاحا
a decision يتخذ قرار
an effort يبذل جهدا
an arrangement يعمل ترتيبا
a promise يعطي وعدا
an excuse يقدم عذرا
a cake/coffee/tea/meal... يجني أموالا
money يكون صداقات
Friends يكون صداقات

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

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

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

Modal answers: a doing b do c make d make / do e make / do f made g made / make h did

كتاب الطالب 43 p. WB

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

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

Modal answers: a. A make B made / do b. B I'm doing B do c A do

أفعال مركبة

Phrasal verbs with **make** and **do**

SB page 52

1. Make

حفظ غيبا

1 Make of	think about / understand	يفهم
2 Make up	invent (a story, an excuse)	يختلق (قصة، عذر)
3 Make up for	replace something lost or missing	يعوض
4 make out	think about / understand	يفكر/يفهم

A. Match the phrasal verb with make with its meaning:

invent - replace something lost or missing - think about, understand

Ibrahim usually arrives at work on time, so his boss didn't know what to (1) **make of** it when he was an hour late one morning. At first, he thought he might (2) **make up** an excuse, but decided he must be honest. He promised he would (3) **make up for** the time he had lost by being late.

2. Do

حفظ غيبا

1 Do something up	1.fasten, tie 2.to tidy, redecorate	يشد، يزخرف، يربط
2 Do without	not have something and manage in spite of this	يستغني عن
3 Do up	to tidy / redecorate يرتب	
4 Do away with	get rid of يتخلص من / يلغ	

B. Match the phrasal verb with do with its meaning:

to tidy, redecorate - get rid of - fasten, tie - not have something and manage in spite of this

- I've hurt my back which means I have to get someone to **do my shoes up** for me.
- The doctor told my grandmother she'd have to learn to **do without** sugar.
- We'll have to **do the room up** before any one sleeps there.
- Not every one in our family has a mobile so we can't **do away with** our landline.

WB page 43 make and do

C. Choose the most correct phrasal verb from make or do:

- You shouldn't try to (**do away with** / **do without**) sleep. You need at least 8 hours a day.
- He said everything was okay, but that was a story he (**made out** / **made up**) to stop me from worrying.
- You'd better (**do out** / **do up**) your boots tightly to stop the sand getting in.

Answers:

- A. 1. think about / understand. 2. invent (a story) 3. replace something lost or missing
 B. 1. fasten, tie 2. not have something and manage in spite of this 3. to tidy, redecorate 4. get rid of
 C. 1. do without. 2. made up 3. do up

1. We'll have to **do** the room ----- before anyone sleeps there. (without, in, up)
2. That was just a story he **made** -----to stop me from worrying. (out, in, up)
3. The doctor told my grandmother she'd have to learn to **do** ----- sugar. (out, without, up)
4. The students had to **make** ----- a story about their recent holiday. (of, in, up)
5. If everyone uses online banking, they'll **do** -----banks. (away with ,without, up)
6. Before we can sell the flat, we'll have to **do** it ----- (up , without , away with)

? [do make doing making does makes]

1. I have to _____ a telephone call.
- 2 . She didn't _____ her best so she felt sad.
- 3 . It was the first time she didn't _____ the beds.
- 4 . She was late so she didn't _____ breakfast for them.
- 5 . He _____ the assignment, but forgot to bring it to school.
- 6 . He has to _____ the housework before he can go.
- 7 .There are so many decisions to _____.
- 8 . Did you _____ a reservation for tonight?
- 9 . Did he _____ the doctor's appointment yet?
- 10 . He was busy _____ the food shopping.
11. He _____ a lot of research. a.
- 12 . The people wanted to _____ peace.
- 13 . The children are _____ too much noise.
14. It was a pleasure _____ business with you.
- 15 . I must _____ my homework before I go to bed.
- 16 . Why does he always _____ a promise and then break it?
- 17 . A famous movie star is going to _____ an appearance here tonight.
- 18 . I will _____ the dinner dishes.
- 19 .You can _____ the dinner.
- 20 . You are going to have to _____ some changes here.

Unit 8 Urban and rural life حياة الحضر والريف

SB. Page: 57 The end of village life? نهاية حياة القرية (text A)

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

عندما تغادر أعداد كبيرة من الناس بيوتها من المناطق القروية لإيجاد وظائف ذات دخل أفضل في المدن، فإن القرى و المزارع التي كانوا يعيشون بها ستصبح فارغة، لم يعد احد يريد أن يشتري بيوتا هناك وذلك لأن الناس لا يستطيعون تحصيل نقود منها. هذه الظاهرة التي تسمى هجرة سكان الريف يمكن أن تؤدي إلى اكتظاظ سكاني في المدن بالإضافة إلى تناقص سكان المناطق الريفية.

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

مثال على هذه الظاهرة منطقة غاريغس في اسبانيا، والتي تبعد حوالي ساعة في السيارة إلى برشلونة. لهذه المنطقة مناخ البحر الأبيض المتوسط، ولكونها عالية وليست قريبة من البحر، فإن درجات حرارة الشتاء منخفضة جدا. المنطقة لها مستوى هطول أمطار سنوية تعادل 482 ملم والتي تهطل خلال 47 يوما فقط من هذا العام، خلال فصل الخريف والربيع.

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

تاريخيا، كانت هذه منطقة زراعية ناجحة، فعلى الأرض الأكثر ارتفاعا، زرع المزارعين اللوز والكروم، بينما في وديان النهر فإن القمح والذرة والفاصوليا ودوار الشمس كانت هي المحاصيل التقليدية. كانت المنطقة معروفة بشكل خاص بزيت الزيتون عالي الجودة والذي كان يزرع بصورة رئيسية للتصدير.

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

كان عدد سكان المنطقة في أعلى مستوياته قبل حوالي 150 سنة مضت، عندما كان للقرية النموذجية 500 نسمة، في حين أن الآن لبعض القرى العدد يتراوح الـ 100 من السكان الدائمين. ولكن حالما أصبحت الزراعة أقل فأقل ربحا، وزادت البطالة، فقد بدأ السكان بالانتقال إلى المدن للبحث عن العمل. بدأ هذا الاتجاه في عام 1860 واستمر حتى يومنا هذا. الآن بعض القرى تتألف أساسا من المسنين. تعاني المنطقة من آثار هجرة السكان، مثل سوء الخدمات العامة والمزارع المهجورة.

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

في بعض أجزاء أوروبا في السنوات الأخيرة، وعلى أية حال، الانتقال من الريف إلى المدينة تم عكسه لأن الأثرياء ينتقلون إلى الريف هربا من الازدحام والتلوث وضغط حياة المدينة. بعضهم ينتقلون بشكل دائم، ولكن العديد منهم يشترون منازل لقضاء العطلة السنوية أو منازل لقضاء عطلة نهاية الأسبوع والتي تكون فارغة أغلب السنة.

this: the Garrigues area of Spain**Its**: The area**Which**: High – quality olive oil**Its**: The population**this**: trend**this**: day**some**: Wealthy people**which**: holiday or weekend homes people**many**: Wealthy**their**: Large numbers of people**they**: Large numbers of people**there**: country areas**they**: People**them**: Homes**this**: phenomenon**Which**: phenomenon**This**: phenomenon**it**: the area**which**: An annual rainfall level of 482 mm**Meanings:** معاني

deserted	empty because people have left	مهجور
Inhabitant	someone who lives in a place	قاطن، ساكن
Overcrowding	having too many people	اكتظاظ
Phenomenon	something that happens or exists	ظاهرة
public services	transport, education and health	خدمات عامة
profitable	making money	مربح
Rural	adjective to describe the countryside (not town)	ريفي

مفردات متنوعة من القطعة:

استخدم قلم رصاص ✎ ! اكتب جميع الكلمات الغير مألوفة هنا :::: لمراجعتها عند الامتحان والاستفادة منها لموضوع الإنشاء.

Critical thinking!

1. Village life is miserable in some areas of the world. Explain this statement in two sentences

2. We may miss many things if we moved from the country to the city or from city to the country. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view mentioning the things we may miss.

Test yourself!!

1. What makes people leave their county and villages to go to cities?
2. According to paragraph one, homes in villages are no more desirable, why is that?
3. What two-word phrase is used for the movement of people out of country areas?
4. Define 'depoulation' in your own words.
5. How does 'depoulation' affect the county areas as well as towns and cities?
6. How far is Garrigues from Barcelona?
7. Garrigues has a Mediterranean climate, so why is it very clod in winter?
8. Quote the sentence which indicates that Garrigues was famous for its crops in the past.
9. Mention some of Garrigues traditional crops.
10. According to paragraph three, what are the two main reasons that made people leave Garrigues?
11. List four characteristic of Garrigues?
12. Who now lives in remote villages and country areas? The article mentions two groups of people.
13. What is meant by " Rural depopulation " ?
14. What effect would " depopulation " have on the country areas and the cities ?
15. Mention one example on the rural depopulation phenomenon .
16. It is said that the Garrigues area of Spain is a successful agricultural one .Explain this statement
17. The writer mentioned two main reasons why people leave Garrigues. What are they ?
18. Mention the two bad effects of rural depopulation on Garrigues area .
19. According to the text , the move from the country areas to the city has reversed lately . justify
20. The elderly people do not leave their villages . Justify your answer .
- 21.Quote a sentence from the third paragraph which indicates that the population in the Garrigues area has always been low in comparison with other areas .
22. Quote a sentence which indicates that moving to the cities and towns is not a new approach.

Answer by yourself: ✓

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سائد دهيمش

Question? أسئلة قياسية على نمط الوزارة

- 1) Why do large numbers of people move from their homes in country areas to towns and cities?
- 2) What is the result of moving from homes in the country areas to towns and cities?
- 3) What do we call the movement of large numbers of people from their homes in country areas to towns and cities?
- 4) What are the results of rural depopulation?
- 5) How far is the Garrigues area from Barcelona?
- 6) What are the traditional crops in the river valleys of the Garrigues area of Spain?
- 7) What was the Garrigues area particularly well-known for?
- 8) What do we mean by "depopulation"?
- 9) How does depopulation affect the country areas?
- 10) How does depopulation affect the towns and cities?
- 11) Why did people start to move out of Garrigues?
- 12) According to paragraph one, the writer thinks that no one wants to buy homes in country areas . Is he justified in this? Explain.
- 13) Write down the sentence from the third paragraph which indicates that some villages now consist mostly of old people.
- 14) There are many examples of rural depopulation phenomenon in the world. Write down one example.
- 15) According to paragraph one, there are two results of rural depopulation. Write down these two results.
- 16) There are many reasons which make the winter temperatures quite low in the Garrigues area of Spain. Mention two reasons.
- 17) farmers grew many plants on the higher ground of the Garrigues area. Write down two-of these.
- 18) Many crops were grown in the river valleys of the Garrigues area. Write down three of these.
- 19) According to the text, the writer thinks that Garrigues was a successful agricultural area. Is the writer justified in this? Explain.
- 20) There are many reasons which made the population of the Garrigues area move to the cities to find work. Write down two reasons.
- 21) The Garrigues area is suffering from the effects of depopulation. Write down two of them.
- 22) There are two groups of people who now live in remote villages and country areas. Write down these two groups of people.
- 23) There are many characteristics of Garrigues. Write down three of them.
- 24) According to paragraph four, the writer thinks that in some parts of Europe in recent years the movement from the country to the city has been reversed. Is he justified in this? Explain.

Answers الإجابات النموذجية

- 1) To find better – paid jobs
- 2) The villages and farms people once lived in are often left empty.
- 3) Rural depopulation
- 4) Rural depopulation can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as for fewer people in country areas.
- 5) About one hour's drive.
- 6) Wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers.
- 7) It was well-known for its high- quality olive oil which was grown mainly for export.
- 8) The movement of large numbers of people from their homes in country areas to find better -paid jobs in towns and cities which leaves their villages and farms empty and no one wants to live in the country because there are few jobs there.
- 9) They are depopulated, therefore public services are poor and farms are deserted.
- 10) They become overcrowded and polluted.
- 11) to find work
- 12) I think he is justified because they cannot make money out of them.
- 13) Now some villages consist mainly of elderly people.
- 14) The Garrigues area of Spain.
- 15) Rural depopulation can lead to overcrowding in cities as well as for fewer people in country areas.
- 16) It is high and not close to the sea.
- 17) The farmers grew almonds and vines.
- 18) Wheat, corn and beans.
- 19) I think he is justified because on the higher ground, the farmers grew almonds and vines, while in the river valleys, wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers were the traditional crops. The area was particularly well-known for its high- quality olive oil which was grown mainly for export
- 20) As farming became less and less profitable, and unemployment grew.
- 21) Poor public services and deserted farms.
- 22) Elderly and wealthy people.
- 23) Garrigues has a Mediterranean climate, is cold in winter and has low rainfall.
- 24) Yes he is, wealthy people move to the countryside to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and stress of city life

Text B:

WB p: 47

Capital cities

المدن العواصم

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

عاصمة الدولة غالبا ما تكون أكبرها، ولها أكبر عدد سكان وأهم المباني الإدارية. العواصم تضم المكاتب الحكومية بالإضافة للسفارات من البلدان الأخرى. وهي أيضا مراكز مالية، تحتوي على البنوك الوطنية والدولية والمؤسسات المالية الأخرى.

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

عمان لا تختلف عن العواصم الأخرى في هذا المجال- فهي مقر الحكومة والمركز الاقتصادي والثقافي في الأردن. عمان لها أكبر عدد سكان من أي مدينة في الأردن، وموطنا لحوالي ثلث الشعب -2.3 مليون شخص! على الرغم من أن المباني أنيقة جدا ولها طابع مستقبلي، فإن واقع المدينة التاريخي يعود إلى أكثر من 8000 سنة. تأسست فقط على أنها عاصمة في عام 1921. ولكن فيها العديد من المباني القديمة.

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

برازيليا، عاصمة البرازيل، مشابهة ومختلفة عن عمان. مثل عمان، فإنها مركز إداري وتحتوي على المباني والمؤسسات السياسية الرئيسية. مع ذلك، خلافا لعمان، برازيليا ليست المركز الثقافي أو الاقتصادي الرئيسي للبرازيل، وبنحو 2.5 مليون نسمة، فهي موطن لجزء صغير فقط من عدد سكان البرازيل الكبير.

Built in the late 1950s, **it** is a new city and has only been the capital of Brazil since 1960. **It** took over from Rio de Janeiro, **which** remains a major economic and cultural centre, as well as having population of many millions more. Brasilia is a very modern city and because **it** is so new, planners were able to strictly regulate **its** layout. **It** is divided into sectors, with specific zones for business, industry, government and residential areas.

بنيت في أواخر الخمسينيات، إنها مدينة جديدة وهي عاصمة البرازيل فقط منذ عام 1960، وقد حلت مكان ري دي جانيرو، والتي لا تزال مركزا اقتصاديا وثقافيا رئيسيا، فضلا عن وجود ملايين أكثر من السكان فيها. برازيليا هي مدينة حديثة جدا ولأنها حديثة جدا، فإن المخططين كانوا قادرين على تنظيم مخططها بدقة. وهي مقسمة إلى قطاعات، مع مناطق محددة للأعمال والصناعة والحكومة والمناطق السكنية.

WB. Page: 48

كلمات القطعة

a embassy سفارة	1 an organization with an important role in the country
b regulate ينظم / يتحكم بـ ويضبط	2 a particular part of an area
c sector قطاع	3 a small amount of something
d specific محدد/مخصص	4 clearly defined
e fraction جزء/كسر	5 supervise or control
f institution مؤسسة/هيئة	6 the offices of the representative of a foreign country

Modal answer:

a 6 b 5 c 2 d 4 e 3 f 1

العائد في النص

Its A country
They Capital
This Respect
It Amman
It Amman
It Brasilia
It Brasilia

It Brasilia
It Brasilia
Which Rio de Janeiro
It Brasilia
Its Brasilia
It Brasilia

****سؤال وزاري ثابت (8 points) على المفردات (أكمل الفراغ) :**
 على نمط الوزارة ؟؟

Capital residential government financial industrial administrative

- a) The..... area is where people live.
 b)cities contain keybuildings such as the parliament.
 c) Government buildings are often known as.....buildings.
 d) In Brasilia, if you wanted to build a factory, you would do it in the....sector
 e) Banking and other..... institutions are usually based in the capital city.

Answers: a) residential b) Capital government c) administrative d) industrial e) financial

مفردات متنوعة من القطعة :

استخدم قلم رصاص ✍ ! اكتب جميع الكلمات الغير مألوفة هنا :::: لمراجعتها عند الامتحان والاستفادة منها لموضوع الإنشاء.

تدرب على سؤال القطعة :::: النمط الوزاري

Question Number One (20 points)

A.

- Write down two things to show the differences between Amman and Brasilia.
- According to the last paragraph, Brasilia was divided into sectors write down three of these sectors.
- Write down two things which distinguish capital cities from other cities.
- Quote the sentence which limits the population of Amman.
- Three capital cities were mentioned in the text, what are they?
- What do the underlined pronouns refer to (they , it , its)
- Find a word from the text which means (a small amount of something).
- Quote the sentence which has the population of Brasilia.
- Why does the writer consider Amman as an old city?
- The writer considers the capital city as the most important city. Is he justified in this?

B. Critical thinking!

Capital cities may be a financial center of the country. Do you agree or not? Write down your opinion in two sentences.

Answers :

1. Amman has the biggest population of Jordan, also Amman is a cultural and economic center of Jordan.
2. government, industrial and business.
3. the biggest city and the with the largest population.
4. and is home to about a third of the people -2.3 million people!
5. Amman , Brasilia and Rio de Junior.
6. they : capital cities. It : Amman . its: Brasilia.
7. Fraction.
8. and with 2.5 million people, it is home to only a tiny fraction of the huge Brazilian population.
9. Because the city actually has a history going back to 800 years.
10. Yes, as he said that the capital cities contain the most important political buildings. They are also the seat of the governments.

Critical thinking:

Yes I Agree, Because the capital cities usually contains national and international banks and other financial organizations.

Question ?

- 1) What do capital cities house?
- 2) What is the population of Amman?
- 3) When did Amman become a capital city?
- 4) What are the differences between Amman and Brasilia?
- 5) What is the population of Brasilia?
- 6) When was Brasilia built?
- 7) When did Brasilia become a capital city?
- 8) What was the capital of Brazil?
- 9) How does Rio de Janeiro differ from Brasilia?
- 10) Why were planners able to strictly regulate Brasilia's layout.
- 11) According to paragraph one, there are many characteristics for any capital. Write down three of these characteristics.
- 12) According to paragraph two, Amman has many characteristics. Write down three of these characteristics.
- 13) Many of the buildings of Amman have especial characteristics. Write down two of these characteristics.
- 14) According to the text, Brasilia is similar to Amman. Do you agree? Justify your answer.
- 15) According to the text, Brasilia is different from Amman. Do you agree? Justify your answer.
- 16) Brasilia is divided into sectors, with specific zones. Mention three of these zones.
- 17) Write down the sentence which indicates that Rio Janeiro still has some of the characteristics of a capital.
- 18) Write down the sentence which indicates that Amman is an old city.
- 19) What does the underlined pronoun it refer to?
- 20) Find a word in the last paragraph which means "supervise".

Answers :

- 1) Government offices, as well as embassies from other countries.
- 2) 2.3 million people.
- 3) In 1921
- 4) Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil, and with 2.5 million people, it is home to only a tiny fraction of the huge Brazilian population.
- 5) 2.5 million people
- 6) In the late 1950s,
- 7) In 1960
- 8) Rio de Janeiro
- 9) It is a major economic and cultural centre, as well as having a population of many millions more.
- 10) Because it is so new.
- 11) It is often the greatest city, with the largest population and the most important administrative buildings.
- 12) It is the seat of government , the economic and cultural central centre of Jordan and has the biggest population of any city in Jordan.
- 13) They are very smart and futuristic.

- 14) Yes I agree because, like Amman, it is an administrative centre and contains the key political buildings and institutions.
 15) Yes I agree because, unlike Amman, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil, and with 2.5 million people, it is home to only~ a tiny fraction of the huge Brazilian population.
 16) business, industry and government.
 17) It took over from Rio de Janeiro, which remains a major economic and cultural centre, as well as having a population of many millions more.
 18) Although many of the-buildings are very smart and futuristic, tile-city actually has a history going back over 8,000 years.
 19) Amman.
 20) Regulate.

اختبار الذات ? Test yourself

Question Number One (20 POINTS)

A.

1. According to the first paragraph why the capital city of a country is very often its greatest city.
2. According to the third paragraph when was Amman established as the capital.
3. What does the underlined pronoun "**they**" in the first paragraph refer to?
4. write down the sentences which shows the populations in Brasilia?
5. Find a word in the fourth paragraph which means "**a small amount of something**".
6. Quote the sentence which shows the number of population in Amman.

B. Critical Thinking (2 points)

Amman is a typical capital city. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Answer by yourself: ✓

Unit 9

New ways and old

أساليب قديمة وحديثة

Text B:

WB: 52

Traditional crafts in Madaba

الحرف التقليدية في مادبا

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

شهد الأردن فترة من التطور السريع في السنوات القليلة الماضية، بمباني مرتفعة وعالية التقنية والتي يجري بناؤها في مدنها الرئيسية، وخاصة عمان. حتى ذلك، لا زالت الأردن قديمة والتي تمتعت بمشاركة وتفاعل مع العديد من الحضارات المختلفة على مدى عشرة آلاف سنة ماضية.

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

أهمية الأردن التاريخية تعني أن هنالك مجموعة متنوعة من الحرف التقليدية التي تمارس من قبل حرفيين محليين مهرة، على الرغم من سرعة خطى التطور، هنالك جهود متنامية تبذلها الدولة والجمعيات الخيرية للحفاظ على هذه التقاليد الرائعة.

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

أحد الأمثلة على هذا في مادبا، حيث تم إنشاء منظمة للمساعدة في الحفاظ على لوحات الفسيفساء المشهورة عالمياً والتي وجدت هناك. هذه اللوحات الفسيفسائية القديمة مصنوعة من الآلاف من القطع الصغيرة من الحجر و البلاط الملون. إنها تعطينا معلومات عن أسلوب حياة الناس في ذلك الوقت، تخبرنا عن الملوك القدماء وتوضح الخرائط القديمة والصور للأحداث المحلية. إنها مفيدة جداً للمؤرخين.

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

اليوم، السكان المحليين يتم تعليمهم كيفية عمل هذه اللوحات الفسيفسائية للبيع التجاري. هذا يساعد على تثقيف الناس حول الحاجة لحماية ما هو قديم، وفي الوقت الذي توفر لهم أيضاً لقمة العيش.

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

من المحتمل أن أقدم حرفة في الأردن هي إنتاج سلع مصنوعة من الصلصال (الطين). وقد لعبت مادبا دوراً رئيسياً في صناعة الفخار في جميع أنحاء أوروبا والعالم العربي، وقد صنع الفخار لأول مرة في بلاد الشام من أكثر من 8000 سنة مضت. كشف المؤرخون أمثلة كثيرة من الفخار النبطي الجميل في كل من الأردن والدول المحيطة به.

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

لا يزال الفخار ينتج بنفس النمط القديم الجذاب من قبل الحرفيين في مادبا اليوم، على الرغم من أن وسائل التكنولوجيا الحديثة تعني بأن الأساليب قد تغيرت قليلاً. ومع ذلك، فإن الفنانين المحليين ما زالوا ينتجون أعمالاً جميلة تستحق ثمنها باهظاً.

الضمير العائد في النص

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 its: | Jordan |
| 2 it: | Jordan |
| 3 that | Jordan |
| 4 these | wonderful traditions |
| 5 this | The increasing efforts by the state and by charities to preserve the wonderful traditions |
| 6 where | Madaba |
| 7 there | Madaba |
| 8 These | ancient mosaics |
| 9 They | the world-famous mosaics |
| 10 us | The reader |
| 11 they | the world-famous mosaics |
| 12 these | mosaics |
| 13 This | local people are taught how to make these mosaics for commercial sale. |
| 14 them | local people |

مفردات متنوعة من القطعة:

craft حرفة

undergo خلال يمر / يخوض

rapid سريع

involvement مشاركة

interaction تفاعل

variety تنوع

skilled مهارة ذو

Preserve يحافظ على

set up ينشأ / يقيم

Mosaics فسيفساء

tile قرميد

illustrate يبين / يوضح

historian المؤرخ

commercial تجاري

Levant (بلاد الشام) الشرق

surrounding المحيطة

craftsman الحرفي

worthy يستحق

استخدم قلم رصاص ✎ ! اكتب جميع الكلمات الغير مألوفة هنا :::: لمراجعتها عند الامتحان والاستفادة منها لموضوع الإنشاء.

سائد دهيمش

Meanings:

WB-Page: 52

كلمات القطعة

a clay طين، صلصال	1 a soft material used for making pots and vases
b skilled ماهر	2 objects such as pots and vases
c artisan الحرفيين	3 a picture or pattern produced by arranging together small coloured pieces of hard material.
d mosaic فسيفساء	4 having a special ability or talent
e pottery صناعة الفخار	5 worker in a skilled trade (usually making items by hand)
modal answers: a. 1 b. 4 c. 5 d. 3 e. 2	

****سؤال المفردات ثابت في امتحان الوزارة (8 points) تدرب عليه بشكل جيد ؟**

events preservation traditional production trade evidence

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

b The government is helping to support the..... ofcrafts.

c Mosaics are used by historians as..... of past.....

Modal answers: a-production / trade b-preservation /traditional c-evidence / events

Questions :

- Write down the sentence from the first paragraph which talks about Jordan's historical importance.
- The second paragraph gives an example about the effort of the state to protect the ancient traditions, write it down.
- According to the second paragraph, how are mosaics made?
- According to the third paragraph, there are two reasons why people are taught to make mosaics, what are these two reasons?
- Write down the sentences which indicates that Madaba was a trade center in the ancient world.
- The writer thinks that making pottery is an Arabian craft. Is he justified in this?
- Quote a sentence from the third paragraph which tells the oldest craft in Jordan.
- What do the underlined pronouns (it , they, them) refer to?
- Find a word from the text which means worker in a skilled trade (usually making items by hand)
- What does the underlined word clay mean?

****Critical thinking:**

Mosaics help historians to understand the past. Do you agree or not? Write down your opinion in two sentences

Answers:

- Jordan's historical importance means there are a variety of traditional crafts practiced by skilled local artisans.
- In Madaba an organization has been set to help protect the most ancient mosaics found there.
- These ancient mosaics are made with thousands of tiny pieces of coloured stone or tile.
- This educate people about the need to protect what is old while also providing them with a living.
- Madaba played a major role in trading pottery throughout Europe and the Arab world.
- Yes, as he said. Pottery was first made in the Levant over 8000 years ago.
- May be the most ancient craft in Jordan is the creation of items made from silsal (clay).
- it: Jordan. They: these ancient mosaics. Them : local people or people.
- skilled.
- objects such as vases.

Critical thinking:

Yes, I totally agree. Because they give us information about the way people live at that time. Tell us about old kings and illustrate pictures and maps of the past events.

No Answers

اختبار الذات

- 1) What does Jordan's historical importance mean?
- 2) Who leads the efforts to preserve these wonderful traditions?
- 3) How are these ancient mosaics made?
- 4) Why are mosaics useful to historians?
- 5) According to the text, what is the most ancient craft in Jordan?
- 6) Where was pottery invented?
- 7) When was pottery first made in the Levant?
- 8) Why is it good that the traditions mentioned are being preserved?
- 9) According to the text, the writer thinks that the world-famous mosaics found in Madaba have a special importance for historians. Is he justified in this? Explain.
- 10) According to paragraph three, there are many points that show the importance of the world-famous mosaics found in Madaba for historians. Write down two of these.
- 11) According to paragraph four, there are many benefits (advantages) from teaching local people how to make these mosaics for commercial sale. Write down two of these benefits.
- 12) Write down the sentence which indicates that Madaba was a major trading centre for pottery in the ancient world.

Critical Thinking !

Pottery was originally used for many traditional uses but modern products have replaced pottery. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write your point of view.

test yourself

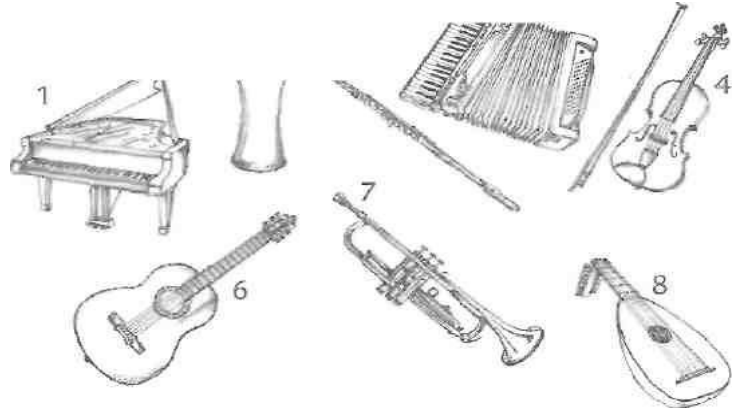
اختبر نفسك!!

ANSWER PAPER:

مصطلحات موسيقية

Musical Instruments

accordion	الأكورديون
flute	المزمار / الناي
guitar	الجيتار
Piano	البيانو
oud	العود
tablah	الطبله
trumpet	البوق
violin	الكمان



يجب حفظ المصطلحات الموسيقية التالية:

Blow one's own trumpet: يتباهى: boast/ say good things about oneself

Face the music:

accept punishment/ put up with the consequences of something one has done: يتحمل نتائج أعماله

drummed into : يعلم بالتكرار: teach by frequent repetition

Change his tune : يغير رأيه: change one's mind

*تمرين تطبيقي على المصطلحات الموسيقية / كتاب الطالب 64

1. Laila is very good at blowing her own trumpet, so she'll probably get that job.
2. If you break the law, you have to face the music.
3. The importance of crossing the road safely is drummed into children when they are very young.
4. Omar said he was going to buy a Porsche, but he changed his tune when he discovered the price.

WB page 53

B. Complete these sentences using the correct form of these idioms:

blow (your / his) own trumpet change (your / his) tune drum something into someone face the music

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

Answers:

A. 1. Boast / say good things about oneself 2. Put up with the consequences of something one has done/ accept punishment 3. Teach by frequent repetition 4. Change one's mind

P:64 Exercise :

blow / ينفخ bow / يعزف على الكمان hit / يضرب pluck / strum / يعزف / يداعب الأوتار

- a You have to saxophones and trumpets.
 - b You can or a guitar, but you usually a violin.
 - c You percussion instruments with sticks or your hands.
- answers: a- blow b-pluck / strum / bow c- hit

سائد دهيمش

WB- page: 53

blow percussion pluck wood strum

1. A flute

You have to

2. A guitar

You can either

3. an oud and a violin

They are both.....

4. A tablah

This is a

Answers: 1. blow it 2. pluck or strum it 3. made of wood 4. a percussion instrument

Sounds: أصوات

Match the words on the left with things that make those sounds.

bang	a door closing very noisily / a hammer hitting something hard	يضرب بقوة محدثًا ضجعة
click	a light switch / a car seat belt being fastened	طقطقة / قرقرة
drip	a tap that hasn't been turned off	صوت القطرات المتساقطة
roar	traffic / plane engine	يزأر / يهدر
scream	a person who is in pain or very frightened	يصرخ
splash	something falling into water	طرشاة الماء
tick	an old-fashioned clock	يتكتك
whistle	the wind in the trees / a bird	يصفّر

• a 5 b 3 c 7 d 1 e 2 f 8 g 4 h 6

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

Bang click drip roar scream splash tick whistle

a The of a plane woke me up in the night.

b Can you hear that noise? Someone must have left a tap on in the bathroom.

c Everyone heard the when he jumped into the swimming pool.

d A friend of mine is terrified of spiders and if she sees one close to her.

e Digital clocks don't like old fashioned clocks used to.

الإجابة:

a roar b dripping c splash d screams e tick

سائد دهيمش

Progress Test 3 –p: 57

City or Country?

I was born in the country, and for the first eighteen years of my life I lived there. My family's farm was in the middle of nowhere, five kilometers from our nearest neighbors and ten from the nearest school, shops and post office. As a child, I enjoyed the open-air life, but when I was eighteen I went to university and couldn't believe how incredible city life was. In comparison with my life on the farm, my **new** life was exciting , challenging and very varied. I got to know a lot of new people and I went to many places. Of course everything moves much more quickly in the city and that can sometimes be stressful, but, at least you know you're alive. In the country, you sometimes forget!

Obviously, city life **has** its disadvantages, like the noise, the traffic and the crowds, of people, but these things don't worry **me** too much. I don't drive **so** traffic problems and parking difficulties don't affect me; It only takes me ten minutes to get to the supermarket by taxi, whereas in the old days in the country, a shopping trip **used** to take half a day.

Maybe. I'll want to go back to the peace and quiet of the country one day **but** for how I'm enjoying the hustle and bustle of city life.

1. Read the article again and answer these questions.

- Where did the writer live as a child?
- How far did he have to travel to go to school? ؟
- Why did he first move to the city؟
- How was his life different when he moved to the city? ؟
- What disadvantages of city life does the writer mention? ؟
- Why isn't the writer worried by traffic conditions in the city?
- Why does he prefer shopping in supermarkets? ؟
- Does he think he will go back to live in the country? ؟

2. Do you prefer the city or the country? Give reasons for your answer.

سائد دهيمش

Adjectives beginning with a -

الصفات بشكل عام تصف الاسم وتأتي قبله : مثلا A handsome boy,
أو تقع بعد الاسم + **Be** : The girl is beautiful,

ولكن هنالك بعض الصفات التي لا تأتي قبل الاسم والتي تبدأ بـ (a)

بعد Be	قبل الأسماء nouns
afraid خائف	frightened
alight محترق	burning
alike متشابهان	similar
alive حي	living
asleep نائم	sleeping

For example: مثلا, we can say: *The frightened boy*, but not *The afraid boy*. If we want to use afraid, we have to say: *The boy was afraid*.

a Match adjectives beginning with a.- (List A) with other adjectives which have the same meaning (List B) which can be used in front of nouns.

A	afraid	alight	alike	alive	asleep
B	burning	frightened	living	similar	sleeping

b Complete as many of these sentences as you can using words front list A. If you can't use list A, use an alternative from list B.

1. The fire had started when everyone in the house was
2. In less than ten minutes the whole building was
3. The family escaped, but the parents had to calm their children.
4. Some people had minor burns, but fortunately everyone was still.....
5. The police suspected a crime as there had been four fires in the previous month.

Answers: 1- a sleep 2- alight 3- frightened 4- alive 5- similar

Phrasal verbs with Come

Come out يظهر / يبرز
Come across يجد بالصدفة
Come over يزور
Come round يستعيد وعيه
Come down ينخفض / يهبط
Come up (يذكر) / (يتوفر)

Appear/become visible
Find by chance
Visit
Recovered after being unconscious
Decrease/fall
1. become available
2. was mentioned

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

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

Answers:

1. visit – c
2. Become available - e
3. appeared / became visible – a
4. fall / decrease – f
5. was mentioned – g
6. recovered after being unconscious – d
7. found by chance – b



Record breakers

Unit 10

محطمو الأرقام القياسية

Climbing Everest

تسلق إفرست Text A / SB: 71

Independence Day, May 25, 2008, was very special. On that day, Mustafa Salameh Mahmoud became the first Jordanian man to climb Mount Everest. He has now climbed all seven of the world's highest mountains and so has joined an elite club. Apart from exhaustion and a little frostbite, Mr Mahmoud was in good health and very happy after the five-day climb.

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

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

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

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

يوم الاستقلال وهو الخامس والعشرون من أيار كان يوماً مميزاً في ذلك اليوم مصطفى سلامة محمود أصبح أول أردني تسلق جبل إفرست. هو الآن أنهى تسلق المرتفعات السبعة الأعلى في العالم ولهذا التحق إلى نادي النخبة وبعيداً عن الإرهاق الشديد وقليلاً من التجمد فإن السيد محمود كان بخير وبصحة وبصحة جيدة وكان سعيداً جداً بعد خمسة أيام من التسلق.

ليس فقط التسلق فالسيد محمود كان يصارع البرد القارس والرياح الشديدة ودوار المرتفعات العالية والأخطر من ذلك هو انخفاض مستوى الأوكسجين ومع ذلك كله فقد كان السيد محمود قادراً على الوصول إلى قمة جبل إفرست واستطاع أن يغرس العلم الأردني على القمة كان الموضوع صعباً جداً ولكنه أدرك أن لديه فريق دعم رائع يدعمه وهذا الشيء ساعده على المضي قدماً.

بدأ السيد محمود رحلته من قاعدة مخيم إفرست الموجودة في التبت وكان حاملاً معه معدات التسلق الثقيلة واسطوانات الأوكسجين والطعام والعلم الأردني الذي قدم له من قبل صاحب السمو الملكي الأمير فيصل. لقد كانت المحاولة الثالثة للسيد محمود للوصول إلى القمة، وكان قد استعد لها مسبقاً لعدة أشهر. في المحاولة الأولى كاد أن يقتل وفي المحاولة الثانية انتهت بمرضه. لقد علم بأنها الشيء الأصعب الذي يفعله وقد كان عصيباً بالرغم من أنه متسلق ذو خبرة.

عندما سئل لماذا استمر بالمحاولة، أخبر السيد محمود الصحفيين بأنه أراد أن يلهم ويحفز الجيل القادم الشباب العرب للإيمان بأنهم سيحققون أحلامهم "المستحيلة". جهوده تم ملاحظتها ومراعاتها، والملك عبد الله قدم دعماً للحملة ودعمها بالمال. هذه الرعاية الملكية سمحت له بأن يترك عمله ويتدرب لمدة عام ليصل إلى أعلى مستويات اللياقة المطلوبة لتسلق الجبل الضخم.

هذا فقط هو آخر سلسلة من انجازات السيد محمود، والذي بعيداً عن موضوع تسلق السبع قمم العالية في العالم يحمل درجة الماجستير وطلق في الانجليزية ومتحدث لليابانية ومدرّب لياقة.

he him his : Mustafa SalamehHis: royal prince Faisaltheir : Arab youth**Meanings :**

1. elite:	group containing the best / most skilled / most experienced	النخبة
2. frostbite:	injury (to finger, toes) caused by extreme cold	صقيع
3. expedition:	long journey, often to a dangerous place	بعثه ، حملة
4. In spire:	Motivate/ make some want to do some thing	يلهم / يحث
5. exhaustions:	extreme tiredness	إنهاك
6. summit:	top of a mountain	قمة

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Questions ?**أسئلة ؟**

- Write down the sentence from the first paragraph which limits the period in which MR Mahmoud climbed Everest?
- According to the second paragraph, MR Mahmoud faced many difficulties. Write down three of them.
- According to the third paragraph, MR Mahmoud carried many things with him. Write down three of them.
- The writer thinks that King Abdullah played a main part in MR Mahmoud's achievement. Is he justified in this?
- According to paragraph number four, what is necessary to climb a huge mount?
- Write down Two qualities of MR Mahmoud.
- According to the first paragraph, What are the two achievements of MR Mahmoud?
- Quote the sentence which tells the importance of Jordanian flag to MR Mahmoud.

Critical thinking:

Write down two sentences which tell how can you make your impossible dream comes true.

Answers:

- MR Mahmoud was in a good health after five days of climb.
- dazing height, extreme cold and dangerously low level of oxygen.
- food, oxygen tanks and Jordanian flag.
- Yes, when he said. His efforts were noticed at home, and King Abdullah donated sponsorship money for the expedition.
- train to reach a high level of fitness.
- has a master's degree, English and Japanese fluent speaker.
- He is the first Jordanian to climb Everest, he has now climbed all the highest seven mountains.
- presented by his royal highness prince Faisal.

Critical thinking:

In order to make your dreams, you should first believe of your ability. You should also train more and more and never stop if you face any difficulty.

Steve Fossett - a record record-breaker

ستيف فوست- سجل محطم-رقم قياسي

In 2002, Steve Fossett became the first person to travel solo round the world in a hot air balloon. His balloon, *The Spirit of Freedom*, used a mixture of helium and hot air and was 42 meters and 18 meters wide. To keep it at a constant altitude, the balloon used a sophisticated autopilot system controlled by a computer.

Fossett's journey started in Western Australia. From here, he crossed the Pacific Ocean, traveling in an easterly direction. On reaching South America, he traveled across Chile and down round Argentina. He flew over the Southern Atlantic Ocean towards South Africa, then over the Indian Ocean to reach Australia.

This record-braking solo journey took only 14 days, 19 hours and 50 minutes altogether, but conditions for Steve Fossett were not comfortable. He only slept for four hours in every 24-hour period, and never slept for more than 45 minutes at one time. Fossett frequently had to leave his tiny cabin to go outside, where air temperatures were below freezing, in order to check that the balloon's burners were working properly. By the time he arrived in Australia, he had traveled 33,195km.

Steve Fossett was especially pleased with this successful round- the world journey as it was his sixth attempt. On the journey, Fossett also broke the world speed record for a manned balloon flight : on one occasion the balloon traveled at 322.25 kmh. His first attempt had been six years earlier in 1996.

In addition to this record, Steve Fossett holds four other world records for non-stop journeys round the world : as a sailor, and a solo air pilot. All in all, Fossett has set 110 records in five different sports.

في العام 2002 ، أصبح ستيف فوست أول شخص يسافر بمفرده حول العالم بالمنطاد، منطاده والذي اسماءه "روح الحرية" استخدم في تشغيله خليط من غاز الهليوم والهواء الساخن ارتفاعه 42 متر وعرضه 18 متر. وليبقى المنطاد ثابت استخدام فيه نظام طيار أوتوماتيكي معقد يتم التحكم به بواسطة كمبيوتر.

رحلة فوست بدأت من غرب استراليا ومنها عبر المحيط الهادي مسافراً باتجاه الشرق وعند الوصول إلى جنوب أمريكا، سافر عبر تشيلي نزولاً حول الأرجنتين. وطار فوق الجزء الجنوبي من المحيط الأطلسي متجهاً إلى جنوب أفريقيا، ومن ثم طار فوق المحيط الهندي ليصل إلى استراليا.

تسجيل هذا الرقم القياسي كرحلة فردية استغرق 14 يوم و 19 ساعة وخمسون دقيقة مجتمعة، لكن أحوال ستيف فوست لم تكن مريحة. لقد نام فقط لمدة أربع ساعات لكل 24 ساعة ولم يتم لأكثر من 45 دقيقة متواصلة في الفترة الواحدة كان على فوست أن يغادر قمرته الصغيرة ويذهب خارجاً حيث درجات حرارة الهواء كانت تحت التجمد من أجل أن يتفحص بأن الجزء المشتعل يعمل بشكل مناسب. وعند وصول ستيف إلى استراليا كان قد سافر 33.195 كم.

أعرب ستيف فوست عن سروره خصوصاً مع هذه الرحلة حول العالم كما كانت محاولته السادسة. خلال الرحلة، كسر أيضاً ستيف الرقم القياسي العالمي لأسرع رحلة ميدان بواسطة منطاد على متنه إنسان. وخلال وقت واحد سافر المنطاد بسرعة بلغت 322.25 كم/ساعة. ولقد كانت محاولته الأولى قبل ستة أعوام بدايات عام 1996.

إضافة لهذا التسجيل، فإن لدى ستيف 4 أرقام قياسية عالمية أخرى لرحلة حول العالم دون توقف، كبحار وكطيار وحيد. وكلها مجتمعة، فوست سجل 110 أرقام قياسية وفي خمسة رياضات مختلفة.

He his : Steve FossettIt balloonHere western AustraliaWhere outsideIt journey**Meanings :**

1. altitude	height	ارتفاع
2. burner	the part of balloon which heats the air	الجزء من المنطاد الذي يشتعل ويسخن
3. cabin	as small room/ compartment	قمرة
4. constant	staying the same /not changing	ثابت لا يتغير
5. helium	very light gas	غاز الهليوم
6. solo	alone	وحيد



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والاستفادة منها لموضوع الإنشاء.

Critical thinking: التفكير الناقد

There are some factors that may help a person to gain your success and fame. Explain the in two sentences

أي العبارات استخدمت في المقالة تعني المعاني التالية:

Which phrases are used in the article to mean the following?

- a unchanging height : ----- (2 words)
 b eastwards : ----- (4 words)
 c day : ----- (3 words)
 d less than 0°C : ----- (1 word)

على نمط الوزارة؟

1. According to the first paragraph how did Fossett keep the balloon at the same height?
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that it was impossible for Fossett to sleep for long periods on the journey?
3. According to paragraph one what made Fossett a special person?
4. According to paragraph two what made Steve go outside his cabin in the balloon?
5. What does the underlined pronoun it in paragraph one refer to?

Model answers الإجابات النموذجية

1. used a sophisticated autopilot system controlled by a computer.
2. He only slept for four hours in every 24-hour period, and never slept for more than 45 minutes at one time.
3. The first person to travel solo round the world in a hot air balloon.
4. To check that the balloon's burners were working properly
5. Hot air balloon. /His balloon./ The Spirit of Freedom

Questions ??

- 1) What was the name of Steve Fossett's balloon?
- 2) What did Steve Fossett use to travel?
- 3) What did Steve Fossett use to keep the balloon at constant altitude?
- 4) Mention the reason why the balloon used sophisticated autopilot system
- 5) Where did Fossett's journey start?
- 6) Where was the last point in his journey?
- 7) According to paragraph three there are two difficulties Steve Fossett faced. Mention them
- 8) How long did Steve's balloon journey take?
- 9) How often did he sleep per day?
- 10) Why did Fossett Frequently have to leave his tiny cabin?
- 11) Find a word in paragraph three which means "alone"
- 12) Quote a sentence which indicates that "Steve tried more than one time to travel around the world".
- 13) What did Steve break in his journey?

Answers :

- 1) The spirit of freedom.
- 2) Hot air balloon
- 3) A sophisticated autopilot system controlled by a computer.
- 4) To keep it at constant altitude
- 5) In western Australia
- 6) Australia
- 7) He only slept for four hours In every 24-hours period, and never slept for more than 45 minutes at on time.
Air temperatures were below freezing
- 8) 14 days, 19 hours and 50 minutes
- 9) Four hours
- 10) To check that the balloon's burners were working properly.
- 11) Solo
- 12) Steve Fossett was especially pleased with this successful round- the - world journey as it was his sixth attempt.
- 13) The world speed record for manned balloon flight

Future technology

unit 11

تكنولوجيا المستقبل

WB: 66

Built for Safety

بنيت للسلامة

Road tunnels, through mountains or under rivers and seas, make car journeys shorter and faster. Some of the long tunnels, like those through the Alps, were incredible engineering achievements when they were first built. For example, the 11 kilometers-long Mont Blanc Tunnel between France and Italy, which was opened in 1965, massively reduced journey times between the two countries. But in recent years, with the increase in freight traffic using tunnels, there have been some terrible accidents.

طريق الأنفاق، خلال الجبال أو تحت الأنهار والبحار، يجعل رحلات السيارات أقصر وأسرع، بعض الأنفاق الطويلة مثل تلك الموجودة في الألب. كانت إنجازات هندسية خرافية عندما بنيت لأول مرة. مثال ذلك، مونت بلانك "نقطة ذو إحدى عشرة كيلو بين فرنسا وإيطاليا والذي افتتح عام 1965 وقلل بشكل كبير الوقت المخصص للرحلة بين البلدين. ولكن في السنوات الحالية مع ازدياد المرور المرعب من استخدام الأنفاق حصلت حوادث فظيعة.

So when planners were designing the 24.5 kilometre Laerdal Tunnel in Norway, safety was one of their main concerns. People have known for some time that the main factors which cause accidents in long tunnels are tiredness and claustrophobia - a fear of being in small spaces. Drivers can easily fall asleep in tunnels because the view never changes - there is nothing to keep them awake. This can lead to accidents caused by vehicles driving into the sides of the tunnel. So experts, including psychologists, did research to find out how they could make the 20-minute journey through their new tunnel less monotonous. After experiments, they decided to build the tunnel in four sections with "halls" between them. The halls are wider and higher than the main tunnel and have special lighting similar to a sunrise. The idea is that drivers will feel refreshed as they drive through the halls.

ولهذا عندما كان المخططون يصممون (نفق 24.5 كم لارديل) في النرويج، السلامة كانت واحدة من أهم اهتماماتهم. وقد عرف الناس من قبل بأن العناصر الرئيسية المسببة للحوادث في الأنفاق الطويلة وهي التعب والخوف من الأماكن المغلقة وخوف الناس من الأماكن الضيقة. السائقون يمكن بسهولة أن يناموا أثناء القيادة لأن المنظر لا يتغير أبداً. لا شيء يمكن إبقاؤهم يقظين، وهذا يؤدي إلى حوادث تسبب بها المركبات على جانبي النفق. ولذلك قام الخبراء بما فيهم علماء النفس ببحث ليجدوا كيف بإمكانهم جعل رحلة العشرة دقائق خلال إنفاقهم أقل ملل. بعد التجارب قرروا بناء النفق بأربعة أقسام بينها "قاعات". القاعات تكون أوسع وأعلى من النفق الرئيسي وبهما إضاءة خاصة تشبه شروق الشمس. الفكرة هنا بأن السائقين سوف يشعرون بانتعاش خلال القيادة في هذه القاعات.

The halls have two other purposes related to safety: if there is an accident on the road ahead, drivers can turn round in the halls and return the they came. There are also lay-bys in the halls where drivers can stop and rest. The Laerdal Tunnel also has an efficient ventilation system which responds to the amount of traffic in the tunnel. Air pollution is monitored by staff in a control room.

للقاعات أيضا هدفين مرتبطين بالسلامة : إذا كان هنالك حادث على الطريق الرئيسي، يستطيع السائقون أن يستديروا في القاعات ويعودوا إلى الطريق التي جاءوا منها. أيضاً هناك استراحة في هذه القاعات يستطيع السائقون الوقوف بها والراحة، نفق " لارديل " موجود فيه نظام تهوية كفؤ والذي يستجيب لمقدار حركة المرور فيه وتلوث الهواء مراقب من قبل العاملين في غرفة التحكم.



الضمائر العائدة

- (1) **those**: tunnels (long tunnels) (2) **they**: tunnels (long tunnels) (3) **which**: Mont Blanc
 Tunnel (4) **their**: planners (5) **which**: main factors (6) **they**: experts
 (7) **their**: experts (8) **they**: experts (9) **them**: four sections
 (10) **they**: drivers (11) **they**: drivers (12) **where**: halls
 (13) **which**: efficient ventilation system.

Meanings :

Tunnel	A road through mountain or under river and sea	تقف
Massively	Big/ solid / Large	كبير بشكل
Monotonous	Tidy	رتيب ممل
Ventilation	An opening for escape of air	تهوية فتحات
Lay-bys	Parks to rest/ public places to rest	استراحة أماكن
Claustrophobia	A fear of being in small spaces	الأمكان من الخوف

استخدم قلم رصاص ! اكتب جميع الكلمات الغير مألوقة هنا :::: لمراجعتها عند الامتحان
 والاستفادة منها لموضوع الإنشاء.

Test yourself?

1. According to paragraph number one, where are road TUNNLES FOUND?
2. Two examples of the long tunnels were mentioned, what are they?
3. Write down the sentence which tells the main reason behind building Laerdal tunnel.
4. What are the main reasons for accidents in long tunnels?
5. Write down the sentence which tells that the light in the tunnel becomes stronger than before.
6. What is the importance of the ventilation system?
7. The writer thinks that tunnels are important to people. Is he justified in this?
8. Why do drivers fall asleep in long tunnels?

Critical thinking:

While building any tunnel, safety should be taken into consideration. Do you agree? Write down your opinion in two sentences.

Answers:

1. thought mountains and under rivers and seas.
2. Mont blank tunnel and Laerdal tunnel.
3. When experts decided to build Laerdal tunnel, safety was one of their main concerns.
4. tiredness and claustrophobia.
5. The halls are wider and higher than the main tunnel and have special lighting similar to a sunrise.
6. The Laerdal Tunnel also has an efficient ventilation system which responds to the amount of traffic in the tunnel. Air pollution is monitored by staff in a control room
7. Yes, because they make car journeys faster.
8. Because the view never changes.

Critical thinking:

Yes, I totally agree. Because people should feel refreshed while they are driving in the tunnels. People should also feel secured.