



مدارس الجزيرة



Part 2

English

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نسخة شاملة لأسئلة الوزارة و تمارين الكتاب

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Grammar

Verbs followed by Gerunds or Infinitives

1- Verbs + ing

- avoid يتجنب , consider يفكر , dislike لا يحب , don't like لا يحب , enjoy يستمتع
- finish ينهي , practise يمارس , suggest يقترح , spend يمضي , love يحب

Correct the verbs:

- 1- Some parents avoid _____ (deal) with their children violently.
- 2- Ibrahim spent much time _____ (surf) the net every day.
- 3- He suggested _____ (stay) in the house rather than going sightseeing.

2- Verbs + to + inf

- agree يوافق , ask يسأل , attempt يحاول , choose يختار , plan يخطط
- decide يقرر , expect يتوقع , forget ينسى , hope يأمل , manage يسيطر
- offer يعرض , promise يوعد , seem يبدو , want يريد , be able to يقدر
- afford يتحمل

Correct the verbs:

- 1- I agree _____ (attend) some courses to improve my English language.
- 2- What did you attempt _____ (do) when you left school?

3- Verbs + to + Inf. Or verbs + ing

افعال تتبع بـ (to) أو بـ (ing) – دون فرق بالمعنى

- begin يبدأ , continue يستمر , hate يكره , intend ينوي , like يحب , prefer يفضل
- Start يبدأ , love يحب

- 1- George began _____ (prepare) for his exams.
- 2- Farida hates _____ (contribute) in long competitions.

Prefer

Prefer to do.....prefer doing	Would prefer to
Prefer + to / ing	Would prefer to
A permanent fact	A preference for the immediate future, conditional

1- Read the following two sentences:

a- I prefer to fictional novels.

b- I would prefer to read autobiography today.

Which sentence shows a **preference for the immediate future conditional**?**2- Read the following two sentences:**

a- I would prefer to talk to people.

b- I prefer talking to people on social occasions.

Which sentence shows a **permanent fact**?**3- Read the following two sentences:**

a- My friend would prefer to go on a trip this week.

b- My friend prefers to go on trips.

What is the **difference** between the two sentences?

4- Verbs + to + مجرد Or verbs + ing

أفعال تتبع بـ (to) أو بـ (ing) – مع فرق بالمعنى

- stop يتوقف , remember يتذكر , try يحاول , forget ينسى

- stop

a- I stopped **to buy** a newspaper. (= **interrupt and activity in order to do something else**)b- I stopped **buying** a newspaper. (= **you are doing something and interrupt this activity**)

- remember

a- I remember playing in the park when I was young.
(Remember that you did something earlier).

b- You must remember to return that book to the library.
(You remember that you have to do something later).

Examples:

1- I remember _____ (be) here before but I don't know when it was.

2- I remembered _____ (turn) off the TV but I forgot to water the plants.

- try

a- You should **try reading** a work of fiction because you might find it interesting.
(try + ____ing = experiment)

b- I tried **to finish** the book during my holiday but it was too long.
(try + to + مجرد = attempt, make effort)

Examples:

1- Liza tried _____ (pass) the exam, but she failed.

2- This t-shirt is with long sleeves. Please, try _____ (wear) it.

سائد دھیمش

Test yourself**A: Correct the verb:**

- 1- Fatima dislikes _____(be) with children very much.
- 2- Rakan enjoyed _____(learn) Arabic at school.
- 3-I suggested _____(wait) for a bus but they wanted to walk.
- 4- He is hoping _____(study) medicine.
- 5- Try _____(be) quiet, please.
- 6- The car has run out of fuel. We should stop _____(fill) it with fuel.
- 7- I tried _____(change) the filter but it didn't work.

B: Correct the verb:

- 1- I'm considering _____(download) e-books from the internet.
- 2- We wanted _____(play) tennis, but it was rainy.
- 3-When I was younger, I loved _____(ride) my bike.
- 4- You must remember _____(return) that book to the library.
- 5- He had a heart attack. He should stop _____(smoke) soon.
- 6- The lift sopped between floors so I tried _____(press)the red button to call for help.

C: Correct the verb:

- 1- I'll be able _____(take) more books with me to study.
- 2- I stopped _____(run) because I was out of breath.
- 3- Stop _____(cry) and tell me what's the matter.
- 4- I tried _____(run) faster but I was too tired.
- 5- If you can't reach me by email, try _____(call) me.
- 6- I must remember _____(phone) my parents.

D: Write the difference:

A- Tom tried to arrive to school early but he made accident.

B- Tom tried adding salt to the salad but it tasted bad.

الاشتقاق Derivations

Noun suffixes

suffix	examples of nouns
-age	baggage, village
-al	arrival, burial
-ance/-ence	reliance, defence, insistence
-dom	boredom, freedom, kingdom
-ee	employee, payee, trainee
-er/-or	driver, writer, director
-hood	brotherhood, childhood, neighbourhood
-ism	capitalism, Marxism, socialism (philosophies)
-ist	capitalist, Marxist, socialist (followers of philosophies)
-ity/-ty	brutality, equality, cruelty
-ment	amazement, disappointment, parliament
-ness	happiness, kindness, usefulness
-ry	entry, ministry, robbery
-ship	friendship, membership, workmanship
-sion/-tion/-xion	expression, population, complexion

Adjective suffixes

suffix	examples of adjectives
-ing	exciting, boring, interesting
-ed	excited, bored, interested
-able/-ible	drinkable, portable, flexible
-al	global, formal, traditional
-en	broken, golden, wooden
-ese	Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese
-ful	forgetful, helpful, useful
-i	Iraqi, Pakistani, Yemeni
-ic	classic, Islamic, poetic
-ish	British, childish, Spanish, foolish
-ive	active, passive, productive
-ian	Canadian, Malaysian, Peruvian
-less	homeless, hopeless, useless
-ly	daily, monthly, yearly
-ous	cautious, famous, nervous
-y	cloudy, rainy, windy

Verb suffixes

suffix	examples of verbs
-ate	complicate, dominate, irritate
-en	harden, soften, shorten
-ify	beautify, clarify, identify
-ise/-ize	economise, realise, industrialize (-ise is most common in British English; -ize is most common in American English)

Adverb suffixes

suffix	examples of adverbs
-ly	calmly, easily, quickly
-ward(s)	downwards, homeward(s), upwards
-wise	anti-clockwise, clockwise, edgewise

السؤال الوزاري حرفيا (2016)

Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

اكمل الجمل التالية بالاشتقاق الصحيح للكلمة بين الأقواس

1. Our daily _____ of drinking water should not be less than 6 cups. (consume)
2. People are cutting down trees from the forest _____ there aren't many left. (consequent)
3. It is _____ to find different ways to produce energy. (necessitate)

* لحل سؤال الاشتقاق ننظر قبل الفراغ ----- و بعد الفراغ مع الترجمة!!!!
و الانتباه إلى المؤشرات (أو قواعد الاشتقاق) التالية في الصفحات التالية:

Derivations

Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. Humans and animals **are** on water to survive. (**reliance**)
2., the Jordanian government have released the following notice to commence raising awareness of this matter. (**Consequent**)
3. People must **assume** for their actions. (**accountable**)
4. The electric circuits in the school **are** consistently (**maintain**)
5. I fail **to** their attitude. (**comprehension**)
6. The government provides us with drinking water that is consistently free from (**pollute**)
7. People must assume for their actions. (**accountable**)
8. Jordanians should have potable water that is free from (**pollution**)
9. Our health and environment are on an effective waster infrastructure. (**reliance**)
10. The minister said that some of the old schools need urgent (**maintain**)
11. Young people shouldn't always on their families. (**reliance**)
12. It is our to keep our school tidy and clean. (**responsible**)
13. Plastic bags are very dangerous because they _____ the environment. (**pollution**)
14. _____ questions measure the depth of the understanding a reader can reach. (**comprehend**)
15. We should make _____ between what we say and what we do. (**consistent**)

نشأت الاسم في الحالات التالية: NOUN

* ملحوظة مهم جدا

: نضع في الفراغ اسم (Noun) بشرط أن لا يتبع الفراغ اسم إذا تبع الفراغ اسم يأخذ صفة .

1. after adjectives بعد الصفات
2. Either a subject or an object of a sentence. إما كفاعل أو كمفعول به
3. after all determiners بعد محددات الكمية والأعداد
(a, an , the , one, two ..., first....4th , 9th , 77th , much , many , more , most, any, some, all , no , few, little , a lot of , either, neither)
4. after prepositions: بعد حروف الجر
(on , of , with , in , at , to , for , from , under , beside , inside , outside, near, behind, before, into, onto, after, over, with, without, against, than, during, through, by...)
..... Of..... قبلها وبعدها أسماء
5. After possessive adjectives (my, your, our, their, his, her, its) (s')
بعد صفات الملكية
6. After (called, defined as)..... بعد
7. After demonstrative (this, that, these, those) بعد صفات الإشارة

نشأت الصفة في الحالات التالية: Adjective

1. before nouns: قبل الأسماء
2. after some verbs: بعد بعض الأفعال التالية وبأي تصريف
إذا كانت أفعالا رئيسية في الجملة (Be: عائلة is/ are/ am/ was /were / be)
*(get / become / feel / smell / taste / find+ (object) / appear / sound/grow / look / seem)
3. After (So, too, very, quite, fairly, further, more,) بعد مكثرات الصفات التالية
4. After Adverbs: قبل الفراغ ظرف
/ more than بين / the most بعد
5. be* s as be*:is are am was were.....

نشأت في الحالات التالية Adverb

*ملحوظة: غالبا ما يكون الظرف قبل الفعل و قبل الصفات .

1. at the beginning of the sentences followed by a comma. في بداية الجملة ومتبوع بفاصلة دائما ظرف
 2. between two verbs (فعل رئيسي + فعل مساعد) بين فعلين
 3. at end of the sentence and directly after a verb. وقبله فعل في نهاية الجملة
 4. between the subject and the verb بين الفاعل --- والفعل
 5. after imperative verbs بعد أفعال الأمر
- استثناء : الصفات التالية ظروف دون زيادة الملحوظ [hard, fast, late, high, near, low] .

نشأت الفعل في الحالات التالية Verb

* ملحوظة: الفعل في أغلب الأحيان ما يكون على شكل (base form) فعل أساسي – مجرد

1. After “to ”: بعد to المصدرية
2. After Modals (المودلز) بعد الأفعال الشكلية
3. After verbs ‘to do’ don’t, doesn’t, didn’t _! بعد عائلة (Do) في حالة السؤال والنفي
4. After the verb ‘to have’ (it should be P.P) have بعد الفعل
5. After the verbs (let, make, help +o. +v1) بعد المفعول به للأفعال
6. After relative pronouns (who, which, that ...) بعد ضمائر الوصل
7. Let, would rather, had better بعد

ملاحظة : عند استخدام أدوات العطف مثل: (and , or , as well as), فإننا نعطف كلمتين من نفس النوع.

- The boys install and ----- their programs quickly.

(invent, invented, inventing)

الكلمات المطلوبة لـ سؤال الاشتقاق

verb	noun	adjective	adverb	عربي
x	accountability	accountable	accountably	مسؤولية
x	consequence	consequent	consequently	نتيجة
maintain	maintenance	maintained	x	يحافظ / يصون
rely	reliance / reliability	reliant / reliable	x	يثق / يعتمد
comprehend	comprehension	comprehensible	x	فهم / استيعاب
pollute	Pollutant / pollution	polluted	x	تلوث
x	abundance	abundant	abundantly	وفرة / غزارة
conserve	conservation	conserved	x	محافظة على
consume	consumption	consumed	x	استهلاك
decompose	decomposition	decomposed	x	تفكك / تحلل
diversify	diversification	diverse	diversely	متنوع
invest	investment	invested	x	استثمار
necessitate	necessity	necessary	necessarily	ضروري / مهم
X	scarcity	scarce	scarcely	ندرة / نقص
Endure	endurance	endurable	x	يتحمل
X	fiction	fictional	x	خيال / قصة
provide	provision	x	x	تزويد
X	commerce	commercial	commercially	تجارة
erupt	eruption	x	x	بركان ثوران
X	illiteracy	illiterate	x	الأمية
inscribe	inscription	inscribed	x	نقش
migrate	migration	x	x	هجرة

1. Our house is very large. Unfortunately, it is very expensive to _____ it. (maintenance)
2. I couldn't _____ what was happening because I was too young. (comprehension)
3. Don't throw plastic bags because they don't _____. (decomposition)
4. Many people _____ in buying and selling lands. (investment)
5. There many are ogranisations who _____ food, medicine and shelter for poor people. (provision)

Answers: 1. maintain 2. comprehend 3. Decompose 4. invest 5. provide



مصادر المياه في الأردن

Water resources in Jordan

Word/ Phrase	meaning
reliant on	حاجة need
consequently	نتيجة لذلك as a result
accountability	مسؤولية responsibility
combined effort	مشاركة partnership
deep understanding	فهم عميق in-depth comprehension
wellbeing	صحة health
countless other benefits	فوائد هائلة ومختلفة numerous different advantages
free from pollutants	خالٍ من الملوثات uncontaminated
constantly maintained	التحكم به بشكل روتيني routinely monitored
more regard for	اهتمام أكبر بـ greater concern for
too many, large number	لا يحصى countless
Finite	ينفذ will run out

Water is essential for life. Our **wellbeing**, sanitation, agriculture and industry all count upon a supply of water. Beyond these uses, water brings countless **other benefits** to society. We use it(1) to swim in, sail on and take pleasure in the **numerous** plants and animals that depend on **it(2)**.

الماء ضروري للحياة. **صحتنا**، والنظام الصحي، والزراعة والصناعة جميعها يعتمد على مورد الماء. إضافة لهذه الاستخدامات، فالماء له **فوائد لا تحصى** للمجتمع. نستخدمها للسباحة، ولالإبحار وسد حاجة العدد الهائل من النباتات والحيوانات التي تعتمد عليها.

In addition, our health and environment **are reliant on** an effective wastewater infrastructure.

بالإضافة لذلك ، صحتنا وبيئتنا **تعتمدان** على الصرف الصحي الفعال للبنية التحتية .

Jordan's scarcity of water is a long-term challenge for environmentalists. Water resources in Jordan have remained quite stable over the years, but Jordan has become a densely –populated country. **Current** use of water already exceeds renewable supply.

ندرة المياه في الأردن هو تحدي طويل الأمد لعلماء البيئة. مصادر المياه في الأردن بقيت ثابتة تماماً عبر السنوات، لكن الأردن أصبح دولة كثيفة السكان. الاستخدام **الحالي** للماء يتجاوز المخزون المتجدد.

Consequently, the Jordanian government has released the following notice to **commence** raising awareness of this matter.

1. Jordanians must recognise that the available water supply **is finite**, and they **(3)** must take responsibility for this issue within **their (4)** own households.

نتيجة ذلك، أصدرت الحكومة الأردنية الإشعارات التالية من أجل البدء بإثارة الوعي لهذا الأمر.
1- يجب على الأردنيين أن يدركوا بأن مخزون الماء المتوفر هو **محدود**، ويجب أخذ المسؤولية لهذه القضية في الشؤون المنزلية.

2. **Accountability** must be assumed for water management in Jordan. This responsibility should be recognised by individual citizens, the public sector and the private sector alike. The situation necessitates the **combined effort** of the Jordanian people to improve conditions within their **(5)** own environs.

2- **المسؤولية** يجب أن يفرض وجودها في الإدارة المائية بالأردن. هذه المسؤولية يجب أن يدركها كل أفراد المجتمع، القطاع العام والخاص كحد سواء. الموقف يتطلب **الجهود المشتركة** للشعب الأردني لتحسين ظروفهم داخل محيطهم.

3. A **deeper understanding** of the available amounts, actual quality and natural protection of Jordan's water resources must be reached.

This knowledge will be circulated in schools and throughout the community.

4. Water must be used more efficiently, with **more regard** for energy needed to heat water for daily usage.

5. Healthy aquatic ecosystems are vital to a high quality of life for Jordanians and must be preserved.

6. The quality and standards of drinking water will be **consistently maintained** to ensure that Jordanians have potable water that **(6)** is **free from pollutants**.

3- **الفهم العميق** لكل من الكميات المتوفرة، والنوعية الحقيقية والحماية الطبيعية لمصادر الماء التي يجب الوصول إليها.

هذه المعرفة يجب أن يتم تداولها في المدارس وجميع أنحاء المجتمع المحلي.

4- يجب أن يستخدم الماء أكثر فاعلية، مع **الاهتمام** بالطاقة المحتاج لها لتسخين الماء في الاستخدام اليومي.

5- أنظمة البيئة الصحية والمائية هامة بدرجة عالية في حياة الأردنيين ويجب الحفاظ عليها.

6- إن جودة ومقاييس مياه الشرب ستكون **مصانة باستمرار** للتأكيد على أن الأردنيين لديهم مياه صالح للشرب و**خالية من الملوثات**.

Questions:

- 1- What does the underlined pronoun "**their**" refer to?..... على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط

- 2- There are many benefits for water. Write two of them? هناك فوائد للمياه. أذكر اثنتين ؟

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

- 4- Write the sentence which shows that the water problem is for a long period of time? اكتب الجملة التي تبين أن مشكلة المياه هي من فترة طويلة؟

- 5- Replace the underlined phrase "are reliant on" with the suitable meaning استبدل المصطلح

- 6- Why must the Jordanians take the responsibility of keeping water within the households? لماذا يجب على الأردنيين أخذ المسؤولية بما يتعلق بالمياه في الشؤون المنزلية؟

- 1- According to point 3, what are the kinds of information needed to understand in depth to be at schools or the whole community?

- 2- Find a phrase in the last paragraph which means "uncontaminated"?

Book:

- 1- Out of all the uses of water mentioned in the first paragraph, which do you consider most important? Why?
- 2- What does "**this matter**" in paragraph three refer to?
- 3- Rephrase **point 1** of the government notice in your own words?
- 4- In **point 2** of the notice, what idea is being expressed here? Write one sentence?
- 5- An educational programme is proposed in **point 3**. What is its purpose? Explain in our own words?
- 6- In **point 4**, what does the word "**regard**" imply?
- 7- Why do you think **point 5** is considered an important issue to the government?
- 8- What does **point 6** say will be done to make sure that drinking water is safe?

Answers:

1. I think that sanitation because it helps us to be healthier and control disease.
- 2- Jordan's scarcity of water.
3. It is necessary for Jordanians to know that water supply is limited and they have to use it wisely.
4. All the people and the sectors should work together to solve the problem of water everywhere in Jordan.
- 5- to make school children more aware of problems and solutions of water shortages.
- 6- care
5. This could be concerning tourism or in terms of fish.
- 8- water will be checked.

Vocabulary:

1

- solar panels ألواح شمسية	- wind turbines محركات رياح	- nuclear power station محطة طاقة نووية	- wind farm حقول الرياح
- solar شمسي	- cell خلية	- biomass كتل حيوية	generator مولد
- blade ريشة مروحة	- plant material مادة نباتية	rubbish dump مكب نفايات	

2

Energy of sun: solar , panels, heat, cell , sunlight**Energy of wind:** wind farms , turbines , windy, generator**1- Match the suitable item to complete the following sentences:**

cells, turbines, solar, dump, panels, material

- 1- If you have a _____ calculator, it contains a solar cell.
- 2- Solar _____ that are used on houses have thousands of solar cells.
- 3- In windy places, wind energy can be used to make electricity, using wind _____.
- 4- All solar machines involve solar _____ which use sunlight to power these machines.
- 5- You should put the household wastes in the rubbish _____.

2- Match the suitable item to complete the following sentences:

plant , electricity, steam, fuel, generator

- 1- The turbines are found in 'wind farms' which have blades that are attached to a _____ at the centre.
- 2- Biomass is _____ material and animal waste that is used as fuel.
- 3- Biomass is mainly used as _____
- 4- When the generator runs, it produces _____
- 5- The biomass is burnt to heat water and make _____ which is in turn used to make electricity.



Natural resources in Jordan

مصادر طبيعية في الأردن

abundant وافر	available in large quantities
derived مشتق	obtained from
tidal مد وجزر	affected by tide
geothermal طاقة باطن الأرض	relating to or using the natural heat produced inside the earth

primary أساسي	main
biofuels وقود حيوي	fuel produced from renewable biological resource
hydro طاقة المياه	Energy of water
self-taught تعلم ذاتي	taught without help

(1) who	Jamal Sabah
(2) they	Seven types of renewable energy
(3) it	Solar energy
(4) its	Solar energy
(5) it (6) it (7) it (8) it (9) it	wood
(10) it	wood
(11) it	wood
(12) it	wood
(13) which	Solar Water Heating
(14) which	Photovoltaic
(15) it	country
(16) they	the USA
(17) it	energy source
(18) they	experts
(19) it	nuclear power
(20) it	nuclear power

Field of
experience

Quizmaster: Today on the show we have Jamal Sabah, who⁽¹⁾ is a self-taught expert on the history and future of Earth's resources. Jamal, you are going to answer as many questions as you can about Earth's resources.

Jamal: OK.

Quizmaster: Start the clock! What are the seven types of renewable energy?

Jamal: They⁽²⁾ are solar, wind, hydro, biomass, wave, tidal and geothermal.

Quizmaster: Correct! Why is solar energy called 'primary renewable energy'?

Jamal: it⁽³⁾ is the origin of many other sources of energy. It's⁽⁴⁾ also the most abundant **renewable** energy resource.

الفاحص: اليوم في هذا البرنامج لدينا جمال صباح، وهو خبير – متعلم ذاتيا حول تاريخ ومستقبل مصادر الأرض. جمال، سوف تقوم بإجابة العديد من الأسئلة حول مصادر الأرض.
جمال: لا بأس

الفاحص: ابدأ! ما هي السبع أنواع للطاقة المتجددة؟
جمال: إنها الطاقة الشمسية، وطاقة الرياح، والماء، الكتلة الحيوية، الأمواج، والمدية، حرارة جوف الأرض.

الفاحص: صحيح! لماذا سميت الطاقة الشمسية "بالطاقة المتجددة الأساسية"؟
جمال: إنها أصل الكثير من مصادر الطاقة الأخرى. أيضا الأكثر توفرا والأكثر تجددًا.

1- What is Jamal expert on?

بماذا جمال خبير؟

2- Solar energy is called primary renewable energy for two reasons. Write them?

الطاقة الشمسية تسمى بالطاقة المتجددة الأساسية لسببين. أذكرهما؟

3- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?

على ماذا يعود الضمير.....

4- Find a word in the last paragraph which means "available of large quantities"?

جد الكلمة التي تعني.....

seven types
of renewable
energy

qualities
make solar
energy
renewable

Reasons
make wood
not
renewable

Quizmaster: Is wood a renewable energy source?

Jamal : Er, it(5) is in Europe. However, if growing it(6), cutting it(7), drying it(8) and transporting it(9) uses more energy than it(10) actually provides when it's(11) burnt, we cannot say that it(12) is renewable.

Quizmaster: What is the difference between renewable and fossil fuels?

Jamal: Time. Fossil fuels were created longer ago, but both fuels are derived from living matter.

Quizmaster: What are the two main kinds of solar technology?

Jamal: Solar Water Heating, which(13) delivers hot water through pipes, and Solar PV, or Photovoltaic, which(14) delivers electricity through cables.

Quizmaster: Which country is the largest producer of nuclear power?

Jamal : I think that it's(15) the USA. I read somewhere that they(16) produce 30 per cent of all the nuclear- generated electricity in the world.

الفاحص: هل الخشب مصدر طاقة متجدد؟

جمال: هذا في أوروبا. ولكن عند زراعته وقطعه وتجفيفه ونقله يتطلب

طاقة أكبر مما في الواقع يقدمه عند حرقه، لذا لا يمكن اعتبارها طاقة متجددة.

الفاحص: ما هو الاختلاف بين الوقود المتجدد والوقود الاحفوري؟

جمال: الوقت. الوقود الاحفوري قد تكون بفترة أطول بالماضي، لكن كلاهما مشتق من مادة حية.

الفاحص: ما هما النوعين الرئيسيين للتكنولوجيا الشمسية؟

جمال: مُسخِّن المياه الشمسي، حيث ينقل الماء الحار عبر الأنابيب، وكذلك ما يسمى (PV) أو الخلايا الكهروضوئية، والتي تنقل الكهرباء عبر الأسلاك.

الفاحص: أي الدول هي الأكثر إنتاجاً للطاقة النووية؟

جمال: أعتقد أنها أمريكا. قرأت بمكان ما بأنها تنتج 30 بالمائة من إجمالي

types of
solar
technology

5- What is the difference between renewable and fossil fuels?

ما الاختلاف بين الوقود المتجدد والاحفوري؟

6- What does the underlined word "they" refer to? على ماذا يعود الضمير؟

7-What are the kinds of solar technology? ما هي أنواع التكنولوجيا الشمسية؟

Future
common
energy

Quizmaster: Finally, what energy source, according to experts, will be the most common in future?

Jamal: That's a difficult question. Erm, experts say it(17) will be nuclear power, but they(18) also say that we have to develop the way it(19) is produced because otherwise it(20) will be very dangerous.

Quizmaster: Well, thank you Jamal.
I can tell you that you got every single question right. Well done!

الفاحص: أخيراً، ما مصدر الطاقة، بالنسبة للخبراء، و الذي سيكون الأكثر شيوعاً بالمستقبل؟

جمال: إنه سؤال صعب. الخبراء يقولون هو الطاقة النووية، ولكن أيضاً يقولون أننا يجب أن نحسن الطريقة في إنتاجها وإلا ستكون خطيرة.

الفاحص: حسناً، شكراً لك جمال. استطيع القول أن كل سؤال كان صواباً. عمل جيد.

- 8- Which energy source will be the most common in future? ما هو مصدر الطاقة الشائع بالمستقبل؟
9- Write the sentence which shows that Jamal answered all the questions correctly? اكتب الجملة التي تشير إلى أن جمال أجاب على جميع الأسئلة بشكل صحيح؟

- Jamal says that solar energy is the origin of many other sources of energy. Give examples of these sources.

All renewable energy sources, except tidal and geothermal, get their energy from the sun, for example, biomass, wind and hydropower.

سائد دهميش

AWF

(1) it/ (2) its	The African Wildlife Foundation
(3) who	Hunters
(4) who	donors

What AWF
conserves

The African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) is a non- profit **organisation** that works for the **conservation** of the communities, lands and **wildlife** of Africa. It⁽¹⁾ has many offices throughout Africa, and its⁽²⁾ projects aim at **ensuring** an ever-lasting future for the African people.

Reason to
train people
with law
officials

The organisation has been training hundreds of Africans in conservation and has been working closely with **law officials** to increase **penalties** on hunters, especially those who⁽³⁾ hunt **endangered** animals.

Who supports
AWF???

AWF earns millions of dollars through funding thanks to **donors** who⁽⁴⁾ **appreciate** the organisation's selfless mission and **contribution** to the preservation of Earth's natural **resources**.

المؤسسة الإفريقية للحياة البرية
(AWF)

هي منظمة غير ربحية تعمل من أجل
الحفاظ على المجتمعات وعلى الأراضي
والحياة البرية في إفريقيا. لديها الكثير
من المكاتب في أنحاء إفريقيا، ومشاريعها
تهدف إلى ضمان مستقبل دائم
للشعب الإفريقي.

المنظمة تدرب مئات من الأفارقة على
المحافظة وتعمل
بالقرب مع المحامين والقضاة لزيادة
العقوبات على الصيادين، وخاصة الذين
يصطادون الحيوانات المهددة بالانقراض.

تحصل مؤسسة (AWF) على ملايين
الدولارات من خلال المتبرعين الذين
يقدرّون مهمة المنظمة ذات غير الأناني
ومساهمتها من أجل المحافظة على
المصادر الطبيعية للأرض.

- 1- What is the purpose of AWF's projects?
- 2- What does the underlined pronoun "who" refer to?

BOOK

- 1- How does AWF contribute to the preservation of Earth's natural resources?
- 2- In what way do you think you can help AWF in its missions?

Answers:

- 1- a- it works for the conservation of the communities, lands and wildlife of Africa.
b- It trains people in conservation and works to increase penalties on hunters.
- 2- Raising money at school - making posters

In January 2012 CE, oil in Jordan was **selling** at \$ 66 per **barrel**, and had in fact risen to \$72 per barrel by the beginning of February.

Between February and May, the price rose from \$72 to \$ 105 per barrel.

Between May and June, the price per barrel **remained** the same. Then in July, there was a **dramatic** drop in price by \$17 per barrel.

From July to August, the price **rose** slightly to \$90 per barrel. It rose again in September to reach \$99 per barrel in October.

From October to November, there was a slight **drop** in price by \$4 per barrel, which fell again by \$5 between November and December.

عام 2012 ، كانت الأردن تباع برميل البترول بـ 66 دولار، وبعدها ارتفع إلى 72 دولار للبرميل بمطلع شهر شباط.

وبين شهر شباط و مايو ، ارتفع السعر من 72 دولار إلى 105 دولار للبرميل. وبين شهر مايو وحزيران، بقي السعر كما هو. وبعدها في تموز كان انخفاض مثير ومفاجئ في السعر فأصبح 17 دولار للبرميل.

من تموز ولغاية أغسطس، ارتفع بشكل طفيف ليصبح 90 دولار للبرميل. وبعدها ارتفع ثانية بسبتمبر ليصل إلى 99 دولار للبرميل في أكتوبر. من أكتوبر إلى نوفمبر، كان هناك نزول طفيف في السعر يصل إلى 4 دولار للبرميل حيث نزل ثانية 5 دولار بين نوفمبر وديسمبر.

1- When was the first increase in the price of oil? متى حصل أول ارتفاع للأسعار؟

2- When did the price of oil remain without change? متى بقيت الأسعار بدون تغيير؟

3- What does the underlined pronoun "which" refer to? على ماذا يعود الضمير؟

أسئلة الكتاب

1- By how much per barrel did the price of oil rise between February and May?

2- What was the price of oil in Jordan in July?

3- What was the price of oil in October?

4- What was the price of oil in November?

5- What was the price of oil in December?

6- By how much did the price of oil rise between January 2012 CE and December 2012 CE?

Answers:

1- \$33 (105-72= 33)

2- \$88 (105-17= 88)

3- \$ 99 per barrel

4- \$ 95 (99-4=95)

5- \$ 90

6- \$24 (90-66=24)

Vocabulary

A: Choose

consequently, reliant, deep , accountability

1- Humans and animals are _____(1)on water to survive. _____(2), living in a country where water is scarce requires a deep understanding of the relationship between mankind and nature. We know that _____(3)understanding to something is wanted to have a good analysis. Whether we are part of a large business or a small family, we must build a community feeling of _____(4)for our water supply.

B: Choose:

consistently, combined, pollutants, regard

- 1- We have to use water with more _____to the world around us.
- 2- The government provides us with drinking water that is _____maintained.
- 3- We can do a _____effort to reduce our usage on a day-to day basis.
- 4- The water is free from _____so you can drink it.

C: Choose

tidal, abundant, derived , worldwide, biofuels , primary

- 1- _____are fuels that are derived from living matter, including plant material and animal waste.
- 2- There's a difference between _____biofuels, which are used for heating and electricity production, and secondary biofuels, which are used in vehicles and industry.
- 3- _____ production of biofuels from crops means using large pieces of land, and therefore keeping less land for food production.
- 4- People _____ need to be careful with biofuel production and be aware of its bad effects on Earth's resources.

Answers: 1- biofuels 2- primary 3- abundant 4- worldwide

Exercise: Complete using the words

- solar cells - paper - solar energy - generator petroleum - glass - wind turbines
- wind – coal - natural gas - fresh water - wild life

Natural resource	products

Answers:

Natural resources: - solar energy - fresh water - wild life - wind - coal - natural gas - petroleum

Products: - generator - glass - wind turbines - solar cells - paper

6 Choose the best word or phrase to complete these sentences.

1 Earth has *a finite /finished* supply of fossil fuels, so we need to find alternative energy resources.

2 Your *well-being/ well going* is important, so you should look after yourself.

3 The electric circuits in the school are *consistently maintained / routine maintenance*.

4 People must assume *responsible /accountability* for their actions.

5 People are taking too many fish from the oceans and *consequently / resulting* there **are not**-many left.

6 People are *needing / reliant* on fresh water.



وزارة 2016

Charles Dickens

Word	Meaning
journalist صحفي	a person who writes for newspapers or magazines
novelist روائي- كاتب روايات	someone who writes novels
clerk كاتب	someone who keeps records or accounts in an office

- الضمائر he, who, his, him تعود على Charles Dickens.

Charles Dickens was born on 7th February, 1812, in Portsmouth, on the southern coast of England.

He was a quiet boy, who loved reading. When he spoke later of his childhood, he said that he remembered listening to children playing outside, as he sat indoors. He always preferred reading to playing with other children.

At the age of 12, life for his family changed very suddenly. His father had financial problems, so Charles was no longer able to attend school regularly, and he had to work at a factory. The loneliness he felt there was an important influence on his writing, especially in his books Great Expectations and David Copperfield.

تشارلز ديكينز ولد في السابع من فبراير، 1812 في بورتسموث، على الشاطئ الجنوبي بإنجلترا.

لقد كان ولد هادئ، حيث أحب القراءة. وعندما تكلم عن طفولته، قال بأنه تذكر الاستماع للأطفال وهم يلعبون بالخارج أثناء وجوده في المنزل. فضل القراءة على اللعب مع الأطفال الآخرين.

في عمر 12 سنة، تغيرت حياة عائلته فجأة. تعرض أبوه لمشاكل مالية، لذا لم يعد تشارلز يحضر للمدرسة بانتظام، وكان عليه العمل في مصنع. لقد كان الشعور بالوحدة له أثر هام على كتابته وخاصة في كتبه الآمال العظيمة و ديفد كوبرفيلد.

What Dickens prefers

Results of financial problems

1- When was Dickens born? متى ولد ديكنز

2-What did Charles love mostly when he was a child? ماذا أحب تشارلز عندما كان طفلاً ؟

3- What did the feeling of loneliness lead him to do? ماذا أدى الشعور بالوحدة بالنسبة له؟

4- What were the results of financial problems on Charles Dickens? ما هي نتائج المشاكل المالية؟

Job after school

When he was 14, Charles stopped going to school altogether and started working as a clerk in a lawyer's office in London. He didn't like working there.

Series name

Luckily, things changed for him again. Charles had always wanted to be a writer, and he became a very respected journalist. He began to write short pieces for publication in the newspaper. In 1836, a series of pieces called *The Pickwick Papers* appeared monthly in the newspaper and were very popular. Dickens was a famous author by then.

Novels names

Throughout his life, Dickens enjoyed traveling . He traveled to many countries, writing novels and giving talks about the cruelty of slavery. Novels such as "Oliver Twist" and "Dombey and Son" highlighted the cruel treatment of people, especially children, and child labour in the 19th century. He died on 8th June, 1870, at the age of 58.

عندما بلغ الرابعة عشر، توقف تشارلز من الذهاب للمدرسة تماما وبدأ العمل ككاتب في مكتب محامي في لندن. لم يحب العمل هناك.

لحسن الحظ، الأشياء تغيرت ثانية. أراد دوما أن يكون كاتباً، وقد أصبح صحفي محترماً. بدأ بكتابة قطع أدبية صغيرة للنشر. عام 1836، ظهرت سلسلة شهرية من القطع الأدبية سماها "مذكرات بكويك" وقد أصبحت شائعة. ديكنز أصبح مؤلف مشهوراً من ذلك الوقت.

طوال حياته، استمتع ديكنز بالسفر. سافر للعديد من الدول، وكتب الروايات وتناول الحديث عن قسوة العبودية. رواياته مثل أوليفر تويست و دامبي والابن ألقت الضوء على المعاملة الناس القاسية ، وخاصة على الأطفال وعمل الطفل في القرن التاسع عشر. توفي في الثامن من أيار 1870 في عمر 58

1-What did Charles work when he was fourteen? ماذا عمل تشارلز عندما كان عمره أربعة عشر؟

1- What were Charles first series called? ماذا سميت أول سلسلة لتشارلز؟

2- How did Charles become famous? كيف أصبح تشارلز مشهوراً ؟

4- Mention two novels for Dickens اذكر اسمين من أسماء روايات ديكنز ؟

5- Charles used to do two things during travelling. Mention them? أذكرهما؟

6-What was the subject of his novels in 19th century? ما هو موضوع رواياته في القرن التاسع عشر؟

7- What does the underlined "there" refer to?.....على ماذا يعود الضمير

- 1 Why did Charles Dickens have to stop going to school?
- 2 How did Dickens' experiences of work influence his writing?
- 3 What was his first successful published work?
- 4 What issues did many of his novels highlight?
- 5 What do you think are the moral problems with using children as labour?
- 6 Do you think a novel that addresses a social problem would contribute to diminishing these problems? If so, how? If not, why not?

1 He had to stop going to school because he had to work.

2 He felt lonely at work and this influenced his writing.

3 The Pickwick Papers was his first successful work.

4 Many of his novels highlighted the issues of cruelty to children and child labour.

5 **Suggested answer:** I think children should not be used as labour because they need to be nourished and looked after until they are strong enough to do the tough manual jobs that they are expected to do as children. Additionally, they have a right to be children, and play and learn.

6 **Suggested answer:**

I think a novel about these social problems might make people more aware of them, but I think it might take a very long time for people to start to take action, because it is not urgent enough. Also, people might just think it is fiction, so there is no point in getting worried about the situation.

Oliver Twist



اوليفر تويست

(1) who	Oliver Twist	(15) who	Fagin
(2) there	Victorian workhouse	(16) it	Oliver Twist Story
(3) he	Oliver Twist	(17) his	Dickens
(4) where	London	(18) they	Characters
(5) he	Oliver Twist	(19) who	Mr Brownlow
(6) who	Fagin	(20) him	Oliver
(7) they	Artful Dodger and Fagin	(21) it	Mr Brownlow
(8)him	Oliver	(22) who	Mr Brownlow
(9) who	Good friends	(23) he	Oliver
(10) him	Oliver Twist	(24) him	Oliver
(11) they	Good friends	(25) it	book
(12) it	Oliver Twist Novel	(26) it	novel
(13) his	Oliver's	(27) it	the Novel
(14) he	Oliver	(28) it	the Novel

ملخص كتاب اوليفر تويست Blurb of Oliver Twist

characters

Oliver Twist is an orphan who(1) lives in a Victorian workhouse. Life is cruel there(2), and Oliver suffers a lot. At the age of eleven, he(3) escapes to London, where(4) he(5) meets a boy called Artful Dodger and a man called Fagin, who(6) is the leader of a group of thieves. They(7) are kind to Oliver, but try to teach him(8) to steal. Luckily, Oliver also finds good friends, like Mr Brownlow and Rose Maylie, who(9) want to look after him(10)- but can they(11) protect him from the difficult life of a poor, homeless boy in 19th century London?

أوليفر تويست هو يتيم يعيش في بيت إنجليزي. الحياة كانت قاسية هناك، واوليفر يعاني كثيرا. وفي عمر الحادية عشر، هرب إلى لندن، حيث قابل ولدا اسمه آرثر دودجر ورجلا يدعى فاجن، وهو قائد مجموعة من اللصوص. كانوا لطفاء مع اوليفر، ولكنهم حاولوا تعليمه كيف يسرق. لحسن الحظ، اوليفر وجد أصدقاء جيدين، مثل السيد برونلو وروز مايلي الذين أرادوا العناية به. ولكن هل كان باستطاعتهم حمايته من الحياة الصعبة كطفل فقير بلا مأوى في القرن التاسع عشر في لندن؟

1- What does the underlined pronoun "**who**" refer to? على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط؟

2- Name two of Oliver's good friends? اذكر اسمين لأصدقائه؟

3- What does the underlined "**him**" refer to?

Qualities
of
London in
19th
century

Oliver Twist is one of Charles Dickens' most famous novels and it(11) tells the tale of a young orphan named Oliver. Oliver **endures** difficult times in 19th century London, a city full of poverty and crime.

The story, like many of Dickens' other novels, paints a vivid picture of life for the working class, especially children, during the industrialization of England.

Born in a workhouse, Oliver is treated cruelly, and like all children in a similar position, has to work hard at a young age.

اوليفر تويست هي أكثر الروايات شهرة لتشارلز ديكنز حيث تتحدث عن حكاية شاب يتيم اسمه أوليفر. يتحمل أوليفر أوقات صعبة في القرن التاسع عشر بلندن، وهي مدينة امتلأت بالفقر والجرائم.

هذه القصة، كالعديد من روايات ديكنز، تصور الحياة الناشطة للطبقة العاملة وخاصة الأطفال، أثناء الثورة الصناعية بانجلترا.

ولد أوليفر في ملجأ، وقد كان يُعامل بقسوة، ومثل باقي الأطفال في نفس الظروف، كان عليه أن يعمل بجد في صغره.

1- Find a word in paragraph one which means "to be in a difficult or painful situation Without complaining? جد الكلمة التي تعني "....." ؟

2- How would you describe the children in 19th century in London? كيف تصف أطفال القرن 19 بلندن؟

Reasons
make
others
utilize
Oliver

Because of his(13) kind and timid nature, he is often taken advantage of. One of the novel's most famous lines, "Please Sir, I want some more," is said when Oliver is persuaded by the other boys in the workhouse to ask for another bowl of soup at dinner time. This is unheard of in the workhouse and Oliver is punished for saying it. The incident is the first of many new obstacles he(14) has to face.

As the story progresses, we come across characters like Fagin- a sly old man who(15) "takes care of " a group of thieving children – the villain, Bill Sikes, and kind Rose and Nancy.

reason of
getting
confusing

Oliver Twist is a story with many different characters, so it(16) can sometimes get confusing because you have to keep track of so many people. However , Dickens is very skilled at using powerful descriptions of his(17) characters to evoke strong feelings in the reader, feelings of sympathy as well as outrage. Because the characters are so well described, they(18) leave a very memorable image in your mind and this helps to remember who is who.

reason to
remember
events

وبسبب طبيعته الرقيقة والجبانة، كان يُستغل من الآخرين. إحدى سطور الرواية المشهورة، " أرجوك يا سيدي أريد المزيد"، قالها أوليفر عندما اقنعه الأولاد في الملجأ لطلب طبق من الحساء وقت الغداء. هذا غير مسموع في الملجأ وأوليفر تمت معاقبته لقوله هذا. هذه الحادثة الأولى من العقبات التي كان عليه مواجهتها.

كلما تقدمت أحداث القصة، نتفاجئ بشخصيات مثل فاجن- رجل مكر يهتم بمجموعة من الأطفال اللصوص- ومنهم الشرير بل سايس، والرقيقة روز ونانسي.

أوليفر توست هي قصة متعددة الشخصيات، لذا أحيانا تشوش الفهم لأن عليك أن تتسلسل بالأفكار للعديد من الناس، ولكن، ديكنز ماهر جدا باستخدام الأوصاف القوية لشخصياته من أجل أن يثير مشاعر قوية في القارئ، مشاعر العاطفة وكذلك مشاعر الغضب. ولأن الشخصيات تم وصفها بطريقة محكمة، فإنها تترك صورة ذهنية يمكن تذكرها وهذا يساعد على تذكر من هو الذي يقوم بالحدث.

1- Why did other people take advantage of Oliver?

لماذا استغل الناس أوليفر؟

2- Why did Oliver Twist story confuse? لماذا يمكن للقصة أن تشوش الفهم لدى القارئ؟

3- Why did the novel leave a memorable image for the reader? لماذا تترك الرواية صورة لا يمكن نسيانها؟

3- What does the underlined "his" refer to? على ماذا يعود الضمير ؟

4- What does the underlined "**they**" refer to? على ماذا يعود الضمير ؟

features of
Brownlow

My favorite character is Mr Brownlow, a kind and **generous** man, who(19) tries to protect Oliver from the life of poverty and crime that seems inevitable for him(20). After Oliver is wrongly accused of a robbery, it(21) is Mr Brownlow who(22) believes he(23) is telling the truth, and saves him(24).

شخصيتي المفضلة هي السيد برونلو، رجل لطيف وكريم، ويحاول أن يحمي أوليفر من حياة الفقر والجرائم والتي تبدوا مؤكدة. بعد أن قاموا باتهام أوليفر بالسرقة، إنه السيد برونلو الذي صدق بأنه يقول الحقيقة وأنقذه.

Stages of
the book

My only complaint was the pace of the book; at the beginning it(25) progresses quite slowly and then suddenly seems to speed up, leading to confusion at the end. However, non of these things alter my opinion that it(26) is a very fine novel, and it(27) is not difficult to see why **it**(28) has such a special place in English literature.

احتجاجي الوحيد هو سرعة تتالي الأحداث، بالبداية كانت تتقدم ببطء وفجأة بدأت تتقدم بسرعة، مما أدى إلى عدم التنظيم في النهاية. ولكن، لا شيء من هذه الأمور قد تغير من رأيي بأنها رواية جميلة، وليس من الصعب ملاحظة سبب وصولها إلى مكان خاص في الأدب الإنجليزي.

1- Find a word in paragraph one which means " **certain to happen and impossible to avoid**"?

2- Mr. Brownlow was kind with Oliver. Support this idea? ادمم الفكرة؟ السيد براونلو كان لطيفا مع أوليفر.

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

4- Write down two qualities for Mr Brownlow? اذكر ميزتين للسيد برونلو؟

أسئلة الكتاب

- 1 Where and when does the story take place?
- 2 Who is the main character?
- 3 Why is an early incident in the workhouse so important in the novel?
- 4 What does the reviewer of the book think of Dickens' writing style?
- 5 How does Dickens help the reader to remember all the different characters?
- 6 How does the reviewer feel about Mr Brownlow?
- 7 What negative opinion does the reviewer give about the novel?

Answers:

- 1 The story takes place in London during the 19th century.
- 2 The main character is Oliver Twist.
- 3 Oliver is persuaded by the older boys to ask for some more food, and because he does this he is punished for it. This event is the cause of many of the following events in the novel.
- 4 The reviewer thinks that Dickens is a skilled writer because he describes his characters powerfully, and when you are reading you react with strong emotions to the events that happen to the characters.
- 5 Dickens describes the characters very well, and this helps the reader to keep a vivid picture of each character in their mind.
- 6 The reviewer likes Mr Brownlow best out of all the characters because he is a kind and generous man who rescues Oliver.
- 7 The reviewer says that the pace is uneven, which makes it confusing to read at the end.



Salah's book Review

Theme

The *Wanderer* is one of Gibran Khalil Gibran's masterpieces. I read a lot of books by Gibran and this one(1) is my favourite. It(2) is a collection of 52 short stories which(3) all revolve around the theme of people being unable to communicate well with one another and manage their(4) different emotions. The book contains many moral lessons and pieces of wisdom, which(5) are delivered to the reader through very simple stories.

التائه هي إحدى الإبداعات الفنية لدى جبران خليل جبران. قرأت الكثير من كتب جبران ولكن هذا الكتاب إحدى مفضلاتي. وهو مجموعة من 52 قصة قصيرة والتي تدور حول مغزى أن الناس غير قادرين على التواصل جيدا مع بعضهم بعضا ويتدبرون مشاعرهم المختلفة. الكتاب يحتوي على الكثير من الدروس الأخلاقية والحكم الموجهة للقاريء من خلال قصص بسيطة جدا.

Effects of the book

Reading this book was a very relaxing experience. I found myself in this book and felt that it(6) related so much to my daily life. It(7) made me rethink a few things in my life and see them(8) from a different , deeper perspective. It is a good book for one to keep and leaf through every now and then.

قراءة هذا الكتاب هو تجربة مريحة. وجدت نفسي في هذا الكتاب، وشعرت أنه مرتبط كثيرا بحياتي اليومية. جعلني أعيد التفكير ببعض الأشياء في حياتي وأراهم من وجهة نظر مختلفة وعميقة. إنه كتاب جيد لكل شخص يود الحفاظ به وتصفحه بكل لحظة الآن وبعد لك.

1- How many short stories does Gibran's collection include? كم قصة قصيرة تحتوي سلسلة جبران؟

2-What is the theme of the book? ما هو مغزى الكتاب؟

3- Write the sentence which shows that the writer asks to keep the wanderer book?

اكتب الجملة التي تشير بأن الكاتب يطلب المحافظة على كتاب "التائه"؟

(1) one	book
(2) it	book
(3) which	52 short stories
(4) their	people
(5) which	moral lessons and pieces of wisdom
(6) it	this book
(7) it	this book
(8) them	things

Summary

Pronoun	refers to	- جميع ضمائر (he, his) تعود على (Pip)، باستثناء المرقمات أدناه.
(1) his	a boy	
(2) his	a boy	
(3) both	a man and a young girl	
(4) who	a man and a young girl	
(5) who	the prisoner	

This is the story of the life of a boy in Victorian England, from his(1) childhood until his(2) adulthood. The story takes place in English countryside and London. As a young boy, **Pip** meets a man and a young girl, both(3) of who(4) continue to affect his life in different ways. When he grows up, he is given a lot of money, and he goes to London to study, although he does not know where the money has come from. There, he becomes a gentleman and learns more about the world. Eventually, he finds out that the prisoner who(5) he met as a child is paying for his lifestyle, and he also realizes that his family are important, and he decides that he wants to live a simple life, after all.

Who supported Pip

هذه القصة حول حياة ولد في إنجلترا، من طفولته وحتى ريعان شبابه. حدثت القصة في إحدى أرياف إنجلترا ولندن. كطفل صغير، بب يقابل رجل وقتاه، كلاهما يستمر بالتأثير على حياة بب بطرق مختلفة. عندما يكبر، يُعطى الكثير من المال، ويذهب إلى لندن للدراسة، على الرغم أنه لا يعرف من أين تأتي النقود. وهناك، يصبح رجلاً نبيلًا ويتعلم الكثير حول العالم. وأخيراً، يستنتج أن السجين الذي قابله وهو طفلاً هو الذي يدفع له لكسب العيش، ويدرك أيضاً أن العائلة مهمة، ويقرر أن يعيش حياة بسيطة بعد كل هذا.

1- Where did the story take place?

أين حدثت القصة؟

2- Why did Pip go to London?

لماذا ذهب بيب إلى لندن؟

3- What does the underlined word "**who**" refer to?



Summary

(1) it	book	ضمائر (he, him, himself) تعود على Pip
(2) who	Magwitch	
(3) where	London	
(4) who	people	
(5) who	people	
(6) it	novel	
(7) it	novel	



Qualities of the novel

This is my favourite of all Charles Dickens' novels. It is a realistic story that includes comedy and tragedy, reality and fantasy.

Values of life

The book is set in rural England and high society in London. It(1) begins with Pip meeting and helping a man, Magwitch, who(2) will later give him the money he needs to become a gentleman. It follows Pip to London, where(3) he becomes embarrassed by his poor relations and starts spending a lot of money. In the end, he is reminded of the true value of life through experiences such as grief, love and family support. The novel ends happily.

Qualities of pip

The story is told by the main character, Pip. On the one hand, Pip presents himself as an immature character, having a deep desire to improve himself and become a gentleman. This desire leads him to behave badly with people who(4) love him. On the other hand, Pip shows that he is a generous and fascinating character through many acts of kindness that he performs towards the people who(5) love him.

هذه الرواية هي ما أفضلها عن جميع روايات تشارلز ديكنز. إنها قصة واقعية حيث تتضمن الكوميديا والتراجيديا، والحقيقة والخيال.

انطلق هذا الكتاب في ريف إنجلترا والمجتمع الراقي في لندن. بدأ بمقابلة بيب وساعدة رجل يدعى ماجوتش، والذي سيعطيه النقود التي يحتاجها ليصبح رجلاً نبيلًا. يلاحق بيب إلى لندن، حيث يشعر بالحرج بسبب علاقاته الضيقة ويبدأ بصرف النقود الكثيرة. وفي النهاية، يتم تذكيره بالقيم الحقيقية للحياة من خلال تجاربه بالحزن والحب ودعم العائلة. تنتهي الرواية بالسعادة.

القصة تُروى بواسطة أهم شخصية، وهي بيب. من ناحية، يمثل نفسه كشخصية غير نامية، لديه الرغبة بتطوير نفسه ليصبح نبيلًا. هذه الرغبة تقوده إلى معاملة الناس الذين يحبونه بشكل سيء. ومن ناحية أخرى، يظهر بيب بأنه شخصية جذابة من خلال تصرفات عدة من اللطف والتي مارسها مع الناس الذين يحبهم.

1- How did the writer describe Charles' novel in paragraph one?

كيف وصف الكاتب رواية تشارلز في الفقرة الأولى؟

2-What does the underlined "who" refer to?

على ماذا يعود الضمير؟

3- What were the reasons which led Pip to be bad with others?

ما هي الأسباب التي أدت الى المعاملة السيئة لبب مع الآخرين؟

4- What does the underlined phrase "**This desire**" refer to?

- ماذا يعني المصطلح.....

5- What does the underlined "**him**" refer to? على ماذا يعود الضمير ؟

I would recommend this novel to anyone who likes mysteries and novels set in the past. It(6) is a very sympathetic look at one person's process of growing up. It(7) also makes the important point that money cannot always buy happiness or make someone gentleman.

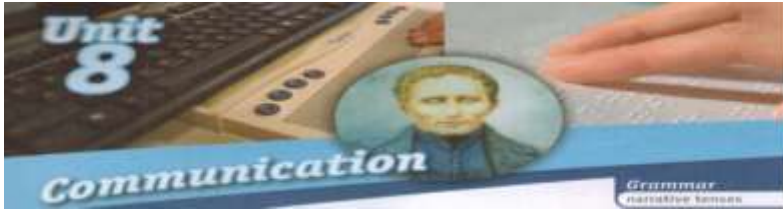
أود أن أوصي بهذه الرواية إلى أي شخص يحب الغموض وروايات الماضي. إنها نظرة عاطفية جدا على عملية نمو شخص ما. كذلك تتناول الفكرة الهامة بأن النقود هي ليست دائما تشتري السعادة أو تصنع رجلا نبيلًا.

1- What is the theme of the story which appeared in the last paragraph?

ما هو مغزى القصة الذي ظهر في الفقرة الأخيرة؟

2- What are the properties of the person who should read this novel according to the writer?

ما هي ميزات الشخص الذي يجب أن يقرأ هذه الرواية بالنسبة للكاتب؟



The language of Braille

(1) which	Letters and symbols
(2) he	Officer
(3) he	Officer
(4) who	Louis Braille
(5) which	The system of raised dots
(6) that	Six tactile dots
(7) it	Braille
(8) it	Braille
(9) that	Digital talking books

Communication, the sharing of information, ideas and thoughts, can take many forms. Before the development of writing, people communicated via smoke signals, cave paintings and drumbeats. The first systems of writing used pictures to convey meaning. Gradually, as language developed alphabets evolved, using letters and symbols **which**(1) represented sounds. These sounds in turn made up words.

The invention of the printing press in the 15th century led to the first forms of mass media: newspapers and magazines. Until then, it hadn't been possible to reach thousands of readers at the same time. However, only sighted people could access these media.

الاتصال، هو مشاركة المعلومات، والأفكار والمعتقدات، حيث يكون بأشكال متعددة. قبل تطور الكتابة، كان الناس يتواصلون عن طريق إشارات الدخان، ورسومات الكهوف وصوت الطبول. أول أنظمة للكتابة كان باستخدام الصور لنقل المعنى. وتدرجيا، مع تطورت اللغة، نشأت الحروف الأبجدية، مستخدمة الحروف والرموز التي تمثل أصوات. هذه الأصوات بدورها شكلت الكلمات.

اختراع آلة الطباعة في القرن الخامس عشر قاد إلى أول أشكال وسائل الإعلام: الصحف والمجلات. قبل ذلك الحين، لم يكن بالإمكان الوصول إلى آلاف القراء بنفس الوقت. على كل حال، فقط الناس المبصرة التي استطاعت الدخول إلى وسائل الإعلام.

1- How did people communicate before the invention of writing in the past?

كيف كان الناس يتواصلون قبل اختراع الطباعة؟

2- What did the first systems of writing use?

ماذا استخدمت أول الأنظمة بالكتابة؟

3- What does the underlined word "**which**" in paragraph one refer to?

على ماذا يعود الضمير "which"؟

4- The writer mentioned two types of media. Write them?

Reason
for
officer's
visit

This all changed in 1821 CE. It happened when an officer in the military in France was visiting the Royal Institute of the Blind in Paris. He(2) wanted to demonstrate the students a system of dots he (3) had invented. These dots allowed soldiers to communication without speaking. This method of communication caught the attention of Louis Braille, a young man who(4) was studying at the Institute.

After many years of work, Louis Braille had improved and completed the system of raised dots, which(5) became known as Braille. The characters consist of six tactile dots that(6) can form 64 combinations, spelling out letters , numbers and symbols.

هذا كله تغير عام 1821م. حصل عند زيارة ضابط بالجيش بفرنسا المعهد الملكي للمكفوفين بباريس. أراد أن يبين للطلبة نظام النقاط التي اخترعها . هذه النقاط سمحت للجنود أن يتواصلوا دون كلام. هذا أسلوب من التواصل جذب انتباه لويس بريل، وهو شاب كان يدرس بالمعهد. بعد العديد من سنوات العمل، لويس بريل حسن وأكمل نظام النقاط البارزة، حيث أصبحت مشهور باسم بريل. الرموز تتكون من ستة نقاط ملموسة حيث يمكنها أن تشكل 64 مجموعه، تهجئة حروف ، وأرقام ورموز.

1- What is the importance of the officer's new method of communication?_____

2- What do Braille system characters consist of?_____

3- Why did the officer visit the Royal Institute of the Blind in Paris?_____

4- What does the underlined "**He**" refer to?_____

By 1868 CE, 16 years after Louis Braille's death , blind people all over the world were using Braille every day.

It has(7) also been adapted to scripts in different languages. It(8) enables blind people to read books, maps and labels, and even to press buttons in a lift. A wide range of national daily newspapers are available in Braille, too.

Nowadays , screen- reading software means that the text on a computer screen can be heard aloud. Digital talking books that (9)simultaneously generate output in Braille are also available.

بحلول عام 1868 م، بعد 16 سنة من وفاة لويس بريل، المكفوفين في جميع أنحاء العالم كانوا يستخدمون نظام بريل كل يوم. أيضا تم تهيئتها إلى نصوص بلغات مختلفة. مكنت المكفوفين أن يقرأوا الكتب، والخرائط والملصقات وحتى الضغط على أزرار المصعد. مجموعة واسعة من الصحف اليومية الوطنية متوفرة بلغة بريل أيضا.

الآن برنامج قراءة الشاشة يعني أن النص على شاشة الحاسوب يمكن سماعها بصوت مرتفع. الكتب الناطقة الرقمية التي تنتج بتوافق مخرجات أيضا متوفرة بلغة بريل

1-What can the blind read through Braille system?

2- When did Louis Braille die?

3- Find a word in the last paragraph which means "**happening exactly in the same time**"

أسئلة الكتاب

1 What do the underlined words refer to?

2 How did mass media contribute to the invention of Braille?

3 Why do you think soldiers had to communicate without speaking?

4 What makes Braille an official system of communication?

5 How does technology nowadays help blind people communicate?

6 Do you think Braille is a practical way for the blind to communicate? Justify your answer.

7 In your opinion, could there be another way for the blind people to “**read**” in the future? Explain.

8 Do you think blind people should be able to go to the same schools as people who can see? Why / Why not?

Answers

1 *He* (line 20): the officer; *who* (line 25): a young man/Louis Braille; *It* (line 34): Braille

2 Mass media contributed to the invention of Braille by provoking the invention of a written raised dot system in order to enable the blind to 'read' newspapers and magazines.

3 Students' own answers

4 It is used all over the world.

5 Text on a screen can be heard aloud, and talking books that also have the words in Braille are also available.

6 Suggested answer: I think Braille is practical for blind people because it uses a sense that they have. It could be very slow though, as 'reading' with your fingers might take longer.

7 Suggested answer: I think that, because technology is developing so fast, there will be many more efficient ways for blind people to communicate in the future.

8 Suggested answer: In my opinion, blind people should have the choice to go to the same schools as people who can see. If they want to go, and if they can cope with very little help, they should be given the right so that they can feel like they are leading a normal life.

Mohammad Balw

- جميع ضمائر (he, his, him) تعود على (Mohammad Balw)

(1) where	Saudi Arabian Airlines
(2) which	'Meals for the blind' project
(3) which	projects

Mohammad Balw was working as flight attendant when his vision started to get worse. He had to take early retirement from his jobs as a flight attendant at Saudi Arabian Airlines where (1) he had worked for 13 years. During this time, he established the 'meals for the Blind' project, which (2) became famous in 1992 CE.

Mohammad was worried about the lack of provision for people with low vision and other sight disabilities, so he decided to start a centre for vision rehabilitation in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The center's services were set up in 2002 CE after Mohammad had received funding from different organisations.

محمد بيلو كان يعمل مضيف طيران عندما بدأ بصره يتضاءل. اضطر أن يتقاعد مبكراً من وظيفته الخطوط الجوية السعودية كمضيف حيث عمل لمدة 13 سنة. وخلال هذا الوقت، أسس مشروع "وجبات للمكفوفين" حيث أصبح مشهوراً عام 1992 م. كان محمد قلق حول نقص الدعم للناس ذوي البصر الضعيف والإعاقات البصرية لذلك قرر أن يبدأ مركز تأهيل للبصريين في جدة بالسعودية. خدمات المركز أنشأت عام 2002 م بعد أن تلقى محمد دعم من منظمات مختلفة.

1- What was Mohammad's job?

2- How long did Mohammad work in Saudi Arabia Airlines?

3- What was Mohammad worry about?

4- Who funded Mohammad for the center's services?

While Mohammad was setting up his centre, Ebsar, lighthouse International trained six professionals to be ready to rehabilitate people with low vision. After Ebsar had been formally recognised, Mohammad began to set up other projects, one of which(3) was the distribution of the Holy Qur'an, in Braille format, throughout the Arab World.

بينما كان محمد يؤسس مركزه، "إبصار"، قامت جمعية المنارة الدولية بتدريب 6 محترفين لتأهيل الناس ذوي الرؤيا الضعيفة. بعد أن تأسست إبصار رسمياً، بدأ محمد بإنشاء مشاريع أخرى، أحداها توزيع القرآن الكريم بلغة بريل في أنحاء الوطن العربي.

1- Why did lighthouse International train professionals?

2- What does the underlined word "which" refer to?

Fifty things to do before you are twelve

(1) that	a list of activities
(2) they	children
(3) that	the amount of time
(4) their	volunteers
(5) which	a different type of childhood
(6) they	many adults
(7) she	the author



Think back to our childhood: playing house, cooking on a campfire and flying a kite. Are these things you had done by the time you were twelve? If not , you've missed out on some important experiences, according to a new report.

ارجع لطفولتك: اللعب بالمنزل، الطبخ على نار الرحلات وتطير طائرة ورقية. هل هذه الأشياء التي عملتها بعمر الثانية عشر؟ إذا لم يكن الأمر كذلك، فقد خسرت بعض من الخبرات الهامة، بالنسبة للتقرير.

1- Mention two things people can do in childhood time?

2- What does the underlined word "you" refer to?

Purpose
of the
report

The report contains a list of activities that(1) children should experience so that they(2) learn about how people communicate with each other and with nature. The report has been written to try to limit the amount of time that(3) children are spending indoors and on computer games these days. Volunteers were asked to contribute their (4) favourite childhood memories to the list, and from the 400 suggestions. A short list of fifty was complied.

Volunteer's
missions

On the list were these activities:
Catching fish with a net, eating an apple straight from the tree, looking for treasure on the beach, playing hide and seek, running around in the meadow, exploring rock pools at the seaside.

The report says that many adults could remember a different type of childhood: one in **which** (5)they(6) had more freedom than children do these days.

Findings
of the
report

The author of the report says that she(7) and other colleagues felt that children today hadn't been given the chance to experience nature and learn about the world and human relationships in the same way.

التقرير يتضمن قائمة من النشاطات التي يجب على الأطفال أن يجربوها لكي يتعلموا كيف يتواصل الناس معا ومع الطبيعة . كُتِب التقرير لمحاولة تحديد كمية الوقت التي يقضيها الطفل داخل المنزل وعلى ألعاب الحاسوب الآن. طُلب من متطوعين المساهمة بكتابة ذكريات طفولتهم المحببة إلى القائمة، ومن 400 اقتراح ، قائمة قصيرة من خمسون اقتراح توافقت.

في القائمة كانت هذه النشاطات: صيد السمك بالشبكة وأكل تفاحة مباشرة من الشجرة البحث عن كنز على الشاطئ، ولعبة التخفي والبحث والركض في المروج، واستكشاف برك صخرية جانب البحر.

التقرير يقول أن العديد من الشباب تذكروا نوع مختلف من الطفولة: حيث كان لديهم حرية أكثر من الأطفال اليوم.

كاتبه التقرير تقول بأنها وزميلاتها شعروا بأن الأطفال اليوم لم يُعطوا الفرصة ليُجربوا الطبيعة ويتعلموا عن العالم والعلاقات الإنسانية في نفس الطريقة.

1- What is the aim of the report?

2- There are certain activities for the volunteers to mention. Write two of them?

3- Write two findings of the report?

4- What does the underlined word "which" refer to?

أسئلة الكتاب

Read the article again. Decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences

1 Playing house, cooking on a campfire and flying a kite are inessential experiences for children.

2 The report was written to encourage children to do more outdoor activities.

3 Children in the past did the same activities as children do now, but they had more freedom.

Answers

1 False: Playing house, cooking on a campfire re and flying a kite are important experiences for children.

2 True

3 False: Children in the past did different activities to children now.

Articles

A Humans not alone in using sign language

(1) they	researchers
(2) they	researchers
(3) that	researchers
(4) their	researchers

Place of the study

A scientific research project has found that wild chimpanzees use at least 66 **gestures** to communicate with each other.

After researchers had spent time with the animals in Borneo, **they**(1) studied 120 hours of video **they**(2) had recorded. **They**(3) were looking for signs that the animals were using signals to communicate with each other.

They(4) looked to see if the chimps were looking at each other, in order to be sure that the gestures had a purpose, that is to communicate something . If the animal didn't respond to the gesture, the gesture was made over and over again, until there was a response.

The results suggest that there is a common system of communication across the species.

مشروع بحث علمي توصل إلى أن الشمبانزي البري يستخدم على الأقل 66 إشارة لتتواصل مع بعضها.

بعد أن امضى الباحثون الوقت مع الحيوانات في بورنيو، درسوا 120 ساعة فيديو مسجلة. كانوا يبحثون عن علامات تدل على أن الحيوانات استخدمت إشارات لتتواصل مع بعضها.

راقبوا فيما إذا كان الشمبانزي ينظرون لبعضهم، لكي يتأكدوا أن الإشارات لها هدف، أي أنها تتناقل شيء. إذا الحيوان لم يستجيب إلى الإشارة، يتم عمل الإشارة مرة تلو الأخرى، حتى تنتج استجابة.

النتيجة توحي بأن هناك نظام مشترك للتواصل بين أجناسها.

1- How many gestures can wild Chimpanzees use to communicate?

2- What did the researchers look for?

B Holiday message is 50 years late

(1) its	Postcard
(2) it	Postcard
(3) which	The card
(4) he	Grandparent
(5) he	spokesperson

A postcard sent from Florida has finally reached its(1) destination in England. It(2) had been posted in 1957 CE! This postcard had been addressed to someone working at an education centre. The building had once been a school. Staff at the education centre have been trying to find the addressee.

The card, which(3) appears to have been written by a grandparent, describes a trip to Florida, USA. He(4) wrote that it had rained a bit that day but it was still hot. A spokesperson for the post office said that the postcard had probably been put back in a postbox recently.

He(5) said that the mail was never in the sorting office for that length of time.

بطاقة بريدية مُرسلة من فلوريدا أخيرا تصل مكانها في إنجلترا. أرسلت سنة 1957م! هذه البطاقة خاطبت شخص يعمل في مركز تعليمي. المبنى كان مدرسة. موظفون في المركز التعليمي حاولوا إيجاد المخاطب. البطاقة التي تبدو أنها كتبت من قبل جد، تصف رحلة إلى فلوريدا، أمريكا. كتب إنها أمطرت قليلا بذلك اليوم ولكن الجو كان حارا. المتحدث باسم مكتب البريد قال أن البطاقة البريدية من الممكن أنها أعيدت إلى صندوق البريد مؤخرا. قال أن البريد لا يبقى في مكتب التصنيف لهذا الوقت الطويل.

1- Who wrote the postcard?

2- What was the card about?

3- What does the underlined "**its**" refer to?

C: 'Air-mail' brings best friends together

جميع الضمائر (she, her) تعود على artist

(1)her	Laura Buxton
(2)it	a helium-filled balloon
(3)where	the air
(4)it	a helium-filled balloon
(5)who	the man

(6)it	the balloon
(7)it	the balloon
(8)who	the Buxtons
(9)they	the buxtons
(10)it	the balloon

Place of writing the name and address

In 2001 CE, a girl called Laura Buxton, from Staffordshire, UK, wrote a message with her(1) name and address on a helium-filled balloon.

She then sent it(2) into the air, where(3) it(4) disappeared. A few weeks later, the balloon landed nearly 200 kilometres away in southern England. The man who(5) found it(6) took it(7) to his neighbours, the Buxtons, who(8) had a daughter called Laura.

They(9) were surprised to learn that it(10) was from another girl with the same name. The two girls got in touch with each other, decided to meet and became best friends.

سنة 2001م، بنت تدعى لورا بكستون، من ستفوردشير، كتبت رسالة باسمها وعنوانها على بالون مملوء بغاز الهيليوم. بعدها أرسلته في الهواء حيث اختفى. بعد أسابيع قليلة، هبط البالون قرابة 200 كيلومتر بعيدا جنوب إنجلترا. الرجل الذي وجد البالون أخذه لجيرانه العائلة بكستون والتي لها ابنة تدعى لورا. اندهشوا ليعلموا أنه كان من فتاة أخرى بنفس الاسم. تواصلت الفتاتان معا، وقرروا أن يتقابلوا وأصبحتا صديقتين حميمتين.

1- How far did the balloon land?

2- What was the last relationship with the two girls?

3- What type of gas did the balloon include?

D From mobile messaging to published book – communication becomes art

(1)them	First few messages	(4)them	The contents
(2)it	Diary	(5)them	60 notebooks
(3)them	The contents	(6)her	The woman

Number
of saved
messages

An artist has kept all her text messages, and after twelve years, she had collected about 100,000 messages. She kept the first few messages because she enjoyed reading them(1) over again- it was like a personal diary. It(2) is also a record of history, covering world events.

Every time a text message arrived, she saved the contents. She wrote them(3) in notebooks when her phone ran out of space to store them(4). She eventually filled more than 60 notebooks. Then she started copying them(5) on to her computer.

The woman took her(6) collection to a publisher, and the book has now been published and translated into several languages.

احتفظت فنانة بكل رسائلها، وبعد اثني عشرة سنة، جمعت حوالي 100.000 رسالة، احتفظت بأول رسائل قليلة لأنها استمتعت بقراءتها عدة مرات كمذكرات شخصية. أيضا تُعد سجل تاريخي تغطي أحداث عالمية.

كلما وصلت رسالة، احتفظت بمحتواها. كتبتها في دفاتر عندما تنفذ ذاكرة هاتفها. أخيرا ملئت أكثر من 60 دفتر. بعدها بدأت نسخها على الحاسوب. أخذت المرأة المجموعة إلى ناشر، والكتاب أصبح الآن منشور ومترجم إلى عدة لغات.

1- What does the diary record?

2- Where did the woman copy the 60 notebooks?

3- Why did the artist keep the first few messages?

Read the articles again and answer the questions.

- 1 What do the words in **bold** refer to?
- 2 What are the four forms of communication in the four articles?
- 3 How do chimpanzees communicate with each other, according to the scientists in Borneo?
- 4 Why did the postcard take such a long time to be delivered?
- 5 Why did the man in southern England take the balloon that he had found to his neighbours?
- 6 Why do you think that the book of text messages was published?
- 7 Our idea of communication has changed dramatically in the last 100 years.
How do you think it will change in the next 100 years?
- 8 Letters are still often sent between friends, even though we can just send an email instead. Justify this statement.

Answers

- 1 *they* (article A, line 5): researchers; *its* (article B, line 2): a postcard's; *it* (article C, line 4): a helium-filled balloon; *them* (article D, line 8): the contents
- 2 gestures, postcard, written message, mobile phone message
- 3 They use at least 66 gestures.
- 4 The postcard had been put in a postbox again recently, so it had probably been left somewhere.
- 5 The man's neighbours' daughter was called Laura Buxton.
- 6 Suggested answer: I think that the book was published because text messages are seen as completely temporary, and it is an interesting idea to make them into something permanent.
- 7 Suggested answer: I think that communication will become even easier, and perhaps you will just be able to think of the person you want to send a message to, and a message will be sent.
- 8 Suggested answer: I think people still send letters because a letter is an object that you can keep. It has sentimental value.

Sign Language

(1)it	Sign language
(2)his	Charles Michel de L'Epe'e
(3)his	Thomas Braidwood
(4)he	Dr Gallaudet
(5)this	The system

Sign language as we know it(1) today originated in 1755 CE, when a Frenchman, Charles Michel de L'Epe'e, started a school for deaf people in Paris. His (2)form of communication consisted of gestures, hand signs and finger spelling. The L'Epe'e system was the first example of French sign language.

Around the same time, in 1778 CE in Germany, Samuel Heinicke was working on a system to teach deaf people how to read lips.

Meanwhile, in Britain, Thomas Braidwood opened the first school for the deaf in 1783 CE. At that time, students were using his(3) form of sign language. Later, this became British Sign language.

In 1816 CE, after he(4) had seen people using sign language in Paris, an American, Dr Gallaudet, introduced the system in the USA. This(5), combined with various gestures that deaf people were still using in the USA at the time, formed American Sign Language.

لغة الإشارة كما نعرفها اليوم نشأت عام 1755 م، عندما أسس الفرنسي، تشارلز مايكل دي لبي، مدرسة للصم في باريس. نموذج للاتصال مكون من إيماءات، وإشارات اليد وتهجئة الأصابع. نظام لبي كان أول مثال للغة الإشارة الفرنسية.

بنفس الوقت، عام 1778 م بألمانيا، سمونل هاينيك كان يعمل نظام لتعليم الصم كيفية قراءة الشفاه.

بنفس الوقت في بريطانيا، توماس بريدود افتتح أول مدرسة للصم عام 1783م. بذلك الوقت، استخدم الطلاب نموذج للغة الإشارة. بعدها، هذه أصبحت لغة الإشارة البريطانية.

في عام 1816م بعد أن رأى الناس استخدام لغة الإشارة في باريس، دكتور أمريكي يدعى غالوديت قدم النظام في أمريكا. هذا مدمج مع إيماءات متنوعة كان ما يزال يستخدمها الصم في أمريكا بذلك الوقت، شكل لغة الإشارة الأمريكية.

1- What forms of communication did Charles start with in the school?

2- What's the name of the first French sign language?

3- There are three sign languages. Mention them?

أسئلة الكتاب

1- Write a definition of sign language using the words (deaf, system, communicate, gestures sign) in one sentence

2- Which countries introduced sign language in the 18th century?

3- Do you think sign language is as practical and easy as spoken language? Why/ Why not?

4- Create your own sign language for the following sentence: " I like reading a book before I slept. " Share this sentence with a partner. Did you express it the same way?

Answer:

جواب مقترح 1

Sign language is a system of communication designed for the deaf, which consists of gestures, signs and finger spelling.

2 France, Germany and Britain introduced sign language in the 18th century.

3 Free

4 Free

How teenagers communicate with each other

Pronouns

(1)they	A group of five teenagers
(2)them	A group of five teenagers
(3)their	Two other teenagers
(4)they	A group of five teenagers

(5)their	A group of five teenagers
(6)their	A group of five teenagers
(7)their	Every generation
(8)it	communication

A group of five teenagers are meeting in a restaurant.

They(1) haven't seen each other for a few weeks because it's the school holidays. Despite this, three of them(2) are texting other friends, and the two others are

playing games on their(3) phones. They(4) occasionally

stop their(5) phone conversations to chat for a few minutes, but most of their(6) time together is spent in silence.

Does this scene sound familiar? Would you rather text than talk face- to- face?

If you feel lost without your smartphone, chances are that you're part of the teen technology revolution.

مجموعه من خمس شباب يتقابلون بمطعم. لم يروا بعضهم منذ أسابيع قليلة بسبب العطلة المدرسية. رغم ذلك، ثلاثة منهم يتراسلون مع أصدقاء آخرين، والاثنين الباقين يلعبان ألعابا بهاتفيهما. نادرا ما يوقفوا محادثاتهم الهاتفية ليبردشوا لدقائق قليلة، لكن معظم وقتهم يمضي بصمت. هل يبدو هذا المشهد مألوفا؟ هل تفضل المراسلة أكثر من أن تتحدث وجها لوجه؟ إذا شعرت أنك ضائع بدون هاتفك الذكي، فهناك فرص أن تكون جزء من ثورة تكنولوجيا الشباب.

1- Why haven't the five teenagers seen each other lately?

2- How did they spend most of their time?

3- What does the underlined pronoun "**they**" refer to?

Every generation does things differently from their(7) parents, but modern-day teenagers are revolutionizing communication- and it's(8) not all positive. A survey found that 56 per cent of the teenagers asked would still prefer to hold an important conversation face-to- face, rather than on the phone. However, it also sound that spending time on social network websites is now considered to be the same as socializing with friends.

The survey found that the main problem with technology and instant messaging is that 'text speak' (words abbreviated to single letters or symbols) has started to encroach upon other areas of their lives. They report accidentally using text speak in face- to- face conversations, in emails and even in school essays.

So, if you are lucky enough to be part of the technological generation, remember that technology is important, but friends , family and face- to- face conversations should be top of the list.

كل جيل يقوم بالأشياء بشكل مختلف عن آبائهم، لكن شباب اليوم يحدثون ثورة في الاتصال- وليست كلها ايجابية. إحدى الدراسات وجد أن 65 بالمئة من الشباب الذين سُئلوا مازالوا يفضلون إجراء محادثة مهمة وجه لوجه، أكثر منه على الهاتف. على أي حال، وجد أيضا أن قضاء الوقت على مواقع شبكات التواصل الاجتماعي يعتبر الآن نفس التواصل- وجهها لوجه مع الأصدقاء.

الدراسة وجدت أن المشكلة الرئيسية مع التكنولوجيا والمراسلة الفورية هي أن "نص الكلام" (اختصار الكلمات إلى أحرف أو رموز منفردة) بدأ ليتجاوز مجالات أخرى بحياتهم. يتواصلون صدفه مستخدمين النص الكلامي في محادثات وجهها لوجه، الايميلات، و حتى

مقالات المدرسة.

لذلك إذا كنت محظوظ بشكل كافي لتكون جزا من الجيل التكنولوجي، تذكر بأن التكنولوجيا مهمة لكن الاصدقاء والعائلة ومحادثاتهم وجهها لوجه يجب أن تكون في قمة الأوليات في القائمة.

- 1- Write three means of communication?
- 2- What kind of conversations which are considered the top of the list?
- 3- What does the underlined pronoun "**their**" refer to?

- 1- What are the teenagers in paragraph one doing? Why is this surprising?
- 2- In your own words, explain what the writer means by 'the teen technology revolution.'
- 3- Does the writer feel that teenagers have the right balance between communicating via technology and talking face-to-face? Explain your answer?
- 4- What are the main problems that instant messaging has caused?
- 5- Do you agree with the writer recommendation in the last paragraph? Why? / Why not?

Answers

- 1** The teenagers have met up to see each other, but they are not talking; instead they are sitting together at a table, playing on their phones. It is surprising because they have not seen each other for a fairly long time.
- 2** The writer means that teenagers now have access to the newest technology available, and they are using it in ways particular to teenagers. This means that their most important possession is their mobile phone.
- 3** The writer says that teenagers have made communication new and different, but that they do not have the right balance between technology and talking face-to-face. He says that they think that socialising face-to-face and communicating on social networks are the same thing.
- 4** Instant messaging has caused problems such as use in more formal situations like emails, essays and face-to-face conversations.
- 5 Suggested answer:**
I agree with the writer that face-to-face conversations are more important because they help us to remember how to behave in public, and they also help us to feel more connected to the people around us, even more than technology does.

Grammar

Causative

v3

المسببات (قاعدة طلب الخدمة)

Sub. + Have/get* + Obj. + V3

I asked someone to fix my computer (had).

I had my computer fixed.

A. Rewrite the following sentences using the causative verb forms (get/have) something done. 2016 السؤال الوزاري

أكمل الجمل التالية باستعمال قاعدة السببية / طلب الخدمة

1. Go and check your car engine, it's very noisy.

Go and _____.

2. I want to build my new house near my old school.

I want _____.

أتميز السؤال في تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس : إن وجد قبل الفراغ أحد أشكال (have/get, has/gets, had/got, having/getting + Obj. .) نصحَّ الفعل باستخدام (v3).

Present simple	I paint my house.	I have my house painted
Past Simple	I painted my house.	I had my house painted
Present Continuous	I am painting my house.	I am having my house painted
Past Continuous	I was painting my house.	I was having my house painted
Present perfect	I have painted my house.	I have had my house painted
Past Perfect	I had painted my house.	I had had my house painted
Will(modal)	I will paint my house.	I will have my house painted
Must (modal)	I must paint my house.	I must have my house painted
Be going to	I'm going to paint my house.	I'm going to have my house painted

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

Answers:

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

Rewrite the sentences using (Causative)

1. The man asked the porter to take his luggage to his room.
The man had-----
2. He employed a carpenter to build the fence.
He had-----
3. Dad is going to arrange for someone to cut the grass.
.....
4. I must ask someone to repair my car. (have)
.....
5. He is going to get his friend to take his own photo. (get)
.....
6. My father asked someone to repaint the house. (had)
.....
7. I am going to ask the builder to repair the roof.
I am going to have
8. Rana asked someone to fix my computer.
Rana had.....
9. Omer wanted someone to clean his suit, so he took it to a dry clearer's.
Omer wanted
10. My hair was cut by a hairdresser yesterday, after I asked him.
I had

قاعدة توضيح الاحتمالات

Must /Can't /(might-could) + have +V3**A. (must have + V3).**

To talk about things which are almost sure are true:

متأكدين أن الشيء صحيح

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

B. can't have + V3).

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

متأكدين أن الشيء غير صحيح

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

C. (might-could have + V3)

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

غير متأكدين أن الشيء صحيح أو غير صحيح

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

السؤال الوزاري 2016

B. Write sentences which explain the possibilities of the following situations using the given modal verbs between brackets.

أكتب الجمل التي توضح الاحتمالية في المواقف التالية واستعمل الأفعال الشكلية التي بين الأقواس.

1. My neighbors decided to move. I am almost sure that they have bought a new house.

(Must have)

.....

.....

2. Khaled's tablet is lost. I am almost sure that he hasn't kept it safely. (Can't have)

.....

.....

REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING MODAL VERBS AND SUITABLE VERB FORMS:

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

She in her room.

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

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

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

Youthe exam .

4. **It's possible** that Sami **doesn't like** sport .

Samisport .

5. **I 'm sure** Kamal **is not** 45 yet .

Kamal45 yet .

6. **it's possible** that he's **living** in Dubai now.

He in Dubai now .

7. **May be** they **lied** to me about their adventure .

They to me about their adventure

8. **It's quiet probable** that Fawzi **didn't win** the race.

Fawzithe race.

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

Ali here on Friday.

10. **May be** the traffic **is** heavy.

Therea traffic jam .

11. **I 'm certain** that the book **belongs** to Sara.

The bookto Sara .

12. **I know** he **didn't see** his sister.

Hehis sister .

13. **it's possible** that Hisham **doesn't like** fish.

Hefish.

14. **I'm sure** she **is** more mature than her sister - in- law.

She.....

15. **it's possible** that my parents **are enjoying** them selves in Dubai now.

My parents.....

16. **I don't believe** you **decided** to quit your present job.

You.....

17. **it's quite probable** that she **didn't make** a good impression on his parents

She.....

18. **Maybe** they **love** their son more than they are able to show .

They.....

19. **I'm sure** she **is telling** us the truth about the accident.

She.....

20. **it's possible** that Amr **visited** him in hospital while we were abroad.

World cultures

Unit 9 Food

Different cultures, different food

In Thailand, we ate the strangest fruit, the durian. We had it picked right from the tree. It's a huge tropical fruit with a spiky skin. Its smell so strong that it has been officially forbidden in many public places in Asia! We got it cut open and chopped, and then we ate it raw.

In South Africa, we ate a stew made from flowers, which smelt lovely! The flowers grow on top of the water in lakes. We had the flowers cooked with meat and vegetables in a large pot.

We also tried raw fish in Peru. It's called ceviche, which is a seafood dish. It is made from fresh raw, marinated in lemon juice. Robert didn't want it served raw at first, but he tried it he loved it as much as I did!

In Jordan, where our friend Ramzi lives, we tried the most delicious dish, it's actually Jordan's national fish, *mansaf*. Its lamb seasoned with aromatic herbs, sometimes lightly species and cooked in yoghurt. It's always served with huge quantities of rice. We had it prepared by Ramzi's mum and it was very delicious! Even though we were full after one dish, she insisted on serving us another, followed by some Arabic sweets, *Kunafah*. That was typical of the Jordanians' hospitality and generosity. Next time I visit Ramzi, I want my favorite dish prepared the first day I arrive!

اسئلة الكتاب

- 1 What do the underlined words refer to?
- 2 Why are durians banned in many countries?
- 3 Do you think a dish made from flowers would taste good? Why / Why not?
- 4 Why didn't Robert want to try *ceviche* at first?
- 5 Steven talks about Jordanian hospitality. Why do you think there is this custom of feeding guests a lot of food?
- 6 If you don't like the food that a host offers you, what do you think you should do? Why?

Answers

- 1 *Its* (line 3): the fruit's; *which* (line 9): the stew; *it* (line 25): *mansaf*
- 2 Durians are banned in many countries because their smell is very strong.
- 3 Free
- 4 He didn't want to try raw fish.
- 5 Suggested answer: I think the custom of feeding guests a lot of food comes from ancient traditions when people used to travel long distances and would need to stop and eat at your house. Hospitality and generosity were even more important back then.
- 6 Suggested answer: I think you should still eat it and appreciate your host's generosity, saying thank you when you finish your food.

The history of pizza

The earliest form of pizza was invented when soldiers needed food to take with them on long marches. **They** baked a kind of bread flat on **their** shields and then covered it with cheese and dates. This early pizza was convenient, healthy food for people who were constantly on the move. The wheat flour base provided energy in the form of carbohydrates, the cheese gave the soldiers calcium, which kept their bones and teeth healthy, and the dates provided protein, fiber and various vitamins and minerals that are necessary to keep the body healthy. Pizza is also mentioned in the 3rd century BCE, when there was written evidence of flat round bread that had olive, herbs and honey on the top. It was baked on hot stones.

When people explored the remains of Pompeii, Italy, **they** found evidence that flat flour cake that was baked and widely eaten there at that time; **there** was also evidence of the first pizza restaurants in Pompeii in the century CE. Visitors can see the pizza ovens in the ruins even today.

In 1522 CE, travelling returning to Europe from Peru brought back tomatoes with them. The people of Naples added the new tomatoes to their bread, **which** consisted of flour, oil, salt and yeast, and created the first simple pizza.

In 1889CE, the king of Italy and his wife, Queen Margherita, were on holiday in Naples in Italy. **They** asked a famous pizza chef to come and cook for them. He prepared three kinds of pizza. The queen's favorite's one was the one that had been made with a white cheese called mozzarella, a green herb called basil, and ripe, red

tomatoes. **These** were exactly the colors of the Italian flag. The chef named this pizza in honor of the queen: the Margherita.

In the late 19th century CE, pizza became a popular snack that was sold from stalls on the streets of Nepal. When many Italians immigrated to America in the 19th century CE, they took the recipe for pizza with them. **Its** popularity there spread all over the world, and today it is a favorite dish in almost every country.

اسئلة الكتاب

- 1 What do the underlined words refer to?
- 2 The text describes five kinds of pizza since its creation. What are they?
- 3 Do you think the origin of pizza is from Peru, Pompeii or Naples? Justify your answer.
- 4 Pizzas are not healthy for everyone. Can you suggest why?
- 5 What would you add to the soldiers' pizza to make it even healthier? Why?

Unit 10

Who Were The Nabateans?

In Petra, Jordan, there lie the remains of a majestic city carved out of the desert rock. This city was the main area inhabited by the Nabateans, who migrated gradually from Arabia during the 6th century BCE. Originally, **they** were a nomadic people who choose to settle in various places, such as southern Jordan, the Naqab desert and northern Arabia.

There is little known about the lifestyle of the Nabateans, except that **they** were important traders in the incense world. They might have traded goods such as spices, gold and animals with civilizations such as China, India and Rome because of their convenient position at a commercial crossroads in the world.

Many Roman writers wrote about what the Nabateans culture must have been like, but no one knows for sure. However, they agree that the language of the Nabateans could have been a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic. **These** Roman writers also say that the Nabateans were ruled by the royal family, and that, unlike many cultures in the ancient world, the Nabateans society might not have used slaves. In addition to that, the Nabateans must have been expert engineers because they managed to build complicated water conservation system in the desert terrain.

Despite archaeologists' best efforts; **there** is a limit to what they can tell us about these fascinating people who lived in Jordan such a long time ago. Although it is still difficult to know much, they can't have been illiterate because **there** are some inscriptions that remain. However, sadly for **us**, most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert.

اسئلة الكتاب

1 What do the underlined words refer to?

2 Where did the Nabateans choose to live after emigrating from Arabia? Why do you think they chose to live in these places?

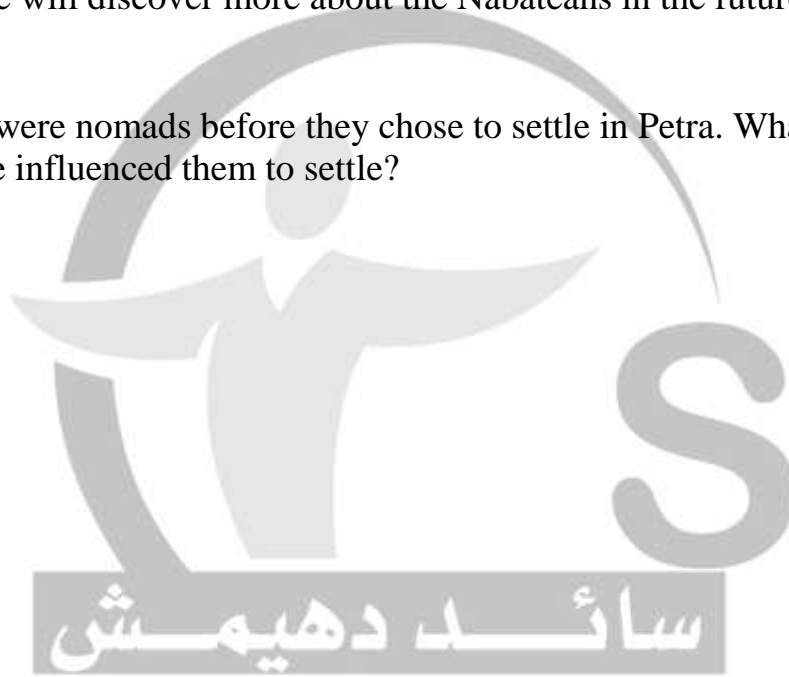
3 What evidence is there to show that the Nabateans were excellent engineers?

4 How was the Nabatean culture different from other ancient cultures?

5 Why do you think 'no one knows for sure' about the culture of the Nabateans?

6 Do you think we will discover more about the Nabateans in the future? If so, why and how? If not, why not?

7 The Nabateans were nomads before they chose to settle in Petra. What reasons can you think of that might have influenced them to settle?



The Minoan civilization

The Minoan civilization ruled the Mediterranean island of Crete for 1,500 years, until **it** was destroyed in 1450 BCE. The Minoans built the first paved roads in Europe and introduced running water. **They** had powerful navy, which might have been why they were such a strong civilization for so long.

For many years, people have been trying to find out why **this** developing civilization might have disappeared. Even after Crete was hit by a large earthquake around 1,700 BCE, the Minoans rebuilt their cities. So what caused **their** civilization to end?

Many experts say that the end of the Minoan civilizations might have been caused by the eruption of a volcano on the nearby island of Santorini, almost 3,500 years ago.

However, at Knossos in Crete, scientists have been examining deposits of ash, marine species, cattle bones and seashells in the soil. How could these deposits have got there?

The only answer is that **they** must have been deposited in Crete by a tsunami.

Experts have now pieced together a possible explanation of what might have been happened. They believe that several tsunamis might have hit the northern and eastern shores of the island, ever thirty minutes due the eruption of the volcano on Santorini.

It must have been a terrifying experience for the Minoans living there.

اسئلة الكتاب

- 1 What do the underlined words refer to?
- 2 How did the Minoans contribute to the development of civilisation?
- 3 Why is the disappearance of the Minoan civilisation a mystery?
- 4 What evidence made the experts believe that Crete was hit by tsunamis?
- 5 If a civilisation from our days disappeared all of a sudden, what kind of evidence do you think it would leave behind it?
- 6 Would the disappearance of the civilisation mentioned in question 5 above be a mystery for experts hundreds of years later? Why / Why not?



Linking Words used in

Guided Writing

أدوات الربط المستخدمة في الكتابة الموجهة



- يجب حفظ مواقع أدوات الربط مع علامات الترقيم المناسبة.

- يمكنك الاستعانة بـ Language functions (الوظائف اللغوية) في موضوع الكتابة/الإنشاء الإجباري.

- الكتابة ممتعة ومثيرة جداً! لا تنسى التدريب بشكل مستمر على الكتابة الموجهة.

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

Example: تقديم أمثلة	For example for instance such as like
Adding information إضافة معلومات	Firstly ... Secondly ... Thirdly ... lastly/finally ... moreover as well as then furthermore and In addition to, .Also, , too.
contrasting ideas إظهار التناقض	but on one hand, on the other hand although Nevertheless However
Summarising الخاتمة	Finally to sum up in conclusion to conclude

الدورة الشتوية 2016

غالباً! ما يكون المطلوب في السؤال بعد كلمة ... about

Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad.

- build valuable job skills.
- be self- confident
- make friends.
- understand own and other cultures.

Suggested Answer:

There are many benefits of studying abroad such as building valuable job skills and being self-confident. In addition to making friends as well as understanding own and other cultures.

نماذج مقترحة للكتابة الموجهة (الاجبارية)

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا جاء العنوان اسما مفردا وبدأ بإحدى المقدمات التالية:
(The main) purpose, (The main) goal, (The main) aim, (The main) target

..... is to , and to

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا اتى العنوان جمع وبدأ بإحدى المقدمات التالية:
(The main) purposes, (The main) goals, (The main) aims, (The main) targets

..... are to , and to

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا بدأ العنوان بالكلمات الجمعواحيانا الكلمات تسبق بـ some
للفعل الواقع في بداية الجملة نضيف ing

There are many such as and Also,

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا كان العنوان سؤال وبدأ بـ
What should happen to What would happen to What will happen to What must happen to
مع حذف علامة السؤال وحذف What should happen to او ما شابهها مما سبق ونقل المودل أيضا وضعة في نهاية العنوان

..... should , and

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا كان العنوان سؤال (بدا بأداة سؤال متبوعة بفعل مساعد)
Wh - (do, does, did, am, is, are, was, were, has, have, have)?

..... to , and to

مع حذف علامة السؤال وأداة السؤال والفعل المساعد الذي يلي أداة السؤال

استخدم النموذج التالي اذا بدأ العنوان بصفة مثل Adventurous ... / Successful ... / Hardworking
..... have some qualities such as and Also,

نحذف .. How

اذا بدأ العنوان بسؤال How to.....

There are many ways..... such as and Also,

How to train brains? كيف تمرن دماغك

How to train brains?

- Do puzzles or quizzes.
- Read more books.
- Study subjects on Internet.



Suggested Answer:

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

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

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

rules/ laws قواعد، قوانين
ways/ methods طرق
benefits فوائد
advantages إيجابيات
disadvantages سلبيات
solutions حلول
reasons/ causes أسباب
suggestions اقتراحات
results نتائج
facilities مرافق

punishments عقوبات
differences / contrasts فروق
achievements إنجازات
problems مشاكل
changes تغيرات
skills مهارات
contributions مساهمات
qualities/ /features سمات، خصائص
recommendations توصيات
factors عوامل

How to send the same email to several people?

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

Suggested answer: إجابة مقترحة:

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

How to pass the exams? (1)

- Study carefully in details. (2)
- Answer many questions from the activity book. (3)
- Ask my teachers the difficult questions. (4)
- Be quiet and calm during the exams. (5)

كيف نكتب جملتين في سؤال الكتابة الموجهة ؟
خطوات الكتابة

Tips on how to do well in school.

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

How to Be a Good Brother or Sister

Play a game with them.
Never hit them.
Help them with their homework.
Spend some quality time with them.
Take them to the park or the petting zoo.

يمكنك أن تكتب بأفضل طريقة... تدرّب جيدا : الطريقة سهلة!

Purposes of building dams (1)

Save water. (2)
Irrigate plants. (3)
Generate electricity. (4)

Suggested Answers: إجابات مقترحة

1. There are many purposes of building dams for example; saving water, irrigating plants and generating electricity.
2. There are several purposes of building dams such as saving water and irrigating plants. Another thing is generating electricity.

How to live a healthy life.

- do regular exercise
- have a healthy diet
- get enough sleep
- exercise our brains

اعتمد على نفسك ؟

Free writing

الكتابة الحرة

الكتابة ممتعة ومثيرة

كتابة الموضوع في تقريباً 80 كلمة.

تقدير ماذا يطلب منك السؤال.. (عن ماذا يتحدث الموضوع) ؟

Essay: مقالة

article: مقالة

email: البريد الالكتروني

قسم الموضوع إلى هذه العناصر:

Title العنوان

Introduction المقدمة

Main part (جسم الموضوع) الرئيسي

Conclusion الخاتمة

أبدا الموضوع بجمله رئيسية تحتوي مجملها على فكرة الموضوع ككل.
تجنب استخدام الجمل المعقدة والألفاظ المركبة التي توقعك في أخطاء أنت في غنى عنها ولكن استخدم الجمل ذات المعاني السهلة والبسيطة اجتهد ثم اجتهد في تحسين خطك لان هذا يعطي انطباعا جيدا للمصحح ويسهل عليه فهم ما تريد تعبيره .
استخدم أدوات الربط مع علامات الترقيم المناسبة لتنسيق الموضوع كما تعلمت في الكتابة الموجه.
مسا عدة ؟ استنبط مقدمة وخاتمة مناسبتين تفضلها في كتابتك من خلال المواضيع الموجودة في الدوسيه.

WRITING AN ESSAY/ ARTICLE / REPORT (5 points)

نموذج جاهز للكتابة الحرة

.....
This subject is one of the most important issue in our daily life. In this essay/ article / report I intend to write aboutالموضوع.

There are some benefits of اسم الموضوع such as;..... and In addition,
And other thing is

Finally, I hope that I have given enough and useful information about اسم الموضوع suggesting good ideas and views that help to deal with it.

.....
I think that this subject is a very important one to talk about in details because it has strong relation and effect with our life.

There are many examples of **such as**and.....

Finally, I'd like to say that I hope I have given useful information that expresses my ideas and views in this subject.

Question Number Five (7 points)

A. GUIDED WRITING (2 points)

Read the information in the box below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about the disadvantages of technology on communication using the appropriate linking words.

اقرأ المعلومات التالية واكتب جملتين عن مساوئ التكنولوجيا في الاتصالات

Disadvantages of technology on communication....

- distract from real life.
- Reduce social interaction.
- Deteriorate language
- Increase loneliness

B. FREE WRITING (5 points) 2016

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write about 80 words in ONE of the following.

1. Queen Rania said: “those who had the least to do with climate change and energy crises are paying the highest price”. Write an essay explaining the importance of raising people awareness of Earth’s resources and suggest ways for preserving the Earth’s resources.

2. When people move to another country, some of them decide to follow the customs of the new country. Others prefer to keep their own customs. Write an essay comparing these two choices, and support your answer with specific details.

THE END