

الوحدة السادسة:- المصادر الطبيعية في الاردن

SB 50

قطعة رقم (1)

Before you read:- قبل ان تبدأ القراءة -

- 1- Look at the photographs. What can you see?..... انظر الى الصور، ما الذي يمكنك رؤيته?.....
- 2- Read the words in the box. Which words are adjectives? What do they describe? Check the meaning of any words you don't know in the Activity Book glossary or in a dictionary.

اقرأ الكلمات في الصندوق. اي الكلمات هي صفات؟ وماذا تصف؟ تأكد من معانيها في قاموس الكتاب او من القاموس العادي:-

| No. | الكلمة Word | المعنى Meaning |
|-----|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | abundant متوفر | (adjective) available in large quantities so there is more than enough متوفر بكميات كبيرة بحيث انه يوجد اكثر من اللازم |
| 2. | derived مشتق من | to obtain or receive from a source. يؤخذ او يستلم من مصدر |
| 3. | tidal المد والجزر | the movement of the waves حركة الامواج |
| 4. | self-taught تعلم ذاتي | having taught oneself without help of others. تعليم نفسه بدون مساعده |
| 5. | worldwide حول العلم | throughout the world ارجاء العالم |
| 6. | biofuels الوقود الحيوي | fuel produced from renewable resources, especially plant biomass الوقود الذي من المصادر المتجددة، وخاصة من كتل النباتات |
| 7. | hydro مائي | water power قوة الماء |
| 8. | Geothermal الطاقة الحرارية الأرضية | Relating to or using the natural heat produced inside the Earth. مرتبط أو متعلق باستخدام الحرارة الطبيعية المنتجة داخل الأرض |
| 9. | primary أولي | first or highest in rank المرتبة الاولى او الاعلى |
| 10. | Photovoltaics الخلايا الكهروضوئية | Solar cells that produce electricity from the sun's rays. الخلايا الشمسية التي تنتج الكهرباء من أشعة الشمس. |
| 11. | Biomass الكتلة الحيوية | Plant and animal matter used to provide fuel and energy. المادة النباتية والحيوانية تستخدم للتزود بالوقود والطاقة. |
| 12. | Thermal حراري | Concerned with or caused by heat مرتبط أو ناجم عن الحرارة |

3- Read and listen to the quiz show. What subjects does the quizmaster ask Jamal about? اقرأ واستمع الى برنامج الاسئلة. ما هو الموضوع الذي يسأل مقدم البرنامج عنه جميل؟

مسابقة الأذكاء MASTERMIND

Quizmaster: Today on the show we have Jamal Sabah, who 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.

مقدم المسابقة: لدينا اليوم في البرنامج جمال صباح وهو **متعلم ذاتي** وخبير في تاريخ ومستقبل موارد الأرض. جمال، سوف تقوم بالإجابة عدة أسئلة وبقدر استطاعتك عن موارد الأرض

You, you: Jamal

Jamal: OK. حسناً.

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

مقدم المسابقة: ابدأ التوقيت: ما هي أنواع الطاقة المتجددة السبعة؟

Jamal: They are solar, wind, **hydro**, biomass, wave, **tidal** and geothermal.

جمال: هي الطاقة الشمسية وطاقة الرياح و**الطاقة المائية** والكتلة الحيوية، الأمواج، **المد والجزر** والطاقة الحرارية الأرضية.

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

مقدم المسابقة: صحيح! لماذا تسمى الطاقة الشمسية "الطاقة الأولية المتجددة"؟

Jamal: It's the origin of many other sources of energy. It's also the most **abundant** renewable energy resource.

جمال: انها منشأ للعديد من مصادر الأخرى للطاقة. كما انها **الأكثر وفرة** ضمن موارد الطاقة المتجددة.

It, it: solar energy

Quizmaster: Is wood a renewable energy source?

مقدم المسابقة: هل يعتبر الخشب مصدر للطاقة المتجددة؟

Jamal: Er, it is in Europe. However, if growing it, cutting it, drying it and transporting it uses more energy than it actually provides when it's burnt, we cannot say that it is renewable.

جمال: في أوروبا، مع ذلك، اذا كانت عملية زراعته وقطعه وتجفيفه ونقله تستهلك طاقة أكثر من التي ينتجها عند حرقه فإنه لا يمكننا القول أنه متجدد.

It: wood

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

مقدم البرنامج: ما هو الفرق بين أنواع الوقود الأحفوري والطاقة المتجددة؟

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

جمال: الوقت، وجد الوقود الأحفوري قبل وقت طويل ولكن كلا النوعين **مشتق** من مواد حية.

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

مقدم البرنامج: ما هما أهم نوعين لتكنولوجيا الطاقة الشمسية؟

Jamal: Solar Water Heating, **which** delivers hot water through pipes, and Solar PV, or photovoltaics, **which** delivers electricity through cables.

جمال: تسخين المياه بالطاقة الشمسية، والتي توفر المياه الساخنة من خلال أنابيب، والخلايا الكهروضوئية للطاقة الشمسية والتي توفر الكهرباء من خلال الأسلاك.

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

مقدم البرنامج: أي دولة تعتبر أكبر منتج للطاقة النووية؟

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

جمال: أعتقد أنها الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. لقد قرأت في مكان ما فإنها تنتج 30 في المائة من جميع الكهرباء المولدة من الطاقة النووية في العالم.

Which: Solar Water Heating, which: Solar PV, or photovoltaics I: Jamal, it: country, I: Jamal; they: the USA

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

مقدم البرنامج: أخيراً، ما مصدر الطاقة، وفقاً للخبراء، وسوف يكون أكثر شيوعاً في المستقبل؟

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

جمال: هذا سؤال صعب. ويقول الخبراء أنها ستكون الطاقة النووية، لكنهم يقولون أيضاً أنه يتوجب علينا تطوير طريقة إنتاجها لأنه بخلاف ذلك ستكون خطيرة جداً.

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

Well done!

مقدم البرنامج: - شكراً لك جمال. أستطيع اخبارك بأنك أجبت على كل سؤال على حده. أحسنت.

It: energy source, they, we: experts, it, it: nuclear power, you: Jamal, I: Quizmaster

Read the following text carefully, and then in ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow it. Your answer should be on the text

Quizmaster: Today on the show **we** have Jamal Sabah, who 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 are solar, wind, **hydro**, biomass, wave, **tidal** and geothermal.

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

Jamal: *It's* the origin of many other sources of energy. *It's* also the most **abundant** renewable energy resource.

Quizmaster: Is wood a renewable energy source?

Jamal: Er, **it** is in Europe. However, if growing **it**, cutting **it**, drying **it** and transporting **it** uses more energy than **it** actually provides when **it's** burnt, we cannot say that **it** 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 delivers hot water through pipes, and Solar PV, or photovoltaics, which delivers electricity through cables.

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

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

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

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

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

Questions

1- The text mentions several types of renewable energy, mention them?

.....

2- What energy that is considered primary energy?

3- Why is solar energy considered “primary renewable energy”?

4- Wood isn’t considered a renewable energy source, explain that?

5- Time is the difference between renewable and fossil fuels, explain this statement?

6- What does Solar Heating provide? And what Solar PV (Photovoltaics) does provide?

7- Experts say we have to develop the way the nuclear power is produced, why?

8- What do the underlined words mean?

Abundant:

Derived:

Tidal:

Self-taught:

Worldwide:

Biofuels:

Hydro:

Primary:

1. النص يذكر عدة أنواع من مصادر الطاقة الطبيعية، أكرها؟
2. ما هي الطاقة التي تعتبر الطاقة الأولية؟
3. لماذا تعتبر الطاقة الشمسية طاقة أولية؟
4. الخشب لا يعتبر مصدر طاقة متجددة، وضح ذلك؟
5. الوقت (الزمن) هو الفرق بين مصادر الطاقة المتجددة والوقود الأحفوري، وضح ذلك؟
6. ماذا يوفر (يقدم) تسخين المياه بالطاقة الشمسية؟ ماذا تقدم (توفر) الخلايا الكهروضوئية للطاقة الشمسية؟
7. يقول الخبراء بأنه يجب أن تطور الطريقة التي تنتج بها الطاقة النووية، لماذا؟
8. ماذا تعني الكلمات التي تحتها خط

Answers:

1. They are solar, wind, hydro, biomass, wave, tidal and geothermal.
2. solar energy

3. It's the origin of many other sources of energy. It's also the most abundant renewable energy resource.
4. If growing it, cutting it, drying it and transporting it uses more energy than it actually provides when it's burnt, we cannot say that it is renewable.
5. Fossil fuels were created longer ago, but both fuels are derived from living matter.
6. Solar Water Heating, which delivers hot water through pipes, and Solar PV, or photovoltaics, which delivers electricity through cables.
7. Because otherwise it will be very dangerous.

SB 51 الاستيعاب Comprehension

4- Read and listen to the quiz show again and answer the questions. You may need to do research on the Internet, in the school library or in a public library to know some of the answers.

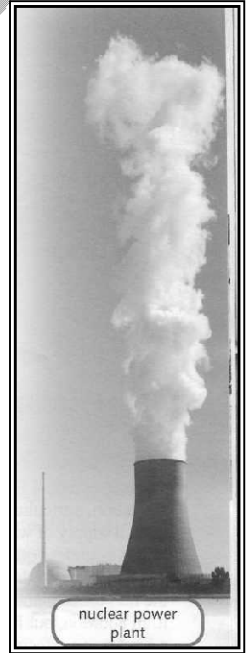
اقرأ واستمع الى برنامج الاسئلة مرة اخرى واجب عن الاسئلة. من المحتمل انك ستحتاج للبحث في الانترنت، او في مكتبة المدرسة او المكتبة العامة لمعرفة الاجابات:-

1- What do the underlined words refer to? - على ماذا تعود الضمائر التي تحتها خط:-
-It= solar energy/ they= USA/ it= nuclear power

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

يقول جمال بان الطاقة الشمسية هي أصل العديد من المصادر الاخرى للطاقة. اعط مثالين على هذه المصادر:-

- Solar Water Heating
- photovoltaics



Module 4 Earth's resources

Unit 6 Natural resources in Jordan

3- Do you think that wood is a renewable energy source in Jordan? Why/Why not? هل تعتقد بأن الخشب يعتبر مصدر للطاقة المتجددة في الاردن؟

-I think that wood isn't a renewable energy source in Jordan, because there are few trees in Jordan, and most of the land is desert. صحراء الارض القليل.

4- Is solar power common in Jordan? If so, give real examples of how and where it is used. If not, give suggestions of how and where these two technologies could be used.

هل تعتبر الطاقة الشمسية شائعة في الاردن؟ اذا كان كذلك، اذكر امثلة واقعية على كيفية ومكان استعمالها. وفي حال لم تكن شائعة، قدم اقتراحات بكيفية ومكان استعمالها؟

- I think that solar power isn't so common in Jordan although the weather is often sunny here. I think that Jordan can use this energy in many fields like Solar Water Heating, which delivers hot water through pipes, and Solar PV, or photovoltaics, which delivers electricity through cables.

Vocabulary الكلمات AB page 35

1- Complete the following paragraph about biofuels with the words from the box.

One word is not needed.

اكمل الفقرة التالية حول الوقود الاحفوري بالكلمات في الصندوق. احدى الكلمات غير مطلوبة.

مشتق من **derived**, متوفر **abundant**, المد والجزر **tidal**,
اولي **primary**, الوقود الحيوي **biofuels**, حول العالم **worldwide**

1- are fuels that are 2.....from living matter, including plant material and animal waste. There's a difference between 3.....biofuels, which are used for heating and electricity production, and secondary biofuels, which are used in vehicles and industry.

4.....production of biofuels from crops means using large pieces of land, and therefore keeping less land for food production.

People 5.....need to be careful with biofuel production and be aware of its bad effects on Earth's resources.

- ان الوقود الحيوي مشتق من المادة الحية، وتشمل المواد النباتية والمخلفات الحيوانية. هنالك اختلاف بين الوقود الاحفوري الاولي، والذي يستعمل في التسخين و انتاج الكهرباء، والوقود الاحفوري الثانوي، والذي يستعمل في المركبات والصناعة.

- ان الانتاج الواسع للوقود من المحاصيل يعني استعمال اجزاء كبيرة من اليابسة، حيث يؤدي الى انتاج قليل من الطعام.

- الناس حول العالم يجب ان يكونوا حذرين في انتاج الوقود الحيوي وحذرين من اثاره السيئة على مصادر الكرة الارضية.

الاجاباتAnswers

- 1- biofuels
- 2-derived
- 3-primary
- 4-abundant
- 5- worldwide



Water resources in Jordan

- 1- Look at the photographs. What do they represent? Discuss your ideas with a partner. انظر الى الصور، ماذا تمثل الصور.
 - dam سد , shower , water tap حنفية
 2- Read the text and check your answers to exercise 1.

قطعة رقم (2) SB page 52

مصادر المياه في الاردن

| N | Word | Meaning |
|----|--|---|
| 1 | wellbeing حاجتنا | health صحتنا |
| 2 | countless other benefits لا فوائد اخرى لا تحصى | numerous different advantages فوائد مختلفة متعددة |
| 3 | are reliant on. تعتمد على | need تحتاج |
| 4 | consequently، ونتيجة لذلك، | as a result |
| 5 | finite محدودة | will run out سينفذ |
| 6 | Accountability الأخذ بعين الاعتبار | responsibility المسؤولية |
| 7 | combined effort الجهود المشتركة | partnership تعاون |
| 8 | deeper understanding فهم أعمق | in-depth comprehension فهم في العمق |
| 9 | more regard for مع الإنتباه | greater concern for اهتمام اكبر |
| 10 | consistently maintained الحفاظ بشكل دائم | routinely monitored يراقب بشكل روتيني |
| 11 | free from pollutants. خالية من الملوثات. | uncontaminated غير ملوثة |
| 12 | Scarcity شح | A situation in which there is not enough of some thing الحالة التي تدل على عدم كفاية الشيء. |
| 13 | Sanitation الصرف الصحي | The protection of public health by removing and treating waste, dirty water... etc. حماية الصحة العامة عن طريق إزالة ومعالجة النفايات والمياه الغير النظيف، الخ |
| 14 | Infrastructure البنية التحتية | The basic systems and structures that a country or organisation needs in order to work properly, for example roads, railways, banks, etc. البنية التحتية / (اسم) النظم والهيكل الأساسية التي أي دولة أو منظمة تحتاجها لكي تشغل ممتلكاتها، على سبيل المثال الطرق والسكك الحديدية والمصارف وغيرها. |
| 15 | Aquatic مائي | Living and growing in water العيش أو النمو في الماء |
| 16 | Consumption استهلاك | The amount of something that is used مقدار الشيء الذي يستعمل |
| 17 | Necessitate يتطلب | To make it necessary for someone to do something أن يكون ضروريا بالنسبة للشخص أن يفعل شيء ما. |
| 18 | Notice إقرار، إشعار، إعلان | A formal declaration of a change إعلان رسمي للتغيير |

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** to swim in, sail on and take pleasure in the numerous plants and animals that depend on **it**.

الماء ضروري للحياة. **لصحتنا**. وللنظافة، والزراعة والصناعة ويعتمد هذا كله على إمدادات المياه. وما عدا هذه الاستخدامات، فإن المياه تجلب **عدداً لا يحصى من الفوائد الأخرى** للمجتمع. نستخدمه لنسبح فيه، نبحر عليه ونحصل على المتعة من خلال العديد من النباتات والحيوانات التي تعتمد عليها.

It: water

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

بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن صحتنا وبيئتنا **تعتمد على** بنية تحتية فعالة لمياه الصرف الصحي.

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.

أن شح المياه في الأردن يشكل تحدياً على طويل الأمد بالنسبة لعلماء البيئة. ظلت موارد المياه في الأردن مستقرة تماماً على مر السنين، ولكن أصبح الأردن دولة مكتظة بالسكان. الاستخدام الحالي للمياه يتجاوز بالفعل الإمدادات المتجددة.

Consequently, the Jordanian governments have released the following notice to commence raising awareness of this matter.

ونتيجة لذلك، أطلقت الحكومات الأردنية الرؤية التالية للبدء بالوعي المتزايد بهذا الموضوع.

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

1- يجب أن يعرف الأردنيون أن إمدادات المياه المتوفرة **محدودة**، ويجب عليهم تحمل مسؤولية هذه القضية داخل أسرهم.

They: Jordanians

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** own environs.

يجب الأخذ بعين الاعتبار **بالمسؤولية** تجاه إدارة المياه في الأردن. ينبغي إدراك هذه المسؤولية من قبل المواطنين الأفراد، والقطاع العام والقطاع الخاص على حد سواء. يتطلب الوضع الجهود المشتركة للشعب الأردني لتحسين الظروف داخل المناطق المحيطة بهم.

This: responsibility; their: Jordanian people

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.

فهم أعمق للكميات المتوفرة، الجودة الفعلية والحماية الطبيعية لموارد المياه في الأردن هو ما يجب الوصول إليه. وسيتم تعميم هذه المعرفة في المدارس وفي جميع أنحاء المجتمع.

This: knowledge

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

يجب استخدام المياه بشكل أكثر فاعلية، مع **الانتباه الأكبر** للطاقة اللازمة لتسخين المياه من أجل الإستخدام اليومي.

5. Healthy aquatic ecosystems are vital to a high quality of life for Jordanians and must be preserved..النظم البيئية المائية مهمة من أجل حياة ذات جودة عالية للأردنيين ويجب الحفاظ عليها..

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

جودة معايير مياه الشرب سيتم **الحفاظ عليها باستمرار** لضمان أن الأردنيين لديهم مياه شرب **خالية من الملوثات**.

Comprehension الاستيعاب

Read the text again and answer the questions in your notebook.

1. Out of all the uses of water mentioned in the first paragraph, which do you consider the most important? Why?

- من مجمل استخدامات المياه التي ذكرت في الفقرة الأولى، أيها تعتبرها الأكثر أهمية؟
- I think that our wellbeing is the most important, because we can't live without water because it is necessary to stay alive.

2. What does '**this matter**' in refer to? على ماذا تعود هذه الكلمة؟

- Jordan's scarcity of water and current use of it
- تعود على : شح المياه في الاردن والاستخدام الحالي له.

3. Rephrase point 1 of the government notice in your own words.

- اعد صياغة النقطة الأولى بلغتك:-
- The Jordanians must teach their families how to use water wisely.

4. In point 2 of the notice, what idea is being expressed here? Write one sentence.

- في الفقرة الثانية، ما الفكرة المراد التعبير عنها هنا؟ اكتب جملة واحدة.
- All Jordanian sectors must do their best to find solutions for water shortage.

5. An educational programme is proposed in point 3. What is its purpose? Explain in your own words.

- برنامج تعليمي يتم طرحه في النقطة الثالثة. ما هدفه؟ فسر ذلك بكلماتك.
- Preparing posts and videos in terms of water usage and releasing them throughout the media. اعداد البوسترات والشرائط فيما يتعلق بنقص باستهلاك المياه واطلاقها بواسطة الاعلام.

6- In point 4, what does the word '**regard**' imply?

- حسب النقطة الرابعة، ماذا تتضمن كلمة " regard الاخذ بالاعتبار"؟
- I think it means that we should reduce the usage of water.

7- Why do you think point 5 is considered an important issue to the government?

- حسب اعتقادك فيما يتعلق بالنقطة الخامسة ، ما القضية المهمة لدى الحكومة؟
- Jordanians health صحة الاردنيين

8. What does point 6 say will be done to make sure that drinking water is safe?

- ما الشيء التي تقول عنه النقطة السادسة انه سيتم التاكيد بان مياه الشرب ستكون آمنه؟
- Jordanians have potable water that is free from pollutants.

Read the following text carefully, and then in ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow it. Your answer should be on the text

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** to swim in, sail on and take pleasure in the numerous plants and animals that depend on **it**.

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

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.

Consequently, the Jordanian governments have released the following notice to commence raising awareness of this matter.

1. Jordanians must recognise that the available water supply **is finite**, and they must take responsibility for this issue within their own households.
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** own environs.
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 is **free from pollutants**.

Question

1- Write down the sentence which shows that water is very important for life?

.....

2- The text mentions several things that depend on a supply of water, mention them?

.....

3-Beyond wellbeing, sanitation, agriculture and industry, the text mentions many uses of water, what are they?

.....

4-Jordan's scarcity of water is a long-term challenge for environmentalists; explain this statement.

.....

5-Consequently, the Jordanian governments have released the following notice to commence raising awareness of **this matter**. What does "**this matter**" refer to?

.....

6-Quote the sentence which indicates that the available water supply is limited and should take accountability for this matter.

.....

7-Responsibility for water management in Jordan should be recognized by many sectors, mention them.

.....

8-Write down the sentence that Jordanians should cooperate together to improve conditions of their environs.

.....

9-According to the text, we should have depth comprehension of water resources in many things, mention them.

.....

10- Write down the sentence which shows that Jordanians have potable clean water.

.....

11- What do these words mean?

Wellbeing:

countless other benefits:

are reliant on:

consequently:

finite:

Accountability:

combined effort:

deeper understanding:

more regard for:

consistently maintained:

free from pollutants:

الاسئلة:

1. أكتب الجملة التي تدل على أن الماء ضروري جدا للحياة. 2. النص يذكر عدة أشياء تعتمد على المياه، أذكرها.
3. المنتشاء الصحة، الصرف الصحي، الزراعة و الصناعة، فإن النص قد ذكر استخدامات أخرى للمياه، أذكرها؟
4. أن شح المياه في الأردن يشكل تحديا على طويل الأمد بالنسبة لعلماء البيئة. أشرح هذه العبارة؟ 5. نتيجة لذلك، اطلقت الحكومات الاردنية الرؤية التالية للبدء بالوعي المتزايد بهذا الموضوع. إلى ما يشير مصطلح "بهذا الموضوع"؟
6. اقتبس الجملة التي بين بأن إمدادات المياه المتوفرة محدودة، ويجب عليهم تحمل مسؤولية هذه القضية داخل أسرهم. 7. يجب إدراك المسؤولية تجاه إدارة المياه في الأردن من قبل عدة قطاعات، أذكرها؟ 8. اكتب الجملة التي تبين بأنه يجب على الأردنيين التعاون سوية لتحسين ظروف البيئة. 9. وفقا للنص، يجب أن يكون لدينا فهم أعمق لمصادر المياه في عدة أشياء، أذكرها. 10. أكتب الجملة التي تبين بأن الأردنيين لديهم مياه شرب نظيفة

Answers:

- 1- Water is essential for life.
- 2- Our wellbeing, sanitation, agriculture and industry all count upon a supply of water.
- 3- We use it to swim in, sail on and take pleasure in the numerous plants and animals that depend on it.
- 4- 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.
- 5- Jordan's scarcity of water is and Current use of water.
- 6- Jordanians must recognise that the available water supply is finite, and they must take responsibility for this issue within their own households.
- 7- This responsibility should be recognised by individual citizens, the public sector and the private sector alike.
- 8- The situation necessitates the combined effort of the Jordanian people to improve conditions within their own environs.
- 9- A deeper understanding of the available amounts, actual quality and natural protection of Jordan's water resources must be reached.
- 10- The quality and standards of drinking water will be consistently maintained to ensure that Jordanians have potable water that is free from pollutants.

5- Using the appropriate phrase or word you found in exercise 4 to complete this text. SB page 53 اكمل النص التالي من الكلمات من جدول كلمات الدرس

Humans and animals (1)water to survive. (2), living in a country where water is scarce requires a (3)of the relationship between mankind and nature. Whether we are part of a large business or a small family, we must build a community feeling of (4)for our water supply, and use it with (5) the world around us. The government provides us with drinking water that is (6), and the least we can do is to make a (7) to reduce our usage on a day-to-day basis.

- ان البشر والحيوانات تعتمد على الماء للبقاء على قيد الحياة، نتيجة لذلك، العيش في دولة حيث المياه محدودة يتطلب جهودا مشتركة من العلاقات بين البشر والطبيعة. وسواء كنا جزءا من عمل ضخم او عائلة صغيرة، يجب ان نبني مجتمعا يشعر بالمسؤولية بمصادر مياها، ويستخدمه بتفكير اعمق بالعالم من حولنا. الحكومة تزودنا بمياه الشرب غير الملوثة، واقل ما يمكننا فعله هو ان نهتم اكثر لنقل استهلاكنا اليومي .



الاجاباتAnswers

- 1- are reliant on
- 2-consequently
- 3-combined efforts
- 4-accountability
- 5- deeper understanding
- 6- free from pollutants
- 7- more regard for

Choose the best word or phrase to complete these sentences.

- اختر المصطلح او الكلمة المناسبة لتكملة هذه الجمل. AB page 36

- 1- Earth has a (**finite** / finished) supply of fossil fuels, so we need to find alternative energy resources.
- الكرة الارضية تحوي مصادر **محدودة** من الودود الحيوي، لذلك يجب ان نجد مصادر بديلة للطاقة.
- 2- Your (**wellbeing** / wellgoing) is important, so you should look after yourself.
- **صحتك** مهمة، لذلك عليك ان تهتم بها.
- 3- The electric circuits in the school are (**consistently maintained** / routine maintained).
- الدارات الكهربائية في المدارس يجب **الحفاظ عليها باستمرار**.
- 4- People must assume (responsible / **accountability**) for their actions.
- يجب على الناس ان يتحملوا **المسؤولية** تجاه افعالهم.
- 5- People are taking too many fish from the oceans and (**consequently** / resulting) there are not many left.
- يتناول الناس الكثير من الاسماك من المحيطات و**نتيجة لذلك** لم يتبق الكثير منها،
- 6- People are (needing / **reliant**) on fresh water.
- الناس **يعتمدون على** الماء العذب.



Read the article and answer the following questions.

- اقرأ المقالة التالية واجب عن الاسئلة التي تليها:-

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

منظمة الحياة البرية الأفريقية (AWF) هي منظمة غير ربحية تعمل من أجل الحفاظ على المجتمعات والأراضي والحياة البرية في أفريقيا. لها العديد من المكاتب في جميع أنحاء أفريقيا، و مشاريعها تهدف على ضمان مستقبل مدى الحياة للشعب الأفريقي. وقد قامت المنظمة بتدريب مئات من الأفارقة في مجال الحماية

وظلت تعمل بشكل وثيق مع المسؤولين القانونيين لزيادة العقوبات على الصيادين، وخاصة أولئك الذين يصيدون الحيوانات المهددة بالانقراض.

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

منظمة AWF تكسب الملايين من الدولارات من خلال الدعم المالي من الجهات المانحة الذين يقدرون المهمة النبيلة للمنظمة ومساهمتها في الحفاظ على الموارد الطبيعية للأرض.

- 1- How do you think AWF trains the African people in conservation?
كيف تعتقد ان AWF تدرب الشعوب الأفريقية في البقاء؟
- 2- How does AWF contribute to the preservation of Earth's natural resources?
كيف تساهم AWF في الحفاظ على الموارد الطبيعية للأرض؟
- 3- In what way do you think you can help AWF in its mission?
باي طريقة حسب اعتقادك تستطيع تقديم المساعدة للمنظمة؟

Read the following text carefully, and then in ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow it. Your answer should be on the text

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

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

Question

- 1- **What is the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)? Define the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)?**
.....
- 2- **Write down the projects aim of AWF?**
.....
- 3- **Why has the Organisation been working closely with law officials?**
.....
- 4- **The text mentions the way that the organization earns millions of dollars, how?**
.....

1. ما هي منظمة الحياة البرية الأفريقية؟
عرف منظمة الحياة البرية الأفريقية؟
2. ما هو هدف مشاريع منظمة الحياة البرية الأفريقية؟
3. لماذا تعمل المنظمة بشكل وثيق مع المسؤولين القانونيين؟
4. يذكر النص طريقة كسب المنظمة لملايين الدولارات، كيف؟

Answers:

1. The African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) is a non-profit organisation **that** works for the conservation of the communities, lands and wildlife of Africa.
2. Its projects aim at ensuring an ever-lasting future for the African people.
3. To increase penalties on hunters, especially those who hunt endangered animals.
4. Through funding thanks to donors.

AB 37

Read this description of a line graph. What does the graph show?

AB 37

اقرأ هذا الوصف للرسم البياني. ماذا يظهر هذا الرسم؟

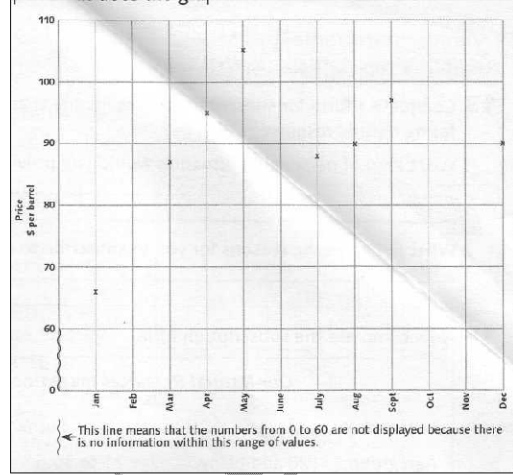
In January 2012 CE, oil in Jordan was selling at \$66 per barrel, and had in fact risen to \$72 per barrel by the beginning of February.

في كانون الثاني 2012 م، النفط في الأردن كان يباع بمعدل 66 دولارا للبرميل، وكان في الواقع قد ارتفع إلى 72 دولارا للبرميل بحلول بداية شباط.

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.

بين شباط وحزيران، ارتفع السعر من \$ 72 إلى \$ 105 للبرميل.

بين ايار وحزيران، ظل سعر البرميل الواحد نفسه. ثم في تموز، كان هناك انخفاض كبير في السعر بنسبة 17 دولارا للبرميل. من تموز إلى آب ارتفع السعر قليلا إلى 90 دولارا للبرميل. ارتفع مرة أخرى في أيلول لتصل إلى 99 دولارا للبرميل في تشرين الثاني.



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

من تشرين الثاني إلى تشرين الأول كان هناك انخفاض طفيف في الأسعار بنسبة 4 دولار للبرميل، والذي انخفض مرة أخرى بنسبة 5 دولار بين شهري نوفمبر وديسمبر.

****Answer the following questions about the description by calculating the exact prices and amounts of oil. Use full sentences.**

- اجب عن الاسئلة التالية حول الوصف بحساب السعر الدقيق وكمية النفط. استخدم جمل مكتملة.

- By how much per barrel did the price of oil rise between February and May?
1 بكم ارتفع السعر لبرميل النفط بين شباط وحزيران?
- Between February and May, the price rose from \$72 to \$105 per barrel.
بين شباط وحزيران، ارتفع السعر من \$ 72 إلى \$ 105 للبرميل.
- What was the price of oil in Jordan in July?
ما سعر النفط في الاردن في تموز?
- \$88 per barrel.
- What was the price of oil in October?
3 ما سعر النفط في أكتوبر?
- \$99 per barrel in October
- What was the price of oil in November?
4 ما سعر النفط في نوفمبر?
- \$95 per barrel
- What was the price of oil in December?
5 ما سعر النفط في ديسمبر?
- \$90 per barrel
- By how much did the price of oil rise between January 2012 CE and December 2012 CE?
6 بكم ارتفع ثمن ارتفاع النفط بين يناير 2012 م وديسمبر 2012 م?
- \$ 24

Writing

- What is the general trend of the graph for the year 2012CE? Justify your answer in one or two sentences?
 ما هو الاتجاه العام للرسم البياني لعام 2012 ميلادي. برر اجابتك.
 There is a continuous rising in the price from January to December because the price rose up from \$66 per barrel in January to \$90 per barrel in December.

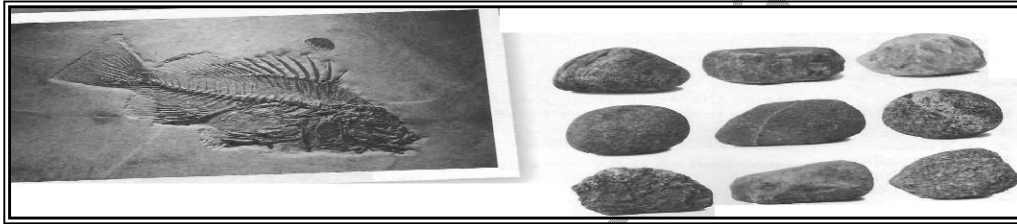
Vocabulary: Natural resources – SB 54 - مصائد طبيعية

-Sort the items in the box into the two categories in the table below.

- صنف المفردات التالية الى قائمتين في الجدول اسفل:-

generators مولدات solar energy طاقة شمسية , glass زجاج , fresh water مياه عذبة
 الخلايا الشمسية solar cells , رياح wind , توربينات الرياح wind turbines , الحياة البرية wildlife
 الغابات forests , ورق paper , البترول petroleum , غاز طبيعي natural gas , فحم coal

| Natural resources مصائد طبيعية | Products منتجات |
|---|---|
| -solar energy -fresh water -wildlife -wind , coal, natural gas -petroleum | -generators -glass -wind turbines -solar cells -paper |



Vocabulary - AB page 36 - كلمات

- Look at the words in the table. Complete the table with a noun, adjective or adverb.
 - انظر الى الكلمات في الجدول. أكمل الجدول بأسم، صفة ، ظرف.

| Adjective صفة | Noun أسم | Verb فعل |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| accountable مسؤول عن | accountability مسؤولية | - |
| consequent ينتج عنه | consequence نتيجة لذلك | - |
| maintained محمي | Maintenance حماية | maintain يحمي |
| reliant معتمد على | reliance اعتماد | rely يعتمد |
| - | comprehension فهم | comprehend يفهم |
| polluted ملوث | pollutant عنصر ملوث | Pollute يلوث |

Grammar القواعد

***Correct the verb forms in bold and write their correct form below.

- صحح الافعال بالخط الغامق واكتب شكلها الصحيح.

Last week, I had a job interview in a company that works to preserve natural resources. The interviewer asked me if I (1) **have ever worked** in that domain. He also asked me whether I (2) **know** what kinds of task my job required. He then asked me if I (3) **have** a specific salary in mind. He wondered whether I (4) **will be able** to work full time in the company. He also wanted to know whether I (5) **am planning** to take this job as a career.

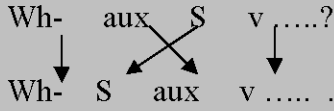
- أخي الطالب:- كما تعلم ان جمل الكلام غير مباشر يجب ان تكون في صيغ الماضي وليس المضارع، فذلك حول الافعال الى صيغة الماضي.

Answers:-

1- **had ever worked** 2- **knew** 3- **had** 4- **would be able** 5- **was planning**

تحويل أسئلة المعلومات Wh - Questions

- وهي الأسئلة التي تحتوي على كلمات مثل : - Why/ which/ where/ when/ what/ who/ how/ whose. - الخطوات :-



- 1- وضع كلمة السؤال كما هي.
- 2- وضع الفاعل بعد كلمة السؤال
- 3- تحويل الفعل من مضارع الى ماضي (تصريف ثاني).
- 4- تحويل الضمائر ان وجدت.
- 5- شطب علامة السؤال ووضع النقطة.

في هذا النوع من الجمل نستخدم لسؤال الفعل (asked , wanted to know) ومعناه سأل ، استعلم، تسائل، أراد ان يعرف

⊞ - اذا احتوى السؤال على do, does فاننا نقوم بحذفها ووضع الفعل الذي بعدها بصيغة الماضي البسيط (التصريف الثاني)

-"Where does he play tennis?"

He asked me where he played tennis.

⊞ - اذا احتوى السؤال على الفعل did فاننا نقوم بحذفها ووضع الفعل بعدها بصيغة الماضي التام had+PP

"When did he send the letter?"

-He asked me when he had sent the letter.

❖ تمارين متفرقة غير موجودة في المنهاج :-

1- Where have **you** been?

Muna asked the boys.....

2- 'How long are **you** going away for?'

Sameera asked Omar.....

3- Huda: What are **you** doing at the weekend?

Huda asked Shorouq.....

4- Badria: Where are **you** going?

Badria asked me.....

5- Rakan: What time do **you** have to be there?

Rakan asked Muneer.....

6- Laila: When did you get back?

Laila asked Amjad.....

7- " Where shall **we** go for our interview?

They wanted to know

8- Where do **your** parents live before coming to Irbid.

Ahmad asked Rami.....

9- " Which car do **you** want?

Ahmad asked Rami.....

10- " How can I help you?

Ahmad asked Huda.....

11- When does **the English exam** start every year?

Ahmad asked Huda.....

Answers:- 1- where they had been. 2- how long he was going away for. 3- what she was doing at the weekend. 4- where I was going. 5- what time he had to be there. 6- when he had got back. 7- where they should go for their interview. 8- where his parents lived before coming to Irbid. 9- which car he wanted. 10- how he could help her. 11- when the English exam started every year.

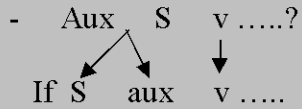
تمارين من الكتاب.

- 1- "How long does it take to get to London?"
The woman asked
- 2- "When did Jordan start competing in the Olympics?"
He asked
- 3- "Why is solar energy given the term primary renewable energy?"
He asked
- 4- Zaid asked Jamal "what was the hardest question you were asked?"
Zaid asked Jamal
- 5- Zaid asked Jamal "what is your name?"
Zaid asked Jamal
- 6- Zaid asked you "What is your name?"
Zaid asked you
- 7- Zaid asked Jamal "which country will be the largest producer of nuclear power?"
Zaid asked Jamal
- 8- Zaid asked Jamal "what source of energy will be the main energy source in the future?"
Zaid asked Jamal

Answers:-

- 1- How long It took to get to London, (reported question)
- 2- When Jordan had started competing in the Olympics. (reported question)
- 3- why solar energy was given the term primary renewable energy.
- 4- what the hardest question had been he had been asked.
- 5- what his name was.
- 6- what your name was.
- 7- which country would be the largest producer of nuclear power.
- 8- what source of energy would be the main energy source in the future.

Yes or No- Questions أسئلة نعم أو لا



1. نضع if او whether في بداية الجملة ونحولها كما في الجزء السابق
جمل متفرقة من خارج المنهاج

1- 'Have you been on holiday?'

She asked Jamal

2- 'Are you hungry?'

She asked me

3- Raed: "Can you take me to the airport tomorrow?"

He asked Omar

4- Laila: "Did you enjoy your holiday?"

Laila asked Omar whether

5- Faisal: "Have you seen my briefcase?"

Rami asked Huda.....

6- "Have you got the time?"

He asked me.....

7- "Can I go out with my friends?"

Hani asked his mother

8- "Does Omar want to go swimming with me?"

Zaid asked

9- "Is she feeling all right?"

He asked

Answers:- 1- if he had already been on holiday. 2- if I was hungry. 3- if he could take him to the airport the following day. 4- he had enjoyed his holiday. 5- if she had seen his briefcase. 6- if I had got the time 7- if he could go out with his friends. 8- if Omar wanted to go swimming with him. 9- if she was feeling all right.

جمل من الكتاب

1- "Do you like broccoli?"

Asma asked me if.....

2- "Did you learn about Earth's resources last week?"

Fadi asked them whether

3- "Is wood a renewable energy source?"

Zaid asked.....

Answers

1- if I liked broccoli.

2- they had learnt about Earth's resources the week before.

3- if wood was a renewable energy source .

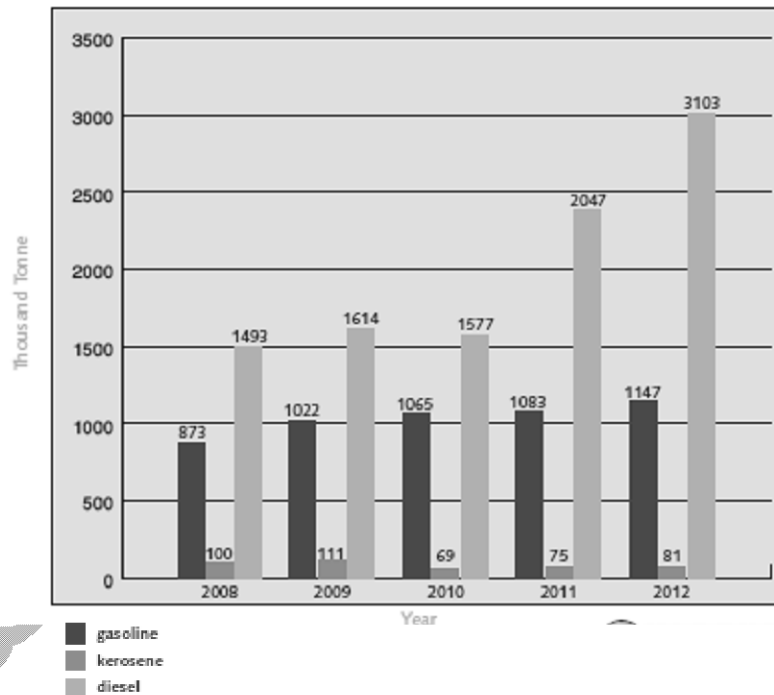
Speaking

5 - Work in groups. Imagine you have established an organisation for preserving Jordan's natural resources. Prepare a presentation to introduce the different projects or activities of this organisation to the class.

6 Answer the questions about the graph below. Use verbs like rise, grow, fall and drop for questions 1, 2 and 5.

- 1 How did the consumption of gasoline change from 2008 CE until 2012 CE?
- 2 What happened to the consumption of kerosene from 2009 CE until 2012 CE?
- 3 How many tonnes of kerosene, diesel and gasoline were consumed altogether in the year 2011 CE?
- 4 In which years was the consumption of diesel above 2,000,000 tonnes?
- 5 What differences do you notice about the consumption of each of gasoline, kerosene and diesel in 2008 CE and in 2010 CE?

Development of oil products consumption during the period (2008 CE–2012 CE)
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan



Answers

1 The consumption of gasoline rose steadily between 2008 CE and 2012 CE. 2 Between 2009 CE and 2012 CE, the consumption of kerosene first fell slightly and then rose gradually. 3 In 2011 CE, a total of 3,205,000 tonnes of gasoline, kerosene and diesel were consumed. 4 The consumption of diesel was above 2,000,000 tonnes in 2011 CE and 2012 CE. 5 Suggested answer: In 2008 CE, the consumption of gasoline and diesel was fairly high, with more diesel being consumed than gasoline, and the consumption of kerosene was quite low, at 100,000 tonnes. However, by 2010 CE, the consumption of kerosene had fallen still further, to just 69,000 tonnes, whereas the consumption of both diesel and gasoline rose.

Writing

7 Write a three-paragraph essay about the organisation you presented in exercise 5. Make sure you use linking words to make your paragraphs coherent.

Writing: A magazine subscription form

13 Complete a form for subscribing to a magazine that deals with worldwide problems facing natural resources.

- 1 What kind of personal information would you provide in a subscription form?
- 2 What might be the reasons for you to subscribe to such a magazine? Write notes.

14 Now complete the subscription form.
Our Natural Resources magazine subscription form

| | {PRIVATE}Present المضارع (التصريف الأول) | الماضي (Past التصريف الثاني) | اسم المفعول (Past Participle التصريف الثالث) | Arabic Meaning |
|----|--|----------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | be | was, were | Been | يكون |
| 2 | Become | Became | Become | يصبح |
| 3 | begin | Began | Begun | يبدأ |
| 4 | blow | Blew | Blown | يهب |
| 5 | break | broke | Broken | يكسر |
| 6 | bring | brought | Brought | يحضر |
| 7 | build | built | Built | يبنى |
| 8 | burst | burst | Burst | ينفجر |
| 9 | buy | bought | Bought | يشترى |
| 10 | catch | caught | Caught | يمسك ، يصطاد |
| 11 | choose | chose | Chosen | يختار |
| 12 | come | came | Come | يأتي |
| 13 | cut | Cut | Cut | يقطع |
| 14 | deal | dealt | Dealt | يعامل |
| 15 | do | Did | Done | يعمل ، ينجز |
| 16 | drink | drank | Drunk | يشرب |
| 17 | drive | drove | Driven | يسوق |
| 18 | eat | Ate | Eaten | يأكل |
| 19 | fall | Fell | fallen | يسقط |
| 20 | feed | Fed | fed | يطعم |
| 21 | feel | Felt | felt | يشعر |
| 22 | fight | fought | fought | يقاتل |
| 23 | find | found | found | يجد |
| 24 | fly | flew | flown | يطير |
| 25 | forbid | forbade | forbidden | يحرّم |
| 26 | forget | forgot | forgotten | ينسى |
| 27 | forgive | forgave | forgiven | يغفر |
| 28 | freeze | froze | frozen | يتجمد |
| 29 | get | Got | gotten | يحصل على |
| 30 | give | gave | given | يعطي |
| 31 | go | went | gone | يذهب |
| 32 | grow | grew | grown | ينمو |
| 33 | have | Had | had | يملك |
| 34 | hear | heard | heard | يسمع |
| 35 | hide | Hid | hidden | يخفي |
| 36 | hold | held | held | يمسك ، يعقد |
| 37 | hurt | hurt | hurt | يؤذي |
| 38 | keep | kept | kept | يحفظ |
| 39 | know | knew | known | يعلم |
| 40 | lay | Laid | laid | يضع |
| 41 | lead | Led | led | يقود |
| 42 | leave | Left | left | يغادر |
| 43 | let | Let | let | يدع ، يسمح |
| 45 | lie | Lay | lain | يكذب |

| | | | | |
|----|------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 46 | lose | Lost | lost | يخسر |
| 47 | make | made | made | يصنع |
| 48 | meet | Met | met | يستمع ب ، يقابل |
| 49 | pay | paid | paid | يدفع |
| 50 | quit | quit | quit | يسمح |
| 51 | read | read | read | يقرأ |
| 52 | ride | rode | ridden | يركب |
| 53 | ring | rang | rung | يرن |
| 54 | rise | rose | risen | يرتفع |
| 55 | run | Ran | run | يركض |
| 56 | say | Said | said | يقول |
| 57 | see | Saw | seen | يرى |
| 58 | seek | sought | sought | يطلب |
| 59 | sell | sold | sold | يبيع |
| 60 | send | sent | sent | يرسل |
| 61 | shake | shook | shaken | يهز |
| 62 | shine | shone | shone | يشرق |
| 63 | sing | sang | sung | يغني |
| 64 | sit | Sat | sat | يجلس |
| 65 | sleep | slept | slept | ينام |
| 66 | speak | spoke | spoken | يتكلم |
| 67 | spend | spent | spent | ينفق |
| 68 | spring | sprang | sprung | ينشر |
| 69 | stand | stood | stood | يقف |
| 70 | steal | stole | stolen | يسرق |
| 71 | swim | swam | swum | يسبح |
| 72 | swing | swung | swung | يتأرجح |
| 73 | take | took | taken | يأخذ |
| 74 | teach | taught | taught | يعلم |
| 75 | tear | Tore | torn | يمزق |
| 76 | tell | Told | told | يخبر |
| 77 | think | thought | thought | يفكر |
| 78 | throw | threw | thrown | يرمي |
| 79 | understand | understood | understood | يفهم |
| 80 | wake | woke (waked) | woken (waked) | ينهض |
| 81 | wear | wore | worn | يلبس |
| 82 | win | won | won | يكسب |
| 83 | write | wrote | written | يكتب |