

Unit 1

T.Anas albluwe

اهم مصطلحات الوحدة

access :to find information ايجاد معلومات

blog :a regularly updated personal website or web page مدونة

calculation a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, عملية حسابية

computer chip a small piece inside a computer رقاقة حاسوب

email exchange :a series of emails between two or more people تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية

filter :a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer:

يفحص

floppy disk a flexible, removable magnetic disk قرص مرن

ICT: Information and Communication Technology معلومات تكنولوجيا الاتصالات

identity fraud illegal actions using the identity of someone else احتيال شخصي

rely on to have trust or confidence in something or someone يعتمد على

web hosting the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites الـ استضافة

موقع

monitor what is happening you know what is happening and you are developments the foll مراقبة ما يحدث

مراقبة ما يحدث

The history of computers.(p6)

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

عند استخدامك الحاسوب فكر بالتكنولوجيا التي يحتاجها لكي يعمل. وتستخدم الناس انواع من الحواسيب منذ ألف السنين ووجدت آلة معدنية في قعر بحر اليونان عمرها اكثر من 0222 عام ويعتقد بأنها اول كمبيوتر

. In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers; one such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square meters to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed

في فترة الأربعينيات من القرن العشرين تطورت التكنولوجيا بما يكفي لتسمح للمخترعين بصناعة الجيل الأول من الحواسيب ومثال عليها وخلال ذلك العقد قام العلماء من انجلترا بتطوير اول برنامج .أن احد النماذج احتاج الى غرفة تبلغ مساحتها 761 م مربع لتستوعبه حاسوبي. وكان يستغرق 02 دقيقة الكمال عملية حسابية واحدة. وفي عام 7521 م تم تطوير رقاقة الحاسوب

The first computer game was produced in 1962CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

انتجت اول لعبة حاسوب في عام 7560م وبعدها بعامين انتجت الفارة. في عام 7517م تم اختراع القرص نتج عام المرن واصبح ممكن تبادل المعلومات بين الحواسيب بواسطته. اول كمبيوتر شخصي أ 7511م لذا أصبح بإمكان الناس شراء الحواسيب أستخدمها في المنزل

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. It was not until 2007 CE that the first Smartphone appeared. Today most people used their mobile phones every day.

في عام 7511م استطاع الناس شراء الكمبيوتر المحمول لأول مرة. ثم في عام 7552م قام العالم البريطاني تيم بيرنرز لي بتطوير شبكة اليوم معظم الناس تستخدم هواتفها النقالة يوميا .الانترنت. ولم يكن حتى عام 0221م حتى ظهر اول جيل من الهواتف الذكية

. What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this. Life is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

ماذا سوف يحصل في المستقبل؟ تستطيع حاليا شراء ساعات والتي تقوم بعمل الهواتف الخليوية. وطور العلماء ايضا نظارات لديها القدرة على القيام بأكثر من ذلك. وستشهد الحياة تغييرات اكثر في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب من طريقة سفرنا وحتى كيف يتم تدفئة بيوتنا

SB 7 Comprehension

- 1 Where was the first ever computer found?
- 2 What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?
- 3 List the invention that were completed between 1958 CE and 1975 CE.
- 4 How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the article?
- 5 We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development?

الاجابات

Answers 1- It was found on the seabed in Greece. 2- one such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in. 3- 1) In 1958CE, the computer chip was developed. 2) The first computer game was produced in 1962CE. 3) Followed two years later by the computer mouse. 4) In 1971CE, the floppy disk was invented. 5) The first Pc was produced in 1974CE . 4- According to the text, everything in our life will rely on computer. But I don't agree with the article because I don't think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program. Because this would results in too many problems if the computers crashed. 5- I agree that computers have become an essential factor in every aspect of our daily life from education to medicine to industry to many other things

اسئلة تعريز

Additional questions:

- 1- What do you think about when you are using a computer?
- 2-When have people been using types of computers?
- 3-What have people been using for thousands of years?
- 4- Where was the first over computer found?
- 5- When was the first over computer found/made/invented?
- 6-When was the first generation of modern computers made/ invented?
- 7- What did the first modern computer need?

8- Write down the sentence which indicates that the size of the first generation of the modern computers was so large

9- According to the text. Describe the first modern computer?

10- How size of the room that is needed for the first computer?

11- When did scientists develop the first computer program?

12- Where did scientists develop the first computer program?

13- Quote the sentence which indicates that the first computer program was very slow.

14- list the inventions that were completed between 1958CE and 1974CE.

Answers 1-When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for it to work. 2- People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. 3- People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. 4- It was found on the seabed in Greece. 5- It was found for more than 2.000 years old. 6- In 1940. 7- It needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in. 8- One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in. 9- It was so large. It needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in. 10- It needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in. 11- Scientists developed the first computer program in 1940 12- In England 13- It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. 14- 1) In 1958CE, the computer chip was developed

Using technology in class

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

يحب الشباب التعلم خاصة اذا قدم لهم بطريقة ممتعة ومثيرة للتحدي. اليوم سوف القي محاضرة حول كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في غرف الصفوف الأردنية.

Here are some ideas: Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programs , play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

واليكم بعض الأفكار: كثير من الصفوف تستخدم اللوح المغناطيسي كشاشة حاسوب ويستطيع المدرسين عرض المواقع الإلكترونية على اللوح امام الطلبة. يستطيع المدرسين استخدام الأنترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية ولعب الألعاب الإلكترونية وتشغيل الموسيقى والتسجيلات اللغوية والخ.

.... In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablet is ideal for pair in group work.

في بعض البلدان الكمبيوتر اللوحي) تابلت) أصبح متوفرا للطلاب ليستخدموه في الصف. لذلك يمكن للطلاب استخدام الكمبيوتر اللوحي لحل الواجبات مثل عرض الصور والبحث عن المعلومات وتسجيل المقابلات وعمل الرسوم البانية. الكمبيوتر اللوحي هو جهاز مثالي للعمل الثنائي الجماعي.

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

وربما يستطيع المدرسين الطلب من الطالب كتابة مدونة الكترونية اما عن حياتهم الخاصة او التخيل بأنهم اشخاص مشهورين. يمكنهم . ايضا عمل مواقع الكترونية وعلى سبيل المثال نشر الصور والرسائل فيها.

Most young people communicate through social media by which they send each other photos and messages via the internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarize information about what they have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarize quickly, they will be able to use this skill in the future

معظم الشباب يتواصلون عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعية وعبرها يرسلون لبعضهم الصور والرسائل عبر الأنترنت. بعض الطالب . يحبون ارسال رسائل اقل من 712 حرف ألي شخص ليقرأها. يستطيع المدرسين الطلب من الطالب تلخيص المعلومات عن الذي تعلموه We all like to send emails, don't we? Emails exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

جميعا نحب ارسال اليميلت, اليس كذلك؟ تبادل اليميلت مفيد جدا في الصف. ويستطيع المدرسين الطلب من الطالب ارسال ما تعلموه الكترونيا الى طالب من نفس العمر في مدرسة اخرى. ويستطيعون حتى الأرسال لطالب في بلد اخر. وبالنتيجة يستطيع الطالب وقتها مشاركة المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم بالواجبات.

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For examples, scientist or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

وطريقة اخرى للتواصل مع المدارس هي عبر التحدث الى الناس عبر الحاسوب. معظم الحواسيب تمتلك كاميرات لتستطيع رؤية الناس اللذين تتحدث اليهم. بهذه الطريقة الطلبة اللذين يدرسون النجليزية في الأردن يستطيعون رؤية ما يفعله الطلبة في بريطانيا في صفوفهم اثناء الحديث اليهم. وتستطيع ايضا استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة ضيف يعطي محاضرات عبر الحاسوب. على سبيل المثال: عالم او مدرس من دولة اخرى يستطيع اعطاء محاضرة للصف. اذا كان لديك هذا النوع من الدروس فالطلبة سيتحمسون كثيرا.

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

الطلبة غالبا يستخدمون الحواسيب في منازلهم اذا كانوا يملكونها. ويستخدم الطلبة وسائل التواصل الاجتماعية من حواسيبهم لمساعدتهم في دراستهم عبر الطلب من الطلبة الأخرين تفقد ومقارنة اعمالهم وطرح الأسئلة ومشاركة الأفكار. وعلى المدرس أن يكون جزء من المجموعة ايضا ليشرح على ما يحدث

QUESTIONS

- 1-What do young people love?
- 2- How do young people like learning even more?
- 3- learning should be presented to young people with information that has two features?
- 4- What is the writer going to talk about?
- 5- What do Many classrooms now use?
- 6- How can teacher use a whiteboard as a computer screen?
- 7- What can teachers show on the board in front of the class?
- 8- Where can teachers show websites?
- 9-Why can teachers use the internet in the classrooms?
- 10-Mention two educational materials by using internet?
- 11-Who can show websites in front of the class?
- 12- Quote the sentence which indicates that a lot of classrooms are using a whiteboard these days?
- 13-Quote the sentence which shows that teachers can display websites on the board in front of the class?
- 14- Mention two tasks that students can do when they use the tablets?
- 15-The writer thinks that tablets are ideal for pair and group work. Explain this statement and justify your answer?

Answers 1- Young people love learning. 2- Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. 3- interesting and challenging 4- He is going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms. a whiteboard as a computer screen. 5- many classroom now use 6- teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on. 7- they can show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on. 8- teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class 9- to show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on. 10- educational programs and play educational games 11- teachers 12- many classroom now use a whiteboard as a computer screen 13- As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. 14- students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. 15- because students can do many tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. I think this will help them in learning.

The Internet of Things

A What is the 'internet of Things'? Everyone knows that the internet connects people, but now it does more than that – it connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other, for example, your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are. This is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more to come.

يعرف الجميع بأن الإنترنت يربط الناس ببعضها ولكن الآن أصبح يفعل أكثر من ذلك- أصبح يربط الأشياء أيضا. هذه الأيام أصبحت الحواسيب غالبا تتواصل ببعضها على سبيل المثال سيحمل تلفازك أليا برنامجك المفضل ونظام المالحه سيخبرك أين انت بالتحديد. ويعرف هذا بـ انترنت الأشياء وهناك المزيد ليحدث.

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

في غضون سنوات قليلة يقول الخبراء أن مليارات الآلات سترتبط ببعضها وبإنترنت. وبالتالي ستدير الحواسيب حياتنا عنا بشكل متزايد. على سبيل المثال ستخبرك الثالجه عندما تحتاج الى المزيد من الحليب وستضيفه الى النحة التسوق اللكتروني خاصتك وستغلق نافذتك اذا كان المطر محتمال وساعتك ستسجل معدل نبضات قلبك وترسلها الى طبيبك وكنبتك ستخبرك عندما يجب عليك التحرك بأن تنهض وتمارس الرياضة

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

الكثير من الناس متحمسين لفكرة انترنت الأشياء. بالنسبة لهم أنه حلم يصبح حقيقة. يقولون بأن حياتهم ستصبح اسهل واكثر راحة. ولكن الآخرون ليسوا متأكدين. يريدون أن يبقوا مسيطرين على حياتهم وأشياءهم. بالإضافة الى ذلك يتسائلون ماذا سوف يحدث اذا استطاع المجرمين الوصول الى كلماتهم السرية واعادات الأمان. الحلم بسهولة يمكن أن يتحول الى كابوس.

- Read the article once more, then answer the questions.

1- What does the 'Internet of Things' mean?

Give an example from the text. It means the connection between different computers for example, TV downloads and sat nav.

2- Find two words in the first paragraph which have the same meaning as 'speak to'. Communicate

3- How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text? your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

4- What does the word 'others' in bold in the third paragraph refer to? other people with different opinion.

5- According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried? Some people are excited about the future because our lives will be easier and more comfortable. But others are worried They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.

6- In your opinion, is the 'Internet of Things' exciting or worrying? Why? In my opinion, it is excited because everything will be easy and comfortable for me

Additional questions اسئلة اضافية

1- What is the meaning of 'Internet of Things'?

2- What does everyone know?

3- there are many thing that can be done by the internet of things. Write down two of them

. 4-What does experts say?

5- experts say that billions of machines, will be connected to each other and to the internet. When?

6-Which will increasingly run our lives ?

7-Quote the sentence which indicates that computers will run our lives?

8-According to the text, your future fridge can do two things. Write them down.

9-watches in the future can help people in two ways. write down these two ways.

10-In the future, sofa will give people two pieces of advice. Write down them

. 11- Experts say that computers will increasingly run our lives. Give two examples

12- Write down the sentences which indicates that a lot of people are satisfied with the " internet of things"

13-Many people who are excited about the internet of things believe that our lives will see two positive effects. Write them down.

14- quote the sentence which indicates that not all people sure about the benefits of the "internet of things"

15- Criminals can commit two crimes by using the "internet of things. Write down them.

Answers 1- It means the connection between different computers 2-Everyone knows that the internet connects people and objects . 3- Your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are. 4- Experts say that billions of machines, will be connected to each other and to the internet. 5- In just a few years' time 6-Computers 7- Computers will increasingly run our lives for us. 8- Your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list 9- Your watch will record your heart rate and email your

doctor 10- Sofa will tell people when they need to stand up and get some exercise! 11- Your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list, your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise! 12- Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. 13- Our lives will be easier and more comfortable. 14- However, others are not so sure. 15- They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings. 15- Criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.

Tenses Revision

قاعدة

There are two tenses in English – past and present.

The present tenses in English are used:

- to talk about the **present**
- to talk about the **future**
- to talk about the **past** when we are telling a story in **spoken** English or when we are summarising a book, film, play etc.

There are **four** present tense forms in English:

Present simple:	I work
Present continuous:	I am working
Present perfect:	I have worked

Present perfect continuous:	I have been working
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We use these forms:

- to talk about the **present**:

He **works** at McDonald's. He **has worked** there for three months now.
He **is working** at McDonald's. He **has been working** there for three months now.
London **is** the capital of Britain.

- to talk about the **future**:

The next train **leaves** this evening at 1700 hours.
I'll phone you when I **get** home.
He's **meeting** Peter in town this afternoon.
I'll come home as soon as I **have finished** work.
You will be tired out after you **have been working** all night.

- We can use the present tenses to talk about the **past**...

The present tense is the **base form** of the verb: I **work** in London.
But the third person (she/he/it) adds an **-s**: She **works** in London.

Use

We use the present tense to talk about:

- something that is true in the **present**:

I'm nineteen years old.
He **lives** in London.
I'm a student.

- something that happens again and again in the present:

I **play** football every weekend.

*We use words like **sometimes**, **often**, **always**, and **never** (adverbs of frequency) with the present tense:*

I **sometimes** go to the cinema.

She **never** plays football.

- something that is **always true**:

The adult human body **contains** 206 bones.

Light **travels** at almost 300,000 kilometres per second.

- something that is fixed in the future.

The school term **starts** next week.

The train **leaves** at 1945 this evening.

We **fly** to Paris next week.

Questions and negatives

Look at these questions:

Do you play the piano?

Where do you live?

Does Jack play football?

Where does he come from?

Do Rita and Angela live in Manchester?

Where do they work?

- With the present tense, we use **do** and **does** to make questions. We use **does** for the third person (she/he/it) and we use **do** for the others.

We use **do** and **does** with question words like **where**, **what** and **why**:

But look at these questions with who:

Who lives in London?

Who plays football at the weekend?

Who works at Liverpool City Hospital?

Look at these sentences:

I like tennis, but I don't like football. (don't = do not)

I don't live in London now.

I don't play the piano, but I play the guitar.

They don't work at the weekend.

John doesn't live in Manchester. (doesn't = does not)

Angela doesn't drive to work. She goes by bus.

- With the present tense we use **do** and **does** to make negatives. We use does not (**doesn't**) for the third person (she/he/it) and we use do not (**don't**) for the others.

The present continuous tense is formed from the present tense of the verb **be** and the present participle (**-ing** form) of a verb:

Use

1. We use the present continuous tense to talk about the present:

- for something that is happening **at the moment of speaking**:

I'm just leaving work. I'll be home in an hour.

Please be quiet. The children **are sleeping**.

- for something which is happening before and after a given **time**:

At eight o'clock we **are usually having** breakfast.

When I get home the children **are doing** their homework.

- for something which **we think is temporary**:

Michael is at university. He's **studying** history.

I'm **working** in London for the next two weeks.

- for something which is **new** and **contrasts** with a previous state:

These days most people **are using** email instead of writing letters.

What sort of clothes **are teenagers wearing** nowadays? What sort of music **are they listening to**?

- to show that something is changing, growing or **developing**:

The children **are growing** quickly.

The climate **is changing** rapidly.

Your English **is improving**.

- for something which happens **again and again**:

It's **always raining** in London.

They **are always arguing**.

George is great. He's **always laughing**.

Note: We normally use *always* with this use.

2. We use the present continuous tense to talk about the **future**:

- for something which has been **arranged** or **planned**:

Mary **is going** to a new school next term.

What **are you doing** next week?

3. We can use the present continuous to talk about the **past**:

- When we are telling a **story**:
- When we are summarising the story from a book, film or play etc.:

The **present perfect** is formed from the present tense of the verb **have** and the **past participle** of a verb:

The present perfect **continuous** is formed with **have/has been** and the **-ing** form of the verb:

Use

We use the present perfect tense:

- for something that started in the **past** and **continues** in the **present**:

They've **been married** for nearly fifty years.

She **has lived** in Liverpool all her life.

Note: We normally use the present perfect continuous for this:

She **has been living** in Liverpool all her life.

It's **been raining** for hours.

- for something we have done **several times** in the **past** and **continue** to do:

I've **played** the guitar ever since I was a teenager.

He **has written** three books and he is working on another one.

I've **been watching** that programme every week.

We often use a clause with **since** to show **when** something **started** in the past:

They've **been staying** with us since last week.

I **have worked** here since I left school.

I've **been watching** that programme every week since it started.

- when we are talking about our **experience up to the present**:

Note: We often use the adverb **ever** to talk about experience up to the present:

My last birthday was the worst day I **have ever had**.

Note: and we use never for the negative form:

Have you ever met George?

Yes, but **I've never met** his wife.

- for something that happened in the past but is important at the time of speaking:

I can't get in the house. **I've lost** my keys.

Teresa isn't at home. I think **she has gone** shopping.

I'm tired out. **I've been working** all day.

We use the present perfect of **be** when someone has **gone** to a place and **returned**:

A: Where **have you been**?

B: I've **just been out to the supermarket**.

A: **Have you ever been to** San Francisco?

B: No, but **I've been** to Los Angeles.

But when someone **has not returned** we use **have/has gone**:

A: Where is Maria? I haven't seen her for weeks.

B: **She's gone to** Paris for a week. She'll be back tomorrow.

We often use the present perfect with **time adverbials** which refer to the **recent past**:

just; only just; recently;

Scientists **have recently discovered** a new breed of monkey.

We **have just got** back from our holidays.

or adverbials which **include the present**:

ever (in questions); **so far; until now; up to now; yet** (in questions and negatives)

Have you ever seen a ghost?

Where have you been up to now?

Have you finished your homework yet?

No, so far I've only **done** my history.

WARNING:

We do **not** use the present perfect with an **adverbial** which refers to **past time** which is **finished**:

I have seen that film ~~yesterday~~.

We have just bought a new car ~~last week~~.

~~When we were children~~ we have been to California.

But we can use it to refer to a time which is **not** yet **finished**:

Have you seen Helen today?

We have bought a new car this week.

Present Perfect Continuous يتبع

الأستاذ أنس البلوي

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