

Endure	يصمد - يتحمل	Century	قرن	Prehistoric	ما قبل التاريخ
Complex	معقد- بناء- مجمع	Ditch	مصرف	Empire	امبراطورية
Heritage	ارث	Site	موقع	Carve	يحفر
Incorporate	يدمج	Monument	صحن حضاري - نصب تذكاري	Religious adj	ديني
Religion n	ديانة	Archaeological	أثري	Archaeology	علم آثار
Archaeologist	عالم آثار	Rock	صخر	Seven wonders	العجائب السبعة
Peru	مدينة في أمريكا الجنوبية	Why don't you	لم لا	I'd love to	أود
These	هؤلاء	These	أولئك	Though	رغم ذلك
Ruins	آثار - الخراب	Incas	حضارة الإنكا	Survived	نجت
Citadel	قلعة ذات أسوار	Castle	قلعة	Specialist	متخصص
Suggest	يقا ح	Refuge	ملاجأ	Military	عسكري - جيش
Fortification	حصن	Worried	قلق	Preserve	يحفظ = يحافظ
Definitely	بالتأكيد	Odd	غريب	Is Located	تقع
Among	بين	Conclude	يستنتج	Pre-industrial	ما قبل الصناعة
Renovate	يجدد	Tourism	سياحة	Increase	يزداد
Recent	حديث	Snow	تثلج - ثلج	Countryside	الريف
Mistake	خطأ	Correct	يصحح	Ever	على الاطلاق - شيء مرة
For	لمدة	Just	للتو	Never	ولامرة
Since	منذ	Already	بالفعل - مسبقا	So far	حتى الآن
Until now	حتى الآن	Look for	يبحث	Chain	سلسلة
Conditions	ظروف - حالة	Prize	جائزة	Take care	يعتني
Track	مسار	Perform	يؤدي (عرض)	Route	طريق
Growth	التطور - النمو	Forum	سوق للنقاش	Civilisation	حضارة

<u>Comparing</u>	مقارنه	<u>Ancient</u>	قديم	Rich	غنية
<u>Trade</u>	تجارة	<u>Buildings</u>	أبنية	Including	من ضمنها
<u>Theatre</u>	مسرح	<u>Include</u>	يتضمن	Used to be	اعتادت أن تكون
<u>Outside</u>	خارج	<u>Inside</u>	داخل	Entertainment	تسلية
<u>Poetry</u>	شعر	<u>Dance</u>	رقص	<u>Festival</u>	مهرجان
<u>Cross</u>	يعبر	<u>Bridge</u>	جسر	Ages	عصور
<u>Stage</u>	خشبة المسرح	<u>Commerce</u>	تجارة - يتاجر	Increase	يزداد - زيادة
<u>Remarkable</u>	ملاحظ - بارز	<u>Population</u>	عدد السكان	<u>Development</u>	تطور
<u>Present</u>	يقدم	<u>Cross</u>	يعبر	<u>Across</u>	عبر
<u>Public</u>	العامة - الناس	<u>Agriculture</u>	زراعة	Stadium	مدرج
<u>Government</u>	حكومة	<u>Destroy</u>	يدمر	Opposed	عارض
<u>Destruction</u>	دمار	<u>Renovation</u>	تجديد	Recovered	استعاد
<u>Attractive</u>	جذاب	<u>Serve</u>	يخدم		

Ancient Jerash

The ancient city of Jerash is around 50km north of Amman, Jordan. People have lived there for over 5,000 years, and the growth of civilisation can be seen by comparing the ancient and modern parts of the city. In its first 100 years as a Roman city, Jerash became very rich because it was on important trade routes. By this time, Jerash had many great buildings, including a forum, two theatres, two baths and a chariot-racing track.

Modern Jerash

Modern Jerash is much bigger than the ancient city. In the last 100 years, it has grown to include many of the villages that used to be outside it. Today, Jerash is one of the most popular tourist sites. Tourists go to see the ruins of ancient Jerash, but they also go to enjoy the entertainments of modern Jerash. Theatre, music, poetry and dance groups perform at the Jerash Festival every year, and are seen by thousands of visitors. When we cross the bridge between ancient and modern Jerash, we move between different ages.

1) Find words from the texts that mean the following:

- a) to go across. b) Development c) commerce
d) to present something on stage e) a large outdoor public place.

2) What do the underlined words refer to?

3) What was the importance of old Jerash city?

4) What was the importance of modern Jerash city?

5) How does the writer express the travelling between the old the modern of the city?

These are two pictures of Amsterdam's Olympic Stadium. The first picture is from 1928. The second is from the present day. Since it was first used, the Olympic Stadium has gone through several changes. In 1987, the city government wanted to destroy it. People opposed its destruction, so the government listed it as a national monument. Renovation of the Olympic Stadium started in 1996. Prince Willem Alexander reopened it on 13 May 2000. The Olympic Stadium has become modern and has recovered its attractive brick construction of 1928. Once again, it serves as a location for sporting events.



1. What is the building's name? What did people do in it?
2. When was it first used? Who used it?
3. What materials did the builders use (brick, concrete, steel, glass)? Draw a picture or find a photo.
4. When did people renovate it and why? What do people do in it nowadays?
5. What has changed and what has remained the same? Draw a picture or find a photo.

Correct the verbs between brackets in the suitable tense.

- 1) Peru _____ (locate) in south America, the archaeologists _____ (find) some ruins near it.
- 2) People _____ (leave) Peru in 1431.
- 3) Tourism _____ (increased) more in Jordan in recent years.
- 4) Tourism _____ (recently increase) more in Jordan.
- 5) _____ you _____ (live) in the countryside before?
- 6) _____ you _____ (ever live) in the countryside before?
- 7) A- What _____ he _____ (eat) ?
- 8) B- He has eaten bad pizza.
- 9) He _____ (not have) chocolate since he was 18.
- 10) There _____ (be) an increase in trade between the east and the west.
- 11) They haven't got chocolate since they _____ (be) children.
- 12) Recent theories have suggested that people _____ (not place) the first stone until 2400-2200bc.

Complete the sentences with the words from exercise 3 in their correct form. Some word forms might stay the same.

Growth/ trade/ perform/ cross

1. There has been an increase in _____ between the East and the West over the years.
2. A group of international singers will _____ live on stage in Beirut next Friday.
3. In the last 50 years, there has been a remarkable _____ in world population.
4. When he _____ the street, he saw the museum right in front of him.