

Worksheets

General English

Grade 12

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PART TWO

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Unit Four: Success Stories



Unit Five: The Arts



Literature





Remember ..

“In order to succeed , your desire for success should be greater than your fear of failure.” Bill Cosby

“If you don’t build your dream, someone else will hire you to help them build theirs.” Dhirubhai Ambani

“ Great minds discuss ideas; average minds discuss events; small minds discuss people.” Eleanor Roosevelt

“Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.” Mahatma Gandhi

“ The difference between a successful person and others is not a lack of strength, not a lack of knowledge, but rather a lack of will.” Vince

Teacher Of English : Ra'ed Maher .. ^^

Unit Four: Success Stories

Keywords

Word / spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>Geometry (n)</u>	The branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines and curves.	علم الهندسة
<u>Mathematician (n)</u>	A person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level.	عالم رياضيات
<u>Philosopher (n)</u>	Someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally or an undergraduate student of Philosophy.	فيلسوف
<u>Physician (n)</u>	Someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment.	طبيب
<u>Polymath (n)</u>	Someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	واسع المعرفة علامة
<u>Algebra (n)</u>	A type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers	علم الجبر
<u>Arithmetic (n)</u>	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	علم الحساب
<u>Inheritance (n)</u>	Money or things that you get from someone after they die	ارث / ميراث
<u>Musical harmony (n)</u>	A pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	التناغم الموسيقي / الايقاع
<u>Revolutionise (v)</u>	To completely change the way people do something or think about something	يحدث ثورة في / يغير شيء جذريا
<u>Ground-breaking (adj)</u>	- New - Innovative	مبدع
<u>Chemist (n)</u>	Someone who works in a laboratory.	كيميائي
<u>Talent</u>	Special ability	موهبة

<u>founder</u>	The person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city.	مؤسس
<u>scales</u>	An instrument to measure weight.	موازين
<u>laboratory</u>	a room for scientific experiments	مختبر
<u>Windmill (n)</u>	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour	طاحونة هوائية
<u>Fountain pen (n)</u>	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write.	قلم حبر سائل قلم الريشة
<u>Inoculation (n)</u>	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease.	التطعيم
<u>camera obscura (n)</u>	Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera	الغرف المعتمة
<u>Composition (noun)</u>	[of music] a piece of music that someone has written. compose (verb)	التأليف الموسيقي
<u>Minaret</u>	The tall , thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayers.	منذنة مسجد

Word	Arabic Meaning	Word	Arabic Meaning
Algebraic (adj)	جبري	Harmonies (v)	يُنَاقِمُ / يُوَالِفُ
Geometric (adj)	هندسي	Philosophise (v)	يفلسف
Geometrically (adv)	هندسيا	Philosophical (adj)	فلسفي
Inherit (v)	يرث	Revolution (n)	ثورة
Mathematics (n)	الرياضيات	Revolutionary (adj)	ثوري
Mathematical (adj)	رياضي	Break (v)	يكسر
Harmonious (adj)	متناغم / متوافق	Inoculate (v)	يلقح
Chemist (n)	كيميائي	Inoculable (adj)	قابل للتلقيح
Student's book , page 30 – Speaking .			
coffee	قهوة	soap	صابون
chess	شطرنج	fountain pen	قلم حبر سائل
flying	طيران	inoculation	التلقيح
clock	ساعة	Crystal glasses	كاسات كريستال

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

Jabir ibn Hayyan (born 722 CE , died 815 CE)

The Arab world has many famous chemists in (1) its history, but the person (2) who is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. (3) He is most well known for the beginning of the production of Sulphuric Acid. (3) He also built a set of scales (4) which changed the way (5) in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory : (6) his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab) (born 789 CE , died 857 CE)

Ali ibn Nafi ' is also known as ' **Ziryab** ' (or ' **Blackbird** ', because of (7) his beautiful voice). (8) He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was (8) his talent for music that led (8) him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. (8) He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler *there*. (8) He is the person (9) who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and **composition**. (10) He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person (11) who introduced the Oud to Europe.

Fatima al-Fihri (born early 9th century, died 880 CE)

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. (12) **She** used (12) **her** father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and (13) **it** is (14) **where** many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, (15) **who** supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque (16) **which** was not far from the learning centre.

Al-Kindi (born around 801 CE, died 873 CE)

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer - a true polymath. (17) **He** made ground-breaking discoveries in many of **these fields**, but it is probably (18) **his** work in arithmetic and geometry **that** has made (19) **him** most famous.

Pronouns

1. its : The Arab world
2. who : the person (Jabir ibn Hayyan)
3. he : Jabir ibn Hayyan
4. which : set of scales
5. which : the way
6. his : Jabir ibn Hayyan
7. his : Ali ibn Nafi' (Ziryab)
8. he , his , him , he : Ali ibn Nafi' (Ziryab)
- * There : Cordoba

9. who : the person (Ali ibn Nafi' -Ziryab)
10. he : Ali ibn Nafi' (Ziryab)
11. who : the person (Ali ibn Nafi' - Ziryab)
12. she , her : Fatima al-Fihri
13. it : the learning centre in Fez
14. where : in the learning centre
15. who : Mariam (Fatima's sister)
17. which : the Andalus Mosque
18. he : Al-Kindi
19. his : Al-Kindi
- 20 him : Al-Kindi

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Find the following from the text :
 - A. Two words that refer to subjects .
 - B. Four words that refer to people specialised in certain fields of study.
2. Summarise the achievements of the four people in the text.
3. Based on the text, write down two achievements for Jabir ibn Hayyan.
4. What was special about the scales that Jabir ibn Hayyan built ?
5. Why was Ali ibn Nafi' called Ziryab or blackbird? What was his talent ?
6. What did Ali ibn Nafi' do to be remembered for ? Give three achievements.
7. How did Fatima al-Fihri use her father's inheritance?
8. Write down the sentences that refers to the importance of the learning centre in Fez.
9. Al-Kindi was specialised for many things. Write them down.

B. Critical Thinking :

- Do you think that it was easier or more difficult in those days to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day?
Give a reason to support your opinion.

الاجابة النموذجية

1. A. arithmetic, geometry
B. mathematician, philosopher, physician, polymath
2. Suggested answers :
 - **Jabir ibn Hayyan is known as the founder of chemistry. He began the production of sulphuric acid and invented scales that could weigh very light things.**
 - **Ali ibn Nafi ' established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, and introduced the oud to Europe.**
 - **Fatima al-Fihri built a learning centre in Morocco, which became a world famous university.**
 - **Al-Kindi was a polymath, most famous for his work in arithmetic and geometry.**
3. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of Sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales.
4. The scales changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory : his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.
5. He was called Ziryab or ' Blackbird ', because of his beautiful voice .He was talented in music
6. He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.
7. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco.
8. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study.
9. Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer - a true polymath.

B- Critical Thinking :

I think that it was more difficult for people in the past to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day: there was much less access to information in the past, so people like Al-Kindi had to be truly revolutionary and creative in their thinking in order to succeed.

Masdar City – a positive step?

Word / spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>Commitment (n)</u>	A promise to do something or to behave in a particular way.	التزام
<u>Artificially-created (adj)</u>	Not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	موجود- صناعيا
<u>Carbon-neutral (adj)</u>	Not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere	محايد الكربون
<u>Criticise (v)</u>	To judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something)	ينتقد
<u>Desalination (n)</u>	The process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used	تحلية مياه البحر
<u>Grid (n)</u>	A system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة كهربائية
<u>Megaproject (n)</u>	A very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع ضخم / عملاق
<u>Outweigh (n)</u>	To be more important than something else	يتفوق على
<u>Pedestrians (n)</u>	Someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars	المشاة
<u>Sustainability (n)</u>	The state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water	الاستدامة
<u>Zero-waste (adj)</u>	Producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused.	خالي من النفايات

English Meaning	Arabic Meaning	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
Commit (v)	يلتزم	Critic (n)	الناقد
Committed (adj)	ملتزم	Criticism (n)	نقد / انتقاد
Create (v)	يخترع / يصنع	Critical (adj)	انتقادي / نقدي
Creation (n)	صنع / تكوين / خلق	Desalinate (v)	يحلي المياه
Neutralise (v)	يجعله محايدا	Pedestrian (n)	ماشي
Neutrality (n)	حياد	Sustain (v)	يدعم / يساند
		Sustainable (adj)	مستدام

benefit	المنفعة	neutral	محايد
farms	مزارع	pedestrian	مشاة
footprint	البصمة	power	قوة
free	حر	renewable	قابل للتجديد
friendly	ودود	waste	المخلفات

Collocations (Compound Nouns)

English Meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>Catch</u> attention	يلفت انتباه
<u>Get</u> an idea	ياخذ فكرة
<u>Take</u> an interest in	يهتم ب
<u>Spend</u> time	يقضي وقتا
<u>Attend</u> a course	يحضر دورة او محاضرة .. الخ
urban planning	التخطيط العمراني
public transport	وسائل النقل العام
biological waste	النفايات البيولوجية
carbon footprint	أثار الكربون
negative effect	تأثير سلبي
economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي
identity fraud	تزوير الهوية
privacy settings	اعدادات الخصوصية
herbal remedy	العلاج بالاعشاب
side effect	الآثار الجانبية

Masdar City – a positive step?

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, (1) **which** are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, (2) **they** are all, by definition, expensive, public projects (3) **that** attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, ..etc to entire city complexes. The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits (4) **it** brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of (5) **their** negative effects on a community or the environment.

This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi. Masdar City, (6) **which** began (6) **its** development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste artificially- created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when (6) **it** is completed in 2025 CE, (6) **it** is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products. The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. (6) **It** is built on an

advanced energy grid (7) **which** monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce (8) **its** carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways. Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university (9) **whose** students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems. While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of (10) **it**. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities. In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the

environment greatly **outweigh** any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

Pronouns

1. Which : large investment projects
2. They : Megaprojects
3. That : public projects
4. It : The concept of a megaproject
5. Their : Megaprojects
6. Which , its , it : Masdar City
7. Which : energy grid
8. Its : Masdar City
9. Whose : a university
10. it : the project

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?
2. What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City?
What are the disadvantages of Masdar city?
3. Do you think that Masdar City is a beneficial project or not? Give your reasons.
4. According to the text , what is meant by megaprojects ?
5. Why were many megaprojects being criticised?
6. Name one of the megaprojects mentioned in the text.
7. What is special about the Masdar city?
8. Write down three characteristics of Masdar city mentioned in the text.
9. What is the importance of the energy grid?
10. How would Masdar city reduce the carbon footprint?

11. Mention two ways by which people may move from one place to another in Masdar city.

12. Give an example of public transport mentioned in the text.

13. How would energy be provided to the city?

14. What does the underlined word " **Whose**" refer to?

B. Critical Thinking

1. What do you understand, after reading the article, about megaprojects?

2. In your opinion, why do megaprojects exist?

3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of megaprojects to people and the environment?

4. Do you think that a similar project to Masdar City would be successful in Jordan? What advantages and disadvantages can you think of? Write your answer in two sentences.

1. What buildings or places in your country do you think are important, in terms of Arabic and Islamic history? Make a list.

2. What do you know about the history of these places?

3. What is it about these places that you admire most?

الاجابة النموذجية

1. Examples include developments such as airports, bridges, stations, entire city complexes, etc.

2. The advantages include the fact that it will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste city. It will also be a car-free zone, although there will be excellent public transport. The disadvantage is that existing cities are nowhere near as environmentally clean, and many people think the money should have been spent on cleaning up existing places and making them more sustainable.

3. Open answer.

4. Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities.
5. Because of their negative effects on a community or the environment.
6. Masdar City
7. It'll be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste artificially- created city.
8. It covers an area of six square kilometres, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products. The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources.
9. It monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.
10. Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly.
11. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.
12. Driverless cars
13. Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant.
14. University.

B. Critical Thinking

1. Megaprojects are huge investment projects that cost a lot of money.
2. They exist to bring new economic growth and benefits to cities.
3. Disadvantages are that they are all brand new and some people think it would be better to spend the money on regenerating old towns, etc.

However, the advantages include installing the latest technology that helps cities to become environmentally friendly.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 4. Open answer. | 5. Open answer |
| 6. Open answer | 7. Open answer |

Grammar

Cleft Sentences & Relative Clause

A. Relative clauses

Pronoun	Use	Notes
Who	العاقل الفاعل	+ verb
Whom	العاقل المفعول به	+ Sub + verb
Which	غير العاقل	-----
That	العاقل و غير العاقل	-----
Where	المكان	-----
When	الزمان	-----
Whose (his , her , their)	الملكية	-----

1. Defining relative clauses

- They are **used to give essential information** without it the sentence wouldn't convey meaning / **we can't omit the relative clause.**
- We use **who , whom , which , whose , where , when , that.**
- **They don't need commas.**
- We can use **that** instead of **who , whom , which.**
- The defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a **relative pronoun or adverb.**

e.g. I clearly remember **the time** when you left the country.

2. Non-defining relative clauses

- They are **used to give extra information** about a noun whose identity we already know. (**not necessary information**)
- They **give additional information** without it the sentence would **still convey meaning.**
- We use **who , whom , which , whose , where , when .**
- **They need commas , dashes or brackets .**
- **We can't use that.**

Identify the defining and non-defining relative clauses. Add commas to the non-defining relative clauses.

1- His car which was very old broke down after just five kilometers.

2- I think anyone who speaks in public must be nervous.

3- You have all passed the test which is no surprise.

Combine the following sentences using the correct word given in the box.

who , when

1- I met the man. He was my teacher .

whose , whom

2- My teacher was very happy . His son won the prize.

Combine the following sentences with relative clauses. Add commas where necessary .

1- Manal was very brilliant at school. She is very great teacher now.

2- I visited the school . I studied there ten years ago.

3- London is a huge city. It is the capital of the UK.

Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box.

that when which who

1. Ibn Sina ----- is also known as Avicenna was a polymath.
2. . He wrote on early Islamic philosophy ----- included many subjects, especially logic and ethics.
3. He wrote *Al Qanun fi -Tibb*, the book ----- became the most famous medical textbook ever.
4. His friends -----were worried about his health advised him to relax.
5. . ' It was the month of Ramadan ----- Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.

that which where who

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle ----- is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, ----- was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing. It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables ----- horses may have been kept. People ----- love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

B. Cleft sentences

- We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information. (Function)
- It is called ' cleft ' sentence because there are two parts to the sentence.

هناك أربع طرق لاستخدام ال Cleft Sentence :

A.

- The (thing) which
- The (person) who
- The (time) when
- The (place) where
- The way in which

الشيء الذي نريد التركيز عليه + be + معلومات

B. it was / is + الشيء المراد التركيز عليه + that + باقي الجملة

C. الشيء الذي نريد التركيز عليه + be + the person who + باقي الجملة
the place where
the thing which
the (time) when

D. What + الشيء المراد التركيز عليه + be + باقي الجملة

Notes:

- What means **the thing(s)** that.

تستخدم
عندما نريد
التركيز
على الفعل

-To highlight the action we use a form of (do) in what clause.

- The focus usually contains an inf

1. Fadi borrowed my car last week.

What Fadi did last week was borrow my car.

2. I would like to go to London next week.

What I would like to do next week is go to London.

Examples & Exercises:

The head teacher took our class to the museum on Tuesday.

1. The person who took our class to the museum on Tuesday was the head teacher.
2. It was to the museum that the head teacher that took us on Tuesday.
3. The museum was the place where the head teacher took us on Tuesday.

I would like to go to London next year.

1. What-----.

Fadi borrowed my car last week

1. What -----.

I would like to study English at the university.

1. What -----.

Huda won the prize for Art last year.

1

2

3

- 1- The person -----
Huda -----
- 2- The prize -----.
- 3- It was -----.

The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

1

2

3

- 1- It was -----.
- The event -----.
- 2- The place -----.
- 3- The time -----.

I've come to discuss my future with you.

1

- 1- The reason -----.

Write this sentence in three different ways, emphasising the parts underlined in each case.

1- Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the underlined part.

1- Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.

The person who -----

2- Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

The country where -----

3- Ali ibn Nafi ' established the first music school in the world.

It was -----

4- Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

It was -----

5- Al-Kindi is especially famous for his work in geometry.

It is -----

6- Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was -----

7- Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

The year -----

8- I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was -----

9- My father has influenced me most.

The person -----

10- I like Geography most of all.

What -----

11- The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was -----

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
<u>Founder (n)</u>	The person who starts something new , such as an organisation or city.	المؤسس
<u>Irrigate (v)</u>	To supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow.	يسقي
<u>Legacy (n)</u>	It means what someone leaves to the world after their death.	تراث
<u>Fertile land (n)</u>	Agriculturally productive; produced more than enough food.	الأراضي الخصبة

A founding father of farming

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer (1) **who** lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. (2) **He** worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, (3) **who** was the King of Toledo. (4) **His** great passions were **botany**, (5) **which** is the study of plants, and agriculture. Although (6) **he** was a great scholar, (6) **he** was also a practical man and all of (6) **his** writing came from (6) **his** own 'hands-on' experience of working in the land. One of the many things (7) **which** Ibn Bassal achieved was *A Book of Agriculture*. The book consisted of sixteen chapters (8) **which** explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the (*) **one** that described how to treat different types of soil.

Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. (9) **He** designed water pumps and irrigation systems.

All of **these things** were passed on through (9) **his** writing. The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed (9) **his** instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems (10) **that** (11) **he** and (12) **his** followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain.

Although (11) **his** name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

Pronouns

1. Who : Ibn Bassal
2. He : Ibn Bassal
3. Who : Al-Ma'mun
4. His : Ibn Bassal
5. Which : botany
6. He , his , his : Ibn Bassal
7. Which : one of the many things
8. Which : sixteen chapters
- * one : the chapter
9. His , his : Ibn Bassal
10. that : The irrigation systems
11. he , his , his : Ibn Bassal

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.
2. Find a **verb** in the second paragraph that means 'supply land with water'.
3. Guess the meaning of 'fertile land' in the third text. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?
4. Guess the meaning of 'legacy' in the text . What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?
5. Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath? Give examples of his areas of knowledge.
6. Why do you think the area around Toledo had a 'fast-growing population'?
7. What is meant by " botany " based on the text ?
8. Name the most famous book of Ibn Bassal.
9. What does the book *A Book of Agriculture* discuss ?
10. What does the underlined word " **which** " refer to ?
11. Quote the sentences which indicates that Ibn Bassal is not widely known.

B. Critical Thinking

1. "From India to Spain, the brilliant civilisation of Islam flourished."
Think of this statement ,and in two sentences , write down your point of view.
2. Which successful person has influenced you the most in your life and why?
3. Which person do you think was the most successful and why?
4. How would you define success? (Start your answer *The way in which* ...)

الاجابة النموذجية

1. Writing A Book of Agriculture; designing water pumps and irrigation systems.
2. Irrigate
3. Agriculturally productive; ‘produced more than enough food ...’
4. ‘ Legacy ’ means what someone leaves to the world after their death. Ibn Bassal’s legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice.
5. The first paragraph: writing, science, engineering, botany, agriculture
6. Suggested answer: I think that the area around Toledo had a fast-growing population for two reasons. Firstly, I think that many people would want to live around Toledo, and Al-Andalus in general, at that time because Al-Andalus was a very prosperous place. Secondly, because the area was producing a lot of food as a result of Ibn Bassal’s irrigation systems, people would be healthier and more able to provide for more children than they could before.
7. Is the study of plants, and agriculture
8. A Book of Agriculture
9. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil.
10. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal’s legacy to the world has been great.

B. Critical Thinking

Open answers

Vocabulary Exercises

A. Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.

Philosopher	arithmetic	polymath ,
chemist geometry	mathematician	physician

1. My father teaches Maths. He's a -----.
2. You must not take in medicine without consulting a ----- .
3. We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study----- .
4. Mr Shahin is a true----- , working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.
5. Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in ----- .
6. A -----is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.

Answers :

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 mathematician | 2 physician | 3 geometry |
| 4 polymath | 5 arithmetic | 6 philosopher |

B. Match the words with the correct definitions. One definition is not needed.

Word		The definition	
1	talent	A	an expert in many subjects
2	founder	B	a room for scientific experiments
3	scales	C	the person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city
4	polymath	D	an instrument to measure weight
5	arithmetic	E	an engineer
6	laboratory	F	the study of numbers
		G	special ability

Answers:

- 1 g 2 c 3 d 4 a 5 f 6 b

C- Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

Benefit	neutral	farms	pedestrian	footprint
Power	free	renewable	friendly	waste

1. In hot countries, solar ----- is an important source of energy.
2. 'Green' projects are environmentally -----.
3. Wind ----- are an example of ----- energy.
4. If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero---.
5. We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon -----.
6. If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon----- .
7. A place where no cars are allowed is a car- ----- zone, and it is ----- friendly.

Answers :

- 1 power 2 friendly 3 farms; renewable 4 waste
5 footprint 6 neutral 7 free; pedestrian

E. Look at the nouns in the box. Which adjectives collocate with them? Write them next to the adjectives.

growth	effect	transport	footprint	waste	planning
urban	public	biological	carbon	negative	economic

F. Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from the box.

urban planning , public transport , biological waste
carbon footprint , negative effect , economic growth

1. When people talk about ----- they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.
2. Pollution has some serious ----- on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
3. We can all work hard to reduce our ----- by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
4. If we take ----- more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
5. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of -----, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
6. The need for more effective ----- is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

G. Choose the correct verb to complete the collocations.

catch get take time attended

1. They're organizing a campaign to ----- people's attention to the environmentally harmful effects of using their cars.
2. My uncles ----- more of an interest in politics these days.
3. He wants to ----- more time with his family.
4. Over two hundred people ----- the course last week.

الاشتقاق Derivation

الكلمات التالية مطلوبة في امتحان الوزارة المستوى الثالث - يجب حفظ الجدول :

المعنى	Noun الاسم	Verb الفعل	Adjective الصفة	Adverb الظرف
سمعة	Reputation	Repute	-----	-----
عملية حسابية	Calculation	Calculate	-----	-----
منتج إنتاج	Product Production	Produce	Productive	Productively
طب	Medicine	-----	Medical	Medically
تسعة	Nine	-----	Ninth	Ninthly
إرث / ميراث	Inheritance	Inherit	-----	-----
أصل	Origin	-----	Original	Originally
إختراع مخترع	Invention Inventor	Invent	Inventive	-----
إكتشاف مكتشف	Discovery Discoverer	Discover	-----	-----
تأثير	Influence	Influence	Influential	Influentially
ترجمة مترجم	Translation Translator	Translate	Translated	-----
علم آثار عالم آثار	Archaeology Archaeologist	-----	Archaeological	Archaeologically
تقدير	Appreciation	Appreciate	Appreciative	Appreciatively
تعليم	Education	Educate	Educational	Educationally
مجموعة	Collection	Collect	Collective	Collectively
التركيب	Installation	Install	-----	-----
عملية	Operation	Operate	Operational	Operationally
المتوقع	Expectancy	Expect	expectant	expectantly
تقليد	Tradition	-----	Traditional	Traditionally
حائك حياكة	Weaver Weaving	Weave	-----	-----
جذب	Attraction	Attract	Attractive	Attractively
عمل / صنع	Creation	Create	Creative	Creatively
أقصى درجة	Extremity	-----	Extreme	Extremely
الطفولة طفل-اطفال	Childhood Child - Children	-----	Childish	Childishly
تدريب	Training	Train	-----	-----

Personally	Personal	Personalize	Person People	شخص-ناس
-----	-----	Bring Brought	-----	يجلب جلب
	-----	Prescribe	Prescription	وصفة طبية
-----	Infectious	Infect	Infections	العدوى
-----	Diagnostic	Diagnose	Diagnosis	التشخيص
-----	-----	Intend	Intention	نية
-----	Surgical	-----	Surgeon Surgery	عيادة جراحية جراح
-----	Believable	Believe	Belief	معتقد
Successfully	Successful	Succeed	Success	نجاح
-----	-----	Conclude	Conclusion	خاتمة
Responsibly	Responsible	-----	Responsibility	مسؤولية
	Contemporary	Contemporize	-----	معاصر
Culturally	Cultural	-----	Culture	ثقافة
Artificially	Artificial	-----	Art	فن
-----	-----	Agree	Agreement	معاهدة
-----	-----	-----	Tourist Tourism	سائح سياحة
-----	Major	-----	Majority	غالبية
-----	Ongoing	-----	-----	مستمر
Visually	Visual	Visualize	Vision	رؤية
Repeatedly	Repeatable Repeated	Repeat	Repeating	تكرار
Correctly	Correct	Correct	Correction	تصحيح
-----	-----	Prescribe	Prescription	وصفة
-----	-----	Conclude	Conclusion	خاتمة
-----	Accessible	Access	Access	وصول
-----	-----	blog	blog	مفكرة
-----	-----	email	email	ايميل
-----	-----	filter	filter	فلتر المعلومات
-----	-----	post	post	بريد
-----	Reliable	Rely on	-----	يعتمد على
-----	allergic	-----	allergy	حساسية
-----	-----	append	appendage	ملحق
-----	Arthritic	-----	Arthritis	روماتيزم
-----	Artificial	-----	Artifice	يصنع
-----	Cancerous	-----	cancer	سرطان

-----	Committed	Commit	Commitment	التزام
-----	-----	complement	complementary	تكميلي
-----	-----	Conventional	Convention	تقليد
-----	-----	Decline	Decline	هبوط
-----	Focused	Focus on	Focus	تركيز
-----	immune	Immune	immunisation	مناعة
-----	-----	implant	implant	زرعة
-----	-----	Expand	Expansion	توسع
-----	Mortal	-----	Mortality mortal	معدل الوفيات
-----	Obese	-----	Obesity	البدانة
-----	Optimistic	-----	Optimism optimist	التفاؤل النتفائل
-----	optional	-----	option	اختيار
-----	Paediatric	-----	Paediatrics Paediatrician	طب اطفال اخصائي طب اطفال
practically	practical	practice	practitioner	صاحب مهنة
-----	-----	Publicise	publicity	شهرة
-----	-----	scan	scanner	ناسخ ضوئي
-----	Sceptical	-----	Sceptic scepticism	شخص شكاك شك
-----	sponsored	sponsor	sponsor	ممول
-----	Viable	-----	Viability	قابل للنجاح
-----	-----	ward	ward	جناح في مستشفى
-----	Algebraic	-----	Algebra	علم الجبر
-----	Neutral	Neutralise	Neutrality	حيادية
-----	-----	Ceramics	Ceramics	سيراميك
-----	-----	Compose	composition	تأليف
-----	Critical	Criticise	Critic Criticism	ناقد نقد
-----	-----	Demonstrate	Demonstration	شرح
-----	-----	Desalinate	Desalination	تحلية المياه
-----	-----	Furnish	Furnishings	اثاث
Geometrically	Geometric	-----	Geometry	علم الهندسة
-----	-----	Blow	Blowing	نفخ
-----	breaking	Break	-----	يكسر
-----	-----	hang	Hangings	تعليقات
-----	-----	inherit	Inheritance	ميراث
-----	inoculable	inoculate	inoculation	لقاح
-----	-----	irrigate	Irrigation	ري
-----	Mathematical	-----	Mathematician Mathematics	عالم رياضيات رياضيات

-----	Harmonious	Harmonise	Harmony	انسجام
-----	-----	Pedestrian	Pedestrian	المشاة
-----	-----	qualify	qualification	مؤهلات
-----	-----	Restore	Restoration	ترميم
-----	-----	Revolutionise	Revolution	ثورة
-----	-----	showcase	showcase	معرض
-----	Sustainable	Sustain	Sustainability	استدامة
-----	Variable	vary	Variation	اختلاف
-----	Remedial	Remedy	Remedy	علاج
-----	-----	Trial	Trial	تجربة

Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.

1. The Middle East is famous for the ----- of olive oil. (produce)
2. Ibn Sina wrote ----- textbooks. (medicine)
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the----- century. (nine)
4. My father bought our house with an-----from his grandfather. (inherit)
5. Scholars have discovered an ----- document from the twelfth century. (origin)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important ----- ever? (invent)
7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical ----- . (discover)
8. Who was the most -----writer of the twentieth century? (influence)
9. Many instruments that are still used today in -----s were designed by Arab scholars. (operate)
10. When do you ----- to receive your test results? (expectancy)
11. The business meeting was long, but we finally reached an -----. (agree)
12. There is an interesting new video ----- at the art gallery in the city. (install)
13. Ali has done a -----and decided that he can afford to buy his mother the larger bunch of flowers. (calculate)
14. The career advisor's speech was a ----- of her advice to our class. (repeat)

Complete the text using the correct form of the words given at the end of each line .

A. On the tiny island of Arran in Scotland, the local people are bringing back an ancient ----- (traditional). This has proved to be ----- (traditional) beneficial to the community. The tradition in question is the craft of ----- (weave). Until a hundred years ago, weaving was the main profession of the island's women.

An ----- (organise) , Arran Textiles, was set up a few years ago to offer classes in traditional weaving skills. It was so popular that the project, which had originally been ----- (intend) for older women, was extended to include school ----- (child) , younger women and men, too. It has also started offering -----(train) courses to people who do not live on the island.

Arran Textiles has helped----- (person) who were previously socially isolated, and it has also ----- (bring) the added benefits of new business opportunities and support for ----- (tourist) .

B. Madaba is the place where most Jordanian weavers buy their raw materials. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan to ----- (product) rugs, bags and other beautiful items. ----- (Traditional) , the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article. There is a particular Bedouin style of ----- (weave) that buyers find very ----- (attraction). Another craft practised in Madaba is the ----- (creative) of ceramic items.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in the box.

translation	archaeology	appreciation
educate	collect	installation

1. Petra is an important ----- site.
2. I will be going to university to continue my ----- .
3. In our exam, we had to ----- a text from Arabic into English.
4. They are going to ----- a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
5. Thank you for your help, I really ----- it.
6. Have you seen Nasser's -----of postcards? He's got hundreds.

Read the text and complete it using the correct form of the words in capitals at the end of each line.

Amazing ----- advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific ----- many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a ----- , but it is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight ----- and diseases on their own, too. Research has been done to find out why some people survive cancer. One hundred people who had survived a serious -----were interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed. The ----- of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis. They had all used different treatments such as ----- , radiotherapy, acupuncture and special diets. What they all had in common, however, was a strong ----- that what they were doing would be ----- . This survey has limited -----, but one thing it shows is that a positive attitude can help your immune system to work.	MEDICINE DISCOVER PRESCRIBE INFECT DIAGNOSE INTEND SURGEON BELIEVE SUCCESS CONCLUDE
--	--

Pronunciation

الكلمات التالية ذكرت في الكتاب المدرسي ودليل المعلم	
The sound / i /	The sound / i: /
give	been
fit	dream
middle	medium
Ship	sheep
The sound / æ /	The sound / ɑ: /
And	Bath
am	arm
back	half
ran	car
The sound / e /	The sound / ɜ: /
Deaf	birthday
bed	bird
best	world
egg	Girl

The phonetic transcription using the IPA

calculation	/ kæl'kjʊ'leɪʃən /
access	/ 'æk'ses /
homoeopathy	/ ,həʊmɪ'pəθɪ /
malaria	/ mə'leə,rɪə /
Artificial	/ ,ɑ:trɪ'fʃəl /
prosthetic	/ ,prɒs'thetɪk /
Dementia	/ ,dɪ'menʃə /
Technology	/ tek'nɒlədʒi /
Audience	/ 'ɔ:diəns /
Healthy	/ 'hel.θi /
Carrying	/ 'kæriɪŋ /
Angry	/ 'æŋgri /
Calm	/ kɑ:m /
School	/ sku:l /
Exercise	/ 'eksəsaɪz /
Importance	/ ɪm'pɔ:təns /

- Ph can be pronounced /f/ ; elephant
- ch can be pronounced /k/ ; chemistry
- gh can be pronounced /f/ ; enough
- Notice that the / ? / means that there is a brief pause in the word and no sound comes out until the next letter is pronounced.
- Remember that there are two main kinds of word stress:

1. main / ' /

2. secondary / , /

- The sound /p / is called a voiceless sound.
- The sound / b/ is called a voiced sound.
- The /n / is a voiceless sound.
- The / ŋ / is a voiced sound .

- Another examples :

- pen - bend back - pack rope – robe
- Song - sun singing - India wing – win

- Exercise أسئلة على الصوتيات

A. Write the word that has the phonetic transcription / 'æksəs / .

B. Find from the text a word that is pronounced as / ,ɑ:ti'fʃəl / .

C. Find from the text two words that have the same sound /æ / .

D. Write down two the following words using the IPA.

1- School : -----.

2- Dementia : -----.

3- Calculation : -----

Unit 5 : The Arts

Keywords

Word /spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>The arts (n)</u>	Activities such as painting, sculpture, music, film, literature, theatre and dance, considered as a whole.	الفنون
<u>Ceramics (n)</u>	The art of producing something made from clay or porcelain, or the clay or porcelain items themselves.	صناعة الخزف / السيراميك
<u>Conservatory (n)</u>	1- (American usage for British conservatoire) a school where people are trained in music or acting. 2- <u>a glass-roofed part of a house</u>	معهد موسيقي سقف زجاجي
<u>Fine Arts (n)</u>	The art forms, such as sculpture, painting , or music used to create such art.	الفنون الجميلة
<u>Installation (n)</u>	An art exhibit often involving video or moving parts	الفن التركيبي
<u>Performing Arts (n)</u>	A type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea	الفنون التعبيرية / الادائية
<u>Textiles (P. n)</u>	Types of cloth or woven fabric	المنسوجات
<u>Visual arts (n)</u>	Art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music	الفنون البصرية
<u>Underline (v)</u>	To emphasise, to highlight	يؤكد
<u>Translation (n)</u>	The process of converting documents from one language to another.	ترجمة
<u>Wall hanging (n)</u> hang (verb)	A large piece of cloth that is hung on a wall as a decoration.	معلقات
<u>Qualify (verb)</u> Qualification (noun)	To be entitled to a particular benefit or privilege by fulfilling a necessary condition.	يوهل
<u>Soft furnishings (n)</u>	The future and other things such as curtains in a room.	أثاث
<u>Sculpture (n)</u>	A solid piece of art, usually made of stone, metal or wood.	النحت / صناعة التماثيل
<u>Heritage (n)</u>	Traditional culture, such as art , architecture, customs and beliefs.	ميراث / ارث
<u>Composition (music) (n)</u>	A piece of music that someone has written.	مقطوعة موسيقية

The Arts in Jordan

Jordan has a very rich cultural heritage thanks to the support of the Department of Culture and the Arts, (1) **which** was founded in 1966 CE. Since (2) **then**, the department has built up an exciting, ongoing programme of cultural activities related to all the arts: music, visual arts, performing arts and the written word. In 1979 CE, the Royal Society of Fine Arts (**RSFA**) was established to promote visual arts in Jordan and other countries in the region. (3) **It** has links with major art galleries around the world in order to encourage artists from different cultures to learn from each other. The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts is one of the most important art museums in the Middle East. The collection includes over 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, textiles and ceramics, by more than 800 artists from 59 countries. In 2013 CE, (4) **it** held Jordan's largest art exhibition called '70 Years of Contemporary Jordanian Art'. Until the 1990s, most Jordanian literature was only available in Arabic. However, thanks to **PROTA** (the Project of Translation from Arabic), many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems are now translated into English, and people all over the

world are able to read and appreciate (5) them. Every year, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) chooses a different Arab city as the Arab Cultural Capital. In 2002 CE, the city of Amman was awarded this title. Jordan has a centuries-old musical heritage. The National Music Conservatory (NMC) opened in 1986 CE, making (6) it possible for more Jordanian students to study music seriously. In 1987 CE, the National Centre for Culture and Arts was created, (7) which show cases theatre and dance in Jordan and in the region. Realising the value of art and culture, Jordan decided to offer Jordanians and the world an annual arts festival. In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts was founded. This three-week-long summer programme is one of the largest cultural activities in the region. (8) It takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash, (9) which underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.

.Pronouns

1. Which : the Department of Culture and the Arts
2. then : 1966 CE
3. it : the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA)
4. it : The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts
5. them : many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems
6. it : to study music seriously
7. which: National Centre for Culture and Arts
8. it : three-week-long summer programme (Jerash Festival)
9. which : the summer programme taking place in the important archaeological site of Jerash

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

- 1- How does the Royal Society of Fine Arts show its support for the arts in Jordan?
- 2- What makes The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts a major institution in the world of art?
- 3- How has translation helped Jordanian literature?
- 4- What is the significance of the location of the annual Jerash Festival?
- 5- 'To truly understand a country's culture, you have to understand its artistic heritage.' Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.
- 6- **A. Which phrases refer to something you can see at a theatre?**
B. Which words refer to things you can see at an art gallery?
- 7- What has the role of the department of culture and the arts been in promoting Jordan's rich cultural heritage?
- 8- What was the purpose of establishing the Royal Society of Fine Arts?
- 9- If you visited The Jordan National Gallery of fine Arts, what would like to see there?
- 10- How are people all over the world able to understand and appreciate Jordanian literature, for example plays, stories , stories ,novels .etc?
- 11- When was Amman chosen as the Arab Cultural Capital city?
- 12- What is the aim or goal of The National Music Conservatory?
- 13- Quote the sentence that shows when Jerash Festival for arts was first established.
- 14- Find a word in the text that means the same as " **types of cloth or woven fabric.**"
- 15- What does the underlined word " **which** " in the last paragraph refer to ?

الاجابة النموذجية

- 1- It shows its support by having links with major art galleries around the world and by promoting visual arts in Jordan.
- 2- It is so important because it has over 2,000 works of art by more than 800 artists from 59 countries.
- 3- Translation has helped Jordanian literature by making it more accessible to people all over the world.
- 4- It takes place in Jerash, which is an important archaeological site. This shows the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.
- 5- Suggested answer: I agree with this statement. If we say that a culture is informed by the ideas and the physical artefacts from its past (as well as its present), we can say that artistic heritage gives us, at the very least, an excellent insight into the social structure of any given people. For instance, nowadays people outside Jordan and the Arab world will have more of an opportunity to understand Jordanian culture now that the PROTA initiative has been set up
- 6- A. performing arts B. installation, textiles, ceramics, visual arts.
- 7- The department has built up an exciting, ongoing programme of cultural activities related to all the arts: music, visual arts, performing arts and the written word.
- 8- To promote visual arts in Jordan and other countries in the region.
- 9- I would like see the paintings because I fond of looking at beautiful paintings. Also, I would like to see the installations because it is a modern art that combines different arts.
- 10- Thanks to PORTA , many Jordanians plays , novels, short stories and poems are now translated into English .
- 11- In 2002 CE
- 12- Its aim is to is to make it possible for more Jordanian students to study music seriously.
- 13- In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts was founded.
- 14- Textiles
- 15- The summer programme taking place in the important archaeological site of Jerash.

A professional craftsman

Word/ spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>glassblowing</u> (n)	The art of shaping a piece of hot, melted glass by blowing air into it through a tube.	نفخ الزجاج
<u>demonstration</u> (n)	An act of explaining and showing how to do something.	عرض / شرح
<u>craftsman</u> (n)	Someone who is very skilled at a particular craft, a job or an activity that requires skills and in which they make things with their hands	الحرفي
<u>Furnace</u> (n)	A large enclosed container in which you burn fuel, used for industrial purposes such as melting metal.	فرن
<u>Solidifying</u> (n)	To make solid	يتصلب / يتجمد
<u>Semi-opaque</u> (n)	1- <u>Semi</u> : means half 2- <u>Opaque</u> : means difficult to see through. 3- <u>Semi-opaque</u> : means not completely impossible to see through.	شبه معتم / غير شفاف
<u>Fine</u> (n)	Very thin and narrow. It's a delicate swan so the lines wouldn't be thick or heavy.	دقيق / ناعم / رقيق
<u>Transparent</u> (n)	Clear or thin enough to see through	شفاف
<u>Cobalt</u>	Blue colour, cobalt is a metal and it gives a dark blue colour to the glass	الكوبالت
<u>Turquoise</u>	It is a sea green colour	فیروزي
<u>blow</u> (verb)	****	ينفخ
<u>Demonstrate</u> (v)	****	يوضح / يعرض
<u>Furnishings</u> (n)	The furniture and other things, such as curtains ,in a room . furnish (verb)	الاثاث
<u>Lifelike</u> (adj)	Very similar to the person or thing represented	نابض بالحياة
<u>Restore</u> (verb)	To repair or renovate a building, work of art, etc., so as to bring it back to its original condition restoration	يرمم
<u>sand artist</u> (noun)	Someone who models sand into an artistic form sand art (noun)	فنان رمال
<u>Showcase</u> (verb)	To exhibit or display	يعرض
<u>vary</u>	To differ according to the situation	يتفاوت

Glassblowing

Adnan, a professional craftsman, is at work in (1) his studio. With the oven at 1,400 degrees Centigrade, 20 hours a day, a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be. For Adnan, however, (2) this is more than just a job. '(3) My family has been blowing glass for around 700 years,' (4) he says. '(5) My father learnt the craft from (6) his father, and (7) he taught (8) it to (9) me when (10) I was a child.' Adnan is passionate about this ancient craft, and regularly gives demonstrations and workshops to teach young people the skills of glassblowing. (11) He strongly believes that unless we interest more young people in learning the craft, nobody will know how to make hand-blown glass in the future. 'These days, young people don't always want to follow (12) their parents' professions, and, added to that, glassblowing isn't an easy job. (13) It has to be an obsession, as (14) it is for (15) me!' Adnan still uses the technique (16) that was first developed by the Phoenicians some 2,000 years ago. First, (17) he pushes a thin metal blowpipe into the boiling hot furnace. Secondly, (18) he lifts out the liquid sand and lays (19) it on a metal plate. After that, (20) he blows the red-hot glass until (21) it becomes more flexible. Then (22) he pulls and bends the glass into shape. (23) He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand

is already solidifying into glass. Adnan is making a delicate swan. Through the semi-opaque glass, you can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue. 'The sand gives us transparent, or "white", glass,' Adnan explains. 'We get this beautiful dark, cobalt blue by adding the metal cobalt to the melted glass. Then, this blue becomes a lighter, sea-green turquoise after adding copper. Finally, we decorate the glass by hand.' 'These days we recycle broken glass. We also use commercially produced colours instead of using natural ingredients as in the past. Apart from that, nothing else about this craft has changed through the centuries. You can't use a machine to do this work,' (24) he says. 'The old ways are still the best.'

Pronouns

1. His : Adnan
2. This : glass making (glassblowing)
3. +4 + 5 My / he my : Adnan
- 6 + 7 his / he : Adnan's father
8. it : blowing glass
9. + 10 me / I : Adnan
11. He : Adnan
- 12 . their : young people
- 13 + 14 it : glassblowing
15. me : Adnan
16. that : the technique
- 17 + 18 . he : Adnan
19. it : the liquid sand
20. he : Adnan
21. it : the red+hot glass
- 22 + 23 + 24 . he : Adnan
- We / you / us (في جميع القطعة) : glassmakers

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Based on the text, which craft is being practised?
2. Read the article again and **choose the correct answers**.
 - 1- **A glass-making studio isn't comfortable because :**
 - A. It hasn't changed much in hundreds of years.
 - B. It's incredibly hot.
 - C. Everything is done by hand.
 - D. It is very small.
 - 2- **Adnan runs workshops and gives demonstrations because**
 - A. He wants young people to learn the craft.
 - B. Glassblowing isn't an easy job.
 - C. It is an ancient craft.
 - D. He has to work quickly.
 - 3- **A glassblower has to work very fast because**
 - A. The furnace is extremely hot.
 - B. Machines are not used to do the work.
 - C. Hot, liquid glass becomes hard very quickly.
 - D. He is making a glass swan.
3. Why isn't a glass-making studio a comfortable place?
4. What information in the text tells you that Adnan loves his job passionately?
5. According to Adnan, how could we preserve glassblowing job?
6. Why does Adnan have to work so fast while shaping hot glass?
7. What has changed about the craft of glassblowing through the centuries?
Write down two changes.
8. Quote the sentence that indicates glassblowing is a handcraft that cannot be done with machines.
9. According to Adnan , why are not there many young people who want to learn glassblowing? Give two reasons.
10. How could Adnan endure this extremely tiring and hard job?
11. What does the underlined **words** refer to ?
12. Find a word in the text that means the same as " **clear or thin enough to see through.** "

B. Critical Thinking .

- 1- Adnan says " These days, young people don't always want to follow their parents' professions." Explain the statement suggesting two things that can be done to encourage young people to learn ancient handcrafts.
- 2- Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?
" Painting is poetry that is seen rather than felt, and poetry is painting that is felt rather than seen."
- 3- 'Craftspeople are skilled workers and should be paid better salaries.'
Compile a list of logical reasons why you agree or disagree.

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- 1- The craft is glassblowing. The man is a glassblower.
- 2- B A C
- 3- Because it's very hot – the oven at 1.400 degrees Centigrade.
- 4- He regularly give demonstrations and workshops to teach young people the skills of glassblowing.
- 5- He strongly believe that unless we interest more young people in learning the craft, nobody will know how to make hand-blown glass in the future.
- 6- Because hot, liquid glass becomes hard very quickly.
- 7- A. these days they recycle broken glass.
b. they also use commercially produced colours instead of using natural ingredients as in the past.
- 8- You can't use a machine to do this work,' he says.
- 9- A. These days, young people don't always want to follow their parents' professions.
B. glassblowing isn't an easy job.
- 10- Glassblowing is an obsession for him.
- 11- Look at the previous page for the answer
- 12- Transparent

B. Critical Thinking .

- 1- Adnan means most young people don't want to work in the ancient jobs like their parents. To encourage young people, I suggest :
a. We should establish special training centers for young people to learn ancient handcrafts.
b. We should help young people sell their production of these crafts.
- 2 – Open answer
- 3- Open answer.

Grammar

American VS British English .

- 1- American English (AE) rarely uses the **Present Perfect** , whereas **British English (BE) does:**

(AE) **Did** you **see** that film yet?

(BE) **Have** you **seen** that film yet?

- 2- American English uses gotten as the past participle of got:

	Present	Past	Past Participle
British English	Get	Got	<u>Got</u>
American English	Get	Got	<u>Gotten</u>

- (AE) He **had gotten** us some ice cream.
- (BE) He **got** us some ice cream.

- 3- American English uses have to show possession, whereas British English uses have got:

The verb Have (to show possession الملكية)			
British English	Has got (مفرد) Has + Sub + got.? Sub+ hasn't got ..	Have got (جمع) Have+ Sub + got.? Sub+ haven't got ..	Had got (ماضي) had+ Sub + got.? Sub+ hadn't got ..
American English	Has (مفرد) Does + sub + have? Sub+ doesn't have.	Have (جمع) Do + sub + have? Sub+ don't have..	Had (ماضي) did + sub + have? Sub+ didn't have..

- (AE) – American English -

I **have** a sister.

Does she **have** a brother? ←

- (BE) – British English -

I've **got** a sister.

Have you **got** a brother?

- 4- (AE) take بمعنى يأخذ

(BE) have بمعنى يأخذ

Have a shower

Take a shower

ادرس الكلمات التالية بالجدول - مهم جدا لامتحان الوزارة - Note The Following:

A-Spelling : الاختلاف في الكتابة

	American English	British English
Words ending er/re	center	centre
	theater	theatre
	centimeters	centimetres
	liter	Litre
Words ending or/our	favorite	favourite
	color	colour
	flavor	flavour
	labor	labour
	neighbor	neighbour
	harbor	harbour
Words ending og/ogue	dialog	dialogue
	catalog	catalogue
Words ending m/mme	program	programme*
Words ending ize/ise	Authorize	authorise
	realize	realise
	specialize	specialise
	normalize	normalise
	paralyze	paralyse
Words ending ice/ise	practice (verb)	practise (verb)
	practice (noun)	practice (noun)
Doubling of consonants	traveling	travelling
	Jeweler	Jeweller
	canceled	cancelled
	marvelous	marvellous
	modeling	modelling
Digraphs and grapheme	archeology	archaeology
	homeopathy	homoeopathy

* British English also uses 'program' to refer to computer programs.

B- Vocabulary: الاختلاف في المصطلحات

- There are numerous words which are different in American and British English. Here are a few.

American English	British English
apartment	flat
candy	Sweets
conservatory	conservatoire
cookie	biscuit
Gas	Petrol
drugstore	chemist's
elevator	lift
fall	autumn
Vacation	holiday
Sidewalk	Pavement
Trash / garbage	Rubbish
pants	trousers
school principal	head teacher
trunk	boot (of a car)
Gosh	Goodness
Recess	Break/ have a break
Take a look	Have a look
take a short rest	have a short rest
take a shower	Have a shower

The following sentences are in British English. Rewrite them in American English.

- 1- Have you seen the textile workshop yet?

- 2- Let's have a look at that first.

- 3- Some of you have got tired from all the walking today.

- 4- Would anyone like to have a short rest?

- 5- 'Goodness, you've got very tall!' said my aunt.

- 6- Have you ever been to an aquarium?

- 7- We're too late – the bus has just left.

- 8- I think it's time to have a break.

- 9- I haven't done my homework yet.

Read the following sentence and find two examples of American English spelling.

Today, sand artists use artificial colors, sand and tools to create mini paintings , something only a few centimeters high, in glass bottles.

The following sentences are in American English. Rewrite them in British English.

- 1- Did you see that exhibition yet?

- 2- I usually take a shower in the morning.

- 3- I just had my breakfast.

Grammar

Articles (a an the)

	Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns
	singular	plural	singular
definite	the	the	the
indefinite	A / an	zero article	zero article

A / An

- We usually use a/an before countable nouns when we are mentioning them for the first time.

Hassan lives in a big house. There is a garden next to it with an apple tree.

The

- However, if we are talking about something that the listener/reader knows about, we use the.

Hassan lives in the big house near the post office. The garden is beautiful.

- We use the when we are talking about something that is unique.

The Earth goes round the Sun.

She's the only woman to have won two Nobel Prizes.

- We use the when we are talking about musical instrument , seas, oceans, rivers, groups of islands (but NOT individual islands), mountain ranges and countries that include the in their name.

The Mediterranean Sea separates Europe from Africa.

Sri Lanka is in the Indian Ocean.

They took a boat trip along the river Nile.

Mallorca is one of the Balearic Islands. (individual island) ←

The Rocky Mountains are in the United States.

- We use the when we are talking about superlative adjectives.
(adj + est) or (the most , the first , the last , the worst)

The longest river in the USA is the Mississippi.

- • We say the of .
- We moved to the city of Irbid.

=====

No article / Zero article (X)

- We use no article with uncountable and plural nouns, and for general statements.

Chocolate tastes good.

That shop sells sweets.

Children usually like sweets and chocolate.

Sheep produce wool, and hens lay eggs.

- We use no article before most countries, languages, continents, individual mountains (but NOT mountain ranges), lakes, waterfalls, towns, streets, days, months and years.

The language spoken in Jordan is Arabic.

Libya is in Africa.

He was the first man to climb Mount Everest in the Himalayas.

They have a home near Lake Geneva.

Niagara Falls separates Canada from the USA.

They live in Oxford Street in London.

She was born on Monday, 23 April.

The university was opened in 2001 CE.

Complete the sentences with a an the or X

1. ----- **Amman** is ----- capital of ----- **Jordan**.
2. It's one of----- oldest cities in ----- world.
3. ---- **Petra** is in ---- south of Jordan. It's ----important archaeological site.
4. It was ----- important city until -----huge earthquake destroyed it in about 663 CE.
5. ----- **Aqaba** is next to -----Red Sea; ----- people often go there for their holidays.
6. I'm very interested in ----history, **in particular** ----history of ----Jordan.

Answers

1 x ; the; x 2 the; the 3 x ; the; an 4 an; a 5 x ; the; x 6 x; the; x

A. Read and correct the dialogues. Add a an or the where necessary.

1. A: I'm reading really good book.

B: Oh, what's title?

2. A: Do you ever go to art galleries?

B: Yes, I do. There's big gallery in our town, and I often go there.

3. A: Where are Pontic Mountains?

B: They're in Turkey.

4. A: Is there art museum in Amman?

B: Yes, go to National Museum of Fine Arts.

5. A: Do you like music?

B: Yes, I do. I play piano , actually.

Answers

1 A: a really B: what's the title?

2 B: a big ...

3 A: the Pontic ...

4 A: an art ... B: the National ...

5 B: the piano

B. Complete the text with a an the or X (zero article).

The Amman International Theatre Festival is said to be (1) -----**biggest** of its kind across (2) -----**entire Middle East** and (3)-----**North Africa**.

It is held annually in (4)----- April, and (5) -----**festival** is (6)----- **attempt** to promote (7)----- **Jordanian theatre**.

Performances are in (8)----- **English** and (9) -----**Arabic**. Many international stars and famous people from (10) -----**Hollywood** attend.

Usually, (11) -----**festival** lasts for about eight days. (12)----- **visitors** can choose (13)----- **days** on **which** they want to attend.

This is (14)----- **great way** to learn about different cultures at one event.

Answers

1 the 2 the 3 x 4 x 5 the 6 an 7 x
8 x 9 x 10 x 11 the 12 x 13 the 14 a



keywords		
Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
Gallery (n)	a place where art is shown	معرض
Handicrafts (n)	beautiful objects made by hand	حرف يدوية
sculpture (n)	a solid piece of art, usually made of stone, metal or wood	نحت

كلمات مهمة يجب حفظ معانيها وردت في اسئلة المعاني			
Keywords			
Contemporary	معاصر	silk	حرير
Cultural	ثقافي	soft	ناعم
educational	تعليمي	furnishings	المفروشات
major	اساسي	wall hangings	معلقات الجدار
ongoing	مستمر	wooden toys	الالعاب خشبية
visual	بصري / مرئي	specialise	تخصص
jeweller	صانغ المجوهرات	modelling	عرض ازياء
centre	مركز	harbor	ميناء
normalise	تطبيع	Play	مسرحية
favourite	مفضل	theatre	مسرح

The blog post

Hi! My name is Rashed.

I'm staying in London for a week, with my family. I hope you enjoy reading my blog.

Wednesday

Yesterday was brilliant. We decided to go to the Victoria and Albert Museum (also known as the V&A), which is a big museum of art and design in central London. It has one of the largest collections of Islamic art in the world

and, as you can imagine, **we** were keen to have a look. **We** spent most of **our** time in the Jameel Gallery, which opened in 2006 CE. **There** were about 10,000 items on display (no, **I** didn't count them; the guide told us!). **There** were carpets and other textiles as well as pottery, ceramics, paintings and things made of ivory (**from elephants**), wood, metal and glass. **My favourite** thing was a beautiful Egyptian jug, which looked as if it was made out of glass. In fact it is rock crystal, and it was made over ten thousand years ago. The person who made it must have been incredibly skilled.

We were at the V&A all day (there's a good café there, and an excellent shop too!). Then, although **we** were quite tired, in the evening **we** went to a concert at the Royal Albert Hall. The orchestra was from Germany and it was brilliant! **We** had comfortable seats, but a lot of people stood right in front of the orchestra. **They** didn't sit down at all! **I've never stood** all the way through a concert, and **I** don't think I'd like to!

Read the blog post quickly, and answer the questions.

- 1- Where was Rashed when he wrote the blog?
- 2- What did he most enjoy looking at?
- 3- Where did he go in the evening?
- 4- What bothered him?
- 5- Why did Rashed and his family decide to go to the V&A Museum?
- 6- Name four materials that Rashed mentioned.
- 7- Look at the underlined words and phrases. Is Rashed using **British or American English**? Justify your answer.
- 8- Look at the sentences in brackets . In your opinion, what question is Rashed answering and why?
- 9- Would you stand up all the way through a concert? Why/Why not?

B- Critical Thinking .

- 1- What traditional handicrafts is Jordan well known for?
- 2- Do you think that it is important for a country to keep producing traditional handicrafts? Why/Why not?

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- 1- He was in London.
- 2- a beautiful Egyptian jug
- 3- a concert at the Royal Albert Hall
- 4- A lot of people stood in front of the orchestra and didn't sit down at all.
- 5- because the V&A has one of the largest collections of Islamic art in the world.
- 6- glass, metal, ivory, wood
- 7- Rashed is using British English. He says 'have a look' instead of 'take a look'; he spells 'favourite' with 'ou' instead of 'o'; and he uses the Present Perfect instead of the Past Simple in 'I've never stood all the way through a concert.'
- 8- Suggested answer: He is answering the reader's questions: Did you count them? How do you know the number of items displayed? He thinks the reader might not understand how he knows the number.
- 9- Students' own answers

B- Suggested answers

- 1- Metalwork, dyes and spices, candles, etc.
- 2- It is important for a country to keep producing handicrafts. Handicrafts are a part of that country's culture, and a part of its cultural identity. It is worth preserving since it contributes to this cultural identity, and reminds people of their artistic and social heritage.

Vocabulary Exercises .

A- Choose the correct words to complete the following sentences.

- 1- Watch people acting a story at **a theatre / an installation**.
- 2- Admire **textiles / ceramics** but don't break them!
- 3- Look at beautiful pieces of art at a **play / gallery**.
- 4- Look at **an installation / a theatre** that has been set up in a public space.
- 5- Look at and touch **textiles / handicrafts** that have been sewn together.

Answers :

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 a theatre | 2 ceramics | 3 gallery |
| 4 an installation | 5 textiles | |

B- Match the words in the box with the correct meanings.

Ceramics	exhibition	gallery	handicrafts	heritage	sculpture	textiles
----------	------------	---------	-------------	----------	-----------	----------

- 1- beautiful objects made by hand -----.
- 2- a place where art is shown -----.
- 3- a solid piece of art, usually made of stone, metal or wood -----.
- 4- an event during which works of art are displayed -----.
- 5- art made from clay -----.
- 6- traditional culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs -----.

Answers :

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1 handicrafts | 2 gallery |
| 3 sculpture | 4 exhibition |
| 5 ceramics | 6 heritage |

C- Complete the sentences with the correct adjective. One adjective is not needed.

contemporary cultural educational major ongoing visual

- 1- We went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was ----- .
- 2- When we go on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips are -----.
- 3- King Hussein was a ----- world figure in the twentieth century.
- 4- Photography and painting are two examples of the ----- arts.
- 5- Art, music and literature are all part of our ----- life.

Answers :

1 contemporary

2 educational

3 major

4 visual

5 cultural

D-

Read the words in the box. Complete the mind map.

**silk soft furnishings textiles
wall hangings wooden toys**

from animals

from plants

handicrafts

from cloth

Editing

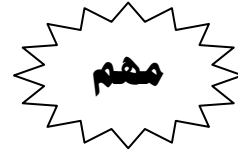
Notes for Editing task :

- Devise and Device

Devise : is a **verb** and is pronounced /divaiz/ and

Device : is a **noun** and is pronounced /divais/.

Another example. Advise / advice.



- Site and sight.

Words that have the same pronunciation are called **homophones** and that there are many homophones in English.

Examples : to two too / their there they're / pray prey

- Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.

In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which nterprets it as vision.

Answers

A. will help 2 eyesight 3 device 4 sends 5 brain

- Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and 3 Punctuation mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them.

Scientists will say that exercise is not only important for general fitness ; but that it is good for the brain , it helped us concentrate better ? As s result , we perform better in exams .

- Edit the following paragraph correcting the mistakes .

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a koma, by using a special brain scanner called an MrI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a koma would be possible. two years later, it has finally happened.

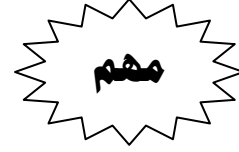
- * Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have some mistakes. Correct the mistakes.

One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square meters to put it in. during that dekade, scientists in england developed the first computer projram. It took 25 minutes to complete one calcolation. In 1958 CE, the computer ship was developed.

Literature Spot

Poetry	شعر	Poet	شاعر
Poem	قصيدة	Stanza	مقطع شعري
Theme	المغزى/الفكرة الرئيسية	Play	مسرحية
Playwright	كاتب مسرحي	Speech	خطاب

Using rhetorical devices



1- Simile: تشبيه

Is a way of comparing two things using like or as ... as ...;

- He is as / like a lion
- Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.
- Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food.

2- Metaphor: استعارة

Is a way of comparing two things without like or as

- he is a loin
- The world will be at your fingertips.

3- Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية

Is the name given to words **that sound like the noises** they represent such as plop, ping, fizz, tick tack, Miaow, hum.

- Everywhere we go we will **hear** the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology.

4- Personification: التشخيص

- is giving **human characteristics** to an **object** such as **The sun shone warm and welcoming**.
- Our computers and mobile phones **will take care of us**, by **telling us** when to wake up, eat and sleep.

5- Sensory descriptions : are any descriptions that **appeal** to the five **senses** of touch, smell, taste, sight or hearing.

I Remember, I Remember (Thomas Hood)

I remember, I remember,

The house where I was born,

The little window where the sun

Came peeping in at morn;

He never came a wink too soon,

Nor brought too long a day,

But now, I often wish the night

Had borne my breath away!

I remember, I remember,

The roses, red and white,

The vi'lets, and the lily-cups,

Those flowers made of light!

The lilacs where the robin built,

And where my brother set

The laburnum on his birthday,—

The tree is living yet!

I remember, I remember,

Where I was used to swing,

And thought the air must rush as fresh

To swallows on the wing;

My spirit flew in feathers then,

That is so heavy now,

And summer pools could hardly cool

The fever on my brow!

I remember, I remember,

The fir trees dark and high;

I used to think their slender tops

Were close against the sky:

It was a childish ignorance,

But now 'tis little joy

To know I'm farther off from heav'n

Than when I was a boy.

Questions and Answers.

1. Why does the poet describe the sun as **peeping** in (line 4)?

It suggests that it slowly got brighter and brighter; at first it wasn't very bright.

2. How do the word **wing** (line 20) and the phrase **flew in feathers** (line 21) help us to work out the meaning of **swallows** (line 20)?

We know that wings and feathers are both things that birds have, and that they fly, so a swallow must be a kind of bird.

3. How does the poet contrast his memories of the past with the present day in the third stanza? Refer to the words in bold in your answer.

He remembers his childhood being very happy (My spirit flew in feathers then) but now he is not so happy (That is so heavy now). He also remembers the summer pools that he probably used to enjoy cooling off and swimming in on hot summer days, but says that he is so ill now that they wouldn't be able to cool him down (And summer pools could hardly cool / The fever on my brow!).

4. In line 29, the poet refers to his 'childish ignorance'. What was he ignorant about?

The poet was ignorant about the size of the world; he used to think that the tops of the fir trees nearly touched the sky. The poet probably thought this because he was short and the trees were so tall that he thought they must touch the sky.

5. In the second stanza, the poet expresses amazement that a tree (where my brother set / The laburnum on his birthday) is still living, many years after it was planted. What does this tell us about the poet's views of our relationship with nature?

He is amazed by, and in admiration of, how trees can live so long, whereas people come and go. It's clear, from his fond recollections of flowers (roses, lilies, violets, lilacs) and birds (the robin), that the poet has derived a great deal of pleasure from nature.

6. The last three lines of the third and fourth stanzas suggest that the author has lost his youthful joy and optimism. Do you agree with this viewpoint? Justify your answer.

Suggested answer:

I agree with this viewpoint. The author seems to have lost his youthful joy and optimism. He compares the past and the present, saying that in the past he was full of life and thus happier. Now he is getting towards the end of his life and he does not have the joy and optimism (My spirit ... is so heavy now). The poet suggests that he is ill (The fever on my brow) and unhappy. However, the poem also suggests that the poet is worried about what will happen after his death. He is concerned that as a child he was closer to heaven than he is now (To know that I'm farther off from heav'n / Than when I was a boy.)

7. Read lines 3-6. What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe the sun? Quote any other examples of this device from the poem.

Personification is used to describe the sun. Other examples : " I often wish the night/ Had borne my breathe away!" (line7-8); " My spirit flew in feathers then" (line 21); " Summer pools could hardly cool / The fever on my brow!" (lines 23-24)

8. Read line 19. The word rush is an example of onomatopoeia . Are there any other examples of onomatopoeia within the poem ?

Swing (line 18) Fresh (line 19)

Keywords

Word	Arabic Meaning	Word	Arabic Meaning
Mewling	بكاء	slipped	ينزلق
puking	التقيأ	lean	ميل
whining	الأنين	shrunk	المنكمش
creeping	زحف	wise	حكيم
bearded	اللحية	severe	شديدة
shining	ساطع	Childish	طفولي

All the World's a Stage

- By William Shakespeare (from As you like it, Act II Scene VI)

All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players;

They have their exits and their entrances,

And one man in his time plays many parts, ...

5 At first, the infant,

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.

Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel

And shining morning face, creeping like snail

Unwillingly to school. ...

10 Then a soldier,

Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,

Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,

Seeking the bubble reputation

Even in the cannon's mouth.

15 And then the justice,

In fair round belly with good capon lined,

With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,

Full of wise saws and modern instances;

And so he plays his part.

20 ... Into the lean and slippered pantaloon,

With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide

For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,

Turning again toward childish treble, pipes

25 And whistles in his sound.

Last scene of all,

That ends this strange eventful history,

Is second childishness and mere oblivion,

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.

Questions and Answers.

1. In lines 10 to 14, the poet describes the soldier's life. Which word refers to a weapon used by soldiers?

Cannon

2. Compare lines 8 and 11. How do they convey the images of a boy and a soldier?

Suggested answer: The schoolboy is represented as innocent and clean with his 'shining morning face' in line 8. This is contrasted strongly with the soldier in line 11, who is 'bearded like the pard'.

3. Describe, in your own words, the image that the poet has created of the old man (lines 20–25). What is the old man wearing? How do his clothes fit him? What does his voice sound like?

He is now thin and stays indoors ('Slipper' refers to footwear that people wear indoors, and 'pantaloon' means old man in this context). He wears spectacles and has his bag for carrying his money with him. His legs have grown thinner, so his trousers do not fit well and his voice has become high again like a child's.

4. Which word in 'man's last stage' sums up the last line of the speech: Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything?

Sans' meaning 'without', so at the end the person has nothing – he can't eat because he has no teeth, he can't see and he loses his sense of taste.

5. What are the five stages of a human's life, according to the speech? List them in the correct order.

Babyhood (the infant), childhood (the schoolboy), early adulthood (the soldier), late adulthood/middle age (the justice), old age (second babyhood/childhood)

6. What does the playwright suggest about the soldier, in lines 10 to 14?

Choose the correct answer and justify it.

A- His life is short.

B- He does not like conflict.

C- He is aggressive and gets angry or violent easily.

C – The soldier is ‘jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel’. He is also ‘seeking the bubble reputation’ (he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless) ‘Even in the cannon’s mouth’ (even if it means standing in front of guns, i.e. going to war or getting into fights).

7. How does the playwright describe the appearance of the middle-aged person?

The middle-aged person is fat from eating too much (‘round belly’ on line 16); he has got hard eyes and a neat beard and he knows lots of wise sayings.

8. Look at the phrases in bold on lines 19 and 26 of the speech. How is the life of a person compared to an actor in the theatre?

A ‘part’ is a role in a play and the expression is ‘to play a part’. The ‘last scene’ is the end of a play and Shakespeare is connecting this to the end of life.

9. How does the playwright describe the person in the first and last stage of life?

They are both like young children – the first one is a baby, but the second is an old person.

10. What does the playwright mean by the line, ‘this strange eventful history’? (line 27)

He means that life can be strange with lots of things happening in it.

11. Find a line from the speech that represents the following ideas.

1. ageing 2. time 3. Careers 4. youth 5 human life

- 1- lines 22–25 2- lines 26–27 3- lines 10–19
4- lines 5–9 5- lines 1–4

12. Which stage of life is represented as the most positive, in your opinion? Discuss this with reference to the speech and the ideas in the previous exercise .

Suggested answer

In my opinion, the most positive stage of life according to this speech is the justice. This is because the adjectives that are used portray a positive character: 'fair, round' (line 16) describe the speaker's belly; 'formal' (line 17) describes the cut of his beard; and 'wise' (line 18) describes the things he says.

13. Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school?

The poet uses 'creeping like snail' in line 8, meaning going very slowly.

14. Find another example of a simile in the speech. Which two things are being compared?

'bearded like the pard' in line 11 – Shakespeare is comparing a soldier to a leopard.

15. In your opinion, which stage do you think the playwright believes to be the most positive?

Suggested answer:

I think he believes middle age is the most positive. He says the person has become a judge or magistrate and he's full of wise sayings, suggesting that he has learnt from the past and is putting his knowledge to good use. He is also well fed, serious in manner, takes pride, and is conventional, in his appearance.

16. How could you add meaning to this speech when reading it aloud? Discuss with a partner. Then, read the speech. Do you think you added appropriate expression? Why?

Now that the students have understood the speech better, they should be able to read it with more expression. Remind them to use the different tones of their voices as well as gestures to help to get across the meaning to the listeners.

17. Read the poem *I Remember, I Remember* again on page 81, and compare both authors' attitudes to childhood. In what ways do they differ? In what ways are they similar? Which one do you prefer?

The poet and the playwright have very different views on childhood. Firstly, the poet sees it as a positive time of life, whereas the playwright does not portray either the baby or the schoolboy very favourably. Secondly, the poet is talking about his own

18. Put these Vocabulary items under the headings 1-4. They do not have to go with the ' correct person from the speech , but they should be appropriate.

Mewling puking whining creeping bearded lean
Shrunk wise severe slippered shining childish

1 Schoolboy	Whining , creeping , shining
2 A middle-aged man	bearded , wise , severe
3 A baby	Mewling , puking
4 An old man	Lean , shrunk , childish , slippered

The Old Man and the Sea

English Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
harpoon	A sharp, pointed weapon, like a knife on a long stick	رمح
club	A heavy object used for hitting	مضرب
drag	To pull something heavy behind you	يسحب
productive	Someone who is successful or who earns you money	منتج / ناجح
assume	To believe something without questioning it	يفترض شيئا
reassure	say something positive to someone who is worried about something	يطمئن
hook	A curved object on which to hang something, for example a fish on a line	صنارة صيد
surface	To come to the top of the ocean or earth	سطح الماء

By Ernest Hemingway

Santiago is an old fisherman in Cuba, but for the last eighty-four days he

hasn't caught any fish. His friend, a young fisherman named Manolin, helps

him to bring in his empty boat every day. Manolin has been Santiago's fishing

5 partner for years. Santiago had taught him all about fishing, and has done so

since he was a boy of five years old. Now, the young man's parents want him

to fish with a more productive partner. The next morning, Santiago leaves

early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again. Eventually, he feels a bite on

one of his hooks, and he works out that it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin.

10 The fish is strong, though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along. This goes on until the sun goes down, and eventually Santiago can't see the land any more at all.

As night falls, he wraps the fishing line around himself, and goes to sleep, leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin surfaces. Soon, the

15 old man is asleep, dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa. Santiago is awoken in the night when he feels the marlin pulling on the line in his hand. The marlin leaps out of the water, and Santiago has to hold on to the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea. When he sees the fish at last, he is amazed by its size. After a long and difficult struggle,

20 he manages to pull it closer to the boat and he kills it. Santiago ties the marlin's body to his boat and prepares to sail home. Before he reaches land, though, he is attacked by several sharks. He kills one with a harpoon and

another with his knife. The blood in the water attracts more sharks. Santiago has to beat them away with a club and is badly injured himself. When he

25 arrives back at the harbour, everyone is asleep. Arriving home, Santiago

collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep. The next morning, Manolin

finds Santiago in his hut and cries over the old man's injuries. Manolin

reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish

together again. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him. That

30 afternoon, some tourists see the marlin's skeleton and ask a waiter what it is.

Trying to explain what happened to the marlin, the waiter replies, 'shark.'

The tourists misunderstand and assume that is what the skeleton is. They don't

realise that it is actually a marlin, the biggest fish ever caught in the village, at

more than five metres long. Meanwhile, Santiago is sleeping and once again,

35 dreaming of the lions he saw in Africa long ago, when he was young.

Questions and Answers

1. Look at the words in the box. Which one means ...

productive hook drag surface harpoon club reassure assume

1. A sharp, pointed weapon, like a knife on a long stick?
2. A heavy object used for hitting?
3. To pull something heavy behind you?
4. Someone who is successful or who earns you money?
5. To believe something without questioning it?
6. To say something positive to someone who is worried about something?
7. A curved object on which to hang something, for example a fish on a line?
8. To come to the top of the ocean or earth?

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. harpoon | 2. Club | 3. Drag | 4. Productive |
| 5. assume | 6. Reassure | 7. Hook | 8. surface |

2. What evidence is there at the very beginning of the story that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person?

He goes to sea to try his luck every day even though he hasn't caught anything for 84 days.

3. When Santiago feels a bite on his line, he works out that 'it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin'. What evidence is there that he is correct?

It drags the boat along for a long time, so it must be a big fish.

4. Why does Santiago go to sleep that night with the line tied around himself?

Santiago ties the line round himself so that he doesn't lose it in the water and also so that he feels the tug when the fish pulls on the line.

5. How does Manolin try to encourage Santiago not to give up fishing?

What does this tell you about Manolin's character?

Manolin tells Santiago that he didn't lose against the marlin and that he wants to fish with him again because he still has a lot to learn. Manolin seems to be a caring person; kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago.

6. What is the reason for the tourists' misunderstanding about what the skeleton was?

The waiter couldn't speak their language and was trying to explain about the sharks. However, the tourists only understood 'shark' and assumed that the skeleton was the skeleton of a shark.

7. Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.

- 1- memory
- 2- determination
- 3- strength
- 4- suffering and pain

1. lines 14-16

2. lines 1-3 and 17-19

3. lines 17-19 and 21-24

4. line 23-24 and 25-26

8. In this retelling of the story, strength is represented in many ways.

Choose one example of strength and explain its importance.

The fish is an important representation of strength within the story. After it bites the line, Santiago is constantly in competition with it, needing to use 'all his strength' (line 14) to stay in his boat. It is also significant, since even though it is stronger than Santiago, he manages to catch it.

9. Why do you think that Manolin's parents want him to stop fishing with Santiago? Do you think they were justified?

They don't think Santiago is productive enough. These people need to earn money from fishing, and so if a fisherman doesn't catch anything for 84 days, he won't be able to earn a living. I think they are justified in a way, because if Manolin is not making any money, it might mean that his whole family will have nothing to eat, but it is also important to be kind to people and respect our elders.

10. What is the importance of Santiago's dreams of his youth,, and of the lions in Africa? How does this relate to the themes in the story?

Perhaps he is remembering his youth and wishing that he was young again so that he had the strength to deal easily with the problems at sea. Lions also signify strength. So, as well as the theme of memory, the dreams relate to the theme of strength.

الاستاذ
رائد ماهر

Revision Texts

A problem for our wildlife

Despite the best efforts of conservation groups and their campaigns, the world's population of many species, including African elephants, tigers and seals, is still decreasing. It is people's increasing need for land and resources, along with hunting and fishing, which are responsible for this rapid decline in wildlife. Exotic mammals such as big cats are threatened the most, but even common birds and insects in many parts of the world are in danger of dying out forever. According to a report by the World Wildlife Fund and the Zoological Society of London, wildlife populations around the world have been reduced by 52 per cent on average since 1970 CE.

Ibn Rushd

Ibn Rushd was a famous Islamic polymath who was born in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, in the twelfth century. During his lifetime, he was widely known and respected for his teaching and his books. Even now, nearly nine hundred years after his birth, he is still remembered as a great scholar, scientist and writer. In fact, he is even remembered in space because scientists named an asteroid

(that's a rock which orbits the sun) after him, in honour of his great contributions to astronomy.

Test A- Workbook . Page 53

There are five medical schools in Jordan, each one based at a university. All five schools offer a six-year programme, which is designed to produce top-quality doctors. For the first three years, the students follow a programme of academic study, which includes compulsory, as well as elective courses. These first three years are known as the 'pre-clinical stage'. Years four, five and six, or the 'clinical stage', are much more practical, although there is still plenty of theory too. The students spend time in different hospital departments. At this stage, the students deal with patients directly, all the time being supervised by senior doctors. The final assessment is a very thorough series of written and practical examinations. Successful students are awarded a Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery degree.

Revision A

A- Read the beginning of this article about Ibn Rushd and answer the questions.

Ibn Rushd was a famous Islamic polymath who was born in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, in the twelfth century. During his lifetime, he was widely known and respected for his teaching and his books. Even now, nearly nine hundred years after his birth, he is still remembered as a great scholar, scientist and writer. In fact, he is even remembered in space because scientists named an asteroid (that's a rock which orbits the sun) after him, in honour of his great contributions to astronomy.

- 1- Approximately how many years ago was Ibn Rushd born?
- 2- The text describes an unusual way of honouring Ibn Rushd. What is it, and why was it done?

B- Writing

1. Which invention did you choose as the most important? Give your reasons.

Grammar

A- Choose the correct option, a, b, c or d.

1. Excuse me, is there chemist's near here?
a an b the c - d a
2. In three years' time, my brother graduated from university.
a has b will have c is going to d will
3. Soon we packing for our holiday.
a 're going to b 'll be c 're going d will have
4. Where did they to school?
a used to going b used to go c use to go d use going

B- Write one sentence that means the same.

1. The Egyptians built the pyramids.
❖ It was the -----
2. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.
❖ Ali is -----
3. London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK.
❖ London, -----

C- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Are you planning -----shopping tomorrow? (go)
2. Where have you been? I ----- for ages. (wait)

3. Our grandmother used ----- us stories at bedtime. (tell)
4. Will it still this ----- evening? (rain)
5. Before she went to the library, Huda ----- her mother to prepare lunch. (help)

D- Vocabulary

1. Complete the following sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

ailment	artificial	equipment	fund	textiles
---------	------------	-----------	------	----------

1. My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with -----.
2. Before the boys go climbing, they'll go to a special shop to buy all the -----that they need.
3. Older people tend to suffer from more -----s than younger people.
4. My parents have saved enough money ----- to our university courses.

2. Write the words in the correct lists. Two of the words are not needed.

arithmetic	astronomer	gallery	calculations	polymath
textiles	disabilities	geometry	smartphone	physicist
ceramics	symptoms	career	allergies	

- ❖ Mathematics -----
- ❖ Medical -----
- ❖ Matters -----
- ❖ People -----
- ❖ The arts -----

3. Complete the sentences with words from exercise 2.

- 1- If you don't feel well, you should describe your----- to the doctor.
- 2- There is a good -----for contemporary art across the street.
- 3- A telescope enables ----- s to observe the stars.
- 4- It is often impossible for people with----- to climb stairs.
- 5- In our Maths exam, we have to write down our ----as well as the answers.

Model answers

Reading :

1. nine hundred years ago
2. Scientists named an asteroid after him in honour of his great contributions to astronomy.

Writing :

❖ Students' own answers

Grammar :

A- 1 d 2 b 3 b 4 c

B-

- 1- It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids.
- 2- Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.
- 3- London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

C-

- 1- to go 2- have been waiting 3- to tell 4- be raining 5- had helped

Vocabulary

1. 1 textiles 2 equipment 3 ailment 4 fund

2. Mathematics: arithmetic; calculations; geometry

❖ Medical matters: disabilities; symptoms; allergies

❖ People: astronomer; polymath; physicist

❖ The arts: gallery; textiles; ceramics

3. 1 symptoms 2 gallery 3 astronomer 4 disabilities 5 calculations

- إمتحان تجريبي

الأستاذ
رائد ماهر

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

General English – Level 3

Trial Exam

Time : 100

Minutes Student's Name: -----

Date: 25 / 6 / 2016

- Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention -a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a **waterproof** prosthetic leg.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage.

Question Number One:

A.

- 1- Find two words that are **synonyms** in the text above.
- 2- Why did the Sheikh offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour? Write down **two reasons** for that.
- 3- Quote the sentence that shows how Adeeb got his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg for his father.
- 4- Find from the text a word that means the same as "An arm or a leg of a person."
- 5- What does the underlined word " **his** " in the second paragraph refer to.
- 6- Find from the text a word that is pronounced as / ,ɑ:trɪ'fʃəl / .
- 7- What does the suffix **-proof** mean in the word ' **waterproof** ' .

- 8- " *Necessity is the mother of invention.* " Think of this saying and ,in two sentences, write down your point of view , giving three examples of useful inventions.

Question Number Two: Literature Spot.

- 1- Read the following stanza from the poem " I remember I remember " then answer the question that follows.

" I remember, I remember,
The house where I was born,
The little window where the sun
Came peeping in at morn;"

- Why does the poet describe the sun as peeping in (line 4) ?

Question Number Three :

- A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following texts below.

catch , immunisation , negative effects , migraine , aliment

1- Using cars has some serious ----- on the environment, such as the death of plant life. As a result, we should organize a campaign to ----- people's attention to the environmentally harmful effects of doing this.

2 - Many serious diseases can be prevented by ----- , which helps the body to build antibodies. However, if you have a ----- , the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

- B. Complete the text with the suitable words derived from the words given in the box below.

organize , intend , child , train

An ----- was set up a few years ago to offer classes in traditional weaving skills. It was so popular that the project, which had originally been ----- for older women, was extended to include school ----- , younger women and men, too. It has also started offering ----- courses to people who do not live on the island.

- C. The following sentence is in American English. Rewrite it in British English.

- I think it's time for recess.

Question Number Four :

A. Complete the following text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

These days, many people ----- (use) their smartphones and tablets for long hours a day. In the near future, scientists think that people around the world will have their work ----- (do) by computers and machines

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it.

1. Perhaps Rama's car is stolen.

Rama's car -----

2. My father usually asks someone to fix his new computer .

My father -----

3. I think you shouldn't watch horror movies.

If -----

4. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work.

Mohammad -----

5. It is familiar for me now to drive the car for long hours.

I am -----

6. Fadi borrowed my car last week.

What-----

7. The man was very happy. His daughter won the prize.

The man -----

C. Complete the text with a , an , the or X .

Many international stars and famous people from-----Hollywood attend. Usually, -----festival lasts for about eight days.-----visitors can choose----- days on which they want to attend.

Question Number Five :

A-Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.

In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which interprets it as vision.

B- Guided writing :

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about Ali Ibn Nafi'. Use the appropriate linking words, such as: and, too, also,...etc.

Ali Ibn Nafi'
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established the first music school in the world. - Introduced the oud to Europe. - Revolutionised musical theory

C- Write on one of the following topics :

- 1- The internet is supposed to be a double-edged weapon . Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using the internet.

- 2- ' He who has health has hope; and he who has hope has everything.'
Studying the quotation above, write an essay discussing the importance of having a healthy life mentioning ways to keep fit and healthy.

THE END

SUCCESS STORIES

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TEST YOURSELF
