

THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS: (text one)

1. Where was the first ever computer found? When?
2. What was the problem with the first generation of computer in 1940s ?
3. Do you think it was difficult to complete one calculation in the past, justifying your sentence?
4. Write down the sentence which indicates to the size of computer was very big.
5. There were many inventions that were completed in the 20th century, mention three of them.
6. Why did scientists invent the floppy disk?
7. When could people buy a laptop for the first time?
8. Who developed the World Wide Web in 1990 C E?
9. The pronoun ***their*** in line 27 refers to.....
10. Find a word from the text which means " a very small piece found inside every computer".
11. According to the text the writer thinks that the life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology, explain this statement, justifying your answer.
12. People couldn't buy computers to use at home in 1974, (T/F) correct if it is false.

CRITICAL THINKING:

1. We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development. Write down your point of view.
2. There are advantages and disadvantages of having smart phones, write your opinion about it.

USING TECHNOLOGY IN CLASS / (text 2)

- 1.The way of presenting information has two characteristics make young people love learning, write down two characteristics.
- 2.There are many benefits about using the internet inside the class, mention three of them .
- 3.There are many tasks which can be done using tablet computers in classrooms. Write down two of these tasks.
- 4.What is blog?
- 5.Quote the sentence which indicates to the teachers can display websites on board in front of the class.
- 6.How do most young people communicate through social media, mention two of ways.
- 7.The writer thinks that email exchanges are very useful in the classrooms, explain it, justifying your answer .
- 8.**other** in line 49 refers to.....
- 9."record interviews with people" the word which is suitable with this sentence is.....
- 10.Find a word from the text which means "social interaction between people and communities on websites or blog"
11. How can students use social media in their studies at home ?

CRITICAL THINKING:

- 1.The changes in computer technology will be affected in our lives in positive ways. Think of this statement and in two sentences write your point of view.
- 2.Using internet has become addiction which is a serious problem nowadays , suggest two ways for avoiding this problem .

THE INTERNET OF THINGS: (text 3)

1. Define "the internet of things".
2. The writer explains that computers are communicating with each other nowadays, write two examples about this communication.
3. What does the expert predict about how the billion of machines will be worked?
4. Quote the sentence which indicates to the fridge can add the items which you need to the list.
5. How will the "internet of things" help you to keep fit, according to the text?
6. How will the watch protect your health?
7. others in line 29 refers to
8. The writer thinks about the internet of things as the dream could be easily become a nightmare, explain this statement, justifying your answer.
9. Find a word in the first paragraph which has the meaning as "speak to".

CRITICAL THINKING:-

Internet of things have advantages and disadvantages for the society, write your opinion about these advantages and disadvantages .

COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE: (text 1)

1. What are non-conventional treatments which many doctors doubt from? (mention three of them)
2. The writer thinks that non-conventional treatment has changed in recent years, distinguish between this treatment in the past and at present.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates to the experts have to know that conventional treatment is not the only way to treat an ailment.
4. The writer explained that the herbal remedy helped the majority of patients in London,
(T/F), explain it, justifying your answer.
5. The pronoun it in line 30 refers to.....
6. There is one doctor explains that the complementary medicine is a viable option, explain it, justifying your answer.
7. What are the diseases which depend on the medical treatments.
(mention two of them)
8. Why is the complementary difficult to use for malaria?
9. The writer mentions many ailments that can be treated by complementary medicine
(mention three of them)
10. Find a word from the text which means " a substance produced by the body to fight disease.

CRITICAL THINKING:

Complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine, not against it. "explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.

ARE HAPPIER PEOPLE HEALTHIER (text 2)

1. What are the effects of anger. (mention two of them)
2. Scientist had investigated the link between the good health and positive feeling. (T/F), if it is false correct it.
3. What are the factors which affect positively on healthy life?
4. What did researchers do to prove the link between positive feelings and good health?
5. The word **who** in line 18 refers to
6. What are bad lifestyles choices which harm the body? Mention two of them
7. Quote the sentence which indicates to the children have to learn about better ways to live positively to improve their overall health in the future.
8. Find a word from the text which means " feel sad".....

CRITICAL THINKING:-

There are many things make you stressed, how can you change your habits to reduce the stress ? think and write your point of view, in two sentences.

HEALTH IN JORDAN (text 3)

- 1.What are the factors which have made the community healthier? mention four of them .
- 2.Write down the sentence which indicates to Jordan has the priority for the health care.
- 3.Whe writer thinks that the health care services has been increasing rapidly in Jordan in the recent years, explain it, justifying your answer.
- 4.How was the life in the remote areas?
- 5.The pronoun its in line 13 refers to.....
- 6.Why do many patients come to Jordan for treatment ?
7. When did open heart surgery program start in Amman?
- 8.The figures show the life expectancy in Jordan is changed with health care system, distinguish between the life expectancy in the past and at present.
- 9.What are the factors which have been contributing to Jordan's healthy population growth.(mention two of them)
- 10.Find a word from the text which means "the common opinion that people have about someone or something".

CRITICAL THINKING:

There is a link between health and economic success , what is this link from your view, write your opinion in two sentences .

UNIT TWO :-

W.B

GET MOVING: (text 4)

- 1.What is obesity?
- 2.What are the main reason for increasing number of overweight?
- 3.The writer thinks that the new technology has played the part to appear the obesity, explain this, justifying your answer.
- 4.What is the amount of exercise recommended for teenagers and adults?
- 5.The experts mentioned two kinds of exercises that they recommended for us, write these two kinds with example.
- 6.Write down the sentence which indicates to most British people don't get enough exercise.
- 7.Why is the exercise a great way to cope stress?
- 8.How can you manage the way of your life to become fitter and happier, write two ways from the text.
- 9.***this*** in line 26 refers to

CRITICAL THINKING:

The obesity is the biggest problem which many people are suffering from, how can you solve this problem from your point of view, in two sentences.

YOUNG EMIRATI INVENTOR: (text 1)

1. Who is Adeeb Albalooshi?
2. What has Sheikh Hamdan Bin Mohammed presented for Adeeb?
3. How did Adeeb catch Sheikh Hamdan attention?
4. Why did Sheikh Hamdan choose to tour around the world for Adeeb? mention two of them?
5. How did Adeeb inspire to invent the waterproof prosthetic limb?
6. What are the countries which Adeeb is going to visit? write down three of them.
7. There is a great chance for Adeeb in Germany, explain this statement, justifying your answer.
8. The writer mentioned several inventions which Adeeb created, what are these.
9. Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeeb deserves one of the youngest inventors in the world.
10. Find a word that is the opposite of "tiny".

CRITICAL THINKING:

Everyone has a chance to create something as unique but it differs from one another, according to this article, write your point of view.

IN THE FUTURE/ MEDICAL ADVANCES : (text 2)

- 1.How is brain implant helped the human , explain?
- 2.Whar are the medical advances that doctors hope to be in the future?
(mention three of them)
- 3.How can disabled people use their thoughts to help their body?
- 4.There are many reason to damage the brain, what are these reasons?
- 5.Write down the sentence which indicates to the communication with some patients in coma was possible with a special machine.
- 6.The doctors plan to use similar brain scanning techniques, explain this statement, justifying your answer .
- 7.Why do the doctors trail a new cancer drug in Plymouth in Britain for cancer patients ?
- 8.The pronoun they in line 17 refers to
- 9.Find a word in the text which means "signs of illness"
.....
- 10.Patients have many reasons to believe the new drug is going to work well in comparison with the usual treatment, mention the reasons for their convictions.

CRITICAL THINKING:

In the future it will be robots at hospital to help doctors when they are not available for face-to-face consultations with patients, from this statement write your point of view about the advantages and disadvantages to use robots at hospital .

THE KING HUSSEIN CANCER CENTER : (text 3)

1. Why does the hospital need to expand?
2. Give three reasons, why patients from other countries visit the center .
3. What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman ?
4. What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan ?
5. Quote the sentence which indicates to the hospital will be larger than the current hospital.
6. The pronoun its in line 11 refers to
7. King Abdullah University hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, explain this statement, justifying your answer .
8. Find a word which means "fame".....
9. The king Hussein cancer center is a local hospital for the Jordanian. (T/F) explain your answer .

CRITICAL THINKING:

Cancer patients choose to treat themselves at the king Hussein cancer centre in Jordan, from your opinion why do you think that they choose Jordan for treatment.

MEDICAL VICTIM TESTS FIRST ARTIFICIAL LIMB : (text 4)

1. Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?
2. Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand ?
3. Dennis said : "the sensations were almost the same as the one he felt with his other hand" , explain this statement , justifying your answer .
4. Which hand he is wearing now, why?
5. Quote the sentence which indicates to Dennis can feel objects with his tested prosthetic hand .
6. Find a word that is the opposite of 'natural' in the first and third paragraphs .
7. The pronoun **I** in line 17 refers to
8. Dennis was only allowed to wear new prosthetic hand for one month for safety reasons, explain this statement , justifying your answer .

CRITICAL THINKING:

MAY KHELENDI

THE IMPORTANCE OF ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN HISTORY

(text 1) :-

1. In which field was Jabir Ibn Hayan famous for ?
2. What were his achievements that he introduced to the world, mention two of them .
3. The scale was unique during his age , explain this statement and justifying your answer.
4. There were two surnames for Ali Ibn Nafi, write them .
5. Why was he called black bird?
6. How was his talent lead Ziryab to Cordoba, explain this, justifying your answer.
7. What were Ziryab's achievements in Cordoba, mention three of them?
8. What was the name of musical instrument that Ziryab invented?
9. How did Fatima Al-Fehri build the learning center ?
10. Where was the learning center built?
11. Do you think that learning center was great achievement for his country, explain it and justifying your answer .
12. The inheritance of Fatima's father was the base to build the greatest university in Morocco, explain this statement and justifying it .
13. Who supervised the building of the Andalus mosque?
14. Quote the sentence which indicates to Fatima's sister has contributed in building the Andalus mosque.
15. there in line 33 refers to.....
16. Find the word which means "some one who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects "
17. Alkindi was good at many fields mention four of them .
18. What was the most achievements of Alkindi, mention two of them ?

CRITICAL THINKING :

Do you think it was easier or more difficult on those days to reach such high level of achievement in comparison with the present day? Give a reason for your opinion in two sentences .

Masdar City-A POSITIVE STEP ? / (text two) :-

1. What is megaproject?
2. What are the purposes of megaprojects, mention two of them .
3. What are the characteristics of megaprojects, there are two of them, write them down.
4. What examples of megaprojects are provided in essay (write five of them)
5. What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City, and what are disadvantages ?
6. What is Masdar City ?
7. How many times is Masdar City needed to complete ?
8. Who can live in Masdar City when it will be completed , mention two of them .
9. Quote the sentence which indicates to the car will be driven without drivers in Masdar City .
10. Masdar City will run with the renewable energy sources, explain this statement, justifying your answer .
11. How will Masdar City be a car-free zone ?
12. Write down two renewable sources of energy which will be used in Masdar City .
13. Megaprojects plans to use some kinds of wastes to be as energy in Masdar City what are these two wastes which will be used ?
14. Why do students reside at Masdar City ?
15. Why is megaproject criticized ?
16. Find the word that means "to differ according the situation"
.....
17. it in line 20 refers to

CRITICAL THINKING :

Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries , explain this statements and write your points of view, in two sentences write your opinion not more .

UNIT FOUR :-

W.B

A FOUNDING FATHER OF FARMING : (text three) :-

- 1.Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.
- 2.Where did he work ?
3. What is botany ?
- 4.How did he get his great knowledge ?
- 5.Why did the writer describe Ibn Bassal was a practical man ?
- 6.What are the subjects that contain A Book of Agriculture ?
- 7.Ibn Bassal explained many methods to improve agriculture , write down three of them .
- 8.Qoute the sentence that indicates to Ibn Bassal explained how to irrigate the land .
- 9.**which** in line 14 refers to
- 10.Guess the meaning of ' legacy ' in the third paragraph .
- 11.What were effects of following his instructions for agriculture in Toledo ?
- 12.The writer explained that Ibn Bassal was intelligent, write your opinion with explaining his deeds for Spain .

CRITICAL THINKING :

- 1.It was 'fast growing population' in the area around Toledo in that age , in your opinion explain this according to the text .
- 2.Ibn Bassal was called father of farming, did he deserve that title , why ?

UNIT FIVE :-

S.B

THE ARTS IN JORDAN : (text one) :-

1. When was the Department of Culture and the Arts founded ?
2. Write the names of the arts that related with the program of cultural activates .
3. When was RSFA established, why ?
4. Why has RSFA links with art galleries around the world ?
5. What makes RSFA a major institution in the world of art ?
6. There are many examples about kinds of arts , write two of them .
7. The writer explained that RSFA is the most important art museum in the middle east , explain this statement and justifying your answer .
8. What did PROTA present to the world ?
9. this in line 28 refers to
10. Who chose Amman as the Arab Cultural Capital in 2002 .
11. Why was NMC opened ? mention two reasons .
12. Why was Jerash Festival founded ?
13. What is the significance of the location of the annual Jerash Festival ?
14. The writer mentioned many institutions of arts in Jordan , write down the names of three institutions and why they were founded ?
15. Quote the sentence that indicates to the place which was created for dance and theatre in Jordan and in the region .
16. Find the word that means 'creation of beautiful objects'.....

CRITICAL THINKING :

To truly understand a country culture, you have to understand its artistic heritage. Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer .

Adnan is a professional craftsman : (text 2) :-

1. Why isn't a glass-making comfortable ?
2. Adnan was learnt the craft by himself . T/F , correct it .
3. What is his profession .
4. What does Adnan do to persuade the young people to learn the craft ?
5. Quote the sentence that indicates to the young people don't like to learn their parents' professions .
6. How does Adnan make a glass swan, mention for steps ?
7. Why does Adnan use sand?
8. How does Adnan get the beautiful dark cobalt blue in his glasses ?
9. What are the changes which happened in the creation glasses .
10. You can use a machine to this work . (T/F), correct your answer .
11. we in line 27 refers to
12. Find the word that means 'beautiful '

CRITICAL THINKING :

Adnan says ' the old ways are still the best' , do you agree with him, why? Why not ? write your opinion in two sentences .

UNIT FIVE :-

W.B

Rashed's Blog : / (text three) :-

1. Why did Rashed and his family decide to go to the V&A Museum ?
2. Name four materials that Rashid mentions .
3. Is Rashed using British or American English, justify your answer ?
4. What did Rashed most enjoy looking at ?
5. Where is V&E located ?
6. Rashed enjoyed in the concert (T/F) , correct ?
7. Where did Rashed and his family spend their time in the evening ?
8. Quote the sentence that indicates to Rashed liked to watch the concert in the evening although he was tired .
9. which in line 2 refers to
10. where did Rashed stay ?
11. Why do you think Rashed liked the museum , justifying your answer .
12. Find a word from the text which means 'visit".....

UNIT THREE

THE FUTURE

1.FUTURE CONTINUOUS

2.FUTURE PERFECT

1.FUTURE CONTINUOUS :-

We use future continuous to talk about the continuous actions in the future .

اي اننا نستخدم المستقبل المستمر لوصف فعل سيكون مستمر في حالة المستقبل .

S+will be + v+ing

S+will not be+ v+ing

Will+S+be+v+ing

It's very long course, so I will be studying at centre in ten months time.

من هذا المثال نستنتج ان الحديث عن حالة المستقبل المستمر باننا نحدد فتره بالمستقبل سنكون نقوم بالحدث بشكل مستمر، ان الكورس طويل جدا وسوف اكون ادرس به بالمركز بعد عشره اشهر

Adverbs:-

-At...../ intime/ the exact time later/

-(1)Future simple..... Or S+ need to + v , (2)future continuous ---

e.g. : we will not be at home tomorrow night, we will be watching football match .

Examples:

1.what will you be doing in two years' time?

will you be working or will you be doing a university degree?

2. she will be preparing to finish master degree in five weeks time.

3.if you need to contact me next week, we will be staying at hotel in aqaba .

Exe. :

1. Don't phone me at seven. I(have) dinner with my family .
2. If they need us, we(wait) them in company.
3. In the exact time later, he(train) for the new competition .
4. Don't come tonight, I(paint) my room.
5. I like going to the Dead sea,me in two weeks time? (you/ take)

(Student's Book p.21)

Complete the mini-dialogues using the future continuous.

- 1 A: can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or _____ (you have) dinner with your family then?
- 2 B: no, I _____ (not have) dinner at that time. I (watch) the news. My mum _____ (prepare) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.
- 3 A: what do you think _____ (you do) in two years' time? _____ (you work), or _____(you do) a university degree?
4. B: I certainly _____ (not work) because I want to do a degree in medicine.
It's a very long course, so I _____(still study) in seven years' time!

2.FUTURE PERFECT:-

We use future perfect to talk about the actions will be completed at the specific time in the future.

يستخدم المستقبل التام للحديث عن أحداث سوف تكون منتهية في وقت معين في المستقبل .

S + will have+ p.p (v3)

S+will not have+ p.p(v3)

Will +S + have + p.p(v3)

e.g -→ By the end of this year, you will have finished tawjihi.

في هذه الجملة حدد الزمن الذي سيكتمل بالمستقبل وهو ان في نهاية السنة سوف تنهي التوجيهي

Adverbs:-

By, this time next..... .

Examples:-

- 1.by the end of this month, I will have completed my research.
- 2.this time next year, Amany will have graduated from university.
- 3.this time next month, my car will have been for five years.

Exe.

- 1.by the end of this month, we(complete) the workshop.
- 2.....you.....(do) all your homework by eight o'clock?
- 3.you can borrow this book tomorrow. I(finish) it by then
- 4.in three days time , she.....(buy) a new car .
- 5.this time next week , our friends(travel) abroad for studying .

(Student's Book p.25)

Complete the sentences with the future perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we _____ our exams.(finish)
2. This time next month, my parents _____ married for twenty years. (be)
3. The books that you ordered _____ by the end of the week (not arrive)
4. By the next year, _____ you _____ England? (visit)

UNIT TWO :- / GRAMMAR:-

USED TO : ----- اعتاد على

القاعده الرئيسيه المطروحه هي قاعده USED TO وتعني اعتاد على حيث تصنف لاستخدام يشير الى اعتاد على شيء بالماضي، اما (BE USED TO) وتعني معتاد على الشيء في الوقت الحالي .

1.USED TO :

وتشير الى اعتاد على الشيء لكن الان ليست موجوده وتكون شكلها كما بالقاعده التاليه :

S + used to + inf -----→ past	S+was/ were+used to +v+ing/n/it
	OR
S+didn't+use to +inf -----→	S+wasn't/ weren't +used to +v+ing/n/ it

Examples :-

1. she used to go to school on foot when she was at first grade , but now she is not .
2. they used to train for race at our school, these days they train in the stadium .
3. I used to write articles in local newspaper but now I don't like writing articles .

2.BE USED TO :

وتشير الى شيء معتاد عليه منذ زمن وحتى الان ، وتتميز باستخدام (gerund) اي -----
v+ing / او ياتي بعدها اسم صريح (n) او ياتي بعدها ضمير it

S+ (is/am/are) + used to + v+ing /n/ it -----→ present
S+ is
+am + (not) used to + v+ing /n/it -----→
+are
Or : S+don't+use to +inf / S+doesn't +use to +inf

Examples :-

1. I didn't like working at office , but now I am used to it .
2. they have participated in quiz show , they are used to winning prizes .
3. we didn't get our results from the internet website , but now we are used to it .

*كيف ننفي الجملة

. ماهي verb to be

(is / am / are/ was / were)

Examples :-

1. they couldn't speak English well, they were used to speaking in Arabic during English class .
2. he didn't use to buy from market , but now he does .
3. the students have done outdoor activities for three years, they say they are used to doing activities now .

ما هو السؤال الوزاري :

1. اما ان يكون اختيار من بين شكلين
2. تصحيح الفعل ، ويرجى التركيز على شكل الجملة والزمن لتحديد الاداه المناسبه ، فكل مايدل على الماضي فهو منتهي وكل مايدل على الحاضر فهو موجود .
3. قد ياتي السؤال على نمط اعاده كتابه الجملة لتعطي نفس المعنى .

Teacher book :-

e.g:-

1. I used to paint pictures every day at primary school, but now I don't.
2. I didn't use to get a lot of homework, but now I do.

(Student's Book p.15)

Choose the correct option in each sentence.

- 1- I **didn't use to** / **am used to** understand English, but now I do.
- 2- My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he **is used to** / **didn't use to** living there now.
- 3- My family and I **are used to** / **used to** go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
- 4- Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you **used to** / **aren't used to** doing much exercise.
- 5- When I was young, I **used to** / **am used to** go fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!

(Activity Book p.11)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Two phrases are needed twice .

<i>be used to / use to / not be used to / used to</i>

- 1- We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We **weren't used to** the cold weather.
- 2- My grandparents didn't _____ send emails when they were my age.
- 3- Rashed _____ go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
- 4- We always go to the market across the street, so we eating fresh vegetables.
- 5- Please slow down. I _____ walking so fast!
- 6- When you were younger, did you _____ play in the park?

(Activity Book p.11)

Choose the correct form of the verbs below.

- 1- I **used to / am used to** go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
- 2- There **didn't use to / wasn't used to** be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
- 3- I think television **used to / is used to be** better than it is now. Most of the programs these days are just realityTV.
- 4- Most Jordanians **are used to / used to** the hot weather that we have in summer.
- 5- There **was used to / used to** be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
- 6- Salma has been practicing the oud really hard and she **is now used to / now used to** playing it.

Exercises: -

1. Choose the correct option in each sentence :-

1. I didn't use to / am used to understand English , but now I do .
2. my cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year . he says he is used to / didn't use to living there .
3. my family and I are used to / used to go camping once a month , but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
4. joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you used to / aren't used to doing much exercises.
5. when I was a young, I used to / am used to go fishing with my dad every weekend . now I don't , unfortunately .

2. Correct the verb : -

1. when he was at school , he (do) his homework at night .
2. my friend doesn't (eat) at restaurant .
3. villagers like communicating with all people , they don't.....(be) unsocial .
4. he didn't(visit) his grandparents without presents , but today he does .
5. we are(play) football in the street , it is not safe but we like it .

3. Rewrite these sentences by using used to / be used to :-

e.g :-he doesn't use to study at night . he always studies in the morning .

answer: - he isn't used to studying at night . he always studies in the morning .

1. they weren't used to clean their class, but now they often do .
They.....
2. I don't use to run in the street, I only run in the garden .
I
3. I am not used to driving fast , it is dangerous .
I

UNIT TWO :- / GRAMMAR /

THE PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS :-

It is used to indicate to the action was happening up to a specific time in the past when another action started .

يستخدم الماضي المستمر التام مع التركيز انه ليس فقط بصيغة الاستمراريه بل تام ايضا ، عندما نريد الاشاره الى ان حدث استمر في الماضي ومن ثم توقف لكي يحدث الفعل الاخر .

S + HAD BEEN + V+ING

S+had been + v+ing affirmative

S+ had not been + v+ingnegative

Had + S+ been + v+ing ?interrogative Yes/No .Q

e.g : we had been playing football when headmaster came.

*نحن انهينا اللعب بالكره القدم عندما جاء المدير ، لذلك الحدث الاول هو اللعب وكان مستمر في الماضي ومن ثم انتهى ودخل الحدث الثاني وهي حضور المدير .
*بالتركيز على الجملتين ستكون احدهم والتي اخذت التركيز على الحدث (بصيغة الاستمراريه) اما الثانيه تكون بصيغة البسيط (الماضي البسيط) .

Adverbs :-

1.All...../ since / for

شرط ان تحتوي الجمله على شقين واحد فيها احدى هذه الدلائل والثاني بصيغة الماضي البسيط

2. by

e.g :-

1.I had been writing my homework by 9:00am this day .

2.I knew them, they had been working there since 2010 .

3.she was exhausted , she had been cleaning the garden all day .

Examples :-

1.you looked really tired, you(be/ run) for half an hour.

2.mum was tired, she(be/ cook) all afternoon a special family dinner .

3.hind(be/work) very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams .

4.when the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she(pass) .

5.he(be/talk) about the Jerash festival for months , his family decided to go .

UNIT FOUR :- /GRAMMAR :-

Cleft Sentences

Cleft Sentences : a sentence in which an element is emphasized by being put in a separate clause with the use of an empty introductory word such as it or that , e.g.,it was today that I saw him ; that was the King you were talking to.

CLEFT SENTENCES :-

ماذا نعني في هذه الجمل: اي انها الجمل الجزئيه ، سميت جزئيه لانها تركز على جزء معين من المعلومات والتي يحتاج التركيز عليها وتكون من قسمين لكي تركز على ما هو مطروح، ولكل حاله للجمل الجزئيه شكل كما في الجدول :-

THE PART	HOW TO CONSTRUCT YOUR CLEFT SENTENCE
Person	The person who.....
Time	The time when.....
Thing	The thing that
Place	The place where
year	The year in which
The way to do something	The way in which

ونستطيع تشكيل جمل cleft sentence من خلال مايلي :-

It -----→ is +

who /which/when.....

It-----→ was +

e.g :

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

It was Al-Jazri who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century .

2.Al-Jazri invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century .

المطلوب هنا هو كتابة ثلاث جمل تكون cleft sentence

1. Al-Jazri -----→ person

The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazri .

2. mechanical clock -----→ thing

The thing that Al-Jazri invented in the twelfth century was mechanical clock .

3. twelfth century -----→ time

The time when Al-Jazri invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century .

* عند حل جملة : cleft sentence

1. تحديد الشيء المراد التركيز عليه في اعادة كتابة الجملة .
2. يجب ان تحتوي الجملة على رابط relative clause بالاضافة الى تحديد الزمن اي اننا عندما نعيد التعريف حول شيء اذا كان في صيغة الماضي نضع / was or were / اما اذا كان في صيغة المضارع نضع is / are

Exercise :-

1. Huda won a prize last year.
2. the great mosque in Qordoba was built in 785 CE, by Abd-Alrhman I.
3. Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud .
4. I stopped working at 11 pm .
5. the heat made the journey unpleasant .

3. اما بالنسبة لجملة استخدام اداة what

What+be+ emphasized word

الكلمة المراد التركيز عليها

I don't like swimming in the sea

----→ what I don't like is swimming in the sea .

(Student's Book p. 29)

Rewrite these sentences, emphasizing the part in bold and using the structure as shown.

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

(Activity Book p.20)

Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold.

1. **Queen Rania** opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was

2. Petra was made a World Heritage Site **in 1985 CE**.

The year

3. It stopped working **at 11 p.m.**

It was

4. **My father** has influenced me most.

The person

5. I like **Geography** most of all.

The subject

6. **The heat** made the journey unpleasant.

It was

(Activity book p.30)

Write one sentence that means the same :-

1.the Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the.....

2.Ali attends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is

3.london is the huge city, it's the capital
of the UK .

London.....

ملاحظات حول حل جملة التجزئة :-

MAY KH. HENDI

UNIT FOUR : - GRAMMAR

RELATIVE PRONOUNS :-

Relative clauses : are clauses starting with the relative pronouns *who**, *that*, *which*, *whose*, *where*, *when*. They are most often used to define or identify the noun that precedes them .

It is divided into :-

1. defining relative clause

2. non-defining relative clause

اشباه الجمل الموصوله : تقسم الى نوعين قد تكون محدده او غير محدده وتوضح كما يلي :-

1. defining relative clause :-

We use it to give essential information about someone or something and we can not omit any part from the sentence . A defining relative clause usually comes immediately after the noun it describes.

*اي ان شبه الجملة الموصوله المحدده تحتوي على اداة relative clause ولا نستطيع حذف اي جزء من الجملة لانها تحتوي على معلومات اساسيه وان حذفنا اي شيء منها ستختل معنى الجملة كامله كمعنى، وموقعها بانها هي تاتي عادة مباشره بعد الاسم الذي يصف الجملة .
*مع التركيز باننا لا نستخدم فواصل في جملة الوصل المحدده .

e.g : a notebook is a computer **which** can be carried around .

which -----→we cannot omit it , it is necessary in the sentence .

2. non-defining relative clause :-

We use non-defining relative clauses to give extra information about the person or thing. It is not necessary information. We don't need it to understand who or what is being referred to .

*نستخدم جملة الوصل الغير محدده لاعطاء معلومات اضافيه عن الشخص او الشيء الموجود بالجملة ونستطيع حذف المعلومه الاضافيه لانها لا تؤثر على الجملة ابدا لاننا لسنا بحاجة لفهم اكثر حول الشخص او الشيء المتحدث عنه في الجملة بشكل عام ، مع التركيز بان جملة الوصل الغير محدده تحتوي على فواصل مع اداه الوصل والتي نستطيع حذف هذه الجملة بفواصلها .

e.g : Ali, **who I work with**, is doing the Dead sea marathon this year .

who -----→it is extra information and we can omit it .

Relative clause	Use
S + who /that	تستخدم للإشارة الى اسم عاقل فاعل
S +which /that	تستخدم للإشارة الى شيء غير عاقل
S +where	تستخدم للإشارة الى مكان
S +when	تستخدم للإشارة الى زمان
S +whose	تستخدم للإشارة الى ملكية عاقل
S +whom	تستخدم للإشارة الى عاقل مفعول به

Examples :-

- 1.that man who cleans his car is my manager.
- 2.they have bought that vase which is very expensive.
- 3.palestine is my original home where I always dream to live.
- 4.I could not forget the day when you graduated.
- 5.that is a student whose mother is a professor at university.
- 6.that is a famous footballer whom I have seen in the party.

(Student's Book p.31)

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 (1) _____ is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometers south of Amman. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, (2) _____ 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 (3) . _____ horses may have been kept.

People (4) _____ 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 .

(Activity Book p. 21)

Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box one pronoun is used twice. Add commas for the non-defining relative clauses .

That / when / which / who

Ibn Sina (1) _____ is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He wrote on early Islamic philosophy (2) _____ included many subjects, especially logic and ethics.

He also wrote ALQanun fi-Tibb, the book (3) _____ became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life, Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. His friends (4) _____ were worried about his health advised him to relax.

He refused and told them 'I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.' It was the month of Ramadan (5) _____ Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

Derivations

Verb	noun	adjective	Adverb
Produce	Production, product	Productive	Productively
-----	Medicine	Medical	Medically
-----	Nine	Ninth	Ninthly
Inherit	Inheritance	Inheritable	Inheritably
Originate	Origin	Original	Originally
Invent	Invention, inventor	Inventive	Inventively
Discover	discovery	Discovered, Discoverable	-----
Influence	influence	Influential	Influentially
Weave	weaver, weaving	weaved	-----
Attract	attraction	attractive	Attractively
Create	creator, creation, creativity	creative	Creatively
Translate	translator, translation	translated	-----
Appreciate	appreciation archaeology, archeologist	appreciative archeological	Appreciatively Archeologically
Educate	education educator	educational	Educationally
collect	collector, collection	collective	Collectively
install	installer installation	installed	
operate	operation	operational	Operationally
expect	expectancy tradition traditionalist	expectant traditional	Expectantly Traditionally
contemporize	contemporisation culture majority	contemporary cultural major	Contemporarily Culturally
visualize	vision	visual	Visually
prescribe	prescription	prescriptive	Prescriptively
infect	infection	infectious	Infectiously
diagnose	diagnosis	diagnostic	
intend	intention surgeon, surgery	intentional surgical	Intentionally Surgically
believe	belief	believable	
succeed	success	successful	Successfully
conclude	conclusion	concluding	

UNIT ONE

word	Meaning in English	Arabic
Calculation Computer chip	when you use math to work out an answer a very small piece found inside every computer	
Floppy disk	a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers	
PC (Personal computer) Program	computer designed for one person to use a set of instructions enabling a computer to function	
Smartphone World wide web	a mobile phone that connects to the internet all the information started by computers through the internet	

Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
Blog	A regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an information style	
Email exchange	A series of emails between two or more people and it has a reply for each other	
Social Media	Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blog	
Tablet Computer	A mobile computer with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	
Whiteboard	A touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	

Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
Acupuncture	A form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles	
Ailment	An illness or disease	
Allergy	Condition that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing	
Arthritis	A disease causing pain and swelling of the joints	
Remedy	An extract or mixture of a plant used to cure disease	
Homoeopathy	A system of complementary medicine in which illness are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	
Immunization	Giving a drug to protect against illness	
Malaria	A serious disease that is appeared by mosquitoes	
Migraine	An a very bad headache	

UNIT TWO

Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
Sanitation	The system which supply water and deal with human waste	
Dental	Relating to teeth	
Immunization	Giving a substance to a person to prevent them from getting a particular disease	
Infant Mortality	Death amongst babies or very young children	
Work force	The people who are able to work	
Viable	Able to live	
Conventional	Suspicious	
Complementary medicine	Completing making whole	

UNIT THREE

Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
Apparatus	The technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	
Appendage	A body part such as, arm or a leg connected to the main trunk of the body	
Artificial	Describes an object that is manufactured by humans	
Limb	Arm or leg of a person	
Prosthetic	An artificial body part	
Sponsor	To financially support a person or an event	
Coma	An unconsciousness state caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	
Dementia	A mental illness which memory personality changed and problems with reasoning	
Drug	A medicine	
Implant	A piece of tissue prosthetic device or other object implanted in the body	
Medical trial	Trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety medications / special test	
Pill	A small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole, tablet	
Scanner	A medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the inside of the human body	
Side effects	Effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	
Stroke	An illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked resulting in the brain being an able to function normally	
Symptoms	Signs of illness	
Water proof	Against water	
Tiny	Very small	
Self confidence	Belief in own abilities	
Seat belt	Safety belt worn by passengers	

Risk	To put in danger	
Reputation	Fame	
Monitor	A video device for watching	
Inspire	Stimulate or cause	

UNIT FOUR

Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
Arithmetic	The study of numbers	
Geometry	A type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers	
Philosopher	A person who studies mathematics to very complex level	
Physician	An undergraduate student to practice medicine, especially one who specialize in diagnosis and treatment, doctor	
Polymath	An expert in many subjects	
Talent	Special ability	
Founder	The person who starts something new	
Scale	An instrument to measure weight	
Laboratory	A room for scientific, experiments	
Recycle	Reuse	
Irrigate	Supply land with water	
Fertile land	Produced more than enough food	
Hands on	Field working, working by hand	
legacy	What someone leaves to the world after their death	
mathematician	A person who studies mathematics to a very complex level	

UNIT FIVE

Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
Ceramics	Art made from clay	
Conservatory	A school where people are trained in music or acting	
Fine arts	Creation of beautiful objects	
Installation	An art exhibit often involving video or moving parts	
Performing arts	A type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea	
Textiles	Types of cloth or woven fabric	
Visual art	Art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music	
Furnace	Oven	
Solidifying	Making something solid or hard	
Semi-opaque	Not dark or light	
Fine	Beautiful	
Transparent	Easily seen through	
Cobalt	Silvery white chemical element	
Turquoise	Greenish blue colour	

Derivation test:-

A . complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box below, there are more words than you need .

Archaeology , production , discoveries

1.jordan will.....more and more fruits to gulf countries.

2. I'd like to be an..... when I graduate from university.

B. complete the sentences with words formed/ derived from the words in brackets.

1.The middle east is famous for theof olive oil .(produce)

2.Ibn sina wrote.....text books. (medicine)

3.Fatima al-fihri was born in thecentury.(nine)

4.Scholars have discovered an.....document from the twelfth century .(origin)

5.When do youto finish your project ? (expectantly)

6.The department has built up an exciting, ongoing program of.....(culture) activities related to all the arts: music,.....(visualize) arts and the written word .

7.Who was the most.....writer of the twentieth century? (ilience)

8.Al-Kindi made many important mathematical..... (discover)

9.The..... (collect) includes 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs,(install) textiles and ceramics.

10.Jerash Festival takes place in the important.....site of Jerash. (archaeology)

11.The country's sand bottle artists get their inspiration from Jordan's beautiful mountains. This has led to an absolutely amazing.....art form (tradition).

12.The projectfrom Arabic will definitely succeed. (translate)