



مدارس الجزيرة



Unit 1

English

المستوى الثالث



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نسخة شاملة لأسئلة الوزارة و تمارين الكتاب

2016-2017

كن لطيفاً مع الناس في طريقك للصعود... لأنك ستقابلهم مجدداً في طريقك للهبوط



"مقدمة بسيطة" للتعرف على ما تحتويه الدوسية :

دوسية المستوى الثالث / 2016-2017

- ملف بسيط ليرشدك على كيفية التعامل مع أسئلة النصوص والأدب وطريقة الحل.
- شملت الدوسية على شرح مبسط وخالٍ من التعقيد لجميع قواعد اللغة الانجليزية المطلوبة للامتحان الوزاري مع مجموعة مختارة ووافرة من الأسئلة المقترحة.
- أوراق عمل شاملة على كل قاعدة.
- شرح متنوع وترجمة مميزة ووافية لجميع نصوص الكتاب المطلوبة.
- بعد كل قطعة ستجد مجموعة أسئلة على نمط الوزارة الجديد ومقترحة مع الإجابات.
- التركيز على أهم تمارين الكتاب المطلوبة في امتحان الوزارة مع الحلول.
- عمل خاص على سؤال الكتابة ويشمل : (تحرير الأخطاء / الكتابة المقيدة / الكتابة الحرة)

نصائح عامة للامتحان الوزاري :



- ابدأ بحل الأسئلة الموضوعية ذات الإجابات السريعة :
- (القواعد .. الاستقاقات ... الوظيفة اللغوية وهكذا
- انتقل لحل القطعة والتفكير الناقد.
- أجب عن سؤال تحرير الأخطاء وموضوع الإثراء.
- لا تترك أي سؤال بدون إجابة.
- تأكد أنك وضعت رقم السؤال المناسب والإجابة المناسبة في دفتر الإجابة.

أخي الطالب / أختي الطالبة :

تأكد تماماً بأن دراستك للمادة بشكل كامل أهم من التوقعات.

أفضل أوقات الدراسة عند ما تشعر بأنك صافي الذهن وفي أتم النشاط والعطاء.

irregular verbs list

(قائمة الأفعال غير المنتظمة)

is/are/am	was, were	been	يكون
begin	began	begun	يبدأ
blow	blew	blown	تهب
bring	brought	brought	يحضر
burn	burnt	burnt	يحرق
buy	bought	bought	يشترى
come	came	come	يأتي
cut	cut	cut	يقطع
catch	caught	caught	يمسك
draw	drew	drawn	يرسم
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل
feed	fed	fed	يطعم
fly	flew	flown	يطير
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى
get	got	got	يحصل
give	gave	given	يعطي
have	had	had	يملك
hide	hid	hidden	يخفي
hold	held	held	يمسك
keep	kept	kept	يحفظ
lay	laid	laid	يضع
learn	learnt	learnt	يتعلم
lend	lent	lent	يستلف
lie	lay	lain	يرقد
mean	meant	meant	يعنى
make	made	made	يصنع
pay	paid	paid	يدفع
read	read	read	يقرأ
ring	rang	rung	يرن
run	ran	run	يجرى
see	saw	seen	يرى
sell	sold	sold	يبيع
sit	sat	sat	يجلس
shake	shook	shaken	يهز
show	showed	shown	يعرض
shut	shut	shut	يغلق
smell	smelt	smelt	يشم
spell	spelt	spelt	يتهجى
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
swim	swam	swum	يسبح
take	took	taken	ياخذ
teach	taught	taught	يدرس
tell	told	told	يخبر
wake up	woke up	woken up	يوقظ
win	won	won	يفوز
weave	wove	woven	ينسج

bend	bent	Bent	ينحني
become	became	Become	يصبح
bite	bit	Bitten	يعض
break	broke	Broken	يكسر
build	built	Built	يبني
choose	chose	Chosen	يختار
cost	cost	Cost	يكلف
deal	dealt	Dealt	يتعامل
do	did	Done	يفعل
dream	dreamt	Dreamt	يحلم
drive	drove	Driven	يقود
fall	fell	fallen	يقع
feel	felt	felt	يشعر
find	found	found	يجد
forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح
go	went	gone	يذهب
grow	grew	grown	ينمو
hear	heard	heard	يسمع
hit	hit	hit	يضرب
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي
know	knew	known	يعرف
lead	led	led	يقود
leave	left	left	يرحل
let	let	let	يدع
lose	lost	lost	يخسر
meet	met	met	يقابل
prove	proved	proved/proven	يبرهن
put	put	put	يضع
ride	rode	ridden	يركب
rise	rose	risen	يشرق
say	said	said	يقول
seek	sought	sought	يبحث
send	sent	sent	يرسل
sew	sewed	sewed	يخيط
shine	shone	shone	تشرق
sing	sang	sung	يقنى
sleep	slept	slept	ينام
speak	spoke	spoken	يتحدث
spend	spent	spent	ينفق
stand	stood	stood	يقف
stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي
think	thought	thought	يفكر
tear	tore	torn	يدمع
understand	understood	understood	يفهم
wear	wore	worn	يلبس
write	wrote	written	يكتب

Tenses (الآزمنة)

The Function	The Rule	Key words	Examples
Present Simple			
<p>We use this tense to talk about:</p> <p>1. Something that is true in the present.</p> <p>2. Things that are always true.</p> <p>3. Things that happen as a routine in the present.</p> <p>4. We use adverbs of frequency with the Present simple.</p> <p>5. Scheduled or fixed events in the future.</p>	<p>he/she/ it + inf. + s/es</p> <p>I/we/you/they +inf.</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>he/she/it + doesn't + inf.</p> <p>I / we/ you /they + don't + inf.</p>	<p>- often</p> <p>- sometimes</p> <p>- usually</p> <p>- normally</p> <p>- regularly</p> <p>- always</p> <p>- hardly</p> <p>- occasionally</p> <p>- repeatedly</p> <p>- generally</p> <p>- frequently</p> <p>- every/never</p> <p>- seldom</p> <p>- rarely</p> <p>- as a habit</p> <p>- as a fact</p>	<p>1. My father _____ (be) a doctor.</p> <p>2. The adult human body _____ (contain) 206 bones.</p> <p>3. I _____ (play) football every weekend.</p> <p>4. She usually _____ (go) to school on foot.</p> <p>5. The train _____ (arrive) at 6 p.m.</p>
Present Continuous			
<p>We use the Present Continuous:</p> <p>1. To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.</p> <p>2. To describe something temporary.</p> <p>3. For actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with <u>always</u>.</p> <p>4. To talk about the future, where something has been planned with next, tomorrow/ tonight/ in the evening ...</p>	<p>is/are/am + V-ing</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>is / are / am + not + V-ing</p>	<p>- now</p> <p>- at present</p> <p>- at the moment</p> <p>- nowadays</p> <p>- be quite</p> <p>- be careful</p> <p>- hurry up</p> <p>- look</p> <p>- listen</p> <p>- still</p> <p>- this month</p> <p>- these days</p> <p>....etc.</p>	<p>1. I _____ (write) a story now.</p> <p>2. Michael is at university. He _____ (study) history.</p> <p>3. It _____ always _____ (rain) in London.</p> <p>4. I _____ (meet) my friend on Thursday.</p>

Simple Past

We use the simple past to: 1. talk about something that started and finished in the past. 2. talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past. In this case, we use it with a time phrase. 3. describe a <u>routine</u> in the past.	S + V2	-yesterday -in 1995 -past -finally -then -ago -last month, week....etc -ancient -previous	1. I _____ (have) an accident yesterday. 2. He _____ (play) a lot of tennis when he was younger. 3. I _____ (work) in Cairo from 1990 to 1995. 4. When I was a boy, I _____ (walk) a mile to school every day. 5. She always _____ (hate) me in the past.
	Negative S + <u>didn't</u> + infinitive		

past Continuous

We use the past continuous to: 1. show that something happened for a long time in the past. 2. talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.	was/were+ V-ing	- at this time last night - yesterday evening/ morning - yesterday at 5 o'clock - while - as - when	1. Yesterday at eight o'clock I _____ (sleep). 2. I _____ (read) a newspaper when the program began.
	Negative was/were+ <u>not</u> +v-ing		

Present Perfect

<p>We use the present perfect simple to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present. 2. discuss our experience up to the present. 3. talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present. 	<p>has/ have + V3</p> <hr/> <p>Negative</p> <p>has /have + not + V3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - since - for - just - yet - already - ever (in questions) - never - just - recently - lately - so far - up to now - until now - several times 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Internet _____ (make) all of our lives <i>easier</i> 2. They _____ (be) married since February. 3. They _____ (have) this house for a long time 4. Sara _____ (travel) all over the world. 5. I can't get in the house. I _____ (lose) my keys.
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Present Perfect Continuous

<p>We use the present perfect continuous to talk about:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Something that began in the past and continues in the present. 2. An action repeated many times from the past until the present. 3. A longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present. 4. When an action (still occurring in the present) started. We use it with since. 	<p>has/have + been + V-ing</p> <hr/> <p>Negative</p> <p>has/have + not + been + V-ing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for - since - for three years now. - all + time e.g. all day/ all morning 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. She _____ (wait) for you all day. 2. She _____ (get) up at six for the last two weeks. 3. He looks tired. Surely, he _____ (work) on his project all day. 4. I _____ (teach) since 2001.
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Past Perfect

We use the past perfect 1. to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.	had + V3	- after + had + perfect - because + had + perfect - before + v2, perfect - when + v2, perfect - by + a certain time + had + v3 - by the time + v2	1. I _____ (do) my job before I went for a picnic. 2. By the time Ali came, I _____ (leave) the house.
	Negative had + not + V3		

Past Perfect Continuous

We use the past perfect continuous 1. to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.	had + been + V-ing	- How long - before - after	1. Before the kids _____ (go) outside, it _____ (snow) all morning. 2. Trudy _____ (have) an accident because she _____ (drive) for 12 straight hours. 3. She _____ (love) him for a year before they _____ (have) their first date. <u>(Why not past perfect continuous?)</u>
	Negative had + not + been + V-ing		

Stative Verbs الأفعال غير المستمرة

want, know, have (when it means possession), think (when it means opinion), like, love, hate, need, prefer, agree, sound, hear disagree, wish, look (when it mean seem), smell, seem, include, understand, owe, possess, be, belong, contain, equal, resemble, tend, perceive, suppose, believe, decide, conclude....etc.

مهم جدا

❖ The keywords of the present perfect and the present perfect continuous, including the "duration", can be used interchangeably with the past perfect and the past perfect continuous. To solve the problem, do as follows:

1. If the sentence consists of **one action**, then you have to use either the present perfect or the present perfect continuous.
2. If the sentence consists of **two actions**, then you have to identify the tense of the second action.
 - (V1) takes either present perfect or present perfect continuous
 - (V2) takes either past perfect or past perfect continuous.

Since and For

Since: *is used to talk about a starting point in the past.* (since 8 o'clock - since Monday - since 12 May - since April - since 1977 - since Christmas - since lunchtime - since they were at school).

Examples:

- She has been in hospital since Monday.
- I have been waiting since 8 o'clock.
- They have known each other since they were at school.

For: *is used to talk about duration.* (for two hours .. for 20 minutes .. for five days .. for six month for a week .. for 50 years .. for a long time .. for ages).

Examples:

- She has been married for ten years.
- I haven't seen her for three months.
- We have known each other for ages.

Questions

1. I have been living in New York _____ 1 year
2. I haven't seen you _____ a week / * think of this: last week vs. a week
3. I have been waiting _____ 12:30.
4. I've lived here _____ 5 years.
5. I've lived here _____ 2003
6. _____ she came here I've been very nervous
7. She has been married _____ ten years
8. She has been a doctor _____ 1998
9. I have been living in Valencia _____ last June.
10. I haven't seen you _____ last week
11. I have loved you _____ the first time I saw you
12. She has been studying English _____ last January
13. She has been studying English _____ 12.00
14. She has been studying English _____ your birthday
15. She has been studying English _____ two hours
16. She has been studying English _____ six minutes
17. My grandparents have been on holiday _____ two weeks.
18. The kids have been playing computer games _____ two hours.
19. Asma has been playing the piano _____ she was thirteen.
20. Khalid hasn't seen his friend _____ two weeks.
21. Manal has been in her room _____ this morning.
22. Hatem has had a driving licence _____ he was eighteen.

اسئلة وزارية
سابقة

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. At the moment Mary _____ her breakfast. (**have**)
2. I can't take any pictures because I _____ (**not / buy**) a new film yet.
3. She and her brother always _____ chocolate milk. (**drink**)
4. Mary never _____ coffee. (**have**).
5. She _____ (**study**) English for three years when she took the exam.
6. Look! It _____ (**rain**), so we can't _____ (**go**) to the beach now.
7. Peter _____ Hockey (**not play**); he _____ basketball in the school team every Monday. (**play**)
8. I _____ (**do**) my homework when my father _____ (**come**).
9. The lights went off because we _____ (**not/pay**) the electricity bill.
10. Last year his team _____ the cup. (**win**)
11. She _____ (**work**) in that company for twenty years when she was made redundant.
12. After she _____ the ticket (**fetch**), she _____ to the Main Station (**go**) and _____ the train. (**get in**).
13. Suzan _____ (**wait**) for her friend for more than two hours.
14. By 1988, the government _____ (**build**) two hospitals in our town.
15. Mary and John _____ (**not / like**) going to the cinema alone.
16. Our teacher always _____ (**wear**) a blue jacket but today he _____ (**wear**) a black one.
17. Yesterday, we _____ (**visit**) our grandfather.
18. The train _____ (**arrive**) at 6.30 am.
19. I wasn't hungry, because I _____ (**already eat**) a big lunch.
20. I _____ (**sit**) in my room when the lights _____ (**go**) out.
21. Yesterday at 4 pm Sara _____ (**sleep**).
22. Look! Somebody _____ (**try**) to cross the street.
23. We _____ (**not / enjoy**) the party last night.
24. Quiet please! I (**write**) _____ a test.
25. I _____ (**wait**) for 30 minutes before the train arrived.
26. I _____ (**do**) my homework when someone _____ (**knock**) the door.
27. Alan _____ (**understand**) the situation two days ago.
28. She usually (**walk**) _____ to school.
29. It _____ (**begin**) to rain while they _____ (**go**) to school.
30. He often (**go**) _____ to the cinema every Thursday.
31. I (**not / do**) _____ anything at the moment.
32. I _____ (**drive**) my car for more than 11 hours when we reached the border.

Correct the verbs between brackets: (أسئلة الوزارة للسنوات السابقة)

1. Hatim's father _____ last year. He had worked for the same company all his life. (**retire**)
2. Nour _____ an essay all morning. (**be, write**)
3. Our neighbours _____ recently _____ to Aqaba. (**move**)
4. Fatima _____ her homework three hours ago. (**finish**)
5. Hatem looks tired. He _____ his science project all night. (**be, do**)
6. Maher _____ his driving test, so he can borrow his brother's car next week. (**pass**)
7. The children _____ already _____ the sandcastle on the beach. (**build**)
8. Hassan looks very pale. He has _____ very well recently. (**not, be, sleep**)
9. Maher felt nervous because he _____ never _____ in the Dead Sea before. (**swim**)
10. Hatem had saved his document before viruses _____ his computer. (**crash**)
11. Laila _____ recently _____ learning English. (**start**)
12. Jamal and Fawaz have _____ evening classes for a few weeks now. (**be, take**)
13. My friends _____ already _____ preparing for their trip to Aqaba. (**finish**)
14. Sultan _____ a book of mine yesterday. (**borrow**)
15. Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he _____ good marks in his exams. (**get**)
16. Fadia has _____ to be a nurse since 2010. (**be, train**)
17. Zaid _____ lately _____ the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again. (**win**)
18. The government _____ recently _____ new laws to try to reduce the crime rate in the country. (**announce**)
19. The detectives _____ people all week. (**be, interview**)
20. The child has _____ all night. (**be, sleep**)
21. The plane _____ a few minutes ago. (**land**)
22. After we had finished our dinner, we _____ into the garden. (**go**)
23. We had _____ (**be/ communicate**) with each other for a long time.



Functions: شرح مفصل لوظائف الأزمنة

1. Present simple: المضارع البسيط

1. Something that is true in the present. للتعبير عن شيء صحيح في الوقت الحاضر.
→ My father **is** a doctor.
2. Things that are always true. (حقائق) للتعبير عن أشياء دائماً صحيحة.
→ The adult human body **contains** 206 bones.
3. Things that happen as a routine in the present. للتعبير عن الروتين في الحاضر.
→ I **play** football every weekend.
4. We use adverbs of frequency with the Present simple. مع الاحوال التي تدل على التكرار.
→ She *usually* **goes** to school on foot.
5. Scheduled or fixed events in the future. مع المواعيد التي لا يمكن تغييرها.
→ The train **arrives** at 6 p.m.

2. Present continuous: المضارع المستمر

1. Something that is happening at the moment of speaking. للتعبير عن الاحداث التي تحصل لحظة وقوع الكلام.
→ I **am writing** a story now.
2. To describe something temporary. للتعبير عن الاحداث المؤقتة.
→ Michael **is** at university. He's **studying** history.
→ I **am painting** my house these days
3. For actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with always. للتعبير عن الاحداث التي تحصل بشكل متكرر في الحاضر مع كلمة always.
→ It's *always* **raining** in London.
4. To talk about the future, where something has been planned (with next, tomorrow/ tonight/ in the evening ...). للتعبير عن المواعيد التي يمكن تغييرها.
→ I **am meeting** my friend on Thursday.

3. Past simple: الماضي البسيط

1. Something that started and finished in the past. للاحداث التي بدأت وانتهت في الماضي.
→ I **had** an accident yesterday.
2. Something that was true for an extended period of time in the past. In this case, we use it with a time phrase. للتعبير عن شيء كان صحيحاً في الماضي لفترة زمنية.
→ I **worked** in Cairo from 1990 to 1995.
3. To describe a routine in the past. للتعبير عن الروتين في الماضي.
→ When I was a boy, I **walked** a mile to school every day.
→ She **always hated** me in the past.

4. Past Continuous: الماضي المستمر

1. To show that something happened for a long time in the past.

للأحداث التي حصلت في الماضي لفترة طويلة

→ Yesterday at eight o'clock I was sleeping.

2. Something which was happening before and after another action in the past.

للتعبير عن شيء كان يحدث قبل وبعد حدث آخر في الماضي

(بمعنى أنه يوجد حدثين أحدهما مستمر والآخر حصل فجأة أثناء استمرارية الحدث الآخر)

→ I was reading a newspaper when the program began.

5. Present perfect: المضارع التام

1. Something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.

شيء كان صحيحا في الماضي وما زال صحيحا في الحاضر

→ The Internet *has made* all of our lives easier.

2. Discuss our experience up to the present. للتعبير عن الانجازات والتجارب الحياتية.

→ Sara *has travelled* all over the world.

3. An action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.

للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي وأثارة ما زالت موجودة في الحاضر

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

6. Present perfect continuous: المضارع التام المستمر

1. Something that began in the past and continues in the present.

شيء بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرا للحاضر

→ She *has been waiting* for you all day.

2. An action repeated many times from the past until the present.

شيء تكرر أكثر من مرة في الماضي وحتى الآن

→ She *has been writing* to her every day.

→ I *have been going* to evening classes to improve my English.

3. A longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present.

حدث استمر لفترة طويلة نسبيا وأثارة موجودة في الحاضر

→ He looks tired. Surely, he *has been working* on his project *all day*.

4. When an action (still occurring in the present) started. We use it with since.

حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال يحدث حتى الآن مع كلمة *since*

→ I *have been teaching* since 2001.

7. Past perfect: الماضي التام

1. We use the past perfect to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

للتعبير عن حدثين احدهما حصل قبل الاخر في الماضي (الاول ياخذ had والثاني ياخذ V2)

I **had done** my job before I **went** for a picnic.

→ By 1995, the government **had built** two hospitals.

* ملاحظة: يعتبر العام 1995 هو الحدث/الثاني بمعنى ان الحكومة انتهت بناء المستشفيات اولا ثم حل/جاء عام 1955

8. Past perfect continuous: الماضي التام المستمر

1. We use the past perfect continuous to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

للتعبير عن حدثين احدهما حصل قبل الاخر في الماضي (الاول ياخذ had والثاني ياخذ V2)

* يختلف هذا الزمن عن الماضي التام بوجود ما يدل على استمرارية الحدث الاول (مدة زمنية)

→ Sarah **had had** an accident because she **had been driving** for 12 hours

Study the following pairs of sentences, and answer the question below. Write the answer in your BOOKLET. (2 points).

- Fatima has read a book about the ancient history so far.
- Fatima has been reading a book about the ancient history for some time.

Which sentence indicates that Fatima has finished reading a book about the ancient history?

- They've repaired my car.
- They've been repairing my car for ten days.

Which sentence indicates that the speaker is complaining about his/her garage?

- I must translate this report into Japanese.
- I must have this report translated into Japanese.

Which sentence indicates that the speaker will ask someone to translate the report for him/her?

- Ali has attended some evening classes.
- Ali has been attending some evening classes.

Which sentence indicates that Ali is still taking evening classes?

- It's always raining in London.
- It always rains in London.

Which sentence indicates that the action happens repeatedly in the present?

- They have collected stamps from all over the world.
- They have been collecting stamps for many years.

Which sentence indicates an experience up to the present.

- Ahmad has studied medicine.
 - Ahmad has been studying medicine.
 - **Which sentence indicates that Ahmad is a doctor now?**
-

- When we arrived, the film started.
- When we arrived, the film had started.

Which sentence indicates that they missed part of the film?

- When I arrived home, my father left.
- When I arrived home, my father had left.

Which sentence indicates that the speaker didn't see his/her father?

- The wedding party starts at 9 o'clock.
- Sara is meeting the doctor at 9 o'clock.

Which sentence talks about the future, where something has been planned?

- Ahmad is working on his project now.
- Ahmad is working on his project these days.

Which sentence describes something temporary?

- My dad works as a salesperson.
- Water is the main constituent of the human body.

Which sentence talks about things that are always true?

**you only fail
when you
stop trying**

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)

- I had been getting up at five o'clock all week, so on Friday I was completely exhausted.
What is the function of using the past perfect continuous in the above sentence?

- She is always coming to class late.
What is the function of the present continuous in the above sentence?

- Last year, the teacher always scolded Ahmad.
What is the function of the past simple in the above sentence?

- He looks sleepy. Surely, he has been studying all night.
What is the function of the present perfect continuous in the above sentence?

- Ali has been visiting the museum many times/ repeatedly.
What is the function of the present perfect continuous in the above sentence?

- I can't read properly. I've lost my glasses.
What is the function of the present perfect in the above sentence?

- The earth has become warmer.
What is the function of the present perfect in the above sentence?

Join each pair of the following sentences so that the new one has a similar meaning to the ones before it. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- Sara started working at 5 o'clock. Now, it is 10 o'clock and she is still working.
Sara has _____
- Ahmad was working on his project and suddenly the phone rang.
While _____
- Ali is planning to meet his friends on Thursday.
Ali is _____
- I was so tired. I worked from 5 o'clock to 12 o'clock.
I had _____
- I intend to visit France next year.
I am _____

Future Tense

There are four ways to express the future:

1. Present simple (Timetable)

- The film **starts** at 8 o'clock.
- The holidays **start** next week.
- The train **arrives** at 6 a.m.

• Notice here that the time is fixed and can't be changed.

2. Present continuous (fixed future arrangement)

- I **am meeting** my friend on Thursday.
- They **are coming** to us tomorrow.
- I **'m playing** football in the evening.

• The time here is not fixed and can be changed.

3. Will + infinitive

Keywords: tomorrow , next (week) , later, soon, the following, tonight , today , in the future , probably, possibly, perhaps, maybe, I think, I hope,... etc.

A. We use will to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.

- "I think this year **will be** a good year" (Just a feeling)
- It **will be** a nice day tomorrow.
- I think Brazil **will win** the World Cup
- I'm sure you **will enjoy** the film.

B. We use it to express spontaneous decisions.

- (The phone rings) I **ll answer** it.
- Is it midnight already? I think I **ll go** to bed now.
- Oh, and I **ll also take** a kilo of oranges please.
- A: Oh, you have left the door open.
B: Have I? I **will go** and shut it.

C. We can use it with perhaps, probably and maybe.

- Maybe we **ll take** a vacation next month.
- Perhaps we **will make** another attempt.
- I **ll probably move** to the south by then.

D. We can also use it with I think and I hope.

- I hope that you **will be** able to finish on time.
- I think I **ll buy** a new car.

4. Be + going to + infinitive

Keywords: plan , because , evidence (proof) , conclude , deduce , intend , arrange, tomorrow , next (week) , tonight , today , in the future , ... etc.

A. Future plans. It does not have to be for the near future.

- We're **going to paint** our bedroom tomorrow.
- When I retire I'm **going to go** back to USA.

B. Predictions that are based on evidence.

- He is very tired. He **is going to fall off**.
- Look at those black clouds. It's **going to rain** soon.
- The players are really bad. We're **going to lose** the match.
- A: What's the problem? There are strange noises in the lift.
B: I think the lift **is going to break down**. Let's get out!

• Complete the text below with either (*be going to*) or (*will*).

1. A: Why are you holding a piece of paper?

B: I (**write**) _____ a letter to my friends back home in Texas.

2. A: I'm about to fall asleep. I need to wake up!

B: I (**get**) _____ you a cup of coffee. That will wake you up.

3. A: I can't hear the television!

B: I (**turn**) _____ it up so you can hear it.

4. We are so excited about our trip next month to France. We (**visit**)

_____ Paris, Nice and Grenoble.

5. Ted: It is so hot in here!

Sarah: I (**turn**) _____ the air-conditioning on.

6. I think he (**be**) _____ the next President of the United States.

7. After I graduate, I (**attend**) _____ medical school and become a doctor. I have wanted to be a doctor all my life.

8. As soon as the weather clears up, we (**walk**) _____ down to the beach and go swimming.

Correct the verbs between the brackets. Use the *present continuous* or *be going to*.

Remember:

Be going to = personal plans

Present continuous = plans with others

1. Sam _____ around Thailand this autumn. (**travel**)
2. Jack and I _____ in London this Saturday. (**meet up**)
3. Suzan _____ her old school friends on Sunday. (**meet**)
4. Clive _____ smoking tomorrow. (**stop**)
5. Sue and Carlos _____ solar panels for their house. (**get**)
6. John _____ in a concert this Saturday night. (**play**)
7. Maggie _____ a year in South Korea teaching English. (**spend**)
8. I _____ to the doctor's on Thursday. (**go**)

• **Put in the verbs in brackets into the gap. Use the *present continuous*, *the present simple*, *going to* or *will*.**

1. 'I haven't got my phone.' 'That's OK. _____ you mine.' (**lend**)
2. It's Julia's birthday next week, so _____ her some flowers. (**buy**)
3. I _____ a barbecue tomorrow. It's all planned, so I hope it won't rain. (**have**)
4. 'Jim's starting university tomorrow.' 'What _____?' (**study**)
5. I've just phoned the centre and the doors _____ at 1.00. (**open**)
6. Do you think they _____ the presents we got for them? (**like**)
7. I _____ Julie at 5 and then I _____ dinner with Simon. (**see/have**)
8. He doesn't look healthy and never does any exercise. He _____ (**have**) a heart attack one day.
9. I've decided to stay at home tonight – I _____ (**study**) for my test.
10. Probably, in a hundred years' time every big city _____ (**have**) five airports
11. He rides that motorbike much too fast. He _____ (**have**) an accident.
12. I don't think we _____ (**solve**) all our pollution problems in the future.
13. Asma has passed all her exams. She _____ (**study**) in Cairo next year.
14. It _____ (**be**) a nice day tomorrow.
15. He _____ (**not/go**) to the dance. He's got too much work.

Q2: Choose the correct form of the verbs below. (WB; p.7)

1. Children often use / are using computers better than their parents.
2. If you will play / play computer games all day, you won't have time to study.
3. I want to get / getting a tablet, but I can't afford to buy / buying one at the moment.
4. Look at the black sky! It's raining / going to rain soon!
5. I 'm coming / come from Ajloun, but I 'm staying / stay in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
6. Nadia has been doing / done her homework for two hours! She is / will be finished very soon.
7. I was writing / wrote an email when my laptop was switching / switched itself off.

Answers: 1. use 2. play 3. to get ; to buy 4. going to rain 5. come; 'm staying 6. been doing ; will be 7. was writing ; switched

Q3: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (WB; p.7)

In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company (1) _____ (say) that the world only (2) _____ (need) two or three computers. He (3) _____ (be) wrong! Since then, there (4) _____ (be) a technological revolution. These days, millions of families (5) _____ (have) at least one computer at home, and many people (6) _____ (carry) smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even (7) _____ (wear) them- either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. There's even more: experts say that one day soon we (8) _____ (attach) them to our skin!

Answers: 1. said 2. needed 3. was 4. has been 5. have 6. carry 7. wear 8. will attach

Reported Speech

هو نقل الكلام عن شخص أخر حيث نعود في الزمن للماضي.

1. Reported Statement	S + said that + S + past simple/ past perfect S + told + O + that + S + past simple/ past perfect
2. Reported Questions (WH/How-)	S + asked + O + Wh- + S + past simple / past perfect
3. Reported Questions (Yes-No)	S + asked + O + if/whether + S + past simple / past perfect.
4. Imperative	S + asked/advised + O + to /not to + inf.

S = I, we, you, they, he, she, it

O = me, him, her, them, us, you

You can also use: wondered / wanted to know/enquired in reported questions

جدول تحويل الضمائر

Subject	Object	Possessive
I → he / she	me → him / her	my → his / her
you → he / she / I / they	You → him / her / me	your → his /her / my
we → they	us → them	our → their

جدول يبين كيفية نقل بعض الكلمات عند نقل الكلام

Time and place expressions \ demonstratives			
• today	that day	• ago	before
• yesterday	the previous day the day before	• this	that
• tomorrow	the following day the day after the next day	• that	that
• last week	the week before	• these	those
• next week	the week after	• those	those
• here	there	• now	then
• tonight	that night	• at this moment	at that moment

جدول مساعدة على الحل

verb 1 + s / Verb 1	→	verb 2
had	→	had had
Had+ V3	→	had + V3
don't / doesn't + inf.	→	didn't + v 1
has \ have	→	had
is\ are\ am	→	was \ were
verb 2	→	had + v3
didn't + v1	→	hadn't + v3
was \ were	→	had been
will	→	Would
can	→	could
may	→	Might
have to / has to	→	had to
must	→	had to

Report the following sentences

1. "I love this town."

John said _____

2. "Do you like soccer?"

He asked me _____

3. "I can't drive a lorry."

He said _____

4. "What have you decided to do?"

She asked him _____

5. "I always wake up early,"

He said _____

6. "Where have you been?"

He asked me _____

7. "I saw Amy at the bank on Monday."

Christine said that _____

8. "I'm going to turn right at the traffic lights."

The driver said that _____

9. "I've returned the dictionary to the library".

Jonathan said _____

10. "I'll send you the results as soon as they arrive."

The doctor said _____

The doctor told me that _____

11. "Will you come to my party on Saturday?"

Caroline asked her _____

12. "Are you looking for something special?"

Shop assistant asked me _____

13. "I'll lend you my grammar book if you think it will help."

Jack told her _____

14. "When does Lucy get up?"

John asked Sara _____

15. "Where are the glasses?"

Lucy asked John _____

17. "I don't like chocolate"

Hamza told _____

18. "We went out last night"

Ali and Ahmad said _____

19. "I'm coming!"

She said that _____

20. "I was waiting for the bus when he arrived"

Suzan said that _____

21. "I didn't go to the party"

Sa'ed said _____

22. "He hasn't eaten breakfast"

She said that _____

23. "I do my homework carefully."

She told me _____

24. "I have never seen such a beautiful match."

He said that _____

25. Laila doesn't smoke a pipe.

Salma said that _____

26. "I hadn't travelled by underground before I came to London."

He said that _____

27. "Sara and Farah are living in Amman."

Lina told me that _____

Q1: Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech. (SB; p.10)

1. "Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites."

He said that _____

2. "If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too."

He said that _____

3. "On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."

He said that _____

4. "Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety."

He said that _____

Answers:

1. He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
2. He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.
3. He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they knew well.
4. He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.

Q2: Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases. (SB; p.10)

Farida: Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I'm going to need some help.

Saleem: We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week.

Answers:

1. **Farida said that** their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before. She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.
2. **Saleem said that** they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the week after, so he would need to prepare it that week.

Always 😊
BE POSITIVE!

(Activity Book, p.4)**Q3: Report the following statements.**

1. "I have some questions for you, Muna."

Nour told Muna _____

2. "I've lived in Amman for six years."

Sami said _____

3. "Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."

Huda told me _____

4. "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."

Tareq said _____

5. "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."

Hussein told me _____

Answers:

1. that she had some questions for her
2. that he had lived in Amman for six years
3. that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before
4. that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning
5. that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry

اسئلة وزارية سابقة

1. "Can I use your pen?"

Anwar asked his friend _____

2. "Can you check the prices of the goods?"

The manager asked Rashed _____

3. "Can you speak any foreign language?"

Hatem asked Muna _____

4. "Does your child need any special kind of food during the flight?"

The stewardess asked Muna _____

5. "Do you enjoy doing online exercises?"

The teacher asked the students _____

6. "Do all children use computers at schools?"

Rashed asked Tahani _____

7. "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."

The manager said that _____

8. "What do Jordanian people eat at wedding parties?"

John asked Kareem _____

9. "My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend."

Rami said that _____

Rewrite the following paragraph so that the new one has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write the new paragraph down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (9 points)

Rawan is sitting in the cafe' where Ahmad works. He tells her, "I work in this cafe' almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate ice-cream at the table where you are sitting now."

Your answer should begin from Ahmad said that ...in the following new paragraph: A week later Rawan is speaking to a friend on the phone: "I saw Ahmad at the cafe' last week." Ahmad said that



Passive voice

We use the passive when:

- we do not know who does the action.
- we do not care who does the action
- we know who does the action but we don't want to say
- we also use it when the doer of the action is important or significant.

خطوات تحويل الجملة للمبني للمجهول:

.....

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.....

الطريقة الاولى

1. modal verbs: modal verb + be + V3

2. Present simple: is / are + v3

3. past simple: was / were + v3

4. all other tenses: aux + (been) + (being) + v3

aux: هو احدى الافعال المساعدة التابعة للزمن

been: نستخدمها فقط اذا كان اسم الزمن يحتوي على كلمة (**perfect**) أو (**تام**)

being: نستخدمها فقط اذا كان اسم الزمن يحتوي على كلمة (**continuous**) أو (**مستمر**)

V3: هو التصريف الثالث للفعل الرئيسي وليس للفعل المساعد

الطريقة الثانية/ يجب حفظ الجدول التالي

Modal verb + inf.	➡	Modal verb + be + v3
Present simple	➡	is / are + v3
Past simple	➡	was / were + v3
Present continuous	➡	is / are / am + being + v3
Past continuous	➡	was / were + being + v3
Present perfect	➡	has / have + been + v3
Past perfect	➡	had + been + v3
Present perfect continuous	➡	has / have + been + being + v3
Past perfect continuous	➡	had + been + being + v3

Remember:

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I	Me
You	You
We	Us
They	Them
She	Her
He	Him
It	It

Write passive sentences (use the indications between brackets.)

1. the picture / draw (**Simple Present**)

2. the door / close (**Simple Past**)

3. the house / steal (**Present Continuous**)

4. the bike / repair (**Past Continuous**)

5. the room/ clean (**Present Perfect**)

6. the homework / do (**Past perfect**)

7. the window / break (**Simple future**)

8. the essay / write (**Should + Verb**)

Rewrite the following sentences using the passive voice.

1. The boy writes poems.

2. Westerns know Arabs for their goodness.

3. The girl drove the blue car.

4. The teacher may ask someone to open the window.

5. They have to have some solutions.

6. They have collected enough money.

7. They have moved Whole buildings to other places.

8. They will open a new restaurant.

9. The Government is planning a new road near my house.

10. The little boy can draw pictures.

11. The students didn't write the answers in inks.

12. Nobody did the homework.

13. The guard watched the prisoner.

14. The employees have brought up this issue during the meeting.

15. They will not play soccer.

16. They sent me some flowers.

17. She is going to give you a present.

Q1: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (SB; p.7)

People (1) _____ (use) smartphones since they (2) _____ (invent) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people (3) _____ (buy) phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (4) _____ (produce). By the end of 2010 CE, companies (5) _____ (sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones (6) _____ (sell) around the world each year. In the near future, it (7) _____ (estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market (8) _____ (expand) in the future. At the moment, people aged 16-30 (9) _____ (buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there (10) _____ (be) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

Answers: 1. have been using 2. were invented 3. bought 4. was produced 5. had sold 6. are sold 7. is estimated 8. will expand 9. are buying 10. will be

اسئلة الوزارة للسنوات السابقة

1. People saw smoke coming out of the forest.
Smoke _____
2. The government must save the historical sites.
The historical sites _____
3. The farmer must water the plants in order to grow.
The plants _____
4. Hatem should send the car to the garage.
The car _____
5. The patient must take the medicine on time.
The medicine _____
6. Samer must fill in the job application form.
The job application form _____ by Samer.
7. Everyone must save the natural resources.
The natural resources _____
8. Children mustn't leave bicycles in the driveway.
Bicycles _____
9. Different goods among countries can be _____ by traders. (**transport**)
10. Jordan imports 96 % of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries.
96 % of Jordan's energy _____
11. Parents must not give their children everything they want.
Children _____
12. According to our teacher's instructions all of our compositions
_____ in ink. He won't accept papers written in pencil. (**write**).

Causative Verbs

Present Simple	<i>S + has / have + O + V.3</i>
Past Simple	<i>S + had + O + V.3</i>
Present Continuous	<i>S + is / am / are + having + O + V.3</i>
Past Continuous	<i>S + was / were + having + O + V.3</i>
Present Perfect	<i>S + has / have + had + O + V.3</i>
Past Perfect	<i>S + had + had + O + V.3</i>
Present Perfect Continuous	<i>S + has / have + been + having + O + V.3</i>
Past Perfect Continuous	<i>S + had + been + having + O + V.3</i>
Modals	<i>S + modal + have + O + V.3</i>

Rewrite these sentences using (have something done).

1. The mechanic changed the oil in my car. (had)

I _____

2. A decorator has repainted our house. (had)

We _____

3. A friend of mine is going to repair my DVD player next week. (have)

I _____

4. My jacket is being cleaned at a specialist cleaner's. (having)

I _____

5. The town hall has just been rebuilt for the council. (had)

The council _____

Don't stop
when you are tired.
STOP
when you are
DONE!

Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use the structure (Have Something Done).

1. Mrs. Crane had her house _____. (decorate)
2. I went to the bank to have a cheque _____. (cash)
3. After I had the sleeves _____, the jacket I bought fit me perfectly. (shorten)
4. Alice stopped at the service station to have the tank _____. (fill)
5. Mr. Fields went to a doctor to have the wart on his nose _____. (remove)
6. I spilled some tomato sauce on my suit coat. Now I need to get my suit _____. (clean)
7. We _____ (the house / paint) at the moment.
8. I lost my key. I will have to _____ (another key/ make).
9. What are those workmen doing in your garden? ...Oh, we _____ (a garage/ build).
10. This coat is dirty. I must _____ (it/ clean).

أسئلة الوزارة للسنوات السابقة

1. Manal didn't buy her own English dictionary. She had it _____ (buy)
2. Arwa didn't send her dress to the dry-cleaner herself. She had it _____ (send)
3. Muna didn't write the email. She had it _____ (write)
4. Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we had them _____ (plant)
5. Rawan didn't type the report herself. She had it _____ (type)
6. Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He had it _____ (repair)
7. Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it _____ by a photographer. (take)

Conditionals (if Clause)

Type Zero	Use	<i>When we talk about facts/ permanent actions</i>
	Rule	If + S + present simple, S + present simple e.g. If you heat ice, it melts
	Negative	<i>don't / doesn't + inf. , don't / doesn't + inf.</i>

Type One	Use	<i>When we think that the future event is reasonable/ possible</i>
	Rule	If + S + present simple, S + will + infinitive. e.g. If it rains, I will stay at home.
	Negative	<i>don't / doesn't + inf.... , won't + inf.</i>

Type Two	Use	<i>When we are talking about an event that is unlikely or impossible.</i>
	Rule	If + S+ past simple, S + would + infinitive. e.g. If I had as much money as Bill Gates, I would retire.
	Negative	<i>didn't + inf. ... , wouldn't + inf.</i>

Type Three	Use	<i>When we are talking about things that didn't happen in the past/ regret</i>
	Rule	If + S+ past perfect, S + would + have+ v3 e.g. If I had studied hard, I would have succeeded.
	Negative	<i>hadn't + v3 ... , wouldn't have + v3</i>

Complete the Conditional Sentences. Decide whether to use Type 0, I, II or III.

1. If I had time, I _____ (go) shopping with you.
2. If you _____ (*speak*) English, you will get along with them perfectly.
3. If they had gone for a walk, they _____ (turn) the lights off.
4. If she _____ (*come*) to see us, we will go to the zoo.
5. I would have told you, if I _____ (see) him.
6. The grass gets wet if it _____ (rain).
7. Would you mind if I _____ (open) the window?
8. If they _____ (invite) me, I wouldn't have said no.
9. If you _____ (freeze) water, it _____ (become) a solid.
10. My friend _____ (*meet*) me at the station if he gets the afternoon off.
11. If I _____ (not/ do) it, nobody would do it.
12. If my father _____ (*not /pick*) me up, I'll take the bus home.
13. If babies _____ (be) hungry, they _____ (cry).
14. If we meet at 9:30, we _____ (*have*) plenty of time.
15. Lisa would find the milk if she _____ (look) in the fridge.
16. The zookeeper would have punished her with a fine if she _____ (feed) the animals.
17. If you _____ (mix) red and blue, you get purple.
18. If you spoke louder, your classmates _____ (understand) you.
19. Dan _____ (arrive) safe if he drove slowly.
20. Snakes _____ (bite) if they _____ (be) scared
21. You _____ (have) no trouble at school if you had done your homework.
22. If you _____ (*swim*) in this lake, you'll shiver from cold.
23. If Mel _____ (ask) her teacher, he'd have answered her questions.
24. It's easier to sleep if you _____ (not / be) stressed.
25. If I _____ (be) rich, I would travel around the world.

Modal Verbs

don't / doesn't/ didn't have to = not necessary to/ not needed to / not required to = غير ضروري

- It was not necessary to buy a camera.
You _____
- It is not needed/ required to have a suitcase.
She _____

mustn't= not allowed to / not permitted to : غير مسموح

- You are not allowed to smoke in these premises.
You _____
- It is not permitted to sit here.
You _____

Must= sure, know, certain that something is true/ obligation: للتأكيد على الصحة والالزام

- You are obliged to wear your uniform. (must)
You _____
- I know/ I am sure she is an excellent girl. (must)
She _____



"must"
is the opposite of
"can't".

can't= sure, know, certain that something is **not** true: للتأكيد على عدم الصحة / عدم الامكانية

- I know/ I am sure it doesn't deserve much money
It _____
- I am certain she is not Laila.
She _____

might = maybe/ probably/ perhaps/ possibly/ unsure/ look like: احتمالية

- The telephone is ringing. Probably, he is my brother.
It _____
- Perhaps it will rain today.
It _____

Should= is used to express recommendation or advice / with if:

للتوصية / مع **if** بمعنى لو كنت مكانك

- It is recommended to find a new job.
You _____
- You should study hard.
If I _____

present simple/ simple future	Modal + infinitive
Past simple/ Past perfect / Present perfect	Modal + have + v3
Continuous	Modal + be + v-ing

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

- The phone is ringing – it's probably your brother. He usually rings at this time.
It _____
- Someone's ringing your doorbell. You're sure it's the postman – he always comes at this time.
It _____
- There's an important football match in your town tonight. You think the roads will probably be very busy.
The roads _____
- A friend said she would phone you, but she hasn't. You are sure she has not forgotten.
She _____
- Someone waves to you from a car. It looks like your friend's father's car.
It _____
- Your sister has worked hard. You feel sure that she has got good grades in her exams.
She _____
- You hear a car approaching, but you know it isn't your uncle's car because it doesn't sound the same.
It _____
- A new building is going up in your neighbourhood. You think it is probably a school.
It _____

Winners
are not people who
never fail,
but people who
never quit

GIRLFRONTAIS F. TUMELA

Write a sentence which explains the possibility of the following situations using the suitable modal verbs from the box. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

must have , can't have , might have

1. Ahmad's class starts at 8:30. It is 8:45 and he is not here yet. I am unsure whether he has missed the bus or not.

Ahmad _____

2. Salma's plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered them.

Salma _____

Write sentences which explain the possibilities of the following statements including the modal verb phrase in brackets in your answers, Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. The ground is wet here. That means this was almost certainly a lake once. (must have).

2. These people are very thin, that's why I'm certain they haven't eaten much food lately. (can't have)

Q: Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. (W.B / p.7)

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)

Issa's phone _____

2. Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been)

My _____

3. I asked someone to fix my computer. (had)

I _____

4. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have)

You _____

5. You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)

You _____

6. I think you should send a text message. (would)

If _____

7. Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)

If you _____

8. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)

Mohammad had _____

احتياط

Verbs followed by “to infinitive”

want , offer , arrange , promise , agree , refuse , plan , decide , hope , afford , manage , forget , seem , appear , tend , pretend , claim , ask , would like ...etc.

Verbs followed by “Gerund”

admit , avoid , consider , deny , enjoy , finish , imagine , keep (on), postpone , stop , suggest , ...etc.

اسئلة وزارية: (unit 1) 2016/Summer**■ L3-S / 2016: Correct the verb between brackets.**

1. By the time we arrived, they had _____ for an hour. (be, talk)
3. If a city _____ everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste. (recycle)
4. Provided that (If) it _____ we will have a picnic next week. (not, rain)
5. A new vocational school has _____ recently in my area. (build)
6. The government has _____ hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be, work)
7. Many Jordanian poems _____ now _____ Into English and people all over the world are able to read them. (translate)

الكتاب القديم

8. I had to go on a diet because I had _____ too much sugar. (be, eat)
9. Amer slept deeply last night after he _____ five hundred kilometers without a break. (walk)
10. How nice to sit down! I've _____ for three hours non-stop. (be walk)
12. Susan has _____ about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion. (be, think)

■ L4-S / 2016

Mr. Tareq will _____ a more responsible post by the manager. (offer)

■ L3-S / 2016

1. My parents have saved enough money to find our university courses.
Enough money _____
2. “We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.”
The students said _____



مدارس الجزيرة



Comprehension

Glossary



مدارس الجزيرة





النمط الوزاري الجديد 2016

كلمات متكررة في اسئلة النص

Text نص	Pronoun ضمير	Suggest اقترح	Ways طرق
Paragraph فقرة	Refer to يعود على	Mention عدد	Mean يعني
Word كلمة	Sentence جملة	According to حسب	Factors عوامل
Find (ابحث) جد	Underlined تحته خط	Following التالي	Examples امثلة
Quote اقتبس	Write down اكتب	Describe يوصف	Show يبين
Indicate/tell... يدل / يخبر	Justify يبرر	Causes/ results نتائج	Steps خطوات

Characteristics/qualities/ features (صفات), خصائص

View/opinion وجهة نظر

Benefits/advantages/pluses/good things/aims/goals فوائد

What? ما	How? كيف	
Why? لماذا	How tall? كم طول	
Who/whom? من	How far? كم تبعد	
When? متى	How much? (Uncountable) كم الكمية	How many? (countable) كم العدد
Where? أين	How high? كم ارتفاع	
Whose? لمن	How long? (غير عاقل) كم طول	
Which? أي	How long? (للفترة الزمنية) كم طول	
	How often? كم مرة	
	How old? كم العمر	

Question Number One: (15 points) الصفحة الأولى

According to the text/writer/article.....?

حسب النص \ الكاتب \ المقالة؟
(الإجابة تكون في النص): حاول البحث عن كلمات في السؤال موجودة في الفقرة.

Quote (Write down) the sentence which indicates/shows/tells that...

اقتبس الجملة / اكتب الجملة التي تشير/ تبين/ تخبر بأن
في هذا السؤال البحث يكون عن جملة لها نفس المعنى داخل النص.
اكتب الجملة ذات الفكرة المطلوبة من النقطة إلى النقطة او من الفاصلة الى النقطة او احيانا بين فاصلتين.

What does the underlined word "....." mean? 2016

Or find the word that means

يطلب منك السؤال أن تجد معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط في النص او العكس.

Mention / write down....

There are many Write them down or two of them.....

هنالك العديد من أذكرها او اذكر اثنتين من / عدد

What does the underlined pronoun ... In the Paragraphs refer to?

على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط في الفقرة...

عادة~ الإجابة تكون على كلمة(اسم) قبل العائد في النص:

he, him, his	اسم مفرد مذكر
it, its	مفرد غير عاقل
She,her, hers	اسم مفرد مؤنث
they, them. their/s	اسم جمع للعاقل او لغير العاقل
who, which, that, whose, where,	تستخدم كأداة وصل- بعد الاسم
this, th at ,these , those	عادة ما تكون على جملة بعدها

التفكير الناقد (5 points)! Critical Thinking:

نص السؤال الوزاري (اقرأ السؤال جيدا ولا تتسرع في الاجابة)

A. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. قضية معينة من النص

هذا السؤال ليس له إجابة محددة فعليك أن تعتمد على تحليل النص وربط الأفكار المهمة والحكم على صحة رأي أو اعتقاد عن طريق تحليل أو مناقشة الموضوع أو المعلومة من خلال النص والإجابة دائما تكون من القطعة.
قبل إجابة هذا السؤال نضع الجملة التالية:

I think القضية.....because and

B. According to the text, the writer states that Explain this statement, Mention three for

وفقا للنص، الكاتب يعتقد بأن..... عدد3.....

I think This statement is true الاعتقاد..... + and I suggest V.ing, V.ing
and V.ing

نصائح من قاعات التصحيح لتجنب الأخطاء واهدأ العلامة!

- سؤال الاقتباس : عليك ان تختار جملة قصيرة مراعي وضع علامة التوقف دون اضافة اي كلمة لاحقة.
- سؤال جد الكلمات: اخطاء الطلاب عادة ما تكون باضافة كلمة زيادة على المطلوب وبهذا = صفر!
- التفكير الناقد : يطرح السؤال قضية لها علاقة بالنص لذلك يطلب جملتين لبدء الرأي- فكر في جملتين بالعربي وصغهما بالانجليزي مراعي ما شرحت لك مسبقا لكيفية البدء.= علامة كاملة .
- سؤال التعداد : كتابة 2 او 3 او 4 من المطلوب او جزء او الجملة التي تحتوي التعداد= علامة كاملة.

(Module 1): Technology.

Word	Arabic	English Meaning
Access	يصل للمعلومة	to find information, especially on a computer.
Blog	مدونة	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.
Calculation	عملية حسابية	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value.
Computer chip	رقاقة حاسوب	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current.
Email exchange	تبادل الإيميلات	a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one email.
Filter	برنامج مفلتر	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer.
Floppy disk	القرص المرن	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information
ICT	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات	Information and Communication Technology
Identity fraud	انتحال الشخصية	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things.
PC	الحاسوب الشخصي	(personal computer) a computer that is used by one person at a time
Post	ينشر	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it.
Privacy settings	ضبط الخصوصية	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see information
Program	برنامج حاسوب	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function.
Programme	برنامج على الإذاعة أو التلفاز	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television
Rely on	يعتمد / يثق	to have trust or confidence in something or someone reliable.

satellite navigation system	نظام الملاحة	a system of computers and satellites that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place.
Security settings	ضبط الحماية	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses.
Smartphone	الهاتف الذكي	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology.
Social media	التواصل الاجتماعي	social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.
Tablet computer	الحاسوب اللوحي	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.
User	مستخدم	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine.
Web-building program	برنامج إنشاء مواقع إلكترونية	a software that helps you to create a website
Web hosting	استضافة المواقع	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites.
Whiteboard	اللوحة البيضاء	a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students.
World Wide Web	الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية	an information system, known as the Internet.
Models	نماذج	a small copy of something such as a building, vehicle, or machine.
Mouse	الفأرة	small object that you move in order to do things on a computer screen.
Decade	عقد	a period of ten years,
Generation	جيل	a group of people in society who are born and live around the same time.
Invented	اخترع	to design or create something such as a machine or process that did not exist before.

Difference in meaning (S.B p. 9).

1	- <u>Share ideas</u> : to give your ideas to another person or to a group.
	- <u>Compare ideas</u> : where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different
2	- <u>Create a website</u> : to construct a website that currently does not exist.
	- <u>Contribute to a website</u> : offer your writing and work to the website.
3	- <u>Research information</u> : to use a variety of sources to find the information you need.
	- <u>Present information</u> : to give the results of your research in a presentation
4	- <u>Monitor what is happening</u> : you know what is happening and you are following the developments.
	- <u>Find out what is happening</u> : you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it
5	- <u>Give a talk to people</u> : you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it.
	- <u>Talk to people</u> : an informal discussion
6	- <u>Show photos</u> : you show people photos that you have in person.
	- <u>Send photos</u> : you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post

Phrasal Verbs: (SB; p. 10)

Word	Arabic	English Meaning
know about	يَعْرِفُ عَنْ	to have information about someone or something
connect with	يَتَّصِلُ مَعَ	to build a relationship with someone
turn on	يَشْغَلُ	to activate, operate
give out	يُعْرِفُ	to allow to be known
fill in	يُعْطِي مَعْلُومَات	to give necessary or recently acquired information.
take place	يَحْدُثُ	to happen
wake up	يَسْتَيْقِظُ	get up
settle down	يَسْتَقِرُّ	to begin to live a quieter life by getting married or staying permanently in a place
meet up	يَقَابِلُ	to come together with someone
look around	يَتَجَوَّلُ لِيَرَى مَاذَا يَحْدُثُ / هُنَاكَ	to walk around a room, building, or place and see what is there
get started	يَبْدَأُ	Begin

What does the multi part verb (give out) mean in the following sentence?

Some celebrities and politicians mean to give out their personal information.

- What does the multi part verb (turn on) mean in the following sentence?

You have to press this bottom to turn on the privacy settings.

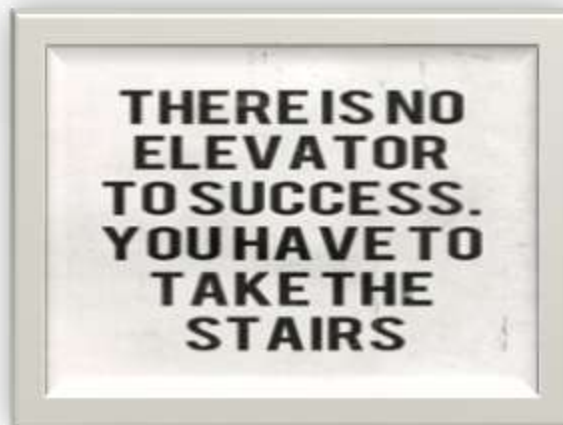
• Complete the following sentences with the suitable phrasal verb

1. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and _____
2. Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story _____?
3. If you're free at the weekend, let's _____ and go shopping together.
4. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and _____
5. I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should _____ right now!
6. I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't _____ early enough.

(SB; page 10) / Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words.

1. to know _____ dangers of the Internet.
2. to connect _____ people on the Internet.
3. to turn _____ privacy settings.
4. to give _____ personal information.
5. to fill _____ a form

Answers: 1.about 2.with 3.on 4.out 5.in



The History of Computers (SB; page 6)

تاريخ الحواسيب

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

عندما تستخدم جهاز الحاسوب فكر بالتكنولوجيا اللازمة لتشغيله. لا يزال الناس يستخدمون انواعا من الحواسيب منذ آلاف السنين. تم العثور على آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان عمرها يزيد على 2000 عام. ويعتقد ان هذه الآلة كانت أول جهاز حاسوب على الاطلاق.

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

في الاربعينيات، تطورت التكنولوجيا بشكل كاف لتسمح للمخترعين بصناعة أول جيل من الحواسيب الحديثة. كان أول نموذج من الحواسيب كبيرا جدا حيث انه احتاج غرفة مساحتها 167 متر مربع لتتسع له. وخلال ذلك العقد، طور العلماء في انجلترا أول برنامج حاسوب. واحتاج هذا البرنامج 25 دقيقة ليكمل عملية حسابية واحدة. وفي عام 1958، تم تطوير رقاقة الحاسوب.

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

تم انتاج اول لعبة حاسوب في عام 1962، وبعدها بسنتين تم انتاج أول فأرة. وفي عام 1971، تم اختراع القرص المرن، مما عني انه أصبح من الممكن مشاركة المعلومات بين الحواسيب. وقد تم انتاج أول (حاسوب شخصي) في عام 1974، حيث أصبح بإمكان الناس ان يشتروه لاستخدامه في المنازل.

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

وفي عام 1983، استطاع الناس ان يشتروا أجهزة الحواسيب المحمولة لأول مرة. وبعد ذلك، في عام 1990، طور العالم البريطاني تيم بيرنرز لي الشبكة العنكبوتية. ومع هذا فان الهواتف النقالة الذكية لم تظهر حتى عام 2007. في أيامنا هذه، يستخدم معظم الناس هواتفهم النقالة كل يوم.

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this.

ما سيحدث في المستقبل؟ باستطاعتك الان شراء ساعات يد تقوم بعمل الهواتف النقالة. طور العلماء أيضا نظارات تستطيع القيام بأكثر من هذا.

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

ستشهد حياتنا في المستقبل مزيدا من التغيرات في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب. ومن المحتمل ان تعتمد جميع مظاهر حياتنا اليومية على برامج الحاسوب، من كيفية السفر الى كيفية تدفئة بيوتنا.

Questions

1. Where was the first computer found?
.....
2. What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?
.....
3. How old is the world's oldest computer?
.....
4. What information in the text shows that the first computer program was slow?
.....
5. List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE.
.....
6. Mention down the main use of the floppy disc.
.....
7. List the inventions that were completed between 1990 CE and 2007 CE.
.....
8. Who developed the World Wide Web?
.....
9. Write down two aspects of everyday life that will be affected by computer.
.....

10. Quote the sentence that shows that computer technology will be changed in the future.

.....

11. Write down the sentence which indicates that people could buy computers to use at home.

.....

12. What does the underlined phrasal verb "rely on" mean?

.....

13. How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the article?

.....

14. We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development?

.....

Using Technology in Class(S.B; Page 8)

استخدام التكنولوجيا في الغرفة الصفية

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

يحب الشباب التعلم، لكنهم يحبونه أكثر إذا ما تم تقديم المعلومات بطريقة ممتعة تتميز بالتحدي. اليوم، سأقوم بالحديث عن كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في الغرف الصفية الأردنية.

Here are some ideas: وفيما يلي بعض الأفكار:

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

العديد من الغرف الصفية تستخدم حالياً اللوح الأبيض كشاشة حاسوب. ونتيجة لذلك، يمكن للمعلمين ان يقوموا بعرض مواقع الكترونية على اللوح أمام الطلبة. كما يمكن للمعلمين في هذه الحالة ان يستخدموا الانترنت ليقوموا بعرض برامج تعليمية، ولعب ألعاب تعليمية، وتشغيل الموسيقى، وتسجيلات اللغة، وما شابه.

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

في بعض الدول، تتوفر الحواسيب اللوحية للطلاب للاستخدام في الغرف الصفية. ولهذا، يمكن للطلاب استخدامها للقيام بالمهام مثل عرض الصور الفوتوغرافية، والبحث عن معلومات، وتسجيل المقابلات وعمل الرسوم البيانية. الحواسيب اللوحية مثالية للعمل الزوجي والجماعي.

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

وربما يستطيع المعلمون ان يطلبوا من طلابهم البدء بكتابة مدونة (مفكرة على النت)، إما عن حياتهم أو كما لو انهم أشخاص معروفين. يمكن للمعلمين أيضا عمل موقع الكتروني للصف. وكما يمكن للطلاب ان يساهموا في الموقع، عن طريق مثلا نشر الأعمال، والصور والرسائل.

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

يتواصل معظم الشباب عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، والتي من خلالها يرسلون لبعضهم البعض الصور والرسائل عبر الانترنت. كما ويجب بعض الطلاب أن يرسلوا الرسائل التي تقل عن 140 حرف ليتم قراءتها من قبل شخص آخر. يمكن للمعلمين أيضا ان يطلبوا من طلابهم تلخيص المعلومات التي تعلموها في الصف بنفس الطريقة. عندما يتعلم الطلاب ان يلخصوا بسرعة، سيكونون قادرين على استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل.

We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

جميعنا يحب ان يرسل الرسائل البريدية، أليس كذلك؟ يعتبر تبادل الايميلات مفيد جدا في الغرفة الصفية. يمكن للمعلمين أن يطلبوا من الطلاب ارسال ايميلات عن ما قد تعلموه لطلاب باعمارهم من مدارس أخرى. كما يمكن للطلاب أيضا ان يرسلوا ايميلات الى طلاب من دول أخرى. ونتيجة لذلك، يمكن للطلاب ان يتبادلوا المعلومات وان يساعدوا بعضهم البعض في المهام.

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

ويعتبر الحديث مع أناس آخرين عبر الحاسوب من الطرق الأخرى للتواصل مع مدارس أخرى. وبما أن معظم الحواسيب تحتوي على كاميرات، فإنه بإمكانك أيضا رؤية الأشخاص الذين تتكلم معهم. وبهذه الطريقة، سيتمكن الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة الانجليزية في الأردن من رؤية ما يفعله الطلاب في الغرفة الصفية في انجلترا بينما يتحدثون معهم. يمكنك أيضا استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة ضيوف متحدثين ليقوموا بالحديث عبر جهاز الحاسوب. فعلى سبيل المثال، يمكن للعلماء أو المعلمين من بلد آخر ان يقوموا باعطاء درس للصف. اذا كان عندك هذا النوع من الدروس، فان الطلاب سيكونون متحمسين جدا.

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

يستخدم الطلاب غالبا الحواسيب في المنازل مجرد ان يحصلوا عليها. يمكن للطلاب ان يستخدموا وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي من خلال حواسيبهم لمساعدتهم في دراستهم، بما فيها الطلب من طلاب آخرين ان يتحققوا ويقارنوا الحل، سؤال الأسئلة ومشاركة الأفكار. يجب على المعلم أن يكون فردا من المجموعة أيضا لمتابعة ما يحدث.

Questions

1. There are many benefits of the whiteboard. Write down two of these benefits.

.....

2. Quote down the sentence that shows that whiteboards are used in classrooms.

.....

3. Tablet computers are used in classrooms to do several tasks. Write down two of these tasks.

.....

4. Write down the sentence that indicates that tablets are suitable for student-centered activities.

.....

5. Teachers may ask students to write a blog for two reasons. Write down these reasons.

.....

6. Creating a website can be useful for students. Write down two benefits of student websites.

.....

7. Students can do several activities through social media. Write down three activities.

.....

8. Write down the sentence that shows that messages on social media have limited number of letters.

.....

9. Students learn to summarize quickly for a reason. Write down this reason.

.....

10. Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom for many reasons. Write down these reasons.

.....

11. Computer cameras are used by students for several purposes. Write down two of these purposes.

.....

12. Students can use social media on their computers for many purposes. Write down two of these purposes.

.....

13. Write down the sentence that shows the role of teachers in such activities.

.....

Which of the following would you use to ...

blog / email exchange / social media / tablet computer / whiteboard

1. Record interviews with people? _____

2. Share information with students in another country? _____

3. Watch educational programmes in class? _____

4. Ask another student to check your homework? _____

5. Write an online diary? _____

Answers: 1.tablet computer 2.email exchange 3.whiteboard 4.social media 5.blog

Work in pairs. Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article.

- 1 to share / compare ideas
- 2 to create / contribute to a website
- 3 to research / present information
- 4 to monitor / find out what is happening
- 5 to give a talk to / talk to people

Read the talk on page 8 again and find the following:

- 1 a sentence which acts as an introduction _____ 1 - 3 _____
- 2 a sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about _____ 3 - 5 _____
- 3 two sentences which end the talk _____ 53 - 54 _____

The Internet of Things (WB; page 8)**انترنت الأشياء****A: What is the 'Internet of Things'? ما هو انترنت الأشياء**

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

الجميع يعلم ان الانترنت يربط بين الناس، ولكن الان يقوم بأكثر من ذلك – إنه يربط بين الأشياء، أيضا. هذه الأيام، تقوم الحواسيب غالبا بالتواصل فيما بينها، فعلى سبيل المثال، يقوم تلفازك تلقائيا بتحميل برنامجك التلفزيوني المفضل، كما يمكن "الجهاز الملاحة" الخاص بك بالخبارك عن مكان تواجدك. وهذا يعرف بانترنت الأشياء، وما زال هنالك الكثير في المستقبل.

B: An easy life! حياة سهلة

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

خلال سنوات قليلة، يقول العلماء ان بلايين الآلات ستكون متصلة ببعضها البعض وبالانترنت. ونتيجة لذلك، ستقوم الحواسيب بادارة حياتنا بشكل متزايد. فعلى سبيل المثال، ستعرف ثلاجتك متى ستحتاج المزيد من الحليب وستقوم باضافته الى لائحة التسوق عبر الانترنت ; كما وستغلق النوافذ اذا كان هنالك احتمالية هطول للمطر ; وستقوم ساعتك بتسجيل معدل نبضات قلبك وارسال رسالة الكترونية الى طبيبك، وستقوم اريكتك باخبارك عن موعد حاجتك للوقوف والقيام ببعض التمرين.

CA frightening future مستقبل مخيف

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

العديد من الناس يشعرون بالمتعة بسبب انترنت الأشياء. بالنسبة لهم، هو حلم أصبح حقيقة. يقولون ان حياتنا ستصبح أسهل وأكثر راحة. ومع ذلك، هنالك اشخاص آخرون ليسوا متأكدين من هذا الأمر. فهم يريدون ان يتحكموا بانفسهم بحياتهم وأشياءهم الخاصة. وبالإضافة الى ذلك، فهم يتساءلون ماذا يمكن ان يحدث اذا ما قام المجرمون باختراق كلماتهم السرية وظبط الحماية الخاص بهم. عندها سيصبح الحلم كابوس بسهولة.

Questions

1. What does the 'Internet of Things' mean?
.....
2. There are many examples of the internet of things. Give two examples.
.....
3. Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as 'speak to'.
.....
4. Quote down the sentence that indicates that everything will be connected to the internet in the future.
.....
5. Quote down the sentence that indicates that the internet will control our life.
.....
6. Computers will increasingly run our lives for us in many ways. Write down two ways.
.....
7. How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit?
.....
8. What does the word 'others' in bold in the third paragraph refer to?
.....

9. Why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?

.....

10. In your opinion, is the 'Internet of Things' exciting or worrying? Why?

.....

Model Answers

The History of Computers

1. It was found on the seabed in Greece.
2. One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it.
3. It was more than 2,000 years old.
4. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.
5. the computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first PC (personal computer).
6. Information could be shared between computers.
7. the World Wide Web and the smartphones.
8. Tim Berners-Lee.
9. how we travel to how our homes are heated.
10. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology.
11. so people could buy computers to use at home.
12. to have trust or confidence in something or someone reliable
13. I think that computer technology will control every aspect of our lives. I totally agree with this article because computer technology is still in progress and it will control every single aspect of our lives.
14. I think that the development of computer technology is positive because it will make our lives easier and much more comfortable in the long run.

Using Technology in Class

1. Teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.
2. Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen
3. Students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.
4. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.
5. Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous.
6. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.
7. Students can send each other photos and messages via the Internet. They can also learn how to summarize quickly.

8. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.
9. They will be able to use this skill in future.
10. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
11. You can see the people you are talking to and you can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.
12. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas.
13. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

The Internet of Things

1. Connecting objects with each other via the internet.
2. For example, your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!
3. tell
4. In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet.
5. Computers will increasingly run our lives for us.
6. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!
7. Your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!
8. Other people
9. Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, others are not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!
10. I think that the internet of things is exciting because it run our lives for us. Therefore, our lives will be easier and more comfortable.