

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

## تكنولوجيا المعلومات

SB 6

كتاب الطالب ص 6

Key words	كلمات القطعة المهمة	
Calculation	When you use math's to out an answer	حساب
computer chip	a very small found inside every computer .	رقاقة حاسوب
floppy disk	a small square piece of plastic that used to store information from computers	قرص مرن
PC	a computer designed for one person to use .	حاسوب شخصي
Program	A set of instructions enabling a computer to function	برنامج
Smartphone	a mobile phone that connects to the Internet	هاتف ذكي
World Wide Web	all the information shared by computers through the Internet.	شبكة الويب

## The History of computers

## تاريخ الحواسيب

When **you** (1) are using a computer , think about the technology **that** (2) is needed for **it** (3) to work. People have been using types of computers for thousand of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece **that** (4) was more than 2,000 years old **It**(5) is believed **that**(6) was the first ever computer.

عند استخدامك الحاسوب، فكر في التكنولوجيا المطلوبة لتشغيله. استخدم الناس أنواعا من الحواسيب منذ آلاف السنين . تم العثور على آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان قبل أكثر من 2000 عام . يعتقد انها كانت اول جهاز حاسوب على الاطلاق .

1- you : the reader    2- that : the technology    3- It : a computer    4- that : A metal machine  
5- it : that this was the first ever computer    6- this : A metal machine

In the 1940 s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of the modern computers. Once such model was so large **it** (1) needed a room **that** (2) was 167 square meters accommodate **it** (1). During **that** (3) decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program **It** (4) took 25 minutes to complete calculation . In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

في الاربعينيات ، تطورت التكنولوجيا بشكل كاف للمخترعين من اجل عمل اول جيل من الحواسيب. أحد هذه النماذج كان كبيرا جدا وكان يحتاج الى غرفة مساحتها 167 م<sup>2</sup> لكي يتم وضعه فيها . خلال ذلك العقد ، طور العلماء في انجلترا اول برنامج حاسوب . كان يحتاج الى 25 دقيقة لاتمام عملية حسابية واحدة. في عام 1958م ، تم تطوير رقاقة حاسوب .

1- it : one such model    2- that: a room    3- that : decade    4. It :to complete one calculation

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**(1) meant that information could be shared between computers.

The first PC (personal computer ) was produced in 1974 CE .

People could buy computers to use at home

تم انتاج اول لعبة حاسوب .  
عام 1962 م ، وتبعته بعدها بعامين  
بفأرة حاسوب

في عام 1971م تم اختراع القرص المرن ،  
مما يعني ان المعلومات يمكن ان تكون  
مشتركة بين اجهزة الحاسوب .

اول حاسوب شخصي

تم انتاجه عام 1974 م .

استطاع الناس شراء الحواسيب لاستخدامها في المنزل .

Which : ( inventing ) the floppy disk was invited .

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  
However , **it** (1) was not until 2007 CE , that the first Smartphone appeared.

Today , most people use **their** (2) mobile every day.

في عام 1983 م ، استطاع الناس شراء جهاز حاسوب لأول مرة.

وبعد ذلك ، في عام 1990م ، العالم البريطاني ( تيم بيرنرز لي ) طور شبكة الويب العالمية.

ومع ذلك لم يكن عام 2007م

حتى ظهرت اول الهواتف الذكية .

اليوم ، يستخدم معظم الناس هواتفهم النقالة يوميا .

1- it : that the first Smartphones appeared

2- their : most people

What will happen in the future?

People can already buy watches - **which** (1) can do the same as a mobile phones  
scientists have also developed glasses **that**(2) are capable of doing even more than this

ماذا سوف يحصل في المستقبل ؟

يستطيع الناس شراء ساعات اليد والتي

تقوم بنفس عمل الهواتف النقالة

طور العلماء ايضا نظارات والتي

يمكنها القيام بأكثر من ذلك

1- Which : watches

2- that : glasses

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology.

**It** (1) is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program , from how **we** (2) travel to how **our** (2) homes are heated .

سوف تشهد الحياة في المستقبل المزيد

من التغيرات في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب .

من المحتمل ان كل نواحي الحياة اليومية

سوف تعتمد على برنامج الحاسوب ، بدءا

من كيفية السفر وحتى كيفية تدفئة منزلنا .

1- It : that all aspects of everyday life

2- we , our : people

## Comprehension question

## اسئلة الاستيعاب

1- Where was the first ever computer found?

1- اين وجدوا اول كمبيوتر؟

2. What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?

حسب معلومات النص تبين ان اول كمبيوتر حديث كان ضخما. وضح؟

3. List the invention that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE.

اكتب اختراعات اتمتت بين 1958-1974؟

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

هل تضن ان تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر ستتطور اكثر بالمستقبل؟

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

5 نعتد اكثر واكثر على الكمبيوتر كيف توافق هذه التطورات الايجابية؟

6. Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful? Why?

اي من التكنولوجيا الحديثة اكثر فائدة ولماذا؟

7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having laptop computers, tablet computers or smartphones?

7 ما هي ايجابيات وسلبيات اللابتوب و الكمبيوتر اللوحي والهاتف الذكي؟

8. What would life be like without computers

8 كيف ستكون الحياة بدون كمبيوتر؟

# Answers

1. It was found on the seabed in Greece.
2. A very large room was needed to keep the computers in the room was 167 square metres.
3. the computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer
4. **Suggested answer:** I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will 'know' how to address our every need. We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them.  
I disagree with the article because I do not think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed.
5. **Suggested answer:** I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development.
6. I think a tablet is the most useful because it's small and light; you can take it out with you and you can use it for different activities, e.g. surfing the net, listening to music, reading a book, watching a film, keeping up-to-date with social media, etc.
7. The advantages are that they are light, portable and convenient. The disadvantages are that people use them all the time and then don't speak to people face to face.
8. It would take longer to find information; we wouldn't be able to send documents quickly to another person; we wouldn't keep in touch with friends and family so easily, etc.

### Additional questions

- 1- Who was the developer of the World Wide Web ?  
8- من مطور الشبكة العنكبوتية؟
2. There are two machines can do the same work as mobile phones . Write them down.  
هناك آليتين تقومان بنفس عمل الهواتف الذكية؟
3. There are two invention were completed in 1940s. write down these two inventions.  
هناك اختراعاان اكتملوا في 1940 اذكرهم؟
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that the size of the first generation of the modern computers was so large.  
اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى حجم اول جيل كمبيوتر حديث حيث كان ضخما.
5. Quote the sentence which indicates that the first computer program was very slow.  
10 اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى اول برنامج كمبيوتر وكان بطيء.
6. What does the underlined phrasal verb rely on mean ?
- 12- Find a word in the second paragraph which means “a very piece found inside every computer.”
8. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to?

### Critical thinking

1. The writer states that the World Wide Web was developed benefits of using it. your point of view.
2. We rely more and more on computer technology. Think of this statement and ,in two sentences , write down

## Using technology in Jordanian classrooms

### استخدام التكنولوجيا في التعليم في الأردن

SB 8

كتاب الطالب ص 8

Key words	كلمات القطعة المهمة	
<b>blog</b>	A regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style	مدونة
<b>Email exchange</b>	A series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one	تبادل الايميلات
<b>Social media</b>	Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blog	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
<b>Tablet computer</b>	A mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	كمبيوتر لوحي
<b>whiteboard</b>	A touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches , write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	لوح لمس تعليمي

Young people love learning, but **they** (1) like learning even more if **they** (1) are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way.

Today, **I** (2) am going to give a talk about how **you** (3) can use technology in Jordanian Classrooms.

Here are some ideas :

الشباب يحبون التعلم ، لكنهم يحبون التعلم أكثر اذا قدمت

لهم المعلومات بطريقة ممتعة وفيها تحدي .

اليوم ، سأقدم محاضرة حول كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا

في الصفوف الأردنية

واليك بعض الأفكار :

1- they ; Young people

2- I ; the writer

3- you ; the reader

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 soon.

العديد من الصفوف الدراسية الآن تستخدم اللوح الأبيض كشاشة حاسوب .

ونتيجة لذلك ، يمكن للمعلمين عرض

مواقع الانترنت على لوح أمام الصف .

يمكن للمعلمين استخدام الانترنت لعرض

البرامج التعليمية والألعاب التعليمية

والموسيقى والتسجيلات اللغوية وهكذا

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

في بعض البلدان ، اجهزة الحاسوب اللوحية متوفرة للطلاب في الصف وبالتالي ، يمكن للطلبة استخدام الحواسيب اللوحية للقيام بمهام مثل عرض صور ، تسجيل المقابلات ، البحث عن معلومات ، وانشاء رسوم بيانية .  
الحواسيب اللوحة مثالية للعمل الزوجي والجماعي

Teachers can perhaps ask **their** (1) students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about **their** (2) own lives or as if **they** (2) were someone famous.  
**They** (2) can also create a website for the classroom.  
Students can contribute to the website, so for example **they** (2) can post work, photos and messages.

المعلمون يمكن ربما ان يطلبوا من طلبتهم البدء بكتابة مدونة (اليوميات على الانترنت) اما عن حياتهم الخاصة او كما لو كانوا اشخاص مشهورين .  
يمكن ايضا انشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت للصف الدراسي .  
يمكن للطلاب المساهمة في الموقع ، فعلى سبيل المثال يمكنهم ارسال اعمال ، صور ورسائل.

1- their ; Teachers

2- their , they ; their students

Most young people communicate through social media, by **which** (1) **they** (2) send each other photos and messages via the Internet.  
Some students like to send messages **that** (3) are under 140 letters for anyone to read.  
Teachers can ask students to summaries information about what **they** (4) have learnt in the class in the same way .  
If students learn to summaries quickly, **they** (4) will be able to use **this** (5) skill in future.

معظم الشباب يتواصلون من خلال مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي, والتي من خلالها يرسلون الى بعضهم البعض صور ورسائل عبر البريد .  
بعض الطلاب يحبون ارسال الرسائل التي هي اقل من 140 حرف لأي احد ليتم قراءتها .  
المعلمون يمكن ان يطلبوا من الطلاب تلخيص معلومات حول ما تعلموه في الصف بنفس الطريقة .  
اذا تعلم الطلاب التلخيص بسرعة، سوف يكونوا قادرين على استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل

1 which ; social media 2 they ; Most young people 3 that ; messages 4 they students 5 this; skill

**We** (1) all like to send emails, don't **we** (1) ?  
Emails exchanges are very useful in the classroom.  
Teachers can ask students to email what **they** (2) have learnt to students of a similar age at another school.  
**They**(2) could even email students in another country.  
As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

كلنا نرغب في ارسال الرسائل الالكترونية ، اليس كذلك ؟  
ان تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية مفيدة جدا في الصفوف الدراسية .  
يستطيع المعلمون مطالبة الطلاب ان يرسلوا ما تعلموه لطلاب بنفس العمر في مدرسة اخرى يمكنهم حتى ارسال بريد الكتروني طلاب في بلد اخر ونتيجة لذلك ، يمكن للطلاب بعد ذلك تبادل المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم البعض في المهام .

1. we ; people

2. they ; students

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer.  
Most computers have cameras, so you can also see people you are talking to .  
In **this** (1) way, students **who** (2) are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while **they** (3) are speaking to **them** (4).  
You can also use **this** (5) system to invite guest speakers to talks over a computer. For example; scientists or teachers from another country could give lesson to be the class  
If you had **this** (6) type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

هناك طريقة اخرى للتواصل مع مدارس اخرى وهي من خلال التحدث الى الناس عبر جهاز الحاسوب  
معظم اجهزة الكمبيوتر تحتوي على كاميرات، لذلك يمكنك ان ترى ايضا الأشخاص الذي تتحدث اليهم .  
بهذه الطريقة يمكن للطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة الانجليزية في الاردن ان يشاهدون في انجلترا ما يقومون به في صفوفهم بينما هي يتكلمون معهم .  
يمكنك ايضا استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف لاعطاء المحاضرات على الحاسوب .  
على سبيل المثال ، العلماء او المعلمون من بلد آخر يمكن ان يعطوا درسا للصف .  
اذا كان لديك هذا النوع من الدروس، فإن الطلاب سوف يكونون في غاية السعادة .

- |                               |                   |   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1. they ; way                 | 2. who ; students | 3. they ; students who studying English in Jordan |
| 4. them ; students in England | 5. this ; system  | 6. this ; type of lessons                         |

Students often use computers at home if **they** (1) **have** (2) .  
Students can use social media on **their** (1) computers to help **them** (1) with **their** (1) studies.  
Including asking other students to check and compare **their** (1) work, asking question or sharing ideas.  
The teacher must be part of group, too, to monitor what is happening.  
Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any question?

الطلاب غالبا يستخدمون اجهزة الحاسوب في المنزل اذا كانوا يملكونها .  
الطلاب يمكنهم استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي عبر اجهزة حواسيبهم لكي تساعدهم في دراستهم بما في ذلك سؤال الطلبة الآخرين لفحص و مقارنة اعمالهم، طرح أسئلة او تبادل افكار  
المعلم يجب ان يكون جزء من المجموعة ايضا ، لمراقبة ما يحدث .  
شكرا لإصغائكم هل لدى اي شخص اسئلة؟

- |                                 |                     |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. they, their, them ; students | 2. them ; computers |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|



## Comprehension question

## اسئلة الاستيعاب

1. There are two features for information to make learning fun for young people. Write them down.  
هناك ميزتان للمعلومات لجعل التعليم ممتع للصغار. اذكرهما؟
2. What is used as a computer screen in classes?  
ماذا يستخدم كشاشة كمبيوتر في الصفوف؟
3. Internet can be used by teachers for different purposes. Write down two of these purposes.  
يستخدم الانترنت من قبل المعلمين لعدة اهداف. اذكر بعضها؟
4. Tablet computers can be beneficial to students in different ways. Write down two of these benefits.  
الكمبيوترات اللوحية تفيد الطلاب بطرق مختلفة اذكر اثنتين منها؟
5. Tablet computers can be beneficial to teachers in two different ways. Write them down  
الكمبيوترات اللوحية تفيد المعلمين بطريقتان مختلفتان اذكرهما؟
6. Blogs can be written by students about two things. Write them down.
7. The contribution of students to their websites can be in different ways. Write down two of these ways.
8. For what purpose is the social media used by young people?  
لأي هدف تستخدم وسائل التواصل من قبل الشباب؟
9. How can Social media be beneficial to teachers?  
كيف تكون وسائل التواصل مفيدة للمعلمين؟
10. Email exchange can be useful for both teachers and students in different ways. Write down two of these ways.  
يعتبر تبادل الرسائل مفيد للطلاب والمعلمين بطرق مختلفة اكتب فائدتين عنها؟
11. Cameras in computers can have two different usages in communicating. Write them down.  
هناك كاميرات في الحواسيب لها استخدامان بالاتصالات اكتبهما؟
12. Write down the sentence which indicates how students feel through cameras' lessons.  
اذكر الجملة التي تبين كيف يشعر الطلاب عند اخذ الدروس المحوسبة من خلال الكاميرات؟
13. Who can give lessons through computers' cameras?  
من يعطي دروس عبر كاميرات الكمبيوتر؟
14. Computers can help students in their studies through different ways? Write down two of these ways.  
ان الكمبيوترات تساعد الطلاب في دراستهم بعدة طرق اذكر اثنتين منها؟
15. What is the role of teachers in using computers for learning?  
ما هو دور المعلمين في استخدام الكمبيوتر في التعلم؟
16. Find a sentence which acts as an introduction.  
جد جملة تمثل مقدمة؟

17. Find a sentence which tells you
18. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any question ?

## Answers

4. To do tasks such as showing photographs; researching information, recording interviews and researching creating diagrams
5. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.
6. About their own lives or as if they were someone famous.
7. They can post work, photos and messages.
8. Send each other photos and messages via the Internet.
9. Teachers can ask students to summarize information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.
10. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school.+ students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
11. See the people you are talking to.+ use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer
12. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.
13. Scientists or teachers from another country
14. Asking other students to check and *compare* their work, asking questions or sharing ideas.
15. To *monitor* what is happening
16. Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are *presented* with information in an interesting and challenging way .
17. Today I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.

## Critical thinking

1. Using computers has made learning fun for student. Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write down your point of view .
2. According to the text , the writer thinks that students can use social media to help them with their studies . Explain this statement, suggesting three disadvantages for using social media
3. The writer states that digital information can be used to educate people .Explain this statement , suggesting three ways in which people can benefit from this kind of technology.
4. Young people love learning. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.

## Answers

3. Digital information can be used to educate people in a variety of ways. For example, you can listen to podcasts and lectures online, or use apps on a tablet to learn languages. You can also use the Internet to find information on what you are studying.
4. I think that young people love learning. For example , large proportion of young people are students so we

## Addition questions

1. There are many purposes for using the Internet in the classroom by teachers. Write down two of these purposes.
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that it is necessary for the teacher to be a part of the group of learning.
3. There are two benefits of exchanging emails in education. Write down these two benefits.
4. Students can communicate with other schools by many ways. Mention two of them
5. Find a word in the fourth paragraph which means ' a regularly updated personal website or web page usually written in an informal style'
6. What does the underlined phrase ' social media ' mean?
7. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?
8. Quote the sentence which shows the various benefits of using tablets

## Answers

1. to show educational programmes ; to play educational games
2. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.
3. Students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
4. They can exchange emails and talk to people over the computer using cameras.
5. Blog
6. social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.
7. they : young people / their : teachers / who : students / them : computers
8. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams

## The Internet of things

## انترنت الأشياء

### AB 8

### كتاب التمارين ص 8

A) What is the "Internet" of Things ?  
Everyone that the Internet connects people,  
but now *it* (1) does than that – *it* (1) connects  
objects, too.  
*These* (2)-days, computers often communicate  
with each other;  
for example, *your* (3) TV automatically downloads  
your favorite TV show,  
or your 'sat nav' system "satellite navigation"  
tells you where you are .  
This is known as the 'Internet of Things' and  
there's a lot more to come .

أ. ما هو "انترنت الأشياء"  
الجميع يعلم أن الانترنت يربط الناس  
ولكنه الآن يفعل أكثر من ذلك – انه يربط  
الأشياء أيضا .  
في هذه الأيام أجهزة الحاسوب غالبا تتواصل  
مع بعضها البعض ،  
على سبيل المثال ، يقوم تلفازك تلقائيا بتحميل  
برنامج التلفزيوني المفضل ،  
وبرنامج الملاحة  
يخبرك أين أنت .  
هذا يعرف باسم "انترنت الأشياء"  
وهناك الكثير قادم في المستقبل .

1. it ; Internet

2. These ; days

3. Your ; the reader " اينما وردت "

B) An easy life  
In just a few years ' time, experts say that  
billions of machines will be connected  
to each other and to the Internet.  
As a consequence , computers will  
increasingly run *our* (1) lives for us.  
For example, your fridge will know when  
you need more milk and add *it* (2)  
to your online shopping list.  
Your windows will close if *it* (3) 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!

ب . حياة سهلة  
في بضعة سنوات فقط ، يقول الخبراء ان  
مليارات من الأجهزة سيتم ربط  
بعضها البعض مع شبكة الانترنت .  
ونتيجة لذلك ، ستقوم اجهزة الحاسوب  
بشكل متزايد بإدارة حياتنا لنا .  
على سبيل المثال ، ثلاجتك ستعرف متى  
تحتاج لمزيد من الحليب واضافته  
الى قائمة التسوق الخاصة بك على الانترنت .  
نوافذك ستغلق في حالة وجود احتمالية لتساقط المطر ،  
ساعتك ستسجل معدل نبضات قلبك وترسل  
بريد الكتروني الى طبيبك ، واريكتك ستخبرك  
متى عليك القيام والحصول على  
بعض التمارين الرياضية !

1. we, us, our ; people " اينما وردت "

2. it ; milk

3. it ; to rain / the weather

C) A frightening future  
Many people are excited about the "Internet of Things"  
For *them* (1), dream is coming true. *They* (1) say

ج) مستقبل مرعب  
كثير من الناس متحمسون لـ "انترنت الأشياء"  
بالنسبة لهم هو حلم وسيتحقق . يقولون

that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.  
However , **others** (2) are not so sure.

ان حياتنا ستكون اسهل واكثر راحة .  
ومع ذلك ، البعض الآخر غير متأكد من ذلك .

**They** (3) want to keep control of **their** (3) own lives and **their** (3) own things.  
In addition , **they** (3) wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access **their** (3) passwords and security settings.  
Then dream could easily become a nightmare !

يريدون الحفاظ على السيطرة على حياتهم والأشياء الخاصة بهم بالإضافة الى ذلك يتساءلون ماذا سيحدث اذا تمكن المجرمون من الدخول الى كلمات المرور الخاصة بهم واعدادات الأمان حلم يمكن ان يصبح بسهولة كابوس !

1. them, they ; Many people 2. others ; other people 3. they, their ; other (other people)

## Comprehension question

## اسئلة الاستيعاب

- Quote the sentence which indicates that computers will run our lives?  
اقتبس جملة تشير الى ان الكمبيوتر سوف يدير حياتنا؟
- According to the text, your future fridge can do two things. Write them down.  
حسب ما ورد في النص فان ثلاجتك المستقبلية سوف تقوم ب شيان. اذكرهما؟
- Watches in the future can help people in two ways. write down these two ways.  
ان الساعات في المستقبل سوف تقوم بمساعدة الناس بطريقتان. وضحهما؟
- Write down the sentences which indicates that a lot of people are satisfied with the "internet of things"
- Criminals can commit two crimes by using the "internet of things. Write them down.
- What do the underlined words ( pronouns) refer to ?
- Find a phrase in the last paragraph which means 'controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses'  
استخرج العبارة من الفقرة الاخيرة والتي تتحدث:
- Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why / Why not?  
"Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important." Bill Gates (1955 CE)

اقرأ الاقتباس ؛ هل توافق؟

## Answers

1. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us.
2. Your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list.
3. Your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor.
4. Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'.
5. Criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.
6. it : the Internet / them : many people / their : others ' other people '
7. security settings
8. I agree with this quotation because Bill Gates refers to technology as a 'tool' in this quotation because he is emphasising that it is a useful and effective way of involving children. However, in terms of actually making sure children learn, or of ensuring children's social development, teachers cannot be replaced. They are the most important contributors to a person's education, but of course they can use technology to help!

## Critical thinking

1. The writer states that it is recommended to use technology wisely. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways in which we can use it perfectly.
2. Technology is a way to keep our bodies fit. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view

## Answers

1. We can use technology wisely in different ways . For example, we can depend more on our mental skills and raise awareness among people about how to use technology. Also, we can enhance the activities which depend on human not technology .
2. I think that technology is a way to keep our bodies fit. For example , smartphone apps can be used to monitor how much exercise we need to do and how many calories we burn . Also, interactive video games can be used to help us to keep fit. They are used indoors and provide a healthy, active alternative to watching television.



## Phrases with different meanings

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	المعنى
<b>share ideas</b>	to give your idea to another person or a group	تشارك الأفكار
<b>compare ideas</b>	where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different	تبادل الأفكار
<b>create a web site</b>	to construct a website that currently does not exist	انشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت
<b>contribute to a web site</b>	offer your writing and work to the website	المساهمة في موقع على شبكة الانترنت
<b>research information</b>	to use a variety of sources to find the information you need	البحث عن معلومات
<b>present information</b>	to give the results of your research in a presentation	تقديم معلومات
<b>monitor what is happening</b>	you know what is happening and you are following the developments	مراقبة ما يحدث
<b>find out what is happening</b>	you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it	يعرف ما يحدث
<b>give a talk to people</b>	you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it	القاء محاضرة على الناس
<b>talk to people</b>	an informal discussion	التحدث للناس
<b>show photos</b>	you show people photos that you have in person	عرض الصور
<b>send photos</b>	you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post	ارسال الصور

*Unit*  
**2**

**A HEALTHY LIFE**  
الحياة الصحية

Key words		كلمات القطعة المهمة
<b>acupuncture</b>	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	وخز الابر
<b>ailment</b>	Illness	مرض
<b>allergy</b>	areaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash	حساسية
<b>homoeopathy</b>	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	الطب البديل
<b>arthritis</b>	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints	التهاب المفاصل
<b>immunisation</b>	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness	اكتساب مناعة
<b>malaria</b>	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	ملاريا
<b>migraine</b>	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	الشقيقة
<b>herbal remedy</b>	an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease	علاج بالاعشاب
<b>complementary medicine</b>	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	الطب التكميلي

## Complementary medicine: is it really a solution ?

### الطب التكميلي ( البديل): هل هو حقا الحل؟

Most doctors used to be skeptical about the validity of homoeopathy , acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients warned to receive **this** (1) kind of non-conventional treatment, **they** (2) used to have consult a private practitioner **who** (3) was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of **this**(4) . type of treatment has changed. **These** (5) days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

معظم الأطباء ما زالوا متشككون حول صحة المعالجة بالعلاج التجانسي، والوخز بالإبر وغيرها من أشكال الطب البديل اذا تم تحذير المرضى من تلقي هذا النوع من العلاج غير التقليدي ، فإنهم اعتادوا على استشارة طبيب خاص على الأرجح ليس لديه شهادة في الطب مع ذلك ، في السنوات الأخيرة ، النظرة الى هذا النوع من العلاج تغيرت في هذه الأيام ، العديد من أطباء الأسرة يدرسون الطب التكميلي جنباً الى جنب مع العلاجات التقليدية ، العديد من مستشارين الطب التكميلي عندهم ايضاً درجات طبية .

1. **This** : kind of non-conventional treatment  
3. **who** : a private practitioner

4. **this** : type of treatment

2. **They** : patients  
5. **these** days

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional Treatment actually work, Now **it** (1) is more common for medical experts to recognize that conventional medical may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

في حين ان النقاد كانوا يقولون انه لا يوجد دليل علمي على ان العلاجات غير التقليدية تعمل بفاعلية ، والآن لانه اكثر شيوعا بالنسبة لخبراء طبيين ، الى الاعتراف بأن الطب التقليدي قد لا يكون دائماً هو السبيل الوحيد لعلاج المرض

1. **it** : to recognize that conventional .....treat an ailment .

As a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients **who** (1) were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy . Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor, says , "**I** (2) now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. **It** (2) provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately

في عيادة جراحية في لندن، 70% من المرضى الذين عرض عليهم الاختبار بين الأعشاب او الطب التقليدي للشكاوي الشائعة مثل الأرق ، الصداع النصفي اختاروا العلاج بالأعشاب ، 50% من المرضى قالوا ان العلاج ساعدهم . احد الأطباء قال : " انا الآن اخذ بالاعتبار المعالجة التجانسية لتكون خياراً قابلاً للتطبيق بالنسبة للعديد من الظروف المختلفة، بما في ذلك القلق ، والاكتئاب وبعض انواع الحساسية. "انه يوفر خيار آخر عندما الطب التقليدي لا يعالج المشكلة على " نحو كاف ."

1. who : 70 per cent of patients

2. I : One doctor

3. It : homoeopathy

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments.

*It* (1) can never substitute for immunizations as *it* (1) will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases.

*It* (1) also cannot be used to protect against malaria .

ومع ذلك , الطب التكميلي لا يمكن .

استخدامه لجميع العلاجات الطبية لا يمكن ابدا ان يكون بديل عن التطعيم لأنه لن ينتج الأجسام المضادة اللازمة للحماية ضد أمراض الطفولة .

فإنه أيضا لا يمكن ان تستخدم للوقاية من الملاريا

1. *It* : complementary medicine

One doctor said, "*I* (1) will always conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed .

However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept.

In *my* (1) opinion, *it* (2) should work alongside modern medicine, and not against *it* (3) ."

احد الأطباء قال , " سوف أتحوّل دائما الى علاج الطب التقليدي

أولا للتأكد من أنه لم

يتم إهمال أي ظرف أساسي .

مع ذلك , فإن فكرة العلاجات التكميلية

لم يعد مفهومها غريبا .

برأيي, يجب أن يعمل جنباً الى جنب

الطب الحديث, وليس ضده."

1. I , my : One doctor

2. *it* : the idea of complementary treatment3. *it* : modern medicine

## Comprehension question

## اسئلة الاستيعاب

- 1- What medical conditions may be possible to treat using complementary medicine?  
ما هي الامراض التي يمكن معالجتها بالطب التكميلي؟
- 2- Read the article again, and decide if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.
  - a- Doctors and patients didn't use to be convinced that complementary forms of medicine work.
  - b- Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment.
  - c- At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy did not help them.
  - d- Complementary medicine can work as a replacement for immunisations or to treat malaria.
- 3- (Critical Thinking/Brain Storming) The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?
- 4- "Complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.
- 5- What were most doctors' feelings like regarding homoeopathy?  
ما هو شعور معظم الاطباء اتجاه الطب البديل؟
- 6- Who practices homoeopathy? Mention two parties. اذكر اثنان يمارسونه؟
- 7- What is the situation now regarding nonconventional (complementary) medicine?  
ما هو الوضع الان اتجاه الطب البديل؟
- 8- Give a word from the text which means the same as "illness".
- 9- Can conventional medicine always be the only way to treat an ailment?  
هل الطب التقليدي دائما هو الحل الوحيد لعلاج المرضى؟
- 10- What did people in a surgery in London choose when they were offered choice between a herbal or a modern medicine? Why?  
ما هي العيادة التي اختارها الناس عندما خيروا ب طب الاعشاب الحديث . ولماذا؟
- 11- What is the opinion of the doctors mentioned in the text? Your answer should be based on two paragraphs.  
اذكر رأي بعض الاطباء من النص؟
- 12- Quote the sentence which indicates that doctors now deal with nonconventional treatment.  
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى اطباء يتعاملون الان مع الطب التكميلي؟
- 13- What is the problem with complementary medicine? Why can't it replace modern medicine?  
ما هي المشكله مع الطب التكميلي؟
- 14- What do the underlined words/pronouns in the above text refer to? Select 5 only.

# Answers

- 1- Common complaints such as: insomnia, arthritis and migraines, anxiety, depression and certain allergies.
- 2- a- True      b- True      c- False. Fifty per cent of patients said it helped.  
d- False. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments.
- 3- People's perception of complementary medicine has changed because they found that these types of treatment worked with no side effects, they also found that conventional doctors were studying more and more about these non-conventional ways of treatment.
- 4- Doctors should use complementary treatments with the scientific ways they have learned. They should not neglect/ignore them nor depend on them all the time. They should use them to cure common complaints such as: insomnia, arthritis and migraines, anxiety, depression and certain allergies.
- 5- Most doctors used to be skeptical about the validity of homoeopathy and other forms of complementary medicine.
- 6- Private practitioners and conventional doctors practice homoeopathy.
- 7- The idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it.
- 8- Complaints.
- 9- No, because the writer mentions that non-conventional (complementary) medicine provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately.
- 10- They chose the herbal remedy maybe because they were fed up with modern medicine.
- 11- One doctor said that he then considered homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions. Another doctor said that he would always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition was missed  
" اجابتك ممكن ان تختلف "
- 12- These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.
- 13- Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

## Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why?

هل الناس الأكثر سعادة أكثر صحة إذا كانوا كذلك لماذا ؟

SB 16

كتاب الطالب ص 16

### Key words

### كلمات القطعة المهمة

<b>Setback</b>	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	فشل
<b>Raise</b>	a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يرفع
<b>optimistic</b>	believing that good things will happen in the future	متفائل

*It's (I)* normal to feel a bit blue from time to time.  
However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

من الطبيعي ان تشعر بالكآبة من وقت الى آخر.  
مع ذلك, اظهرت الدراسات ان المشاعر السلبية  
يمكن ان تضر الجسم.

1. **It:** to feel a bit blue from time to time.

Anger can also have harmful effect on health.  
When **you (I)** see red, **your (I)** blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches sleep problems and digestive problems.  
However, what about positive feelings and attitudes?  
Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

الغضب يمكن ان يكون له ايضا آثار ضارة على الصحة  
عندما تغضب، يرتفع ضغط دمك  
وربما تعاني من الصداع،  
مشاكل في النوم ومشاكل في الجهاز الهضمي .  
ولكن ماذا عن المشاعر والمواقف الايجابية؟  
حتى وقت قريب لم يتحقق  
العلماء ما اذا كان هناك ارتباط بين  
المشاعر الايجابية والصحة الجيدة

1. **you , your :** the reader اينما وجدت

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.  
Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

وبعد ذلك في دراسة شملت اكثر  
من 6000 من الرجال والنساء  
الذين تتراوح اعمارهم بين 25-74 لمدة 20 عام  
وجد الباحثون ان الايجابية قللت من  
خطر الاصابة بأمراض القلب .  
عوامل اخرى تؤثر في الصحة تشمل  
شبكة داعمة من العائلة والأصدقاء،  
ونظرة متفائلة للحياة.

The research showed that children **who** (1) were more able to stay focused on a task, and **who** (1) had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in a better health 30 years later.

أظهرت الأبحاث ان الأطفال الذين كانوا اكثر قدرة على الاستمرار في التركيز على واجب ما ، والذين كان لهم موقف اكثر ايجابية في الحياة في سن السابعة، هم عادة في صحة افضل بعد 30 عاما.

1. **who** : children

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that the lifestyle choices for example smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude . The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: Why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

اما الدراسة المثيرة للجدل بعض العاملين في مجال الصحة يعتقدون ان اختيارات نمط من الحياة , على سبيل المثال التدخين او عدم ممارسة الرياضة, هي السبب في امراض القلب وامراض اخرى, وليس موقف شخص. الباحثون, اثناء موافقتهم, طرحوا السؤال: لماذا يتخذ الناس قرارات حياتية سيئة؟ هل الناس الأكثر تفاؤلا يتخذون خيارات افضل وصحية اكثر؟

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make **it** (1) possible to live without worry. However, **they** (2) believe that if **we** (3) teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, **these** (4) qualities will improve **their** (5) overall health in the future.

الباحثون يقدرون انه حتى الظروف الشخصية للانسان والبيئة تجعل من الممكن ان يعيش دون قلق. مع ذلك, فهم يعتقدون انه اذا علمنا الأطفال كيفية التفكير الايجابي, و كيفية النهوض بعد الوقوع, فإن هذه الصفات سوف في تحسن حالتهم الصحية الشاملة في المستقبل.

1. **it** : to live without worry

2. **they** : the researchers

3. **we** : people

4. **these**: qualities

5. **their** : children



## Comprehension questions

## أسئلة الاستيعاب

- 1- Do you ever feel yourself getting angry? What kind of things can make you angry?  
هل تشعر أنك تغضب؟ ما هي الأشياء التي تجعلك تغضب؟
- 2- Do you think that feeling angry is bad for you? هل الشعور بالغضب سيء بالنسبة لك؟
- 3- What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?  
ما هي التأثيرات المحتملة للتوتر والغضب على الصحة؟
- 4- What is controversial about the researchers' study? ما هي الدراسة المثيرة للجدل؟
- 5- What is your opinion of the researchers' findings? ما هو رأيك في نتائج الباحثين؟
- 6- (Critical Thinking) Read the quotation by Thomas Carlyle "He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything". Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?
- 7- What do the underlined words in the above text refer to? Pick five only.
- 8- How can we improve our children's overall health in the future?  
كيف نحسن من صحة أطفالنا في المستقبل؟
- 9- Quote the sentence which indicates that childhood attitude is almost similar to your attitude when you grow up.  
اقتبس جملة تبين فيها توجهات الطفولة مشابهاً لتوجهاتهم عندما يكبروا؟
- 10- What do the underlined words in the text refer to?

## Answers

- 1- Yes, sometimes I get so angry. For example, when my parents ask me to go to bed early.
- 2- Yes, of course. I believe it is bad for me.
- 3- Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.
- 4- The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude.
- 5- I think he is right. When people have bad life conditions when they are young, his/her future will probably be uncomfortable because childhood situations always affect the personality of human beings.
- 6- Yes, I agree. Because healthy life leads to success, and when you are successful, you enjoy everything, especially work.
- 8- If we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.
- 9- The research showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.
- 10- emotions=feelings / scientists=researchers  
optimistic= believing that good things will happen.

## Health in Jordan : A report

### الصحة في الأردن : تقرير

SB 18

كتاب الطالب ص 18

Key words		كلمات القطعة المهمة
<b>commitment</b>	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way	التزام
<b>decline</b>	to decrease in quantity or importance	يتناقص
<b>healthcare</b>	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists,	رعاية صحية
<b>life expectancy</b>	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	توقعات الحياة
<b>infant mortality</b>	death, especially on a large scale	وفيات الأطفال
<b>reputation</b>	the common opinion that people have about someone or something	سمعه
<b>dental</b>	relating to teeth	سني
<b>sanitation</b>	the systems which supply water and deal with human waste	الصرف الصحي
<b>workforce</b>	the people who are able to work	قوى عاملة
<b>immunisation</b>	giving a substance to a person (often by needle) to prevent them from getting a particular disease	اكتساب المناعة

**Introduction**

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East.

**This** (1) is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.

Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made **our** (2) community healthier.

**المقدمة**

الأوضاع الصحية في الأردن هي من بين الأفضل في منطقة الشرق الأوسط. هذا يرجع إلى حد كبير إلى التزام البلاد لجعل الرعاية الصحية للجميع أولوية قصوى. التقدم في مجال التعليم، والظروف الاقتصادية، والصرف الصحي والمياه النظيفة والغذاء والإسكان جعلن من مجتمعنا أكثر صحة.

1. **This** : Health conditions in Jordan ..... the Middle East.

2. **our** : people

**A. Healthcare**

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years.

More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centers.

have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics

In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized, thanks to immunization teams **that** (1) had been working towards **this** (2) goal for several years.

**أ : مراكز الرعاية الصحية**

كنتيجة للتخطيط الدقيق، فإن عدد خدمات الرعاية الصحية يتزايد بسرعة كبيرة خلال السنوات الماضية. أكثر من 800 نوع مختلف من مراكز الرعاية الصحية تم بناؤها، إضافة إلى 188 عيادة طب أسنان. في عام 2012م، 98% من الأطفال الأردنيين تم تطعيمهم بالكامل، والشكر لفرق التطعيم التي كانت تعمل لتحقيق هذا الهدف لعدة سنوات.

1. **that** : immunization teams

2. **this** : goal

Although there were remote areas of the country **where** (1) people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

بالرغم من وجود مناطق نائية في الدولة حيث كان الناس بدون وصول ثابت للكهرباء والمياه الصالحة للشرب، فإن ما يقرب من 99% من سكان البلاد الآن وصلت لهم.

1. **where** : remote areas of the country

**B: Hospital**

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving **its** (1) primary healthcare facilities, **it** (1) has not neglected **its** (1) advanced medical facilities.

The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.

In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

**ب: المستشفيات**

بالرغم من أن الدولة تركز بشكل رئيس على تحسين مرافق الرعاية الصحية الأولية، فإنها لم تهمل مرافق الطب المتطورة سمعة الأطباء الأردنيين انتشرت في المنطقة، والآن عدد أكثر من المرضى يأتون إلى الأردن لجراحة القلب المفتوح في الأردن، بدأ برنامج جراحة القلب المفتوح في عام 1970 في عمان.

1. **it** : the country

**C: Life expectancy**

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, *this (t)* average life expectancy had risen to 73,5.

**ج : متوسط العمر المتوقع**

ارقام متوسط العمر المتوقع تبين ان نظام الرعاية الصحية في الأردن ناجح. في عام 1965م, كان متوسط العمر المتوقع لحياة الاردنيين هو 50 . وفي عام 2012م, متوسط العمر المتوقع ارتفع الى 73,5 .

**1. this : average life expectancy**

According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE

وفقا لإحصاءات اليونيسيف, بين عامي 1981م و 1991م, معدلات وفيات الرضع في الاردن انخفضت بشكل اسرع بكثير من أي مكان آخر في العالم من 70 حالة وفاة لكل 1000 ولادة في عام 1981 الى 32 وفاة فقط لكل 1000 ولادة في عام 2014م .

**Conclusion**

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth , *which (t)* will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

**الخلاصة**

معدل وفيات الرضع المنخفض, فضلا عن نظام الرعاية الصحية الممتازة, هي عوامل مساهمة في النمو السكاني الصحي في الأردن, والتي سينتج عنها قوة في الأيدي العاملة مع فوائد اقتصادية للدولة بأسرها.

**1. which : Jordan's healthy population growth**

### Comprehension question

### اسئلة الاستيعاب

1- Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Why do you think this is the case? Give examples.

تعد الاردن من الافضل من حيث الوضع الصحي في الشرق الاوسط. لماذا تعتقد انها كذلك مع اعطاء امثلة؟

2- Write down the sentence which shows the sectors that helped in making Jordan healthier.

اكتب الجملة التي بينت القطاعات التي ساعدت ودعمت الاردن صحيا؟

3- What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion in this report?

ما هو الرابط بين المقدمة والنهاية في التقرير؟

4- Is the language formal or informal? How can you tell?

هل اللغة المستخدمة رسمية ام غير رسمية؟

5- What is the title of the report?

ما هو عنوان تقريرك؟

6- What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections?

ما هو هدف العناوين الفرعية قبل المقاطع المختلفة؟

7- What made the number of healthcare services increase in Jordan over the past years?

ما الذي جعل اعداد الخدمات الصحية تزداد في الاردن خلال السنوات الماضية؟

8- What does the underlined word "dental" in the text mean?

9- What are the result of careful planning?

ما هي نتائج التخطيط السليم؟

10- What is the achievement of the immunisation teams?

ما هي انجازات فرق التطعيم؟

11- Did the government forget about the advanced healthcare facilities? What are the consequences of that?

هل اهملت الحكومة المنشآت الطبية المتقدمة؟ ما هي تبعات ذلك؟

12- What is the specific disease that Jordanian doctors are very professional at?

اذكر المرض الذي احترف به الأطباء الاردنيون؟

13- Give one example of life expectancy rate that was improved?

اعط مثال لتحسن نسبة توقع الحياة؟

14- What led the Jordanian population to rise? Give a reason from the text and another from your knowledge.

ما الذي ادى الى زيادة اعداد السكان. اعط سببين واحد من النص والآخر من عندك؟

15-(Critical Thinking/ Brain Storming) What illnesses are children in Jordan vaccinated against?

ما هي امراض الاطفال التي يؤخذ مطاعيم ضدها؟

16- What are the underlined words/pronouns in the text refer to?

## Answers

- 1- Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years and 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized. Life expectancy had risen to 73.5 and infant mortality rates have fallen down.
- 2- Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.
- 3- 'Health conditions are among the best in the Middle East' and 'Advances ... have made our community healthier' links with 'excellent healthcare system' and 'contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth'.
- 4- The language is formal. There are no contractions; the sentences are quite long, with relative pronouns, etc.; the vocabulary is formal; there are linking expressions such as: As a result of, According to and Although; the statistics included add to the formality.
- 5- Health in Jordan: A report.
- 6- They tell the reader what the section will be about. If it is a very long report, they are very useful in helping the reader to find particular pieces of information and making the text easier to read.
- 7- The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years as a result of careful planning.
- 8- Dental means: relating to the teeth. (According to Cambridge ALD)
- 9- The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized. Almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access to electricity and safe water.
- 10- 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years.
- 11- The country has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.
- 12- Jordanian doctors are very professional at open heart surgery. Many more patients

come to Jordan for it.

- 13- Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world.
- 14- The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth.
- 15- Children in Jordan are vaccinated against tetanus, polio, measles, and smallpox.

علي الأسعد



# تحرك ! ! Get moving !

SB 13

كتاب التمارين ص 13

Key words		كلمات القطعة المهمة
<b>strenuous</b>	using or needing a lot of effort.	مجهد
<b>obese</b>	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health	سمنة المفرطة

## A) A growing problem

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese.

One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, **which** (1) didn't use to be as a common as **it** (1) is now.

Another big factor is lack of exercise.

People would often walk to school or work, but **these** (2) days many more of **use** (3) drive.

Modern technology has also played **its** (4) part; **we** (3) spend more and more time focusing on computer screens.

Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

## أ) مشكلة متنامية

في العديد من البلدان، فإن عددا متزايدا من الشباب والبالغين يعانون من زيادة الوزن او حتى البدانة.

واحد اسباب ذلك الزيادة الإقبال على الوجبات السريعة والتي لم تكن شائعة كما هو الآن.

عامل كبير آخر هو عدم ممارسة الرياضة.

اعتاد الناس غالبا المشي الى المدرسة او الى العمل، ولكن في هذه الأيام العديد من الناس يستخدمون السيارة.

التكنولوجيا الحديثة ايضا لعبت دورها،

نقضي المزيد والمزيد من الوقت

في التركيز على شاشة الحاسوب

قبل اختراع الانترنت، لم يحلم احد

بالتسوق عبر الانترنت، ولكن الآن

يمكن شراء اي شيء تقريبا دون ان تترك الأريكة.

1. **which, it** : fast food    2. **these** : days    3. **we, us** : people    4. **its** : Modern technology

## B) Time to listen

Health experts have been warning about **this** (1) trend for years, and **their** (2) advice is clear.

Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day.

This might not sound very much

However, recent research shows that less than

## ب) وقت الاستماع

خبراء الصحة يحذرون حول هذه الظاهرة منذ سنوات ، ونصائحهم واضحة.

ينبغي ان يسعى البالغون الى ممارسة التمارين لمدة ساعتين ونصف

على الأقل كل اسبوع، بالنسبة للأطفال و

المراهقين الهدف يجب ان يكون على الأقل ساعة يوميا .

هذا قد لا يبدو كثيرا .

مع ذلك ، يظهر بحث اجري مؤخرا ان اقل من

50% of the British population manages this.

50% من الشعب البريطاني يتدبر هذا .

School children are less physically active

أطفال المدارس هم أقل نشاطا بدنيا

than **they** (3) used to be.

مما كانوا عليه .

Girls in particular often dislike PE.

الفتيات على وجه الخصوص غالبا لا يحبون التربية البدنية.

This can lead to serious health problems.

هذا يمكن ان يؤدي الى مشاكل صحية خطيرة.

1. **this** : trend

2. **their** : Health experts

3. **they** : school children

### C) It's good for you !

### (ج) امر جيد لك !

Experts recommend a mixture of activities.

يوصي الخبراء بمزيج من الأنشطة.

**These** (1) should include moderate exercise, such as fat walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running.

وهذه ينبغي ان تشمل التمارين المعتدلة، مثل المشي السريع، ومزيد من التمارين الشاقة مثل الركض

**They** (2) also advise exercise **that** (3) strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups.

كما ينصحون ايضا بالتمارين الذي يقوي العضلات ، على سبيل المثال تمارين المعدة .

The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become.

عندما نبني المزيد من العضلات ، المزيد من السعرات الحرارية نحرقها ، ونصبح اكثر لياقة .

In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress.

بالإضافة الى ذلك التمارين الرياضية هي وسيلة رائعة للتعامل مع التوتر .

In a recent study, patients **who** (4) had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

في دراسة اجريت مؤخرا، المرضى الذي كانوا يعانون من الاكتئاب اظهروا تحسنا كبيرا بعد زيادة النشاط البدني

1. **These** : activities

2. **They** : Experts

3. **that** : exercise

4. **who** : patients

### D) Useful tips

### (د) نصائح مفيدة

Of course this raises a question:

بالطبع هذا يثير سؤالا :

how can **I** (1) manage to fit in all **this** (2) extra exercise?

كيف يمكنني تنسيق القيام بكل هذه التمارين الإضافية؟

The best way is to build **it** (2) into our daily lives so that **it** (2) becomes a routine.

أفضل طريقة هي ان نجعل التمرين ضمن حياتنا اليومية بحيث يصبح روتين.

**It** (3) doesn't have to take much extra time.

ليس من الضروري ان تأخذ الكثير من الوقت الاضافي

**You** (4) could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone!

يمكن النزول من الحافلة قبل موقف واحد من مكان نزولك المعتاد او الوقوف عندما تتكلم بالهاتف !

Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing.

الأهم من ذلك ، يجب ان نجد الرياضة التي نستمتع بها .

**That** (5) way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

بتلك الطريقة ، سوف نصبح جميعا بلياقة، وصحة وسعادة اكثر.

1. **I** : the writer

2. **this , it** : extra exercise

3. **It** : to take much extra time

4. **you** : the reader

اينما وردت

5. **that** : way

## Comprehension question

## اسئلة الاستيعاب

- 1- According to the article, what are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?  
حسب ما ورد في المقال ما هو السبب الرئيسي للسمنة؟
- 2- What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for someone in your age group?  
ما هي اقل كمية من التمارين الموصى بها؟
- 3- Do most British people get enough exercise? Which sentence in the article tells you this?  
هل معظم البريطانيين يقومون بالتمارين الكافية ز أي جملة في المقال تشير الى ذلك؟
- 4- Guess the meaning of the highlighted word "strenuous" in paragraph C. Then check in a dictionary.  
احزر معنى الكلمة؟
- 5- The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal lives. Give two examples from the article.  
اقترح المؤلف بعض الطرق بما فيها تمارين من حياتنا العادية أعط مثالين على ذلك من المقال؟
- 6- (Critical Thinking/Brain Storming) In your opinion, Are people in Jordan overweight? Do they share the same reasons with other countries? Give examples from your own experience to explain your answers.  
هل الناس في الاردن سمينين؛ هل يتشاركوا نفس الاسباب مع دول اخرى؟ اعط امثلة على ذلك من خبرتك تدعم فيها اجابتك؟
- 7- (Critical Thinking/Brain Storming) Paragraphs C and D: Think of some simple ways you and other people you know could increase your physical activity. Write two or three ideas.  
فكر بطرق انت والآخرين تزيد فيها من نشاطك البدني؟
- 8- What do the underlined pronouns and words in the text above refer to?
- 9- (Critical Thinking/Brain Storming) The article suggests getting off the bus just before you reach your final destination and walk. Do you think this is a good idea to exercise without wasting time? Write your opinion and suggest three more ways to achieve this.  
جاء في المقال اقتراح النزول من الباص قبل نقطة الوصول والمشي على الأقدام هل هذه فكرة جيدة للتمارين بدون تضييع وقت؟
- 10- Quote the sentence which indicates that you can buy things while lying on the couch?  
اقتبس من النص جملة تبين انك تستطيع شراء أشياء وأنت جالس على المقعد؟
- 11- What is the advice of experts for people? Write it down in details please.  
ما النصيحة التي وجهها الخبراء للناس؟
- 12- What do girls usually refuse and what does that lead to?  
ما الذي ترفضه البنات عادة والى ما يقود ذلك؟
- 13- Give two examples of exercise.  
اعط مثالين للتمارين؟
- 14- How can we cope with stress and depression?  
كيف نتغلب على التوتر والاحباط؟

## Answers

- 1- One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food. Another big factor is lack of exercise. Modern technology has also played **its** part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens.
- 2- The target exercise should be at least an hour a day for children and teenagers.
- 3- Recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.
- 4- Needing or using a lot of physical or mental effort or energy. (According to CALD)
- 5- You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone.
- 6- Yes, most of people in Jordan are overweight. They share the same reasons with other countries and they have their own reasons such as: having fatty foods and drinking fuzzy drinks.
- 7- We can walk, play football, run and go to gym
- 9- Getting off the bus just before you reach is a good idea but I have many other ways. For example, you can go to work walking if your work is near, or just go shopping walking also. Walking around with friends also is a great idea.
- 10- Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.
- 11- Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day.
- 12- Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.
- 13- Moderate exercise and strenuous exercise.
- 14- We can deal with stress and depression by exercising.

## Unit

## MEDICAL ADVANCES

## 3

## التقدم الطبي

SB 20

كتاب الطالب ص 20

Key words		كلمات القطعة المهمة
<b>apparatus</b>	the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose.	جهاز
<b>appendage</b>	a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected for a main trunk of the body.	طرف
<b>artificial</b>	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally.	صناعي
<b>limb</b>	arm or leg a person	طرف
<b>prosthetic</b>	an artificial body part	صناعي
<b>sponsor</b>	to financially support a person or an event	يرعى

## Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

## مخترع إماراتي شاب يسافر حول العالم

Ten- year –old Adeen Al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour **which** (1) has been organized and funded by Sheikh Hamadan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

أديب البلوشي، 10 سنوات، من دبي، سوف يسافر إلى سبعة دول في رحلة تم تنظيمها وتمويلها من قبل الشيخ حمدان بن محمد، ولي عهد دبي.

**Which** : a tour

The boy caught Sheikh Hamadan's attention with **his** (1) invention-a prosthetic limb for **his**(1) father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hops the tour **that** (2) **he** (3) is Sponsoring for Adeen will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other Young Emirati inventors.

الولد حصل على اهتمام الشيخ حمدان باختراعه احد أطراف الصناعية لوالده. الشيخ اصبح له اهتمام خاص بالولد ويأمل ان الرحلة التي يرعاها لأديب سوف تمنح المخترع الشاب ثقة بالنفس أكثر وتلهم غيره من المخترعين الإماراتيين الشباب.

**1. His** : The boy (Adeen)**2. That** : the tour**3. He** : The Sheikh

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while **he** (1) was at the beach with **his** (1) family.

**His** (1) father, **who** (2) wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he (2) could not risk Getting his (2) leg wet.. Thus inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic.

جاءت أديب فكرة نوع خاص من الساق الاصطناعية عندما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته.

والده، الذي يلبس ساقا اصطناعية، لم يستطع ان يسبح في البحر كونه لم يستطع ان يخاطر بأن تصاب ساقه بالبلل. هذا الأمر ألهم أديب لكي يخترع ساقا اصطناعية مقاومة للماء.

1. He , his : Adeeb

2. Who , he , his : his father ( Adeeb's father )

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, **where**(1) **he** (2) will Be staying with relatives. However, while **he** (2) is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing.

He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage.

**He** (2) will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus

أديب سوف يزور أمريكا، فرنسا، بريطانيا، إيرلندا، بلجيكا، إيطاليا وألمانيا حيث سيقوم مع أقاربه مع ذلك حال تواجده في ألمانيا، أديب سوف لن يمضي كل وقته بالسياحة،

سوف يعمل مع طبيب مختص من أجل بناء الأطراف

سوف يحضر أيضا دورة عن الأطراف الاصطناعية ويتعلم عن مختلف أنواع الأجهزة الطبية

1. Where : Germany

2. He , his : Adeeb

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, **which** (1) is attached to a car seat belt.

In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will automatically Connected with the driver through **this** (2) special checking device.

أديب اخترع العديد من الأجهزة اخرى، ومن ضمنها انسان آلي للتنظيف و مراقبة القلب الذي يثبت على مقعد السيارة.

في حالة الطوارئ، الدفاع المدني و عائلة السائق سوف يكونوا مرتبطين تلقائيا مع السائق عبر جهاز الفحص الخاص.

1. Which : a heart monitor

2. This : special checking device

**He** (1) has also invented a fireproof helmet. **This** (2) special equipment, **which** (3) has a built- in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies.

اخترع ايضا خوذة مضادة للحريق. هذه الأداة الخاصة والتي تحتوي على نظام كاميرا داخلي، سوف تساعد إنقاذ العمال في حالات الطوارئ

1. He : Adeeb

2. This : special equipment

3. Which : This special equipment

**It** (1) is for **these** (2) reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves **his** (3) reputation as **one** (3) of the youngest inventors in the world.

انه من أجل هذه الأسباب فإن أديب حقا يستحق سمعته كواحد من أصغر المخترعين في العالم .

1. It : that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation

2. These : reasons

3. His , one : Adeeb

## Comprehension question

## اسئلة الاستيعاب

- 1- Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb? لماذا اهتم الشيخ حمدان بمساعدة اديب؟
- 2- How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg? من اين اخذ اديب فكرة طرف صناعي مقاوم للماء؟
- 3- Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there? مع من بقي اديب في المانيا ؛ وماذا فعل هناك؟
- 4- What does the suffix -proof mean in (waterproof/fireproof)?
- 5- (Critical Thinking) What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt? ما هو هدف مراقبة القلب في السيارة ؛لماذا تم وضعه على حزام الامان ؟
- 6- Why did the Sheikh offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour? لماذا الشيخ اعطى اديب هدية رحلة ؟
- 7- How old is Adeeb? كم عمر اديب؟
- 8- Who is Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad? من هو الشيخ حمدان بن محمد؟
- 9- How do you think Adeeb's dad lost his leg? كيف فقد والد اديب قدمه؟
- 10- Why did the father refuse to swim in the sea? لماذا رفض والده السباحه في البحر ؟
- 11- Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeeb is going to visit many countries اقتبس جملة من النص تبين ان اديب سيزور عدة دول ؟
- 12- Will Adeeb be spending all his time sightseeing in Germany? If not, what will he be doing? هل اديب سيمضي كل وقتة مقابلات في المانيا ؛ اذا كان لا ماذا سيفعل؟
- 13- Mention some of Adeeb's inventions. اذكر بعض اختراعات اديب؟
- 14- (Brain Storming) Sponsoring inventors is a very noble matter, what do you think are the advantages of sponsoring those genius people? رعاية الخترعون امر نبيل ما هي فوائد رعايتهم ؟
- 15- (Critical Thinking) What device did Adeeb use in his fireproof helmet and what is its advantage? ما هو الجهاز الذي استخدمه اديب في خوذة الاطفاء وما هي فوائده؟
- 16- What did Adeeb gain for what he did? ماذا نال اديب على ما قدمه ؟
- 17- What do the underlined pronouns/words refer to?

## Answers

- 1- Because the boy (Adeeb) caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father.
- 2- Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet.
- 3- He will be staying with relatives. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.
- 4- Against.
- 5- It is so helpful in case of an emergency, this device will communicate with rescue services and the driver's family and inform them about the case the driver has.
- 6- The Sheikh hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.
- 7- Adeeb is ten years old.
- 8- Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad is the Crown Prince of Dubai.
- 9- I think Adeeb's father has lost his leg in a car accident.
- 10- The father refused to swim because he could not risk getting his leg wet.
- 11- Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives.
- 12- No, he will not. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.
- 13- Adeeb has invented several devices, including a tiny cleaning robot, a heart monitor and a fireproof helmet.
- 14- Sponsoring genius people has many advantages such as: They can leave their work and work more on their ideas, they also have enough money for research
- 15- Adeeb used a built-in camera system which will help rescue workers in emergencies.
- 16- Adeeb rightly deserved his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.



## In the future

## في المستقبل

SB 22

كتاب الطالب ص 22

Key words		كلمات القطعة المهمة
<b>coma</b>	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
<b>dementia</b>	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	جنون
<b>drug</b>	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء
<b>implant</b>	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body	زراعة عضو
<b>scanner</b>	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body	ماسح اشعاعي
<b>side effects</b>	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	اثار جانبية
<b>medical trial</b>	trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications	دواء تجريبي
<b>pill</b>	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة
<b>symptom</b>	a physical problem that might indicate a disease	اعراض
<b>stroke</b>	an illness when a blood tube in your brain is blocked and your brain will be unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية

*We* (1) will be able to have an operation to increase *our* (1) intelligence.

Scientists have already developed brain implants

*that* (2) improve vision or allow disabled people to use *their* (3) thoughts in order to control

prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hand, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE,

research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved *their* (4) decision- Making abilities.

How will humans benefit from *this* (5) research?

Scientists hope to develop a similar device to

help people *who* (1) have been affected by

brain damage, *which* (6) could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

سوف نكون قادرين على اجراء عملية

لزيادة الذكاء لدينا

العلماء بالفعل طوروا زراعة الدماغ التي تعمل

على تحسين الرؤية او السماح للأشخاص ذوي الإعاقة

على استخدام افكارهم من اجل التحكم

بالأطراف الاصناعية مثل الذراعين, والساقين او اليدين,

او لتشغيل الكرسي المتحرك. في عام 2012م,

بحث تم على القرود أظهر ان زراعة الدماغ

حسنت قدراتهم في اتخاذ القرارات

كيف سيستفيد البشر من هذا البحث؟

يأمل العلماء في تطوير جهاز مماثل

لمساعدة الناس الذين تضرروا من

تلف الدماغ, والذي يمكن ان يسبب الخرف,

والسكتة الدماغية او اصابات الدماغ الأخرى

1. We , our, who : people

2. That : brain implants

3. Their : disable people

4. their : monkey

5. This : research

6. Which : brain damage

### Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma.

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that *it* (1) was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI.

*They* (2) suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible.

Two years later, *it* (1) has finally happened .

The scanner, used on a man *who* (3) has been in a coma for than twelve years.

Proves that *he* (3) has a conscious, thinking mind- a fact

*that* (4) had previously been disputed by many.

Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether Patients are in pain, or what *they* (5) would like to be done in order to improve *their* (5) quality of life.

سيتمكن الأطباء من التواصل

مع الناس أثناء الغيبوبة.

في عام 2010م , علماء الأعصاب أكدوا أنه كان من الممكن التواصل مع بعض المرضى أثناء الغيبوبة, وذلك باستخدام ماسح ضوئي خاص للدماغ يسمى التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي.

اقترحوا انه في المستقبل مزيد

من الحوار المفهوم مع المرضى بالغيبوبة سيكون ممكنا.

بعد عامين حدث أخيرا.

الماسح الضوئي تم استخدامه على رجل ظل في غيبوبة لأكثر من اثني عشر عاما.

مثبتا ان لديه عقل مدرك ومفكر – هذه حقيقة

سبق التنازل عليها من قبل العديد

الأطباء يخططون لاستخدام تقنيات مماثلة

في المستقبل لمعرفة ما اذا كان المرضى يعانون من الألم,

او ما يودون القيام به من اجل

تحسين نوعية حياتهم.

1. It : to communicate with some patients in a coma

2. They : neuroscientists

3. who, he : a man

4. That : a fact

5. They , their : patients

### A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly.

A new cancer drug is being trailed in Plymouth, UK, *which* (1) doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce *their* (2) symptoms overnight .

*It* (1) is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss *that* (3) are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment.

The new treatment works by blocking a protein *which* (4) causes cancerous cells to grow.

*It* (1) will improve patients life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment.

The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that *they* (2) are definitely going to continue the trial. *They* (2) have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work.

Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that *it* (1) will help patients from all over the world.

دواء جديد سوف يساعد في علاج انواع محددة

من السرطان بشكل فوري.

دواء جديد للسرطان تتم تجربته في بليموث, المملكة المتحدة, والتي يأمل الأطباء أنه سيعمل على اطالة عمر المرضى السرطان وتقليل أعراضه بين عشية وضحاها.

يتم تناوله على شكل حبة واحدة كل صباح. وحتى الآن المرضى أظهروا عدم وجود أيأ من الآثار الجانبية مثل المرض وفقدان الشعر التي تظهر عند الخضوع لأشكال اخرى من علاج السرطان.

العلاج الجديد يعمل عن طريق منع البروتين الذي يسبب الخلايا السرطانية في النمو.

انه سوف يحسن مستوى العمر المتوقع للمرضى ونوعية الحياة بسرعة اكبر بكثير من أي علاج آخر

المرضى تمت مقابلتهم بعد عام

من بدء العلاج وهم بصحة جيدة,

قائلين انهم بالتأكيد سيواصلون

التجربة. لديهم كل الأسباب للاعتقاد

بأن الدواء الجديد سوف ينجح.

الأطباء في مستشفى بليموث يأملون انه

سوف يساعد المرضى جميع أنحاء العالم



## Answers

- 1- If people live longer, there will be shortage in services such as healthcare and education. We should be utilizing technology to make other life aspects easier.
- 2- They improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.
- 3- arms, legs اثنتين فقط
- 4- Yes, it will be possible to communicate with people who are in a coma by using a special brain scanner called an MRI.
- 5- MRI stands for (Magnetic Resonance Imaging).
- 6- Neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain (3) scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened.
- 7- Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.
- 8- A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.
- 9- Other forms of cancer treatment have side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing usual cancer treatment.
- 10- The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.
11. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial.
- 12- I think cancer patients agree to undergo new types of treatment because they have already suffered from old treatments and they believe it might help.
- 13- I think they will want to know about their family members, they also might wish to get news about work and life.

# The King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان

SB 22

كتاب الطالب ص 22

Key words	كلمات القطة المهمة	
<b>outpatient</b>	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مريض غير مقيم
<b>expansion</b>	the act of making something bigger	توسع
<b>radiotherapy</b>	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	علاج اشعاعي
<b>cancerous</b>	something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally	سرطاني
<b>ward</b>	a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح
<b>paediatric</b>	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses	متعلق بطب الاطفال
<b>reputation</b>	the common opinion that people have about someone or something	سمعه

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is center. Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment **It (1)** treat both adult and pediatric patient.

As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment.

Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other counties in the region, as **they (2)** are attracted by **its (1)** excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان هو مركز علاج السرطان الشامل الوحيد في الأردن. انه يعالج كلا من البالغين والأطفال المرضى مع ازدياد عدد سكان الدولة، فان المزيد والمزيد من الأسر سوف تعتمد على المستشفى لعلاج السرطان المرضى لا يأتون فقط من الأردن ولكن ايضا من بلدان اخرى في المنطقة، هم يجذبون عبر سمعته الممتازة، انخفاض التكاليف، والتشابهات الثقافية واللغوية.

1. **It , its** : The King Hussein Cancer Center 2. **They** : Patients from other counties in the region

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme.

Building started in 2011 CE.

The hospital will have more than doubled **its (1)** capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

من أجل الزيادة في الطلب على العلاج، فقد بدأ مركز الملك حسين للسرطان ببرنامج للتوسعة بدأ البناء في عام 2011م. سوف يكون للمستشفى اكثر من ضعف طاقته الاستيعابية بحلول عام 2016م، وزيادة المساحة لحالات السرطان الجديدة من 3500 سنويا الى 9000.

1. **its** : The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC)

By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different department, including radiotherapy. New adult and peadiatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre **which** (1) will include teaching rooms and a library.

بحلول ذلك الوقت، فإن سيتم إضافة 182 سريرا إضافيا، جنبا إلى جنب مع وحدات أكبر لمختلف الأقسام، بم في ذلك العلاج الإشعاعي. أجنحة جديدة للكبار وللأطفال سيتم افتتاحها. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، سيتم بناء مبنى خاص من عشرة طوابق لمرضى العيادات الخارجية، مع مركز تعليمي والذي سيشمل على غرفة تدريس ومكتبة.

1. Which : an education centre

Many cancer patients live far from Amman, **where** (1) the KHCC is located. The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For **this** (2) reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital In Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

العديد من مرضى السرطان يسكنون بعيدا عن عمان، حيث يقع مركز الملك الحسين للسرطان. الرحلة من وإلى المستشفى غالبا ما تكون صعبة لهذا السبب، هناك خطط لتوسيع رعاية مرضى السرطان إلى أجزاء أخرى من الأردن. في المستقبل القريب، فإن مستشفى الملك عبد الله الجامعي في اربد يأمل في وضع آلات للعلاج الإشعاعي، وبالتالي فإن مرضى السرطان من شمال الأردن سوف لن يتوجب عليهم الذهاب إلى عمان لتلقي العلاج الإشعاعي.

1. where : Amman

2. This : reason

## Comprehension question

## أسئلة الاستيعاب

- 1- Why does the hospital need to expand? لماذا المستشفى بحاجة الى توسيع؟
- 2- Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre. اعط ثلاثة اسباب لما يزور المركز مرضى من بلدان اخرى؟
- 3- What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman? ما هي احدى سلبيات المركز للذين يعيشون بعيدا عن عمان؟
- 4- What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan? ما هي الخطط لزيادة مباني رعاية السرطان في اجزاء اخرى من الاردن؟
- 5- What does KHCC stand for? ما معنى الاختصار " KHCC "
- 6- Where do people come from in order to get medical treatment? من اين يأتي الناس للحصول على العلاج؟
- 7- What is the plan to face the increase in the demand for treatment? ما هي الخطة المعدة لمواجهة زيادة الطلب على العلاج؟
- 8- What does the underlined word "paediatric" mean?
- 9- What is the current capacity rate of KHCC per year? ما هي السعة الحالية للمستشفى في السنة؟
- 10- What are the things that will be added to the hospital by 2016? ماذا سيتم اضافة في عام 2016 للمركز؟
- 11- Why is it important to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan?
- 12- What are the advantages of starting a radiotherapy unit in King Abdullah University Hospital? ما هي فوائد تشغيل وحدة الاشعة في مستشفى الملك عبد الله المؤسس؟
- 13- Where is King Abdullah University Hospital located? اين تقع مستشفى الملك عبدالله؟
- 14- What does the education centre in KHCC include? ماذا يتضمن المركز التعليمي في المركز؟
- 15- What do the underlined and bolded words/pronouns refer to?
- 16- Quote the sentence which shows that the hospital is an attractive medical centre for many Jordanians and Arabs اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ان المستشفى مركز جذب طبي للعديد من الأردنيين والعرب؟
- 17- Read the quotation. "Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity. Hippocrates (460 BCE–370 BCE) Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?"

## Answers

- 1- The King Hussein Cancer Center is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. For the previously mentioned reasons and because the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment so it needs to expand
- 2- Patients come other countries in the region, as they are attracted by the hospital's excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.
- 3- The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 4- There are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.
- 5- The King Hussein Cancer Center.
- 6- People come from other countries to get medical treatment.
- 7- The KHCC has begun an expansion programme. There are other plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan.
- 8- Pediatric: describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses.
- 9- The hospital's capacity is 3,500 per year.
- 10- They will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and pediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building.
- 11- Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan.
- 12- Cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.
- 13- King Abdullah University Hospital is located in Irbid.
- 14- The education centre includes teaching rooms and a library.
- 16- Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region.
- 17- Yes, I agree with this quotation because doctors depend on love to strengthen their relationships with their patients and that is so helpful in curing diseases.



## Accident victim tests first artificial limb

### ضحية حادث يجرب أول طرف اصطناعي

SB 22

كتاب الطالب ص 22

Key words	كلمات القطعة المهمة	
<b>artificial</b>	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally	صناعي
<b>prosthetic</b>	an artificial body part	طرف صناعي
<b>bionic</b>	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered	ذو أطراف آلية

<p>Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. <b>It</b> (1) is an exciting new invention, <b>which</b> (2) <b>they</b> (3) plan to develop. <b>It</b> (4) is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs.</p>	<p>العلماء بنجاح اخترعوا يد اصطناعية مع حاسة اللمس. انه اختراع جديد ومثير , والذي يخططون لتطويره. من الممكن انه في المستقبل غير البعيد جدا , أذرع وسيقان اصطناعية مماثلة ستأخذ مكان الأطراف الاصطناعية الموجودة حاليا.</p>
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1. It : a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.	2. Which : an exciting new invention
3. they : Scientists	4. It : that, in the not-too-distant ..... prosthetic limbs

<p>Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing <b>his</b> (1) left hand in an accident, <b>he</b> (1) had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years The new hand, <b>which</b> (2) was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With <b>it</b> (1), Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them(3). 'When <b>I</b> (1) held an object, I could feel if <b>it</b> (4) was soft or hard, round or square,' he explained. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the <b>ones</b> (5) he felt with his other hand.</p>	<p>دينيس سورنسن, عمره 39 سنة من الدنمارك, كان أول شخص يحاول الخروج بالاختراع الجديد. بعد خسارته ليدته اليسرى في حادث, كان يستخدم يدا اصطناعية نموذجية لمدة تسع سنوات. اليد الجديدة التي تم تطويرها من قبل علماء سويسريين وإيطاليين, كانت تقدما هائلا. معها, لم يتمكن سورنسن فقط من التقاط وتحريك الأشياء, ولكنه تمكن من أن يشعر بها أيضا. "عندما أمسكت شيئا, استطعت أن اشعر فيما إذا كان ليينا أو صلبا, مستديرا أو مربعا", شرح. قال إن الأحاسيس كانت تقريبا نفس تلك الأحاسيس التي شعر بها بيده الأخرى.</p>
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1. <b>he , his, I</b> : Dennis Sorensen أينما وجدت	2. <b>Which , it</b> : The new hand
3. <b>them</b> : manipulate objects	4. <b>It</b> : an object
	5. <b>Ones</b> : the sensations

Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear **it** (1) for month, for safety reason. So now he has old artificial hand back. However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again. He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people **who** (2) need **them** (3) .. He will have helped to transform **their** (2) lives.

لسوء الحظ، سورنسن كان يشارك في التجارب، والجهاز غير جاهز للاستخدام العام حتى الآن. سمح له فقط بارتدائها لمدة شهر، وذلك لأسباب تتعلق بالسلامة. حتى الآن لديه يده الاصطناعية القديمة. ومع ذلك، فإنه يأمل أنه قريباً سوف يرتدي النوع الجديد لليد مرة أخرى. إنه يتطلع بشغف إلى الوقت عندما تكون الأطراف الاصطناعية المماثلة متاحة للآلاف من الناس الذين يحتاجون إليها سيكون قد ساعد على قلب حياتهم.

1. **it** : the equipment

2. **Who, their** : the thousands of people

3. **Them** : similar artificial limbs

### Comprehension question

### أسئلة الاستيعاب

- 1- Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?  
من الذي اخترع اليد الجديدة وبماذا تتميز؟
- 2- Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?  
لماذا يحتاج سورنسن ليد صناعية؟
- 3- Which hand is he wearing now? Why?  
أي يد يلبس الآن؟
- 4- What do the bolded and underlined pronouns refer to?
- 5- Find a word that is the opposite of 'natural' in the first and third paragraphs.
- 6- What is special about the new artificial hand they are talking about?  
بماذا تتميز اليد الجديدة؟
- 7- Quote the sentence which indicates personal information about the man under the testing process  
اقتبس جملة تشير إلى أن الرجل كان تحت تأثير اختبار عملية؟
- 8- How long has Sorensen been using an artificial hand?  
كم لبس سورنسن اليد؟
- 9- What do the underlined/bolded words and pronouns refer to?
- 10- What could Sorensen do with the new hand?  
ماذا فعل بيده الجديدة؟
- 11- Why can't Sorensen wear his new hand now?  
لماذا لا يلبسها الآن؟
- 12- Critical Thinking: If you were in Sorensen's place (god forbid), would you agree to undergo this kind of test? Why? Why not?  
لو كنت مكان سورنسن هل توافق أن تخضع لهذا النوع من التجارب؟

## Answers

- 1- Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.
- 2- Dennis needs that new hand because he had lost his left hand.
- 3- He is using his old one because the new is not ready for general use yet.
- 5- artificial.
- 6- The new artificial hand has a sense of touch.
- 7- Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention.
- 8- He had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.
- 10- Sorensen could pick up and manipulate objects, he could also feel them.
- 11- HE could not use it forever because he was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet.
- 12- I would easily agree to go through such an experiment because I have nothing to lose. I will also be helping others by trying this artificial arm.

## Synonyms

Word	Meaning	المعنى
apparatus	equipment	آلة
appendage	limb	طرف
artificial	prosthetic	صناعي
sponsor	fund	داعم
obese	Fat	سمنة

## Collocations

### متلازمات

Word	المعنى
get an idea	تخطر له فكرة
spend a time	يمضي وقتا
catch attention	يلفت الانتباه
attend a course	يلتحق بدورة
take interest	يستغل

*Unit*  
4

## SUCCESS STORIES

SB 28

كتاب الطالب ص 28

Key words	كلمات القطعة المهمة	
algebra	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers	علم الجبر
arithmetic	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	علم الحساب
geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	علم الهندسة
mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
inheritance	money or things that you get from someone after they die	ميراث
physician	someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specializes in diagnosis and treatment	طبيب
polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	متعدد الثقافات
musical harmony	pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	تناغم موسيقي
revolutionise	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	يقو بثورة
ground - breaking	new, innovative	مبدع

## The importance of Islamic achievements in history

### أهمية الانجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ

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

The Arab world has many famous chemists in *its* (1) history, but the person *who* (2) is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan.

*He* (3) is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid.

*He* (3) also built a set of scales *which* (4) changed the way in *which* (5) chemists weighed items in a laboratory: his (3) scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

#### جابر بن حيان (722م – 815م)

العالم العربي لديه العديد من الكيميائيين المشهورين في تاريخه، ولكن الشخص الذي يعرف باسم مؤسس الكيمياء هو علي الأرجح جابر بن حيان. هو معروف أكثر بسبب بداية إنتاج حامض الكبريتيك.

وايضا وضع مجموعة من الموازين التي غيرت الطريقة التي كان الكيميائيين يزنون بها العناصر في المختبر: موازينه يمكن ان تزن عناصر أكثر من 6000 مرة اصغر من كيلو غرام.

1. **its** : the Arab world

2. **Who** : the person

3. **He , his** : Jabir ibn Hayyan

4. **which** : a set of scales

5. **Which** : the way

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

Ali ibn Nafi ' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of *his* (1) beautiful voice).

*He* (1) was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and *it* (2) was *his* (1) talent for music that led *him* (1) to Cordoba in the ninth century CE.

*He* (1) was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there.

*He* (1) is the person *who* (4) established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition.

*He* (1) revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

#### علي بن نافع (زرياب) (789م – 857م)

علي بن نافع والمعروف ايضا باسم "زرياب" (او "الشحرور", لأن صوته جميل) كان تلميذ موهوب من تلاميذ موسيقار شهير من بغداد، وكانت موهبته

في الموسيقى هي التي قادتته إلى قرطبة في القرن التاسع الميلادي.

كان ضيفا على الحاكم الأموي هناك

انه هو الشخص الذي أنشأ أول

مدرسة للموسيقى في العالم في قرطبة، الأندلس، لتدريس الإيقاع والتأليف الموسيقي.

عمل ثورة في النظرية الموسيقية، وأيضا هو الشخص الذي قدم العود إلى أوروبا

1. **his , He , him** : Ali ibn Naif

2. **It** : that led him ..... century CE.

3. **there** : Cordoba

4. **Who** : the person

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

فاطمة الفهري ( ولدت في أوائل القرن 9 , وماتت في عام 880م)

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman.

فاطمة الفهري هي ابنة رجل أعمال ثري.

*She* (1) used *her* (1) father's inheritance to build

استخدمت ميراث والدها لبناء

a learning centre in Fez, Morocco.

مركز تعلم في فاس , المغرب .

**This** (2) learning centre became Morocco's top university,

هذا المركز للتعلم أصبح الجامعة العليا في المغرب ,

and it is **where** (3) many students from all over the world come to study.

وهو المكان الذي كثير من الطلاب من جميع أنحاء العالم يأتون للدراسة

Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam,

كانت أخت فاطمة , مريم ,

**who** (4) supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque,

هي التي أشرفت على بناء مسجد الأندلس .

**which** (5) was not far from the learning centre.

الذي لم يكن بعيدا عن مركز التعلم .

1. **she , her** : Fatima al-Fihri

2. **This** : learning centre

3: **it , where**: Morocco's top university

4. **It** : Fatima's sister, Mariam,

5. **which** : the building of the Andalus Mosque,

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

الكندي ( ولد حوالي عام 801م , وتوفي عام 873م )

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer– a true polymath.

الكندي كان طبيب , فيلسوف , عالم رياضيات , كيميائي , موسيقي و عالم فلك - موسوعة حقيقية .

**He** (1) made ground-breaking discoveries in many of **these** (2) fields, but **it** (3) is probably **his**(1) work in arithmetic and geometry **that** (4) has made **him** (1) most famous.

فتح آفاقا جديدة في الاكتشافات في العديد من هذه الحقول , ولكن ربما يكون عمله في الحساب والهندسة هو الذي جعل من مشهورا جدا .

1. **he , his , him** : Al-Kindi

2. **These** : fields

3. **it** : that has made him most famous.

4. **That** : his work in arithmetic and geometry

## Comprehension question

## اسئلة الاستيعاب

- 1- Quote the sentence which indicates that an Arab musician introduced the oud to Europe  
اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ان العرب الموسيقيين هم الذين ادخلوا العود الى اوروبا؟
- 2- Do you think that it was easier or more difficult in those days to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day? Give a reason for your opinion.  
هل تعتقد انه من السهل او الصعب هذه الايام الوصول لمستوى عالي من الانجازات مقارنة مع هذه الايام ؟ اعط سبب على ذلك
- 3- Who is probably the founder of chemistry?  
من هو مؤسس الكيمياء؟
- 4- What was Al-Kindi?  
من هو الكندي؟
- 5- What is Jabir ibn Hayyan famous for?  
بماذا اشتهر جابر بن حيان؟
- 6- What does the bolded pronoun “**which**” in the first paragraph refer to?
- 7- Who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque?  
من الذي اشرف على بناء مسجد الاندلس؟
- 8- What is the noble thing that Fatima al-Fihri did?  
ما هو الشيء النبيل الذي قامت به فاطمة؟
- 9- What made Al-Kindi most famous?  
ما الذي جعل الكندي مشهوراً؟
- 10- What does the underlined/bolded word “mosque” mean?
- 11- Why was Ali ibn Nafi’ called “Ziryab (or ‘Blackbird’)”?  
لماذا سمي علي بن نافع ب زرياب او الطائر الاسود؟
- 12- (Critical Thinking) Arab scholars have made a tremendous contribution to the world. Suggest two other discoveries that was made by other Arab or Muslim scientists, use your research engine to find some of these.  
العلماء العرب لهم مساهمات كبيرة في العالم اقترح اكتشافين اخترعت من قبل العلماء المسلمين؟
- 13- Which successful person has influenced you the most in your life and why?
- 14- Which person in the previous text do you think was the most successful and why?



## Answers

- 1- He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.
- 2- It was, no doubt, more difficult to reach such high levels of achievements in those old days because there were no advanced technology and everything used to be done manually.
- 3- Jabir ibn Hayyan is probably the founder of chemistry.
- 4- Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath.
- 5- He is most well-known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid.
- 6- A set of scales.
- 7- It was Fatima's sister, Mariam, who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque.
- 8- She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study.
- 9- His work in arithmetic and geometry.
- 10- "Mosque" is a place where Muslims pray.
- 11- He was called 'Ziryab' or 'Blackbird' because of his beautiful voice.
- 12- Other Arab inventors who has left a footprint in the history are "Abu Nasr Al-Farabi", "Ibn Sina" and "Ibn Rushd".
- 13- 2Pac has influenced me the most because he was so successful and he was singing for the freedom of his people not for his own pleasure or fame.
- 14- For me, the most successful person in the text is Ziryab, he was so successful and he introduced the oud to Europe. Everyone knows about him.

## Additional questions

1. There were many achievements that Jabir ibn Hayyan made. Write down two of them.
2. Al-Kindi made his fame by working in two main fields . Write them down.
3. why was Ali bin nafi' called the "Black bird" ?
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that Fatima's learning centre is very successful.
5. Fatima built a learning centre in Fez. How did she manage to do that?
6. What does the underlined word "mathematician" in the last paragraph, mean?
7. Find a word in the text which means "someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects"
8. What do the underlined words ( pronouns) refer to?
9. The writer states that Muslim scientists made many great achievements . Explain this statement , mentioning three fields that Muslim scientists influenced greatly in them.

## Masdar City – a positive step?

مدينة مصدر – خطوة ايجابية؟

SB 32

كتاب الطالب ص 32

Key words	كلمات القطعة المهمة	
artificially created	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	نسخة صناعية
carbon – neutral	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere	متعادل كربونيا
commitment	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way	التزام
criticise	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse	ينتقد
desalination	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used	تحلية مياه
megaproject	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع ضخم
out weigh	to be more important than something else	الأكثر اهمية
pedestrian	someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars	المشاة
Sustainability	the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water	استدامة
grid	[energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة التمديدات الكهربائية

## Masdar City – a positive step?

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, **which** (1) are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, **they** (2) are all, by definition, expensive, public projects **that** (3) attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

المشاريع الضخمة هي استثمارات ضخمة، مصممة لتشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وجلب فوائد جديدة للمدن. رغم المشاريع الضخمة تختلف في الحجم والتكلفة، إلا أنها كلها، بحكم التعريف، مكلفة، ومشاريع عامة تجذب مستوى عالي من الاهتمام والتغطية الإعلامية. المشاريع الضخمة تتراوح بين طرق وأنفاق ومطارات ومحطات قطار وأنفاق وجسور، الخ. إلى مجتمعات مدن كاملة.

1. **which**: extremely .. projects 2. **They**: megaprojects 3. **That**: expensive, public projects

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits **it** (1) brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of **their** (2) negative effects on a community or the environment. **This** (3) essay will look at **these** (4) issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi

فكرة المشاريع الضخمة دائما قائمة على الفوائد التي ستجلبها للجميع على أي حال، العديد من المشاريع الضخمة تم انتقادها بسبب أثرها السلبي على المجتمع أو البيئة. هذه المقالة ستبحث في هذه القضايا بالإشارة إلى مدينة مصدر، وهي كمشروع ضخم في أبو ظبي

1. **it**: The concept of a megaproject 2. **Their**: megaprojects 3. **This**: essay 4. **These**: issues

Masdar City, **which** (1) began **its** (1) development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon- neutral, zero waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when **it** (1) is completed in 2025 CE, **it** (1) is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

مدينة مصدر، التي بدأت تطورها عام 2006، ستكون أول مدينة في العالم تم انشائها اصطناعيا خالية من مخلفات الكربون. ستغطي مساحة ست كيلومترات مربعة، عندما تكتمل عام 2025، يتوقع ان تضم أكثر من 40000 مقيم و50000 متنقل و 1500 قطاع أعمال مشاركة بشكل رئيسي بمنتجات صديقة للبيئة.

1. **which, its, it** : Masdar City

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. **It** (1) is built on an advanced energy grid **which** (2) monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce **its** (1) carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected

المدينة ستدار بالكامل بمصادر الطاقة المتجددة. مبنية على شبكة خطوط الطاقة المتقدمة التي تراقب تماما كم من الكهرباء يتم استهلاكه من قبل كل مخرج في المجمع علاوة على ذلك، ومن أجل تقليل أثر مخرجات الكربون، مدينة مصدر ستكون منطقة خالية من السيارات، مصممة لأن تكون صديقة للمشاة وراكبي الدراجات. سيارات كهربائية وبدون سائق ستعمل كوسائل نقل عامة، والمدينة ستكون موصولة

to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

بالمواقع الأخرى بواسطة شبكة من الطرق والسكك الحديدية.

1. **it, its:** The city

2. **Which:** an advanced energy grid

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled. The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university *whose* (1) students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

الطاقة سيتم التزويد بها بواسطة الطاقة الشمسية ومزارع الرياح، وهناك أيضا خطط لإنشاء أضخم محطة هيدروجين في العالم. محطة لتحلية مياه البحر سيتم استخدامها لتزويد المدينة بالماء، مع تكرير 80% من الماء. المخلفات الحيوية ستستخدم كمصدر للطاقة أيضا والمخلفات الصناعية سيتم تكريرها. المقيمون الحاليين في مدينة مصدر كلهم طلاب في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا، جامعة طلابها ملتزمون تماما لإيجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة العالمية.

1. **whose:** a university

While the project has the support of many, global environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of *it* (1). *It* (2) is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

فيما يلقي المشروع دعم العديد من منظمات حماية البيئة العالمية، هناك بعض الانتقاد لها. يقال أنه وبدلا من إنشاء مدينة مستدامة صناعيا، الاستدامة يجب ان تكون أولوية للمدن القائمة بالفعل.

1. **it :** the project

2. **It :** instead of building ..... existing cities.

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning *that* (1) will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

في الخلاصة، فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة تفوق وبشكل كبير أي سيئات. إذا تم إدراك هدف المطورين، فإن مدينة مصدر ستكون قدوة للتخطيط الحضري المستقبلي الذي سيلهم مشاريع ضخمة شبيهة في بلدان أخرى.

1. **that :** Masdar City

## Comprehension question

## أسئلة الاستيعاب

- 1- What are megaprojects and why do they exist? What are –in your opinion- the advantages and disadvantages of such projects to people and the environment?  
ما هي المشاريع الضخمة ولماذا هي موجودة؛ حسب رأيك ما هي فوائد وسلبيات هذه المشاريع للناس والبيئة؟
- 2- According to the text, especially the first paragraph, why are megaprojects designed?  
حسب ما ورد في الفقرة الأولى لماذا صممت المشاريع الكبرى؟
- 3- Why are many megaprojects criticised?  
لماذا تم انتقاد المشاريع الكبرى؟
- 4- How will Masdar city reduce its carbon footprint?  
كيف سوف تتمكن مدينه مصدر من انبعاث الكربون؟
- 5- What does the underlined/bolded phrase “**Biological waste**” mean?
- 6- What will happen if the aims of the developers are realized?  
ماذا سيحدث اذا ما تحقق حلم المطورين؟
- 7- **Critical Thinking:** What do you think is the aim of building such cities? Suggest three specific benefits of such cities.  
ماذا تعتقد هدف بناء هذه المدن؛ اقترح ثلاثة فوائد لهذه المدن؟
- 8- What do “**hydrogen plants**” do?  
عرف مزارع الهيدروجين؟
- 9- Do you wish to live in Masdar City? Why? Why not?  
هل تتمنى العيش في مدينة مصدر؛ ولماذا؟
- 10- What is the size of this project and how many people will it house?  
ما هو حجم هذا المشروع وكم يستوعب اعداد من الناس؟
- 11-
- 12- What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City? What are the disadvantages?  
ما هي فوائد انشاء مدينة مصدر وما هي سلبياتها؟
- 13- Do you think that Masdar City is a beneficial project or not? Give your reasons.  
هل تعتقد ان مشروع مدينة مصدر مفيد ام لا؛ اعط سببا لذلك؟
- 14- Do you think that a similar project to Masdar City would be successful in Jordan? What advantages and disadvantages can you think of?  
هل تعتقد ان انشاء مشاريع مشابهه لمصدر ستكون ناجحة في الاردن؟

## Answers

- 1- Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. The advantages of megaprojects are making the environment cleaner and making people's life easier. The disadvantages are expenses and time wasting.
- 2- Megaprojects are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities.
- 3- Many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment.
- 4- In order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly.
- 5- Biological waste means waste which contains things which are related to life such as carbon and /or hydrogen.
- 6- If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.
- 7- I think the aim is to reduce pollution. Other aims could be spreading awareness of the importance of preserving our natural resources and show people how to live economically friendly, megaprojects are so helpful in showing how peaceful human beings could be
- 8- It is a way in which scientists produce hydrogen for power.
- 9- Yes, I would wish to live in Masdar city because it is ideal.
- 10- It covers an area of six square kilometres. It is expected to house more than 40,000 residents.
- 11- Examples of megaprojects given in the text are: motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.
- 12- We can suggest many advantages such as the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticized because of their negative effects on a community or the environment.
- 13- Masdar City is, by no doubt, a beneficial project that is so helpful because it gives

people the chance to achieve a small economically friendly lifestyle.

14- No, we cannot make successful projects such as Masdar City because it will be so expensive and people wouldn't accept the idea itself.

## A founding father of farming

### مؤسسة الزراعة

AB 22

كتاب التمارين ص 22

Key words	كلمات القطعة المهمة	
<b>founder</b>	a person who start something new	مؤسس
<b>legacy</b>	what someone leaves to the world after their death	تركه
<b>fertile land</b>	produced more than enough food	أرض خصبة
<b>hands on</b>	field working / working by hand	عمل ميداني
<b>irrigate</b>	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow	يروي

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer *who* (1) lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, *who* (2) was the king of Toledo. His great passions were botany, *Which* (3) is study of plants, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.

ابن البصال كان كاتباً وعالماً ومهندساً عاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر م عمل في بلاط المأمون والذي كان ملك طليطلة. كان مولعاً بعلم النبات، وهو دراسة علم النبات والزراعة. رغم أنه كان عالماً عظيماً، إلا أنه كان رجلاً عملياً وكل كتاباته جاءت من تجربته الميدانية (اليديوية) في فلاحه الأرض.

1. **who** : Ibn Bassal 2. **Who** : Al-Ma'mun 3. **Which** : botany 4. **He, his** : Ibn Bassal

One of the many things *which* (1) Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture. The book consisted of sixteen chapters *which* (2) explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil.

أحد الأشياء العديدة التي ابن البصال حققها كان كتاب بعنوان " كتاب الزراعة " الكتاب تكون من ست عشر فصلاً توضح أفضل طرق زراعة الأشجار والفواكه والخضراوات وكذلك الأعشاب والأزهار حلوة الرائحة، لعل أشهر الفصول كلها هو الفصل الذي وصف كيف تتعامل مع الأنواع المختلفة من التربة.



Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of **these** (3) things were passed on through his writing

ابن البصال أيضا عرف كيف يروي الأرض من المياه الجوفية وحفر الآبار. صمم مضخات مياه وأنظمة ري. كل هذه الأشياء ذكرها في كتاباته.

1. **which** : One of the many things 2. **which** : The book .... Chapters 3. **these**: things

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems **that** (1) he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

تأثير كتاب ابن البصال كان عظيما. كلما اتبع المزارعون عبر الأجيال تعليماته ونصائحه، كلما أصبحت الأرض خصبة بشكل رائع و أنتجت أكثر مما يكفي من الطعام لعدد السكان سريع النمو. أنظمة الري وضعها هو وأتباعه في الخدمة ما زالت شاهد في اسبانيا. رغم أن اسمه ليس معروفا كثيرا، إلا ان ميراث ابن البصال إلى العالم كان عظيما.

1. **that** : The irrigation systems

### Comprehension question

### أسئلة الاستيعاب

- 1- Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements. اذكر انجازين لابن البصال؟
- 2- Find a verb in the second paragraph that means 'supply land with water'.  
جد فعل من الفقرة الثانية بمعنى .....
- 3- Guess the meaning of 'fertile land' in the third paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning? احزر معنى ..... من الفقرة الثالثة؟
- 4- Guess the meaning of 'legacy' in the third paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?
- 5- Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath? Give examples of his areas of knowledge.  
أعط أمثلة تدل على مدى معرفته؟ أي فقرة تطرح ابن البصال كرجل عملي؟
- 6- Why do you think the area around Toledo had a 'fast-growing population'?  
لماذا تعتقد ان منطقة طلطيليه زاد بها السكان بسرعة؟
- 7- What does the book explain? ماذا يشرح كتاب ابن البصال؟
- 8- What did Ibn Bassal design and how was that helpful? ماذا صمم ابن البصال وبماذا يساعد؟
- 9- Quote the **sentences** which indicate that people overtime had followed Ibn Bassal's inventions. اقتبس الجملة التي تدل على ان الناس لكان يتبعوا اختراعات ابن البصال؟
- 10- What does the bolded words refer to?

## Answers

- 1- Ibn Bassal wrote A Book of Agriculture and also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells.
- 2- Irrigate.
- 3- "fertile land" describes land that produces more than enough food for the fast-growing population.
- 4- "legacy" means the things, money or knowledge you get after someone dies.
- 5- Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer, this is indicated in the first paragraph.
- 6- The area had a fast growing population because the situation there was good, food production was great also thanks to Ibn Bassal's inventions.
- 7- The book explains how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers.
- 8- He designed water pumps and irrigation systems.
- 9- The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice.

# THE ARTS

## الفنون

### The arts in Jordan

### الفنون في الأردن

SB 34

كتاب الطالب ص 34

Key words		كلمات القطعة المهمة
<b>ceramics</b>	the art of producing something made from clay or porcelain, or the clay or porcelain items themselves	سيراميك
<b>conservatory</b>	(American usage for British conservatoire) a school where people are trained in music or acting	معهد موسيقى
<b>installation</b>	an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts	تجهيزات فنية
<b>performing arts</b>	a type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea	فنون الأداء
<b>textiles</b>	types of cloth or woven fabric	مطرزات
<b>visual arts</b>	art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music	فنون بصرية
<b>Fine Arts</b>	creation of beautiful objects	الفنون الجميلة
<b>show case</b>	to exhibit or display	

Jordan has a very rich cultural heritage thanks to the support of the Department of Culture and the Arts, *which* (1) was founded in 1966 CE. Since then, the department has built up an exciting, ongoing programme of cultural activities related to all the arts: music , visual arts, performing arts and the written word.

للأردن ميراث ثقافي غني جدا بفضل دعم وزارة الثقافة والفنون، التي أنشئت عام 1966 م . منذ ذلك الحين وضعت الوزارة برنامجا مثيرا ومستمرا للنشاطات الثقافية المتعلقة بكل الفنون : الموسيقى، الفنون البصرية، فنون الأداء والكلمة المكتوبة.

1. which : the Department of Culture and the Arts

In 1979 CE, the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA) was established to promote visual arts in Jordan and other countries in the region. *It(1)* has links with major art galleries around the world in order to encourage artists from different cultures to learn from each other.

في عام 1979م، الجمعية الملكية للفنون الجميلة تم انشائها لنشر الفنون البصرية في الأردن وفي البلدان الأخرى في المنطقة. لها علاقة مع معارض كبرى حول العالم لتشجيع الفنانين من مختلف الثقافات ليتعلموا من بعضهم.

1. *it* : the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA)

The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts is *one(1)* of the most important art museums in the Middle East. The collection includes over 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, textiles and ceramics, by more than 800 artists from 59 countries. In 2013 CE, *it(1)* held Jordan's largest art exhibition called '70 Years of Contemporary Jordanian Art'..

المتحف الوطني الأردني للفنون الجميلة هو أحد أهم المتاحف الفنية في الشرق الأوسط. المجموعة تضم أكثر من 2000 عمل فني، بما فيها لوحات، منحوتات، صور، معارض أفلام، مطرقات وسيراميك لأكثر من 800 فنان من 59 بلدا. في عام 2013م، أقيم فيه أضخم معرض فني أردني تحت عنوان "70 عاما من الفن الأردني المعاصر".

1. *one, it* : The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts

Until the 1990s, most Jordanian literature was only available in Arabic. However, thanks to PROTA (the Project of Translation from Arabic), many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems are now translated into English, and people all over the world are able to read and appreciate *them(1)*.

حتى التسعينيات معظم الأدب الأردني كان متوفرا باللغة العربية. مع ذلك، بفضل مشروع الترجمة من العربية (PROTA) فان العديد من المسرحيات الأردنية، الروايات، القصص القصيرة، والقصائد هي الآن مترجمة الى الإنجليزية، والناس من كل انحاء العالم يمكنهم قراءتها وتقديرها.

1. *them* : many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems

Every year, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) chooses a different Arab city as the Arab Cultural Capital. In 2002 CE, the city of Amman was awarded *this(1)* title.

كل عام منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتربية، العلوم والثقافة (اليونسكو) تختار مدينة عربية مختلفة كعاصمة للثقافة العربية في عام 2002م، مدينة عمان تم منحها هذا اللقب.

1. *this* : title

Jordan has a centuries-old musical heritage. The National Music Conservatory (NMC) opened in 1986 CE, making *it(1)* possible for more Jordanian students to study music seriously. In 1987 CE, the National Center for Culture and Art was created, *which(2)* showcases theatre and dance in Jordan and in the region.

لدى الأردن ميراث موسيقى عمره قرون. المعهد الوطني للموسيقى (NMC) افتتح في عام 1986م جاعلا من الممكن للمزيد من الطلاب الأردنيين أن يدرسوا الموسيقى بشكل جاد. في عام 1987م، المركز الوطني للثقافة والفنون تم إنشاؤه، والذي يعرض المسرح والرقص في الأردن وفي المنطقة.

1. *it* : to study music seriously

2. *Which*: the National Center for Culture and Art

Realizing the value of art and culture Jordan decided to offer Jordanians and the world an annual arts festival. In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts was founded. **This** (1) three-week-long summer programme **is one** (2) of the largest cultural activities in the region

لإدراك قيمة الفن والثقافة الأردن قرر أن يقدم للأردنيين وللعالم مهرجان فني سنوي. في عام 1981م، مهرجان جرش للثقافة والفنون تم تأسيسه. هذا البرنامج الصيفي الذي يقام لمدة ثلاثة أسابيع هو أحد أضخم النشاطات الثقافية في المنطقة.

**It** (2) takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash, **which** (2) underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.

يقام في أحد أهم المواقع الأثرية في جرش والذي يؤكد على الصلة الوثيقة بين الفنون وتاريخ الأردن الثقافي.

1. this : three-week-long summer programme
2. one , it , which : This three-week-long summer programme

## Comprehension question

## اسئلة الاستيعاب

1- How does the Royal Society of Fine Arts show its support for the arts in Jordan?

كيف دعمت الجمعية الملكية للفنون الجميلة الفنون في الاردن؟

2- What makes The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts a major institution in the world of art?

ما الذي جعل المتحف الوطني الاردني للفنون الجميلة مؤسسه رئيسية في عالم الفن؟

3- How has translation helped Jordanian literature?

كيف ساعدت الترجمة الأدب الأردني؟

4- What is the significance of the location of the annual Jerash Festival?

ما أهمية مهرجان جرش السنوي؟

5- 'To truly understand a country's culture, you have to understand its artistic heritage.'

Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.

حقيقة؛ لفهم ثقافة بلد يجب فهم ارثهم الفني. هل توافق او لا توافق هذه المقولة . برر اجابتك؟

6- Mention an achievement of "the Department of Culture and the Arts"?

اذكر انجازات وزارة الثقافة والفن؟

7- When was the Royal Society of Fine Arts established and why?

متى تأسست الجمعية الملكية للفنون ولماذا تأسست؟

8- What does the collection of The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts include?

ماذا تتضمن مجموعه المتحف الوطني الاردني للفنون؟

9- What does "PROTA" stand for?

الى ماذا يرتكز " PROTA "

10- Write down three genres that "PROTA" helped in translating.

؟ اكتب ثلاثة أنواع ساعدتهم في الترجمة

11- When was Amman entitled as "the Arab Cultural Capital"?

متى سميت عمان عاصمة للثقافة؟

12- What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

13- (Critical Thinking) What are the advantages and disadvantages of festivals such as

"the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts"?

ما هي فوائد وسلبيات المهرجانات؟

## Answers

- 1- The Royal Society of Fine Arts promotes visual arts in Jordan and other countries in the region. ممکن تکمل لآخر الفقرة
- 2- It is a major institution in the world of arts as it includes over 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, textiles and ceramics, by more than 800 artists from 59 countries.
- 3- Many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems are now translated into English, and people all over the world are able to read and appreciate them.
- 4- It takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash, which underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.
- 5- Yes, I agree with this because in order to appreciate a country's culture, you have to know and appreciate its artistic heritage.
- 6- The department has built up an exciting, ongoing programme of cultural activities.
- 7- The Royal Society of Fine Arts was established In 1979 CE to promote visual arts in Jordan and other countries in the region.
- 8- The collection includes over 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, textiles and ceramics.
- 9- The Project of Translation from Arabic.
- 10- Plays, novels, and short stories.
- 11- In 2002 CE.
- 13- Such festivals have advantages like bringing tourists to the country where they are held but they also have disadvantages such as making traffic jams and crowds of people gather in small place like Jerash which is a small city.

## Sand Bottle Artists' Inspiration

SB 37

كتاب الطالب ص 37

### Key words

### كلمات القطعة المهمة

<b>sand artist (n)</b>	someone who models sand into an artistic form	فن الرمل
<b>lifelike</b>	very similar to the person or thing represented	شبيهه
<b>brehtaking</b>	wonderful, awe-inspiring	رائع

You only have to look at Jordan's beautiful mountains to see where the country's sand bottle artists get their inspiration from. This has led to an absolutely amazing traditional art form. Today, sand artists use artificial colors, sand and tools to create mini paintings, sometimes only a few centimeters high, in glass bottles.

**These** 'paintings without a brush' need an eye for detail, and a lot of patience. With time and skill, extremely beautiful scenes can be created, for example, lifelike camels traveling through the vast deserts. The end result is totally breathtaking. Anyone watching a sand artist at work will realize immediately how much skill is needed for this work.

عليك فقط النظر إلى  
جبال الأردن الجميلة  
لنرى من أين حصل  
فنانين رسم الرمال داخل الزجاج  
على إلهامهم. وقد أدى هذا إلى  
شكل من أشكال الفن التقليدي المدهشة  
اليوم، فنانين الرمل يستخدمون  
الألوان الاصطناعية والرمل وأدوات  
لرسم لوحات صغيرة، وأحيانا  
فقط ارتفاع بضعة سنتيمترات،  
في عبوات زجاجية.



هذه "اللوحات بدون فرشاة" تحتاج  
لعين لمزيد من التفاصيل، والكثير من الصبر.  
مع مرور الوقت والمهارة، مشاهد جميلة للغاية  
يمكن أن تنشأ، مثل،  
جمال نابضة بالحياة تسافر عبر  
الصحارى الشاسعة. والنتيجة النهائية هي  
التقاط الأنفاس تماما. أي شخص يشاهد فنان رمال  
في العمل سوف يدرك فورا مدى  
المهارة اللازمة لهذا العمل.



**Comprehension question**

## اسئلة الاستيعاب

- 1- Where should we look to see where sand bottle artists get their inspiration from?
- 2- What is the size of those bottle paintings?
- 3- What do artists use to make such beautiful works?
- 4- What does the pronoun “**their**” refer to?
- 5- **(Critical Thinking):** Artists these days ask for high price for such sand bottles, do you think this is a positive thing or not, do you agree that prices should be accessible for each one?

**Answers**

- 1- We only should look at Jordan’s beautiful mountains to see where the country’s sand bottle artists get their inspiration from.
- 2- Sometimes, they are only a few centimeters high.
- 3- Sand artists use artificial colors, sand and tools to create mini paintings.
- 4- sand bottle artists.
- 5- I don’t think that asking for high price for such artistic works is a good thing because it doesn’t help people buy such works and as a result, artists will not sell enough works to get enough money for their life.

# A professional craftsman

## حرفي محترف

SB 37

كتاب الطالب ص 37

Key words		كلمات القطعة المهمة
<b>Furnace</b>	a container which is heated to a very high temperature, so that substances that are put inside it, such as metal, will melt or burn	فرن
<b>solidifying</b>	to become solid or to make something solid	يتصلب
<b>semi-opaque</b>	preventing light from travelling through, and therefore not transparent or translucent	ليس بشفاف
<b>fine</b>	smooth and soft	خفيف
<b>transparent</b>	you can see through it very clearly	شفاف
<b>cobalt</b>	(having) a deep blue or greenish-blue colour	كوبالت
<b>turquoise</b>	bluish green in colour	اخضر مزرق
<b>glassblowing</b>	the art of shaping a piece of hot, melted glass by blowing air into it through a tube	نفخ بالزجاج
<b>demonstration</b>	an act of explaining and howing how to do something, or how something works	توضيحات
<b>craftsman</b>	someone who is very skilled at a particular craft, a job or an activity that requires skills and in which they make things with their hands	حرفي

Adnan, a professional craftsman, is at work in *his* (1) studio.

With the oven at 1,400 degrees Centigrade, 20 hours a day, a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be.

For Adnan, however, this is more than just a job.

'*My* (1) family has been blowing glass for around 700 years,' *he* (2) says. '*My* (1) father learnt the craft from *his* (2) father, and *he* (2) taught *it* (3) to *me* (1) when *I* (1) was a child.'

عدنان حرفي محترف, يعمل في الأستوديو خاصته.

بوجود فرن بدرجة 1400 درجة مئوية ولمدة 20 ساعة يوميا, أستوديو تصنيع الزجاج ليس المكان المريح للتواجد فيه بالنسبة لعدنان. مع ذلك هذا أكثر من مجرد عمل. "عائلتي تنفخ الزجاج منذ حوالي 700 عام" يقول. "والدي تعلم الحرفة من والده, وهو علمني إياها عندما كنت طفلا".

1. **he, his, I** : Adnan 2. **His, he** (my) Adnan's father 3. **It**: the craft \* **this** : glass-making

Adnan is passionate about *this* (1) ancient craft, and regularly gives demonstrations and workshops to teach young people the skills of glassblowing.

عدنان عاطفي تجاه هذه الصنعة القديمة, ويقدم بانتظام شرح و ورشات عمل لتعليم الشباب مهارة تصنيع الزجاج.

1. **this** : ancient craft

**He** (1) strongly believes that unless **we** (2) interest more young people in learning the craft, nobody will know how to make hand-blown glass in the future. **These** (3) days, young people don't always want to follow **their** (4) parents' professions, and, added to that, glassblowing isn't an easy job. **It** (5) has to be an obsession, as **it** (5) is for **me** (1)!

يعتقد بقوة بأنه ما لم نجعل المزيد من الشباب يهتمون بتعلم الحرفة، فلا أحد سيعرف كيف يصنع الزجاج المنفوخ يدويا في المستقبل "هذه الأيام الشباب لا يريدون بالغالب إتباع مهن آبائهم، ويضيف نفخ الزجاج ليس عملا سهلا. يجب أن يكون هاجسا كما هو بالنسبة لي."

1. **he, me**: Adnan 2. **We** : people 3. **These**: day **their**: young people **it**: glassblowing

Adnan still uses the technique **that** (1) was first developed by the Phoenicians some 2,000 years ago. First, **he** (2) pushes a thin metal blowpipe into the boiling hot furnace. Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays **it** (3) on a metal plate. After that, he blows the red-hot glass until **it** (4) becomes more flexible. Then he pulls and bends the glass into shape. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into glass.

عدنان لازال يستخدم الأسلوب الذي تم تطويره أولا من قبل الفينيقيين قبل حوالي 200 عام أولا، يدفع أنبوب معدني رفيع داخل فرن ساخن يغلي. ثانيا، يخرج الرمل السائل ويضعه في صحن معدني. بعد ذلك ينفخ الزجاج الساخن الأحمر حتى يصبح أكثر مرونة. ثم يسحب ويلوي الزجاج ليشكله. عليه أن يعمل بسرعة جدا لأن الرمل السائل يتصلب بسرعة على شكل زجاج.

1. **that**: the technique 2. **He**: Adnan وإنما وجدت 3. **It**: the liquid sand  
4. **it**: the red-hot glass

Adnan is making a delicate swan. Through the semi-opaque glass, **you** (1) can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue.

عدنان يصنع إوزة متقنة. من خلال زجاج شبه شفاف، بإمكانك أن ترى خطوط رفيعة فيروزية، خضراء وزرقاء

1. **you**: the reader

'The sand gives **us** (1) transparent, or "white", glass,' Adnan explains. **We** (1) get **this** (2) beautiful dark, cobalt blue by adding the metal cobalt to the melted glass. Then, **this** (3) blue becomes a lighter, sea-green turquoise after adding copper. Finally, **we** (1) decorate the glass by hand.'

"الرمل يعطينا زجاج شفاف أو أبيض،" يوضح عدنان. نحصل على هذا اللون الجميل الداكن، الكوبالتي الأزرق بإضافة معدن الكوبالت إلى الزجاج المذاب. ثم، هذا اللون الأزرق يصبح لونا فيروزيا بحريا وأكثر خفة بعد إضافة النحاس. وأخيرا نزين الزجاج يدويا."

1. **we, us**: glassmakers 2. **This**: beautiful dark, cobalt 3. **This**: blue

**These** (1) days **we** (2) recycle broken glass. **We** (2) also use commercially produced colours instead of using natural ingredients as in the past. Apart from that, nothing else about **this** (3) craft has changed through the centuries. **You** (4) can't use a machine to do **this** (5) work, **he** (6) says. 'The old ways are still the best.'

"هذه الأيام نكرر تصنيع الزجاج المكسور. كما اننا نستخدم ألوانا تجارية بدلا من استخدام مكونات طبيعية كما في الماضي. عدا ذلك، لا شيء آخر في هذه الحرفة قد تغير عبر القرون. لا يمكن استخدام الآلة للقيام بهذا العمل" يقول. "الأساليب القديمة ما زالت هي الأفضل."

1. **these**: days 2. **we**: glassmakers 3. **This**: craft 4. **you**: the reader  
5. **this**: work 6. **He**: Adnan

## Comprehension question

## اسئلة الاستيعاب

1- What type of glass do they use these days to produce the nice works?

ما هو نوع الزجاج المستخدم هذه الأيام لإنتاج أعمال جميلة؟

2- Can we use machines to do this work? Why? Why not? هل نستطيع استخدام آلات لهذا العمل؟

3- What do they use to get that beautiful dark? ماذا يستخدم للحصول على اللون الغامق الجميل؟

4- Who developed the technique Adnan is using these days?

من الذي طور الأسلوب الذي يستخدمه عدنان هذه الأيام؟

5- According to the fourth paragraph, what are the steps Adnan uses to produce his works?

حسب ما ورد في الفقرة الرابعة ما هي الخطوات التي قام بها عدنان لإنتاج أعماله؟

6- How can we save this tradition, according to Adnan?

حسب رأي عدنان كيف نحافظ على هذا التقليد أو التراث؟

7- Critical Thinking: Adnan said that his father taught him this craft. What does that mean

For you when fathers teach their children their crafts?

تعلم عدنان الحرفة من والده ماذا يعني لك هذا أن يعلم الأب أطفاله حرفته؟

8- What do the bolded pronouns refer to?

9- What does the underlined word "centuries" mean?

## Answers

- 1- They use recycled broken glass to produce nice works.
- 2- According to Adnan, he says that no machines can be used to produce such nice works, but for me, I believe yes, China has already made it for low price.
- 3- They get this beautiful dark, cobalt blue by adding the metal cobalt to the melted glass.
- 4- The Phoenicians developed the techniques that Adnan is using these days.
- 5- First, he pushes a thin metal blowpipe into the boiling hot furnace. Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays it on a metal plate. After that, he blows the red-hot glass until it becomes more flexible. Then he pulls and bends the glass into shape.
- 6- We should interest more young people in learning the craft.
- 7- When fathers teach their children their crafts, they are teaching them how to save their history and keep their roots deep in the land.

# A blog Post

## مدونة الكترونية

AB 27

كتاب التمارين ص 27

### Key words

### كلمات القطعة المهمة

<b>furnishings</b>	the furniture and other things, such as curtains, in a room	اثاث
<b>Hanging</b>	a large piece of cloth that is hung on a wall as a decoration	ستائر
<b>Restore</b>	to repair or renovate a building, work of art, etc., so as to bring it back to its original condition	يصلح/يستعيد
<b>qualify</b>	to be entitled to a particular benefit or privilege by fulfilling a necessary condition	مؤهل

**Hi! My name is Rashed. I'm staying in London for a week, with my family. I hope you enjoy reading my blog.**

مرحبا. اسمي راشد. أنا أقيم في لندن لمدة أسبوع مع عائلتي أرجو أن تستمتعوا بقراءة مدونتي.

### Wednesday

### الأربعاء

Yesterday was brilliant. We decided to go to the Victoria and Albert Museum (also known as the V&A), **which** (1) is a big museum of art and design in central London. **It** (1) has one of the largest collections of Islamic art in the world, and as **you** (2) can imagine, we were keen to have a look.

الأمس كان رائعا. قررنا أن نذهب إلى متحف فيكتوريا وألبرت (أيضا يعرف بـ V&A) وهو متحف كبير للفن والتصميم في وسط لندن. فيه إحدى أكبر المجموعات من الفن الإسلامي في العالم , وكما تتخيلون , كنا تواقين لنلقي نظرة.

1. **which, it:** the Victoria and Albert Museum

2. **You:** the reader

\* **I, me, my:** Rashed أينما وجدت

\*\* **we, us, our:** Rashed and his family

We spent most of our time in the Jameel Gallery, **which** (1) opened in 2006 CE. **There** (1) were about 10,000 items on display (no, I didn't count **them** (2); the guide told us!). **There** (1) were carpets and other textiles as well as pottery, ceramics, paintings and things made of ivory (from elephants), wood, metal and glass. My favourite thing was a beautiful Egyptian jug, **which** (3) looked as if **it** (3)

أمضينا معظم وقتنا في معرض (جميل) الذي أفتتح عام 2006 م. كان هناك حوالي 10000 قطعة معروضة (لا, لم أحصيتها, الدليل السياحي اخبرنا) كان هناك سجاجيد ومطرزات أخرى وكذلك فخار, سيراميك, لوحات وأشياء مصنوعة من العاج (من الفيلة) والخشب والمعدن والزجاج. الشيء المفضل لدي كان إبريق مصري جميل ظهر وكأنه

was made out of glass.

مصنوع من الزجاج.

In fact **it** (3) is rock crystal, and it was made over

في الحقيقة كان من الصخر البلوري, ومصنوع منذ أكثر من

ten thousand years ago. The person **who** (4) made **it**(3) must have been incredibly skilled.

عشرة آلاف سنة. الشخص الذي صنعه لا بد وأنه كان ماهرا جدا.

1. **which, There:** the Jameel Gallery

2. **Them:** 10,000 items on display

3. **which, it:** a beautiful Egyptian jug

4. **Who:** The person

We were at the V&A all day (there's a good café **there** (1), and an excellent shop too!).

بقينا في متحف فيكتوريا والبرت طوال اليوم (يوجد مقهى جيد هناك, وحل ممتاز أيضا!).

Then, although we were quite tired, in the evening we went to a concert at the Royal Albert Hall

ثم رغم أننا كنا متعبين تماما, في المساء ذهبنا إلى إحدى الحفلات الموسيقية في قاعات البرت الملكية

The orchestra was from Germany and **it** (2) was brilliant!

الفرقة الموسيقية كانت من المانيا وكانت رائعة!

We had comfortable seats, but a lot of people stood right in front of the orchestra.

جلسنا على مقاعد مريحة لكن الكثير من الناس وقفوا أمام الفرقة تماما.

**They** (3) didn't sit down at all! I've never stood all the way through a concert, and I don't think I'd like to!

لم يجلسوا أبدا! لم أقف أبدا في حفلة موسيقية, ولا أعتقد بأنني أرغب بأن أفعل ذلك

1. **there:** the V&A

2. **It:** The orchestra

3. **They:** a lot of people

## Comprehension question

## اسئلة الاستيعاب

- 1- Where was Rashid when he wrote the blog? أين كان راشد عندما كتب المدونة؟
- 2- What did he most enjoy looking at? ما هو أكثر شيء استمتع بالنظر اليه؟
- 3- Where did he go in the evening? أين ذهب في المساء؟
- 4- What bothered him? ما الذي أزعجه؟
- 5- Why did Rashid and his family decide to go to the V&A Museum? لماذا راشد وعائلته قرروا ( V&A ) الذهاب للمتحف ؟
- 6- Name four materials that Rashid mentions. اذكر أربع مواد ذكرها راشد؟
- 7- Look at the words and phrases in bold. Is Rashid using British or American English? Justify your answer.
- 8- Look at the sentences in brackets in lines 5–6. In your opinion, what question is Rashid answering and why?
- 9- Would you stand up all the way through a concert? Why/Why not? هل وقف الجميع في الحفلة؟
- 10- Critical Thinking: What is the goal of blogs? Would you wish to have one? ما هو هدف الدونات ؟ هل تتمنى ان يكون لك واحدة؟
- 11- What do the underlined words refer to?



## Answers

- 1- Rashid was in London.
- 2- He enjoyed looking at a beautiful Egyptian jug.
- 3- He went to a concert at the Royal Albert Hall.
- 4- The people who stood right in front of the orchestra. They didn't sit down at all! They bothered him a lot.
- 5- They decided to go to the V&A because it is a big museum of art and design in central London and it has one of the largest collections of Islamic art in the world.
- 6- Rashid mentioned ivory, wood, metal and glass.
- 7- Rashid is using British English, he uses present perfect and favorite which has "ou".
- 8- Rashid is answering the question: Did you count them? He is answering this question because he thought the readers would ask him such a question.
- 9- No, I would not stand all the way through a concert because that sounds impolite.
- 10- Blogs enable people to write what they want and enables other to read them easily. I would not wish to have one because I am not a famous person.

( المضارع البسيط ) *simple present*

*simple present* ( المضارع البسيط ) : هو التصريف الأول من الفعل

**RULE :**

He , she , it → v / s - es

They , we , you , I → v / base

**ADVERBS** ( الدالات )

( Always , often , usually , some time , every..... , daily , weekly , monthly , yearly , from time to time , seldom , rarely ) .

للفعل ؟ "es" متى نضيف "



إذا انتهى الفعل ب ( o , z , s , ch , sh )

**Exercises (1):**

1. She ..... her teeth daily . (brush)
2. We ..... coffee every morning . (drink)

\*\* يستخدم المضارع البسيط مع الحقائق العلمية .

**Exercises (2):**

1. Water ..... at 100c. (boil )
2. The earth ..... round the sun . (revolve)

\*\* للتحدث عن المواعيد الرسمية او الاحداث المستقبلية التي لا يمكن تغييرها .

**Exercises (3):**

1. The summer term ..... on the 15 June . (begin )
2. The train ..... at 6:21 am . (leave)

## كيف ننفي المضارع البسيط ؟



مفرد ( he , she , it ) —————> doesn't

**Exercises (1):**

1- She ..... the room daily . (not clean )

الجمع (they , we , you , I ) —————> (don't)

**Exercises (2):**

1- Ahmad and Ali ..... to the music every day . (not listen)

## كيف نشكل سؤالاً من المضارع البسيط ؟



\*\* اذا كان الفاعل مفرد نضع "does" في بداية الجملة ويكون الفعل بعدها مجرداً .

\*\* اذا كان الفاعل جمع نضع "do" في بداية الجملة ويكون الفاعل بعدها مجرداً .

**Exercises :**

1) ..... he ..... English daily ? (study)

2) ..... they ..... TV usually ? (watch )

**Example & Exercises ( أمثلة وتمارين )**

1- Mike ..... his uncle monthly . (visit )

2- He .....TV in his room from time to time . (watch )

3- She always ..... with a pen . (write )

4- My friends usually ..... to the national park . (go)

5- Dad often ..... by plane .(travel )

6- What day ..... today? (be , is , was )

0788349361

- 7- We some times ..... long trips by plane . (take)
- 8- SARS is a problem which ..... the people all over the world . (threaten)
- 9- Sami , your report is ok but it ..... some details. (lack)
- 10- The weather ..... to be very cold today . (seem)
- 11- Water ..... of two elements : oxygen and hydrogen. (consist)
- 12- This book ..... of ten units . (consist )
- 13- Water ..... at zero degree centigrade. (freeze)
- 14- It ..... always safer to tell you. (be)
- 15- Tom usually ..... his own pen . (have)
- 16- Every Muslim ..... five times a day . (pray)
- 17- They ..... Seldom at home . (not be )
- 18- I ..... my drug regularly. (not take)
- 19- ..... she ..... At university weekly ? (study)

### ( المضارع المستمر ) *present continuous*

#### RULE :

He , she , it → is + v + ing

They , you , we → are + v + ing

I → am + v + ing

#### ADVERBS:

now , at this time , stop! , look! , be careful! , be quiet! , at this moment .

كيف ننفي المضارع المستمر ؟



بإضافة " not " بعد الفعل المساعد

مفرد	→	isn't
جمع	→	+ v-ing aren't
I	→	am n' t

كيف نشكل سؤالاً؟



بوضع " is , are , am " في بداية الجملة .



### Example & Exercises ( أمثلة وتمارين )

- 1- Please don't make noise . I ..... now . (work )
- 2- We can go out now , it ..... any more . (not rain )
- 3- Why ..... at me like that ? what's the matter now . (you look )
- 4- She ..... an interesting book at the moment ? (read)
- 5- Where ..... ?  
(is Ali studying , Ali is studying , Ali studying is )
- 6- Look at them! They ..... the thieves .  
( to catch are going , are going to catch , catch are going to)
- 7- We ..... writing to you now . (are , is , am )
- 8- I ..... with my brother at the moment. (live)
- 9- They ..... many problems now . (face )
- 10- Look out ! the wall ..... . (shake )
- 11- Look! The boys ..... The lion . (feed )
- 12- Sami ..... on his these's at the moment . (not work)
- 13- Watch out! That blue car ..... You . (approach )
- 14- I am ..... with my father at the moment . (stay)
- 15- The secretary is ..... You C.V now. ( type)

## ( المضارع التام ) *present perfect*

### RULE:

she , he , it → has + p.p

they , we , you , I → have + p.p

### ADVERBS :

Since , for , yet , ever , never , just , already , recently , lately , so far , up until , now , at last , newly , before.

كيف ننفي المضارع التام ؟



مفرد → Hasn't +P.P  
الجمع → + P.P Haven't

### Exercises (1):

- 1- I ..... him since June . (not see)
- 2- Ahmad ..... a new car recently. (not buy)

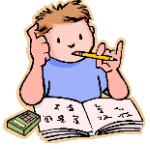
كيف نشكل سؤالا من المضارع التام ؟



- نضع " have " في بداية الجملة اذا كان الفاعل جمع.
- نضع " has " في بداية الجملة اذا كان الفاعل مفرد.

### Exercises (2):

- 1- ..... you ever ..... at that restaurant ? (eat)



### أمثلة وتمارين ( Example & Exercises )

- 1- She ..... here since 1999 . (study)
- 2- We ..... in class since 10o'clock . (be)
- 3- I ..... him for 5 years . (have )
- 4- ..... you ever ..... at that restaurant ? ( eat)
- 5- Have you ..... you work already? (do)
- 6- I ..... already ..... my home work. (do)
- 7- Recently ..... busy. (be)
- 8- In recent year , w ..... to use mobile . (start )
- 9- We ..... a car . (have , never , have )
- 10- ..... from George recently? (she , hear , have )
- 11- ..... a holiday since 10 years ? (have , you , have)
- 12- Ali is on holiday , he ..... to Italy since last week . (be)
- 13- He .....to the air port . (already , go)
- 14- Lately , I ..... smoking . (give up )
- 15- She ..... the sentence yet. (write )
- 16- He .....financial problem since last year . (experience)
- 17- I ..... him since June . (not see)
- 18- The committee members ..... out since seven o'clock . (be)

## ( المضارع التام المستمر ) *present perfect continuous*

### RULE:

He , she , it → has +been +v/ing

They , we , you , I → have +been +v/ing

كيف نعرف ان الجملة مضارع تام مستمر :



- وجود أحد ظروف المضارع التام المستمر :

### ADVERBS

( for + time + now ) , ( this + time ) , ( all + time ) , ( in the last few + time ) , ( over the last + time ) .

1- for so long , for ages ,

### Exercises :

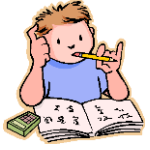
1. It ..... for three days now . (rain)
2. I ..... this for ages. (do)

- اذا وضعت " be " فيكون الزمن مضارع تام مستمر .

### Exercises :

1. You look tired ..... you ..... ? (be , work)
2. You are late. Where ..... ? (be , you)
3. She .....this today. (be , do)





### Example & Exercises ( أمثلة وتمارين )

1. He has ..... for two hours. (be / read)
2. How long ..... you ..... English? (be , learn)
3. Sally is still writing letters. She's ..... letters all day. (be , write)
4. People ..... types of computers for thousands of years. (be , use)
5. Nadia has ..... her homework for two hours! She will be finished very soon.  
(be , finish)
6. Saleem is very tired. He's been ..... very hard. (be , work)
7. I've ..... stamps since I was a child. (be / collect)
8. It's ..... since I got up this morning. (be , rain)
9. I have ..... learning English for a long time. (be)
10. Jamal and Fawaz have ..... evening classes for a few weeks now. (be , take)



### Example & Exercises ( أمثلة وتمارين على أزمنة المضارع )

#### Simple Present

- 1- You ..... (write) English every day.
- 2- .....you ..... (read) English daily?
- 3- You ..... (not speak) English as a habit.
- 4- I ..... (not/play) tennis at school every day.
- 5- She ..... (not play) tennis every day.
- 6- ..... he ..... (play) tennis at school every day?
- 7- The plane ..... (leave) at 8 am every morning.
- 8- The plane ..... (not leave) at 9 am in the morning daily.

9- When ..... the train usually ..... (leave)?

10- She often ..... usually ..... (not/forget) her purse.

11- He ..... (circle) the sun every twelve months.

### ***Present Continuous***

1- The population of India ..... (rise) very fast at this time.

2- I..... (study) for my exams at this moment.

3-Jim ..... (help) in his brother's firm this week.

4-I..... (not/go) to the theatre at this time.

5-I ..... (talk) on the phone right now.

6-What ..... you ..... (do)right now?

7-I..... (not do) anything now.

8-Look! The sun ..... (not/rise).

9-We..... (have) a party now.

10-Gwen ..... (not/go) to the doctor now.

11- (book)- We ..... Aqaba again in the summer. I have been looking forward at this time. (visit)

### ***Present Perfect (FINISHED)***

1 - (2011) Maher ..... his driving test, so he can borrow his brother's car next week. (pass)

1- (2012) The children ..... already ..... the sandcastle on the beach. (build)

2- (2012)- Our neighbours ..... recently ..... to Aqaba. (move)

3- A: ..... you ever ..... (meet) him?

4- You ..... (grow) up since the last time I saw you.

5- The government ..... (become) more interested in arts education.

- 6- My English ..... really ..... (improve) since I moved to Australia.
- 7- (2015) - I think the waiter has forgotten us. We have been waiting here for over half an hour and no body ..... our order yet. (take)
- 8- (2015) – I think you're right. He has been walking by us and he probably thinks we ..... already ..... (order)

### ***Present Perfect Continuous (NOT FINISHED)***

- 1- (2011)- Maha ..... to be a doctor for six years. (be , study)
- 2- (2012)- The detectives ..... people all week.  
(be , interview)
- 3- They .....(be / talk) about Jordan for the last hour.
- 4- She ..... (be / work) at the company for three years.
- 5- (2011)- Nour ..... an essay all morning. (write)
- 6- ..... Sami ..... so hard lately? (be / work)
- 7- That man was cheating, he ..... hard recently. (not / be / work)
- 8- (2011) Hatem looks tired. He ..... his science project all night. (be, do)
- 9- (2012) The child has ..... all night. (be, sleep)
- 10- What ..... you ..... (be / do) for the last 30 minutes?
- 11- James ..... (be / teach) at the university since June.
- 12- (2013) - Jamal and Fawzi have ..... evening classes for a few weeks now. (be / take)
- 13- (2014/W) - Hassan looks very pale, He has ..... very well recently. (not / be / sleep)

( الماضي البسيط ) *simple past*

simple past - الماضي البسيط - : هو التصريف الثاني من الفعل

**RULE:**

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



تصريف ثاني لفعل

**ADVERBS** ( الدالات )

{ yesterday , last ..... , ago , in 1999 , from 1899 to 2000 , in the past , once ,  
before 2 weeks. }

كيف يتم نفي الماضي البسيط ؟



( مفرد والجمع ) → didn't

**Exercises :**

1. I ..... learning English in 2002 .( not stop )
2. You ..... Sick last week? (not be)

كيف نشكل سؤالاً من الماضي البسيط ؟



نضع " did " في بداية الجملة .

**Exercises :**

1. .... he ..... football yesterday . (play)

**Example & Exercises ( أمثلة وتمارين )**

- 1- Our house ..... Empty 10 years ago. (be)
- 2- I ..... at school at 7 o'clock yesterday. (arrive)
- 3- My brother ..... Yarmouk university in 1989. (join)
- 4- Last summer I ..... 2 weeks in London . (spend)
- 5- I ..... the city last winter . (leave)
- 6- I ..... to the theatre three times last month. (go )
- 7- We..... them to our party but they decided not to come . (invite)
- 8- He ..... Rose in town a few days ago . (not see)
- 9- It was hot , so I ..... the window . (open )
- 10- ..... You ..... the exercise yesterday ? (write )
- 11- We ..... active students yesterday . (not be )
- 12- She ..... lat yesterday . (not be )
- 13- Mr. Nader ..... a physical fitness two years ago. (not join)
- 14- A. Where did you go yesterday ?  
B. We..... not go out because it was raining . (do, did , does )
- 15- The frank and Muslims .....in a great battle on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1187 . (Meet)
- 16- A year ago , Ali ..... A scholarship to continue . (Win)
- 17- The police ..... the robbers last night . (Catch)
- 18- I once ..... The minister . (meet)
- 19- A: When ..... you come to Jordan ? (do)  
B: I ..... last week . (come)
- 20- Salt ..... a bigger city forty years ago . (be)

- 21- I once ..... the highest salary in my department . (have)  
 22- I ..... Smoking one year ago . (give up)  
 23- I think , she ..... born in 1976 . (not be)  
 24- One day , we ..... to visit the Arab world . (decide)

## (الماضي التام) *past perfect*

### RULE:

He , she , it , they , we , you , I → had +p.p

### ADVERBS :

After , before , as soon as .

كيف ننفي الماضي التام؟



بوضع " not " بعد had

### Exercises :

1. I ..... my dinner before I went to work . (not have)

كيف نشكل سؤالاً؟



بوضع " had " في بداية الجملة .

**\*\* ملاحظة \*\***

جملة الماضي التام تحتوي على حدثين :

- أحدهما ماضي بسيط
- الآخر ماضي تام .



### Example & Exercises ( أمثلة وتمارين )

- 1- I slept after . I ..... lunch. (have)
- 2- Before I left the town , I ..... a hotel. (book)
- 3- I ..... hungry , I had eaten well . (not be)
- 4- I ..... my work before I went to the party. (do)
- 5- Had she ..... the room before she went out. (clean)
- 6- She was sad after , she ..... the prize. (not win)
- 7- I ..... The phone before it rang . (hang up )
- 8- I had read the book twice ..... I summarized it. (to , despite , before )
- 9- After he ..... the letter, he posted it . (write )
- 10- I ..... to the movie after I had finished my work . (go)
- 11- After the children ..... home from school , they watched TV. (get)
- 12- I ..... my dinner before I went to work . (not have)

Past perfect ← Before → Simple past

Simple past ← After → Past perfect



### Exercises ( تمارين )

1) Hashem studied several books. Later, he wrote the research paper.

Before.....

2) They ate fish at the restaurant. Then, they began to feel sick

After.....

3) Rami sent me a message, **then** he visited me. (before)

Before.....

4) Our teacher explained the grammatical rule, then he gave us a quiz. (before)

Our teacher had.....

5) Mohammed checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)

Mohammed had .....

## ( الماضي المستمر ) *past continuous*

### RULE:

He , she , I, it → was + v/ing

They , we , you → were + v/ing

### ADVERBS :

As , when , while

كيف يتم نفي الماضي المستمر ؟



الجمع → Weren't / مفرد → Wasn't

### Exercises :

1- We ..... Home when we met Jane. (not walk)

2- When my brother came home , I ..... (not study)





كيف نشكل سؤالاً ؟

بوضع " was , were " في بداية الجملة .

### Exercises :

1- ..... I ..... a bath while the door bell rang? (take)

جملة الماضي المستمر تحتوي على حدثان :

○ أحدهما ماضي بسيط

○ الآخر ماضي مستمر .



### Example & Exercises ( أمثلة وتمارين )

- 1) When my brother came home , I was still studying .
- 2) While I was doing my work , the bell ..... (ring)
- 3) As I was waiting for the bus , I ..... A nice man. (meet)
- 4) We ..... home when we met Jane. (not walk)
- 5) While tom ..... the dinner , he burnt his hand. (cook)
- 6) ..... I ..... A bath while the door bell rang? (take)
- 7) Mary fell a sleep while she ..... A story . (read)
- 8) She ..... the accident as she ..... her car . (see)
- 9) ..... carol ..... For me when I arrived ? (wait)
- 10) What were you doing when the accident .....? (happen)
- 11) He took a photograph of us while we .....  
(didn't look , weren't looking , hadn't looked)

## Past Perfect Continuous

### RULE:

He , She , It , They , we , you , I → had + been + ing

### ADVERBS :

By + past time , Since +Time , For +Time (past Time)

### Exercises :

- 1- Ali .....about his friend by yesterday. (think)
- 2- By the time the bus arrived, we.....for an hour. (wait)
- 3- She ..... at that company for three years when it went out of business. (work)

➤ في حال وجود فعلا ن ماضيان مع " When " نستخدم ماضي تام مستمر

### Exercises :

- 1- When I saw you , you looked really tired , I..... . (run)

➤ في حال وجود " be " مع الفعل ووجود شيء يدل على الماضي تعتبر الجملة ماضي تام مستمر

### Exercises :

- 1- Sam gained weight because he had been overeating.(be , eat)
- 2- You ..... there for more than two hours when she finally arrived. ( be , wait )
- 3- We .....(be /sleep) for 12 hours when he woke us .
- 4- you ..... there for more than two hours when finally arrived . ( wait )



## Example & Exercises ( أمثلة وتمارين )

### Simple Past

- 1) They ..... (collect) postcards yesterday.
- 2) You ..... (jump) high last night, didn't you?
- 3) Albert ..... (play) squash last night.
- 4) The teacher ..... (test) our English 2 days ago.
- 5) Fiona ..... (visit) her grandma a couple of weeks ago.
- 6) He ..... (wash) the car yesterday.
- 7) You..... (be) thirsty when I saw you last night.
- 8) He ..... (have) a computer in 1999.
- 9) I ..... (buy) bread from that bakery 30 years ago.
- 10) (book)- Mahmoud was walking home when the rain ..... It was very heavy, so he must have got very wet. (start)

### Past Continuous

- 1) You ..... study) when she called.
- 2) I ..... him to call me back later! I was writing an article. (tell)
- 3) Rawan ..... (not / study) when I called her, she is trying to ignore me.
- 4) I was watching TV when the cops ..... to interview me. (came)
- 5) Issa ..... (not / watch) TV when she called.
- 6) When the phone rang, she ..... (write) a letter.
- 7) While we were having the picnic, it ..... to rain. (start)
- 8) What ..... you ..... (do) when the earthquake started?

- 9) I ..... (listen) to music, so I didn't hear the fire alarm.
- 10) You ..... (not / listen) to me when I told you to turn the oven off.
- 11) While John was sleeping last night, someone ..... his car. (steal)
- 12) Sammy ..... (wait) for us when we got off the plane.

### ***Past Perfect***

- 1) You ..... (study) English before you moved to New York.
- 2) ..... you ..... (study) English before you moved to New York?
- 3) You ..... (not / study) English before you moved to New York.
- 4) Kristine ..... never ..... (be) to an opera before last night.
- 5) before Alex ..... his studies, he had been in London for over eight years. (finish)
- 6) She had visited her relatives once in 1993 before she ..... in with them in 1996. (move)
- 7) I ..... never ..... (see) such a beautiful beach before I went to Kauait.
- 8) I did not have any money because I ..... (lose) my wallet.
- 9) (2011)- Maher felt nervous because he ..... in the Dead Sea before. (not/swim)
- 10) (2011)- Tareq felt nervous because he ..... never ..... before. (fly)
- 11) (2011) Hatem's father retired last year. He ..... for the same company all his life. (work)
- 12) (2012) Hatem ..... his document before viruses crashed his computer. (save)
- 13) (2013) After we had finished our dinner, we ..... into the garden. (go)

**Past perfect continuous**

- 1) We ..... (be/sleep) for 12 hours when he woke us up.
- 2) They ..... (be/wait) at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived.
- 3) We ..... (be/look for) her ring for two hours and then we found it in the bathroom.
- 4) I ..... (be/not / walk) for a long time, when it suddenly began to rain.
- 5) How long ..... (be/learn / she) English before she went to London?
- 6) Frank caught the flu because he ..... (be/sing) in the rain too long.
- 7) He ..... (be/drive) less than an hour when he ran out of petrol.
- 8) They were very tired in the evening because they ..... (be/help) on the farm all day.
- 9) I ..... (be/not / work) all day; so I wasn't tired and went to the disco at night.
- 10) They ..... (be/cycle) all day so their legs were sore in the evening.

## The Future with will

### RULE:

He , she , it , they , we , you , I → will + verb base

### ADVERBS :

Soon , to night , next .... , later , 2030 , until , in the future , tomorrow , I think , I hope , perhaps , maybe , probably

كيف ننفي المستقبل البسيط ؟



يتم نفيه بواسطة : will + not → won't

كيف نشكل سؤالاً من المستقبل البسيط ؟



يتم تشكيل سؤال بوضع " will " في بداية الجملة .

### Exercises :

- 1) ..... we ..... soon ? (arrive)
- 2) He ..... the exam next year . (pass)
- 3) She ..... a doctor next year. (be)

## The Future with going to

### RULE:

Be (is / am / are) + going to + V1

### ADVERBS:

Plan , because , evidence , conclude , deduce , intend , arrange

❖ **Future plans. It does not have to be for the near future.** الخطط المستقبلية

**Exercises :**

- 1) In ten years time, I..... boss of my own successful company. (be)
- 2) When I retire I ..... back to Paris to live. (go)

❖ **Predictions that are based on evidence.**

تنبؤ مبني على دليل

**Exercises :**

- 1) look at those black clouds. It ..... soon. (rain)
- 2) You look very tired. You ..... to stop soon. (need)

( المستقبل المستمر ) *future continues*

**RULE:**

He , she , it , they , we , you , I → will + be + v / ing

**ADVERBS :**

In .....Time , In three years time , In two weeks time from now ,  
the exact time lately , from 9 pm to 10 pm tomorrow , tomorrow at this time ,  
on Friday afternoon

**Exercises :**

- 1) I ..... Engineering tomorrow at this time . ( study )
- 2) I ..... dinner tomorrow . (be , have )
- 3) In two weeks time from now , I .....a match on TV . (watch)
- 4) On Friday Fternoon She..... petra. (visit)
- 5) The exact time lately , they..... To Irbid. (go)
- 6) She..... to Amman next week. (be , go)

*future perfect***RULE**

He , she , it , we , you , they , I → will + have + p.p

**ADVERBS :**

By + Future time , by the time , by next week , by three years ,  
this time next .....

\*\* يوجد عليه صيغتين للسؤال في الثانوية

• بوجود الظرف "by" لكن يجب ان يكون في الجملة شيء يدل على المستقبل

**Exercises :**

- 1) by 2:00 , we ..... school. (leave)
- 2) Oil ..... out by the year 2050 . (run)
- 3) By the end of this year , my parents ..... married for 21 years. (be)
- 4) This time next year , she ..... University . (finish)

• بوجود (فعل و Have) وشيء يدل على المستقبل

**Exercises :**

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





## Example & Exercises ( أمثلة وتمارين )

### The Future with will

- 1) He ..... probably ..... back tomorrow. (come)
- 2) They .....probably ..... to the party. (go)
- 3) Maybe we ..... at home. (stay)
- 4) I think it will rain later so take an umbrella with you.
- 5) I think our team ..... the match. (win)
- 6) I hope that you ..... able to finish on time. (be)
- 7) I hope that you'll ..... us again in the near future. (visit)

### Future with going to

- 1) As conclusion, ..... boss of my own successful company. (be)
- 2) When I retire imy plan I.....back to Paris to live. (go)
- 3) I feel really tired. because I ..... to bed. (go)
- 4) Where are you going? I ..... a customer. (visit)

### Future with going to and The Future with will

- 1) Would you prefer tea or coffee tomorrow? I ..... some coffee, please.  
( have)
- 2) What are your plans for next week? I ..... to New York on business. (fly)
- 3) If you have a headache, Sit down because I ..... you an aspirin. (get)
- 4) A: Why is she holding a piece of paper?

B:because She ..... (write) a letter to her friends back home in Texas.

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

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

6) I think that player ..... the ball. (not / score)

7) ..... you..... that old woman? She really will need your help. (help)

8) We ..... Aqaba again in the summer. I have been looking forward. (book)

### *The Future Perfect*

1) By 2019 CE, the new motorway ..... (open)

2) By this time tomorrow, I'll ..... studying unit three. (finish)

3) I'll ..... studying unit three this time tomorrow. (have , complete)

4) I ..... studying unit three by this time tomorrow. (not, finish)

5) This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we ..... our exams. (have/finish)

6) This time next month, my parents ..... married for twenty years. (be)

7) The books that you ordered ..... by the end of the week. (not arrive)

8) By next year, you ..... England? (have / visit)

9) will you.....Petra by next week? (visit)

### *The Future Continuous*

1) He ..... all the morning tomorrow. (be / travel)

2) My father ..... the newspaper at 8 a.m. tomorrow. (be / read)

3) We ..... the game in three weeks time. (practice)

4) ..... we ..... a geography lesson the exact time lately. (have)

- 5) My brother ..... with his friends from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. tomorrow.  
(not/play)
- 6) I ..... in the train tomorrow at this time. (sit)



### Extra Example & Exercises ( أمثلة وتمارين اضافية )

- 1) More tourists ..... to this town if it had better climate. (come)
- 2) By this time tomorrow morning, I .....doing fifty exercises. (finish)
- 3) His majesty King Hussein ..... the king of Jordan since 1952. (be )
- 4) If Khaled went to London, he .....the British museum. (visit )
- 5) We ..... last Sunday because it was raining. (not go out )
- 6) The police explained they were responding to information they .....  
(receive )
- 7) Don't disturb Shorouq now, she .....to a radio programme. (listen )
- 8) I once ..... the minister. (meet)
- 9) This coat is quite cheap. It .....a lot of money. (not cost)
- 10) While the boys ..... to school, it began to rain heavily. (go)
- 11) Do you see those people on the hill? They .....handkerchiefs for an hour.  
(wave)
- 12) The light through the curtains .....us awake last night. (keep)
- 13) Randa .....the report when I left the office. (finalize )
- 14) The heart .....its rate of pumping according to how active a person is. (alter)
- 15) The committee members ..... out since 7 o'clock. (be)
- 16) If I..... any difficulties, I will have consulted my teacher. (encounter)
- 17) After the guests ....., we arrived. (leave)
- 18) Laila usually ..... the piano well. (play)
- 19) Sami ..... from the university last summer. (graduate)

20) While the teacher ..... the lesson, someone knocked at the door.

**(explain)**

21) I think he ..... I can hear his footsteps . **(come)**

22) By tomorrow morning, they ..... the country. **(leave)**

23) Look! The boy ..... the lion. **(feed)**

24) The film ..... a few minutes ago. **(start)**

25) The woman ..... her children's meals daily. **(prepare)**

26) That man ..... for an hour to get a taxi. **(wait)**

27) Don't shout here! Students ..... their English final exam. **(take)**

28) My research paper ..... of four parts. **(consist)**

29) A year ago, Hamdan ..... a scholarship to continue his studies in Canada. **(win)**

30) Your kids would stay with me if they ..... too much noise.

**(not make)**

31) The old man ..... to music when the police opened the door.

**(listen)**

32) Sami ..... on his thesis at the moment. **(work)**

33) Mahmoud was really happy after he ..... the gift. **(receive)**

34) He ..... financial problems since last year . **(experience)**

35) Mary ..... to England in 1999. **(travel)**

36) This book ..... of ten units. **(consist)**

37) Water ..... at zero degrees centigrade. **(freeze)**

38) Maha met two of her friends while she ..... to school. **(go)**

39) I ..... him since June. **(not see)**

40) The results of the final examinations ..... announced within a few weeks from now. **(be)**

41) The results of the final examinations ..... announced within a few weeks from now. **(be)**

42) The police ..... the robbers last night. **(catch)**

- 43) They will come on time if they ..... troubles. (**not meet**)
- 44) The Indians .....spices before the Europeans came. (**use**)
- 45) A desert ..... most of the natural resources needed for survival. (**lack**)
- 46) Watch out! That blue car ..... you. (**approach**)
- 47) Nuha has ..... in England since 1999. (**be , study**)
- 48) I have .....reading an interesting book for three hours. (**be**)
- 49) Jordanians enjoy ..... old people. (**help**)
- 50) Water .....- of two elements: Oxygen and Hydrogen. (**consist**)
- 51) If Hamdan ..... at nine, he will miss the plane. (**not leave**)
- 52) Water ..... when it gets hot. (**evaporate**)
- 53) Do you mind ..... me with this difficult task. (**help**)
- 54) She failed .....what she wanted to achieve. (**do**)
- 55) Children should avoid .....on TV. (**watch**)
- 56) He managed .....the summit of the mountain. (**reach**)
- 57) The secretary deferred .....the application. (**post**)
- 58) I will be thankful to you if you let me ..... the truth. (**know**)
- 59) My father advised me ..... enough sleep the night before the exam.  
(**have**)
- 60) Mr. Shami doesn't let his son .....his car. (**drive**)
- 61) I was writing a letter when the bell ..... (**ring**)
- 62) I .....with my brother at the moment . (**live**)

## *Passive voice* ( المبنى للمجهول )

### RULE:

Object + Aux + اضافة + V3 + تكلمة + by + فاعل محول

Modal → be  
Be → being  
have → been

### *Exercises :*

1) They will complete the project soon

*The project*.....

2) They might change the plane today

*The plane*.....

3) We have to speak English daily

*English*.....

4) Ahmad has bought a car recently

*A car*.....

5) They have changed the door lately.

*The door*.....

6) Ali is playing football now

*Football*.....

7) They are visiting Petra today

*Petra*.....

8) We were leaving the city today

*The city*.....

**( المضارع البسيط ) Simple present****RULE:**

Object + **Is** + **Are** + V3 + تكملة + by + فاعل محول  
am

**Exercises :**

1- Ali drinks coffee every morning

Coffee.....

2- the teacher teaches the students every day.

The students .....

3- They paint the rooms white.

The rooms.....

4- Ahmad gives me many things in the university

I.....

**( الماضي البسيط ) Simple past****RULE:**

Object + **was** + **were** + التصريف الثالث + تكملة + by + فاعل محول

**Exercises :**

1) Najeeb Mahfouth wrote many novels .

many novels .....

2) Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb.

*The electric light bulb* .....

3) people spoke Arabic in many countries.

*Arabic*.....

4) Linda came here two month ago

*She*.....

5) They watched many films last night

*Many films*.....

علي الأسعد





**Suggested Questions** ( اسئلة وتطبيقات اضافية مقترحة )

1) Ali is feeding the horses.

*The horses*-----

2) They send the letters by post.

*The letters* -----

3) I won't choose physics at all.

*Physics* -----

4) They are building a new shopping center in Al Ramtha.

*A new shopping center*-----

5) Someone stole a valuable painting from the museum yesterday.

*A valuable painting* -----

6) By the time I arrived they had completed the project.

*By the time I arrive the project* -----

7) They may plant the garden next week.

*The garden* -----

8) We were making our homework on time.

*Our homework* -----

9) Nobody told us to go to the party.

*We* -----

10) Sami has to repair all the broken chairs.

*All the broken chairs*-----

11) They forbid smoking here.

*Smoking* -----

12) They made me speak loudly.

*I* -----

13) Somebody switched on the light.

*The light* -----

14) Someone will give you the information later.

*You* -----

15) Someone is blackmailing you.

*He* -----

16) The paint covered the lock.

*The lock* -----

17) He looked after the children well.

*The children* -----

18) We saw them go out.

*They* -----

19) He made us work hard.

*We* -----

20) People have seen wolves in the streets.

*Wolves* -----

21) No one agreed that we could travel by plane.

*It* -----

22) Jordan introduced Al-Sabilah in 1990.

*Al-Sabilah* -----

23) They are growing dates these days.

*Dates* .....

24) They are expanding the programme.

*The programme* .....

25) The award has changed my life.

*My life* .....

26) They had set up over 140 units.

*Over 140 units* .....

27) Doing the award has increased my confidence.

*My confidence* .....

28) A participant has to meet four challenges.

*Four challenges* .....

29) We expect each young person to participate in four activities.

*Each young person* .....

30) They grant the award for individual achievements.

*The award* .....

31) The Crown Prince presents the award to all successful candidates.

*The award* .....

32) The award is offering young people the best opportunity to push themselves to the limit.

*Young people* .....

33) I invited everybody to the party.

*Everybody* .....

( الكلام الغير مباشر ) *Reported speech*

<i>I</i>	he , she
<i>You</i>	He , She , they
<i>You</i>	Him , her , them
<i>My</i>	His , her
<i>Me</i>	Him ,her
<i>Our</i>	their
<i>Us</i>	them
<i>We</i>	they

ما هي التغييرات التي نجريها على الجملة عند تحويلها :



➤ الضمائر :

<i>Now</i>	then
<i>Tonight</i>	that night
<i>Next</i>	the following
<i>Ago</i>	Before
<i>Today</i>	that day
<i>Tomorrow</i>	the next day
<i>Last week</i>	before a week
<i>Yesterday</i>	the day before
<i>Last</i>	The previous
<i>At the moment</i>	At that moment

## ➤ التغير على ضمائر الإشارة

<i>this</i>	that
<i>these</i>	those
<i>here</i>	there

## ➤ التغير على الأفعال

○ فعل مضارع يحول إلى فعل ماضي

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
<i>Visit</i>	visited
<i>Go</i>	went
<i>Is , am</i>	was
<i>Are</i>	were
<i>Have , has</i>	had
<i>Will</i>	would
<i>Can</i>	could
<i>Must</i>	had to
<i>Don't , doesn't</i>	didn't

○ كل فعل ماضي يحول إلى ماضي تام

ماضي	ماضي تام
<i>Didn't</i>	Hadn't
<i>Visited</i>	Had visited
<i>Went</i>	Had gone
<i>Was , were</i>	Had been



كيف نحول الجملة الخبرية : هي الجملة التي تبدأ ب فاعل وتنتهي ب نقطة .

### Exercises :

1- “ we are sleeping here now ”.

*Ali said*.....

2- “I write areport every day “.

*He said*.....

3- “ my father toured to spain “.

*She said* .....

4- “ I will call you”

*Ahmad said* .....

5- “we don’t open this door”.

*Ruba said*.....

6- “ you didn’t study yesterday “

*He said*.....

7- “ I was studying English two days ago”.

*She said* .....

8- “ you are sure the “.

*He said* .....

9- “ we were leaving yesterday”.

*She said*.....

10- “ you have completed your story”.

*Ahmad said* .....

11- “ I am working for a large company “.

*She said* .....

12- "I was writing my diploma now".

*He said*.....

13- "you have taken my CD player".

*She said*.....

14- "I cleaned this room yesterday".

*Ahmad said*.....

15- "my father is working now".

*She said*.....

### **Reported speech:**



### **Example & Exercises ( أمثلة وتمارين اضافية )**

1) (book)- "Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites."

*Ali said that* .....

2) (book)- "I have some questions for you, Badria."

*Ruba told Noura* .....

3) (book)- "If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too."

*Ahmad said that* .....

4) "I've lived in Amman for six years."

*Sami said* .....

5) "My brother steals my dolls."

*Samia said that* .....

6) (book)- "Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."

*Huda told me* .....

7) (book) "On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."

*The students said that*.....

8) (book)- "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."

*Tariq said*.....

9) (book)- "Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on internet safety."

*Robert said that*.....

10) (book)- "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."

*Hussain told me*.....

11) "My friend is with me."

*Ali admitted that*.....

12) "I am working on my project."

*Brian said that* .....

13) "We are having our snacks at this time."

*The employees said that*.....

14) (book)- "Our teacher told us about the dangers of the internet yesterday."

*Farida said that* .....

15) (book)- "I have to write an essay about it tonight."

*Farida said that* .....



16) (book)- "I think I am going to need some help."

*Farida said that* .....

*Farida thought that* .....

17) (book)- "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."

*Ali said* .....

18) "I want a sandwich."

*Mohammad said* .....

19) "I have lost my wallet in the park."

*Mr. Ahmad said that* .....

20) "We have changed our minds."

*The investors said that* .....

21) "My daughter has taken my key."

*Mrs. Carson said that* .....

22) "I have not paid off my loan."

*Diana said that* .....

*Diana denied* .....

23) "We have not painted our house."

*The neighbours said that* .....

*The neighbors denied* .....

24) "My boss has not rewarded me."

*Ruba said that* .....

*Ruba denied* .....

25) "My mum has not been teaching me since lunch time."

*Dalia said that.....*

26) "We completed our training course."

*The trainees said that.....*

27) "I wrote my name on the paper."

*Ali said that.....*

28) "I saw my doctor yesterday."

*Ronald said that.....*

29) "We did our best in the final."

*The players said that.....*

30) "We didn't have our dinner yesterday."

*The prisoners said that.....*

31) "I did not give my CD to anyone."

*Ahmad said that.....*

32) "We did not finish our report last week."

*The experts said that.....*

33) "I did not do it."

*The soldier said that.....*

34) "We did not have our breakfast."

*The children said that.....*

35) "I was in my flat."

*Ahmad said that.....*

36) "We were not in our tent."

*The boy-scouts said that.....*

37) "My classmate was not with me."

*Ruba said that.....*

38) "I was lying on my back."

*Asmaa said that.....*

39) "We were cooking our dinner."

*The girls said that.....*

40) "My friend was tying the rope."

*Amanda said that.....*

41) "We were not packing our bags."

*The couple said that.....*

42) "We will not sue our cousin for what he has done."

*The students said that.....*

43) - "We can solve our own problems."

*The girls said that.....*

44) "I may use my old trick."

*The old clown said that.....*

45) "We must wear our uniforms."

*The nurses said that.....*

46) "You must come with us, Max."

*The police officers said that.....*

*The police officers told.....*

47) "I have to clean my room."

*Thomas admitted that.....*

48) "I am going to dye my hair blond."

*Maggie said that.....*

49) (2014) "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."

*The manager said that .....*

50) (2015/S) - Rawan is sitting in the café where Ahmad works. He tells her, "I work in this café 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."

- A week later, Rawan is peaking to a friend on the phone: "I saw Ahmad at the café last week."

*Ahmad Said that .....*

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

## CAUSATIVE

### RULES:

Subject + ( have / has / had / having ) + object ( it / them ) + verb3

Sub + Need to  
going to + have + object + verb3

الصيغة الأولى للسؤال في الثانوية هي إعادة كتابة الجمل



### Exercise:

Rewrite the following sentences giving similar meaning:

1. I fixed my car yesterday. (had)

I.....

2. We asked someone to cut the grass. (had)

We.....

3. Salma's sister prepares it for us. (have)

We.....

4. Selma cooks dinner herself. (have)

She.....

5. I type the emails myself. (have)

I.....

6. I want to plant trees in my garden. I can't plant. (have)


I.....

7. I need to repair the car. I'll call the mechanic. (have)

I.....

8. I am going to cut my hair at the new hairdresser.(have)

/ .....

الصيغة الثانية على السؤال في الثانوية تصحيح فعل 

### Exercise:

Correct the verb between brackets.

1. I must have my watch \_\_\_\_\_. (fix)
2. I had an invalid passport. How can I get it \_\_\_\_\_? (renew)
3. Sameer had the roof \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. (repair)
4. I want to have the grass \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow. (cut)
5. He got his jacket \_\_\_\_\_ to the cleaner's. (take)
6. I must have my tooth \_\_\_\_\_ so I am going to the dentist.  
(remove),
7. They have their house \_\_\_\_\_ . (redecorate)



### Extra Example & Exercises ( أمثلة وتمارين اضافية واسئلة وزارة )

❖ Complete the following sentences:

1. (2011)- Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He had it .....  
(repair)
2. (2012)- Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we had them  
..... (plant)
3. The Johnsons had their garden ..... and their lawn ..... (weed \  
mow)
4. (2015/w)- I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them .....  
.(deliver)

5. (2012)- Rawan didn't type the report herself. She had it .....  
(type)
6. (2014) Manal didn't buy her English dictionary. She had it .....  
(buy)
7. (2011)- He took the photos himself. He didn't have them .....  
(take)
8. (2011)- Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it .....  
by a photographer (take)
9. (2015)- Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old  
one ..... (fix)
10. (book)- We had the computer ..... because it had stopped working.  
(repair)

❖ Rewrite the following sentences giving similar meaning:

1. My computer isn't working properly, I need to fix it as quick as possible.

*My computer isn't working properly, I need to.....*

2. The Smiths painted their house themselves.

*The Smiths .....*

3. Rami's tablet was lagging, he repaired it .

*Rami .....*

4. She is cleaning the house.

*She .....*

5. My teacher usually types his documents.

*My teacher .....*

6. Brides sometimes design their wedding parties.

*Brides* .....

7. Picasso painted my mother's portrait.

*My mother* .....

8. The dentist fills my tooth next Monday.

*I* .....

علي الأسعد



## *Verbs Followed with to / ing*

### A- Verbs Followed by an Infinitive

( الأفعال التي تتبع ب To )

Verbs Followed by To		
Agree	expect	forget
aim	intend	manage
arrange	hope	promise
ask	leave	offer
attempt	decide	seem
be able	want	be able
begin	afford	advice

#### *Examples:*

1. She **agreed** ..... before the game.(speak)
2. Tom **wants** ..... me.(help)
3. She **claimed** ..... a princess.(be)
4. Samar **swore** ..... the truth.(tell)
5. I **wish** ..... him soon.(see)
6. We **would like** ..... now.(start)

### B- Verbs Followed by a Gerund (-ing form of the verb)

( افعال تتبع ب ing )

Verbs Followed by a Gerund	
admit	finish
advise	forbid
appreciate	mind
avoid	practice
complete	quit
consider	escape
dislike	spend (time)
enjoy	suggest
like	hate

#### *Examples: (V-ing)*

1. They **enjoyed** .....on the boat. (work)
2. I **love** .....but I hate jogging. (swim)
3. They always **enjoyed** .....their friends. (visit)
4. Do you **suggest** .....for a walk? (go)

## ( أفعال التخمين ) Guessing

➤ **Must have**: للتعبير عن توقع أكيد ومن أدلته  
(sure , certain , definitely) بشرط ان لا تكون مسبقة أو متبوعة بـ " not "

➤ **Couldn't have**: للتعبير عن توقع بعدم وقوعه ويمكن ادلته  
( Not sure , not certain , impossible)

➤ **Might have**: ( Possible , probable , perhaps )

### صيغة السؤال :

○ تصحيح الفعل

### Exercises :

1. They .....illiterate because then are some inscription. ( can't be)
2. We ..... any slave . ( might not use )
3. They .....goods such as spices old. (might trade)

### 2- إعادة كتابة

( بالمضارع ) ← فعل مجرد + must , might , cant

( بالماضي والمضارع التام ) ← Must , Cant , Might + Have + p.p

### Exercises :

1. It is possible that Sami is in the library now. (might)

*Sami*.....

2. Perhaps Manal is not happy with her new job. (might)

*Manal*.....

3. (2014/S)- Ahmad's class starts at 8:45 and he is not here yet. I am unsure whether he has missed the bus or not. (might have)

*Ahmad*.....

4. (2014/S)- Salma's plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered them. (can't have)

*Salma* .....

5. I am sure that Ali bought his car

*Ali*.....

6. I'm sure that Ahmad left school now.

*Ahmad* .....

7. I'm sure that he didn't go to the university.

*He*.....

8. It is certain that Ali worked as a teacher .

*Ali*.....

9. Possibly , salma a bought a car

*She* .....

في حال وجود " are not allowed " تحول إلى " mustn't "

### **Exercises :**

- 1) You are not allowed to tell anybody about this discovery.

*You mustn't*.....

- 2) You are not allowed to use a calculator in the exam.

*You mustn't*.....

- 3) You are not allowed to touch this machine

*You mustn't* .....

" don't have to " تحول الى " not necessary " في حال وجود

**Exercises :**

1) It not necessary to switch the screen.

You.....

2) It is not necessary to speak English

You.....



**Extra Example & Exercises** ( اسئلة وزارة سنوات سابقة وأمثلة وتمارين اضافية )

)

1- (2014/S)- Salma's plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered them.

(can't have)

Salma .....

2- (2014/W) The ground is wet here. There was almost certainly a lake once. (must

have)

It.....

3- (2014/W) Those people are very thin, that's why I'm certain they haven't eaten much food lately. (can't have)

.....

4- My brother has been working for two hours. I'm sure he bought a car. (must

have)

My brother.....

5- My father is 80 years old, he has been working all morning, I am sure he is tired.

(must have)

*My father* .....

6- (2015/S)- Rakan spent a month in a hospital before he was able to walk. I am almost sure that it wasn't an easy situation for him. "ضع الفعل من عندك"

.....

7- That child is really talented. I am sure his parents are proud of him.

*The parents* .....

8- It's only 10 o'clock. I am sure he is not at home.

*He* .....

9- That dress looks expensive. I am sure it costs a fortune.

*That dress* .....

10- I am sure that the girl you saw today was not Carla. She is away on holiday.

*The girl* .....

( الجمل الشرطية ) *Conditional / If clauses*

## Zero conditional الشرط الصفري

**RULE:**

If + simple present , simple present

ويسمى بالشرط الحتمي أو الطبيعي وعندما نتحدث عن قانون أو عادة

e.g ▪ If plants don't grow enough , they die.

**Exercises (1) :**

- 1-Water \_\_\_\_\_ to ice if the temperature falls (turn)  
 2-If it rains , we \_\_\_\_\_ umbrella. (need)  
 3-When you arrive at station , you \_\_\_\_\_ me up. (call )

دائماً { as long as , when , provided that , if } نفس المعنى والاستخدام.



نفي :  
 مفرد → doesn't + فعل مجرد  
 جمع → don't + فعل مجرد

**Exercises (2) :**

- 1-If it \_\_\_\_\_ , we don't need umbrella. (not rain)  
 2-If you \_\_\_\_\_ at time , I call you. (not arrive)  
 3-If he \_\_\_\_\_ hard , he doesn't pass the exam. (not study)  
 4-When plant \_\_\_\_\_ enough, the die. (not grow)

## الشرط الأول First conditional



### RULE:

If + simple present , فاعل + will + فعل مجرد

يمكن استخدام " unless " بمعنى إذا لم 

### Exercises :

- 1-If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, I'll stay at home. (rain)
- 2-If Rami has time today, he \_\_\_\_\_ his friend. (visit)
- 3-I \_\_\_\_\_ out, unless it rains. ( stay)
- 4-If Hassan his job, he \_\_\_\_\_ with his father. (work)
- 5-If Manal \_\_\_\_\_ 5 kilos, she will look more. (lose)
- 6-If Ali \_\_\_\_\_ eggs, he will get sick. (eat)
- 7-If he \_\_\_\_\_ to Irbid, he will be happy. (not go)
- 8-He will study English if he \_\_\_\_\_ the exam. (pass)
- 9-He will \_\_\_\_\_ if he wins the prize. (be)

## الشرط الثاني Second conditional



### Exercises :

1. If you drove your car into the river (you ,be able) ..... to get out?
2. If you (not belong) .....to a union you wouldn't get a job.

3. If I (win)..... a big prize in a lottery I'd give up my job.
4. What you (do)..... if you found a burglar in your house?
5. I would tell you what this means if I..... (know) Greek.
6. He would get fat if he (stop) .....smoking.
7. If you (see)..... someone drowning, what would you do?
8. I (be)..... ruined if I bought her everything she asked for.
9. If you slept under a mosquito net, you (not be)..... bitten so often.
10. I would get a job easily if I (have)..... a degree.



### Various Examples ( أمثلة متنوعة )

- 1- Ice (**turn**)..... to water if you heat it.
- 2- If the house (**burn**)..... down we will claim compensation.
- 3- If you (**not like**)..... this one I'll bring you another.
- 4- Unless you are more careful you..... (**have**) an accident.
- 5- I will tell if you..... (**see**) him.
- 6- If I tell you a secret, you, (**promise**)..... not to tell it to anyone else?
- 7- If you (**not believe**)..... what I say, ask your mother.
- 8- If he (**like**) .....the house, will he buy it?
- 9- She won't open the door unless she (**know**)..... who it is.
- 10- Unless I have a quiet room I (**not be able**) .....to do any work.
- 11- If we had more rain, our crops (grow) .....faster.
- 12- The whole machine would fall to pieces if you (**remove**) .....that screw.
- 13- If they (**ban**) .....the sale of alcohol at football matches, there might be less violence.
- 14- What would you do if the lift (**get**)..... stuck between two floors?



15- If you knew you had only six weeks to live, how you (**spend**) .....those six weeks?

16- When I touch an ice cube, it .....cold(**seem**)

17- If you heat water to 100 degrees, it ..... [This always happens.](**boil**)

18- If you ..... eat, you die. (**not eat**)

19- If people ..... too much, they get fat.(**eat**)

20- If you touch a fire, you..... burned.(**get**)

21- People die if they .....(**not eat**)

22- You..... water if you mix hydrogen and oxygen.(**get**)

23- Snakes ..... if he is scared(**bite**)

24- If babies ..... hungry, they cry.(**be**)

## تحويل جمل If

### النوع الأول

#### Exercises :

1. The house burns down then we claim compensation. (will)

If.....

2. likes the house then he will buy it

If he.....

3. Put the wet jacket outside to make them dry quickly. (dries)

If you.....

4. When I use my brother's mobile phone, he always gets mad.

If.....

## النوع الثاني

دائما نكتب بالجزء الأول " If I were you "

**Exercises :**

1. I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary

If.....

2. I think you should apply for that job.

If .....

3. It is possible that I would go to Egypt next week, so I am going to visit the Pyramids.

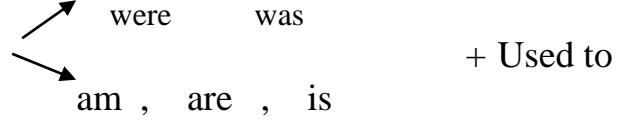
.....

4. I think you should send a text message

If I.....

(اعتاد على) *Be used to / Used to*

## Be used to ❖



\*\* يعني اننا معتادين على القيام بشيء ما اعتيادي او مألوف . (familiar, customer)

دائماً يتبعها :



- ضمير مثل it
- اسم جرند ing
- اسم عادي

**Exercises :**

- 1- ali.....playing tennis. ( be used to )
- 2-ahmad.....it. (be used to)
- 3-I have lived in the city , I am .....the traffic. (be used to)

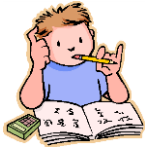
## Used to ❖

Used to

- تستخدم عندما تكون الجملة ماضي ومثبته.
- او اذا جاء بعد الفراغ فعل .
- النفي ( مجرد +didn't)

**Exercises :**

1. She ..... study English. (be used to , used to )
2. I .....play football.(not use to)
3. They ..... clean the room.(not use to )
4. She.....be a teacher .



### Extra Exercises ( تمارين اضافية )

- 1) We used to ----- my friends every Saturday. (meet)
- 2) My father used to ----- his parents regularly. (visit)
- 3) I am used to ----- a few pages every night. (read)
- 4) I used to ----- a few pages every night, but I am very busy now. (read)
- 5) Sami didn't use to ----- early. (come)
- 6) I am not used to ----- early. (come)
- 7) My mother didn't use to ----- every day. (cook)
- 8) My mother wasn't used to ----- every day. (cook)
- 9) We ----- the hot weather. (use to)
- 10) We ----- living in hot weather. (use to)
- 11) I ----- study hard last year. (not use to)
- 12) I ----- studying hard last year. (not use to)
- 13) When I started to work in the bank, I needed a lot of help, but now I am -----  
- (used to, do) all the work on my own.
- 14) Ahmad ----- (used to, read) three books a month but he doesn't have  
time any more.
- 15) I am ----- (not used to, live) in this city. I don't like it.
- 16) Before my father left to work in Kuwait, we ----- (used to, go)  
swimming every Friday.
- 17) When Mr Hashim was the headmaster of the school, it ----- (used to,  
be) very quiet and organized.
- 18) We ----- (used to, live) in a small house when I was a child.
- 19) Manal ----- (used to, eat) much chocolate, but now she hates it.
- 20) My grandfather -----.(used to, play) tennis when he was young.

**RULE : (USED TO قاعدة تحويل)**

It is normal now for + فاعل + To + مجرد



فاعل + be used to + V ing

**Exercises :**

1. It is normal for Sami now to repair cars

*Sami is* .....

2. It normal to Sara not to drink tea

*Sara* .....

3. It was not normal for my brothers to work very hard

*My brothers* .....

4. It is normal for my friend to send emails

*My friend is* .....



**Extra Exercises ( تمارين اضافية )**➤ **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.

➤ **Correct**

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

➤ **Choose the correct option in each sentence.**

- 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 programmes these days are just reality TV.
- 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 practising the oud hard and she **is now used to / now used to** playing it.

7) It is normal for Sami now to repair cars

*Sami is* .....

8) It is normal for Sara not to drink tea

*Sara* .....

9) It was not normal for my brothers to work very hard

*My brothers* .....

10) It was a former habit for me to get up early, but now I get up late

*I* .....

11) It was a former habit for people- they lived in tents.

*People* .....

### ( الجمل الجزئية ) *Cleft sentences*

الجمل الجزئية : سميت بهذا الاسم لأنها تركز على جزء من المعلومات؛ وبدايات الجمل الجزئية حسب الاسم الذي تؤكد عليه .

- |                    |                               |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| - they thing that  | للتأكيد على اسم غير عاقل      |
| - the person who   | للتأكيد على اسم عاقل          |
| - the time when    | للتأكيد على زمن               |
| - the year when    | للتأكيد على سنة               |
| - the place where  | للتأكيد على مكان              |
| - The way in which | للتأكيد على طريقة عمل شيء     |
| - what             | للتأكيد على مفعول به غير عاقل |

\*\* نكتب الجملة كما هي بدون الاسم المؤكد عليه في نهاية الجملة نضع " was " ثم الاسم المؤكد عليه .

### Exercises :

1- Ali played a football last week.

Person who .....

2- Ali played a football last week .

What .....

3- Ali played football last week.

When .....

4- Ali was born in Irbed.

The place where .....

5- Ahmad was born in 1999.

The year .....

### الطريقة الثانية

\*\* استخدام it was / it is

○ نبدأ الجملة ب it is او it was ثم الاسم المراد التأكيد عليه .

○ ثم who مع العاقل . / what مع الغير عاقل . / للزمن ونكمل الجملة .

### Exercises :

1- Ali played a football yesterday.

It was .....

2- Ali played a football yesterday.

It was .....

3- I stopped working at 11:00 P.M



It was .....

4- She paints the room white.

It is.....

5- Huda won the prize for art last year

The person.....

It .....

6- Huda won the prize for art last year

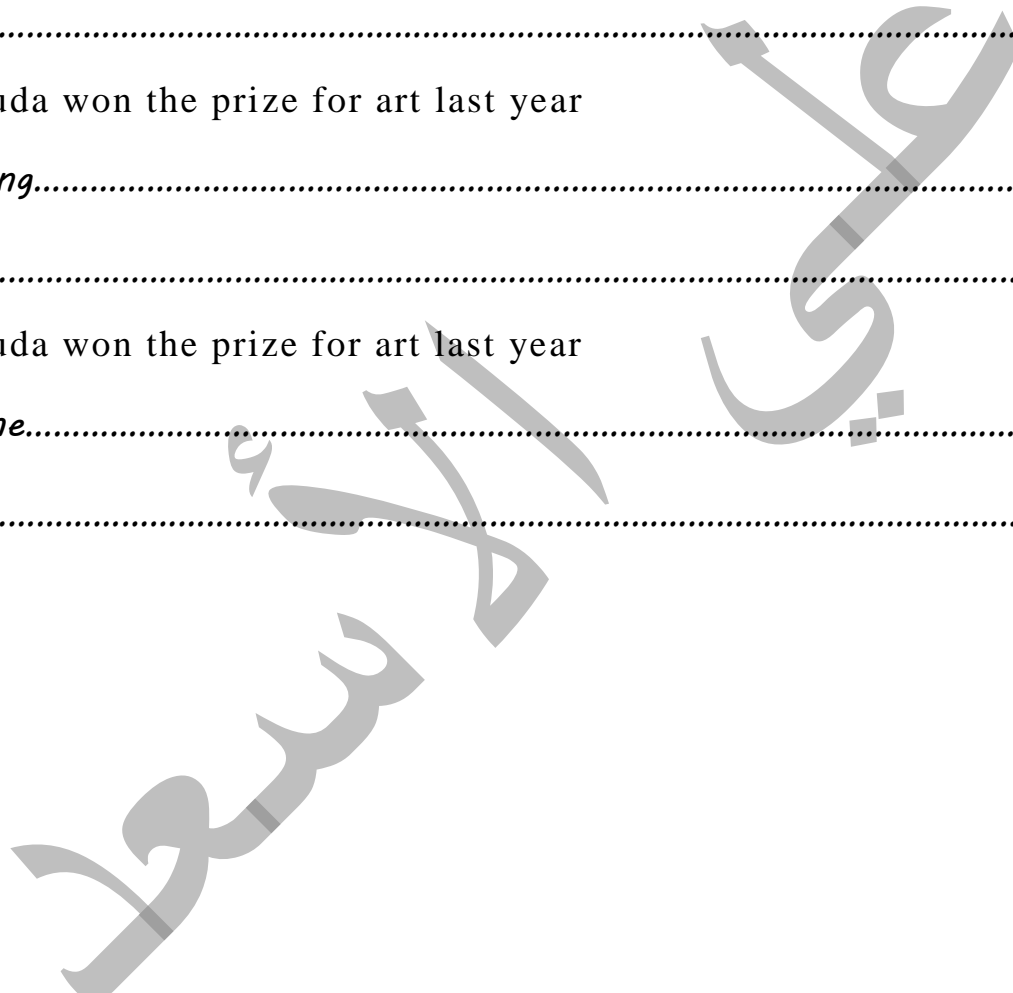
The thing.....

It.....

7- Huda won the prize for art last year

The time.....

It.....





### Extra Exercises ( تمارين اضافية )

- 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* .....

- (workbook page 20 Ex3) Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in

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

*It was Queen Rania* .....

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

*The year* .....

- 3) I stopped working at 11 p.m.

*It was* .....

- 4) My father has influenced me most.

*The person* .....

- 5) I like Geography most of all.

6) *The subject* .....

7) The heat made the journey unpleasant.

*It was* .....

➤ **Make cleft sentences using the given structure:**

1) I've come to discuss my future with you.

*The reason why* .....

2) Your generosity impresses more than anything else.

*The thing that* .....

3) The jewels are hidden under the floor at 23 Robin Hood Road, Epping.

*The place* .....

*Under the floor at 23 Robin Hood Road* .....

4) Mary works harder than anybody else in this organisation.

*The person who* .....

*Mary is the person* .....

5) The Second World War ended on 7 May 1945 in Europe.

*The day (when)* .....

*7 May 1945* .....

## ( الأسماء الموصولة ) *Relative pronouns*

1- Who : قبل الفراغ اسم العاقل وبعد الفراغ فعل

E.X - I know the man ..... won the prize.

2- Which : بعد اسم غير عاقل (اشياء ، حيوانات )

E.X - I write a story ..... You read.

3- Whose : للملكية ( يقع بين اسمين )

E.X - The man .....car was damaged.

4- When : بعد اسماء الزمان

( day , week , month , year , season , summer , winter , time , night , spring , century , autumn , ago )

E.X - I can never forgot the day..... I met you .

5- Where : بعد اسماء المكان مثل :

(place , village , city , school , hospital , street , country , Africa , Jordan)

E.X

- He goes to the village ..... He was born .

- He goes to the village .....is in the north.

\* لدينا نوعين من عبارات الوصل :

▪ العبارات الوصفية المحدده (Defining relative)

- لا يوجد بها فواصل
- اذا حذفت يتغير المعنى

E.X - The man who broke the window was my uncle.

▪ العبارات الوصفية الغير محددة ( Non- defining relative clauses)

- هي عبارات اضافية
- بها فواصل
- اذا حذفت لا يتغير المعنى

- E.X - Ali , who is standing there , look my food .  
 - The Sahara desert , which is in Africa , is very hot .

### صيغة السؤال في الوزارة :

#### ➤ Correct

- 1- Ibn Sina whom is also know as. (Avicena )
- 2- It was the month of Ramadan where Ibn sina died.
- 3- In the university whose included many subject.
- 4- Achemist is a person which work in alab.
- 5- The house when they live is small.

#### إعادة ربط جملتين :

- اكتب الجملة حتى تصل للاسم المكرر في كلا الجملتين أوله لضمير عائد عليه
- نكتب الضمير المناسب
- نحذف الاسم المكرر

E.X

1. Ali sold the table . the table was small
2. Ali sold the table which was small .

#### *Exercises*

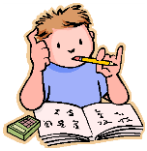
3. Ali sold the car. The car was big.
- .....

4. Ahmad left the house . he lived there many years.
- .....

5. The woman was very sad. Her son was injured.
- .....

في هذه الحالة نأخذ الفاعل بداية الجملة .





### Extra Exercises (تمارين اضافية)

➤ Use the most suitable relative pronoun to complete each sentence. (who/that/which/whose/where/when)

1) A hotel is a place **who** people stay when they're on holiday.

.....

2) What's the name of the woman **which** lives in that house?

.....

3) What do you call someone **whose** writes computer programs?

.....

4) A waiter is a person **who** job is to serve customers in a restaurant.

.....

5) Overalls are clothes **which** people wear to protect their clothes when they are working.

.....

6) Is that the shop **whose** you bought your new laptop?

.....

7) He's the man **which** son plays football for Manchester Utd.

.....

8) Hal didn't get the job **where** he applied for.

9) .....

➤ Join these sentences using relative pronouns beginning with the words given. Omit the pronoun if possible.

1) The girl is my sister. I'm talking to the girl.

*The girl who I am talking to is my sister.*

2) This is the chair. The carpenter repaired it last week.

*This is the chair .....*

3) She is married to a man. He is richer than her.

*She is married to a man .....*

4) She is the friend. She helped me with my homework.

.....

5) That is the swimming-pool. I used to go swimming there.

.....

6) A doctor examined me last Friday. He was really kind.

.....

7) The woman called the police. Her car had been stolen.

.....

8) I went to a restaurant last week. It was very expensive.

*The restaurant ..... was very expensive.*

9) I saw a film last night. It was very interesting.

*The film ..... was very interesting.*

## Articles (أدوات التعريف والتنكير)

"the" نستخدم الأداة "



1- قبل الاسم عندما نشير إليه بشكل خاص وغالبا ما يتبع الاسم بحرف جر او ضمير وصل " which , who whose " اللذان يقومان بوصف الاسم.

E.X

6. .... city where I born .  
7. .... Sport of football.

2- قبل كلمة " mosque "

3- قبل الفترات الزمنية الرئيسية الثلاثة:

E.X

- In **the** morning
- In **the** evening
- In **the** after noon
- I will play football in.....evening. (the , a , an)

4- قبل المؤسسات الرسمية عندما لا تؤدي غرضها الحقيقي .

(school , college , university , hospital )

E.X I went to..... School to see my brother. (x , the , a , an)

5- اذا كان الاسم وحيدا من نوعه .

(the earth , the sun , the moon , the world , the sky , the weather)

6- قبل الأسماء التي تصبح معروفة لأنها تذكر مرتين في نفس الجملة .

E.X

- I planted a tree , I watered it , .... tree was an apple tree. (a , an , the )

7- قبل أسماء البحار والمحيطات والأنهار والقنوات .

(the Nile , the read , the Suez cannel , the Atlantic ocean , the pacific ocean)



8- قبل أسماء السلاسل الجبلية .

(the Himalaya , the green mountains )

9- قبل أسماء الدول الاتحادية والجمهورية والملكية.

E.X

- **The** united kingdom
- **The** Hashemite kingdom of Jordan
- **The** republic of Egypt

10- عند وجود اسم تفضيل .

( faster , fastest , the most )

E.X

- ..... what is the biggest (the , a , an )

11- قبل أسماء الموسيقى

E.X

- .....Guitar
- .....Oud
- ..... Pian

"Xمتى نستخدم الرمز "



1- قبل الأسماء عندما نشير إليها بشكل عام.

E.X

- ..... English books are useful. ( x , the , a )

2- قبل أسماء المؤسسات عندما تؤدي غرضها.

E.X I am going to .....university for studying.( the , a , x )

3- قبل وسائل النقل المسبوقة بحرف جر "by".

E.X

- By ..... car. ( a , an , x )

4- مع فترات الزمان الجزئية . X.

- At..... sun rise . ( x , a , the )

- At ..... dawn . ( a , an , x )

5- قبل أسماء الجبال و البحيرات .

E.X

- ..... Rum mountain . ( a , an , x )
- ..... Tiberia lake. ( the , a , x )

6- قبل أسماء الفصول.

( Summer , Winter , Spring )

7- قبل أسماء الدول والقارات .

E.X

- ..... Jordan . ( the , a , x )
- ..... Asia . ( a , the , x )

8- مع أسماء الجمع المعودة .

( books , man , women )

E.X

- ..... men are our best friends. ( x , an , the )

9- مع الأسماء الغير معدودة .

( milk , water , sugar )

10- مع أسماء وجبات الطعام .

( dinner , lunch , breakfast )

11- مع أسماء المطارات ومحطات القطار والباصات وأسماء الشوارع .

E.X

- ..... queen alia a air port . ( the , a , x )
- ..... Hashmi street. ( an , x , the )

12- اللغات

E.X

- ..... English
- ..... Arabic

"امتى نستخدم الأداة "



1- أمام الأسماء المفردة المعدودة وعندما لا يبدأ الاسم بحرف علة .

E.X

- ..... cat can catch the mouse . (the , a , an , x )

2- مع أسماء بعض الوظائف

- A teacher

- A doctor

"an امتى نستخدم الأداة "



• اذا كان الاسم يبدأ بحرف علة " a , e , I , u , o " ويجب ان يكون الاسم مفردا .

E.X

- He gives me .....apple. (x , a , an , the )

صيغة السؤال في الثانوية تصحيح خطأ

➤ Correct

- 1) I usually take an breakfast early .
- 2) look at A apples on that tree! They are very beautiful .
- 3) Do you know ..... who live next door. (people , a people , the people )
- 4) A olives of my country are well know for their taste.
- 5) farmers usually start their work in an morning .)
- 6) the stranger will never forget a support which you gave him .
- 7) I like .....which grow in Jordan . (the apple , an apple , apple )
- 8) I wrote a email
- 9) Amman is a biggest city
- 10) A north of Africa is huge

0788349361

- 11) Amman is a capital of Jordan
- 12) Aqaba is a next to a red sea.
- 13) Petra is in a south of Jordan
- 14) Do you play a piano
- 15) Do you speak the English?
- 16) I visited A republic of Egypt
- 17) I like the summer season
- 18) I see the boys in the street.
- 19) I was born in the may.
- 20) I was work as the teacher

علي الأسعد

# American and British English

( فروق إملائية )

	American English	British English	المعنى
er\re	center	centre	مركز
	theater	theatre	مسرح
	liter	litre	لتر
Or\our	favorite	favourite	مفضل
	color	colour	لون
	harbor	harbour	ميناء
	neighbor	neighbour	جار
Og\ogue	dialog	dialogue	حوار
	catalog	catalogue	كتالوج
m\mme	program	programme	برنامج
ize/ise	authorize	authorise	يفوض
	specialize	specialise	يتخصص
	normalize	normalise	يجعله طبيعياً
	paralyze	paralyse	يشل
ice/ise	practice (v)	practise	يمارس
	practice (n)	practice	ممارسة
l/ll	traveling	travelling	سفر
	modeling	modelling	نموذج / تصميم
	canceling	cancelling	الغاء
	marvelous	marvellous	رائع
	jeweler	jeweller	جواهرجي

( فروق الكلمات ) *Word differences*

American English	British English	المعنى
partment	flat	شقة
sweet	candy	حلوى
conservatory	conservatoire	معهد موسيقي
cookie	biscuit	بسكوت
drugstore	chemist's	صيدلية
elevator	lift	مصعد

fall	autumn	فصل الخريف
gas	petrol	بترول
pants	trousers	بنطال
school principal	head teacher	مدير مدرسة
trunk	boot (of a car)	غطاء صندوق السيارة
garbage	rubbish	نفايات

American English	British English
1. Did you see .... yet? <i>Did you see the film yet?</i>	Have you seen ... yet? <i>have you seen the film yet?</i>
2. .... had gotten us .... <i>He had gotten us some ice cream.</i>	got us <i>he got us some ice cream</i>
3. have a sister <i>I have a sister</i>	have got a sister <i>I've got a sister</i>
4. Do you have ..? <i>Do you have a brother?</i>	Have you got..? <i>Have you got a brother?</i>
5. take a look/ shower <i>let's make a look at that first.</i> <i>I usually take a shower in the evening</i>	have a look / shower <i>let's have a look at that first</i> <i>I usually have a shower in the evening</i>
6. take a short rest <i>would anyone like to take a short rest</i>	have a short rest <i>would anyone like to have a short rest?</i>
7. have gotten <i>some of you have gotten tired from all the walking today</i>	have got <i>some of you have got tired after all the walking today</i>
8. Gosh, you've gotten <i>Gosh, you've gotten very tall! Said my aunt .</i>	Goodness, you've got <i>Goodness, you've got very tall! Said my aunt .</i>
9. the bus left already <i>we're too late - the bus left already.</i> <i>Leo already did his project</i>	The bus has just left <i>we're too late – the bus has just left.</i> <i>Leo's already done his project</i>
10. didn't do <i>I didn't do my homework yet.</i>	haven't done <i>I haven't done my homework yet</i>
11. I just had <i>I just had my breakfast</i>	I've just had <i>I've just had my breakfast</i>
It's time for recess	It's time to have a break

**6/ WB, page 25 :**

1- **Mark:** Did you see that exhibition yet?

**Bruce:** \_\_\_\_\_

2- **Mark:** I usually take a shower in the morning.

**Bruce:** \_\_\_\_\_

3- **Mark:** I just had my breakfast.

**Bruce:** \_\_\_\_\_

4- **Bruce:** Where's Leo? Have you seen him anywhere?

**Mark:** \_\_\_\_\_

5- **Bruce:** I'd like to have a look at those paintings.

**Mark:** \_\_\_\_\_

6- **Bruce:** Leo's already done his project.

**Mark:** \_\_\_\_\_

**5/ SB, page 36 :**

➤ A tour guide is using American English. The following sentences are in British English. Rewrite them in American English.

1) Have you seen the textile workshop yet?

.....

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

.....

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

.....

4) Would anyone like to have a short rest?

.....

## 5/ SB, page 36 :

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

1) 'Goodness, you've got very tall!' said my aunt.

.....

2) Have you ever been to an aquarium?

.....

3) We're too late – the bus has just left.

.....

4) I think it's time to have a break.

.....

5) I haven't done my homework yet.

.....

## 7/ WB, page 25 :

➤ Complete the following table. The first one is done for you.

British English	American English
<b>Neighbour</b>	<b>1. neighbor</b>
2. _____	liter
Paralysed	3. _____
4. _____	canceled
marvellous	5. _____
6. _____	harbor



# Derivation

## الإشتقاق

### القاعدة العامة التي تنطبق على حالات الاشتقاق

قبل الأسماء صفات وبعد الصفات أسماء وقبل الأفعال أسماء وبعد الأسماء والضمائر الشخصية أفعال وبعد الأفعال ظروف وبعد الظروف صفات .

(ما بعد الفراغ) ⇨ Noun Verb Adverb Adjective Noun ⇨ (ما قبل الفراغ)

### Noun Derivation اشتقاق الاسم

❖ يشتق الاسم إذا وقع الفراغ في الجملة في الحالات التالية:

- 1- بعد الأدوات { a , an , the } إذا لم يتبع الفراغ اسم أما إذا تبعه اسم فتأتي صفة.
  - The Middle East is famous for **the production of olive oil**.
  - Fatima al –Fihri was born in **the ninth** century .
- 2- بعد صفات الملكية { my , our , your , his , her , their , its }
  - I will be going university to complete **my education**.
- 3- بعد صفات الإشارة { this , that , these , those }
  - We can't comply with **this decision**.
- 4- بعد محددات الكمية { much , little , a little , few , a few , only , every , other , all , no }
  - There are **many inventions** made by Adeeb Al-Balooshi.
- 5- قبل وبعد { of } وقبل وبعد { 's } الملكية .
  - Have you seen Nasser's **collection** of post cards? He's got hundreds!
- 6- بعد { more } بشرط أن لا تكون مسبوقة بأحد أفعال { be }.
  - We need **more patience** in case of anger.

-7 بعد حروف الجر { in , of , on , between , from , under , with , for , at ..... etc }

There is a particular Bedouin style **of weaving** that buyers find very attractive.

ملاحظة هامة : في جميع الحالات التي تحتاج فيها الفراغ الى اسم وكان بعد الفراغ اسم آخر نضع صفة.



### Adjective Derivation اشتقاق الصفة

❖ تشتق الصفة إذا وقع الفراغ في الجملة في الحالات التالية :

1- بين as (adjective) as / as ..... as

- She is **as beautiful as** the moon.

2- بعد المحددات والمؤكدات والظروف مثل :

{ very , so , too , quite , extremely , completely , definitely , absolutely , mainly , surely , essentially }

- Ahmad was **extremely hungry**.

3- بعد أفعال مثل : { get , become , grow , look , seem , appear , fell , found }

- Rand **looks happy** because she has passed her exams.

4- بعد { most , more } وخاصة بين (more) و (than) بشرط أن تكون (more) مسبوقه بأحد أفعال (be).

- Land is **more expensive** than it was before.

5- بعد أفعال {be} بشرط ان تكون أفعالاً رئيسية وليست مساعدة.

- The exam **was difficult**.

ملاحظة هامة :



• الصفة التي تنتهي بـ {ed} تستخدم لوصف العاقل اما الصفة التي تنتهي بـ {ing} تستخدم لغير العاقل.

• ما ينتهي بـ { ing & ed } يكون قبل الأسماء صفات .

- **Interesting film**

- **Interested man**

• ما ينتهي بـ { ing & ed } يكون قبل وبعد الأفعال أسماء.

- **Smoking is** unhealthy

- I **hate smoking**

• أفعال التصريف الثالث {p.p} تعامل معاملة الصفة .

- This letter is **written** by hand.

### Verb Derivation اشتقاق الفعل

❖ يشتق الفعل إذا وقع الفراغ في الجملة في الحالات التالية :

1- بعد {to} المصدرية ( to – infinitive )

- I need **to evaluate** my work.

2- بعد أفعال { modals } يأتي فعل أساسي (base form)

- You **should study** hard.

3- بعد أفعال {do} عند تكوين سؤال أو جملة منفية المضارع البسيط أو الماضي البسيط.

- She **didn't succeed**.

4- بعد الفاعل سواء كان اسم أو ضمير.

- Thanks a lot. **I appreciate** your kindness.

### Adverb Derivation اشتقاق الظرف

❖ يشتق الظرف إذا وقع الفراغ في الجملة في الحالات التالية :

1- أول الجملة وقبل الفاصلة , .....

- **Finally** , Fares could pass the exams.

2- في نهاية الجملة بشرط أن يقع الفراغ بعد اسم أو ضمير أو فعل.

- He greeted the **guests warmly**.

3- كمادة معترضة في الحالات التالية :

- بين أحد أفعال {be} وصفة .. **I was extremely tired**.

• بين الفاعل (اسم / ضمير ) والفعل . He surprisingly told me about the secret.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
produce <b>ينتج</b>	production	productive	Productively
medicate	medicine <b>طب</b>	medical	medically
inherit	inheritor	inheritable	
.....	nine	ninth	ninthly
originate	origin	original	originally
invent	invention	inventive	inventively
discover	discoverer	discovered	.....
influence	influence	influential	influentially
weave	weaver	weaved	.....
.....	tradition	traditional	traditionally
attract	attraction	attractive	attractively
create	creation	Created	creatively
translate	translation	translated	
appreciate	appreciation	appreciative	appreciatively
educate	education	educational	educationally
collect	collection	collective	collectively
install	installation	installed	.....
operate	operation	operational	operationally
expect	expectancy	expectant	expectantly
contemporise	contemporisation	contemporary	contemporarily
visualise	vision	visual	visually
.....	tradition	traditional	traditionally
		extreme	extremely
organise	organisation	organised	organisationally
Intend	Intention	intended	.....
.....	archaeology archaeologist	archaeological	archaeologically
.....	child	.....	.....
train	trainer	trained	.....
.....	person	.....	.....
bring	.....	brought	.....
Surgeon	surgery	surgical	surgically
	tourism/tourist	touristy	
	person/people	personal	personally
train	training	training	
		extreme	extremely
conclude	conclusion	concluding	
.....	success	successful	successfully

believe	believing	believable	

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
weave	weaving	woven	
infect	infection	infectious	infectiously
diagnose	diagnoses	diagnostic	
		artificial (adj)	artificially (adv)
Access	Access	accessible	
	Allergy	Allergic	
	Algebra	algebraic	
Append	Appendage		
	Arthritis	arthritic	
	Artifice	Artificial	artificially
Blow	blowing		
Calculate	calculation		
	Cancer	cancerous	
	Convention	conventional	conventionally
compose	composition		
Criticize	Critic	critical	
demonstrate	demonstration		
Expand	expansion		
Inoculate	Inoculation	Inoculable	
Irrigate	irrigation		
Immunize	Immunization	Immune	
Neutralize	Neutrality	neutral	
	Obesity	obese	
	Optimism	Optimistic	
	Option	Optional	
Sustain	Sustainability	sustainable	
Sponsor	Sponsor	sponsored	
Vary	Variation	variable	
repute (v)	reputation (n)		
Prescribe	Prescription	Prescriptive	prescriptively
Revolutionise	Revolution	revolutionary	



### Example & Exercises ( أمثلة وتمارين )

➤ Complete the text with the suitable words derived from the words

- 1) We should look after fields in order to .....good quality crops.  
( production)
- 2) You have to take..... in order to get well soon. (medical)
- 3) She spent all her .....in a year and soon became very poor.  
(Inherit)
- 4) We met the .....owner of the house to sign the lease contract. (origin)
- 5) The government plans to .....more jobs for young people. (creation)
- 6) Fax machines and printers are a wonderful .....at the time. ( invent)
- 7) There are many .....advances that help people to be treated  
. ( medicine )
- 8) The new committee was .....in formulating government policy on  
employment. (Influence)
- 9) My brother is studying ..... at university He's going to work in a tourist  
company . (translate )
- 10) Some recent events are recorded by .....historians . ( contemporise)
- 11) A person who studies history and prehistory is  
called..... ( archaeology )
- 12) She tried to .....the attention of her students in the class .  
( attraction )

- 13) Children around the age of eight are especially vulnerable to the .....of television. (influential)
- 14) I would like to express my..... and thanks to you all for coming to my birthday party . ( appreciate )
- 15) Scientists always try to ..... new devices to improve the way of life. ( invention)
- 16) Social and .....factors play a huge part in international marketing. ( culture)
- 17) Children living in inner-city areas may be .....disadvantaged. ( educational)
- 18) Parents are beginning to wake up to the importance of pre-school ..... for their kids. ( educate)
- 19) Potatoes are..... imported from South America. (original)
- 20) The ..... of old coins and pots is my sister's hobby. (collect)
- 21) It's..... in America to eat turkey on Thanksgiving Day . ( tradition)
- 22) Scientists around the world are working to .....a cure for AIDS. ( discovery)
- 23) Children have to learn to understand the ..... of other countries. ( cultural)
- 24) The .....of people preferred banning smoking in general places . ( major)
- 25) Some companies are able to offer .....career opportunities to graduates. ( attract)
- 26) There's a .....in our family that we have a party on our birthdays. ( traditional)
- 27) Most spiders ..... webs that are almost invisible. ( weaving )

28) The new airport is now fully..... people can use it from now on.

(operation)

29) Petra is a..... tourist attraction so people from all over the world come to visit it. (majority)

30) We shouldn't ..... proverbs literally because they differ from one country to another. (translation)

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

1) The Middle East is famous for the ..... of olive oil.  
(produce)

2) Ibn Sina wrote ..... textbooks. (medicine)

3) Fatima Al-Fihri was born in the ..... century. (nine)

4) My father bought our house with an ..... from his grandfather. (inherit)

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

6) Do you think the wheel was the most important ..... ever?  
(invent)

7) Al-Kindi made many important mathematical .....ies.  
(discover)

8) Who was the most ..... writer of the twentieth century? (influence)

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

Translation / archaeology / appreciation  
educate / collect / installation



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

➤ Chose the correct word and derive it to fill each of the following sentences:

**install / collect / educate / appreciation  
archaeological / translation**

- 1) Do you have to pay extra for .....
- 2) There's quite a ..... of toothbrushes in the bathroom.
- 3) Reducing the size of classes may improve ..... standards.
- 4) I don't think you ..... how much time I spent preparing this meal.
- 5) ..... is the study of the buildings, graves, tools and other objects which belonged to people who lived in the past, in order to learn about their culture and society.
- 6) A ..... a person whose job is changing words into a different language.

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

Madaba is the place where most Jordanian weavers buy their raw materials. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan to (1) ..... (product) rugs, bags and other beautiful items. (2) ..... (Traditional), the whole process is done by hand,

from the washing of the wool to the finished article. There is a particular Bedouin style of (3) ..... (weave) that buyers find very (4) ..... (attraction). Another craft practised in Madaba is the (5) ..... (creative) of ceramic items

- **Exercise: Read the text and complete it using the correct form of the words in the box.**

**medicine / discover / prescribe / infect / diagnose / intend / surgeon / believe / succeed / conclude**

Amazing (1)..... advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific (2) ..... . Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a (3) ..... , but it is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight (4) ..... and diseases on their own, too. Research has been done to find out why some people survive cancer. One hundred people who had survived a serious (5) ..... Were interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed. The (6) ..... of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis. They had all used different treatments such as (7) ..... , radiotherapy, acupuncture and special diets. What they all had in common, however, was a strong (8) ..... that what they were doing would be (9) ..... . This survey has limited (10) ..... , but one thing it shows is that a positive attitude can help your

**Immune system to work.**

- 1- medical    2- discoveries    3- prescription    4- infections  
 5- diagnosis    6- intention    7- surgery    8- belief  
 9- successful    10- conclusion

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

culture / attract / install

- 1) They announced that the .....of the new system would take several days.
- 2) Some companies are able to offer .....career opportunities to graduates.

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

discover / education / medicine

- 1) The vaccination is not a new.....it's been known about for years.
- 2) There are many .....advances that help people to be treated .

## Language Functions

### الوظائف اللغوية

المستوى الثالث

- الوظائف اللغوية هي مهارة يتم بها اختيار قدرة الطالب على استنتاج الهدف من الجمل، فمثلا لو قال لك أحدهم: { if I were you , I would not buy this laptop } . ففي هذه الحالة يحاول المتكلم إعطاؤك نصيحة بطريقة مهذبة بقوله لو كنت مكانك لما اشتريت هذا الكمبيوتر المحمول.
- في الكتاب وتحديدا في المستوى الثالث يوجد العديد من الوظائف اللغوية سأسردها في الأسفل وسأضع ملاحظات حول الوظائف اللغوية للقواعد التي في الكتاب.

No	Words	Language function
1	<p>In this way As a consequence Therefore</p> <p>On one hand ..... On the other hand , ../ In spite of this, ../ On the contrary, ../ Conversely,...</p>	<p>Indicating / expressing consequence</p>
	<p>However / Whereas / Despite</p>	<p>Indicating opposition</p>
2	<p>The aim of this report is to ... / This report examines .. / In this report, (...) will be examined</p>	<p>Introduction Introducing ideas</p>

Unit One

Unit Two

There are more than (...) well-equipped health centres in (name of town).  
 Almost three-quarters of the population are regular users of ...  
 The number of (...) has declined / increased since (date)

Reporting information

It appears that ... / This results in ... / It is recommended that ... / The best course of action would be to ...

talking about Conclusion / Recommendations

No

Words

Language function

3

- Look and sound very like humans
- Taste as delicious as

Talking about simile

Unit Three

at your fingertips

Talking about metaphor

buzz and hum.

Talking about onomatopoeia

our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us...

Talking about personification

4

Unit Four

Furthermore, ... / Likewise, ... / One reason for this is ... / In addition, ...

Expressing continuation or addition



Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow: (2016)

- ❖ Eating well is important for good health. **Furthermore**, it helps to make you more active .

1- What is the function **of using furthermore** in the above sentence?

-----

- ❖ **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

2- What is the function **of using despite** in the above sentence?

-----

- ❖ 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.

3- What is the function **of using As a consequence** in the above sentence?

-----

- ❖ The number of (...) has declined / increased since [date].

4- What is the function of the above sentence?

-----

❖ The world will be at your fingertips.

5- What is the function of using at your fingertips in the above sentence?

-----

Present Simple

Something that is true in the present

present continues

To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking

present perfect

Talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present

present perfect continuous

Something that began in the past and continues in the present

Unit One

❖ The Past Continuous

2- describe a routine in the past

3- talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past.

In the case, we use it with a time phrase.

1- Talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.

2- Show that something happened for a long time in the past

- ❖ The Past Perfect → 1- We use the past perfect simple to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.
- ❖ The future with “ will “ → 1- We use will to talk about future if we are predicting it without evidence.  
2- We use it express spontaneous decisions.
- ❖ The future with “ going to “ → 1- Future plans. It does not have to be for the near future.  
2- Predictions that are based on evidence.
- ❖ Reported speech → 1- To report what someone said.

### Unit Two

- ❖ Be used to → 1- To describe things that are familiar or customary
- ❖ Used to → 1- To describe past habits or states that have now changed
- ❖ The past perfect continuous → 1- To talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past

### Unit Three

- ❖ The future continuous → 1- To talk about a continuous action in the future
- ❖ The future perfect → 1- To talk about an action that will be completed by particular time in the future

### Unit Four

- ❖ celf sentences → 1- To emphasise certain pieces of information
- ❖ Relative



- ❖ Defining relative clauses →
- 1- To identify which particular person, place or thing is
  - 2- Being talked about
- ❖ Non-defining relative clauses →
- 1- To give more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about

# WRITING

## GUIDED WRITING

### الكتابة الموجهة

Reading the information in the table below then, in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about **purposes of building dams**. Use appropriate linking words such as : and, also, but ..... etc.

- Control the traffic areas .
- Save time and effort.
- Reduce the car accident.
- Make car journeys faster and shorter.

✚ Firstly, there are many العنوان such as الفرعية 1 and الفرعية 2

✚ In addition, there are other الكلمة الافتتاحية في العنوان like الفرعية 3 and الفرعية 4 .



**How to save Forests ?**

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- Avoid building residential areas.
- Build parks for visitors.
- Reduce cutting down trees.
- Ban the criminals who cut trees.

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**What should be done to keep fitness ?**

- Drink 8 – 10 liters of water daily.
- Run 2 – 4 kilometre every morning.
- Do exercises.
- Reduce the amount of calories.

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**Why do people leave their countries ?**

- Find better jobs.
- Complete high education.
- Escape from wars.
- Seek better life.

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**Internet ?**

Advantage	Disadvantage

- Save time and effort	- Cause eyes hurts
- Search the information	- Make people isolated.

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Face to face learning	Online distance learning
- There are a lot of opportunities for group discussions.	- You don't to attend classes
- There is a lot of support from lecturers and tutors.	- You can earn money while you are studying

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Name	Najeeb Mahfouz
- Place / Date of birth	- Cairo , 1911
- Place / Date of death	- Cairo , 2006
- Profession	- Novelist
- Achievements	- Wrote many novels. Got the Nobel Prize

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**My future career**

<input type="radio"/> Rewarding	<input type="radio"/> Interesting
<input type="radio"/> Challenging	<input type="radio"/> stable

-----

-----

Read the following information below, and write two sentences about disadvantages of studying abroad.

- Miss your family and friends.
- Deal with difficult situations.
- It is very expensive.
- You can't visit your home regularly.

-----

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### أسئلة سنوات سابقة

❖ Write two sentences about **the rules to be safe in school laboratories and workshops**. Use the appropriate linking words such as : and , in addition to , also , ... etc . (2016)

- Wear suitable clothes.
- Use the tools safely.
- Follow your teacher's instructions.
- Keep the area clean and tidy.

-----

-----

-----

❖ Write two sentences using the given notes below about **Qase Bashir** . Use the appropriate linking words. (2016)

- Location** : Jordanian desert.
- Date of construction** : beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

- **Purpose of building** : protection of the Roman borders.
- **Description of the building** : huge towers , 23 rooms.

❖ Read the following information bellow, and write two sentences comparing and contrasting compulsory education in different countries. (2016)

**compulsory education in different countries**

- England ( 5 - 16 years )
- Jordan ( 6 - 16 years )
- Turkey ( 6 - 18 years )
- Japan ( 6 - 15 years )

❖ Write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Mahmoud Darwish. Use the appropriate linking words. (2016)

- **Name** : Mahmoud Darwish .
- **Date (born and died)** : 1942 – 2008
- **Professions** : poet and author
- **Achievements** : Leaves o Olives and Wingless Birds.

❖ Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad. (2016)

- Build valuable job skills.

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- Be self – confident.
- Make friends.
- Understand own and other cultures.

---



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❖ Write two sentences about **how to shop online safely**. Use the appropriate linking words such as : and , moreover , in addition to .... etc. (2016)

**How to shop online safely**

- Ensure that you know the identity and contact of the online retailer.
- Take care when entering information.
- Use a credit card with online fraud protection.
- Record purchase details.

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❖ Write two sentences about **the advantage of public transport**. Use the appropriate linking words such as : and , moreover , in addition to, also .... etc. (2016)

**advantage of public transport**

- Ease traffic jam.
- Reduce pollution.
- Minimize damage of environment.
- Save money.

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## *Sample Essay / Article*

Some animals can be raised or trained in houses or farms to serve mankind. Write an essay about the kinds of animals suitable to be raised; mentioning the advantages and disadvantages of raising them. Raising animals

Some animals can be raised or trained in houses or farms to serve mankind. **In this essay I am going to write about raising animals ; discussing the advantages and disadvantages of raising them .**

**Firstly, in fact , there are many advantages of raising animals such as ----- and -----.**

**Moreover, ----- and ----- could be considered as another advantages for this.**

**However, there are some disadvantages of raising animals such as ----- and ----- . In addition, ----- and ----- - could be considered as another disadvantages.**

**Finally , I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about this subject suggesting good ideas and views that help to take it into consideration .**

## *Report*

### *Sample report*

Traffic in large cities of the world is an increasingly serious problem which affects people and environment. Write a report to your school magazine about this problem, discussing the reasons and suggesting possible solutions as well as giving some recommendations by which you encourage people to participate in solving this problem .

#### Traffic in large cities

Traffic in large cities of the world is an increasingly serious problem which affects people and environment. **The aim of this report is to discuss** the traffic in large cities ; **discussing the reasons** and suggesting possible solutions for this. **Firstly, there are many reasons for traffic in large cities such as ----- and -----.**

**Also, ----- and ----- could be considered as another reasons for this. Secondly, there are some possible solutions for this problem such as -----and ----- .**

**Also, ----- and ----- could be considered as another solutions .**



It is important to focus on people who currently do not participate in solving this problem at all by Finally , I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about this subject suggesting good ideas and views that help to take it into .

### *General topic*

Write about a problem ( cause and effect ) like pollution , unemployment , car accidents desertification , obesity , overweight , lack of exercise ..tec.

#### ( The title )

Topic sentence ----- We should take an action to deal with this issue. In this ( essay , article , composition ) I intend to discuss the cause and effect. There are many reasons lead to this problem. For example, ----- . Also, ----- .

Another point is ----- . Furthermore , ----- . The effect of this problem can be devastating ; for instance , ----- . Another effect is ----- . Moreover , ----- .

To reduce the effect of this problem we should take an action. The government ought to do something and work for solution. Also, the media can play a key role in spreading awareness.

## *The Old Man and the Sea*

Santiago is an old fisherman in Cuba, but for the last eighty-four days he hasn't caught any fish. His friend, a young fisherman named Manolin, helps him to bring in his empty boat every day. Manolin has been Santiago's fishing partner for years. Santiago had taught him all about fishing, and has done so since he was a boy of five years old. Now, the young man's parents want him to fish with a more productive partner.

سانتياغو صياد عجوز من كوبا لكنه للأربع والثمانون يوماً الماضية لم يصطد أي سمكة صديقه صياد شاب اسمه مانولين يساعده في جلب قاربه الفارغ كل يوم . مانولين كان شريك لسانتياغو في الصيد منذ سنين. سانتياغو علمه كل شيء عن الصيد, منذ كان. مانولين ولدا عمره خمس سنوات الآن، والد الشاب يريدان منه أن يصطاد مع شريك منتج أكثر.

The next morning, Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again. Eventually, he feels a bite on one of his hooks, and he works out that it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin. The fish is strong, though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.

وفي الصباح التالي، سانتياغو يغادر مبكراً ويبحر بعيداً في البحر ليحرب حظه ثانية. أخيراً، يشعر بالطعم على إحدى سناراته، ويعتقد انها سمكة كبيرة، ربما تكون سمكة المارلن. السمكة قوية، لذلك، لا تظهر على السطح. بدلا من ذلك، تسبح بعيداً، ساحبة الرجل العجوز وقاربه للأمام.

This goes on until the sun goes down, and eventually Santiago can't see the land any more at all. As night falls, he wraps the fishing line around himself, and goes to sleep, leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin surfaces. Soon, the old man is asleep, dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa.

هذا يستمر حتى تغيب الشمس، وأخيرا لا يستطيع سانتياغو رؤية اليايسة من مرة عندما يهبط الليل، يلف خيط الصيد على نفسه، وينام تاركا يده اليسار على الحبل ليوقظه إذا ظهرت المارلن. سريريا، العجوز يغرق في النوم، حالما بالأسود التي رآها عندما كان طفلا في إفريقيا .

Santiago is awoken in the night when he feels the marlin pulling on the line in his hand. The marlin leaps out of the water, and Santiago has to hold on to the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea. When he sees the fish at last, he is amazed by its size. After a long and difficult struggle, he manages to pull it closer to the boat and he kills it.

سانتياغو يصحو ليلا عندما يشعر بأن سمكة المارلن تشد الخيط الموجود . سمكة المارلن تقفز من الماء، وعلى سانتياغو أن يتمسك بالخيط بكل قوته حتى يتجنب أن يسحب للبحر. عندما يرى السمكة أخيرا، يندهش من حجمها. بعد صراع طويل وصعب، يتمكن من سحبها قريبا من القارب ويقتلها.

Santiago ties the marlin's body to his boat and prepares to sail home. Before he reaches land, though, he is attacked by several sharks. He kills one with a harpoon and another with his knife. The blood in the water attracts more sharks Santiago has to beat them away with a club and is badly injured himself.

سانتياغو يربط جسم سمكة المارلن الى قاربه ويستعد للإبحار إلى البيت. قبل أن يصل لليابسة تهاجمه عدة أسماك قرش. يقتل إحداها برمح والآخر بسكينه. الدم في الماء يجذب المزيد من القرش على سانتياغو أن يبعتها بهراوة فيصيب نفسه بجروح بليغة.

When he arrives back at the harbour, everyone is asleep. Arriving home, Santiago collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep.

عندما يعود إلى الميناء، الجميع نيام. عندما يصل البيت، ينهار على السرير متعبا ويغرق في النوم.

The next morning, Manolin finds Santiago in his hut and cries over the old man's injuries. Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him.

وفي الصباح التالي، مانولين يجد سانتياغو في كوخه يبكي بسبب جراح الرجل العجوز مانولين يطمئن لسانتياغو بأن السمكة الضخمة لم تهزمه وبأنهما سيصطادان معا ثانية يخبره بأن العجوز لا يزال لديه الكثير ليعلمه إياه.

That afternoon, some tourists see the marlin's skeleton and ask a waiter what it is. Trying to explain what happened to the marlin, the waiter replies, 'shark.' The tourists misunderstand and assume that is what the skeleton is. They don't realise that it is

actually a marlin, the biggest fish ever caught in the village, at more than five metres long.

بعد الظهيرة، بعض السائحون يرون هيكل المارلن العظمي ويسألون النادل ما هو. محاولا شرح ما يحدث للمارلن، النادل يقول " سمكة قرش " السائحون يسيئون الفهم ويفترضون انه هيكل سمكة قرش. لا يدركون أنها سمكة مارلن بالفعل، أكبر سمكة تم إصطيادها في القرية، بالطول أكثر من خمس أمتار.

Meanwhile, Santiago is sleeping and once again, dreaming of the lions he saw in Africa long ago, when he was young.

في هذه الأثناء، سانتياغو نائم مرة ثانية يحلم بالأسود التي رآها في افريقيا، عندما كان صغيرا.

S. B Page 85

## Vocabulary

كتاب الطالب صفحة 85

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

انظر الى الكلمات الموجودة في الصندوق . أي منها يعني ...

**Productive / hook / drag / surface / harpoon / club / reassure / assume**

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

### Answers

- |              |               |           |                 |
|--------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. (harpoon) | 2. (club)     | 3. (drag) | 4. (productive) |
| 5. (assume)  | 6. (reassume) | 7. (hook) | 8. (surface)    |

## Comprehension

- 1) What evidence is there at the very beginning of the story that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person?

ما هو الدليل الموجود في بداية القصة على ان سانتياغو شخص متفائل ومصمم؟

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

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

عندما يشعر سانتياغو بالطعم على الخيط ، يظن انها لا بد وان تكون سمكة كبيرة ، ربما سمكة مارلين.  
ما الدليل على صدق ظنه؟

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

- 3) Why does Santiago go to sleep that night with the line tied around himself? (paragraph 4)

لماذا ينام سانتياغو تلك الليلة والخيط مربوط حول جسمه ؟

So that he doesn't lose it in the water and also so that he feels it when the fish pulls it.

- 4) How does Manolin try encouraging Santiago not to give up fishing? What does this tell you about Manolin's character? (paragraph 9)

كيف يحاول مانولين تشجيع سانتياغو بان لا يترك مهنة الصيد ؟ ماذا يخبرك هذا عن شخصية مانولين ؟

Manolin tells Santiago that he beat the marlin and that he wants to fish with him again because he still has a lot to learn. Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him. Manolin seems to be a caring person; kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago.

5) What is the reason for tourists' misunderstanding about the skeleton was? (paragraph 10) ما سبب عدم فهم السائحين عن الهيكل العظمي؟

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

Ideas

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

جد سطر في القصة يمثل الأفكار التالية

1 memory ذكرة

2 determination تصميم

3 strength القوة

4 suffering and pain المعاناة والألم

### Answers

1. The numbers of the lines are taken from the students' book.
2. lines 10–11 and 33–36
3. lines 1–2 and 13–15 3. lines 13–15 and 17–18
4. line 18 and line 21

4. In this retelling of the story, strength is represented in many ways. Choose one example of strength and explain its importance.

في اعادة سرد القصة ، القوة متمثلة بعدة اساليب . اختر مثالا على القوة ووضح اهميته.

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

## Analysis

5. Discuss these questions in pairs.

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

لماذا برأيك ، أراد والدا مانولين أن يمنعا من الصيد مع سانتياغو ؟ هل تعتقد بأنهما كانا محقين ؟

They don't think Santiago is productive enough. I think they are justified because if Manolin is not making any money, it means that his whole family will have nothing to eat.

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

ما اهمية حلم سانتياغو عن شبابه ، وعن اسود اوروبا ؟ كيف يتعلق هذا الحلم بمغزى القصة ؟

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

**W.B. Page, 57**

1) The story of The Old Man and the Sea tries to teach us about the relationship between humans and nature. Find three quotations in the text to support this.

- a. 1. 'Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.' (line 7)
- b. . '... Santiago has to hold onto the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea.' (line 13)
- c. 'Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again.' (lines 21–22)

### C. TB page 149

2) Why do you think Santiago risks his life for the marlin?

I think that Santiago risks his life for the marlin because he has already put a lot of effort into catching it. It is possibly also something that could help him feel young again. He may also feel ashamed that he has failed to catch anything for the past eighty-four days and so is willing to risk his life to prove to the rest of the village that he is still a good fisherman.



## I Remember, I Remember

I remember, I remember,  
The house where I was born,  
The little window where the sun  
Came peeping in at morn;  
He never came a wink too soon,  
Nor brought too long a day,  
But now, I often wish the night  
Had borne my breath away!

أتذكر , أتذكر  
المنزل الذي ولدت فيه  
النافذة الصغيرة حيث الشمس  
جاء تسترق النظر في الضحى  
أبد لم تذهب بسرعة  
ولم تشرق لوقت طويل في اليوم  
ولكن الآن, أتمنى في أغلب الأحيان لو أن الليل  
حمل أنفاسي بعيدا !

I remember, I remember,  
The roses, red and white,  
The vi'lets, and the lily-cups,  
Those flowers made of light!  
The lilacs where the robin built  
And where my brother set  
The laburnum on his birthday,—  
The tree is living yet

أتذكر , أتذكر  
الورود الحمراء والبيضاء,  
البنفسج والزنبق,  
تلك الزهور المصنوعة من الضوء !  
أليلك حيث طائر أبو الحناء بنى عشه,  
وحيث وضع أخي  
شجرة الأبنوس في عيد ميلاده -  
الشجرة لا زالت حية حتى الآن !

I remember, I remember,  
Where I was used to swing,  
And thought the air must rush as fresh  
To swallows on the wing;  
My spirit flew in feathers then,  
That is so heavy now,  
And summer pools could hardly cool  
The fever on my brow!

أتذكر , أتذكر  
أين كنت أتأرجح  
معتقدا أن الهواء سيندفع مسرعا وعليلا  
باتجاه أجنحة السنونو  
روحي حطقت في الريش في ذلك الحين,  
وهي ثقيلة جدا الآن,  
وبرك الصيف من الصعب أن تبرد  
الحمى على أجباني !

I remember, I remember,  
The fir trees dark and high;  
I used to think their slender tops  
Were close against the sky:  
It was a childish ignorance,

أتذكر , أتذكر  
أشجار التنوب مظلمة وعالية,  
كنت أعتقد أن قممها الرفيعة  
كانت قريبة من السماء  
كان ذلك جهل الطفولة,

But now 'tis little joy  
To know I'm farther off from heav'n  
Than when I was a boy.

لكنها الآن سعادة قليلة  
لمعرفة أنني بعيد عن الجنة أكثر  
مما كنت عليه عندما كنت صبيا

1. **Personification:** التشخيص

the sun came peeping in at morn  
'I often wish the night / Had borne my breath away!  
My spirit flew in feathers then  
Summer pools could hardly cool / The fever on my brow!

2. **Onomatopoeic words:** تسمية الأشياء بأصواتها

*Peep* (line 4) / *rush* (line 19) / *swing* (line 18) / *fresh* (line 19)

## Vocabulary

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

لماذا يصف الشاعر الشمس بأنها تدخل خلسة

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

2) How the word wing (line 20) and the phrase flew in feathers

(line 21) help us to work out the meaning of swallows (line 20)?

Swallows كيف تساعدنا كلمة wing جناح وشبه الجملة flew in feathers على معرفة معنى كلمة

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

## Comprehension

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

كيف يقارن الشاعر ذكرياته في الماضي مع الحاضر في المقطع الثالث من القصيدة أشر الى الكلمات بالغامق في اجابتك

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

2) In line(29), the poet refers to his "childish ignorance ". What was he ignorant about?

في سطر 29 الشاعر يشير الى جهل طفولي Childish ignorance ماذا كان يجهل.

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

## Analysis

**Discuss these questions in pairs.**

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

في المقطع الثاني يعبر الشاعر عن الدهشة amazement بأن الشجرة التي زرعها شقيقه مازالت حية بعد سنوات من زراعتها ماذا يخبرنا هذا عن نظرة الشاعر عن علاقتنا بالطبيعة .

He is amazed by how trees can live so long, whereas people come and go. The poet seems to receive a great deal of pleasure from nature.

2) The last three lines of the third and fourth stanza suggest that the author has lost his youthful joy and optimism. Do you agree with this view point ?Justify your answer.

آخر ثلاثة اسطر من المقطع الرابع تشير الى أن الكاتب قد فقد سعادة وتفاؤل الشباب هل توافق على وجهة النظر هذه برر اجابتك

I agree with this viewpoint because the author`s past was happier than now. (My spirit..... is so heavy now). However, the poet is worried about what will happen after his death, as a child he was closer to heaven than he is now (to know that I`m farther off from heav`n- than when I was a boy)

### W.B. Page, 56

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

أقرأ الأسطر من 3-6 ما الأسلوب البلاغي Rhetorical device الذي يستخدمه الشاعر لوصف الشمس أقتبس أمثلة أخرى على هذا .

**Personification** : is used to describe the sun

#### **Other examples:**

- 'I often wish the night / had my breath away!' (lines 7-8);
- 'My spirit flew in feathers then' (line 21);
- Summer pools could hardly cool / The fever on my brow!' (lines 23-24)

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

أقرأ السطر 19 كلمة Rush تعتبر مثالا على اونوموتوبيا (تسمية الأشياء بأصواتها ) هل يوجد أي أمثلة أخرى في القصيدة على اونوموتوبيا

1. swing
2. Fresh

### 3. Why do you think the poet might be "farther off from heav`n" now? Discuss all possible meanings of this statement.

لماذا برأيك قد يكون الشاعر بعيدا عن السماء الله الان؟ ناقش المعاني المحتملة

I think that the poet is an adult now and has lost the "childish ignorance" that he had when he was younger.

## *All the World's a Stage*

All the world's a stage,  
And all the men and women merely players;  
They have their exits and their entrances,  
And one man in his time plays many parts, ...

At first, the infant,  
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms  
Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel  
And shining morning face, creeping like snail  
Unwillingly to school. ...

Then a soldier,  
Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,  
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,  
Seeking the bubble reputation  
Even in the cannon's mouth.

And then the justice,  
In fair round belly with good capon lined  
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,  
Full of wise saws and modern instances;  
And so he plays his part.

... Into the lean and slippered pantaloen,  
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;  
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide  
For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,  
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes  
And whistles in his sound.

Last scene of all,  
That ends this strange eventful history,  
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,

العالم كله مسرح  
وكل الرجال والنساء مجرد ممثلون,  
لهم مداخلهم ومخارجهم  
والرجل الواحد في عمره يلعب عدة أدوار

أولا , كطفل  
يبكي ويرفس بين ذراعي مربيته  
ثم ابن المدرسة المنتحب بحقيبته المدرسية  
ووجهه المشرق في الصباح يزحف كالحلزون  
على مضض إلى المدرسة

ثم كجندي,  
مليئا بالقسم وملتحي مثل النمر,  
غيور على الشرف , مفاجئ وسريع في القتال,  
يسعى وراء السمعة الوهمية  
حتى لو كانت في فوهة المدفع

وبعدها الحكمة,  
ببطن مستديرة وجميلة من تناول الكثير من اللحم  
وبعينين حادتين وبلحية جميلة,  
مليئا بالحكمة ومسيرا للعصر,  
وهكذا يؤدي دوره.

مع انحناءة وبنطال هزيل  
والنظارات على أنفه وحقيبة على جانبه,  
جوارب شبابه, حفظها جيدا, عالم أوسع  
من ساقه النحيلة, وصوته الرجولي الضخم,  
يعود ثانية كصوت طفل صغير مرتفعا, يغرد  
ويصفر بصوته.

آخر جميع المشاهد  
ما يقضي على هذا التاريخ الحافل الغريب,  
هي طفولة ثانية ومجرد نسيان.

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

بدون أسنان وبدون عيون وبدون طعم وبدون أي  
شيء

### S.B. Page 83

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

في السطر 10-14 الشاعر يصف حياة الجندي . ما الكلمة التي تشير الى سلاح يستخدمه الجنود ؟

مدفع Cannon

2) Compare lines 8 and 11. How do they convey the images of a boy and a soldier? قارن بين السطرين 8 و 11 كيف يعكسان صور الولد والجندي ؟

The schoolboy is represented as innocent and clean with his “shining morning face” in line 8. This is contrasted strongly with the soldier in line 11, who is” bearded like the leopard”

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

صف بكلماتك الخاصة الصورة التي انشاءها الشاعر في الاسطر 20-25 للرجل عندما يصبح عجوزا. ماذا يلبس الرجل العجوز؟ كيف تلاؤمه ملابسه؟ كيف يبدو صوته؟

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

4) Which word in “man`s last stage” sums up the last line of the speech: Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything?

أي كلمه في آخر مرحلة من مراحل الإنسان تلخص آخر سطر في الخطاب : بدون أسنان ، بدون عيون ، بدون لسان ، بدون أي شيء؟

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

## Comprehension

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

ما هي المراحل الخمس لحياة الانسان ،حسب ما ورد في الخطاب .

- babyhood (infant)
- Childhood (the schoolboy)
- Early adulthood (the soldier)
- Late adulthood/ middle age (the justice)
- Old age (second babyhood/ childhood)

2) What does the playwright suggest about the soldier, in lines 10 to 14? Choose the correct answer and justify it.

ماذا يقول الكاتب المسرحي playwright عن الجندي في الأسطر 10-14؟ اختر الإجابة الصحيحة وقل لماذا.

- his life is short
- he does not like conflict
- he is aggressive and gets angry or violent easily.

The soldier is “jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel”. He is also “seeking the bubble reputation” (he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless) “even in the cannon's mouth” (even if it means standing in front of guns

3) How does the playwright describe the appearance of the middle aged person?

كيف يصف الكاتب المسرحي مظهر الانسان متوسط العمر ؟

The middle aged person is fat from eating too much “round belly “on line 16” he has got hard eyes and a neat beard and knows lots of wise sayings.

4) Look at the phrase in bold on lines 19 and 26 of the speech.

**How is the life of person compared to an actor in the theatre?**

انظر الى الكلمات بالغامق في السطرين 19-26 في الخطاب . كيف يتم مقارنة حياة الانسان مع حياة الممثل على المسرح؟

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

5) How does the playwright describe the person in the first and last stage of life?

كيف يصف الكاتب المسرحي الانسان في اول مرحلة و اخر مرحلة من حياته؟

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

6) What does the playwright mean by the line, “this strange evenful history”?(line27”

ماذا يعني الكاتب بالسطر : "هذا التاريخ الحافل الغريب " سطر 27؟

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

Ideas

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

1. Ageing 2.time 3.careers 4. Youth 5.Human life.

جد الأسطر التي تمثل : الكهولة ، الزمن ، العمل ، الشباب ، الحياة الإنسانية .

Ageing lines (22-25) / time (26-27) / careers (10-19) / youth (5-9) / human life (1-4)

4.Which stage of life is represented as the most positive, in your opinion? Discuss this with reference to the speech and the ideas in exercise3.

برأيك ، أي مراحل الحياة يتم تقديمها بشكل ايجابي ؟ ناقش هذا بالإشارة الى الخطاب وسؤال 3 .

In my opinion, the most positive stage of life according to this speech is the justice because positive adjectives are used to describe it, such as “fair” and “wise”



## Analysis

1) Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school?

ما هو التشبيه simile الذي يستخدمه الكاتب لوصف طالب مدرسة أثناء ذهابه مشيا الى المدرسة؟  
The poet uses "creeping like snail", meaning going very slowly.

2) Find another example of a simile in speech which two things are being compared?

جد تشبيها اخر في الخطاب . ما الذي يتم مقارنتهما معا؟  
Bearded like the pard "Shakespeare is comparing a soldier to a leopard.

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

برأيك ، أي مرحلة يعتقد الكاتب بانها اكثر ايجابية؟  
I think he believes middle age is the most positive, because when the person has become a judge, he`s full of wise sayings. He is also well fed and serious in manner and appearance.

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

كيف يمكن ان تضيف معنى الى الخطاب اذا قرأته بصوت عال؟ ناقش زميلك.  
The poet and the playwright have very different views of childhood. Firstly, the poet sees it as a positive time of life, whereas the playwright

doesn't portray either the baby or the school boy very favorably.  
Playwright is generalizing

علي الأسعد