

Worksheets

General English

Grade 12

إعداد الأستاذ

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المنهاج الجديد - الفروع الأربعة



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Basics of English

Pronouns:

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives (+ noun)	Possessive Pronouns (- noun)	Reflexive Pronouns
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	itself
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves Yourself
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	themselves

Note:

This is my car

This car is mine.

its ≠ it's

their ≠ there

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Demonstrative Pronouns:

Singular		Plural	
This	That	These	Those
هذا	ذلك	هؤلاء	اولئك

Relative Pronouns:

الضمير	الاستخدام	ملاحظات
Who	عاقل - فاعل	-----
Whom	عاقل - مفعول به	-----
Which	غير عاقل	-----
That	عاقل او غير عاقل	-----
When	زمان	-----
Where	مكان	-----
Why	سبب	-----
Whose	ملكية	-----

Notes:

1- V+ ing

A. be + inf + ing (v : continuous)

Samah is reading the book at the moment.

B. ~~be~~ + inf + ing (v : Gerund - مفرد دائما)

Reading books provides you with new vocabularies.

Hunting tigers and other wild animals ----- illegal. (be)

2- Kinds of S

1- Plural : Boy - Boys

2- Possessive : Osama's car

3- Third person singular S : He runs fast.

(He , she , it , Ra'ed , Jordan) تضاف للفعل المضارع البسيط مع المفرد

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3- Kind of To

1- To + inf :

Ali is going to finish the story this Friday.

2- To + Gerund (-ing) :

I'm looking forward to meeting you.

I am used to living with noise.

3- To + noun (preposition) :

He is going to school.

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Helping verbs:

A- Verbs to be

is	am	are	} 1- + V- ing (continuous)
was	were	2- + V 3 (passive)	
<u>be (inf)</u>	been	being	

- They **are fixing** the window at the moment.
- The window **was fixed** by the man.
- This house **is modern**. (+ adjective)

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B- Verbs to Have : (m.v / h.v) (tenses)

(present / plural)	<u>Have (inf)</u>	}
(present / singular)	Has + V3	
(past / sing. & plur.)	Had	

- The students **have done** the class work efficiently. (**h.v**)
- They **have** a great house by the beach. (**m.v**)

C- Verbs to do : (m.v / h.v)

(present / plural)	<u>Do (inf)</u>	}
(present / singular)	Does + V- inf	
(past / sing. & plur.)	Did	

- We **don't travel** abroad very often. (**النفى**)
- **Did she invite** them for the party last week ? (**السؤال**)
- I **did** my homework last night. (**فعل رئيسي**)

D- Modals :

Can could will would
 Shall should May might + V- inf
 Must have to has to had to
 Ought to

Summary:

	Present Be	Past Be	Present Do	Past Do	Present Have	Past Have
I	Am	Was	Do	Did	Have	Had
He	Is	Was	Does	Did	Has	Had
She	Is	Was	Does	Did	Has	Had
It	Is	Was	Does	Did	Has	Had
We	Are	Were	Do	Did	Have	Had
You	Are	Were	Do	Did	Have	Had
They	are	Were	do	Did	Have	Had

Parts of Speech:

- **Nouns :** House – Houses Collage Children Teacher

Proper Nouns : Jordan Dead Sea Ra'ed Marah

- **Adjectives :**

This is a new car.

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- **Verbs :**

1- **Infinitive :** (s – es – d- ed – ing) خالي من اي زيادة

Speak Write Be Have Do

Note : Spoke (V2)

2- Regular and irregular verbs :

make	made	made	غير منتظم
put	put	put	
Visit	Visited	visited	منتظم
Say	Said	said	
Play	Played	played	
Study	Studied	studied	

• Adverbs :

Usually formed by adding **-ly** to the adjective.

Smart - Smartly important – importantly

- He answered **intelligently**.

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Negation النفي

يتم النفي بإضافة **not** للفعل المساعد الأول

- I **will not** join the club.
- They **might not have** been eating at home.

Note:

- 1- She **speaks** French. (+) [v+s = doesn't + inf]
She **doesn't speak** French. (-)
- 2- She **spoke** French. (+) [v2 = didn't + inf]
She **didn't speak** French. (-)
- 3- They **speak** French. (+) [v-inf = don't + inf]
They **don't speak** French. (-)

Note:

- 1- He **does** his duty.
He **doesn't do** his duty.
- 2- I **do** my duty.
I **don't do** my duty.
- 3- I **did** my duty.
I **didn't do** my duty.

عندما تكون **do** فعل رئيسي بالجملة فانها تنفي
بهذه الطريقة

Do = don't do
Does = doesn't do
Did = didn't do

Note:

- 1- He **has studied** hard.
He **has not studied** hard.
- 2- He **has** a car. (m.v)
He **doesn't have** a car.
- 3- They **had** a car. (m.v)
They **didn't have** a car.

اذا كانت **has / have / had** فعل رئيسي فاننا
ننفيها كما يلي :

have = don't have
has = doesn't have
had = didn't have

Note:

- Have to = don't have to**
Has to = doesn't have to
Had to = didn't have to

شواذ تعامل كافعال رئيسية

- 1- He **has to go**.
He **doesn't have to go**.
- 2- I **had to go**.
I **didn't have to go**.
- 3- They **have to go**.
They **don't have to go**.

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الأفعال الشاذة Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Awake	Awoke	awoken	يستيقظ
Be	Was / were	been	يكون
Blow	blew	blown	ينفخ
Become	became	Become	يصبح
Begin	Began	Begun	يبدأ
Bend	Bent	Bent	يثني - ينثني
Bite	Bit	Bitten	يعض - يقضم
Break	Broke	Broken	يكسر - يتكسر
Bring	Brought	Brought	يحضر
Build	Built	Built	يبني
Burn	Burnt	Burnt	يحرق - يحترق
Buy	Bought	Bought	يشترى

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Catch	Caught	Caught	يمسك
Choose	Chose	Chosen	يختار
Come	Came	Come	يأتي
Cost	Cost	Cost	يكلف - يساوي
Cut	Cut	Cut	يقطع

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	يتعامل
Do	Did	Done	يفعل
Draw	Drew	Drawn	يرسم - يجر
Drink	Drank	Drunk	يشرب
Drive	Drove	Driven	يقود - يدفع
Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt	يحلم

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Eat	Ate	Eaten	يأكل

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Fall	Fell	Fallen	يسقط - يقع
Feel	Felt	Felt	يشعر
Feed	Fed	Fed	يطعم
Find	found	Found	يجد
Fly	flew	Flown	يطير
Forget	forgot	Forgotten	ينسى
Forgive	forgave	Forgiven	يعفو عن

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Get	got	Got	يحصل على
Give	gave	Given	يعطي
Go	went	Gone	يذهب
Grow	grew	Grown	ينمو- يزرع- يصبح

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Have	Had	Had	يملك
Hear	heard	Heard	يسمع
Hide	hid	Hidden	يخفي- يختبئ
Hit	hit	Hit	يضرب
Hold	held	Held	يمسك
Hurt	hurt	Hurt	يؤذي- يضر

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Keep	kept	Kept	يحفظ- يحتفظ بـ
Know	knew	Known	يعرف

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Lay	laid	Laid	يضع
Lie	lay	lain	يستلقي
Lead	Led	Led	يقود
Learn	Learnt	Learnt	يتعلم
Leave	Left	Left	يترك
Lend	Lent	Lent	يقرض
Let	Let	Let	يدع
Lose	Lost	Lost	يفقد

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Pay	Paid	Paid	يدفع
Prove	Proved	Proven / proved	يثبت
Put	Put	Put	يضع

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Make	Made	Made	يصنع- يجعل
Mean	Meant	Meant	يعني
Meet	Met	Met	يقابل

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Read	Read	Read	يقرأ
Ride	rode	Ridden	يركب
Ring	rang	Rung	يدق
Rise	rose	Risen	ينهض- يشرق
Run	ran	Run	يجري

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Say	said	Said	يقول
See	Saw	Seen	يرى
Seek	Sought	Sought	يبحث
Sell	Sold	Sold	يبيع
Send	Sent	Sent	يرسل
Shake	Shook	Shaken	يهز
Sew	Sewed	Sewn / sewed	يخيط
Shine	Shone	Shone	يلمع
Show	Showed	Shown	يرى
Shut	Shut	Shut	يقفل
Sing	Sang	Sung	يعني
Sit	Sat	Sat	يجلس
Smell	Smelt	Smelt	يشم- يعطي رائحة
Sleep	Slept	Slept	ينام

Speak	Spoke	Spoken	يتكلم
Spend	Spent	Spent	يقضي- يصرف
Spell	Spelt	Spelt	يتهجى
Spill	Spilt	Spilt	يسكب- ينسكب
Stand	Stood	Stood	يقف
Steal	Stole	Stolen	يسرق
Stick	Stuck	Stuck	يلتصق ب
Swim	Swam	Swum	يسبح

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Take	Took	Taken	يأخذ
Teach	Taught	Taught	يعلم
Tear	Tore	Torn	يمزق
Tell	Told	Told	يخبر
Think	Thought	Thought	يفكر - يعتقد
Throw	Threw	Thrown	يلقي

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	المعنى
Understand	Understood	Understood	يفهم
Wake up	Woke up	Woken up	يوقظ
Wear	Wore	Worn	يرتدي
Win	Won	Won	يكسب
write	wrote	Written	يكتب

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Unit 1

Information Technology

The History of Computers

Keywords الكلمات الرئيسية		
<u>Calculation</u>	When you use maths to work out an answer.	عملية حسابية / حساب
<u>Personal computer</u> (PC)	A computer designed for one person to use.	كمبيوتر شخصي
<u>computer chip</u>	A very small piece found inside every computer.	رقاقة الكمبيوتر
<u>Floppy disk</u>	A small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers.	القرص المرن
<u>Smartphone</u>	A mobile that connects to the internet	هاتف ذكي
<u>World Wide Web</u>	All information shared by computers through the internet.	شبكة الإنترنت
<u>Program</u>	A set of instructions enabling a computer to function.	برنامج كمبيوتر
<u>Programme</u>	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television	برنامج راديو او تلفزيون
<u>Rely on</u> <u>Reliable</u>	To have trust or confidence in something or someone.	يعتمد على

Keywords الكلمات الرئيسية	
Get started	يبدء
Meet up	يتقابل في موعد
Settle down	يستقر
Take place	يحدث
Wake up	يستيقظ
Look around	يتجول في مكان ليرى المناظر

The History of Computers

When you are using a computer, think about the technology (1) **that** is needed for (2) **it** to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that (3) **this** was the first ever computer. In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large (4) **it** needed a room (5) **that** was 167 square meters to accommodate (6) **it**. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. (7) **It** took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed. The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, **which** meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. The first PC (Personal Computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computer to use (8) **it** at home. 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 was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared .Today, most people use (9) their mobile phones every day.

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches (10) which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses (11) that can do as much as this and more. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

Pronouns

1. that : technology
 2. it : computer
 3. this: A metal machine
 4. it: One such model (of first generation of modern computers)
 5. that : room
 6. it : One such model (of first generation of modern computers)
 7. It : to complete one calculation
 8. It : computer
 9. Their : people
 10. Which: watches
 11. That: glasses
 12. This : the same as mobile phones
- You / we /our / us = readers or people

How	كيف
what	ماذا
Where	اين
When	متى
Why	لماذا
Which	اي
Who	من الذي
How long	كم المدة
How many	كم العدد
How much	كم الكمية
How far	كم المسافة
The article states / suggests	المقالة تقدم / تقترح
According to the text	تبعاً للنص
Based on the text	بناءً على النص
Replace the underlined phrase / idiom / verb ..etc	استبدل ما تحته خط
What does the underlined word / phrase mean ?	ما معنى ما تحته خط
Find from the text ...	أوجد من النص
Synonyms	كلمات متشابهة في المعنى
Antonyms	كلمات عكس بعض بالمعنى
Suffix (e.g. proof)	مقطع في نهاية الكلمة
Quote / write down the sentence	اقتبس الجملة
Which sentence in the article tells you this ...	اي جملة تخبرك
What information in the text shows that ..	اي المعلومات تظهر أن
Write down two / three ...	أكتب اثنين او ثلاثة
Write these reasons / things ... down	أكتب سببين / شيئين
Write down your point of view	اكتب وجهة نظرك
Justify your answer	فسر اجابتك
Suggest three / four ...	اقترح 3 / 4
Do you agree / disagree ...	هل توافق / لا توافق
How far do you agree ...	كم انت توافق
Why / How do you think ..	لماذا / كيف تعتقد
Do you think	هل تعتقد
In what ways ..	بأي الطرق
In your opinion ../ what is your opinion ..	ما هو رأيك
Explain this statement ..	اشرح هذه الجملة
Opposite	العكس
What are the main reasons , results, factors, purposes, advantages, disadvantages ...	ما هي اسباب، نتائج، عوامل اهداف، حسنات، سيئات ..
What makes ...	ما الذي يجعل
What evidence ...	ما هو الدليل
What is the significance ...	ما اهمية الشيء / دلالاته
Mention	اذكر
Explain	اشرح / وضح
List the ...	حدد / اذكر
Give examples ..	اعطي امثلة
Summarise / guess / name	لخص ، خمن ، سمى ، اذكر

Answer the following questions based on the text.

- 1 -Where was the first ever computer found?
- 2- What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?
- 3- List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE .
- 4- How do you think computer technology will develop farther in the future ? how far do you agree with the article ?
- 5- " We rely more and more on computer technology." How far do you agree that this is a positive development? Discuss this statement mentioning three aspects of life that depend on computer technology.
- 6- Find a word in the text that means " A very small piece found inside every computer " .
- 7- What does the underlined word "**this** ", in the text refer to ?
- 8- According to the text , how did the invention of floppy disk positively affect the computer technology?
- 9- According to the text , what is the important thing that happened in the year 1983 CE ?

Critical Thinking

- 1- Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful ?why ?
- 2- What are the advantages and disadvantages of having laptop computers, tablet computers or Smartphones.
- 3- What would life be like without computers?

الإجابات النموذجية

- 1- It was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old.
- 2- One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square meters to put it in.
- 3- The computer chip , the first computer game , the computer mouse ,the floppy disk and t he first PC.
- 4- 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- 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. There are many aspects of life that depend on computer technology such as business , traveling and medical caring.
- 6- Computer chip
- 7- A metal machine.
- 8- Which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time.
- 9- In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time.

B. Critical Thinking

- 1- Open answer
- 2- Open answer
- 4- Open answer

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Grammar

Revision of the tenses:

Simple Present

Subject الفاعل	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She , it -Singular	inf + S	does not + Inf doesn't + Inf	does + فاعل + inf. ? Wh + does + فاعل + inf. ?
I, We , You They -Plural	inf	do not + Inf don't + Inf	do + فاعل + inf ..? Wh + do + فاعل + inf ..?

We use the Present Simple to talk about: (function)

1. Something that is true in the present .
2. Things that are always true.
3. Things that happen as a routine in the present.
4. Scheduled or fixed events in the future.

الدلائل المصاحبة للمضارع البسيط :

- **always** , usually , normally , generally , rarely , seldom , often , occasionally , hardly ever , never , every day / night , daily , weekly , yearly , sometimes , each year , twice a week , once a month , 3 times a week , how often? Frequently

- Water boils at 100 degrees.
- Fadi isn't lazy. He works hard most of the time.
- I get up at 8 o'clock **every morning**.
- The train leaves the station **every morning at 7:30 p.m.**

Present Continuous:

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She , it -Singular	is + v-ing	is not + v-ing	is + sub + v-ing ?
I	am + v-ing	am not + v-ing	am + I + v-ing ?
We , You They -Plural	are + v-ing	are not + v-ing	are + sub + v-ing ?

We use the Present Continuous to: (function)

1. Talk about something that is **happening at the moment of speaking**.
2. Describe something **temporary** .
3. To refer to **future event** , for something which **has been already arranged or planned**.

الدلائل المصاحبة للمضارع المستمر :

now , right now , at the moment , at present , these days , still ,
at this moment , (**imperatives**: look , listen , watch out be careful ,
don't talk , don't shout , don't disturb me , be quiet ...)

=====

always - for actions that happen **repeatedly in the present**. **Annoying habits (function)**

- I've lost my pen again. I'm **always losing** things!
- Water **is boiling**. Can you turn it off?
- I am living with some friends **until I find** a place of my own.
- I **am leaving** tomorrow. I've got my plane ticket.

Present Perfect Simple:

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it -Singular	has + v3	has not + v3	has + Sub + v3 .. ?
I, We , You They -Plural	have + v3	have not + v3	have+ sub+ v3 ..?

We use the Present Perfect Simple to: (function)

1. Talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.
2. Talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.

الدلائل المصاحبة للمضارع التام :

already , yet , just , ever , so far , lately , recently , today,
this week , this month

- Nada has written two essays **this morning**.
- The police man has interviewed two people **so far today**.
- **A:** You can use your bike now. **I have repaired it.**
B : ok. That's good .

Present Perfect Continuous

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it -Singular	has + been + v ing	has not + been + v-ing	has + Sub + been + v-ing ?
I, We , You They -Plural	have + been + ving	have not + been + v ing	have+ sub+ been + v ing ..?

We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about: (function)

1. Something that **began in the past and continues in the present**.
2. When an action (**still occurring in the present**). (was and still)

الدلائل المصاحبة للمضارع التام المستمر :

all+ time , for , since , till now , (be , inf) , how long

- **I've been painting** the house. **That's why I have some paint on my clothes.**
- He **has been phoning** me every day **since** the party.
- The river is going to flood. It **has been raining** continuously **for two weeks.**

Simple Past

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it -Singular I , We , You They -Plural	V2	did not + <u>Inf</u>	did + Sub + Inf ..?

We use the Simple Past to: (function)

- Talk about something that **started and finished in the past.**
- To describe a **routine in the past.** (you can use always , usually sometimes , often - the situation is past)

الدلائل المصاحبة للماضي البسيط :
yesterday , in the past , in the early 2004 , **first ever** , last year / week , ago , in 1987 , 2000 years old

- Shadi **arrived** in Tokyo **last week**.
- He always ----- banana when he **was** alive. (eat)
(he is now dead so he doesn't eat banana any more.)

Past Continuous

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it , I -Singular	was + v- ing	was not + v-ing	was + sub + v-ing?
We , You They -Plural	were + v- ing	were not + v- ing	were+ subj +v-ing?

We use the Past Continuous to: (function)

1. Talk about something which **was happening before and after another action in the past.**
2. To show that something **happened for a long time in the past.**

الدلائل المصاحبة للماضي المستمر :

at this time + past time , from 7 to 8 yesterday
while , when , at 8 o'clock last night

- I was watching the football game on TV at 8 o'clock last night.
- While she was making dinner , I read the novel.

Past Perfect Simple

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it , -Singular I We , You They -Plural	had + p.p	had not + p.p	had + sub + p.p..?

الدلائل المصاحبة للماضي التام :

V2 after + Had + p.p
Had + p.p before + V2
by 1950 , by + past time , by the end of 2010
by the time + V2

We use the Past Perfect Simple to: (function)

1. Talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.
 - We **had cleaned** the house **before** our guests **arrived**.
 - **By 1945** , a quarter of the population **had emigrated**.
 - **By the time** the police **arrived** , the thief **had disappeared**.
 - They had left to Tokyo **by this time yesterday**.

Rewrite the following sentence using the words in brackets.

- Amal cleaned the room ,and then she sent the email.

After -----

----- before -----

Past Perfect Continuous

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it , -Singular I We , You They -Plural	had + been + v-ing	had not + been + v-ing	had + Sub + been + v-ing ..?

We use the Past Perfect Continuous to: (function)

1. Talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

الدلائل المصاحبة للماضي التام المستمر :

(by + past time phrase or V2) + for
(all + time) + before
when + for
(be , inf)

- They **had been flying** to Tokyo **for** a few hours **by** this time yesterday.
- He **had been working** hard **all** the morning **before** he felt tired
- He **had been sleeping** **for** a long time **when** the phone rang.
- They **had been practicing** **all** the day **before** the teacher arrived.
- **By** the time the bus arrived , we **had been waiting** **for** an hour.

Simple Future (with will)

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She . it , I -Singular We , You They -Plural	will + Inf	will not + Inf	will + Sub+ Inf .. ?

We use the Future with will to:

- 1- Talk about the future if we are predicting it **without evidence**.
- 2- We use it to express **spontaneous (sudden) decisions**

الدلائل المصاحبة للمستقبل البسيط :

In 2019 , tomorrow , next week , in the future , tomorrow night ,
 one day soon , very soon , perhaps , probably , maybe , likely
 I think , I hope , **before long**

- The shoes are well made – **they will last** a long time.
- I will probably be home late tonight.
- The bridge is not safe. One day , it will break down.
- I think it will rain later , so take an umbrella with you.
- **Rahaf** : Mary is in hospital.
Sara : Oh ! really ? I didn't know , I will go and visit her.

Future with going to:

	Statement	Negation	Interrogative
He , She , it -Singular	is going to +Inf	is not going to +Inf	is + subj + going to +Inf ..?
I	am going to +Inf	am not going to +Inf	am + sub+going to + Inf .. ?
-Plural We , You They	are going to +Inf	are not going to +Inf	are + subj + going to +Inf .. ?

We use the Future with -be going to :

1. Talk about **future plans**. It **does not have to be for the near future**.(**planned but not arranged**)
 2. Talk about **predictions that are based on evidence**.
- I 'm going to visit my grandfather on Sunday evening.
 - Look at these black clouds ! It is going to rain at any time.
 - **Rahaf** : **Mary is in hospital**.
Sara : **yes I know. I am going to visit her this evening**.

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1- My father seldom ----- salt on my food. (**put**)
- 2- Listen , someone ----- the door. (**knock**)
- 3- I'm too tired to walk home. I think I ----- a taxi. (**take**)
- 4- Look at those black clouds. It ----- . (**rain**)
- 5- They ----- my car for over a week. (**repair**)
- 6- The government has ----- hard to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (**be , work**)
- 7- She had ----- hard for several weeks before she did her final exams. (**be , work**)
- 8- Ali ----- an email when his laptop suddenly stopped. (**send**)
- 9- The film ----- at 7.30. (**begin**)
- 10- I ----- possibly ----- but I may not get back in time. (**come**)
- 11- John is never satisfied. He ----- always ----- . (**complain**)
- 12- I come from Ajloun , but I ----- in Amman for few months. I will return to Ajloun in spring. (**stay**)
- 13- When ----- the train usually ----- the station ? (**leave**)
- 14- Please, don't make so much noise. I ----- to work. (**try**)
- 15- The man can't see in front of him. He ----- into the hole. (**fall**)
- 16- I feel terrible. I think ----- home. (**go**)
- 17- **Rami** : I have just realized I haven't got any money.
Adel : well , don't worry. I ----- you some. (**lend**)
- 18- Anas's parents bought him a bicycle after he ----- good marks in his final exams. (**get**)
- 19- We are going to Aqaba again in the summer. I ----- forward to it since last year. (**look**)
- 20- Hani ----- his email before he started work. (**check**)
- 21- It ----- hard for several hours and the streets were very wet. (**rain**)
- 22- We ----- to open the door for five minutes when Jane found the key. (**try**)

Study the sentences and answer the question that follows.

1- The boy can't see in front of him. He's going to fall.

What is the **function** of using the **future with going to** in the above sentence ?

Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.



1- They started fixing my car at 5 p.m. . It's 7 p.m. and they are still fixing it.

They -----

2- Amanda intends to finish her project tonight.

Amanda -----

3- He is planning to translate the story tonight.

He -----

4- Rama sent the emails, and then she went home.

----- **before** -----

5- Hashem cleaned his room. **After that , (later , and then)** he visited his friends.

After Hashem -----

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Using technology in classrooms

Keywords		
Word/spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>Blog</u>	A regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.	مفكرة
<u>email exchange</u>	A series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one .	تبادل الايميلات
<u>Post</u>	To put a message or document on the internet so that other people can see it	يرسل بالبريد
<u>social media</u>	Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
<u>tablet computer</u>	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.	لوح تابلت
<u>Whiteboard</u>	a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	لوح تفاعلي
<u>Access</u>	To find information especially in a computer	الوصول للمعلومات في الكمبيوتر
<u>Filter</u>	A program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer filter	فلتر المعلومات
<u>Identity fraud</u>	Illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	تزوير الهوية
<u>Privacy setting</u>	Controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	اعدادات الخصوصية
<u>Security setting</u>	Controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses.	اعدادات الامان
<u>ICT</u>	Information and Communication Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات
<u>Sat nav system (satellite navigation System)</u>	a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	نظام الملاحة باستخدام الاقمار الصناعية

<u>User</u>	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم
<u>web-building program</u>	a software that helps you to create a website	برنامج تصميم مواقع الانترنت
<u>web hosting</u>	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة المواقع
<u>Communicate</u>	Speak to	يتواصل

Keywords

<u>Know about</u>	يعرف عن
<u>Connect with</u>	يتواصل مع
<u>Turn on</u>	يشغل
<u>Give out</u>	ينشر
<u>Fill in</u>	يعبىء او يعطي معلومات
<u>Energy</u>	طاقة
<u>Grateful</u>	ممتن
<u>Headlines</u>	العناوين الرئيسية
<u>Lawyer</u>	محامي
<u>Likely</u>	محتمل
<u>Navy</u>	سلاح البحرية / البحرية
<u>Cooking verbs</u>	افعال الطهي
<u>Boil</u>	يغلي
<u>Fry</u>	يقلّي
<u>Grill</u>	يشوي
<u>Melt</u>	يذوب
<u>Mix</u>	يخلط
<u>Roast</u>	يحمص
<u>Season</u>	يتبل الطعام
<u>Slice</u>	يقطع الى شرائح
<u>Sprinkle</u>	يرش
<u>Access (v)</u>	يصل
<u>Access (n)</u>	الوصول / المدخل
<u>Accessible (adj)</u>	يمكن الوصول اليه
<u>Blog (n)</u>	مفكرة شخصية (الكترونية)
<u>Blog (v)</u>	يكتب مجلة على الانترنت يشارك بها عدة اشخاص
<u>Email (n)</u>	ايميل (بريد الكتروني)

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<u>Email (v)</u>	يرسل بالبريد الإلكتروني
<u>Filter (n)</u>	برنامج تصفيه للمعلومات التي تعرض
<u>Filter (v)</u>	يصفي المعلومات
<u>models</u>	نماذج
<u>screen using a tablet</u>	الشاشة اللوحية
<u>mouse</u>	الفارة
<u>decade</u>	عقد (عشر سنوات)
<u>generation</u>	جيل
<u>track</u>	ممر / ميدان السباق
<u>rugby</u>	لعبة الرجبي
<u>Court</u>	ملعب
<u>pitch</u>	ملعب
<u>journalist</u>	صحفي
<u>clerk</u>	كاتب
<u>goggles</u>	نظارات للوقاية
<u>Playwright</u>	كاتب مسرحي
<u>muscle</u>	عضلات
<u>eyelids</u>	الجفون
<u>Skates</u>	زلجات
<u>heartbeat</u>	ضربات القلب
<u>laptop</u>	كمبيوتر محمول
<u>tablet</u>	لوح
<u>invented</u>	اخترع
<u>developed</u>	متطور
<u>rink</u>	حلبة التزلج
<u>confident</u>	واثق من نفسه
<u>tense</u>	متوتر
<u>Upset</u>	منزعج / مضطرب
<u>worried</u>	قلق
<u>oars</u>	مجاديف
<u>poet</u>	شاعر
<u>Bat</u>	مضرب
<u>wind</u>	ريح
<u>coal</u>	فحم
<u>Gas</u>	غاز
<u>paper</u>	ورق
<u>helmet</u>	خوذة

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Phrases that have different meanings

The phrase	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>1-To share ideas</u> <u>2- To compare ideas</u>	1- To give your ideas to another person or to a group. 2- Where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different.	- يتبادل الافكارو الاراء - يقارن الافكار والاراء
<u>1- To create a website</u> <u>2- Contribute to a website</u>	1- To construct a website that currently does not exist. 2- Offer your writing and work to the website.	- ينشا موقع الكتروني - يساهم بموقع الكتروني
<u>1-To research information</u> <u>2- To present information</u>	1- To use a variety of sources to find the information you need. 2- To give the results of your research in a presentation.	- يبحث عن المعلومة - يقدم المعلومة
<u>1-To find out what is happening</u> <u>2- To monitor what is happening</u>	1- You don't know what is happening and you want to discover it. 2- You know what is happening and you are following the developments.	- يبحث عن الذي حصل - يراقب ما يحصل
<u>1- To give a talk to people</u> <u>2- To talk to people</u>	1- You have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it. 2- An informal discussion	- يلقي محاضرة بالناس - يتحدث مع الناس
<u>1- To show photos</u> <u>2- To send photos</u>	1- You show people photos that you have in person. 2- You send photos to someone over the Internet or by post	- يعرض الصور - يرسل الصور

Using technology in Jordanian classrooms

Young people love learning, but (1) **they** like learning even more if (1) **they** are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Today, **I** am going to give a talk about how **you** can use technology in Jordanian classroom.

Here are some ideas:

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.

Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on. In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class.

Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. Teachers can perhaps ask (2) **their** students to start writing a **blog** (**an online diary**), either about (3) **their** own lives or as if **they** were someone famous. (4) **They** can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example (4) **they** can post work, photos and messages. Most young people communicate through social media, by (5) **which** (6) **they** send each other photos and

messages via the internet. Some students like to send messages (7) that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summaries information about what (8) they have learnt in classes in the same way. If students learn to summaries quickly, (8) they will be able to use this skill in future. We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what (8) they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. (8) They could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks. Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students (9) who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while (10) they are speaking to (11) them. You can also use (12) this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited. Students often use computers at home if (13) they have (14) them. Students can use social

media on (15) **their** computers to help (15) **them** with (15) **their** studies, including asking other students to check and compare (15) their work , asking questions or sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group , too , to monitor what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

Pronouns

1. **They ,they** : young people
2. **their** : teachers
3. **their** : students
4. **They** : students
5. **which** : social media
6. **they** : young people
7. **that** : messages
8. **they** : students
9. **who** : students
10. **they** : students who are studying English in Jordan
11. **them** : students in England
12. **this system** : computers that have cameras
13. **they** : students
14. **them** : computers
15. **their ,them , their ,their** : students

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Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. According to the text, how would students like learning more?
2. According to the text, what is the purpose of this text (**the talk**) ?
3. According to the text, what is the purpose of using the whiteboard as a computer screen?
4. According to the text, teachers can use the internet in the class for many functions. Write four of these functions down.

5. According to the text, tablets can be used to do many tasks in the class.
Write down five of these tasks.
6. According to the text, teachers can ask students to write blogs. Write two examples about the topics students might write about mentioned in the text.
7. According to the text, how could students possibly contribute to a website?
8. Nowadays, most young people communicate through social media. Do you think this is a useful way of communication? Explain your answer.
9. Quote the sentence which shows that some students tend to send short messages.
10. The write states that Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. How far do you agree with this. Give an example to support your answer.
11. According to the text , students can use social media on their computers for many purposes. Write them down.
12. According to the text, what is the role of the teacher inside the classroom?
13. What does the underlined word " **blog** " mean .
14. What does the underlined word " **them** ", in italic , refer to ?

B. Critical Thinking

1. Using computers that have cameras in the class might be very useful for students of all ages. Discuss this statement suggesting two ways to show how students can implement this in the class.
2. In what ways can digital information be used to educate people? Explain your answer in two sentences.
3. Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why? Why not ? Explain your answer in two sentences.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. Students might like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way.
2. The purpose is to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classroom.

3. Teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.
4. Teachers can use the internet to show educational programmes, play educational games , music and recordings of languages .
5. Students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs , researching information , recording interviews , creating diagrams. and email students in another country.
6. Students either can write about their own lives or as if they were someone famous.
7. Students can post work , photos and messages.
8. I think this is a useful and easy way of communicating as young people could send each other photos and messages via the internet.
9. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.
10. I totally agree that Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom . For example , teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school.
11. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work , asking questions or sharing ideas.
12. The role of the teacher is to monitor what is happening in the classroom.
13. Online diary. 14. Students in England

B. Critical Thinking

1. I think that using computers that have cameras in the class might be very useful for students of all ages because if they had this type of lesson , the students would be very excited. There are many ways that students can use this in the class, for example , they can see the people they are talking in another country and they can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer .
2. open answer 3. Open answer

Reported Speech

1. Tense Shifting تحويل الأزمنة

Present	past
Am	Was
Is	Was
Are	Were
Do - does	Did
Have - Has	Had
Visit - visits	visited
Is eaten	Was eaten
Has eaten	Had eaten
Has been eating	had been eating
Don't - Doesn't	Didn't

Past	Past Perfect
Broke	Had broken
Was	Had been
were	Had been
Was eating	Had been eating
Was eaten	Had been eaten
Did	Had done
Didn't + inf	Hadn't + V3
Had	Had had
Had + V3	Had + V3
Had been + ing	Had been + ing

Can	Could
Shall	Should
Will	Would
May	Might
Must	Must / had to
Have to	Had to
Has to	
Ought to	Ought to

Could	Could
Should	Should
Would	Would
Might	Might
Had to	Had to

2. Pronoun Shifting (common sense)

I	me	my	mine	myself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself

it	it	its	its	itself
----	----	-----	-----	--------

we	us	our	ours	ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

you	you	your	yours	yourself
I	me	my	mine	myself
he	him	his	his	himself
she	her	her	hers	herself
we	us	our	ours	ourselves
they	them	their	theirs	themselves

3. Adverb Shifting

Direct	Indirect
tonight	that night
today	that day
now	then / at that time
yesterday	the day before the previous day
tomorrow	the following day
last night / week / year	the night / week / year before
next week / month / year	the following week / month
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	before
three days ago	three days before

Report Statements

Report the following statements.

- "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."

The students said

- I have some questions for you, Muna.

Nour told Muna

- I've lived in Amman for six years.

Sami said

- Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.

Huda told me

- I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.

Tareq said

- "I have kept the money in a safe in my house."

The man told the police.....

7. "I must follow the instructions of my school."

Manal told me that-----.

8. I will start working with the project next week."

Amer said that -----.

9. "I don't like the idea of moving to live in the countryside."

Mr Hashem said that-----.

10. "I scanned my computer for viruses last night."

Fatin told her friends -----.

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

He said that -----

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

He said that -----.

Correct the verb between brackets.

1- Amal said that she ----- her mother the previous night. (**phone**)

2- Rawan told me that she ----- the homework. (**do**)

Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases.

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

Saleem said that -----

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

Farida said that -----

Passive

Active	Passive
V- s (eats) V- Inf (eat)	is am + V3 are
V2 (played) (broke)	was were + V3
has + V3 have	has + been + V3 have
had + V3	had + been + V3

Negation:

Don't + inf Doesn't + inf	is am + not + V3 are
Didn't + inf	was + not + V3 was

The passive with modal verbs:

Will	Would	+ inf
Shall	Should	
Can	Could	
May	Might	
Must		
Have to		
Has to		
Had to		

Active : Modal + inf

Passive : Modal + be + V3

He **will open** the door.

The door **will be opened**.

- 1- The Ottoman Turks captured **Constantinople** in 1453.
Constantinople was captured in 1453 (by the Ottoman Turks)
- 2- The government builds **many hospitals**.
Many hospitals are built (by the government)

انتبه للمفرد و الجمع
ولا تنسى التكملة

Rewrite the following sentences.

- 1- My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.
Enough money -----
- 2- The students didn't answer the questions in ink.
The questions -----
- 3- Somebody has found my missing laptop.
My missing laptop ----- (been)
- 4- The British eat over thirty million burgers each year.
over thirty million burgers -----
- 5- They told **him** not to say anything to her.
He -----
- 6- The guard has locked these gates at 10.00 p.m.
These gates -----
- 7- The policeman has arrested them.
They -----

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Correct the verb between brackets.

- 1- The house is quite old. My grandfather ----- it in 1935.(**build**)
The house is quite old. It ----- in 1935. (**build**)
- 2- Many Jordanian poems ----- now ----- into English , and people all over the world are able to read them. (**translate**)
- 3- In the past , most letters ----- (**write**) by hand , but these days they ----- usually ----- (**type**).

Causative have : Having things done

Tenses		(have) <u>يجب مراعاة الزمن</u>	Object + V3
Simple	Present	Have Has	The car fixed
	Past	Had	The car fixed

Structure
<p>have</p> <p>S + has + object + V3</p> <p>had</p>
<p>يشير الى انه قد تم الترتيب لشيء. و بدلا من ان تقوم بفعل هذا الشيء بنفسك فإن شخص آخر يقوم have في الجملة) بالعمل من أجلك بدلا من أن تقوم به بنفسك (هنا يجب الانتباه لزمان</p>
<p>ask someone to do something for you</p>

Rewrite the following sentences.

1- My friend asked me to repair the car for him .

He

2- Somebody fixed the computer for me.

I

3- Amal doesn't clean her car herself.

She

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Correct the verb between brackets.

1- Did you plant the trees in your garden yourself ?

No , we had them ----- . (plant)

2- We didn't cook so we had a pizza ----- (deliver)

3- Did you translate the story yourself? No , I had it ----- . (translate)

4- We didn't install the air conditioner in our house ourselves,
so we ----- it installed. (have)

If clause

Type	If-clause	Main-clause	
Type zero	Simple present	Simple present	General truths
Type 1	Simple present	Will + inf	Likely
Type 2	Simple past	Would + inf	Unlikely
	نستخدم الجملة الشرطية النوع الثاني لاعطاء النصائح • If+ I + were you , I + would (not) + inf		

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1- We'll have the party in the garden if the weather ----- good. (be)
- 2- If you press the button , the picture ----- (move)
- 3- If I found his address , I ----- him an invitation. (send)
- 4- If Ali ----- his own computer , he wouldn't need to go to the library so often. (have)
- 5- If I ----- you , I would not do this. (be)
- 6- Plants die if you ----- them . (not , water)
- 7- If you mix red and blue , you ----- purple. (get)

Rewrite the following sentences.

1. I think you shouldn't waste your time attending that course.
If -----
2. Don't speak in the class not to lose marks.
If -----
3. Press the button to make the picture moves.
If -----

Catenative Verbs:

want	afford	need	<u>intend</u>	<u>hope</u>	<u>plan</u>	+ to Inf
=====						
Stop	+ inf	+ ing				

Correct the verb between brackets.

- 1- I wanted ----- (**get**) a tablet because my computer had stopped ----- (**work**).
- 2- We hope ----- by the end of the summer. (**move**)
- 3- **Are** we planning ----- by the end of the summer. (**move**)

Note:

He ----- smoking yesterday. (**stop**)

He stopped ----- yesterday. (**smoke**)

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Using Modals:

1- **Necessary = have to / has to + inf**

- It is necessary to book the room in advance before you invite him.

You -----.

2- **Not necessary = Don't have to / doesn't have to + inf**

- It isn't necessary to handle the assignment this weekend.

Hashem -----

3- **Not allowed to = must not + inf**

- The drivers are not allowed to stop here.

The drivers -----

4- **Perhaps Probably Possibly**
Likely Maybe } = **Might + inf**

- They probably aren't at the station.

They -----

Revision

Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

1. He started studying at 5 p.m. . It's 10 p.m. and he is still studying.

He -----

2. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali -----

Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.

Issa's phone -----.

2. Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My -----

3. I asked someone to fix my computer.

I -----

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

You -----

5. You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You -----

6. I think you should send a text message.

If -----

7. Press that button to make the picture move.

If you -----

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

Mohammad had -----

9. Huda helped her mother to prepare lunch. After that , (later) she went to the library.

After Huda -----

Huda -----

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Circle the correct words.

1. We're going to Aqaba again **in** / **on** the summer. I **have** / **had been** looking forward to it since last year.
2. We had the computer **repaired** / **repairing** because it had stopped **to work** / **working**.
3. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain was **starting** / **started**. It was very heavy, so he **must** / **can't** have got very wet.
4. In the past, most letters **wrote** / **were written** by hand, but these days they are usually **typed** / **typing** .

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

The first one is done for you.

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

Answers :

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|--------|---------------|
| 1 said | 2 needed | 3 was | 4 has been |
| 5 have | 6 carry | 7 wear | 8 will attach |

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Correct the verbs between brackets.

1. Children often ----- computers better than their parents. (**use**)
2. If you ----- computer games all day, you won't have time to study.(**play**)
3. I want ----- (**get**) a tablet, but I can't afford ----- (**buy**) one at the moment.
4. Look at the black sky! It ----- soon! (**rain**)
5. I ----- (**come**) from Ajloun , but I -----(**stay**) in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
6. Nadia ----- (**do**) her homework for two hours! She -----(**be**) finished very soon.
7. If Ali ----- (**have**) his own computer, he ----- (**need**) to use his friend's computer.
8. I ----- (**write**) an email when my laptop ----- (**switch**) itself off.

Answers :

1 use 2 play 3 to get; to buy 4 is going to rain 5 come , I 'm staying
6 been doing , will be 7 had , wouldn't 8 was writing; switched

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

People ----- (**use**) smartphones since they ----- (**invent**) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people ----- (**buy**) phones in different colours and different designs.

In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer ----- (**produce**). By the end of 2010 CE, companies ----- (**sell**) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones ----- (**sell**) around the world each year. In the near future, it ----- (**estimate**) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.

It is probable that this market ----- (**expand**) in the future. At the moment, people aged 16–30 ----- (**buy**) the most smartphones, but experts say there ----- (**be**) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

Answers

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

Fill the gaps with the correct tenses.

1. I ----- English for **seven years now**. (**learn**)
2. As I want ----- (**pass**) my English exam successfully next year, I-----(**study**) harder this term.
3. During my **last summer** holidays, my parents -----me on a language course to London. (**send**)
4. **Before** I ----- (**go**) to London , I-----(**not , enjoy**) learning English.
5. But while I -----(**do**) the language course, I -----(**meet**) lots of young people from all over the world.

Complete the text below with the correct form of each verb in brackets.

Some advertisements say that you can ----- (**learn**) a language in a month; others promise that a basic knowledge ----- (**be**) yours in 24 hours. There are language-learning courses that promise excellent results with very little effort, and even less time! However, these advertisements gave many people the wrong idea, and after some people ----- (**struggle**) for months to achieve a good level, they ----- (**begin**) wondering what had gone wrong. A complaint -----recently ----- (**make**) against Learn Assist, a language school chain, and the company ----- (**force**) to remove its claim that its technique is better than any other method. The Managing Director of Learn Assist said "While we still believe that what we say is true, we accept it is best for us to change our advert. However, the fact ----- (**remain**), if you ----- (**spend**) three hours per day for five weeks on our language course you ----- (**speak**) the language very soon. What we ----- (**do**) next time is make this clearer in the advert."

Answers :

1 learn 2 will be 3 had struggled 4 began 5 was recently made
6 was forced 7 remains 8 spend/spent 9 will/would speak 10 will do

The Internet of Things

What is the ' Internet of things'?

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

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 lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add (2) it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor ; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

A frightening future !

Many people are excited about the ' Internet of Things'. For (3) them , a dream

is coming true. (4) **They** say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.

However, (5) *others* are not sure. (6) **They** want to keep control of (6) **their** own

lives and **their** own things. In addition, (7) **they** wonder what would happen if

criminals managed to access **their** passwords and security settings. The dream

could easily become a nightmare!

Pronouns

1. It_ : internet
2. It : milk
3. Them : people (who are excited about the ' Internet of Things')
4. They : people (who are excited about the ' Internet of Things')
5. Others : other people with a different opinion
6. They , their : other people with a different opinion
7. they : other people with a different opinion

Answer the following questions based on the text.

- 1- What does the “Internet of Things” mean? Give an example from the text.
- 2- Find a word in the text which has the same meaning as ‘speak to’.
- 3- How will the “Internet of Things” help you keep fit, according to the text?
- 4- What does the word ‘others’ , in italic , refer to?
- 5- According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?
- 6- In your opinion is the “Internet of Things” exciting or worrying ? why?
- 7- What does the internet usually connect?
- 8- Based on the text, what do expert think will happen in the near future?
- 9- Write down two examples that show how computers might run our lives for us in the near future, mentioned in the text.
- 10- What is the main purpose of the article?

B. Critical Thinking.

1- It is believed that computers will increasingly run our lives for us in the future . Do you think that would be a great advantage? Explain your answer in two sentences.

2- Think Of two examples of how technology **can keep us fit**. Write your answer in two sentences.

C. Read the article below quickly, and circle the correct words :

1- The article is about how the internet **has developed / is developing**.

2- The writer says what he **thinks / gives** different opinions.

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1. It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloads and sat nav.

2. Communicate

3. The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.

4 . Other people with a different opinion

5. Some people are excited because they think their lives will be made easier and more comfortable. Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.

6. Open answer

7. The internet usually connects people and objects .

8. Experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the internet in just a few years' time.

9. Computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain and so on.

10. The article is about how the internet is developing.

B. Critical Thinking

1. Open answer.

2. Smartphone apps can be used to monitor how much exercise you do. Apps can track your workout time, heart rate and how many calories you burn. Interactive video games can also be used to help us to keep fit. They are used indoors and provide a healthy, active alternative to watching television..

C.

1. **Is developing**.

2. **Gives**.

Vocabulary Exercises

Fill in the space with the correct word from the box.

Calculation , floppy disk , computer chip , PC , program

- 1- She's written a ----- to find words which frequently occur together.
2. A ----- is a small electronic circuit which is one of the basic components of most kinds of electronic devices, especially computers.
3. The ----- that you did contained a few inaccuracies.
4. Unlike most hard disks, -----are portable, because you can remove them from a disk drive.

Match the description with the words in the box. One word isn't needed.

Calculation , smart phone , floppy disk , computer chip ,
PC , program , World Wild Web

-A mobile phone that connects to the internet.	_____
-A very small piece found inside every computer.	_____
-A small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers	_____
-A computer designed for one person to use.	_____
-When you use maths to work out and answer	_____
-All the information shared by computers through the internet.	_____

Choose the correct word .

- 1- Modern computers can run a lot of (programs / models) at the same time .
- 2- You can move around the computer screen using a (tablet / mouse) .
- 3- From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a (decade / generation) .
- 4- A (laptop / tablet) doesn't need a keyboard.
- 5- The television was first (invented / developed) by John Logie Baird.

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

smartphone , program , decade , laptop , calculation , model

- 1- Although they are pocket-sized , ----- s are powerful computers as well as phones.
- 2- My brother is learning how to write computer ----- s .
- 3- I need to make a few -----s before I decide how much to spend.
- 4- Mobile phones used to be huge. Early -----s were as big as bricks!
- 5- I can close the lid of my ----- and then put it in my bag.

Answer the following questions :

1. Which of these is an invention – the **TV or gravity**? Explain your answer .

2. What is the difference between a Smartphone and ordinary mobile phone ?

3. If you need to make a calculation, what do you usually set?

4. Which would you rather have – a PC, a tablet or a laptop? why?

5. Do you usually use a floppy disk? If not what do you use?

Answers : 1. the TV; it is a product that is man-made 2. a smartphone has Internet access
3 a calculator 4 Students' own answers 5 Students' own answers

Tick the word that is different.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1- track | <u>rugby</u> | Court | pitch |
| 2- journalist | clerk | Playwright | <u>rink</u> |
| 3- <u>confident</u> | tense | Upset | worried |
| 4- oars | <u>poet</u> | Bat | goggles |
| 5- muscle | eyelids | <u>skates</u> | heartbeat |
| 6- wind | coal | Gas | <u>paper</u> |

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

Energy grateful headlines helmet lawyer likely navy

- 1- I'm studying hard because I want to be a
- 2- When you ride a bike, you should always wear a
- 3- Thank you so much! We are very
- 4- Do you think it is to rain tomorrow?
- 5- I always look at the newspaper but I don't always read the articles.
- 6- Solar panels generate from the sun.

Complete these sentences with the cooking verbs in the box.

Boil fry grill melt mix roast season slice sprinkle

- 1- When you heat cheese, it s.
- 2- Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and them together.
- 3- You need a sharp knife to the bread.
- 4- Heat the water until it s.
- 5- Put the eggs in oil or butter to them.
- 6- some salt and pepper over the potatoes to them.
- 7- the meat in the oven.

Which of the following would you use to ...

Blog , Email exchange , social media , tablet computer , whiteboard

- 1- Record interviews with people? tablet computer
- 2- Share information with students in another country? Email exchange
- 3- Watch education programmrs in class ? whiteboard
- 4- Ask another student to check your homework ? social media
- 5- Write an online diary ? Blog

Add one word from box A and one word from box B to complete each sentence:

Settle	up
Wake	around
Get	Down
Look	up
Take	started
Meet	place

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

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Unit Two: Health

A healthy Life

Keywords الكلمات الرئيسية		
<u>Acupuncture</u>	a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles	الوخز بالإبر
<u>Homoeopathy</u>	A system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances.	المعالجة المثلية
<u>Ailment</u>	an illness or disease which is not very serious	مرض غير خطير
<u>Arthritis</u>	a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints	التهاب المفاصل
<u>Immunisation</u>	giving a drug to protect against illness (often by needle)	تحصين / تطعيم ضد الأمراض
<u>Malaria</u>	a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes malaria	ملاريا
<u>Allergy</u>	conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing	الحساسية
<u>Migraine</u>	an extremely bad headache	صداع نصفي
<u>Antibody</u>	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	الجسم المضاد
<u>complementary medicine</u>	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	الطب التكميلي
<u>Conventional</u>	Having been used for a long time and is considered usual	تقليدي
<u>herbal remedy</u>	An extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease	العلاج بالأعشاب
<u>Practitioner</u>	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession.	صاحب مهنة خاص

<u>Bionic</u>	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered	طرف الكتروني
<u>Sceptical</u>	Having doubts; not easily convinced	متشككين
<u>Viable</u>	effective and able to be successful	قابل للتطبيق
<u>Healthcare</u>	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	الرعاية الصحية
<u>Criticise</u>	To judge something with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse something.	ينتقد
<u>Drug</u>	A medicine or a substance used for making medicine.	دواء / عقار
<u>medical trial</u>	trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications	تجربة طبية
<u>Option</u>	Something that is or may be chosen	اختيار
<u>Raise</u>	<u>a question</u> to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يطرح سؤالا

الأستاذ
رائد ماهر

Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

This article is about complementary medicine. Listen and read. What medical conditions may it be possible to treat using complementary medicine?

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive **this kind of non-conventional treatment**, (1) **they** used to have to consult a private practitioner (2) **who** was likely not to have a medical degree.

However, in recent years, the perception of **this type of treatment** has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees. Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment. At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients (3) **who** 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 said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. (4) **It** provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

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

(5) **It** can never substitute for immunisations **as** (5) **it** will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. (5) **It** also cannot be used to protect against malaria. One doctor said, "I will always turn to 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 opinion, (6) **it** should work alongside modern medicine, and not against (7) **it**."

Pronouns

- 1. They : patients**
- 2. Who : a private practitioner**
- 3. Who : 70 per cent of patients (Patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine)**
- 4. It : homoeopathy**
- 5. It : complementary medicine**
- 6. It : complementary treatments**
- 7. It : modern medicine**

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

**1. 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.

(-----) -----

2. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?
3. "Complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.
4. What does this article discuss?
5. In the past, what did the patients use to do if they wanted to receive the non-conventional treatment (complementary medicine)?
6. According to the text, what was the role of the private practitioner?
7. Based on the text, how does the complementary medicine alter these days comparing with the earlier periods? Explain your answer.
8. Quote the sentence which indicates that the perception of complementary medicine has changed these days.
9. Based on the text, what do the critics think about the non-conventional treatments?
10. Critics and the medical experts have different views (*opinions / ideas / beliefs*) about the non-conventional treatments. Compare their views.
11. Give example from the text which shows that some patients prefer being treated by the herbal remedy.
12. Some patients at a surgery in London suffer from common complaints (*illnesses / ailments*). Write down three examples of them mentioned in the text.

13. Quote the sentence which shows that the majority of the patients in the surgery found the herbal remedy helpful.
14. A doctor said that the homoeopathy is a viable option for some conditions. Write down three of these conditions.
15. Based on the text above, write down three negative points about the complementary medicine.
16. According to the text, why can't the complementary medicine substitute immunisations?
17. What medical conditions may it be possible to treat using complementary medicine?
18. - What does the underlined word " **it** ", in **italic** ,refer to ?
19. Find a word in the text that means the same as " **an illness or disease which is not very serious .** "

B. Critical Thinking

1. Do you think that complementary medicine will replace modern medicine one day? Explain your answer in two sentences.
2. Modern medicine is becoming better and better. Do agree with this statement ? Give three examples to support your answer.
3. "He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything." Think of this statement and write your opinion in two sentences.

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1. 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.
2. I think people's opinion of complementary medicine might have changed because of more information being freely available on the Internet. Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.
3. Students' answers might include mention of the doctor's comments recognition that conventional medicine isn't always the solution to a medical problem and the positive responses from patients .
4. This article is about complementary medicine

5. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, (1) they used to have to consult a private practitioner (2) who was likely not to have a medical degree.
6. Patients used to visit the private practitioner to receive the non-conventional treatment.
7. In the earlier periods patients used to visit the private practitioner, who was likely not to have a medical degree, to receive the non-conventional treatment. However, in recent years, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.
8. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed.
9. Critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked.
10. Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.
11. At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints chose the herbal remedy.
12. insomnia, arthritis and migraines
13. At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy.
14. anxiety, depression and certain allergies
15. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments , it can never substitute for immunisations and it also cannot be used to protect against malaria.
16. Because it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases.
17. Insomnia , arthritis , migraines , anxiety , depression and certain allergies
18. It : Complementary medicine.
19. Ailment

B. Critical thinking :

Open answers

Grammar

Used to

Structure	Negation	Question
used to + Inf	Sub + did not <u>use</u> to	did + Sub + <u>use</u> to ?

- 1- We use **used to (+ infinitive)** to describe past habits or past states that have now changed. (function)
- 2- We also use **used to** for things that were true, but are not true anymore.
 - I **used to like** cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.
 - I **didn't use to go** swimming . Now , I go swimming .
 - **Did you use to play** basketball when you were young ?
 - **This building is now** a furniture shop. It used to be a cinema.

<u>B</u>	negation	question
<u>Be</u> احد تصاريف	<u>Be</u> احد تصاريف	<u>Be</u> احد تصاريف
<u>Noun</u>	<u>Noun</u>	<u>Noun</u>
<u>(be) used to + Pronoun</u>	<u>(be) not used to + Pronoun</u>	<u>(be) + S + used to + Pronoun</u>
<u>Inf + ing</u>	<u>Inf + ing</u>	<u>Inf + ing</u>

Note : (be) : am , is , are , / was , were)

- We use **be used to (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the -ing form)** to describe things that are familiar or customary. (function)
 - We've lived in the city a long time, so we're used to the traffic.
 - I didn't like getting up early, but I'm used to it now.
 - I bought some new shoes. They felt a bit strange at first because I wasn't used to them.
 - He is used to driving on the left now. (it becomes normal)

Remember :

Be used to + V-ing Noun Pronoun	}	For things that are	{	familiar customary normal accustomed
--	---	---------------------	---	---

Used to + Inf Didn't use to + inf	}	For <u>PAST</u> habits.	{	not anymore but now .. no longer give up stopped former habit when ...was ... when .. were ..
--------------------------------------	---	-------------------------	---	--

The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones.

1- Zaid's friends didn't used to go fishing when they lived in the city, but these days they enjoy doing that regularly .

2- Most Jordanians were used to the hot weather that we have in summer.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of used to or be used to .

1- Playing with dolls ----- be Sara's favourite activity when she was five.

2- I never ----- smoke but now I smoke twenty cigarettes a day.

3- Don't worry. Sami ----- driving for long hours.

He has worked as a professional driver for 20 years.

4- When we lived in the Gulf , we ----- the hot weather.

5- I ----- all the noise now.

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

be used to , use to , not be used to , used to

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

Choose the correct form of the verbs below.

1. I (**used to / am used to**) go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
2. There (**didn't use to / wasn't used to**) be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
3. I think television (**used to / is used to**) be better than it is now. Most of the 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 really hard and she (**is now used to / now used to**) playing it.

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

1. **When I was** a student, I ----- (**work**) very hard. I----- (**get up**) very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
2. **Are you** ----- in Jordan yet ? You've only been here for two months. (**live**)

3. **When I was** a child , my grandmother ----- cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot. (**make**)
4. My grandfather retired a month ago. He **isn't** ----- nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on. (**have**)
5. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not ----- them yet, so I'm still having difficulty. (**wear**)
6. A: Do you paint pictures everyday **now** ?
B: I ----- pictures every day at **primary school**, but **now** I don't. (**paint**)

Rewrite the sentences so that the new one has the meaning to the one before it.

1. It's normal for my friend now to to send emails.

My friend -----

2. It's normal for me now to get up early to study.

I am -----

3. It is a former habit form me to walk at night.

I -----

Choose the correct option in each sentence.

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

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

Word / Spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>Optimistic</u>	Believing that good things will happen in the future	متفائل
<u>Setback</u> (Phrasal verb)	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	انتكاسة
<u>Bounce back</u> (Phrasal verb)	to start to be successful again after a difficult time	يستعيد النجاح
<u>Raise (a question)</u>	to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يشير / يعرض
<u>Focus on</u>	To direct your attention or effort at something specific.	يركز على

Colour Idioms مصطلحات مرتبطة بالالوان		
The colour idiom	English Meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>Have the green light</u> (verb phrase)	Give permission	يعطي الموافقة
<u>Red-handed</u> (adjective) (idiom)	The act of doing something wrong	متلبس بالجريمة
<u>Out of the blue</u> (adjective) (idiom)	Unexpectedly / appear from nowhere	بشكل مفاجيء غير متوقع
<u>A white elephant</u> (noun phrase) (idiom)	A useless possession	املاك غير مجدية
<u>See red (verb phrase)</u>	To be angry / anger	يغضب
<u>Feel blue (idiom)</u>	To feel sad	شعر بالكآبة

الأستاذ
رائد ماهر

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

It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body. 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. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

Then, in a study (1) **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. The research showed that children (2) **who** were more able to stay focused on a task, and (2) **who** had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later. 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.

The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making

bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices? The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry.

However, (3) **they** believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to ' **bounce back** ' after a **setback**, these qualities will improve (4) **their** overall health in the future.

Pronouns

1. **that** : a study
2. **Who** : children
3. **they** : researchers
4. **their** : children

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A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?
2. What is controversial about the researchers' study?
3. What is your opinion of the researchers' findings?
4. What feeling does each of the idioms in bold from the text refer to?
 - a. **To feel a bit blue** :_-----
 - b. **See red** :_-----
5. Based on the text, what might harm the body according to the study?
6. According to the text, anger might affect the health so badly. Write down four of these harmful effects.
7. How many people were involved in the study and what were their ages?
8. What was the result of the study?
9. Write down two factors that influence health.
10. Based on the text, write down two examples of bad lifestyle choices.
11. According to the text, what will improve children's overall health in the future?

12. What does the underlined word " *they* ", in italic, refer to ?

13. Find from the text an idiom that means " **sadness** ".

B. Critical Thinking :

1. Make notes about something that used to make you stressed. How have you changed your habits so that it doesn't make you stressed anymore? Write your answer in two sentences.
2. Do you ever feel yourself getting angry? What kind of things can make you angry?
3. Do you think that feeling angry is bad for you? Why ? why not ?
4. Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why ?

الإجابات النموذجية

1. They can raise blood pressure and cause headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems, as well as leading to illnesses such as heart disease.
2. Many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for these problems and not an individual's attitude.
3. Students' own answers.
4. A. sadness B. anger
5. negative emotions can harm the body
6. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.
7. more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74
8. researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.
9. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.
10. bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise,
11. they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to ' bounce back ' after a setback, these qualities will improve (4) their overall health in the future.
12. researchers
13. To feel a bit blue

B. Critical thinking

1. open answer 2. Open answer 3. Open answer
4. I think that happier people are healthier than unhappy people. They have a better perspective on life and will do almost everything with an optimistic attitude. Because of this, I think that they will make healthy, positive decisions in life; for example, they will choose to eat well and exercise more often.

Health in Jordan: A report

Word / Spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>sanitation</u>	the systems which supply water and deal with human waste	الصرف الصحي
<u>infant mortality</u>	deaths amongst babies or very young children	معدل وفيات الرضع
<u>dental</u>	relating to teeth	طب الأسنان
<u>work force</u>	the people who are able to work	القوى العاملة
<u>Commitment</u>	promise to do something or to behave in a particular way	التزام
<u>Life expectancy</u>	The length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	متوسط العمر المتوقع
<u>Mortality</u>	death, especially on a large scale	معدل الوفيات
<u>Reputation</u>	the common opinion that people have about someone or something	سمعة
<u>Decline</u>	To decrease in quantity or importance	هبوط
<u>Cope with</u> (phrasal verb)	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	يتعايش مع

الأستاذ
رائد ماهر

Health in Jordan: A report

Introduction

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

A . Healthcare centres

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 centres have been built, as well as 188 **dental** clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to **immunisation** teams (1) **that** had been working towards (2) **this goal** for several years.

Although there were remote areas of the country (3) **where** people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

B . Hospitals

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving (4) **its** primary

healthcare facilities, (4) **it** has not neglected (4) **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. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

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 average life expectancy had risen to 73.5. 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.

D. Conclusion

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system , have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a strong **work force** with economic benefits for the whole country.

Pronouns

1. **that** : immunisation teams
2. **this goal**: 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised
3. **where** : remote areas of the country
4. **its , it , its** : country

Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Read the report. Check your answers to exercise 1 Match the sub-headings 1–3 with the sections A–C in the report.

1. Life expectancy 2. Hospitals 3. Healthcare centres

2. What do the words in bold from the report mean?

3. What is the title of the report?

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

5. What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion?

6. Is the language formal or informal? How can you tell?

7. Based on the text , what is the factor that makes the health conditions in Jordan among the best in the Middle East ?

8. According to the text , write down **the factors** that have made Jordan's community healthier.

9. What is the special achievement that happened in 2012 ? Who's responsible on this great achievement?

10. Write down two **difficulties** that people in remote areas suffer from.

11. Based on the text ,give TWO examples which prove that Jordan's healthcare system is successful.

12. Write down the two factors that contributed to Jordan's health population growth.

Critical thinking:

1. Having a good healthcare system is essential to any country. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your viewpoint.

2. Health care as well as many factors play a major role in developing any country. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your view point suggesting three of these factors.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. 1 C 2 B 3 A
2. Open answer
3. Health in Jordan: A report
4. 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.
5. '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'.
6. 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.
7. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority
8. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.
9. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams (1) that had been working towards (2) this goal for several years.
10. People had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water.
11. 1. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.
2. 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.
12. The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system.

B. Critical Thinking

1. Open answer
2. Open answer

Get moving !

Word / Spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>Obese</u>	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health	بدین
<u>Strenuous</u>	using or needing a lot of effort	نشيط

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, (1) **which** didn't use to be as common as (1) **it** is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played (2) **its** part; we 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.

A. Time to listen

Health experts have been warning about **this trend** for years, and (3) **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. **This** might not sound very much. **However**, recent research shows that

less than 50% of the British population manages **this**. On the other hand, it can be fun. Girls in particular often dislike PE (Physical Education). **This** can lead to serious health problems.

B. It's good for you!

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. (4) **These** should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more **strenuous** exercise, like running.

(5)**They** also advise exercise (6) **that** strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to **cope with** stress. In a recent study, patients (7) **who** had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

C. Useful tips

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build (8) **it** into our daily lives so that (8) **it** becomes a routine. (9) **It** doesn't have to take much extra time. **You** could **get off** the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most

importantly, we should find a sport (10) **that** we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

Pronouns

1. Which , It : the growing popularity of fast food
2. Its : Modern technology
3. Their : Health experts
4. These : mixture of activities
5. They : experts
6. That : exercise
7. Who : patients
8. It , it : extra exercise
9. it : the extra exercise
10. that : sport

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Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. According to the article, what are **the main reasons** for higher rates of obesity?
2. What is the **minimum amount** of exercise recommended for someone in your age group?
3. Do most British people get enough exercise? Which sentence in the article tells you this?
4. Guess the meaning of the highlighted word "**strenuous**" in the text.
5. The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our **normal lives**. Give two examples from the article.
6. What is the advice that health experts have given to adults, children and teenagers?
7. Give examples about the exercises that experts recommended mentioned in the text.
8. Write down two benefits of building muscles.
9. Quote the sentence that indicates that exercises helped people who had been suffering from depression.
10. How can people manage to fit in extra exercises?
11. What does the phrasal verb "**cope with**" mean ?
12. What do the underlined word "**their**" **in italic** refer to?

B. Critical Thinking :

1. Paragraphs A and B : In your opinion, is this true of Jordan? What about you, your family and friends? Give examples from your own experience to explain your answers.
2. 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.
3. Exercising and doing sport has so many benefits on health. Explain this statement giving three benefits of this.
4. " If we have some exercises in our lives , we will all become fitter, healthier and happier. " Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

الإجابات النموذجية

1. the growing popularity of fast food; increasing inactivity preferring to drive rather than walk, and shopping online)
2. at least an hour's exercise every day
3. No, they don't: 'However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.'
4. Strenuous means requiring a lot of effort.
5. getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual; standing up when you're on the phone.
6. 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.
7. Exercises such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups.
8. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become.
9. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.
10. The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that (8) it becomes a routine.
11. to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation
12. Health experts

A. Critical Thinking

- open answers

Vocabulary Exercises

A. Match the phrases in the table with the correct meanings. One word is not needed.

Acupuncture	homoeopathy	ailment	arthritis
Immunisation	malaria	allergies	migraine

1. A serious illness that is , touch or breathe a particular thing. -----
2. A disease that causes pain and swelling in joints. -----
3. An illness or disease which is not very serious. -----
4. Giving a drug to protect against illness. -----
5. An extremely bad headache. -----
6. A form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles. -----.
7. Conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing. -----

B. Complete the sentences with words from the box below.

arthritis	allergies	Immunisation	ailment	migraine
-----------	-----------	--------------	---------	----------

1. My grandfather has ----- in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
2. -----to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
3. Many serious diseases can be prevented by ----- , which helps the body to build antibodies.
4. Headaches and colds are common ----- s, especially in winter.
5. If you have a ----- , the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

C. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Viable	alien	conventional	sceptical	complementary
--------	-------	--------------	-----------	---------------

1. I don't really believe that story – I'm very -----
2. Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the -----approach.
3. Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as -----.
4. Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is ---.
5. If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is -----.

Pronunciation

الصوتيات

The phonetic transcription using the IPA

Technology	/ tek'nɒlədʒi /
Audience	/ 'ɔ:diəns /
Healthy	/ 'hel.θi /
Carrying	/ 'kæriɪŋ /
Angry	/ 'æŋɡri /
Calm	/ kɑ:m /
School	/ sku:l /
Exercise	/ 'eksəsaɪz /
Importance	/ ɪm'pɔ:təns /

Match these words with their phonetic transcriptions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1- / 'æŋɡri / | a importance |
| 2- / kɑ:m / | b school |
| 3- / sku:l / | c exercise |
| 4- / 'eksəsaɪz / | d angry |
| 5- / ɪm'pɔ:təns / | e calm |

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Write these words using IPA

- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| 1- Technology | _____ |
| 2- Audience | _____ |
| 3- Healthy | _____ |
| 4- Carrying | _____ |

Functions of English

- Agreeing

Yes you are right I agree with you

- Disagreeing

I disagree with you

Linking words for writing : (Function / expressing)

1- Addition or continuation : اضافة الأفكار

- and , in addition to this , as well as , . Also , .
Moreover , furthermore likewise on reason for this is

2- Giving examples : إعطاء الأمثلة

- . For example , such as like . For instance ,

3- Contrasting ideas : الأفكار المتناقضة

- On one hand, . On the other hand , , but while whereas

4- Opposition : الأفكار المتضادة

- . However , although .Nevertheless, despite in spite of this ,
On the contrary conversely

5- Consequences : النتائج / التبعات

- , so , and so . As a result, .Therefore , . In this way ,
.Consequently , . As a consequence ,

6- Reason: السبب

- because since because of

7- Purpose : الهدف من / الغاية

- to in order to so as to

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Guided Writing:

Read the information below , and write two sentences using the given notes below about the benefits of studying abroad. Use the appropriate linking words.

- Be self-confident.
- Make friends.
- Understand own and other cultures.

Read the information below , and write two sentence about why animals usually migrate.

- To find enough food.
- To raise their young.
- To find temperate weather.

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Read the information in the table below then, in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences. Use appropriate linking words such as : moreover , also, but...etc.

How to save Forests?
-avoid building in the residential areas. -reduce cutting down the trees. -ban the criminals who cut trees.

There are many ways to save forests such as-----

Why do animals usually migrate?

- find enough food.
- raise their young.
- find temperate weather.

There are many reasons why animals usually migrate such as -----

What should be done to keep fitness ?

- drink 8 -10 liters of water daily.
- run 2 -4 kilometer every morning.
- do exercises
- reduce the amount of calories.

There are many things should be done to keep fitness such as -----

Read the information below , and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET , write a brief biography using all the given notes. Use the appropriate linking words.

- Name : Mahmud Darwish
- Date (born and died) : 1942 - 2008
- Professions : poet and author
- Achievements : Leaves of Olives and wingless birds

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Read the information below , and write two sentences using the given notes below about Qasir Bashir. Use the appropriate linking words.

Location : Jordanian desert.

Date of construction : beginning of the 4th century .

Purpose of buliding : protection of Roman borders.

Description of the bulding : huge towers , 23 rooms.

Using the prompts in the table below , write a paragraph about Ibn Bassal .

Name	Ibn Bassal
Date	11th century CE
Location	Al-Andalus , Spain
Occupation and intrest	A writer , a scientist , an engineer , great pasion in botany and agriculture.
Achievements	A Book of Agriculture
Legacy	Irrigation system , his book

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Free Writing

Discursive essay:

Online shopping is one of the most important development that happened in this century. Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.

Follow this paragraph plan :

- 1- Title
- 2- Introduction
- 3- Paragraph 1 (advantage)
- 4- Paragraph 2 (disadvantages)
- 5- Conclusion (including your own opinion)

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The advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.

Online shopping is one of the most important development that happened in this century. **In this essay, I intend to discuss** the advantages and disadvantages of online shopping.

The advantages of online shopping are the following. First , ----- . Next , ----- . Then , ----- . After that , ----- Finally , ----- .

On the other hand , the disadvantages of online shopping are the following. First , ----- . Next , ----- . Then , ----- . After that , ----- Finally , ----- .

In my opinion , nobody can deny the importance of this development. **I think that** it is very important in all fields of our daily life , but we shouldn't trust all the websites that offer this service.

A report - an essay - an article in general should have :

- 1- A title
- 2- A short introduction (main idea , purpose)
- 3- Two or three main paragraphs (related to the topic)
- 4- Conclusion

Exam period is extremely stressful for many students. Write an article about exam stress; the causes and the effects on students and suggest tips how to reduce the stress of the exam.

Exam stress

Exam period is extremely stressful for many students. **In this article, I am going to write about** exam stress ; the causes and the effects on students and suggest tips on how to reduce the stress of the exam.

There are many causes lead to this issue. For example, ----- . Also, ----- . Another point is ----- . Furthermore , ----- .

The effects of this issue are the following. First , ----- . Next ----- . then , ----- . After that, ----- . Finally, ----- .

To reduce the stress of the exam , students should do as follows. ----- and ----- . Also, ----- . In addition, ----- .

Note :

(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 .)

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Suggested Writing Topics

- Write a paragraph about how you or your family use modern technology. You should focus on using any new vocabulary to describe this.
 - Write two paragraphs discussing the role of technology in communication. How important do you think technology is when we communicate? Pay attention to the linking words.
 - Write a three-paragraph essay of 200 words discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using the Internet. Then share your work with the class.
 - Write a report about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information. Write about 200 words.
- 1- Look at the sentences below, then write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of Things'.
- Lights will go off automatically. In this way / Therefore , / Consequently , As a result, we will save energy.
 - On the one hand, life would be easier. On the other hand, we would have less privacy.
 - Driverless cars would make travelling simple. However, if they went wrong, they could be very dangerous.
 - Although the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting, we should be careful.
- 2- Write a two-paragraph report to answer the questions.
- Are you, your family and your friends active enough?
 - How could you increase your physical activity?
- 3- The rain forests worldwide are under the threat of being disappeared . Write an essay discussing the causes and suggesting possible solutions for this serious problem.

Unit Three: Medical Advances

Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

Keywords الكلمات الرئيسية		
<u>Appendage</u>	A body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body.	ملحق / جزء من الجسم
<u>Limb</u>	Arm or leg of a person	أطراف
<u>Prosthetic</u>	An artificial body part	عضو صناعي
<u>Sponsor</u>	To financially support a person or an event.	الراعي
<u>Artificial</u>	Made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally.	صناعي

Note :

- Natural : is the opposite (antonym) of artificial
- The suffix -proof means : to provide protection against .

Example : Waterproof : to provide protection against water

Words With similar meanings (Synonyms)

Words / spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
1. <u>Cross</u>	Angry	غاضب
2. <u>Apparatus equipment</u>	tools or machines that have a particular purpose	- أجهزة - معدات
3. <u>artificial prosthetic</u>	describes an object that is manufactured by humans	- اصطناعي - اصطناعي
4. <u>Appendage Limb</u>	A body part , such as an arm or a leg connected with the body.	- اطراف الجسم - اطراف الجسم
5. <u>fund Sponsor</u>	To pay for	- يمول - راعي

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour (1) **which** has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with (2) **his** invention -a prosthetic limb for (2) **his** father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that (3) **he** is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors. Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while (4) **he** was at the beach with (4) **his** family. (4) **His** father, (5) **who** wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as (6) **he** could not risk getting (7) **his** leg wet.

This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg. Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, **where** (8) **he** will be staying with relatives. However, while (8) **he** is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all (8) **his** time sightseeing. (8) **He** will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. (8) **He** will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, (9) **which** is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through **this special checking device**. (10) **He** has also invented a **fireproof** helmet. **This special equipment**, (11) **which** has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. (12) **It** is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves (13) **his** reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

Pronouns

1. **Which** : a tour
2. **His , his** : Adeeb (the boy)
3. **He** : the Sheikh
4. **He , his , his** : Adeeb
5. **Who** : Adeeb's father
6. **He** : Adeeb's father
7. **His** : Adeeb's father
8. **He ,his , he , he** : Adeeb
9. **Which** : heart monitor
10. **He** : Adeeb
11. **Which**: the special equipment (fireproof helmet)
12. **It** : that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.
13. **His** : Adeeb

الأستاذ
رائد ماهر

Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Find two words that are **synonyms** in the newspaper article.
2. Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?
3. Why did the Sheikh offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?
4. How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?
5. Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there?
6. What does the **suffix -proof** mean (**waterproof, fireproof**) ?
7. What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt?
8. Who organized and funded the tour for Adeeb ?
9. Write down four countries that Adeeb is going to visit.
10. Adeeb invented (designed) so many devices. Write four of them mentioned in the text.
11. What is special about the fireproof helmet ?
12. Find a word in the text that means " **arm or leg of a person** " .
13. What does the underlined word " **his**", **in italic** , refer to ?
14. Find **two examples of a collocation** mentioned in text.

Critical Thinking :

1. "Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity." Think of this statement and write your opinion in two sentences.
2. " Necessity is the mother of invention. " Think of this saying and ,in two sentences, write down your point of view , giving three examples of useful inventions.

الاجابة النموذجية

1. Artificial and prosthetic
2. Sheikh Hamdan was interested in Adeeb's invention of a prosthetic limb for his father.
3. He offered Adeeb the world tour to help to give him more self-confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.
4. He got the inspiration when he was at the beach with his family. His father couldn't swim because he couldn't risk getting his prosthetic leg wet.
5. Adeeb will be staying with relatives in Germany. He will be working with a doctor to build his new invention of the waterproof prosthetic leg, as well as attending a course to find out more about prosthetics.
6. It means ' to provide protection against'.
7. The in-car heart monitor will be used to keep an eye on those with a heart problem while they are driving or in a car. It is built into the seat belt so that when the driver or passenger wears it, it is near their heart.
8. Sheikh Hamdan
9. USA, France, the UK and Ireland
10. a waterproof prosthetic leg , a tiny cleaning robot , a heart monitor , and a fireproof helmet .
11. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies.
12. Limb 13. Adeeb's father 14. Catch attention / attend a course

B. Critical thinking

1. Open answer
2. Open answer

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رائد ماهر

In the future (website article)

Word/spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>Drug</u>	A medicine or a substance used for making medicines.	عقار / دواء
<u>Coma</u>	A state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
<u>Dementia</u>	A mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning.	خبل / مرض عقلي
<u>Implant</u>	A piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body	زراعة اعضاء
<u>Stroke</u>	An illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally.	السكتة الدماغية
<u>Scanner</u>	A medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body .	الماسح الضوئي
<u>Side effect</u>	Effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness.	الآثار الجانبية
<u>Pill</u>	A small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة دواء
<u>Symptoms</u>	A physical problem that might indicate a disease	اعراض للمرض
<u>Artificial</u>	Made or produced by human beings rather that occurring naturally.	صناعي
<u>Apparatus</u>	The technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
<u>Cancerous</u>	Something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally	سرطاني
<u>MRI</u>	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي

In the future

We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence.

Scientists have already developed brain implants (1) **that** improve vision or allow disabled people to use (2) **their** thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved (3) **their** decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people (4) **who** have been affected by brain damage, (5) **which** could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

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

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. (6) **They** suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, (7) **it** has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man (7) **who** has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that (8) **he** has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that 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 (9) **they** would like to be done in order to improve (9) **their** quality of life.

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

A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, (10) **which** doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce (11) **their** symptoms overnight. (12) **It** 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 (13) **that** are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein (14) **which** causes cancerous cells to grow. (15) **It** 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 (16) **they** are definitely going to continue the trial. (17) **They** have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that (18) **it** will help patients from all over the world.

Pronouns

1. **That** : brain implants
2. **Their** : disabled people
3. **Their** : monkeys
4. **Who** : people
5. **Which** : brain damage
6. **They** : neuroscientists
7. * **It** : to communicate with some patients in coma
8. **Who** : a man
9. **He** : a man
10. **They - their** : patients
11. **which** : A new cancer drug
12. **their** : cancer patients
13. **it** : A new cancer drug
14. **that** : side effects such as the sickness and hair loss
15. **which** : protein
16. **it** : A new cancer drug
17. **they** : cancer patients
18. **they** : cancer patients
19. **it** : A new cancer drug

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Read the article and find words that refer to :
 - A. Illnesses or other medical conditions. -----**
 - B. Medical apparatus or Treatment. -----**
2. Why do the brain implants consider an important development?
3. Give examples of prosthetic limbs mentioned in the text.
4. A research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research?
5. According to the text, brain damage could be caused by several things. Write down three of them.
6. How would scientists be able to communicate with people in a coma?
7. Quote the sentence that includes the example which proves that scientists were able to communicate with patients in a coma.
8. Where is the new cancer drug being trialled ?
9. How might cancer patient benefit from the new drug?

10. How is this drug taken?
11. Quote the sentence that shows how the drug works.
12. What does the underlined word " they " , in **italic** , refer to ?
13. What does the word " **symptom** " mean ?

B. Critical Thinking

1. What do you think the implications will be for the world if people live longer? Should we be using technology to help us to improve life expectancy?
2. "A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly." How far do you think this is true? Give reasons.

الاجابة النموذجية

1. A. Illnesses and other medical conditions: coma, dementia, side effect, stroke, symptom
B. Medical apparatus or treatment: drug, implant, medical trial, pill, scanner
2. Because it improves vision or allows disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.
3. Prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands.
4. Open answer
5. The brain damage could be caused by dementia , a stroke or other brain injuries.
6. Neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI.
7. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many.
8. In Plymouth, UK.
9. It will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.
10. It is taken as a single pill every morning.
11. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.
12. patients
13. a physical problem that might indicate a disease

B. Critical Thinking

1. Open answer
2. Open answer

Grammar

A. The Future Continuous :

Statement	Negation	Question
Will be + V-ing	Will not be + V-ing	Will + Sub + be + V-ing .. ? Wh + will + Sub + be+Ving ?

We use the Future Continuous to **talk about a continuous action in the future.** (function)

الدلائل المصاحبة للمستقبل المستمر :
- (at + future time) : (at) this time tomorrow , at that time at 10 o'clock tomorrow
- (future time + at) : tomorrow morning at 9
- (this time + future time) : this time next week , tomorrow afternoon
<u>imperative with future</u> <u>In ten year's time</u>

B. The Future Perfect :

	Statement	Negation	Question
Singular He , she , it	Will have +P.P	Will not + have+ P.P	- Will + Sub + have + P.P.. ?
Plural I , we , you , they			- Wh- + will + Sub + have + P.P.. ?

We use the Future Perfect to talk about **an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.** (function)

الدلائل المصاحبة للمستقبل التام :
- (by + future time) by 2020 , by this time tomorrow , by next year by the end of the week , by then
- (by + Simple present verb) by the time we <u>arrive</u>
- (future time + for) this time next month – for twenty years Next month - for a year) <u>in ten year's time</u>

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1- They ----- for Tokyo by this time tomorrow. (**leave**)
- 2- We ----- the house by the time she returns. (**paint**)
- 3- They ----- at this time tomorrow. (**fly**)
- 4- Next year , they ----- married for 25 years. (**be**)
- 5- **Rami** : Please be quiet when you come home tonight.
The baby ----- (**sleep**)
Rama : Don't worry . I won't forget.
- 6- At 10 o'clock tomorrow. She will be in her office. She ----- . (**work**)
- 7- He ----- at the library tonight , so he will not see Fadwa when she arrives. (**study**)
- 8- **This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we ----- our exams. (finish)**
- 9- This time next month, my parents ----- married for twenty years.
(**be**)
- 10- The books that you ordered ----- by the end of the week.
(**not arrive**)
- 11- By next year, ----- you ----- England? (**visit**)
- 12- In 5 year's time , I ----- law at university. (**study**)
- 13- In 5 year's time , I ----- studying law at university. (**finish**)
- 14- In three year's time , my brother ----- from university. (**graduate**)

Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous.

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

Choose the correct form of the verbs.

1. If you need to contact me next week, we'll (**stay / be staying**) at a hotel in Aqaba.
2. If you need help to find a job, I (**will help / be helping**) you.
3. I can't call my dad right now. He'll (**board / be boarding**) the plane. It takes off in an hour.
4. We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll (**watch / be watching**) the football match at the stadium.
5. Do you think you'll (**miss / be missing**) your school friends when you go to university?

There is one mistake in the verb tenses in each of the four conversations below. Underline the mistake and rewrite the verb in the correct tense.

1. A: What do you think you will be doing in two years' time?
B: I think I will be living in Karak, and I will study Geography.

2. A: Don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family.
B: OK, I'll phone at nine.

3. A: What time will you get here tomorrow?
B: At about three, I think. I'll be texting you the exact time later.

4. A: Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep.
B: Don't worry. I won't forget.

Complete the sentences in the future perfect or the future continuous .

- 1- **Next month , we / live / in this house for a year. Let's celebrate.!**
Next month we will have lived in this house for a year. Let's celebrate.!
- 2- **This time next Monday , I / work / in my new job.**

The King Hussein Cancer Center

Keywords الكلمات الرئيسية		
<u>Expansion</u>	the act of making something bigger	توسعة
<u>Outpatient</u>	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	العيادات الخارجية
<u>Paediatric</u>	Describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses	طب الأطفال
<u>Radiotherapy</u>	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	المعالجة بالإشعاع
<u>Ward</u>	room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح في مستشفى
<u>Reputation</u>	The common opinion that people have about someone or something.	سمعة / شهرة
<u>Bionic</u>	Describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered.	ذو اعضاء الية
<u>Career</u>	A job	مهنة
<u>Cross</u>	Angry or annoyed	غاضب / منزعج
<u>Decline</u>	To decrease in quality or importance	يهبط / ينحدر
<u>Mortality</u>	Death especially on large scale	معدل الوفيات
<u>Puplicise</u>	To give information about something to public, so that they knew about it.	نشر / اعلن
<u>Breathtaking</u>	Wonderful , awe-inspiring	فاتن / مثير
<u>Option (noun)</u>	something that is or may be chosen	اختيار

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The King Hussein Cancer Center

The King Hussein Cancer Center (**KHCC**) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. (1) **It** treats both adult and paediatric patients. 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 countries in the region, as (2) **they** are attracted by (3) **its** excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities. 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 (4) **its** capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000. By (*) **then** (5) **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, (6) **they** will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre

(7) **which** will include teaching rooms and a library. Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, (8) **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. 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.

Pronouns

1. **it** : The King Hussein Cancer Center
2. **they** : Patients
3. **its** : The King Hussein Cancer Center (the hospital)
4. **its** : The hospital
5. * **then** : 2016
6. **they** : The hospital (administration staff)
7. **they** : The hospital (administration staff)
8. **which** : education centre
9. **where** : Amman

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Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Why does the hospital need to expand?
2. Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.
3. What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?
4. What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?
5. What does the **abbreviation KHCC stand for** ?
6. Quote the sentence which shows that the center is for patients of all ages.
7. As the center expanding, many facilities are being added to it. Write down four of these new planed facilities.
8. What is the **aim** of establishing (**setting up**) radiotherapy machines in Irbid ?

Critical Thinking

Read the following paragraph and discuss the questions below.

The population of Jordan increased from approximately 2.3 million in 1980 CE to about 6.5 million in 2010 CE. It is expected that the population will keep on increasing, and by 2050 CE it will be about 11.5 million.

- A. How do you think this increase in population will affect Jordan's housing, education and health facilities?
 - B. What can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population?
1. Cancer patients need a special care from family , society and the government as well . Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view, suggesting three things that can be done to help cancer patients.

الاجابة النموذجية

1. The hospital needs to expand because there is more demand for treatment.
2. It has an excellent reputation, the costs are lower and there are cultural and language similarities.
3. The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
4. There are plans to set up radiotherapy machines in Irbid.
5. The King Hussein Cancer Center.
6. It treats both adult and paediatric patients.
7.
 1. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.
 2. By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy.
 3. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened.
 4. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.
8. So that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

B. Critical Thinking

1.
 - A. It might get more difficult for the government to help people, and taxes might increase.
 - B. The government should spend more money making sure there are enough facilities for everyone.
2. Open answer .

Accident victim tests first artificial limb

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.

(1) **It** is an exciting new invention, (2) **which** (3) **they** plan to develop. It is possible that, **in the not-too-distant future**, similar artificial arms and legs **will have taken** the place of today's prosthetic limbs. Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing (4) **his** left hand in an accident, (5) **he** had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, (6) **which** was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With (7) **it**, Sorensen could not only **pick up** and manipulate objects, but (8) **he** could also feel (9) **them**. 'When (10) **I** held an object, (10) **I** could feel if (11) **it** was soft or hard, round or square,' (12) **he** explained. (12) **He** said that the sensations were almost the same as **the ones** (12) **he** felt with (12) **his** other hand. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. (12) **He** was only allowed to wear (13) **it** for a month, for safety

reasons. So now (14) **he** has (14) **his** old artificial hand back. However, (14) **he** hopes that soon (14) **he** will be wearing the new type of hand again. (14) **He** is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people (15) **who** need (16) **them**. (17) **He** will have helped to transform (18) **their** lives.

Pronouns

1. it : prosthetic hand
2. which : new invention (prosthetic hand with a sense of touch)
3. they : scientists
4. his : Dennis Sorensen
5. he : Dennis Sorensen
6. which : the new hand
7. it : the new hand
8. he : Dennis Sorensen
9. them : objects
10. I : Dennis Sorensen
11. it : object
12. he , his : Dennis Sorensen
13. it : the equipment (the new prosthetic hand)
14. he , his : Dennis Sorensen
15. who : thousands of people
16. them : similar artificial limbs
17. he : Dennis Sorensen
18. their : thousands of people who need similar artificial limbs.

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Answer the following questions based on the text.

1. Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?
2. Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?
3. Which hand is he wearing now? Why?

4. Who do the bold pronouns ' I ' refer to in the text ?
5. Find a word that is the **opposite (antonym)** of 'natural' in the text.
6. Who was the first person to try the new invention and what was his nationality?
7. How long had he been using the standard prosthetic hand?
8. What is special about the new hand?
9. How long was Dennis allowed to wear the new hand?
10. Quote the sentence which shows the reason why Dennis is wearing a standard prosthetic hand.

Critical Thinking .

In your opinion, in what ways would a prosthetic hand improve someone's life? What problems might it cause? Write two sentences.

الاجابة النموذجية

1. Swiss and Italian scientists; it allows the wearer to feel objects.
2. because he lost his left hand in an accident
3. His old artificial hand, because the new hand is not yet ready for general use.
4. Dennis Sorensen
5. Artificial
6. Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year- old from Denmark
7. He had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.
8. With it, patients could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but they could also feel them.
9. He was allowed to wear it for a month.
10. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.

B. Critical Thinking.

open answer.

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Vocabulary exercises.

Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box.
One word is not needed.

a coma , dementia , medical trials , pills , symptoms

1. Doctors look at **the signs of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient.
2. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform **special tests** to make sure the drugs are safe.
3. After Ali's accident, he lay in **an unconscious state** for two weeks.
4. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different **tablets** every day

Answers:

1 symptoms 2 medical trials 3 a coma 4 pills

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.

helmet , waterproof , inspire , monitor, reputation , risk , seat belt

1. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's-----.
2. It's amazing how huge trees grow from ----- seeds.
3. The Olympic Games often ----- young people to take up a sport.
4. Please hurry up. Let's not ----- missing the bus.
5. You must always wear a----- in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.
6. When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special ----- to his chest.
7. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop -----.
8. Petra has a ----- as a fascinating place to visit.

Answers:

1 waterproof 2 tiny 3 inspire 4 risk
5 seat belt 6 monitor 7 self-confidence 8 reputation

Unit Four:**Success Stories****Keywords**

Word / spelling	English meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>Geometry</u>	The branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines and curves.	علم الهندسة
<u>Mathematician</u>	A person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level.	عالم رياضيات
<u>Philosopher</u>	Someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally or an undergraduate student of Philosophy.	فيلسوف
<u>Physician</u>	Someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment.	طبيب
<u>Polymath</u>	Someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	واسع المعرفة علامة
<u>Algebra</u>	A type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers	علم الجبر
<u>Arithmetic</u>	The branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	علم الحساب
<u>Inheritance</u>	Money or things that you get from someone after they die	ارث / ميراث
<u>Musical harmony</u>	A pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	التناغم الموسيقي / الايقاع

<u>Revolutionise</u>	To completely change the way people do something or think about something.	يحدث ثورة في / يغير شيء جذريا
<u>Ground-breaking</u>	- New - Innovative	مبدع
<u>Chemist</u>	Someone who works in a laboratory.	كيميائي
<u>Talent</u>	Special ability	موهبة
<u>Founder</u>	The person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city.	مؤسس
<u>Scales</u>	An instrument to measure weight.	موازين
<u>laboratory</u>	A room for scientific experiments	مختبر
<u>Windmill</u>	A building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour	طاحونة هوائية
<u>Fountain pen</u>	A pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write.	قلم حبر سائل قلم الريشة
<u>Inoculation</u>	An injection you can have to protect you from a disease.	التطعيم
<u>Camera obscura</u>	Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera	الغرف المعتمة
<u>Composition</u>	[of music] a piece of music that someone has written. compose (verb)	التأليف الموسيقي
<u>Minaret</u>	The tall , thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayers.	منذنة مسجد

الأستاذ
رائد ماهر

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pronouns

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

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

Answer the following questions based on the text.

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

Critical Thinking :

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

الإجابة النموذجية

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

B- Critical Thinking :

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

Masdar City – a positive step?

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

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

Collocations

English Meaning	Arabic meaning
<u>Catch attention</u>	يلفت انتباه
<u>Get an idea</u>	ياخذ فكرة
<u>Take an interest in</u>	يهتم ب
<u>Spend time</u>	يقضي وقتا
<u>Attend a course</u>	يحضر دورة او محاضرة .. الخ
<u>Urban planning</u>	التخطيط العمراني
<u>Public transport</u>	وسائل النقل العام
<u>Biological waste</u>	النفايات البيولوجية
<u>Carbon footprint</u>	أثار الكربون
<u>Negative effect</u>	تأثير سلبي
<u>Economic growth</u>	النمو الاقتصادي
<u>Identity fraud</u>	تزوير الهوية
<u>Privacy settings</u>	اعدادات الخصوصية
<u>Herbal remedy</u>	العلاج بالاعشاب
<u>Side effect</u>	الآثار الجانبية

Masdar City – a positive step?

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

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

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

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

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

Pronouns

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

الأستاذ
رائد ماهر

A. Answer the following questions based on the text.

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

11. Mention two ways by which people may move from one place to another in Masdar city.
12. Give an example of public transport mentioned in the text.
13. How would energy be provided to the city?
14. What does the underlined word " **Whose**" refer to?

B. Critical Thinking

1. What do you understand, after reading the article, about megaprojects?
2. In your opinion, why do megaprojects exist?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of megaprojects to people and the environment?
4. Do you think that a similar project to Masdar City would be successful in Jordan? What advantages and disadvantages can you think of? Write your answer in two sentences.
5. What buildings or places in your country do you think are important, in terms of Arabic and Islamic history? Make a list.
6. What do you know about the history of these places?
7. What is it about these places that you admire most?

الاجابة النموذجية

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

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

B. Critical Thinking

1. Megaprojects are huge investment projects that cost a lot of money.
2. They exist to bring new economic growth and benefits to cities.
3. Disadvantages are that they are all brand new and some people think it would be better to spend the money on regenerating old towns, etc.
However, the advantages include installing the latest technology that helps cities to become environmentally friendly.
4. Open answer.
5. Open answer
6. Open answer
7. Open answer

Grammar

Cleft Sentences & Relative Clause

A. Relative clauses

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

1. Defining relative clauses

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

2. Non-defining relative clauses

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

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

that when which who

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

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

that which where who

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

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

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

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

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

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

who , when

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

whose , whom

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

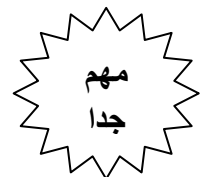
Combine the following sentences with relative clauses. Add commas where necessary .

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

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

3- This is the man . I helped him.

This -----



B. Cleft sentences

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

هنالك أربع طرق لاستخدام ال Cleft Sentence :

A.

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

الشيء الذي نريد التركيز عليه + be + معلومات +

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

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

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

تستخدم
عندما نريد
التركيز
على الفعل

— What + فاعل + (do) + (time) + be + inf + complement

1. Fadi borrowed my car last week.

What Fadi did last week was borrow my car.

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

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

Examples

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

- The person who took our class to the museum on Tuesday was the head teacher.
- It was the head teacher that took our class to the museum on Tuesday.
- The museum was the place where the head teacher took our class on Tuesday.

B- I would like to study English at the university next year.

- What I'd like to do at university next year is study English.

C- Huda won the prize for Art last year.

- The person
- Huda
- The thing
- It was

D- The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

- It was
- The event
- The place
- The time

E- I've come to discuss my future with you.

- The reason

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

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

Rewrite these sentences.

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

The person -----

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

The country -----

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

It was -----

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

It was -----

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

It is -----

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

It was -----

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

The year -----

- 8- I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was -----

- 9- My father has influenced me most.

The person -----

- 10- I like Geography most of all.

What -----

- 11- The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was -----

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

A founding father of farming

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

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

All of **these things** were passed on through (9) **his** writing. The influence of Ibn

Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed (9) **his**

instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced

more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems

(10) **that** (11) **he** and (12) **his** followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain.

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

has been great.

Pronouns

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

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Answer the following questions based on the text.

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

Critical Thinking

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

الاجابة النموذجية

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

B. Critical Thinking

Open answers

الأستاذ
رائد ماهر

Vocabulary Exercises

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

Philosopher	arithmetic	polymath ,
chemist	geometry	mathematician
		physician

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

Answers :

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

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

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

Answers:

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

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

Benefit	neutral	farms	pedestrian	footprint
Power	free	renewable	friendly	waste

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

Answers :

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

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

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

Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from the box.

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

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

Choose the correct verb to complete the collocations.

catch get take time attended

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

Derivation الاشتقاق

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

Adverb الظرف	Adjective الصفة	Verb الفعل	Noun الاسم	المعنى
-----	-----	Repute	Reputation	سمعة
-----	-----	Calculate	Calculation	عملية حسابية
Productively	Productive	Produce	Product Production	منتج إنتاج
Medically	Medical	-----	Medicine	طب
Ninthly	Ninth	-----	Nine	تسعة
-----	-----	Inherit	Inheritance	إرث / ميراث
Originally	Original	-----	Origin	أصل
-----	Inventive	Invent	Invention Inventor	إختراع مخترع
-----	-----	Discover	Discovery Discoverer	إكتشاف مكتشف
Influentially	Influential	Influence	Influence	تأثير
-----	Translated	Translate	Translation Translator	ترجمة مترجم
Archaeologically	Archaeologica 1	-----	Archaeology Archaeologist	علم آثار عالم آثار
Appreciatively	Appreciative	Appreciate	Appreciation	تقدير
Educationally	Educational	Educate	Education	تعليم
Collectively	Collective	Collect	Collection	مجموعة
-----	-----	Install	Installation	التركيب
Operationally	Operational	Operate	Operation	عملية
expectantly	expectant	Expect	Expectancy	المتوقع
Traditionally	Traditional	-----	Tradition	تقليد
-----	-----	Weave	Weaver Weaving	حائك حياكة
Attractively	Attractive	Attract	Attraction	جذب
Creatively	Creative	Create	Creation	عمل / صنع
Extremely	Extreme	-----	Extremity	اقصى

Childishly	Childish	-----	Childhood Child - Children	الطفولة طفل-اطفال
-----	-----	Train	Training	تدريب
Personally	Personal	Personalize	Person People	شخص- ناس
-----	-----	Bring Brought	-----	يجلب جلب
-----	-----	Prescribe	Prescription	وصفة طبية
-----	Infectious	Infect	Infections	العدوى
-----	Diagnostic	Diagnose	Diagnosis	التشخيص
-----	-----	Intend	Intention	نية
-----	Surgical	-----	Surgeon Surgery	عيادة جراحية جراح
-----	Believable	Believe	Belief	معتقد
Successfully	Successful	Succeed	Success	نجاح
-----	-----	Conclude	Conclusion	خاتمة
Responsibly	Responsible	-----	Responsibility	مسؤولية
-----	Contemporary	Contemporize	-----	معاصر
Culturally	Cultural	-----	Culture	ثقافة
Artificially	Artificial	-----	Art	فن
-----	-----	Agree	Agreement	معاهدة
-----	-----	-----	Tourist Tourism	سائح سياحة
-----	Major	-----	Majority	غالبية
-----	Ongoing	-----	-----	مستمر
Visually	Visual	Visualize	Vision	رؤية
Repeatedly	Repeatable Repeated	Repeat	Repeating	تكرار
Correctly	Correct	Correct	Correction	تصحيح
-----	-----	Prescribe	Prescription	وصفة
-----	-----	Conclude	Conclusion	خاتمة
-----	Accessible	Access	Access	وصول
-----	-----	blog	blog	مفكرة
-----	-----	email	email	ايميل
-----	-----	filter	filter	فلتر

-----	-----	post	post	بريد
-----	Reliable	Rely on	-----	يعتمد على
-----	allergic	-----	allergy	حساسية
-----	-----	append	appendage	ملحق
-----	Arthritic	-----	Arthritis	روماتيزم
-----	Artificial	-----	Artifice	يصنع
-----	Cancerous	-----	cancer	سرطان
-----	Committed	Commit	Commitment	التزام
-----	-----	complement	complementary	تكميلي
-----	-----	Conventional	Convention	تقليد
-----	-----	Decline	Decline	هبوط
-----	Focused	Focus on	Focus	تركيز
-----	immune	Immune	immunisation	مناعة
-----	-----	implant	implant	زرعة
-----	-----	Expand	Expansion	توسع
-----	Mortal	-----	Mortality mortal	معدل الوفيات
-----	Obese	-----	Obesity	البدانة
-----	Optimistic	-----	Optimism optimist	التفاؤل النتفائل
-----	optional	-----	option	اختيار
-----	Paediatric	-----	Paediatrics Paediatrician	طب اطفال اخصائي طب اطفال
practically	practical	practice	practitioner	صاحب مهنة
-----	-----	Publicise	publicity	شهرة
-----	-----	scan	scanner	ناسخ ضوئي
-----	Sceptical	-----	Sceptic scepticism	شخص شكاك شك
-----	sponsored	sponsor	sponsor	ممول
-----	Viable	-----	Viability	قابل للنجاح
-----	-----	ward	ward	جناح في مستشفى
-----	Algebraic	-----	Algebra	علم الجبر
-----	Neutral	Neutralise	Neutrality	حيادية
-----	-----	Ceramics	Ceramics	سيراميك
-----	-----	Compose	composition	تأليف

-----	Critical	Criticise	Critic Criticism	ناقد نقد
-----	-----	Demonstrate	Demonstration	شرح
-----	-----	Desalinate	Desalination	تحلية المياه
-----	-----	Furnish	Furnishings	اثاث
Geometrically	Geometric	-----	Geometry	علم الهندسة
-----	-----	Blow	Blowing	نفخ
-----	breaking	Break	-----	يكسر
-----	-----	hang	Hangings	تعليقات
-----	-----	inherit	Inheritance	ميراث
-----	inoculable	inoculate	inoculation	لقاح
-----	-----	irrigate	Irrigation	ري
-----	Mathematical	-----	Mathematician Mathematics	عالم رياضيات رياضيات
-----	Harmonious	Harmonise	Harmony	انسجام
-----	-----	Pedestrian	Pedestrian	المشاه
-----	-----	qualify	qualification	مؤهلات
-----	-----	Restore	Restoration	ترميم
-----	-----	Revolutionise	Revolution	ثورة
-----	-----	showcase	showcase	معرض
-----	Sustainable	Sustain	Sustainability	استدامة
-----	Variable	vary	Variation	اختلاف
-----	Remedial	Remedy	Remedy	علاج
-----	-----	Trial	Trial	تجربة

الأستاذ
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شرح قاعدة الاشتقاق

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

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

Complete the 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MEDICINE
DISCOVER
PRESCRIBE

INFECT

DIAGNOSE
INTEND

SURGEON

BELIEVE
SUCCESS
ONCLUDE

الأستاذ
رائد ماهر

Unit 5 : The Arts

Keywords

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

The Arts in Jordan

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

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

.Pronouns

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

Answer the following questions based on the text.

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

الاجابة النموذجية

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

Grammar

American VS British English .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (AE) – American English -

I **have** a sister.

Does she **have** a brother?

- (BE) – British English -

I've **got** a sister.

Has she **got** a brother?

4- (AE) take بمعنى يأخذ

(BE) have بمعنى يأخذ

Have a shower

Take a shower

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Spelling differences : الاختلاف في الكتابة

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

Vocabulary: الاختلاف في المصطلحات

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

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

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

- 1- Have you seen the textile workshop yet?

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

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

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

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

- 6- Have you ever been to an aquarium?

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1- Did you see that exhibition yet?

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

- 3- I just had my breakfast.

A professional craftsman

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

Glassblowing

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

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

Pronouns

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

الأستاذ
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Answer the following questions based on the text.

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

Critical Thinking .

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

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

B. Critical Thinking .

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

Grammar

Articles (a an the)

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

A / An

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

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

The

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

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

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

The Earth goes round the Sun.

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

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

The Mediterranean Sea separates Europe from Africa.

Sri Lanka is in the Indian Ocean.

They took a boat trip along the river Nile.

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

The Rocky Mountains are in the United States.

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

The longest river in the USA is the Mississippi.

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

No article / Zero article (X)

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

Chocolate tastes good.

That shop sells sweets.

Children usually like sweets and chocolate.

Sheep produce wool, and hens lay eggs.

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

The language spoken in Jordan is Arabic.

Libya is in Africa.

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

They have a home near Lake Geneva.

Niagara Falls separates Canada from the USA.

They live in Oxford Street in London.

She was born on Monday, 23 April.

The university was opened in 2001 CE.

Complete the sentences with a an the or X

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

Answers

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

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

1. A: I'm reading really good book.
B: Oh, what's title ?
2. A: Do you ever go to art galleries?
B: Yes, I do. There's big gallery in our town, and I often go there.
3. A: Where are Pontic Mountains?
B: They're in Turkey.
4. A: Is there art museum in Amman?
B: Yes, go to National Museum of Fine Arts.
5. A: Do you like music?
B: Yes, I do. I play piano , actually.

Answers

- 1 A: a really B: what's the title?
- 2 B: a big ...
- 3 A: the Pontic ...
- 4 A: an art ... B: the National ...
- 5 B: the piano

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answers

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



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

كلمات مهمة يجب حفظ معانيها وردت في أسئلة المعاني

Keywords

Contemporary	معاصر	silk	حرير
Cultural	ثقافي	soft	ناعم
educational	تعليمي	furnishings	المفروشات
major	اساسي	wall hangings	معلقات الجدار
ongoing	مستمر	wooden toys	العاب خشبية
visual	بصري / مرئي	specialise	تخصص
jeweller	صانع المجوهرات	modelling	عرض ازياء
centre	مركز	harbor	ميناء
normalise	تطبيع	Play	مسرحية
favourite	مفضل	theatre	مسرح

Rashed's blog post

Hi! My name is Rashed.

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

Wednesday

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

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

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

Read the blog post quickly, and answer the questions.

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

B- Critical Thinking .

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

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

B- Suggested answers

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

Vocabulary Exercises .

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

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

Answers :

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

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

Ceramics exhibition gallery handicrafts heritage sculpture textiles

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

Answers :

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

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

contemporary cultural educational major ongoing visual

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

Answers :

1 contemporary

2 educational

3 major

4 visual

5 cultural

D-

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

silk soft furnishings textiles
wall hangings wooden toys



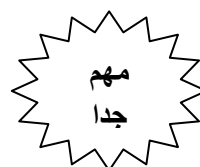
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Free writing

Sample plan for a Report :

Title
Introduction
Subheading (1)
Subheading (2)
Subheading (3)
Conclusion / recommendation

Free-time activities available in my town



Introduction

This report examines the free-time activities that my town has to offer. [include details of the town such as population, size, geographical location; list main types of entertainment that can be found, such as sport, music and the arts, public services, shopping]

Subheading 1 [e.g. Sport]

[detail the sports facilities and available sports, and any terrain that might encourage e.g. cycling or running; describe how popular each sport is, and note the type of people who practise it]

Subheading 2 [e.g. Music and the arts]

[detail any theatres or concert halls, say what is currently showing what has shown in the past; include any youth orchestras and include the level of achievement; include cinemas and galleries if possible]

Subheading 3 [e.g. Public services]

[include any libraries, museums, parks or other public services]

Conclusion

[sum up the information; comment on whether there is much or little to do

Useful language:

The aim of this report is to...; A study was done to find out...; Just under a quarter of those interviewed...; The majority of the respondents said.../85 per cent of respondents said...; Only a minority of those questioned said.../10 per cent of those questioned said...

Sample descriptive essay

Introduction:

Make a general statement, then state your opinion.

Body:

Describe some aspects of the essay topic, dividing the material between paragraphs, depending on your focus.

Conclusion:

Summarise your descriptions and relate them back to the introduction.

Write an essay describing the worldwide transport in the future.

Worldwide transport in the future

It is of course difficult to say exactly what transportation will look like in the future, **because of the** infrastructural changes that are happening constantly at the moment. **To me, it seems that** transport may will have changed a lot in one hundred years' time.

Perhaps there will be no more private transport by 2115 CE. **It is possible that** public transport will have improved so much that no one will need their own cars. **We might** all be zooming around in ecologically-sound electric buses and trams that will take us to our destinations smoothly!

In order to get to other countries, we will be taking airships, which will be like aeroplanes **but** with more facilities available. **It will be possible to** travel to the other side of the world in much less time, **because** these airships will race around at a far greater velocity.

Finally, modes of transport are always changing, depending on many different factors, **but one thing is certain;** we will still be travelling the whole world! We might even be able to experience weightlessness by travelling to space!

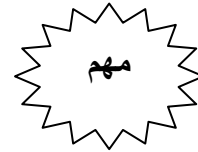
Editing

Notes for Editing task :

- Devise and Device

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

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



Another example. Advise / advice.

- Site and sight.

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

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

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

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

Answers

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

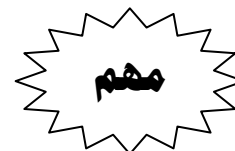
- **Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and 3 Punctuation mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them.**

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

Literature Spot

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

Using rhetorical devices



1- Simile: تشبيه

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

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

2- Metaphor: استعارة

Is a way of comparing two things **without like or as**

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

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3- Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية

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

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

4- Personification: التشخيص

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

I Remember, I Remember (Thomas Hood)

I remember, I remember,

The house where I was born,

The little window where the sun

Came peeping in at morn;

He never came a wink too soon,

Nor brought too long a day,

But now, I often wish the night

Had borne my breath away!

I remember, I remember,

The roses, red and white,

The vi'lets, and the lily-cups,

Those flowers made of light!

The lilacs where the robin built,

And where my brother set

The laburnum on his birthday,—

The tree is living yet!

I remember, I remember,
Where I was used to swing,
And thought the air must rush as fresh
To swallows on the wing;
My spirit flew in feathers then,
That is so heavy now,
And summer pools could hardly cool
The fever on my brow!
I remember, I remember,
The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from heav'n
Than when I was a boy.

Questions and Answers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suggested answer:

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

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

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

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

Swing (line 18) Fresh (line 19)

Keywords

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

All the World's a Stage

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

All the world's a stage,

And all the men and women merely players;

They have their exits and their entrances,

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

5 At first, the infant,

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.

Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel

And shining morning face, creeping like snail

Unwillingly to school. ...

10 Then a soldier,

Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,

Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,

Seeking the bubble reputation

Even in the cannon's mouth.

15 And then the justice,

In fair round belly with good capon lined,

With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,

Full of wise saws and modern instances;

And so he plays his part.

20 ... Into the lean and slippered pantaloon,

With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide

For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,

Turning again toward childish treble, pipes

25 And whistles in his sound.

Last scene of all,

That ends this strange eventful history,

Is second childishness and mere oblivion,

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

Questions and Answers.

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

Cannon

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. What does the playwright suggest about the soldier, in lines 10 to 14?
Choose the correct answer and justify it.

- A- His life is short.
- B- He does not like conflict.
- C- He is aggressive and gets angry or violent easily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suggested answer

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suggested answer:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Old Man and the Sea

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

By Ernest Hemingway

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

another with his knife. The blood in the water attracts more sharks. Santiago

has to beat them away with a club and is badly injured himself. When he

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions and Answers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. How does Manolin try to encourage Santiago not to give up fishing? What does this tell you about Manolin's character?

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

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

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

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

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

1. lines 14-16

2. lines 1-3 and 17-19

3. lines 17-19 and 21-24

4. line 23-24 and 25-26

8. In this retelling of the story, strength is represented in many ways. Choose one example of strength and explain its importance.

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

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

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

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

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

الأستاذ
رائد ماهر

Revision Texts

A problem for our wildlife

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

Ibn Rushd

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

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

Test A- Workbook . Page 53

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

Revision A

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

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

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

B- Writing

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

Grammar

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

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

B- Write one sentence that means the same.

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

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

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

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

D- Vocabulary

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

ailment artificial equipment fund textiles

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

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

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

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

3. Complete the sentences with words from exercise 2.

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

Model answers

Reading :

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

Writing :

❖ Students' own answers

Grammar :

A- 1 d 2 b 3 b 4 c

B-

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

C-

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

Vocabulary

1. 1 textiles 2 equipment 3 ailment 4 fund

2. Mathematics: arithmetic; calculations; geometry

❖ Medical matters: disabilities; symptoms; allergies

❖ People: astronomer; polymath; physicist

❖ The arts: gallery; textiles; ceramics

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

- 
- Unit 1 to Unit 5
 - literature Spot
 - Writing
 - Exams

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Stationary

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