


|  | word الكلمة | meaning المعنى |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | record | write down for other people to read |
|  |  | الكتابة من اجل ان يقرا الناس الاخرين |
| 2 | communicate | give information اعطاء |
| 3 | رمز symbol | written sign which stands for something else رمز مكتوب والذي يمثل شيء آخر |
| 4 | تجارة | التجارة/ الثراء واليي |
| 5 | represent | بعني/ بيثّل |
| 6 | combine يكمج | put together / join with يضع مع بحض/ يجمع مع |
| 7 | precious فيم، ثمبن | valuable / worth a lot of money |

Human beings have been writing their languages for over five thousand years. The methodology started in Mesopotamia* /messpstimia/ in about 3000 BCE, when people living in the region developed a kind of writing to transcribe and pass on information. The Mesopotamians used pictograms mainly to communicate economic information, for example about crops and money. Gradually, these pictures became a system of cuneiform /kju:nifo:m/ symbols which were scratched on blocks of clay with reeds. This system emerged in Sumer in southern Iraq.
كان البشر يكتبون لغاتهم لاكثر مـن خمسة الاف سنة. الاسلوب بدأ في ميسييتيميا (بـلاد مـابين النهرين) قبل حوالي 3000 فبل
 النهرين) استعموا البكتو غر اف (الكتابة الصورية) بشكل رئيسي لايصال المعلومات الاقتصادية، على سبيل المثال حول المحاصبل و المال. بالتنريج، هذه الصور اصيجت نظام الرموز المسمارية والتي نقشت على كتل طينية بالقصبات. هذا النظام ظهر في سومر في جنوب العر اق.

Only certain people knew how to write, and for thousands of years, professional writers called scribes wrote about daily life and trade. Cuneiform gave countries of the ancient world a way of transcribing their history. At about the same time, another system based on pictures, or hieroglyphics, developed in Egypt.
فقط فليل من الناس عرفوا كيف يكتبون، ولمدة الاف السنين، كتاب محترفين يدعون بالناسخون كتبو ا عن الحياة والتجـارة اليومية. المسمارية اعطت بلدان العالم القديم طريقة ايصـال تـاريخهم. وفي حوالي نفس الوقت، نظام جديد اعتمد على الصور، او الهيرو غلافية، تطورت في مصر.

In about 1500 BCE, Chinese scribes started writing on tortoise shells using a system of characters similar to those which Chinese people still use today. Characters represent words, so people have to learn to recognize thousands of characters before they can read even a simple story. Traditionally, the Chinese write with a brush and ink.

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في حـو الي }1500\mathrm{ قبـل المـيلاد، الناسـخون الصـينيون بـدئوا الكتابــة علـى صـدفات الـسلاحف باسـتعمال نظـام الرسـومات المشابهة لتللك التي اللسكان الصينيون ماز الو ا يستعملونها اليوم. الرسومـات تمثل الكلمات، لذللك الناس عليهم ان يتعلمو ا كيف يعرفون
``` الاف الرسو مات قبل ان يسنطيعو ا قر اءة مجرد قصة قصيرة. تقلبيديا، الصينيون يكنبون بفرشاة وحبر .
ABEDEZ

The Phoenicians pioneered the alphabet, a system in which each letter
NEOMPE
الفنيقيون إبتكرواً الأبجدية , نظام الذي فيه كُلِ حرف ييين صوت، والحروف يتم دمجها لتكوين الكلماتِ.


The Roman alphabet, which has twenty-six letters, is an improved form of the Phoenician alphabet. Most European countries have been utilising this alphabet since they were part of the Roman Empire two thousand years ago.
 الأبجديةِ منذ ان كَانوا جزَّ مَن الإمبر اطورية الرومانيةِ قبِل ألفين سنةً.

The written form of Arabic, which people have been using since the 4th century CE, is the second most widely used alphabet in the world. It is used throughout the Arab world and is al so the basis of other forms of cursive writing such as Malay, Urdu and Persian. Unlike systems based on the Roman alphabet, Arabic is written from right to left. It has twenty-eight letters. Like Chinese ,Arabic writing is a precious art from as well as a practical method of communication
الشكل المكتوب للعربية، الذي الناس يَستعملوِنَهَ منذ القرن الرابع بعد الميلاد، هو ثاني أبجدية بشكل واسع كثيرة الإستعمال في العالِّم.

 الكتابة العربية هي شكل فني قيم بالاضافة الى الاسلوب العملي للاتصـال.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline c & \(\tau\) & F & ث & - & ب & 1 \\
\hline kha & has & jiim & tham & \({ }^{\text {tam }}\) & bas & alif \\
\hline ص & ش & u & j & , & j & د \\
\hline & & & \({ }^{\text {maxy }}\) & ram & thal & danal \\
\hline ق & - & \(\dot{\text { غ }}\) & \(\varepsilon\) & b & b & ض \\
\hline & fin & & & & & \\
\hline ي & , & - & ن & ? & \(\checkmark\) & ك \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Questions:- الاسئلة
1 According to paragraph one, why did the Mesopotamians use pictograms?
- وفقا للفقرة الاولى، لماذا استخدم سكان بلاد ما بين النهرين الصور التوضيحية؟

2 What kind of people knew how to write cuneiform symbols!
ـ ما نوع الناس الذين عرفوا كتابة الرموز المسمارية؟
3 How did the Arabs write their characters?
- كيف كان العرب يكتبون رموز هه؟

4 Find a word in the first paragraph which means " written sign which stands for something else "

5 According to paragraph two, what did professional writers / scribes write about?
- و وفقا للفقرة اثثين، عن ماذا كتب الكتاب المحترفين؟

6 According to paragraph three, what did the Chinese use to write their letters?
- و فقا للفقرة ثلاثة، ماذا استخدم الصينيين لكتابة الحروف؟

7 According to paragraph one, what did the Mesopotamians write on instead of paper?
- و فقا للفقرة واحد، ماذا استخدم سكان بلاد مـا بين النهرين في الكتابة بدلا من الورق؟

8 - What does the underlined pronoun " they " in the paragraph five, line 2 refer to?


9 Find a word in the first paragraph which means " give information ".
أوجد كلمة الأولى في الفقرة يكون معناها........................

Answers:-الاجابات
1- to communicate economic information.
2 scribes
3- Arabic is written from right to left.
4- symbols.
5- about daily life and trade
6- Chinese scribes started writing on tortoise shells using a system of characters similar to those which Chinese people still use today.
7- blocks of clay with reeds.
8- Most European countries 9- communicate

\section*{Inventions that keeps us secure اختراعات تبقينا احياء}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & word الكلمة & meaning المعنى \\
\hline 1 & collide:-بستطام & hit with force \\
\hline 2 & بقلل الصدمة - cushion & make an accident less painful \\
\hline 3 & decrease:- يقلل & reduce / go down \\
\hline 4 & disappear:- يتلاشى & exist no longer \\
\hline 5 & inflate:- & become full \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Airbags الاكياس الهو أئية}

Airbags protect car drivers and passengers if they are involved in an accident. Most modern cars have a driver's airbag in the steerin \(g\) wheel, and another for the front seat passenger. Some cars also have side airbags fitted in the seats, and a few even have airbags which are released from behind the driver to protect people in the back seats.
الاكياس الهو ائية تحمي سائقي السيارات والمسافرين اذا هم ووجهوا بحادث. معظم السيارات الحديثة فيها وسائد هو ائية للسائق في عجلة القيادة، وتخرى لماسفر المقعد الامامي. بعض السيارات ايضا لـا لها الـا اكيـاس هو ائية جانبية مزودة في المقاعد، والبعض حتى فيها اكياس هو ائية و التّي تتطلق مـن خلف السائق لحمايـة الناس في المقاعد الخلفية.


Airbags inflate in less than a second when a car collides with something solid, like another vehicle or a building. They cushion the people in the car and stop them from bumping into dangerous objects such as the steering wheel. Since cars have had airbags, the number of serious car injuries has decreased dramatically.
 الموجودين في السيارة وتمنعهم من الارتطام بالاشياء الخطيرة مثل عجلة القيادة . بما ان السبارات يوجد فيها اكياس هو ائيـة ، فـان عدد اصابات السيارات الخطيرة قد قلت بشكل كبير.

\section*{Smoke alarms منبه الحرائق}

In the past, before the invention of smoke alarms, many people died in their homes, not because of flames, but because they inhaled lethal smoke while they were sleeping. This is because most fires happen at night.
في الماضي، قبل إختراع منبه الحر ائق، العديد مِنْ الناسِ مانتوا في منازِلهم ، لَيسَن بسبب النير انِ، لكن لأنهم



However, it is now possible for people to buy inexpensive smoke alarms which they
can fit themselves. Like alarm clocks, they are loud enough to wake sleepers and give them enough time to escape. The best place for a smoke alarm is at the top of stairs or in halls and corridors. Some smoke alarms are so sensitive that fumes from cooking can activate them, so they should not be installed in or near kitchens.

على اي حال، انه من المككن الان للناس ان يشتروا منبه حر ائق رخيص الذي يمكن ان يناسبهم ـ مثل منبه الساعات، فانها ذات صوت عال كفاية لايقاض النائمين وتمنحهُ الوقت الكافي للهروب. المكان الافضضل لمنبـه الحر ائق هو في اعلى الدرج او في

\section*{القاعات او في الممرات. بعض منبهات الحرائق حساسة جدا بحبث ان ادخنة الطبخ يمكن ان تفعلها، لذلك يجب ان لا نركب في} او بالقرب من المطابخ.

\section*{Vaccinationssالمطاعيا}

A vaccination is a medical treatment which can prevent people from catching serious diseases and stop these diseases from spreading to large numbers of people. Many childhood diseases, which were common in the past, have disappeared because of the mass vaccination of babies. When doctors vaccinate people, they are infecting them with a very weak solution of the disease they want to prevent. This helps the body to fight the disease in the future. Many vaccinations last for a whole lifetime.

التطعيم هو معالجة طبية التي تسطيع ان تمنع الناس من اصـابتهم بـامر اض خطيرة وتمنع هذه الامر اض من الانتشار الـى اعداد كبيرة من النـاس. العديد مـن امـر اض الطفولــة، التـي كانت منتشرة في الماضي، قد تلاشت بسبب التطعيم الشامل للاطفـال. عندما الاطبـاء يطعمـون النـاس، هم يصيبونهم بحل ضعيف جدا للمرض الذي بريدون منعه. هذا يسـاعد الجسم لمحاربـة المـرض في المستقبل. العديد من المطاعيم تدوم لمدى الحياة.

\section*{Questions الاسئلة}

1 Who do car airbags protect? من الذين تحميهم الاكياس الهو ائية
2 Where is the best position in a house or flat for smoke alarms?
- اين هو المكان الافضل في البيت او السطح لوضع انذارات الادخنة؟

3 Why are smoke alarms accessible to everyone? لماذا اجهزة الانذار مناحة لكل الاشخاص
4 How have some common childhood diseases disappeared?كيف تلاشت امر اض الاطفال
5. Why shouldn't smoke alarms be installed in or near kitchens?
لماذا لا يجب تثبيت اجهزة الانذار في او بقرب المطابخ؟

6- How can a vaccination help people be healthy? Or What are the benefits of a كيف تساهم الهطاعيم في مساعدة الناس بشكل صحي / ما فو ائده? vaccination
7- Find a word which means "existed no longer".

\section*{Answers:-}

1- car drivers and passengers if they are involved in an accident.
2- The best place for a smoke alarm is at the top of stairs or in halls and corridors.
3 - it is now possible for people to buy inexpensive smoke alarms which they can fit themselves.
4 - because of the mass vaccination of babies.
5- Some smoke alarms are so sensitive that fumes from cooking can activate them, so they should not be installed in or near kitchens.
6- When doctors vaccinate people, they are infecting them with a very weak solution of the disease they want to prevent. This helps the body to fight the disease in the future.
7- disappeared

\section*{Natural threats and disasters}

التهيدات والكوارث الطيـيعة
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & word الكلمة & meaning المحنى \\
\hline 1 & يتجنب & يتجنب \\
\hline 2 & بينفجر & explode / throw out rock \\
\hline 3 & يولا & produce / make / create \\
\hline 4 & يجمع & hold and save \\
\hline 5 & protect & make safe / guard \\
\hline 6 & يكمّ design & think of plan and draw \\
\hline 7 & impact يؤثر & shock/powerful effect \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


People have always tried to avoid natural threats; for example, we do not live too close to a river that floods, or on the side of a volcano that may erupt. Scientists cannot stop these threats completely, but there are things they can do to make them less dangerous.

الناس حاولوا دائما ان يتفادوا التهديدات الطييعي؛ على سبيل المثال، نحن لا نيشش قربا جدا من النهر الذي يفيض، او على جانب بركان الذي قد ينفجر . العلماء لا يستطيعون ايقاف هذه التهديدات بالكامل، لكن هنالك اشياء يستطيعون القيام بها لجعلها اقل خطرا.

Rivers flood when the water level rises too high and the river overflows its banks. The Nile flooded for thousands of years until the Aswan High Dam was built in 1970. The dam stops the flooding and generates electric power. It also collects water during the rainy season so that people have water when there is a drought.


الانهار تفيض عندما مستوى المياه تزداد الى ارتفاع عال والنهر يفيض على جو انبـه. نهر النيل فاض لالاف السنين حتى تم بنـاء سد اسوان العالي في 1970. السد اوقف الفيضان ويولد طاقة كهربائية. انه ايضا يجمـ الليـاه خـلال الموسم المطري لذلك النـاس يملكون المياه عندما يكون هنالك جفاف.
A different system protects London from flooding by the River Thames. High tides can bring too much water up the River Thames and this could flood the city. To protect London, the Thames Barrier was built. When there is a high tide, 'walls' come up out of the river to stop the high water from reaching the city.


It would probably be impossible to design a building that would be completely safe in the most serious earthquake. It would also be very expensive. Instead of this, engineers design buildings which will not fall down when the earth shakes. There are two main ways of doing this: buildings are built on springs or rollers, so that when the earth shakes, the building itself moves a little. Another method is to use building materials that reduce the impact of an earthquake.

لقد كان محتملا انه من المستحيل تصميم بناية والتي ستكون امنة كاملا من الزلزال الاكثر خطورة. انهـا كانت ايضـا غاليـة جدا.
 التي تبنى على النوابض او البكرات، لذلك عندما الارض تهتز، البنايـات نفسها تتحرك فليلا. الطريقة الاخرى و استعمال مواد البناء التي تقلل اثر الزلزال.

Throughout history, natural disasters have killed and injured human beings and damaged the cities and buildings they live in. Humans cannot prevent these disasters, but we have learned to recognise the incredible power of nature.
عبر التاريخ، الكوارث الطبيعية قد قتلت وجرحت البشر ودمرت المدن والبنايات التي


يعيشون فيها. البشر لم يستطيعو ا منع هذه الكوارث، لكن لقد تعلمنا ان نعترف بالقوة المدهشة للطبيعة.

\section*{Questions: - الأسئلة}
1. What have people always tried to avoid?
2. According to paragraph two, when was the Aswan High Dam built?
اعتمادا على الفقرة الثانية، متى بني سد اسوان؟
3. According to paragraph two, what does the Aswan High Dam generate?
اعتمادا على الفقرة الثانية، ماذا يولد سد اسوان العال؟
4. Write down the name of the river mentioned in paragraph three.
اكتب اسم النهر الذي ذكر في الفقرة الثالثة.
5. What does the underlined pronoun "they ", in paragraph one, refer to?
6. Find a word in paragraph one which means " explode ".
7. In the last paragraph, why was the Thames Barrier built?
في القترة الاخيرة، لماذا تم بناء سدود نهر التنايمز؟

\footnotetext{
Answers:- الإجابات
1. People have always tried to avoid natural threats.
2. In 1970.
3. It generates electric power.
4. River Thames.
5. scientists.
6. erupt.
7. It was built to protect London from floods.
}

\section*{Ballpoint pens; a short history اقلام ذات الرأس الكروي، تاريخ قٌصير}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & word الكلمة & meaning المغنى \\
\hline 1 & ارتفاع & height above the grounditire \\
\hline 2 & amazed & very surprised \\
\hline 3 & eventuallyجالتناريج & in the end \\
\hline 4 &  & Immediate \\
\hline 5 & ط & moving too freely \\
\hline 6 & process عملية & method / system \\
\hline 7 & revolve & go round \\
\hline 8 & مقبسرك & hole where ball revolves الككان حيث الكره تدور \\
\hline 9 & ضإِقيق & غبر فادر على الحركة unable to move \\
\hline 10 & ينقل transfer & \begin{tabular}{l}
move from one place to another \\
يتحرك من مكان لاخر
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In the early 1940s, a Hungarian journalist called Laszlo Biro visited a newspaper office. \(\boldsymbol{H e}\) watched the production process and was amazed by how quickly the printing ink dried on the paper. It was then that Biro decided to design a pen which used quick-drying ink instead of the normal ink which traditional pens used and which took a long time to dry.
في او ائل الاربعينيات، صحفي هنغاري يدعى لازلو بيرو زار مكتب جريدة. هو شـاهد عطليـة الالـاج وكان مندهثا بكيفية سرعة جفاف حبر الطباعـةعلى الورق. ومـن هنـا بيرو قرر ان يصمم فلمـا الذي يستخدم حبر التجفيف السريع بدلا من الحبر الطبيعي الذي الاقلام النقليدية تستعمله والذي يستغرق وقتا طويلا ليجف.


In 1943, Laszlo and his brother, who was a chemist, produced the first 'biros'. The pens became an instant success - mainly because the ink dried quickly and they were stronger than normal ink pens, but also because they worked in planes at high altitude. Two years later, an American company produced similar pens, but because of the tech nology involved, these first ballpoint pens were very expensive at \(\$ 10\) each.
وفي عام 1943، ليزو واخيه، الذي هو كيميائي، انتجـا اول "بيروس". الاقلام اصبحت بشكل ناجحة مباشرة- بشكل رئيسي لان الحبر جف بسرعة ولانـا بانـا كانت اقوى مـن اقلام الحبر العاديـة ولكن ايضا لانها عطلت في الطـائرات على ارتفاع شـاهق. بعد سنتين ،شركة اسبانية انتـج اقلامـا ممالثة، ولكن بسبب النككولوجيالمطلوبـة ، هذه الاقلام الاولـى كانت غاليـة جدا ب 10 دو لارات للواحد.

In 1949, the first cheap ballpoint pens were produced in France by Marcel Bich. These 'Bic' pens eventually sold on the American market for only 10 cents each. The Bic company has been successfully making ballpoint pens ever since then.
في 1949، اول اقلام (ballpoint) الرخيصة قد انتجت في فرنسا من قبل مارسيل بيك. هذه اقلام(Bic) بالدريج بيعت في السوق الامريكي فقط بـ 10 سنتات للواحد. شركة Bic قد انتجت بنجاح اقلام ballpoints منذ ذلك الحين.

The most important part of a ballpoint pen is the ball. As it moves across a piece of paper, the ball revolves in its socket and transfers quick-drying ink on to the paper. This mechanism is very important. If the ball is too tight in the socket, the ball will not move. If it is too loose, the ink will dry up. Ballpoint pens can write in many different situations, but they cannot write upside down, because the ink needs gravity to move down on to the bal.
الجزء الاكثر اهمية لاقلام (balloint) هو الكرة، لانها تحرك عبر قطعة من الورق، الكرة تدور في مقبسها وتنقل الحبر سريع الجفاف على الورق. هذه الالية ممة جدا. اذا الكرة ضيقة جدا في مقبسها، الكرة لن تتحرك. اذا كانت طليقة ، فان الحبر سيجف. اقلام (لمكن ان تكتب في العديد من المو اقع المختلفة، لكنها لا تستطيع ان نكتب الى اعلىى، لن الحبر يحـج الجاذبيـة ليتحرك

\section*{Questions الاسئلة}
1. According to paragraph one, what amazed Laszio Biro when he watched the production process of biros? اعتمادا على الفقرة الاولى، بماذا اذهل لازيو عندما شاهد انتاج البيروس
2. According to paragraph two, when were the first "biros" produced?
اعتمادا على الفقرة الثانية، متى تم انتاج اول اقلام بيوروس؟

3- According to paragraph three, in which country were Bic pens first produced?
اعتمادا على الفقرة الثالثة، في أي دولة تم انتاج اقلام " البكث" لاول مرة؟
4. According to paragraph four, what is the most important part of a ballpoint pen?
اعتمادا على الفقرة الرابعة، ما هو أهم جزء في اقلام البولبوينت؟
5. According to paragraph four, what will happen if the ball is too loose in the socket?

اعتمادا على الفقرة الرابعة، ماذا سيحصل للكرة اذا كانت طليقة في المقبس؟
6. Find a word in paragraph two, which means "immediate".
7. What does the underlined word "which", in paragraph one, refer to?

\section*{Answers: الاجابات}
1. He was amazed by how quickly the printing dried on paper.
2. In 1943)
3. In France
4. The ball
5. The ink will dry up
6. Instant
7. A pen

\section*{Letters to the mountains رسائل إلى الجبال}

Not everyone in the world has a computer. This means that many people cannot use the Internet or send emails, and have to write and post letters in the traditional way. But the posta 1 authorities in Himachal Pradesh, a state in the north of India, have introduced a new service for their customers which is a combination of traditional mail and email. People write their letters, then take them to their local post office. There, they are copied then sent by email to post offices in other parts of the country. Here, the emails are printed out and taken by the postman to their correct addresses.

 التقلليدٍة. لكن السلطاتَّ البريديةً في Himachal Pradesh، وهي ولاية في شمال المنـد،






Some of these letters, however, which are addressed to very remote places، like the Himalayas, have to be taken by hand to their destinations. They are carried by 'mail runners' who travel long distances on foot, often through mountains or other very difficult areas. These postmen, who wear special uniforms and carry a mailbag and a bell, were introduced by the Indian post office over 150 years ago. There are now over 1600 "mail runners' in the state of Himachal Pradesh




People in remote villages get very excited when they hear the postman's bell because they know that letters are coming for them. But the runners bring more than letters. They also bring news from other villages and from the outside world. Often runners also have to read letters to people because many of the villagers in these areas cannot read.

 العالم الخارجي. غالبا على العدائون أيضاً أَنْ يُقْرَ أوا الرسائلّ إلى الناسِِ لأن العديد مِنْ القرويِّن في هذه المناطق لا تَستطيعونُ القِر اءة.


\section*{Questions الأسئلة}

1- According to paragraph one, In which part of India is Himachal Pradesh?
اعتمادا على الفقرة الاولى، باي جزء من الهند تقع هيششال بر اديش؟

2- According to paragraph one, Why cannot many people use the internet or send emails?
اعتمادا على الفقرة الاولى، لماذا لا يستطيع العديد من الناس أستعمال الانترنت او ارساّل الايميلات؟

3- According to paragraph one, how are people's traditional letters sent by mail?
اعتمادا على الفقرة الاولى، كيف يتم ارسال الرسائلّ التقليدية للناس بواسطة الايميل؟

4- According to paragraph two, who takes the printed emails to very remote areas?
اعتمادا على الفقرة الثانية، من يأخذ الايميلات المطبو عة الى الاماكن البعيدة جدا؟

5- According to paragraph two, how many runners are there in Himachal Pradesh?
اعتمادا على الفقرة الثانية، كم عدد العدائيين في هيمشال بر اديش؟

6- According to paragraph three, Why do people in remote villages get very excited when they hear the postman's bell?


7- According to paragraph three, Why do runners have to read letters to many of the villagers?

> اعتمادا على القفرة الثالثة، لماذا يجب احيانا على العدائيين ان يقرنؤ الرسائل للعدبد من القرويين؟

8 - What does the underlined pronoun " they in paragraph two refer to?
9 - Find a word in paragraph which means " people who live in villages".

\section*{Answers الإجابات}

1 a state in , the north of India)
2-Not everyone in the world has a computer)
3-they are copied)
4-mail runners )
5-600)
6- because they know that letters are coming for them
7 because many of the villagers in these areas cannot read
9 - villagers

\section*{A fight for survival الصراع من اجل البقاء}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & word الكلمة & meaning المغنى \\
\hline 1 & approximately & لبس بالضبط / تقريبا / حول \\
\hline 2 & decreasing & يصبح أصغر getting smaller \\
\hline 3 & natural habitat & place where animals live مكان حيث تعيش حيو انات \\
\hline 4 & crops & \begin{tabular}{l}
plants that farmers grow for food \\
المزرو عات التي المز ار عين يزر عونها للغذاء
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 5 & shelter & protection from the weather and enemies حماية من الطقس والأعداء \\
\hline 6 & threat & خطر danger \\
\hline 7 & aggressive & عنيف / تُميري \\
\hline 8 & survival & يواصل الوجود \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Orangutans once lived all over south-east Asia, but now are only found in the wild on the islands of Borneo and Sumatra. Ten years ago there were approximately forty thousand orangutans in the wild. There are now less than twenty thousand, and this number is decreasing every year.
عاثشت القردة ذات مرة في جميع أنحاء جنوب شرق آسيا، لكن الآن فقط يوجد في البريـة في جزر بورنيو وسومطرة. قبل عشر
سنوات كان هناك تقريبا أربعون ألف قرد في البرية. هناك الآن أقل من عشرون ألف، و وها العدد ينقص كلّ سنة.
The natural habitat of orangutans is the forest, but the forests themselves are in danger. Every year thousands of acres of trees are cut down for wood and to give farmers new land to grow their crops. Also, serious fores \(t\) fires destroyed large areas of forest in the 1990s. Orangutans depend on the forest for shelter and food and need large areas to find insects and fruit to eat.

إنّ البيئة الطبيعية للقردة هي الغابة، لكن الغابات انفسها في خطر. كلّ سنة الاف الهكتارات من الأشـجار تنتـاقص من اجل الخشب
 اللنسينيات. تتحتد القردة على الغابة للملجأ و الغذاء وتحتاج مناطق كبيرة لإيجاد الحشرات و الفاكهة للاكّل.


For poor people living in these areas, orangutans can bring in money, but can also be a threat. Because of the reduction in the size of the forests where they live, orangutans now eat some of the crops that the farmers grow. So it is common for people to kill adult orangutans to protect their crops, and to kidnap and sell baby orangutans as pets. But as adults, they can be
aggressive and difficult to keep.
بالنسبة للناس الفقراء الذين يعيشون في هذه المناطق، يمكن للقردة أن تجلب المال، لكن يمكن أيضا أن يكون تهديد. بسبب التقليل من
 القردة الكبيرة لحمايـة محاصيلهم، ويخطفون ويييعون القردة الطفل الصنيرة كحيو انـات أليفة. لكن عنـمـا تكون كبيرة، فانهـا من المدكن ان تكون عدو انيه وصعبة أن يبقوا عليها.

Several charity organisations are working to save the orangutans of Borneo and Sumatra. They take in unwanted pets and animals which have been kidnapped, prepare them for a new life in the wild, then set them free. The work of these charities is expensive, but is taking a difference to the survival of the orangutan.

ويهيؤونها لحياة جديدة في البريـة، ثمّ يتم تحرير هـا. إنّ عمل هذه المنظمـات الخيريـة بـاهض الثمن، لكن انـه لامـر مختلف لحمايـة
القردة.
1- Where did orangutans use to live?
2- What kind of places are Borneo and Sumatra?
3- How long has it taken for the population of wild orangutans to decrease by half?
4- Why do people cut down the forests?
5- In what other way have forests been destroyed?
6- Why do people kill adult orangutans?
7- What do they do with baby orangutans?
8 - Why aren't adult orangutans easy to keep as pets?
9- What do the charity organisations do with the baby orangutans before they set them free?

1 According to paragraph one, where did orangutans use to live?
2 According to paragraph two, why are thousands of acres of trees
cut down every year?
3 According to paragraph two, what is the natural habitat of orangutans?
4 According to paragraph two, why do orangutans depend on the forest?
5 According to paragraph three, why do people kill adult orangutans?
6 According to paragraph three, why aren't adult orangutans easy to keep as pets?

\section*{7 Find a word in paragraph one which means " \\ "}

8 What does the underlined pronoun " refer to?
" in paragraph three

\section*{The War of the Worlds} حرب العوالم
One day in 1894 I saw a brilliant light on Mars. Scientists had also seen lots of explosions on the planet. They did not know it, but Martian spaceships had taken off. They were planning to attack Earth.

احد الايام في 1894 رايت ضوء رائعا على المريخ. العلماء ايضا شاهدوا الكثبر من
 يخططون لمهاجمة الارض. A colony of Martians wanted to move to Earth because it was warmer than Mars and a better place to live. Martian technology was much more advanced than ours. But the Martians were not friendly creatures: they wanted to destroy Earth and eat all the people.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { مستعرة المريخيين ارادوا ان يرحلوا الى الارض لانها كانت ادفأ من المريخ ومكان افضل للعيش. التكنولوجيا المريخية كانت اكثر } \\
& \text { تطورا مما عندنا. لكن المريخيون كان مخلوقات غير ودودة، اراداداوا ان يحطموا الارض اويان وائكلوا كل الناس. }
\end{aligned}
\]

A few days later, a Martian spaceship landed in the south of England. Amazed people came to watch. They tried to communicate with the Martians; they tried speaking and sent signals, but the Martians did not understand. A Martian climbed out of the spaceship and took one of the people, a shop assistant, who started to scream. Then the Martians used a special gun to kill all the people watching. I was the only man who escaped. I went straight to my village to tell people. "I've seen creatures from Mars," I said, "they have landed near here and they have killed many people," but no one believed me. So I went to London and told the newspapers there. They just laughed at my story.
بعد ايام قليلة، سفينة مريخية هبطت في جنوب انجلترا. الناس أنوا اللمر اقبة. هم حاولوا ان يتصلوا مع المريخيين؛ هم حـاولوا التحدث

 القرية لاخبر الناس. "لقد رايت مخلوقات من المريخ"، لقد قلت " هم هبطوا بالقرب من هنا ولقد قتلوا العديد من الناس"، لكن لا احد صدقني. لذلك ذهبت الى لندن واخبرت الصحف هناكّ. هم فقط ضحكوا على قصني.
Then a second spaceship landed. This time soldiers came to the area. I could hear fighting and took my wife to a safe place, then I went to see what was happening. I saw an enormous Martian fighting machine. Soldiers tried to destroy the fighting machine with guns, but the guns had no effect. The fighting machine shot the soldiers, and with its advanced technology, killed most of them.
بعد ذلك سفينة فضائية اخرى هبطت. بعد ذلك الجنود أنوا الى النططة. استطعت ان اسمع القتال واخذت زوجتي الى مكان آمن، بعد ذلك ذهبت لاشاهد ما كان يحدث. رايت اله قتال مريخية هائلّة. الجنود حاولوا ان يحطموا الاله بالبنادق، لكن البنّادق لم يكن لهـا أثر. آلة القتال اطلقت النار، وبتكنولجيتها المتقدمة، قتلت معظمهم.
In London, I saw five fighting machines, and hid in an old building. The fighting machines fired a black gas that killed all the soldiers who were trying to stop them. The people of London were frightened by this terrible event and started to leave the city.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { في لندن، رايت خمس الات قتالية،و اختفت في بناية قديمة. الالات القتالية اطلقت غاز اسود الذي قتل كل الجنود الذين كـان يحـاولون } \\
& \text { ايقافهم. الناس في لندن كانوا مرتعبين بالحدث المخيف وبدأوا بمغادرة المدينة. }
\end{aligned}
\]

Thousands of people left on bikes, by train and on foot. Some people went to other countries by boat. But I stayed in London because I wanted to find my wife. I hid in another building, hoping I would be safe, but a spaceship landed on top and it collapsed, trapping me in a room inside. From the room, I could see the Martians close up. I saw them picking up people and putting them in baskets. I watched the Martian creatures for a long time. They communicated by thinking and drank the blood of people. More and more Martian spaceships landed in England, and more and more people died, They were winning the war of the worlds...
آلاف الناس غادروا على الدراجات الهوائية، بالقطار و على الاقادم. بعض الناس ذهبوا الـى دول اخرى بالقارب. لكن بقيت في لندن

 راقبت المخلو قات المريخية لوقت طويل. هم كانوا يثناوصلون بالثنكير وكانوا يشربون دماء النـاس. أكثر فـكثر سفن مريخيـة هبطت في انجلترا، واكثر فاكثر الناس ماتو ا. هم كانوا يكسبون حرب العوالم........
I had eaten all the food in the room and had drunk all the drink. I had to leave the room, even though I knew it was dangerous. I walked alone through the streets of London and saw the destruction of the city. Then I heard a strange noise coming from one of the fighting machines that
had fallen to the ground. Inside, I saw a dead Martian. I walked through the streets and saw that all the Martians had died. The Martians had invented spaceships to attack Earth, and had used technology to kill people. But their bodies were not prepared for Earth's illnesses. They had no cure and they all died.

أكلت كل الطعام في الغرفة وشربت كل الشراب. كان لا بد لـي ان اغادر الغرفة، حتى بـالرغم انـي عرفت بانـه كـان امر ا خطيرا.
 على الارض. وبداخلها، رايت مريخيا مينا. مشيت عبر الشوار ع ور وايت كل المريخيين قد ماتوا. المريخيون اختروا مركا لمهاجمة الارض، واستخدموا النككولوجيا لقتل الناس. لكن اجسادهم لم تكن مجهزة لامر اض الارض.
"I have seen the destruction of London, but I have also seen the Martians die," I told the people I met. The news of the Martians' destruction went around England. I left London and went back to my house in the country. It was empty. Then I heard a noise in the garden. I looked out of the window and saw my wife. She was alive and safe. I felt fantastic. But my worries had not all disappeared.
"رأيت دمار لندن، لكنّي رأيت المريخيين أيضا يموتون، "أخبرت الناس الذين قابلتههم. أخبار دمار المريخيين وصلت إنجلترا. تركت
 وآمنة. وشعرت شعور ا را ائعا. لكن مخاوفي لم تتبدد كلها .
There are important lessons to learn from the Martian attack on Earth. We have kept a Martian body and put it in the History Museum. Now Man will have to try to go into space. It is important that men go to the places that the Martians have already visited. If we do not get the technology that the Martians already have, perhaps the Martians will attack again.
هناك دروس مهمة لتعلمها من الهجوم المريخي على الأرض. أحتفظنـا بجسم مريخي ووضــناه في متحف التـأريخ. الآن الانسان سيحاول دخول الفضاء. من المهم على البشر ان يذهبوا إلى الأماكن الذي زارها المريخيين. إذا لم نحصل على التّنتية التي امتلكهـا المريخيين ، ربما المريخيون سيهاجمون ثانية.

Read the following quotation from " The War of the Worlds", by Herbert George Wells carefully, then answer the questions that follow with reference to the story and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET:
اقرأ الاقتباس التالي من "حرب العو الم" ، و الذي كتبه هربرت جورج ويلز بعناية، ثم أجب على الأسئلة التي تلي معتمدا على القصة. أكتب الأجوبة في كتيب إجابتك :
"I watched the Martian creatures for a long time. They communicated by thinking and drank the blood of people. More and more Martian spaceships landed in England, and. more and more people died."

1 ) Why did the Martians want to move to Earth ?
2 )What type of fighting machines did the Martians use?
3 ) What did the Martians drink ?
4 ) Who did not believe the narrator at the beginning?
5) What happened to most of the soldiers who fought the Martians?

6 ) Why did the narrator stay in London?
7 ) How did the Martians communicate?
8 ) How was the narrator's wife when he saw her ?

9 ) Why did the narrator leave the room in London?
10 ) Why did the Martians die?
11 ) What did people learn at the end of the story?
12 ) What had the Martians had invented to attack Earth?
13 ) Why had Martians used Technology.
Model answers
(الإجابات النموذجية)
1 - because it was warmer than Mars and a better place to live.
2 - advanced technology.
3 - They drank the blood of people.
4 - The people in the village and the newspapers in London.
5 - The Martians killed them.
6 - he wanted to find his wife.
7 - they communicated by thinking .
8 - She was alive and safe.
9 - He had eaten all the food and drunk all the drink.
10 - They had no cure for Earth's illness.
11 - They learnt that they have to go to Space, and they have to get the technology the Martians have ,or perhaps the Martians will attack again.
12 - The Martians had invented spaceships to attack Earth,
13 - used technology to kill people.

\section*{Derivation \\ الاشتة}

هذا الشر ح سيوضح لك بالتفصيل كيف تتعامل مع اسئلة الاشتقاق خطوة بخطوة، لكن افضل طريقة للفهم هي التطبيق العملي على أسئلة الوزارة.

كما تعلم اخي الطالب ان الجملة في اللغة الالجليزية تبدأ من اليسار الى اليمين، لذلك القاعدة العامة للاشتقاق هي:-


هذه القاعدة لن تفهمها بسهولة الا بعد ان نقوم بدراسة اشتقاقات الكلمة في اللغة الانجليزيـة.


\section*{}

تستعمل ist مع الاسماء التي تتعلق بالاشخاص المتخصصين في مجال ما. ه ـ -.
صحفي journalist: -

والان لنرى متّى نستخذم الاسمـاء: -
1- بعد الادواتـ ادوات المعرفةة والنكرة (a, an, the ). وربمـا يتبعها صفة ومن ثم الاسم:-
1- The...........of Jordan was in 1946.
(independent, depend, independence)
لاحظو وجود The التي يتبعها فر اغ ومن ثم of اذا الكلمة المناسبة هو ان تكون اسما، لذلك علينا ان ندرس الخيار ات وخاصة اللواحق في نهاياتها لنجد ان independence قد انتهت بـence وهي من لو احق الاسماء.
2- The ........of weapons has to be reduced.
(produce, production, productive)
بنفس الطريقة السابقة نجد انها تحتاج الى اسم وهو production لانه ينتهي بـ ion
3- The........you made for the situation is reasonable.
( assess, assessment, assessed)
بين the وضمبر you
4- I think the \(\qquad\) ..in Jordan is going to be with much quality. \(\\) (educative, education, educate)
in the وحرف جر
(2)- بعد ضمائر الملكية:- my, our, your, his, her, their, its, Ali's

1- We need your ....... in the project.
(participate, participated, participation).
participation وقع الفر اغبد ضمبر التملك المطلوب اسم، وهو كلمة

1- This .........is great.. (achieve, achievement, achieved) وقع الفراغ بعد صفة الاشارة ، لذلك نختار اسما المنتهي بـ ment وهو achievement
(4)- بعد محددات الكمية: - any, many, much, , a little, few, a few, only, other, another,

1- A little ......... is always needed .
(encourage, encouragementeتشتشي, encouraging)
2- A little patience is always wise.
3- I have no hesitation in recomending Angella for the advertised post.
(5)- بعد (of ) وبعد s‘ الملكية:--

1- Yesterday, I read the new government's
(decide , decisive, decision)
2- The Jordan's . is being developed these years.
(economical, economically, economy)
3- My father's......is endless. (generous, generosity, generously)
4- The....... of the hotel is very big. (enter, entering, entrance)

> (6)- بعد more بشرط أن لا تكون مسبوقةّ بأحد أفعال الكينونةن

1- We needs more \(\qquad\) next days. (produce, productive, production) لاحظ عدم وجود فعل من افعال الكينونة فبل more لذللك غالبا مـا يتبعها اسم. لكن أذا وجد قبل more احد افعال الكينونة فان الكلمة ستكون صفة. و هذا مـا ستراه في اشتقاق الصفات.
(7)- بعد الصفة وقبل الفعل:-

1- The successive.......made its best to save people from poverty.
(governmentally, government, govern)
اسما ، لكن اذا اتت صفة فانه يأتي بعد ذلك اسم. theكما تعلمت انه ياتي بعد

مثال:-
The \(\qquad\) city is Irbid. (beauty, beautify, beautiful)
 8 بع الارقام:- One , Two ..... / first, second 1- One implication in the survey that the people enjoy some jokes during hard work.

ـ
قبل ان نبدا بشرح اشتّقق الصفات يجب ان نتعرف على اللواحق التّي تميز الصفات عن غير ها من اجزاء الكلام الأخرى. و هنا الجدول يوضح بعض اللواحق suffixes الخاصة بالصفات: -
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline المقطع & Adjective الصفة & المقطح & Adjective الصفة \\
\hline able & comfortable & ing & , ممتـع, interesting مـعـع boring مدهد دم \\
\hline ive & creative & ic & Economic, academic \\
\hline ful & beautiful, successful meaningful & ant & important. \\
\hline al & Educational, social, practical & ent & patient, competent, different, \\
\hline ous & dangerous, generous & \(\underline{\text { ian }}\) & Jordanian, American \\
\hline some & troublesome & ory & Satisfactory , الزامي obligatory \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\frac{\text { ed }}{\text { في }}\) (الفعل P.P \\
التصريف الثالث
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
educated, \\
eaten \\
مفنو حمopened
\end{tabular} & ary & ,voluntary revolutionary تطو عي \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

> (1) تشتّق الصفات اذا وقع الفراغ في الجملة في الأحوال التالية: -
> as adjective as = التي as.........as بين (1)

1- Football is as .......... as rugby. ( differ, difference, different)
* as + adjective+ as / as dangerous as/ as complecated as.

\section*{(2)- بعد المحددات والمؤكدات والظروف، ومن أكثر ها استعمالا: -}
very, so, too,really,extremely
1- The film we saw was very \(\qquad\) .( interest, interestingly, interesting)
2- he is extremely \(\qquad\) بعد ظرف( generous, generosity, generously)
3- Her own mistakes made her very. \(\qquad\) .of others. (tolerate, tolerance, سؤ ال وزارة.) tolerantly, tolerant
4-The students were very .for being late.(apology, apologetic,
سؤ ال وزارة.(apologise
5- Muna is really \(\qquad\) .she writes poetry and short stories. (creativity, سؤ ال وزراي/ بعد ظرف.() create, creative

1- Ali is more careful than Muna.علي اكثر حذر امن منى
2- This book is more expensive than yours. هذا الكتاب اكثر غلاء من كتابك
3- Football is the most complicated game in the world. كرة القدم الأعقد في العالم
4- Muna is the most beautiful of all the girls.منى هي الاجمل بين كل الفتنيات
1- After the elections he became ..........(fame, famous, famously)
2- My mother seemed...... when I had disagreed her.
(nerve, nervously, nervous)
3-The elephant seal is huge and looks
.(monstrous, monster, monstrosity) و غالبا تأتي الصفة بعد افعال الكينونة:- ادرس اسئلة الوزارة النتالية.
2- That plan is well- prepared. It is \(\qquad\) to achieve the aims. (viable,
viability, viably)
3-Physical exercises are \(\qquad\) .(stimulate, stimulating, stimulates).

3- It is very important to be. \(\qquad\) .so as to accept others and their opinions.
(tolerance, tolerant, toleration)


- يتم تتكيل الظرف بإضافة ly إلى آخر الصفات، مثل: -
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline مسرور & Gladly \\
\hline Successful & successfullyzur \\
\hline غاضب4 & furiously \\
\hline obviousحاضا & obviously \\
\hline ناعس، بلي4 & sleepily \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1-Muna waited her mother \(\qquad\) (tearful, tearfully, tear)

منى انتظرت امها باكية (كيف انتظرنها :- وهي تبكي)
2- The man walked quickly.مشى الرجل بسر عة

1- His new car is \(\qquad\) .beautiful. ( absolute, absolutely, absolution)
2 - the book is extremely difficult.
3- قبل الصفة (الفعل فى التصريف الثالث):-
1- Qasr Amra is \(\qquad\) decorated. (high, highly, height).

2- The food was badly cooked.
قصر عمرة مزين بدرجة عالية

1- \(\qquad\) . she agreed to participate in Al-Sabilah programme.
(will, willing, willingly).
تلقائيا، هي وافقت بالاشتر اك في برنامج السابلة.
2- Fortunately, I was able to find a new Job.
5ـ كمـا هو مبين يكون قبل الفعل في الحالات التالية ليصف الفعل: -
A)- Modals verbs فعلㄷ................. verb

كما تعلمت فان افعال المودالز دائما يتبعها فعل في التصريف الاول. لكن اذا وجدت فراغ بين المودالز والفعل فثق تمامـا انك يجب ان تضع ظرف.
He can pass the exam. هو يستطيع ان يجناز الامتحان
لاحظ ان فعل المودالز (can) تبعه فعل تصريف اول(pass)
لكن اذا اتا فراغ بين فعل المودالز والفعل الرئيسي فان الفر اغ يتطلب ظرف:-
He can \(\qquad\) pass the exam. (difficult, difficulties, difficulty)
B)- \(\mathrm{Be}+\) \(\qquad\) + Adjective بين افعال الكينونة و الصفة
-His new car is \(\qquad\) beautiful. (absolute, absolutely, absolution)
-Qasr Amar is \(\qquad\) decorated صفة في النصريف الثالث . (hight, highly, height)
C)- Subject فاعل+ \(\qquad\) + + فق verb
-He successfully passed the exam.هو بنجاح اجتاز الامتحان
-She ironically spoke to her friend.
انها بسخرية تتكلم مع صديقتها.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{(4)- Verbs: -الأفعال الا}} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{التالي: -وكذلك نضيف en كسابقة في بداية الاسماء لتحويلها الى افعال بشرط ان تنتهي الكلمة الجديد الجيد} \\
\hline & & & بأحد لو احق الاسماء. \\
\hline الصفة او الاسم & الفعـل & الصفة او الاسم & الفعـلـل \\
\hline جا & يجمل & terrorبإر هاب & terrorize \\
\hline قاس، صعبا & harden & خلاكصة) & summarize \\
\hline مدني40ivil & بيدن & Recognition تمبيز، تعرف & Recognize \\
\hline وجيدو & يكجدونو & compensation تعويض & compensate \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
يستغلم الفعل عادة بعد مـا يلي:-
}
- You must enclose the CV.
- He is expexted to improve himself.

1- The aim of the exam is to \(\underline{\text { to }}\) assess how mush you learned. (assessment, assess, assessor)
don't doesn't , didn't , بعد افعال العمل
-Did Mary send the letter. ( send, sending, sender)
-I will visit Aqaba tomorrow.(visitor. Visit)
-The government tended to .a new decisions for the unemployment.(creative, create, creation)
-We don't ......in French more than English. (interest, interesting, interestingly)
أحغر :- تنأكد اذا وجدت الـto قبل الفراغ بانها فعلا to المصدرية ، لكن ربما تأتي to كفعل جر مكاني
اي انه يأتي بعدها اسم وليس فعل كما تعودت ، مثال:-

I will go to Amman.
انا اود ان اذهب الى عمان \(\quad\) I want to visit Amman
لذلك كن على حذر.
2- إذا ـــــِ يكن في الجملة فعل نضع فعل بعد الفاعل وقبل المفعول به: -

بطرق مختلفة.
اناس مختلفين
3- بعد الظروف التكرارية التي مرت مغنا في الأزمنة، مثل always, often, usually
1- This company always. \(\qquad\) brilliant things. (offer, offering, offered)
************************************************
ظرفـ__ _ـ_ فعل_ ظرفـ_ اسم _ـ_صفة_ صفة_ فنل_ظرف

\section*{ملخص الاستّقاق}

1- انظر بعد الفراغ في جميع الجمل للبحث عن اهم عنصرين و هــا الاسم والصفة. وفبل الفراغ خفة خـة اذا كان (Verb to BE - is, was, are, were, being, been ) لانـه يليها عادة

2- اذا كان قبل الفراغ to او modals يلبه عادة فعل.
3- اذا كان فبل الفراغ اداة تعريف او تتكير مثل the, a, an او حرف جر ضـع اسم. ولا تنسى ان تتاكد ماذا بعد الفراغ في مثل هذه الحالة فاذا اتت the قبل الفراغ واتى بعد الفراغ اسم ففي هذه الحالة ضع صفة. 4- اذا اتت احدى هذه الكلمـات مثل too, so, very, become, look, seem, feel او ظرف

مثل extremely و really فانه عادة ياتي صفة. 5- اذا اتى قبل الفراغ فعل فانه يانتي غالبِ ظرف.
6- اذا اتى الفراغ في نهاية الجملة فان الجو اب سيكون على النحو النالهي:-
اذا كان قبل الفراغ اسم فالجواب ظرف.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اذا كان قبل الفراغ صفة فالجو اب اسم. }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { اذا كان قبل الفراغ ضم اغ اغير فالجو اب فعلّ. } \\
& \text { اذا كان فبل الفراغ فعل فالاغلب ان الجواب ظرف، لكن اذا لم يكن في الخيـارات ظرف } \\
& \text { فالجو اب اسم. } \\
& \text { اذا كان قبل الفر اغ حرف جر فضع اسم. } \\
& \text { 7- لا تتسى ان and تجمع بين اشتقاقين متشابهين ، فاذا اتى بعدها اسم فالجو اب بعدها اسم و هكذا. }
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 9- لا تنسى ان هنالك كثير ا من الخدع مرت معك واظنك استو عبتها خـلال الـدورة الماضيبة، ومـن هذه } \\
& \text { اذا كان قبل الفر اغ فعل من افعال be فلا تضع صفة قبل تأكدك مـاذا موجود بعد الفراغ. } \\
& \text { فاذا كان بعد الفر اغ غير الصفة فضع صفة. لكن اذا كان بعد الفراغ صفة فعليك ان تضع } \\
& \text { ظرف. } \\
& \text { اذا كان قبل الفراغ the واخو اتها او أي شئ ياني بـده اسم فلا تضـع اسـمـا قبـل ان تـتاكد } \\
& \text { ماذا يكون بعد الفراغ. فاذا كان بعد الفراغ اغ ليس باسّم فضع اسم، لكن اذا كان بعد الفر اغ } \\
& \text { اسمـا فضع صفة. } \\
& \text { اذا كان قبل الفراغ modals او فاعل فلا تضع فعل قبل ان تتأكد مـن عدم وجـود فعل } \\
& \text { بعد الفراغ، فاذا وجدت فعلا فعليك ان تضع ظرف. } \\
& \text { 10- لا تتسى القاعدة العامة للاشتقاق:- }
\end{aligned}
\]

\section*{Derivation أسئلــة السنوات السـابة اخي الطالب هذه التممارين غير مطالب بها، لكن هي من اجل التدريب فةط.}

9 1- Electric wires should be......handled. ( cautious, caution, cautiously).
8 2- In order to meet the demands of the job, Amjed attended different courses at the university. (intensive, intensify, intensively).
3- The teacher helps the students \(\qquad\) The problem in learning mathematics.
(solvable, solution, solve).
4- Basketball and rugby are considered to be \(\qquad\) games in the U.S.A. (interested, interesting, interest).
5- My ................ for your kindness is great. (admire, admiration, admirable).
9 6- We were ................ impressed by Ali’s performance. ( favorite, favorably, favorable).
9 7- There might be a .................difference between fact and fiction. ( considerate, consideration, considerable).

2 8- Petra, the Nabateanian city, is a \(\qquad\) city. (unique, uniquely, uniqueness).
0 9- Saladin felt Reynald's \(\qquad\) .had gone too far. (arrogance, arrogant, arrogantly).
0 10- Ahmed had fallen silent, puffing .................at his cigar. (thought, thoughtful,
0 thoughtfully)
2 11- Mr. Jones was the...................of the Minister's letter. (recipient, receive, received).
0 12- You must be..................to your neighbours.(charity, charitable, charitably)
0 13-He has an authority, but he does not try to...................others.(dominate, domination,
1 dominated).
14- ................,our suggested plans are for building a new hospital. (Essence, Essential, Essentially).
15- her tendency to be untidy has led to an element of \(\qquad\) in her work. (disorganise, disorganisation, disorganised).

2 16- Most children couldn't resist the \(\qquad\) .to eat a lot of chocolate. (temp, tempting,
0 temptation).
0 17- An employee can not succeed in getting ahead in his position without
1 .(ambition, ambitious, ambitiously).
18- The insurance company should \(\qquad\) .the two drivers after that tragic accident. (compensatory, compensate, compensation).
19- Good managers must arrange a \(\qquad\) .place and time for their meetings. (conveniently, convenience, convenient).
20- The cost of materials rose sharply; \(\qquad\) the prices went up. (according, accordingly, accordance).
21- You should. \(\qquad\) your CV with your application. (enclose, enclosure, enclosed).
22- In times of .my friend finds praying a great relaxation. (stressed, stress, stressful).
23- Muna is really. \(\qquad\) .she writes poetry and short stories. (creativity, create, creative).
2 24- The elephant seal is huge and looks. \(\qquad\) .(monstrous, monster, monstrosity).
0 25-She's looking for an honest and
.lawyer. (competency, competent, competence).
3 26- A careful. \(\qquad\) .of the whole situation should be made before taking any decision. (assess, assessment, assessed).
27- The road is narrow and it is raining heavily, so you have to drive. \(\qquad\) .slow, slowest, slowly).
28- After a long \(\qquad\) .the two parties reached an agreement. (negotiable, negotiator, negotiation).
29- It is very important to be. \(\qquad\) .so as to accept others and their opinions.
(tolerance, tolerant, toleration).
30- I am. \(\qquad\) .sorry for being late. (extremity, extreme, extremely).
31- Why don't we try to. \(\qquad\) our old glories? (revive, revival, revivalism)
32- A and enjoyable experience can become a serious problem. (stimuli, stimulating, stimulate).
33- The late Queen Zain Al-Sharaf set up a foundation for the orphans. (charity, charitably, charitable)
34- In a stormy weather, drivers must drive (slow, slowly, slowest)
:. 35- Students must never attempt to \(\qquad\) something they do not understand. (memorize, memorable, memory)
1. Fumes from cars are poisonous and can damage the
a) environmental b) environ c) environment
2. The \(\qquad\) is bringing in new regulation \(s\) to fine motorists for speeding.
a) governmental b) government c) govern
3. It is the \(\qquad\) of parents to check that play equipment is safe for their children.
a) respond b) responsible c) responsibility
4. The fire in the shop was \(\qquad\) Nobody started it.
a) accidental b) accidentally c) accident
5. Don't drink that stuff. It's \(=\) is \(\qquad\)
a) poisonously b) poison c) poisonous
6. Cars and other vehicles cause
a) pollute b) polluted c) pollution
7. People are worried about the threat of \(\qquad\) pollution.
a) environmental b) environ c) environment
8. Charities try to \(\qquad\) people to give money to their causes.
a) persuasion b) persuade c) persuaded

\section*{Quantity words with uncountable nouns}

الاسمـاء المعدودة وغغير المعدودة
1- bar (قطعة): chocolate
2- grain( حبة) rice, salt ملـة),
3-item( قطعة) clothing, news,
4- lump (قطعة) sugar,
5- pane (لوح) glassجز) .....
6- piece of( قطعة من) bread, cake, chess, advice, information معلومات, paper.
7- slice(شريحة) bread, cake, lemon, toast خبز كحصص.

\section*{_Complete these sentences with the appropriate quantity expressions.}

1- I want to write a letter. Can you pass me two paper? ( bars, items, pieces)
2- I read an interesting \(\qquad\) information about volcanoes in the paper this morning. ( bars, items, pieces)
3- Can I give you a \(\qquad\) advice? I think you should apologise to him. (pieces, panes, lumps)
4- For breakfast Ann usually has two \(\qquad\) .bread and toast with butter and honey. ( bars, slices, pieces)
5- I take a

\(\qquad\)
 (pieces, panes, lumps) cheese to school in case I get hungry.

6- Some people like ice and a \(\qquad\) of lemon in their water. (bar, slice, piece)
7- I'm reading a book about using computers more efficiently. It contains
some very useful \(\qquad\) of advice. (bars, slices, pieces)
8 - The storm broke six panes of. \(\qquad\) in my office windows. (glass, clothing, grains)
9- The last item of. \(\qquad\) I bought was a white shirt. (glass, clothing, grains)
10- Everyone was very hungry - there were only a few. \(\qquad\) of rice left in
the dish. ( glass, clothing, grains)

Module 3 الجزء الثالث
Communication الاتصال
Unit الوحدة السابعة 7
سنبدأ بشرح القو اعد في صفحة 64 و 65 من كتاب الطالب
وصفحة 41 و42 و 43 من كتاب الانشطة:-

\section*{Indefinite, definite Articles}

أدوات التتكير والتعريف
The, a, an
تقس الادوات الى ثلاث اقسام : -
1- Indefinite articles: -a , an. ادوات النكرة
2- Definite articles : - The اداة المعرفة
3- No article (zero article):-
the Indefinite Articles "a, an"- -1 أداتي النكرة: -1
" قبل الاسماء المعدودة المفردة فقط مثل: -تستخدم أداتي النكرة "
فتاة لطيفة
رجل بدين
an old man رجل عجوز
an appleتفاحة
لاحظ الفرق ان أداة النكرة "a " تستخدم مع الأسماء التي تبدأ بصوت صحيح ساكن " " (bcdfghjklmnpqrstuvwx z) - الاحرف الساكنة هي
a girl, a car, a child, a book.
وتستخدم "an " مع الكلمات التي تبدأ بصوت علة a, e, I, o ) vowel sound ) مثل: -
an orange, an audience جمهور ,
\(\Rightarrow\) Use الاستخدام
1- قبل الاسماء المعدودة المفردة عندما لا يكون مهما اي شخص او شيء نقصد،
- To write \(\underline{\mathbf{a}}\) letter, I need \(\mathbf{a}\) piece of paper, a pen and an envelop.
- A policeman stopped me in my car شرطي اوقفني في سيارتي


 انك في المرة الثانية اضفت اليه التعريف لانك اصبحت تعرف هذا الشرطي) A policeman stopped me in my car, and the policeman was angry.


- I'm an English teacher. انا مدرس لغة انجليزية

\section*{The definite article \\ " 2 أداة التعريف : -"the"}
* تستخدم أداة التعريف "the " قبل المفرد والجمع من الأسماء سو اء كانت معدودة او غير معدودة ، وتستخدم هذه الأداة في الحالات النالية: -


2 - قبل اسماء الانهار، الجحار، المحيطات/ سلاسل الجبال، مجموعات الجزر.
-the Nile نهر النيل, the Dead Sea البحر الميت,the Pacific Ocean المحبط الهادير،
The West Indies_الانديز الغربي / The Philippines/ the Volga/ The Caspian Sea/ the Himalayas / The Mediterranean/ the Alps/ The Amazon

3ـمع الأسماء في حالةة تخصيصها أو تحديدها سواء كان بجمل موصولة أو غير ذلك من التخصيص: -
1- The man whom you met yesterday is my uncle.الرجل الذي انت قابلته البارحه يكون عمي
2- The book which you gave me was very useful.
3- The tomatoes from Sami's shop are cheap. حرف جر + مكان
4- The book on the table is mine. حرف جر + مكان
5- The friend I sent the letter to is Ahmad


\section*{4- قبّل أسماء البلدان التى يتألف اسمها من اكثر من كلمةٌ واحدة مثلّ:-}

1- The Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan المملكة الأردنية الهاثشمية
2-The united Kingdom "المملكة المتحدة " بريطانيا
3- The United States of America.الولايات المتحدة الأميركية
4- The United Arab Emirates
5- 50 مع درجات التفضيل " "Superlative degree" :- الصفات التّى تنتهم بـ est (او قبلها
 -Salma is the fastest student in the class. سلمى الطالبة الاسر ع في الصف -Salma is the most beautiful in the class. سلمى الطالبة الاكثر جمالا في الصف

\section*{6-}

1- yesterday, I saw some dogs, the dogs were chasing a cat. The cat was chasing a mouse, the mouse ran into a hole, the hole was very small.
البارحة، شاهدت بعض كلاب ، وكانت الكالب تلاحق قطة، والقطة كانت تلاحق فأر، و الفار ركض الى حفرة، و الحفرة كانت صغيرة.
We saw an elephant in the zoo, the elephant was enormous.
راينا فيلا في الحديقة، الفيل كان ضخما. أسئلة السنوات السابقة.
(صيفي 2008) - 1- ............. national park on the road to the airport is always clean.
(A. The, An)
(شتوي2009)-2-Hassan is
.best friend for mine (A, An, The)

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Present Perfect المضارع & Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التّام المستما \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Subject \(\quad\) (he, she, it) + has + V (pp) \\
Subject جمع(I, we, you, they) have +V (pp) \\
نستعمل الهضـار ع النام لنتحدث عن نشاط (انجاز ) مكتمل. \\
- نستعطل صيغة المضار ع التام للتركيز على نتيجة \\
الحدث، وخاصة عندما نققم عددا او الكم.
\end{tabular} & Subject \(\quad\) (he, she, it) + has been + V-ing Subject جمع(I, we, you, they) have been+ V-ing نستعمل الهضار ع التام المستمر لنتحدث عن نشاط مستمر ومتكرر (معاد) والذي بدا في الماضي ولم ينته. - نستعمل صيغة المضارع الْتّام المستمر للتُركيز على النشاط نفسه،، وخاصة عندما نوضح نتائجه الواضحا. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
so far, yet, ever, never, already, just, often, before, \\
- I \(\qquad\) three papers so far. (write) - have written
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
for- now, all زمن, long, every day, over the last زمن \\
- I \(\qquad\) three papers all the night. (write) - have been writing
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{دلالاتهما المشتركة} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{for, since, just, how long, عندما تكون الالالات مشتركة فاننا نميز بين الزمنين على الثكل التالي اسفل} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
شكل المضار ع التنام كثثبت ومنفي وسؤ ال على شكل \\
جملة مثبتة.You have slept recently \\
- You haven't slept recently. منفية \\
- Have you slept recently? سؤ ال قصير \\
- Why have you slept recently? سؤ ال طويل
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
شكل المضار ع النام المستمر كثبت ومنفي وسؤ ال بشكل مثال \\
- You have been sleeping all night.جلة مثبنّة \\
- You haven't been sleeping all night. منفية \\
- Have you been sleeping all night? سؤ ال قصير \\
- Why have you been sleeping?سؤ ال طويل
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Question Two:-}

1- Human beings have been \(\qquad\) their languages for over five thousand years.(write)
2- European countries have \(\qquad\) making use of the Roman alphabet since they were part of the Roman Empire two thousand years ago. (be)
3- The written form of Arabic, which people have been \(\qquad\) since the 4th century CE , is the second most widely used alphabet in the world. (use)
4- I've \(\qquad\) writing letters all morning. (be)
5-He's just \(\qquad\) tennis. (play)
6- He's been \(\qquad\) tennis for several years. (play)
7- By the age of 15, Chinese students have been .......... over 3000 characters. (learn)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline نقطة زمنية محددة -: منذ & for \\
\hline 2002, 7 oclock, yesterday, last, when, \(S\) was, \(S\) were. \(9^{\text {th }}\) century, 3000 BC. noon, January, Friday, & 8 years, 7 hours, all time, long time, a few weeks, a length of time, over a week, several \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1- I have known her \(\qquad\) last year. (for, since)
2- We will be gone \(\qquad\) two days. (for, since)
3- We have been traveling \(\qquad\) several days. (for, since)
4- He has been gone \(\qquad\) Friday. (for, since)
5- The two girls have known each other \(\qquad\) .they were at a school. (for, since)

\section*{***Question Three:-}

1- People have been writing \(\qquad\) five thousand years. (for, since)
2- People have been writing Arabic \(\qquad\) the 4th century. (for, since)
3- The Chinese have drawn characters 1500 BCE . (for, since)
4- He's been looking \(\qquad\) it all evening. (for, since)
5- Asma has been reading \(\qquad\) the age of three. (for, since)
6- She has been reading two or three books a week \(\qquad\) several years now. (for, since)
7- European countries have used the Roman alphabet. 2000 years. (for, since)

\section*{Checking information - Question tags}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Checking information - Question tags تدقيق المعلومات-الاسئلة الذيلية} \\
\hline جملة مثبتّة تحول الى منفية & جملة منفية تحول الى مثبّة \\
\hline He lives = doesn't he? & He doesn't live= does he? \\
\hline They live = don't they? & They don't live = do they? \\
\hline He is living= isn't he? & He isn't living = Is he? \\
\hline They are living \(=\) aren't they? & They aren't living = are they? \\
\hline He has lived= hasn't he? & He hasn't lived= Has he? \\
\hline They have lived= haven't they? & They haven't lived = have they? \\
\hline They will live= wont they & They wont live= will they \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{أمثلة: Examples} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1- You are Usama's brother, aren't you?} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2- You aren't Ahmad's brother, are you?} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{3- We start at nine, don't we?} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{4- We don't finish until late, do we?} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{اككل الجمل التالية باستعمال الاسئلة النيلة.Complete these sentences with question tags 1- You won't be late, ............you?} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2- You'll be there on time, ...........you?} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{3- Ali's going, ...........he?} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{4- They know the way, ..........they?} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{5- Mr Banna doesn't play tennis, ............he?} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{6- We haven't met before, ...........we?} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
7- You wouldn't answer, .............you? \\
أسئلة السنوات السابقة :.
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1- You've got all the documents, .?
(have you, haven't you, hadn't you)
2- My friend has never surfed the internet, \(\qquad\)
(hasn't, doesn't, has)

\section*{Checking information - Question tags}

1 You haven't brought your phone with you, have you?
2 She won't be very happy, will she?
3 We are playing football after school, aren't we?
4 You told her this morning, didn't you?
b Write the question tags for these beginnings.
1 We can't walk from here, \(\qquad\) we?
2 We haven't got any choice, we?
3 You use your mobile phone mainly for work, ..you?
4 But it's sometimes difficult to get a signal,
it?
Add question tags to these sentences.
a Fahd was in a serious car accident,.................................he?
b After the accident he couldn't use his hands,..............he?
c He is still a computer programmer,..................................he?
d He uses a speech recognition programme,........................he?
e Early speech recognition software didn't translate,.........it?
Choose the correct question tags to end these sentences.
a He phoned last night, didn't he / doesn't he?
b They promised to visit, did they / didn't they?
c You're buying a new mobile, aren'tyou / isn'tyou?
d You'll give your old one away, will you / won't you?
e He can't borrow your phone, can he / can't he?
f You do take sugar in tea, do you / don't you?
Reported Speech الكلام المنقول
4. Adverbs: - تحويل الظروف
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Direct & Indirect & Direct & Indirect \\
\hline هذا اليوم today & on that day ذلك اليوم & tomorrow X & the X after \\
\hline الليلة tonight & that night تلك اللبلة & now & then \\
\hline at the moment & At that moment & nowadays & those days \\
\hline Yesterday & the day before & Here & there هاهنالك \\
\hline ago & before & next X & the X after \\
\hline tomorrow & the day after & last X / since X & the X before \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

تعني " ظرف زمان محدد مثل: -Xإثنارة
Tomorrow \(\underline{X} \longrightarrow\) The \(\underline{X}\) after.
Tomorrow Morning \(\longrightarrow\) The morning after.
5. Verbs: - تحويل الأفعال
في الكالام الغير المباثر يجب تحويل الفعل الى اقرب ماضي له ، حسب الجدول النتلي: -
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & - C Direct & غير مباشر Indirect & مباشٌ Direct & غبر مباشٌ Indirect \\
\hline & Present المضـارع & > الماضئ & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Past E } \\
& \hline \text { الماضي }
\end{aligned}
\] & Past perfect P.P الماضي التام \\
\hline 1 & am /is & Was & was & had been \\
\hline 2 & am writing & was writing & was writing & had been writing \\
\hline 3 & is writing & was writing & were & had been \\
\hline 4 & are writing & were writing & were writing & had been writing \\
\hline 5 & has written & had written & would & would \\
\hline 6 & have written & had written & wrote & had written \\
\hline 7 & will & Would & did go & had gone \\
\hline 8 & will go & would go & did/ didn't & had done/ hadn't done \\
\hline 9 & shall & Should & took & had taken \\
\hline 10 & shall write & should write & gave & had given \\
\hline 11 & must & had to & had "main verb" & had had \\
\hline 12 & must write & had to write & brought & had brought \\
\hline 13 & can & Could & saw & had seen \\
\hline 14 & may & Might & knew & had known \\
\hline 15 & go & Went & sent & had sent \\
\hline 16 & goes & Went & would go & would go \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\mathbf{I}=\) he, she,
\(\mathbf{I}=\mathbf{I}\)
us= them
your \(=\) his,
her,
their

me \(=\) him, her
\(\mathbf{m e}=\mathrm{me}\)
our: their
\(\mathbf{m y}=\) his, her
my


You Objective مفعول بـ Or him her them me

She said
She told Rami
7- "You are speaking loudly, Ali"
She said
8- "You are speaking loudly"
She said
9- " I don't visit Aqaba "
She said
10- " I didn't visit Aqaba "
She said

1- "Open the door, please"
The father ordered his son
2- "If I were you, I would study hard"
My teacher advised me
2- "Don't waste the time"
The father ordered his son
4- "If I were you, I wouldn't study hard"
The doctor advised me
5- "Why don't you study hard?'
The doctor advised me.
-Don't worry about all the difficulties at the beginning of the match. (2008) The team told us

1 "Our town floods regularly."
She said that their town regularly.

2 . "It flooded twice last month."
She said that it \(\qquad\) twice the previous month

3 "The volcano is erupting."
The journalist reported that the volcano erupting.

4 People told the journalist that they had heard noises coming from the volcano. "We heard noises coming from the volcano."

5 "There were other eruptions before the volcano erupted last week." Geologists confirmed that there \(\qquad\) other eruptions before the volcano erupted.

6- 'My house is near the river.'
Omar said that his house near the river.

7- 'They're building flood defences.'
Jamal said that they \(\qquad\) building flood defences.

8- 'The river flooded the town last week.'
Asma said that 'The river \(\qquad\) the town last week.

9- 'The water came into my house.'
Huda said that the water \(\qquad\) into my house.

10 - 'They built the hotel on springs.'
The journalist said that they \(\qquad\) the hotel on springs

\section*{2 State verbs الافعل الثابته (لا تنقل الاستمرارية)}

I believe traffic pollution is bad for us. ( N ot / am believing...)
Do you know where she lives?
('Not Are you knowing...)
Thinking verbs افعال العقلية
know We don't know what to do.
realize Do you realise how disappointed I am ?
suppose I suppose she's spent all her money.
understand I don't understand much about science.
agree I agree with you.
believe He believes everything he reads in the newspaper.
expect Do you expect to see him tomorrow?
suspect I suspect she's caught my cold.
think Do you think things are getting worse?
Feeling verbs افعال الشعور
fear I fear the world is becoming a more dangerous place.
hate Some animals hate the rain.
like She likes animals.
love He loves activity holidays.
*****************************
1 - What are you thinking about? (think \(=\) consider, an activity)
- حول ماذا انت تفكر؟ ( الفعل think اتى بمعنى يفكر consider = نشاط)

2-I think he should look for a new job. انا اعتقد انه يجب عليه ان يبحث عن وظيفة جديدة
ووردت الاسئلة التالية في سنوات سابقة، ارجو استيعبها جميعا:-
1- Lubna \(\qquad\) Watching football on TV Nowadays.
( is hating, hates, hate) 2003
2- A new Mercedes ................... A lot of money nowadays. ( cost, costs, is costing) 2004
3- I \(\qquad\) .of going to an evening school to continue my education. ( think, thought, am thinking)
4- My father \(\qquad\) I should have an alternative plan. ( is thinking, thinks, was thinking)
I think we should protect wild animals. (think \(=\) believe)
I am thinking about getting a cat. (think \(=\) consider)
I expect things will improve.
(expect = believe اعتقّ (اعتر )
I am expecting a letter from my pen friend, (expect = wait for

\section*{احفظ الكلمة و عكسها:}
* A) Match an the opposite meaning from List B. صل بين الكلمات المتعاكسة

Ancient ( )
Practical_ ( )
Precious ( )
Professional ( )
Simple بسيط( )

1- amateur غير محترف
2-complicated معقد
3- impractical غير عملي
4- modern حديث
5- worthless غير ثمين

A: Choose the best answer from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write down the answers in your ANSWER BOOKELT ( 6 points)
1. I thought the ring I'd found was real gold, but it turned out to be \(\qquad\)
2. \(\qquad\) sportsmen and women do not earn any money from their sport.
3. I couldn't understand that film - it had a very \(\qquad\) plot.
4. Suggesting people stop using email and return to traditional letters is an idea.
5. The Roman alphabet is a more system of writing than pictograms.
\begin{tabular}{|lllll|}
\hline Model answers & & \multicolumn{2}{c|}{ (الإجابات النموذجية) } & \\
\hline 1. worthless & 2. Amateur & 3. complicated & 4. impractical. & 5. ancient. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

B: Choose the best answer from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write down the answers in your ANSWER BOOKELT ( 6 points)

أكمل الجمل التالية بكلمات من الصندوق. 6 علامات
paint clay modern pen wrote
1. Traditionally, the Chinese ------------- their characters using a brush and ink
2. The Mesopotamians scratched their pictograms on blocks of ----------- with a reed.
3. Today most people write on paper with a ball-point \(\qquad\)
4. Artists draw pictures with a pencil or \(\qquad\) with a paintbrush.
\begin{tabular}{|lllll}
\hline Model answers & 1. wrote & 2. clay & 3. pen & 4. paint \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

C: Choose the best answer from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write down the answers in your ANSWER BOOKELT ( 6 points)

\section*{Complicated, modern , professional , impractical , precious}

1- When he became a \(\qquad\) footballer, he gave up his job at the bank.

2- It's \(\qquad\) for me to go to work on foot. It would take three hours.
3- The questions in the maths exam were so \(\qquad\) that I couldn't even understand them.

4- Gold and silver are \(\qquad\) metals.

5- Air travel is a form of transport.
\begin{tabular}{|lllll|}
\hline Model answers & & & (الإجابات النموذجية) \\
\hline 1- professional & 2- impractical & 3- complicated & 4- precious & 5- modern \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

D: Choose the best answer from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write down the answers in your ANSWER BOOKELT ( 6 points)

\section*{يوسع shorten يجعله حاد sharpen يجله أطول lengthen يسطع brighten يجصر}
1. My new jeans are too long. Could you \(\qquad\) them for me, please?
2. I must \(\qquad\) this knife. I can't cut anything with it.
3. The main road into the city is too narrow for all the cars that want to use it, so they're going to -it.
4. The exam was much too short this year, so they're going to- \(\qquad\) it to two hours next year.
5. It's very dull today. I hope the sun will come out and \(\qquad\) everything up.

\section*{Model answers}
(الإجابات النموذجية)
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
1-shorten & 2 - sharpen & 3 - widen & 4- lengthen \\
5- brighten
\end{tabular}

E: Choose the best answer from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write down the answers in your ANSWER BOOKELT ( 6 points)

أكمل الجمل التالية بكلمات من الصندوق. 6 علامات
( envelope مغغف, letter, pen, notepaper ورقة ملاحظة, post box, stamp, stick write)
Fawzia decided to -----------------to her aunt, who lives in Rome. She asked for three pieces of \(\qquad\) ,and wrote with her favourite black
-When she'd
finished writing, she put the \(\qquad\) -into a long white -and borrowed a -------------------from her sister. She \(\qquad\) -this on the envelope and took the letter to the \(\qquad\)

\section*{Model answers}
(الإجابات النموذجية)
1. write
2. notepaper 3. pen
4. letter 5. envelope
6. stamp
7. stuck
8.post box

F: Choose the best answer from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write down the answers in your ANSWER BOOKELT ( 6 points)

\author{
أكمل الجمل التالية بكلمات من الصندوق. 6 علامات
}
vehicles , suspect , high , write

1 - Laila decided to \(\qquad\) a letter to her aunt .

2 - The word \(\qquad\) Means cars , buses , taxes, lorries, ect.

3 - People use their cars less when the price of petrol is \(\qquad\)
(الإجابات النموذجية)
1.write
2. vehicles

3 . high

G: Choose the best answer from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write down the answers in your ANSWER BOOKELT ( 6 points)

1 - Air travel is a \(\qquad\) Form of transport.

2 - The River Thames \(\qquad\) through London .

3 - The weather system of a region is called \(\qquad\)

\section*{Model answers} (الاججابات النموذجية) 1.modern 2. runs 3 . climate

Choose the correct words in these sentences. (S.B. page. 105) اختر الكلمة الصحيحة.
1 - Some people are afraid of spiders and \(\qquad\) . (mouse / mice)
2- Your temperature is very \(\qquad\) - you should see a doctor. (high / tall)

3- Zainab is not as \(\qquad\) as her older sister. (high / tall)
4- ------------usually live longer than men. (Womans / Women)
5- I can't afford to buy that car - the price is too. ( high / tall)
6-Some people believe that
----------------watch too much television. (childs/ children)

\section*{Model answers}
(الإجابات النموذجية)
\begin{tabular}{llllll}
\hline 1-mice & 2 - high & 3 - tall & 4- Women & 5 - high & 6 - children
\end{tabular}
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ■ } 1
\end{aligned}
\]
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { حروف العلة هي خمسة حروف فقط و هي : , i , e , }
\end{aligned}
\]

\section*{أمثلة: Examples}

1- the longest river / /
3- the empty bottle / /
5- the old palace / /
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline 2- the next day & / & \\
\hline 4- the reply button & 1 & \\
\hline 6 - the answer phone & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
ـ
1. - ough \(=/ \mathrm{u}: / \quad\) through \(=\) too
2. - ough \(=/ \partial \mathrm{U} / \quad\) though \(=\) no
3. - ough \(=/ \sigma f / \quad\) cough \(=\) off
4. - ough \(=/ 8 \mathrm{f} / \quad\) tough \(=\) puff,
5. - ough \(=/ \mathrm{aU} /\) bough \(=\) how

Ex. The underlined letters (gh) in the word (cough) are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the word \(\qquad\)
a. tough b. though c. through
\[
\text { ـ } 3 \text { متى نلفظ th كصوت (ت / / / / ) و متى نلفظه كصوت (ث / } \text { / / ) . }
\]
\begin{tabular}{|ll|l|}
\multicolumn{1}{c|}{} & \(/ \mathbf{t} / ت . \mathbf{1}\) \\
\hline 1. tree & 2. trash & \\
3. tread & 4. true & \\
5. trust & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & & / \(\theta /\) ث . 2 \\
\hline 1. three & 2. thrash & \\
\hline 3. thread & 4. through & \\
\hline 5. thrust & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

ـ 4
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|}
\cline { 2 - 2 } \multicolumn{1}{c|}{} & /U / .1 \\
\hline 1. took & \\
2. foot & \\
3. look & \\
4. good & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\cline { 2 - 2 } \multicolumn{1}{c|}{} & \(/ \mathbf{u}: / .2\) \\
\hline 1. food & \\
2. tooth & \\
3. mood & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|}
\cline { 2 - 2 } \multicolumn{1}{c|}{} & \(/ 8 / .3\) \\
\hline 1. flood & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

1 - The underlined letters ( \(\underline{\mathbf{0 0}}\) ) in the word "look" are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the word .
a) food
b ) took
c ) mood

وزارة صيفية 2010
2 - The underlined letters ( \(\underline{\mathbf{0 0}}\) ) in the word "mood" are pronounced the same as the underlined letters in the word.
a) food
b ) took
c ) look
\begin{tabular}{|llll|}
\hline Model answers & 1. took & 2. food \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Hi John,}

I've just written to your mum and dad to say how much I'm looking forward to coming to stay with you. Now I'm writing to you. Can't wait to see you all again.

I've never been to London before, so I'm sure I'll have a brilliant time. Do you remember when you and your family came to stay with us last year? We had a great time, didn't we? Perhaps we could do some of the same things when I come to London - like going swimming and playing tennis. Have you bought any new computer games recently? I've told your parents that when I'm there, you've all got to speak English to me. I need lots of practice. My teacher says my accent isn't very good.

Hope you're okay. Looking forward to seeing you again.
Bye
Faisal
\begin{tabular}{|r|}
\hline عنوان المرسل \\
\hline P.O Box 1646
\end{tabular}

Dear friend,
How are you? Very well, I hope. How's your family? I hope you are o.k. I still remember my visit to your country.

Any way, I'm writing to your latest letter and to. \(\qquad\)

\section*{موضوع}

الرسالة \(\qquad\)
Well, I have to go now as I have a lot of work to do. Please write back soon and let me know, I'm really looking forward to seeing you!

\section*{Goodbye \\ Majid Ali}
2. الرسالة الرسمية

\section*{Dear Mr and Mrs Harper,}

I am writing to thank you for inviting me to stay with you in London next month. It was good to meet you last summer when you came to stay with my family in Amman. I am really looking forward to meeting you all again. My parents have told me a lot about London and your house there. It sounds wonderful. While I am staying with you, I hope my English will improve. My English teacher says I need to speak as much English as possible. I know that you can speak my language very well, but I would be grateful if you could speak English to me when 1 visit you.
I look forward to seeing you again in three weeks. Please tell John that I will write to him soon.
Yours sincerely,
Faisal

\section*{الكتابة الموجهة}

\section*{وزارة صيفية 2010}

\section*{Question number Six .... ....السؤال رقم ستّة (5}

A Guided Writing ( 5 points (الكتابة الموجهة (5 علامات)
Read the information in the table below about e-mail , then write two sentences about it in your ANSWER BOOKLET .
اقرأ المعلومات الواردة في الجدول أدناه عن البتراء، ثم اكتب جملتين عن البتراء في دفتر إجابتك.
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ e mail } \\
\hline Advantages & Disadvantages \\
\hline Quick, easy & Impersonal , not so serious \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Model answers}

1 - The advantages of e - mail are quick and easy.
2 - The disadvantages of e - mail are Impersonal, not so serious.
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline Traditional Letter \\
\hline Advantages & Disadvantages \\
\hline Personal, serious and respectful & take longer time, cause trouble \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Model answers}
(الإجابات النموذجية)
1 - The advantages of Traditional Letter are Personal and serious and respectful.
2 - The disadvantages of Traditional Letter are take longer time , cause trouble.

Read the information in the table below then, in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about the advantages and Disadvantages of traveling by air. Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, but, too, ......etc
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ Travelling by air } \\
\hline Advantages & Disadvantages \\
\hline fast, comfortable & dangerous, expensive \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Model answers (الإجابات النموذجية)
Travelling by air is fast and comfortable. On the other hand, it is dangerous and expensive
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Present (لمضارع التصريف الأول) & Past الماضي/ (التصريف الثاني) & Past Participle اسم (الدفعول (التصريف الثالث) & Arabic Meaning \\
\hline be & was, were & been & يكون \\
\hline Become & became & become & يصبح \\
\hline begin & began & begun & بيبأ \\
\hline blow & blew & blown & يهب \\
\hline break & broke & broken & يكسر \\
\hline bring & brought & brought & يحظر \\
\hline build & built & built & يبني \\
\hline burst & burst & burst & بنفجر \\
\hline buy & bought & bought & يشُتري \\
\hline catch & caught & caught & يمسك ، يصطاد \\
\hline choose & chose & chosen & يختار \\
\hline come & came & come & بأّتي \\
\hline cut & cut & cut & بقط \\
\hline deal & dealt & dealt & يعامل \\
\hline do & did & done & يعمل ، ينجل \\
\hline drink & drank & drunk & يشرب \\
\hline drive & drove & driven & يسوق \\
\hline eat & ate & eaten & بأكل \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline fall & fell & fallen & بسقط \\
\hline feed & fed & fed & بطع \\
\hline feel & felt & felt & يشعر \\
\hline fight & fought & fought & يقاتّل \\
\hline find & found & found & يج \\
\hline fly & flew & flown & يطرير \\
\hline forbid & forbade & forbidden & يحرم \\
\hline forget & forgot & forgotten & ينسى \\
\hline forgive & forgave & forgiven & يغفر \\
\hline freeze & froze & frozen & يتج \\
\hline get & got & gotten & يحصل على \\
\hline give & gave & given & يعطي \\
\hline go & went & gone & بذهب \\
\hline grow & grew & grown & ينمو \\
\hline have & had & had & يملك \\
\hline hear & heard & heard & يسمع \\
\hline hide & hid & hidden & يخفي \\
\hline hold & held & held & يمسك ، يعقد \\
\hline hurt & hurt & hurt & يؤذي \\
\hline keep & kept & kept & بحفظ \\
\hline know & knew & known & يعلم \\
\hline lay & laid & laid & ريضع \\
\hline lead & led & led & يقود \\
\hline leave & left & left & يغادر \\
\hline let & let & let & يدع، يسمح \\
\hline lie & lay & lain & بكّب \\
\hline lose & lost & lost & يخسر \\
\hline make & made & made & يصنع \\
\hline meet & met & met & يجّمع ب، ،يقابل \\
\hline pay & paid & paid & بففع \\
\hline quit & quit & quit & يسحّ \\
\hline read & read & read & يقرا \\
\hline ride & rode & ridden & يركب \\
\hline ring & rang & rung & يرن \\
\hline rise & rose & risen & يرتفع \\
\hline run & ran & run & بركض \\
\hline say & said & said & يقول \\
\hline see & saw & seen & يرى \\
\hline seek & sought & sought & بط \\
\hline sell & sold & sold & يبي \\
\hline send & sent & sent & يرسل \\
\hline shake & shook & shaken & يهز \\
\hline shine & shone & shone & يشرق \\
\hline sing & sang & sung & يغني \\
\hline sit & sat & sat & يجلس \\
\hline sleep & slept & slept & ينام \\
\hline speak & spoke & spoken & يتك \\
\hline spend & spent & spent & ينفق \\
\hline spring & sprang & sprung & ينشر \\
\hline stand & stood & stood & يق \\
\hline steal & stole & stolen & يسرق \\
\hline swim & swam & swum & بسبح \\
\hline swing & swung & swung & يتأرجح \\
\hline take & took & taken & يآخّ \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline teach & taught & taught & يعلم \\
\hline tear & tore & torn & بمزق \\
\hline tell & told & told & بخبر \\
\hline think & thought & thought & يفكر \\
\hline throw & threw & thrown & يرمي \\
\hline Understand & understood & understood & بفهر \\
\hline wake & woke (waked) & woken (waked) & ينهض \\
\hline wear & wore & worn & يلبس \\
\hline win & won & won & يكسب \\
\hline write & wrote & written & يكتب \\
\hline
\end{tabular}```

