

# See You at the Top

## أراك في القمة

### الوحدة الثانية Unit Two

(٢٠١٩)

الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم

(٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

(٠٧٨٨٢٤٢٢٩٨)

كن بسيطاً مسالماً إلا بأحلامك، انتزعها من يد الحياة بكل قوتك

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، البهيرة هي لقدرة على  
رؤية ما لا يتطوع  
الآخرون رؤيته .

فواس أبو كرم

0799522166

(معصم)

مقدمة .. هذا إن شاء الله كترجمة انترجمة ؟؟  
( الوحدة الثانية 58 ص 16 )

تعليمات

من وقت لوقت **It's normal to feel** الحزن **a bit blue** من الطبيعي ان تشعر **from time to time**.  
**However**, studies show that negative emotions اظهرت الدراسات بان السلبية **negative emotions** على اي حال .  
**can harm** الجسم . **Anger** الغضب **can also have** له **harmful** اثر **the body** يؤدي **can harm** المشاعر  
**effects** سلبية **on health** . **When** عندما **you see red** تغضب , **your blood**  
**pressure** **is raised** يرتفع **and you can suffer from** من **headaches** وعانتي من  
مشاكل في الهضم **digestive problems** ومشاكل في النوم **sleep problems**, الصداع

**However** المشاعر **and** **positive feelings** الايجابية **what about** ماذا بالنسبة ل **attitudes** **the circumstances** الظروف الشخصية  
**Until recently** , scientists العلماء **had not** حتى هذه اللحظة **investigated** من **whether** اذا **there is** هناك **a link** رابط **between** بين **positive**  
**feelings** المشاعر الايجابية **and good health** والصحة الجيدة

**Then** اكثر من **6,000** **more than** **in a study** في دراسة **that had followed** **aged** **25 to 74** **for 20 years** لعشرين عاما ,  
**men and women** رجال و امرأة **researchers** الباحثون **found that** وجدوا ان **positivity** الطاقة الايجابية **reduced** تقلل من  
**the risk** خطر **of heart disease** امراض القلب . **Other factors** عوامل اخرى **influencing** تؤثر في  
**health** الصحة **included** تشمل **a supportive** داعمة **network of family** شبكة عائلية  
**and friends** , اصديقاء **and an optimistic** متفائلة **outlook** نظرة **on life** على الحياة

**The research** البحث **showed that** اظهر ان **children** الاطفال **who were more able**  
**to stay** **focused** مركزين **on a task** على واجب , **and who had a**  
**more positive** ايجابي **attitude** موقف **to life** للحياة **at age seven** في عمر 7  
**years** **later** **30 years** **later** **in better health** كانوا **were usually** , **and** **an optimistic** متفائلة **outlook** نظرة **on life** على الحياة

**The study has been** **controversial** مثيرة للجدل **Some health** في **professionals** بروفيسورات **believe that** يعتقدوا ان **bad lifestyle** نمط حياة سيء  
**choices** خيارات **for example** على سبيل المثال **smoking** التدخين **or lack of exercise**  
**and other illnesses** امراض القلب **heart disease** **the reason of** سبب **are** **and** **not** **an individual's attitude** **for many reasons** **The**  
**researchers** الباحثون **while agreeing** اثناء الموافقة **raise the question** طرحوا  
**why are people** **making** **bad** **lifestyles** **decision** **why are people** **making** **bad** **lifestyles** **decision** **why are people** **making** **bad** **lifestyles** **decision**  
**Do more** **optimistic people** **make** **better and** **healthier** **lifestyle choices** **Do more** **optimistic people** **make** **better and** **healthier** **lifestyle choices**

The researchers appreciate that **not everyone's personal circumstances and environment** لا البيئة و ليست ظروف الانسان الشخصية **make it possible to live without worry** تجعلك تحيا بدون قلق . **However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to "bounce back" after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future** يعتقدوا اذا علمنا <sup>شئ مما سبق</sup> children الاطفال **to develop positive thinking** التفكير الايجابي , **and to "bounce back" after a setback** نكسة بعد **a setback** ستطور **their overall health in the future** هذه المميزات ( ان تقف بعد ان تتعثر ) تفشل ) في المستقبل الصحة الصحى

عندما يكبر الحديث منك ما سواء كمدح او ذم  
فتأكد بأنك أشقت من حولك  
لدرجة أنهم تركوا ما بينهم  
وأنفلوا بك .  
واهل بناحك وأترك لهم قصة الحديث



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

هل النكس إلكثر سعادة أكثر صحة وإذا كان كذلك فلماذا؟

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

من الطبيعي ان تشعر بالقليل من الحزن من حين لآخر. على أي حال أظهرت الدراسات أن المشاعر السلبية يمكن أن تؤذي الجسم

آثار

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.

يمكن ان يكون للغضب أيضا تأثيرات مؤذية على الصحة. عندما تغضب، يرتفع ضغط دمك ويمكن أن تعاني من الصداع و مشاكل في النوم ومشاكل في الهضم. ولكن ماذا عن المشاعر والاتجاهات الايجابية؟ لم يستطع العلماء حتى الآن التحري واكتشاف ما إذا كان هناك علاقة بين المشاعر الايجابية والصحة الجيدة.

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

ثم في دراسة تتبعت أكثر من ٦٠٠٠ رجل و امرأة ، أعمارهم من ٢٥ حتى ٧٤ و لمدة ٢٠ سنة ، وجد الباحثون أن الايجابية قللت خطر أمراض القلب. ومن العوامل الأخرى التي تؤثر على الصحة تشمل وجود شبكة أقارب وأصدقاء داعمين للشخص ونظرة متفائلة للحياة.

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

أظهرت الدراسات أن الأطفال الذين يملكون القدرة على التركيز على مهمة معينة والذين لديهم نظرة ايجابية للحياة في عمر السابعة لقد كانوا عادة في حالة صحية أفضل بعد ثلاثين سنة . كانت الدراسة مثيرة للجدل و النقاش . بعض المختصين في الصحة يعتقدوا بان الخيارات السيئة في أسلوب الحياة مثل التدخين وقلة التمارين هي السبب وراء أمراض القلب وأمراض أخرى، وليس اتجاهاتهم الشخصية ( الظروف الشخصية ) . تساءل الباحثون وهم موافقون على الفكرة عن السبب الذي يجعل الناس يتخذون أنماط حياة سلبية ؟ هل يقوم الناس المتفانلون باتخاذ خيارات حياتية أفضل وأكثر صحة؟

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

يقر العلماء انه ليس كل إنسان عنده ظروف وبيئة تعطيه الفرصة ليعيش حياة بدون قلق . ولكنهم يؤمنون انه إذا تمكنا من تعليم الأطفال أن يطوروا تفكيراً ايجابياً وان ينهضوا بعد كل سقوط ( الإرادة ) ، فان امتلاك هذه الميزات ستُحسِّن صحتهم الكلية ( الجسدية و العقلية ) في المستقبل .

٤

Write down two

اكتب نقطتان

1. Anger (seeing red) has many harmful effects on health. Write down two of these effects.

- الجواب  
 ⇒ 1. blood pressure is raised  
 2. headaches

2. There are many factors which influence health positively.

Write down two of these factors.

- الجواب  
 ⇒ 1. positivity  
 2. optimistic outlook on life

3. Many factors reduce the risk of heart disease. Write down two of these factors

الجواب  
 ⇒ نف جواب

4. Heart disease is caused by many reasons. Write down two of these reasons.

- الجواب  
 ⇒ 1. smoking  
 2. lack of exercise

5. Some bad lifestyle choices cause heart disease. Write down two of these lifestyle choices.

الجواب  
 ⇒ نف جواب

6. Teaching children certain qualities will improve their overall health in the future. Write down two of these qualities.

- الجواب  
 ⇒ 1. if we teach children to develop positive thinking  
 2. to bounce back after a setback

7. Feeling angry is bad for your health because of many reasons.

Write down two of these reasons.

- الجواب  
 ⇒ 1. your blood pressure is raised  
 2. you can suffer from headaches and sleep problems.

8. There are two examples of negative emotions (feelings).

Write down them

- الجواب  
 ⇒ 1. feeling sad (feeling blue)  
 2. being angry (seeing red)

النتائج

9. This study has many Findings خلاصة  
العربية: كثيرة لهذه الدراسة

Write down two of these findings.

الجواب  
→

1. not everyone's personal  
circumstances and environment  
make it possible to live  
without worry.

2. if we teach children to  
develop positive thinking and  
to bounce back after a setback,  
these qualities will improve  
their overall health in the  
future.

” كُنْ رَاحِيًا كَأَنَّكَ تَمَلُكُ كَرْسِيًا  
وَ كُنْ مَهْلُومًا كَأَنَّكَ لَمْ تَحْقُقْ شَيْئًا  
وَ كُنْ سَعِيدًا كَأَنَّكَ لَا تَحْمِلُ  
قَهْمًا أَوْ حَزَنًا نَزِيلًا إِبْسَامًا ..

٥٦

Quote the sentence which shows

اقتبس، الجملة التي تظهر

1. it is not strange to feel sad

Sometimes

البيان  
⇒ " It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. "

2. When you become angry, your stomach hurts you.

البيان  
⇒ " When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches and digestive problems.

3. When you get angry, you suffer from insomnia.

البيان  
⇒ " ----- sleep problems ----- "

4. The study caused a lot of debate and discussion.

البيان  
⇒ " The study has been controversial. "

" لا تنتظر أحداً .. شيئاً ..  
موقفاً ... ليغير حياتك  
أنت غير نفسك من  
داخلك  
الأمر العقلي يحتاج بداية  
عقلية من الداخل .. "

# الصفات

# الكلمات

صفات وقصص هل إن أكثر سمعان بصفة أكثر	الكلمة	لغتي بالإنجليزية
<p>صفات الفقرة الثانية</p> <p>1. you: reader القارئ your:</p> <p>صفات الفقرة 3</p> <p>1. that: a study دراسة</p> <p>صفات الفقرة 4</p> <p>1. who: children الأطفال who</p> <p>صفات الفقرة الأخيرة</p> <p>1. they: the researchers الباحثون 2. their: children الأطفال</p>	<p>1. see red يعبر بالغضب</p> <p>2. feel blue يعبر بالحزن</p> <p>3. bounce back يعود عافيتك بعد وقت وصيب (مشكلة) (يعني بعد جلبة مرة أخرى)</p> <p>4. setback نكسة / خيبة / مشكلة يصعب التقدم</p> <p>5. focus on يؤكثرك على (مفرد) (Focused on على (مفرد))</p> <p>6. raise يطرح سؤال لشيء الشكوك</p> <p>7. optimistic متفائل</p>	<p>be angry غاضب</p> <p>Feel sad حزينة</p> <p>start to be كأن يبدأ ناجحة Successful بعد مرة أخرى again after صعب a difficult وقت</p> <p>1. a problems that التي مشكلة التقدم stops progress توقفت</p> <p>2. a problem that مشكلة موقف makes a situation يجعل worse سوأ</p> <p>direct your effort توجه مركب على</p> <p>bring up a problem أثير</p> <p>2. cast doubt on بشئ لغتي بشئ something الشيء انه believing that good أعتقد أحدث شئ things will happen</p>

- Suggest <sup>اقترح</sup>

- Point of view <sup>وجهة نظر</sup>

1. Suggest three personal <sup>شخصية</sup> circumstances that cause health <sup>صحة</sup> problems. <sup>مشاكل</sup>

- الجواب
1. the death of a loved one <sup>وفات عزيز</sup>
  2. money problems <sup>مشاكل مالية</sup>
  3. divorce <sup>الطلاق</sup>
  4. emotional problems <sup>مشاكل عاطفية</sup>
  5. Family problems <sup>مشاكل عائلية</sup>

2. Suggest 3 tips (pieces of advice <sup>نصائح</sup> / ways) to get rid of stress <sup>التوتر</sup>

- الجواب
1. Read Holy Quran <sup>قراءة القرآن الكريم</sup>
  2. play yoga (sport) <sup>أداء رياضة</sup>
  3. Speak to a friend about your problems <sup>تحدث مع صديق عن مشاكلك</sup>

3. Suggest 3 examples of healthy lifestyle (healthy habits) <sup>أمثلة عادات صحية</sup>

- الجواب
1. playing sport <sup>لعب الرياضة</sup>
  2. listening to music <sup>الاستماع للموسيقى</sup>
  3. reading books <sup>قراءة الكتب</sup>

4. Suggest 3 reasons that make people take unhealthy lifestyle <sup>السبب</sup> decisions and eat in Fast Food <sup>أكل</sup> restaurants. <sup>قرارات</sup>

- الجواب
1. the husband and wife <sup>الزوج والزوجة</sup> are working and they <sup>لا يوجد عندهم وقت</sup> don't have time to cook <sup>يطبخوا</sup>.
  2. the food there is tasty (delicious) <sup>صالح الطعام</sup>
  3. the food there is cheap <sup>صالح</sup>.
  4. the service is good <sup>جيدة</sup> and fast <sup>سريعة</sup>.

5. Suggest three strategies to manage anger (anger management) <sup>استراتيجيات</sup>

- الجواب
1. take deep breath <sup>تعميق خدي</sup>
  2. Count to ten <sup>عد للعشرة</sup>
  3. Think about the bad effects on your health <sup>فكر في الآثار السيئة</sup>
  4. praying <sup>الصلوة</sup>

6. Mention three illnesses (diseases) that may be caused by smoking <sup>أسباب</sup>

- الجواب
1. Cancer <sup>السرطان</sup>
  2. lung problems <sup>مشاكل في الرئة</sup>
  3. memory loss <sup>فقدان الذاكرة</sup>
  4. heart problems <sup>مشاكل في القلب</sup>

أكلين مقبلة « هل لنا أكثر سعادة أكثر صحة »

الكلمات الرئيسية في لفظة

1. feel blue : Feel sad يشعر بالحزن
2. negative : سلب
3. emotions = Feelings مشاعر/عواطف
4. harm : يؤذي  
harmful : مؤذي
5. Anger : الغضب
6. effects : آثار
7. see red : يغيظ
8. blood pressure : ضغط الدم
9. headaches : صداع
10. digestive problems : مشاكل في الهضم
11. a link : علاقة
12. positive : إيجابي
13. investigated : استقصى عن / يبحث عن / يجاب
14. a study = a research دراسة / بحث
15. positivity : الطاعة الإيجابية

16. reduced : يقلل
17. risk : خطر
18. heart disease : امراض القلب
19. Factors : عوامل
20. influence : تأثير
21. supportive : داعم
22. optimistic : متفائل
23. outlook : نظرة على الحياة
24. stay focused : يبقى مركزاً
25. attitude : نظرة/موقف
26. Controversial : مشيرة للجدل
27. lifestyle : نمط حياة
28. lack of exercise : قلة التمارين
29. illnesses : أمراض
30. <sup>شخصية</sup> personal <sup>ظروف</sup> circumstances :
31. worry : قلق
32. positive thinking : التفكير الإيجابي



33. bounce back: لقف على رجليه  
بعد تجربة فاشلة

34. qualities: صفاتها/مميزات

35. improve: أحسنه

36. develop: يطور

الكلمات الرئيسية في أسئلة "إقرب"

1. Feel sad: يشعر بالحزن

2. Stomach: المعدة

3. insomnia: الأرق (قلة النوم)

4. discussion = debate نقاش

disagreement جدال/خلاف

conflict جدال

الكلمات الرئيسية في أسئلة "اذكر نقطتين"

1. harmful effects: الآثار السلبية

2. Anger: الغضب

3. factors: عوامل

4. influence: تؤثر

5. positively: بشكل إيجابي

6. bad lifestyles: العادات السيئة

7. examples: أمثلة

8. negative emotions: لعوامل سلبية

9. findings نتائج لدراسة  
"خلاصة بحث أو  
دراسة"

الكلمات الرئيسية في سؤال اقترح  
وجهة نظر

1. pray: يصلي

2. Read Holy Quran: قرآن  
وقرأه

3. Count to ten: يعد العشرة  
العشر

4. anger management  
التحكم في الغضب

5. Control = manage يتحكم بـ

6. take deep breath خذ  
نفس عميق

7. Cancer السرطان

8. lung problems مشاكل في الرئة

9. memory Loss فقدان الذاكرة

“ رأى أمه على العصبية ”

It's normal to **feel a bit sad** 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 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 who were more able to stay focused on a task , and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven , were usually in better health 30 years later .

The study has been controversial . Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices , for example smoking or lack of exercise , are the reason of heart diseases and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude . The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question : why are people making bad lifestyles 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 , **they** believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to "bounce back" after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future .

1. There are many possible effects of anger on health . Write down two of these effects .
2. The researchers found that teaching children some qualities will improve their overall health in the future . Write down two of these qualities .
3. The article mentions many **examples of bad lifestyle** choices . Write down two of these bad choices .
4. Many factors **reduce the risk of heart** disease . Write down two of these factors
5. Quote the sentence which shows that when a person gets angry , he or she may have a **stomachache**
6. Quote the sentence which shows that the study caused a lot of **disagreement** and **discussion** .
7. Find a word which means ( **start to be successful again after a difficult time** )
8. Find a word which means ( a **problem that stops** progress )
9. Find a word which means ( **cast doubt** on something )

10. Find a word which means ( believing that **good** things will happen in the future )
11. Replace the underlined words ( **feel a bit sad** ) with the **colour idiom** which has the similar meaning .
12. What does the underlined word ( **they** ) refer to ?
13. **Mention three illnesses or diseases that are caused by smoking .**
14. Suggest three strategies to manage anger .

لن ينتهي الأمر حتى أنتصر

It is not over until I win

## Health in Jordan: A report تقرير عن الصحة في الأردن

### Introduction مقدمة

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.

تعد الصحة في الأردن من الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط. هذا بالأغلب (بشكل كبير) يُعزى لالتزام الدولة بجعل الخدمة الصحية أولوية قصوى للجميع. التقدم في التعليم والأوضاع الاقتصادية و الصرف الصحي والماء النظيف و الغذاء والإسكان جعل مجتمعا أكثر صحية

### A: Healthcare centres المراكز الصحية

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 that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

نتيجة للتخطيط الدقيق، عدد الخدمات الصحية ازداد بشكل سريع في السنوات الأخيرة وتم بناء أكثر من ٨٠٠ مركز صحي و ١٨٨ عيادة لطب الأسنان. في عام ٢٠١٢، ٩٨ بالمئة من الأطفال الأردنيين تم تطعيمهم بفضل فرق التطعيم التي كانت ولا زالت تسعى وراء هذا الهدف لعدة سنوات. بالرغم من وجود مناطق نائية في الدولة والتي كانت بدون كهرباء و لا ماء للشرب، إلا أن الآن ٩٩ بالمئة من المناطق النائية وصلتهم الكهرباء و ماء للشرب.

### B: Hospitals: المستشفيات

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

بالرغم من أن الدولة كانت تركز بشكل رئيسي على تطوير وتحسين المنشآت الصحية الأساسية، فإنها لم تهمل المنشآت الطبية المتطورة الخاصة بها. فلقد انتشرت هذه السمعة الطيبة عن الأطباء الأردنيين في المنطقة و الآن العديد من المرضى يأتون إلى الأردن لعمليات القلب المفتوح. بدأ برنامج عمليات القلب المفتوح في عمان في عام ١٩٧٠.

### C: Life expectancy متوسط العمر المتوقع

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 2016 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 74.6. 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 15 deaths per 1,000 births in 2016 CE.

أرقام متوسط العمر المتوقع تشير أن النظام الصحي الأردني ناجح. ففي عام 1965 كان هذا المتوسط 50 سنة. في عام 2016 ارتفع ليصل إلى 74.6. حسب إحصاءات منظمة اليونيسيف فإنه بين عام 1981 و 1991، انخفض عدد الوفيات للمواليد الجدد بشكل أسرع من أي دولة في العالم – من سبعين حالة وفاة من كل ألف حالة ولادة عام 1981 إلى 15 حالة وفاة من كل ألف حالة ولادة عام 2016.

### Conclusion الخلاصة

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.

إن معدل وفيات المواليد المنخفضة والنظام الصحي المتميز كانا من العوامل المساهمة في الزيادة السكانية الصحية والتي سينتج عنها قوى عاملة قوية وفوائد اقتصادية لكامل البلد.



(معمجة)

قصة " الصحة في الاردن  
الوصف الثانية - 18 ص



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.

نقطة: تقدم مع الجهد بورد كذا ص

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 that had been working towards this goal for several years.

نقطة: تنظيم

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In 1970 CE, the open heart surgery programme started in Amman.

the country

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 2013 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 74.6.

According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world. In 1981 CE, there were 70 deaths per 1,000 births, while in 2013 CE, there were only 10 deaths per 1,000 births.

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 for the whole country.

نقطة: النمو الديموغرافي

فقرة 2  
Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

Write down two

اكتب نقطتان

1. Advances in many fields / areas /

(domains) have made our Community healthier. Write down two

of these fields.

الجواب

1. in education
2. economic conditions

2. The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. Write down two results

(examples) which show this

الجواب

1. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built
2. 188 dental clinics have been built.

3. There are many factors behind Jordan's healthy population growth.

Write down two of these factors

الجواب

1. The low infant mortality rate
2. The excellent healthcare system

4. Jordan's healthcare system is successful. Write down two results

for this successful system.

الجواب

1. Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world.

2. The average life expectancy is high (The average

life expectancy had risen to 73.5.

3. People living in remote areas

had been suffering from two problems which have been solved recently. Write down these problems.

الجواب

1. no electricity
2. No safe water

6. The language of this report is formal. Write down two examples which show this.

الجواب

1. There are no contractions
2. The sentences are quite long
3. The words are formal

7. Two factors lead to a strong work force in Jordan.

Write down them

الجواب

1. High literacy rate

8. There are many examples which show that health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Write down two examples which show this.

- الجواب
1. Now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.
  2. Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world.

لَنْ أَكْفَىكَ مِنَ الْكَلِمِ وَالْمَعْرُودِ  
وَالطَّوْرَانِ  
كَتُورَسٍ لَمْ يَتَّعِبْهُ بِلَدِي



Quote the sentence which shows  
 وأسبب الجوابية تظهر أن

① the reason that makes health conditions  
 في الأردن من بين الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط .  
 في الأردن من بين الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط .

② " This is largely due to the  
 country's commitment to making  
 healthcare for all a top priority .  
 سبب بلد الأردن التزامه بتحويل الرعاية الصحية للجميع إلى أولوية قصوى للجميع .

2. a lot of clinics related to teeth have  
 been built .  
 الأسنان المتعلقة ؟ العيادات الكثير من تم بناؤها .

③ " More than 800 different kinds of  
 healthcare centres have been built , as  
 well as 188 dental clinics ."  
 عيادات أسنان

3. Jordanian doctors have a good name in  
 the Arab World .  
 الأطباء الأردنيون اسمهم الجيد في العالم العربي .

④ " The reputation of Jordanian doctors  
 has spread in the region , and now  
 . . . . . for open heart surgery ."  
 سمعة المنطقة في المنطقة

4. the time (year) when the open heart  
 surgery programme started in Jordan .  
 القلب المفتوح السنة الوقت جراحة جراحية الأردن من بدء

⑤ " In Jordan , the open heart  
 surgery programme started in 1970 CE  
 in Amman ."  
 في الأردن من بدء

5. Jordan has been making open heart  
 surgical operations for a long time .  
 الأردن جراحية جراحية قلب مفتوح منذ فترة طويلة

⑥ the common opinion that people  
 have about Jordanian doctors  
 is very good (excellent) .  
 الذي الاعتقاد الرأي الناس  
 عنكم عن الاردنيين  
 ممتازة

7. development in food and the  
 systems which deal with human  
 waste makes Jordan more  
 healthy .  
 الطعام في التطور  
 الإنساني تتعامل مع البشر  
 الاردنية النفايات يجعل الأردن أكثر صحة .

⑦ " Advances in education , economic  
 conditions , sanitation , clean water ,  
 diet and housing have made our  
 community healthier ."  
 التطور في  
 الرفاهية  
 الطعام  
 في التطور في التعليم ، الاقتصادية  
 الظروف ، الصرف الصحي ، المياه النظيفة ،  
 الغذاء والسكناء جعلت مجتمعاتنا أكثر صحة .

الكلمات

المفرد بالترتيب

الكلمات	لغتنا بالانجليزية
1. Commitment التزام / تعهد	تقوم بان وعد a promise to do شئ something
2. Focusing on يركز على	على - المجهود توجيهه directing effort at
3. decline تناقص / انخفاض	تناقص decrease in الكمية quantity
4. mortality الوفيات	مع وفاة death on a large نطاق واسع scale
5. reputation السمعة / السمعة	الوفيات نسبة أو 2. the rate of death الاعتقاد الشائع the common opinion تلك الشخص الذي that people have شعبه about someone
6. life expectancy متوسط العمر المتوقع	الوقت طول the length of time الشخص الذي that a person is ان يعيشه عن المتوقع expected to live
7. healthcare الرعاية الصحية	مخرج the treatment of illness by doctors مرض
8. immunisation التلقيح	لحماية giving a drug دواء to protect against مرض illness عطاء giving a substance مادة to prevent a disease مرض

<p>صفاة العقرة لروي</p> <p>هذا 1. This: Health Conditions in الوفيات Jordan are among the الارده best in the Middle افضل East. الشرق الأوسط.</p> <p>صفاة العقرة لثانية</p> <p>فرصة التطعيم 1. That: immunisation teams</p> <p>صفاة العقرة لثالثة</p> <p>مناطق نائية 1. where: remote areas of البلد the country</p> <p>صفاة العقرة لارابعة</p> <p>البلد 1. its: <math>\Rightarrow</math> the country it: its:</p> <p>صفاة العقرة لاصغرة</p> <p>1. which: Jordan's healthy population growth النمو السكاني الصحي في الاردن</p>
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# "صاحب الهدف لا يلتفت للفرصيات"

- Suggest <sup>واقترح</sup>
- point of view <sup>وجهة نظر</sup>

1. "Healthcare alone doesn't make a healthy community" <sup>وخدمات الرعاية الصحية لا تصنع مجتمع صحي</sup>

- الاجابة
1. Advances in education make a healthy community. <sup>التقدم في التعليم</sup>
  2. Advances in diet and sanitation make a healthy community. <sup>التقدم في النظام الغذائي والنظافة</sup>

2. The healthy population growth of a country results <sup>(يؤدي إلى)</sup> economic benefits <sup>فوائد اقتصادية</sup> for this country. <sup>لهذا البلد</sup>

- الاجابة
1. healthy people work and earn money <sup>يعملوا ويتقودوا</sup>
  2. healthy people don't go to hospitals <sup>لذلك لا يذهبون للمستشفيات</sup> so they don't cost the state the price of the medicine <sup>لذلك لا يكلفوا الحكومة سعر الدواء</sup>

3. Suggest (Mention) three illness children in Jordan are vaccinated against. <sup>اذكر اقترح امراض</sup>

- الاجابة
1. polio <sup>شلل الأطفال</sup>
  2. measles <sup>الحصبة</sup>
  3. chickenpox <sup>جدري الماء</sup>

4. Health is wealth <sup>الصحة ثروة</sup>

- الاجابة
1. When you are healthy, you can work and make money <sup>عندما أنت بصحة جيدة يمكنك العمل وجلب المال</sup>
  2. When you are healthy, you have hope. <sup>عندما أنت بصحة جيدة لديك أمل</sup>

تحليل مقطعية " لبعث في لوردس "

الكلمات الرئيسية في المقطعة

1. health : الصحة
2. Conditions : الأحوال
3. due to : بسبب
4. Commitment : لبقاء / التزام / وعد
5. priority : أولوية
6. Advances : التقدم
7. Sanitation : الصرف الصحي / النظافة
8. diet : النظام
9. planning : التخطيط
10. increase : يزيد
11. healthcare centres : لمراكز الرعاية
12. dental : له علاقة بالأسنان
13. clinics : عيادات
14. immunised : تم تطعيمه
- immunisation : التطعيم
15. remote areas : المناطق النائية ( البعيدة جداً )

16. electricity : الكهرباء
17. focusing on : يركز على
18. primary : أساسية
19. neglect : يُهمل
20. medical facilities : خدمات طبية
21. reputation : السمعة / البصيرة
22. surgery : جراحة
23. open heart surgery : عمليات (جراحة) القلب المفتوح
24. Life expectancy : متوسط العمر المتوقع
25. risen : ارتفع
26. infant : رضيع (مولود جديد)
27. mortality rates : معدل الوفيات
28. declined : تناقص / انحدار
29. death : الوفاة
30. Low : منخفض
31. population growth : نمو السكاني
32. workforce : القوى العاملة
33. Factors : عوامل
34. economic benefits : فوائد اقتصادية

الكلمات الرئيسية في أسئلة "أذكر نقطتين"

1. advances : التقدم
2. areas :  
fields : حقول / مجالات / مناطق / نواحي  
domains :
3. results : نتائج
4. factors : عوامل
5. suffer from : تعاني من

الكلمات الرئيسية في أسئلة "إقْبَب"

1. reason = cause سبب
2. teeth : أسنان
3. good name : اسم ممتاز
4. common opinion : الاعتقاد السائد
5. time : الوقت  
year : سنة
6. started : بدأ
7. food : طعام
8. waste : فضلات

الكلمات الرئيسية في أسئلة اقترح ووجهة نظر

1. vaccinated against  
يتم تطعيمهم ضد
2. polio شلل الأطفال
3. measles الحصبة
4. chickenpox جدري الماء
5. health صحة
6. wealth ثروة
7. hope أمل

امانة على عقيدت "لعلى في الاردن"  
فراس أبو كرم ( ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠ ) - ٣م

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.

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 percent of Jordanian children were fully immunized , thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country **where** people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 percent of the country's population now has access.

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, **it** has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

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.

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 .

1. There are many factors ( reasons ) behind Jordan's healthy population growth . Write down them .
2. There are many examples which show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful . Write down two of these examples .
3. Quote the sentence which shows that the common opinion that people have about Jordanian doctors is excellent .
4. Find a word which means ( **a promise to do something** )
5. What does the underlined word ( **it** ) refer to ?
6. Mention three illnesses children in Jordan are vaccinated against ( immunized ) .
7. Health is wealth . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

تحرك! Get moving!

## مشكلة متزايدة A growing problem

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as 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 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.

في العديد من الدول يوجد عدد متزايد من الصغار والبالغين الذين يعانون من الوزن الزائد او حتى من السمنة المفرطة احد الاسباب لهذه هي الشعبية المتزايدة للطعام السريع (الجاهز) والذي لم يكن شائعا في السابق كما هو عليه الان. والعامل الكبير الثاني هو قلة التمارين الرياضية. كان الناس في السابق يمشون الى المدرسة او العمل ولكن هذه الايام العديد منا يستقل السيارة. وقد لعبت التكنولوجيا الحديثة دورها الكبير في ذلك فنقضي وقتا اكثر واكثر مركزين في شاشات الكمبيوتر. قبل اختراع الانترنت لم يحلم احد في التسوق الالكتروني ( عبر الانترنت) ولكن الان يمكننا شراء كل شيء بدون مغادرة الاريكة.

## حان وقت الاستماع Time to listen

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. *School children are less physically active than they used to be.* Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.

لطالما حذر خبراء الصحة من هذه الظاهرة ونصحتهم واضحة. يجب على البالغين التمرن لساعتين ونصف في الاسبوع على الاقل، اما الاطفال والمراهقين فيجب عليهم التمرن لساعة يوميا على الاقل. هذا لا يبدو كافيا. على اية حال دراسات حديثة اظهرت ان اقل من خمسون بالمئة من البريطانيين تمكنوا من ذلك. اطفال المدارس اقل نشاطا جسديا مما كانوا عليه في السابق. الفتيات خصوصا يكرهن حصص الرياضة. هذا قد يؤدي الى مشاكل صحية خطيرة.

## إنها جيدة لك! It's good for you!

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running . *They also advise exercise 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 who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

يوصي الخبراء بالتنوع في النشاطات. ويجب ان تتضمن نشاطات متوسطة مثل المشي السريع ونشاطات اكثر اجهاد مثل الركض. وينصحون ايضا بتمارين تقوي العضلات مثل تمارين الضغط . كلما بنيت عضلات اكثر فإنك تحرق سعرات حرارية اكثر وتصبح اكثر لياقة. بالاضافة الى ان الرياضة طريقة رائعة للتعامل مع التوتر. ففي دراسة حديثة تبين ان المرضى الذين كانوا يعانون من الاكتئاب سجلوا تحسنا كبيرا بعد زيادة النشاطات الجسدية لديهم

## Useful tips نصائح مفيدة

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. *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 that we enjoy doing . That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

بالطبع هذا يجعلنا نتساءل كيف يمكننا ان نتدبر امور كل هذه التمارين الاضافية؟ ان افضل طريقة هي جعل التمارين اساسية في حياتنا اليومية بحيث تصبح روتين يومي. وليس بالضرورة ان تأخذ وقتا اضافيا. يمكنك النزول من الباص قبل الوصول الى وجهتك او تقف على قدميك وانت تتكلم في الهاتف! والاكتر اهمية ان نجد رياضة نحبها. بهذه الطريقة سنصبح كلنا لانقون بدنيا واكثر صحة واكثر سعادة



Get moving تحرك !

In many countries an increasing number of young people are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played 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.

الذي ليس

Fast Food  
التكنولوجيا الحديثة  
كرة ناعمة ✓

Another big factor is lack of exercise.

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear: adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week. For children and teenagers, the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much, but recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. Girls in particular often dislike PE, which can lead to serious health problems.

ساعة باليوم

School children are less physically active than they used to be.

Experts recommend a mixture of activities, such as fast walking and more strenuous exercise, like running. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement in physical activity after increased exercise.

حملة  
التمارين

They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups.

م  
م

وقت إضافي كبير - أخذ ليس بالضرورة ان  
It doesn't have to take much extra time.

✓ كلمة ناصية

Of course <sup>كيفية إستيعاب أن</sup> this raises a question <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> : how can I manage to fit in <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> all this extra exercise <sup>التدريب الإضافي</sup> The best way <sup>أفضل طريقة</sup> is to build it <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> into our daily lives <sup>عادة</sup> so that <sup>كيفية إستيعاب أن</sup> it becomes <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> a routine <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> .  
You could get off <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> the bus <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> one stop earlier than usual <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> , or stand up <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> when you're on the phone <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> ! Most importantly <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> , we should find <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> a sport <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> that we enjoy doing <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> and happier <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> and healthier <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> .  
That way <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> , we will all become <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> fitter <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> and happier <sup>أنا أقدم</sup> .

كلمات العظيمة المطلوبة ( ٢ كلمة في العناوين )

الكلمة	المعنى بالإنجليزية
1. Cope with تتعامل على / تتعامل بنجاح مع	deal successfully with // أو handle
2. Strenuous مُجهد	needing a lot of <u>effort</u> دُجهد كثير من
3. obese : سمين جداً	<u>extremely</u> <u>fat</u> very سمين
4. raise a question يُأل ليشير الشكوك	bring up a problem // أو Cast doubt on something على الشك
5. focusing on يركز على	directing effort to توجيه الجهد إلى



Write down two

اكتب نقطتان

1. There are many causes (reasons) of obesity. Write down two of these causes

1. the growing popularity of fast food

2. Lack of exercise

2. Obesity was not common in the past because of many reasons.

Write down two of these reasons

1. people would often walk to school or work

2. the Internet was not invented

(there was no online shopping)

← جواب لفرع الثاني حسب مضمون السؤال

3. Two groups of people should train at least an hour a day (or seven hours a week). Write them

1. Children

2. teenagers

4. Experts recommend a mixture of activities (exercises). Write down two examples of these activities.

1. Fast walking  
2. running

5. The author (the writer of this article) suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal lives. Write down two of these ways.

1. You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual  
2. Stand up when you are on the phone

6. In order to become fitter and healthier, you can do some exercises (activities) that don't take much extra time. Write down two examples of these activities

نفس جواب

7. Doing exercise has many advantages (benefits). Write down two of these benefits.

1. to cope with stress  
2. we become healthier and fitter

Quote the sentence which shows  
اقتب العبارة التي تظهر أن

1. the school <sup>المادة الدراسية</sup> subject <sup>معلم</sup> most <sup>البريطانيون</sup> British <sup>البنات</sup> girl hate <sup>(نفي)</sup> (don't like) PE ."  
البراب ⇒ "Girls in particular often dislike PE ."

2. the name of the exercise <sup>التمرين</sup> that <sup>التي</sup> health <sup>التي</sup> experts <sup>الخبراء</sup> recommend <sup>يقترحون</sup> to <sup>للتقوية</sup> strengthen <sup>العضلات</sup> the muscles .  
البراب ⇒ "They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles , for example sit-ups ."

3. don't sit <sup>لا يجلسوا</sup> when you talk <sup>عندما</sup> on the <sup>تحدثون على</sup> phone .  
البراب ⇒ "You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual , or stand up when you are on the phone ."

4. most <sup>معظم</sup> British <sup>البريطانيين</sup> people <sup>لا يحصلون</sup> don't get <sup>على</sup> enough <sup>من</sup> exercise .  
البراب ⇒ "However , recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population <sup>لنبدأ</sup> manages <sup>يتقن</sup> this ."

5. <sup>يجب ان</sup> <sup>المجموعة</sup> group <sup>التي</sup> which should exercise <sup>تتمرن</sup> <sup>في</sup> for <sup>عشرون</sup> twenty <sup>دقيقة</sup> minutes <sup>في</sup> a day .  
البراب ⇒ "Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week ."

6. the minimum <sup>كمية</sup> amount <sup>التمرين</sup> of exercise <sup>الموصى بها</sup> recommended <sup>للأطفال</sup> for children , teens and <sup>البالغين</sup> adults is not enough .  
البراب ⇒ "This <sup>قد</sup> might <sup>لا يبدو</sup> not sound <sup>كثيراً</sup> very much ."





- Suggest <sup>اقترح</sup> <sub>وجهة النظر</sub>
- Point of view <sub>وجهة النظر</sub>

1. Suggest <sup>اقترح</sup> three risks <sub>مخاطر</sub> (negative effects <sub>آثار سلبية</sub>) of Obesity <sup>السمنة</sup> on health <sub>الصحة</sub>.

- الجواب →
1. it causes <sup>تسبب</sup> diabetes <sub>مرض السكري</sub>
  2. it causes stroke <sub>السكتة الدماغية</sub>
  3. high blood pressure <sub>ضغط دم مرتفع</sub>

2. Suggest <sup>اقترح</sup> three causes <sub>أسباب</sub> of the popularity <sub>شعبية</sub> of fast food restaurants <sub>مطاعم الوجبات السريعة</sub>.

- الجواب →
1. the food is <sup>شعب</sup> tasty (delicious)
  2. the service is good <sub>جيدة</sub>
  3. Fast food is cheap <sub>رخيص</sub>
  4. the husband and wife <sup>لا يمتلكوا</sup> don't have <sub>ليس</sub> time to cook <sub>ليطبخوا</sub>.

3. Suggest 3 ways to help get children <sup>الأطفال</sup> and teens <sup>المراهقين</sup> off <sup>ان تقدم منه</sup> the couch <sub>الأريكة</sub> (sofa) and away <sup>تعيدها</sup> from the screen <sub>الشاشة</sub>.

- الجواب →
1. parents should play with them <sub>معهم</sub> at home <sub>في البيت</sub>
  2. teach them the dangers <sup>مخاطر</sup> of <sub>تعليمهم</sub> not moving <sub>التمرن</sub>
  3. Let them play football <sub>خارج</sub> outside <sub>كرة القدم</sub>
  4. walk with them for 30 minutes <sub>في</sub> the house <sub>المنزل</sub>

4. Suggest three benefits <sub>فوائد</sub> of online shopping <sub>التسوق الإلكتروني</sub>.

- الجواب →
1. it saves time <sub>توفر الوقت</sub>
  2. it saves money <sub>توفر المال</sub>
  3. You can buy anytime <sub>تشتري</sub> you want <sub>فراغ</sub> <sub>وقت</sub>.

5. Suggest three disadvantages <sub>سلبيات</sub> of online shopping <sub>التسوق الإلكتروني</sub>.

- الجواب →
1. it takes a long time <sub>تأخذ وقت طوي</sub> to get your item <sub>لحصولك على منتجك</sub>
  2. you can't return the <sub>ان ترجع</sub> item you buy <sub>المنتج</sub> <sub>التي اشتريتها</sub>
  3. Computers sometimes fail <sub>تتعطل</sub>

6. Modern technology plays a role <sub>دور</sub> in destroying <sub>تدمر</sub> health <sub>الصحة</sub>.

Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write your point of view

- الجواب →
1. Computers hurt eyes <sub>تؤذي</sub> and back <sub>الظهر</sub>
  2. You don't sleep well <sub>سيئاً</sub>

7. Modern technology plays a role in improving <sub>تحسين</sub> health.

- الجواب →
1. Your watch will record your <sub>سجل</sub> heart rate <sub>باعتك</sub>
  2. Your sofa <sub>أريكة</sub> will tell you <sub>تخبرك</sub> when you need to get <sub>تحتاج أن</sub> exercise <sub>تمارين</sub>



المضامير بالتدريب

مضامير الفقرة الأولى

هذا  
1. This: an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or obese  
عدد متزايد من الشباب وبالغين منهم زيادة في الوزن أو سمنة مفرطة

2. which: Fast Food الطعام السريع [it]

3. its: modern technology التكنولوجيا الحديثة

مضامير الفقرة الثانية:

1. their: health experts خبراء صحة

2. This: Adults should aim to ..... an hour a day

this: تقود مع حبله كطوله

3. they: school children الطلبة

4. This: not being physically active  
ان لا تكون نشط بدنيا

مضامير الفقرة الثالثة:

1. These: a mixture of activities مزيج من النشاطات

2. they: experts خبراء

3. that: exercise التمرين

4. who: patients المرضى

مضامير الفقرة الأخيرة

1. it: all this extra exercise  
كل هذه التمارين الإضافية

it  
It

2. that: a sport رياضة



8. Schools should play a role in improving health.  
المدراس دوراً كبيراً في تحسين الصحة

المجاب  
1. There should be at least two periods of PE in the timetable  
يجب ان يكون هناك على الأقل مرحلتان من التربية البدنية في الجدول الدراسي

المعلم  
2. teachers should explain the dangers of obesity  
المعلمين يجب ان يشرحوا خطورة السمنة

9. Suggest three ways to cope with stress (depression)  
اقترح طريقتين للتعامل مع التوتر (الاحتئاب)

1. play sports رياضة

2. recite verses from the Holy Quran  
أيات قرآنية من القرآن الكريم

3. take deep breath  
خذ نفس عميق



مذاعة شتوي  
٢٠١٧

قائمة المصطلحات  
الوصف الثانية  
١٤ ص ٥٣

Most doctors / فعالية / صدق the validity of متشكك من كانوا sceptical about الاطباء معظم  
homeopathy من اشكال اخرى forms الوخز بالإبر acupuncture , العلاج بالمثل  
complementary (التكميلي) الطب البديل medicine . If patients المرضى هذا  
receive يتلقى this kind of هذا النوع من non-conventional البديل treatment العلاج , they المرضى  
used to اعتادوا ان have to consult يستشيروا a private practitioner طبيب متمرس  
who الذي was likely not to have a medical شهادة طبية degree . However على اي  
in recent years , في السنوات الاخيرة the perception النظرة of this type of treatment  
has changed تغيرت . These days هذه الايام , many معظم family  
doctors اطباء العائلة study يدرسوا complementary البديل medicine الطب along side  
conventional treatments بالاضافة الى , and many complementary  
also ايضا have يمتلكوا medical طبية degrees consultants مستشاروا الطب  
شهادات .

Whereas critics النقاد used to say كانوا يقولوا that يقولوا there was no لا يوجد scientific  
evidence دليل that بأن non-conventional البديل treatments العلاج actually  
worked يعمل , now الان it is more common اصبح شائعا for ل medical الطبيون experts  
to recognise that ان conventional الطب الحديث medicine may not always be  
the only الوحيدة way الطريقة to treat مرض an ailment لمعالجة .

At في asurgery عيادة in London في لندن , 70 per cent بالمائة of المرضى  
who الذين were offered عُرض عليهم the choice الاختيار between بين a herbal الاعشاب or  
a conventional الطب الحديث medicine for common عادية complaints امراض خفيفة  
such as مثل insomnia الارق , arthritis التهاب المفاصل and migraines صداع الشقيقة chose  
the herbal الاعشاب remedy العلاج . Fifty خمسون per cent بالمائة of المرضى  
then بعد ذلك said that قالوا the treatment العلاج helped ساعدهم . One doctor احد  
said, "I now الان consider اعتبر homoeopathy بالمثل to be ان يكون a  
viable عملي option خيار for many لكثير different conditions حالات including بما فيها  
anxiety القلق , depression الاكتئاب and certain من allergies الحساسية . It provides It: المخرج  
another آخر option خيار when عندما coventional الطب الحديث does not لا بالمثل  
address يعالج the problem المرض adequately كافي .

However على اي حال , complementary البديل medicine الطب cannot be used لا يمكن استخدامه  
for all في كل medical طبية treatments الحالات . It can never لا يمكن ان يكون substitute for  
immunisations التطعيم as it لانه will not produce لن تنتج the antibodies اجسام :  
needed to المطلوبة protect للحماية ضد childhood الطفولة diseases امراض . المل  
It also ايضا cannot be used لا تستخدم to protect للحماية ضد malaria الملاريا . البديل

١٤ ص ٥٣

أحد الأطباء  
٩

One doctor said "I will always turn to conventional medicine first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." (The idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, not against it.)

المبدأ الحديث : it ، و ( ليس ضد الطب الحديث ) ، not against it ، الطب الحديث مع modern medicine alongside مع

---

Conventional medicine = modern medicine

nonConventional medicine = Complementary medicine =

herbal medicine = homoeopathy =



**الطب التكميلي : هل هو علاج فعلا؟ Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?**

**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 nonconventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner 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 treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.**

لطالما كان الأطباء متشككون من فاعلية وصحة الطب المثلي (التكميلي/التداوي بالأعشاب او بعض المواد) والوخز بالإبر وأشكال أخرى من الطب التكميلي. إذا رغب المريض بالتداوي بمثل هذه العلاجات غير التقليدية، فإنه يتوجب عليهم أن يستشيروا من يمارس هذا الطب والذين بالاغلب لا يحملون درجة علمية (شهادة طبية). وعلى أية حال، في السنوات الاخيرة، اختلف مفهوم هذا النوع من العلاج. فالعديد من اطباء العائلة هذه الايام يدرسون الطب التكميلي جنباً الى جنب مع الطب التقليدي. والعديد من المداويين بالطب التكميلي يحملون شهادات في الطب ايضاً.

**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.**

بينما اعتاد النقاد ان يقولوا انه لا يوجد اي دليل علمي بأن المعالجة بالطب البديل نافعة، الا ان الان من الشائع ان الخبراء الطبيين اصبحوا مدركين ان الطب الحديث هو ليس دائماً الطريقة الوحيدة لعلاج الامراض الخفيفة

**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. 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. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."**

في احد العيادات في لندن، سبعون بالمئة من المرضى الذين خيروا بين العلاج بالاعشاب او بالطب الحديث لامراض شائعة مثل الارق والتهاب المفاصل والشقيقة اختاروا التداوي بالاعشاب. خمسون بالمئة قالوا ان العلاج ساعدهم. قال احد الاطباء "انا الان اخذ بعين الاعتبار ان الطب البديل هو خيار قابل للنجاح للعديد

من الحالات بما فيها القلق والاكتئاب وبعض الحساسية. فهي توفر خيار آخر عندما لا ينفع الطب الحديث بشكل كافي

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

على أية حال، لا يمكن للطب البديل ان يستخدم لكل الحالات العلاجية. لا يمكنها ان تحل محل التطعيم /التلقيح لأنها لن تنتج الاجسام المضادة والتي نحتاجها لتحميننا من امراض الطفولة. ولا يمكنها ان تحميننا من الملاريا.

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, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it."

اعرب احد الاطباء انه سوف يلجأ للعلاجات الطبية الحديثة اولا ليتأكد انه لم يمر عن اي حالة خفية. وعلى اية حال، فإن العلاج بالطب البديل لم تعد فكرة غريبة. في رأيه يجب على الطب البديل ان يعمل جنباً الى جنب مع الطب الحديث وليس ضده

الطب الحديث  
الطب البديل  
Conventional medicine = modern medicine  
non-conventional medicine = Complementary medicine

Write down two

أكتب فقطتان

1. There are many forms of Complementary medicine. Write down two of these forms.

- الجواب →
1. homoeopathy      العلاج بالمثل
  2. acupuncture      الوخز بالإبر

2. A Lot of patients chose the herbal remedy to treat some common complaints. Write down

two of these complaints.

- الجواب →
1. insomnia      الأرق
  2. arthritis      التهاب المفاصل
  3. migraines      الصداع النصفي

3. Homoeopathy is an alternative for conventional medicine in two cases.

Write down them.

- الجواب →
1. when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately
  2. It is a viable option for many different conditions including

anxiety & depression and certain allergies

4. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments for two reasons (causes). Write down them.

الجواب →

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

2. It also cannot be used to protect against Malaria.

5. Some medical treatments can't be treated by using complementary medicine. Write down two of these medical treatments.

الجواب →

1. It can never substitute for immunisation.

2. Can't be used to protect against Malaria.

6. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Write down two examples which show this

الجواب →

1. These days many family doctors study complementary medicine along side conventional treatments.

2. many Complementary <sup>الكثير من</sup> medicine consultants <sup>الطب</sup> also <sup>أيضا</sup> have <sup>شهادات</sup> medical degrees <sup>عليها</sup>.

7. It is possible <sup>نألي</sup> to treat <sup>نه</sup> many <sup>شدة</sup> medical conditions <sup>حالات</sup> by using <sup>بإستخدام</sup> Complementary <sup>الطب</sup> medicine. Write down four of these medical conditions

- الجواب →
1. insomnia <sup>الأرق</sup>
  2. arthritis <sup>التهاب المفاصل</sup>
  3. migraines <sup>الصداع النصفي</sup>
  4. anxiety <sup>القلق</sup>
  5. depression <sup>الإحباط</sup>
  6. certain allergies <sup>التأثيرات الحساسية</sup>

8. Homeopathy <sup>الطب البديل</sup> is a viable <sup>متاحة</sup> option <sup>خيار</sup> to treat <sup>نألي</sup> many different <sup>متنوعة</sup> medical <sup>طبية</sup> conditions. Write down two of these conditions.

الجواب → نقطة ٤ + ٥ + ٦ من سؤال ٧

9. Family doctors <sup>أطباء الأسرة</sup> nowadays <sup>هذه الأيام</sup> study <sup>دراسة</sup> two kinds <sup>نوعين</sup> (Forms <sup>نوعين</sup>) of <sup>في</sup> medicine. Write down them

- الجواب →
1. Conventional <sup>الطب</sup> medicine.
  2. Complementary <sup>الطب</sup> medicine.

٤١

Quote the sentence which shows that...  
وأنتخب العبارة التي تشير إلى أن

1. doctors <sup>الاطباء</sup> did not use to be convinced <sup>لم يكونوا مقتنعين</sup> that complementary forms of medicine <sup>أشكال الطب التكميلي</sup> work <sup>لها فائدة</sup>.

الاجابة => "Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine."

2. Complementary medicine <sup>لا يمكنه يعمل</sup> can't work <sup>للتبديل</sup> as a replacement <sup>بديل</sup> for immunisations

الاجابة => "It can never substitute <sup>بديل يمكنه</sup> for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases."

3. Complementary medicine <sup>لا يعالج</sup> can't treat <sup>بواسطة</sup> the illness that spread by mosquitoes <sup>البعوض</sup>

الاجابة => "It also cannot be used to protect against malaria."

4. homeopathy <sup>العلاج</sup> can be used <sup>للتبديل</sup> to treat skin rash or itchy eyes <sup>طفح جلدي / الحكة</sup> (cure)

=> "One doctor said, "I now consider homeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies."

5. many doctors <sup>يدرسها</sup> study complementary forms of treatment <sup>هذه الأيام</sup> nowadays

الاجابة => "These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees."

6. the majority of the patients <sup>المرضى</sup> at the surgery <sup>وجهازا</sup> found the herbal remedy <sup>العلاج</sup> very helpful and useful.

الاجابة => "Fifty per cent of patients <sup>المرضى</sup> then said that the treatment <sup>العلاج</sup> helped."

7. the doctors' point of view <sup>الرأي</sup> (opinion)

الاجابة => "In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, not against it."

8. A lot of doctors were doubtful about non-conventional treatments

الاجابة => "The idea of complementary medicine is not strange now."

9. the idea of complementary medicine is not strange now.

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

صفاة فقرة الطب التكميلي بالترتيب

صفاة الفقرة الاولى

- ✓ 1. they : patients المرين
- 2. who: a private practitioner طبيي (مترسا) خاص

صفاة الفقرة ٢ :-

- 1. who: 70 per cent of patients المرين
- 2. I : One doctor أحد الأطباء
- 3. It: homoeopathy العلاج بالمثل

صفاة الفقرة ٤

- ✓ 1. It: Complementary medicine الطب التكميلي
- it
- It

صفاة الفقرة الأخيرة :-

- 1. I : One doctor my أحد الأطباء
- 2. it: the idea of complementary treatments فكرة الطب التكميلي
- 3. it: modern medicine مع الطب الحديث

Handwritten signature and scribbles at the bottom right of the page.

الكلمات

1. acupuncture : a system of complementary medicine <sup>الوخز بالإبر</sup> which uses thin needles <sup>الدبتر</sup>.
2. ailment : illness. (مرض خفيف) \ disease <sup>مرض</sup>
3. allergy : a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something <sup>حساسية</sup> أو a condition that make you ill when you touch or eat something <sup>أو</sup>
4. arthritis : التهاب المفاصل : a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints. <sup>المفاصل</sup> أو a disease causing pain in joints <sup>المفاصل</sup>
5. herbal remedy : mixture of a plant used to cure disease. <sup>التداوي بالأعشاب</sup>
6. homoeopathy (n) : a kind of complementary medicine in which illness is treated by small doses of herbs. <sup>المعالجة المثلية</sup>
7. immunisation : when someone's immune system becomes protected against an illness. <sup>محصن</sup> أو giving a drug to protect against illness <sup>محصن</sup>
8. malaria : a dangerous disease caused by mosquitoes (insect).
9. migraine : a very bad headache. <sup>الصداع النصفي</sup>
10. antibody : a substance produced by the body to fight disease.
11. Complementary medicine: medical treatment which provides an alternative to modern medicine.
12. conventional : having been used for a long time and is considered usual.

13. option : something that is chosen. <sup>خيار</sup>

14. viable : effective and able to be successful.

15. practitioner : someone who is qualified (registered) to practise an occupation (a job). <sup>ممارس</sup> أو qualified doctor <sup>ممارس</sup>

16. sceptical : having doubts / not easily convinced. <sup>متشكك</sup>

17. alien : غريب : very strange

\* Suggest اقترح

\* Point of view وجهة نظر

1] Some people prefer using herbal remedy. Suggest 3 reasons for this.

- 1. herbal medicine is cheap رخيص
- 2. it is available متوفر
- 3. it doesn't have side effects له آثار جانبية

2] Suggest 3 negatives (disadvantages) of conventional (modern) medicine.

- 1. modern medicine is expensive مكلف
- 2. it is not available غير متوفر
- 3. it has side effects له آثار جانبية

3] Suggest 3 ways to relieve insomnia without medication.

- 1. take warm shower before sleep
- 2. talk to your close friend about your problems.
- 3. Choose a good pillow
- 4. Don't use laptop in bed

4] Suggest 3 tips / ways to stop worrying (anxiety) / stress

- 1. play yoga (sport)
- 2. read Holy Quran
- 3. speak to a friend about your problems

Suggest 3 underlying

(hidden) conditions

that Complementary medicine

can't identify

1. Cancer (cancerous cells)

2. brain damage

3. disc

4. ulcer

5. cholera

6. Malaria



” سقطت على الحمار “

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, **they** used to have to consult a private practitioner **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 nonconventional 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 percent 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. Fifty percent 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. **It** provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. **It** can never substitute for immunisations as **it** will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. **It** also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

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, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it."

1. The article suggests that critics' perception of complementary medicine has changed over time . Write down two examples which show this .
2. Herbal remedy is good at alleviating or curing certain medical conditions . Write down two of these medical conditions .
3. Complementary medicine has many forms . Write down two of these forms .
4. Quote the sentence which shows that doctors were not convinced of the ability of complementary medicine to treat illnesses .
5. Quote the sentence which shows that complementary medicine cannot cure the disease spread and transmitted by mosquitoes .
6. Find a word which means ( **effective and able to be successful** )
7. Find a word which means ( **something that is or may be chosen** )
8. Find a word which means ( **having been used for a long time** )

9. One of the doctors said that he will always turn to conventional medical treatment to ensure that <sup>the</sup> underlying condition is missed. Suggest three underlying conditions that complementary medicine cannot identify.
10. One doctor said that the idea of complementary treatments is not an alien concept. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write your point of view.

جواب السؤال  
سؤال 10

- 1. A lot of people now use complementary medicine because it is cheap. <sup>كثيرا الان يستخدمون الطب التكميلي لانها رخيصة</sup>
2. A lot of people use complementary medicine because it has no side effects. <sup>كثيرا يستخدمون الطب التكميلي لانها لا يوجد لها آثار جانبية</sup>
3. A lot of people use Complementary medicine because it is available. <sup>كثيرا يستخدمون الطب التكميلي لانها متوفرة</sup>

اللُّدْب

٨٢ ص ٤٥

ما العالم إلا مسرح

All the World's a Stage by William Shakespeare  
(from As you like it, Act II Scene VI)

الفتاوى

- ١ All the world's a stage, ما العالم إلا مسرح
- ٢ And all the men and women merely players; وكل الرجال و النساء مجرد ممثلون
- ٣ They have their exits and their entrances, لهم مداخلهم و مخارجهم
- ٤ And one man in his time plays many parts, ... و الرجل في عمره يؤدي عدة ادوار

٤-١

- ٥ At first, the infant, الدور الأول - الرضيع
- ٦ Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms. يبكي و يتقيأ بين ذراعي حاضنته (مربيته)
- ٧ Then the whining schoolboy, with his satchel ثم ابن المدرسة المنتحب بحقيبته
- ٨ And shining morning face, creeping like snail ووجهه البريء المشع يزحف كالحلزون
- ٩ Unwillingly to school. ... يذهب على مضض (كارها) إلى المدرسة

٩-٥

- ١٠ Then a soldier, ثم كجندي
- ١١ Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard, مفعم بوعود غريبة ملتحي كالنمر
- ١٢ Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel, غيور على الشرف مفاجئ و سريع في القتال
- ١٣ Seeking the bubble reputation, سعيًا وراء السمعة الوهمية
- ١٤ Even in the cannon's mouth. حتى في فم المدفع

عنف  
= violent / aggressive  
عدواني

- \* their exits: مخارجهم death موت
- \* their entrances: مداخلهم (birth) ولادة
- # Like simile شبه شبه creeping like snail يزحف كالحلزون
- # شبه bearded like the pard ملتحي كالنمر

بعد ذلك

- ١٥ And then the justice, - ثم القاضي،  
١٦ In fair round belly with good capon lined, ( لحم لديك ) بكرش كبير من تناول الكثير من اللحم  
١٧ With eyes severe and beard of formal cut, و بعينين قاسيتين و بلحية رسمية جميلة،  
١٨ Full of wise saws and modern instances; غنيا بالحكمة و الأقوال الحكيمة

- ١٩ And so he plays his part. و هكذا يؤدي دوره  
٢٠ ... Into the lean and slippared pantaloon, الآن بخفة الداخلي مرتديا سروال نحيفا  
٢١ With spectacles on nose and pouch on side; و النظارات على انفه و كيس على جانبه لحفظ ماله،  
٢٢ His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide ، لا يزال يحتفظ بجواربه الطويلة من زمن طويل ، و قد أصبح واسعاً  
٢٣ For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice, على ساقه النحيلة و صوته الرجولي الضخم،  
٢٤ Turning again toward childish treble, pipes يعود ثانية إلى صوت طفولي حاد كأنه مزمار  
٢٥ And whistles in his sound. يطلق صافرات في صوته

- ٢٦ Last scene of all, آخر جميع المشاهد  
٢٧ That ends this strange eventful history, هذه نهاية هذا التاريخ الحافل بالإحداث،  
٢٨ Is second childishness and mere oblivion, هو طفولة ثانية و مجرد نسيان  
٢٩ Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. بدون أسنان و بدون عيون و بدون لسان و بدون أي شيء

slippared: لب حفاية بيت (حشيب) سنابج he doesn't go outside لا يخرج خارج المنزل

# سؤال ما هو الموسيقي المذكور في السؤال؟  
الناي/المزمار pipes الجواب

٤٣



All the World's a Stage " شرح " العالم مسرح "

من سطر (9-0)

① Two stages of human life are mentioned. Write down them

البطلان → boyhood الطفلة  
 1. babyhood المهدية

2. How does the playwright describe the boy's face?

الجواب → shining يلمع  
 How does the boy go to school?

الجواب → creeping like snail  
 ④ What is the name of the animal?

الجواب → snail الحلزونة

5. What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school?

الجواب → simile تشبيه  
 schoolboy as he walks to school?

6. Find a phrase which represents simile

الجواب → creeping like a snail يزحف كالحلزونة

① What stage of human's life do these lines represent?

الجواب → early adulthood البلوغ المبكر

2. What rhetorical device does the poet use to describe the soldier's face?

الجواب → simile تشبيه

3. Which word refers to a weapon used by soldiers?

الجواب → Cannon مدفع

4. How does the playwright describe the appearance of the soldier?

الجواب → bearded like the pard

5. The stanza gives many personal qualities that describe the soldier.

Write two of these qualities.

الجواب → 1. Jealous in honor

2. Sudden in quarrel

3. Quick in quarrel

6. The playwright compares the soldier to an animal. What is it?

الجواب → Leopard النمر

من سطر (19-18)

1. What stage of human's life do these lines represent?

الجواب → Late adulthood

(Middle age)

2. How do you know that the judge is not a judge?

الجواب → round belly بطن مستدير

3. Give two examples that show the playwright believes this stage is the most positive one

1. Full of wise saws and modern instances

2. in fair round belly and beard of formal cut

4. Write down the name of the career mentioned in this stanza.

judge

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

6. What is the kind of food mentioned?

الققرة من سطر (٥٠ - ٥٩)

1. How does the playwright describe the old man's leg?

shrank shank

2. What does the old man wear on his nose?

spectacles

3. What stage of life do these lines represent?

old age

4. What words show the old man is not fat

(thin)

1. lean

2. shrunk shank

5. How does the playwright describe the person in the last line

(in the last stage of human life)

Sans teeth, Sans eyes, Sans taste, Sans everything

6. How does the playwright describe the old man's clothes?

It is youthful hose, well saved, shrunk shank

7. What does the old man's voice sound like?

turning again And whistles in his sound.

8. How do you know the old man's clothes don't fit him?

a world -- for his shrunk shank

## All the world's stage

حل أسئلة الكتاب من دليل لمعلم

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

الشاعر يصف حياة الجندي . ما الكلمة التي تشير إلى سلاح يستخدمه الجنود؟

مدفع Cannon

2. Compare lines ( 8 and 11). How do they convey the images of a boy and a soldier? كيف يعكسان صور الولد و الجندي

The schoolboy is represented as innocent and clean with his "shining morning face" in line 8. This is contrasted strongly with the soldier in line 11, who is "bearded like the leopard"

يتم تصوير الولد كطفل بريء و نظيف في السطر الثامن على عكس الجندي تماما في سطر 11 فهو ملتحي كالنمر

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

صف بكلماتك الخاصة الصورة التي إنشأها الشاعر في الأسطر للرجل عندما يصبح عجوزا . ماذا يلبس الرجل العجوز؟ كيف تلاؤمه ملبسه ؟ كيف يبدو صوته؟

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

هو الآن نحيل و لا يغادر البيت يرتدي نظارات و حقيبة لحمل ماله معه أصبحت قدمه نحيلة أكثر بنطاله واسع و أصبح صوته عاليا ثانية كصوت الطفل.

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

أي كلمة في آخر مرحلة من مراحل الإنسان تلخص آخر سطر في الخطاب: بدون أسنان بدون عيون بدون لسان بدون أي شيء؟

Sans meaning "without", so at the end the person has nothing- he can't eat because he has no teeth, he can't see and he loses his sense of taste. في النهاية لا يبقى للإنسان أي شيء. لا يستطيع أن يأكل لأنه ليس له أسنان ولا أن يرى و يفقد حاسة الذوق

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

ما هي المراحل الخمس لحياة الإنسان حسب الخطاب

1. babyhood (infant)
2. Childhood (the schoolboy)
3. Early adulthood (the soldier)
4. Late adulthood/middle age (the justice)
5. Old age (second babyhood/ childhood) .

6. What does the playwright suggest about the soldier, in lines 10 to 14?

The soldier is "jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel". He is also "seeking the bubble reputation" (he does things that make him look good even if they are pointless) "even in the cannon`s mouth" (even if it means standing in front of guns.

الجندي الغيور على شرفه مفاجئ و سريع في القتال سعيا وراء السمعة الوهمية و مستعد للوقوف أمام المدفع اجل ذلك (حتى في فم المدفع)

7. How does the playwright describe the appearance of the middle aged person?  
كيف يصف الكاتب المسرحي مظهر الإنسان المتوسط العمر؟

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

الإنسان متوسط العمر سمين من الأكل الكثير "كرش كبير" له عيون قاسية و لحية جميلة و يعرف الكثير من الحكمة

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

ادرس العبارات المكتوبة الخط الغامض كيف يصف الكاتب الإنسان في أول مرحلة و آخر مرحلة من حياته؟

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



9. How does the playwright describe the person in the first and last stage of life?  
كيف يصف الكاتب المسرحي الإنسان في أول و آخر مرحلة من حياته ؟

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

كلاهما طفل صغير الأول رضيع و الثاني كهل

10. What does the playwright mean by the line, "this strange evenful history"? (line 27)  
ماذا يعني الكاتب بالسطر "هذا التاريخ الحافل الغريب" سطر 27

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

يعني أن الحياة قد تكون غريبة مع الكثير من الأشياء التي تحدث فيها

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

1. Ageing 2. time 3. careers 4. Youth 5. Human life.  
جد الأسطر التي تمثل الكهولة والزمن و العمل و الشباب و الحياة الإنسانية

Ageing lines (22-25) / time (26-27) / careers (10-19) / youth (5-9) / human life (1-4)

12. Which stage of life is represented as the most positive, in your opinion?

برأيك أي مراحل الحياة يتم تقديمها بشكل ايجابي

In my opinion, the most positive stage of life according to this speech is the justice because positive adjectives are used to describe it, such as "fair" and "wise"

برأيي أكثر مرحلة يتم تقديمها بشكل ايجابي هي مرحلة الحكمة ذلك لأنه يتم استخدام صفات ايجابية لوصفها مثل جميل و حكيم

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

ما هو التشبيه الذي يستخدمه الكاتب لوصف المدرس أثناء ذهابه مشيا إلى المدرسة؟

The poet uses "creeping like snail", meaning going very slowly.

الكاتب يستخدم التشبيه يزحف كالقوقعة بما يعني أنه بطيء جدا

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

جد تشبيها آخر في الخطاب ما الذي يتم مقارنتهما معا؟

الجواب  
→

Bearded like the pard”Shakespeare is comparing a soldier to a leopard.

ملتحي كالنمر. شكسبير يقارن الجندي بالنمر

15. In your opinion, which stage do you think the playwright believes to be the most positive? برأيك أي مرحلة الكاتب يعتقد بأنها ايجابية؟

الجواب  
→

I think he believes middle age is the most positive, because when the person has become a judge, he`s full of wise sayings. He is also well fed and serious in manner and appearance.

اعتقد أن مرحلة الرجولة المتوسطة هي الأكثر ايجابية لأنه عندما يصبح الإنسان قاضيا يكون مليئا بالحكمة و يأكل أحسن و جاد في سلوكه و مظهره.

جزئية منهجه الكلمات  
( ٨ كلمات في دراسة )

# See You At The Top

الدَّصْحِيَّةُ هِيَ إِرَادَةُ الْعَوِيِّ لِعَوِيٍّ  
وإِرَادَةُ الضَّعِيفِ لِيَتَخَلَّصَ مِنْ ضَعْفِهِ  
فَلِنَفْسِي سُبْرٌ مِنْ رَاحَتِنَا مِنْ  
أَجْلِ سَمَوَاتِنَا وَرَفِيقَتِنَا .

فراس أبو كرم

كلمات الوحدة الثانية ( هذه هي كلمات الوحدة الثانية لصندوق الكلمات و الإملاء )

1. acupuncture الوخز بالإبر
2. ailment مرض / وعكة صحية
3. allergy حساسية // allergies
4. homoeopathy الطب البديل / المراج بالمثل
5. arthritis التهاب المفاصل
6. immunization اكتساب المناعة
7. malaria ملاريا
8. migraine صداع نصفي ( الشقيقة )
9. viable قابل للحياة / قابل للنجاح
10. herbal remedy التداوي بالإعشاب
11. alien غريب // غير مألوف
12. conventional اعتيادي // المتعارف عليه // حديث ( الطب الحديث )
13. sceptical متشكك
14. complementary طب تكميلي / بديل
15. infant mortality وفيات الأطفال / وفيات المواليد الجدد
16. antibody المضاد // antibodies الجسم المضاد
17. option خيار
18. cope with يتعامل مع / يتغلب على
19. bounce back النهوض بعد الفشل
20. focus on يركز على
21. practitioner طبيب مرخص // من يمارس مهنة
22. setback فشل / إخفاق
23. raise a question يطرح سؤال ليثير الشكوك / يسأل
24. optimistic متفائل
25. commitment تعهد // التزام
26. healthcare الرعاية الصحية
27. life expectancy متوسط العمر المتوقع
28. decline يتناقص / انحدار / تناقص
29. obese سمين جدا
30. strenuous مجهود / متعب
31. reputation السمعة ( الصيت )
32. dental له علاقة بالأسنان
33. sanitation الصرف الصحي
34. workforce قوى عاملة // الأيدي العاملة
35. feel blue يشعر بالحزن

36. see red يغضب
37. white elephant شيء مكلف بدون فائدة
38. have/get the green light ( يعطي الضوء الأخضر ) يسمح / يأذن / يوافق
39. red-handed متلبسا بالجرم
40. out of the blue بشكل مفاجئ
41. produce ينتج
42. Teenagers المراهقين
43. healthy lifestyle choice نمط حياة صحي
44. good healthy lifestyle choice نمط حياة جيد
45. suffer from يعاني من
46. relax يستريح
47. get some exercise يتمرن
48. stress التوتر

" إذا كنت تريد تغيير حياتك  
يجب عليك أن تتغير "

فرانس أبو بكر  
٥٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٥

ملاحظة : هنا الحل بالترتيب ( الكلمة الأولى بالصندوق هي الحل للجملة الأولى و هكذا )

## كلمات الوحدة الثانية

Malaria الملاريا , Arthritis التهاب المفاصل , ailment مرض خفيف , Migraine الصداع النصفي ,  
Acupuncture الوخز بالإبر

1. ....is a serious **illness** مرض **خطير** that is spread by **mosquitoes** البعوض .
2. ....is a **disease** مرض that causes **pain and swelling** في انتفاخ **in joints** المفاصل .
3. An .....is an **illness** مرض **or disease** which is **not very serious** ليس **خطير** .
4. ....is an extremely bad **headache** صداع **شديد** .
5. ....is a form of complementary medicine **الطب البديل** which **uses thin needles** الإبر **نحيفة** .

Arthritis التهاب المفاصل , immunsation التطعيم , ailments الامراض الخفيفة ,  
migraine الصداع النصفي و strenuous متعب/مُجهد

1. My grandfather جدي has .....in his **fingers** اصابعه , so he sometimes find it **difficult** صعب to write ان يكتب .
2. Many serious **diseases** الامراض **can be prevented by** يتم مقاومتها ب **antibodies** اجسام مضادة **which helps the body** ان يبني **to build** الجسم .
3. **Headaches** الصداع **and colds** نزلات البرد are common ..... , especially in winter .
4. If you have a ..... , the best thing to do is to take some medicine and **rest** تستريح **somewhere quiet** في مكان هادئ .
5. The doctor advised him not to take any \_\_\_\_\_ **exercise** <sup>تمارين</sup> .

Sceptical متشكك , conventional حديث , complementary ( تكميلي ) بديل , viable قابل للنجاح ,  
cope with يتغلب على ,

1. I **don't believe** لا اصدق that story القصة – I'm very .....
2. Doctors often treat infections امراض with **antibiotics** مضادات حيوية ; that is هذا هو the .....**approach** الاسلوب .
3. Medicines that الادوية التي are **not** ليست the **normal** المألوفة , **traditionally accepted** متعارف عليها تقليديا **treatments** are known as .....
4. Another way of saying that ان تقول ان something شيء could be **successful** ناجح is to say it is .....
5. A good way طريقة جيدة to .....**stress** التوتر is to relax ان تسترخي and get some exercise .

**Strenuous** مجهد , **obese** بدين جدا , **skeptical** متشكك , **ailment** مرض خفيف , **alien** غريب

1. Fast walking المشي السريع is a moderate خفيف exercise تمرين , but لكن running الركض is a .....**exercise** تمرين .
2. An increasing number of young people and adults are **overweight** وزنهم زائد or even .....
3. Most doctors used t be كانوا .....**about** من the validity فعالية of complementary medicine الطب البديل .
4. Conventional medicine لطب الحديث might not always دائما be the only way لعلاج an .....  
to treat الطريقة الوحيدة
5. The idea فكرة of complementary treatments العلاج بالطب البديل is no longer لم تعد an .....  
**concept** فكرة .

green light ( الموافقة ) الضوء الاخضر , red-handed متلبسا , out of the blue فجأة ,  
white elephant ( مشروع فاشل ) شيء عديم النفع , see red يغضب

1. Have you heard the good news ? We have **got the** حصلنا على .....to go ahead ! مشروعنا لنبدأ with our project
2. Luckily , the police arrived and the thief اللص was **caught** تم اعتقاله
3. I was shocked صدمت when I heard the news الاخبار . It **came completely** جاءت
4. Nobody goes to the النادي الرياضي الجديد new private sports club لا احد يذهب الى **The building** المبنى is a
5. When **you** ....., you may suffer from من تعاني من headaches صاع and sleep problems مشاكل في النوم .

Optimistic متفائل , bounce back يتعافى من صدمة , healthcare العناية الصحية ,  
focusing on يركز على , antibodies أجسام مضادة

1. You should have تمتلك **an** .....outlook نظرة on life على الحياة .
2. If we teach علمنا children الاطفال to ان .....after بعد **a setback** صدمة , their health صحتهم will improve ستنحسن in the future
3. The number of عدد .....**services** الخدمات has been increasing ازداد rapidly over the past years .
4. Jordan has been ..... improving تحسين its primary الاساسية and advanced المتقدمة medical الطبية facilities خدماتها .
5. Many serious خطيرة diseases امراض can be prevented by يتم مقاومتها ب **immunization** التطعيم , which helps والتي تساعد the body الجسم to ان **build** يبني



Life expectancy المتوقع العمر المتوسط , mortality وفيات , work force العاملة الايدي ,  
conventional حديث , setback صدمة

1. In 2016 CE , the **average** معدل .....had risen to الى ارتفع الى 74,6 .
2. Jordan's **infant** المواليد الجدد .....**rates** معدلات declined انخفضت more rapidly than anywhere else in the world .
3. Jordan's healthy population growth سيؤدي will result in النمو الصحي في عدد سكان الاردن a **strong** قوية .....with economic benefits بفوائد اقتصادية for the whole country على كل البلد .
4. You can **immunize** yourself تطعم نفسك using مستخدما .....**medicine** الطب .
5. If اذا we teach علمنا children الاطفال to **bounce back** يتعافى after بعد a ..... , their health صحتهم will improve ستتحسن in the future

هذه لورنت طاعة الطالب الذي يواجه صعوبة في ترجمة سؤال الكلمات		الكلمة	اللازم
		10. green light الضوء الأخضر (الموافقة)	* got the _____ * give the _____ * given the _____
الكلمة المصورة في لساندهم لوزاري		الدليل المحتمل وجوده في لوزاري	
1. Malaria المالاريا	بعوض * mosquitoes	11. life expectancy متوسط العمر المتوقع	* average _____ * _____
2. ailment مرض	* an _____ * illness مرض * disease مرض * colds نزلات البرد	12. red-handed متلبس	* Caught _____ مُكِل
3. migraine الصداع النصفي	* headache صداع * rest راحة	13. out of the blue فجأة	* Came _____ * Completely _____
4. acupuncture الوخز بالإبر	* needles إبر	14. allergy حساسية	_____ to _____
5. arthritis التهاب المفاصل	* joints المفاصل * fingers الأصابع	15. white-elephant شيء مكلف لكنه عديم النفع	* the building بنا * useless عديم الفائدة
6. sceptic متشكك	* don't believe لا يصدق * _____ about	16. strenuous متعب	* _____ exercise تمرين
7. viable قابل للنجاح	* successful ناجح * plan خطة	17. bounce back تعياف	* setback فشل * health صحة
8. alien غريب	* an _____ * strange غريب	18. optimistic متفائل	* _____ outlook نظرة * an _____
9. obese سمين	* overweight بدين * fat بدين * thin نحيف	19. cope with يتعامل بنجاح مع / يتغلب على	* stress التوتر * pressure ضغط
		20. antibodies اجسام مضادة	* build يبنى * produce ينتج * fight يقاتل
		21. mortality الوفيات	* _____ rates معدل
		22. setback نكسة / فشل / خيبة	* in infant المعالة الجديد
			* bounce back تعافى من

امتحان كلمات الوحدة الثانية

التعريف بالورد

Malaria , Arthritis , ailment , Migraine , Acupuncture

1. ....is a serious illness that is spread by **mosquitoes** .
2. ....is a disease that causes pain and swelling in **joints** .
3. An .....is an **illness or disease** which is **not very serious** .
4. ....is an extremely bad **headache** .
5. ....is a form of complementary medicine which uses thin **needles** .

التعريف بالثاني

arthritis , immunsation , ailments , migraine

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

المترجم الثالث

Sceptical , conventional , complementary , viable , cope with ,

1. I **don't 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. A good way to .....**stress** is to relax and get some exercise .

المترجم الرابع

strenuous , obese , skeptical , ailment , alien

1. Fast walking is a moderate exercise , but running is a .....**exercise** .
2. An increasing number of young people and adults are **overweight** or even .....
3. Most doctors used t be .....**about** the validity of complementary medicine .
4. Conventional medicine might not always be the only way to treat **an** .....
5. The idea of complementary treatments is no longer **an** .....**concept** .

التدريب الثاني

**green light , red-handed , out of the blue , white elephant , see red**

1. Have you heard the good news ? We have **got the** .....to go ahead with our project !
2. Luckily , the police arrived and the thief was **caught** .....
3. I was shocked when I heard the news . It **came completely** .....
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club . **The building** is a .....
5. When you ....., you may suffer from headaches and sleep problems .

التدريب الثالث

**optimistic , bounce back , healthcare , focusing on , antibodies**

1. You should have an .....**outlook** on life .
2. If we teach children to .....after a **setback** , their health will improve in the future
3. The number of .....**services** has been increasing rapidly over the past years .
4. Jordan has been ..... improving its primary and advanced medical facilities .
5. Many serious diseases can be prevented by **immunisation** , which helps the body to **build** .....

التدريب الرابع

**Life expectancy , mortality , work force , conventional , setback**

1. In 2016 CE , the **average** .....had risen to **74,6** .
2. Jordan's **infant** .....**rates** declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world .
3. Jordan's healthy population growth will result in a **strong** .....with economic benefits for the whole country .
4. You can **immunize** yourself using .....**medicine** .
5. If we teach children to **bounce back** after a ..... , their health will improve in the future

مصطلحات الله

SEE YOU

AT THE

TOP

« إذا أعلنت الإهوار سنظل  
ما نريد ... »

خاس أبو كرم

على الإنسان أن ينظر إلى حياته على أنها مشروع مستمر يجب أن يعلم كيفية

Colour idiom	معنى المصطلحات بالألوان
Colour idiom	المعنى
1. <u>the green light</u> الموافقة (الصنوبر الأخضر)	have <sup>الذو</sup> permission to go ahead بإذن
2. Feel blue يُحزن بالحزن	Feel sad
3. Out of the blue فجأة / على نحو غير متوقع	1. unexpectedly فجأة 2. apparently from nowhere
4. red-handed مقبلاً	in the act of doing something wrong بين
5. See red يغضب	be angry
6. white elephant شيء عديم الجدوى و لنفع	useless possession ملكية 2. Something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose

هذه المصطلحات موجودة في تمرين B

5B

٦٣

كيف يأتي هذا الدرس في العزاة ؟

1. في صندوقه الكلمات
2. يعطيك مصطلح لون ويطلب منك معناه بالانجليزية
3. يعطيك معنى أحد مصطلحات الألوان ويطلب منك أن تبديل هذا المعنى بمصطلح اللون المناسب

الجملة التالية ادرس مثلاً : Study the following sentence

When you see red, your blood pressure is raised.

اللون الذي أتته خط ماذا  
What does the underlined colour idiom mean ?

الجواب be angry

مثلاً : Have you heard the good news ? We have got the green light to go ahead with our project

الجواب got permission to go ahead

الجملة التالية ادر مثلاً : Study the following sentence

It is normal to feel sad from time to time.

الترتيب في  
Replace the underlined words with the correct color idiom

الجواب feel blue

فكرة مهمة على مصطلحات الألوان

قَالَ: Study the following sentence

Have you heard the good news?  
We've got the red-handed  
to go ahead with our project.

استبدل  
Replace the underlined words  
with the correct color idiom.

استبدل ~~تَمَّ اسْتِدْرَامَ كَلِمَةً~~ Replace

إذا تَمَّ اسْتِدْرَامُ كَلِمَةٍ مَعْنَى مَصْطَلَحِ اللَّوْنِ

عِنْدَ تَقْطِيعِ الْجُمْلَةِ

لِكَيْ تَحْلُلَ كَلِمَةَ اسْتِدْرَامَ مَعْنَى لَوْنٍ وَطَبِيعٍ

فِي السُّؤَالِ أَوْ تَسْتَبْدِلُهُ (Replace)

لَعْنَةُ: . . . يَجِبُ اخْتِيَارَ مَصْطَلَحِ لَوْنٍ مَنَابِغٍ  
لَعْنَةُ الْجَمَلَةِ .

مَعْنَى الْجَمَلَةِ لِيُوجِدَ الْمَصْطَلَحَ الْخَالِقَ لَهَا

مَصْطَلَحًا يَحْتَمِلُ مَعْنَى الْبُحْرَمِ لِكَيْ نُبَاشِرَ مَشْرُوعَنَا

عِنْدَ إِذْنِهِ يَجِبُ اسْتِدْرَامُ الْمَصْطَلَحِ «الضَّوْءُ الْخَضِرَ»

the green light

الكلمة green light

أَمْثَلَةٌ أُخْرَى عَلَى نَفْسِ الْفِكْرَةِ: -

مثال

Luckily, the police arrived  
and the <sup>الذئب</sup> thief was <sup>مُتْرَكٌ</sup> caught  
the green light .

المجواب → red-handed مَبْلَغًا

مثال I was shocked when  
I heard the news. It  
came completely red-handed.

المجواب → out of the blue فَيَأْتِي

مثال No body goes to the new  
private sport <sup>النادي</sup> club.

The building is see red.

المجواب → white elephant شيء مكلف  
لكنه عديم المنفعة

في الدفاتر

1. The color idiom which refers  
to sadness is \_\_\_\_\_ .

( see red, feel blue, green light,  
red-handed)

المجواب → feel blue يُعْرَبُ بِالْحُزْنِ

2. The color idiom which refers  
to anger is \_\_\_\_\_ .

( see red, feel blue, red-handed)

المجواب → see red يُعْرَبُ



See You at the Top

أراك في القمة

**الوحدة الثانية Unit Two**

الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم

(٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

(٠٧٨٨٢٤٢٢٩٨)

كن بسيطاً مسالماً إلا بأحلامك، انتزعها من يد الحياة بكل قوتك

## إملاء الوحدة الثانية

Two spelling mistakes , two grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

These activities should include moderate exercise and strenuous exercise .  
Exercise is a great way to cope with stress , In a recent study , patients which  
had been suffered from depression reported a big improvement after doing  
exercise .

1. strenuous      متعب / مُجهد
2. cope              يتعامل بنجاح مع / يتغلب على
3. patients which → patients who
4. had been suffered → suffering      ما يتألم متألم
5. stress, In ..... → stress is In

Five spelling mistakes , two grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

At a surgery in London , 70 per cent of patients which were offer the choice  
between a herbal or a convinetal medicine for common complaints such as  
insomnia ; orthritis and mijraines chose the herpal rimedy .

1. conventional      متعارف عليه / اعتيادي
2. arthritis              التهاب المفاصل
3. migraines              صداع نصفي
4. herbal remedy      العلاج بالأعشاب
5. patients which → patients who
6. were offer → were offered      (منه إلى الجسد)
7. insomnia ; → insomnia ;

Six spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

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

1. infant mortality وفيات المواليد الجدد
  2. healthcare العناية الصحية
  3. force الأيدي العاملة
  4. economic اقتصادي
  5. benefits منافع
  6. who will → which will
  7. country ? → Country
- تأنيده و حذف ٤  
تكرار

Three spelling mistakes , Four grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

as a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increase rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been build , as well as 188 dental clinics . In 2012 CE, 98 percent of Jordanian children are fully immunized , thanks to immunisation teams that had been work towards this goal for several years .

1. healthcare العناية الصحية
  2. dental العناية بالاسنان
  3. immunisation تطعيم
  4. as → As
  5. incease → increasing مضارع تمام مستمر
  6. been build → built (V3) مبني للجذور
  7. are fully → were → تامة لاجلها ماضيا
  8. been work → working ماضيا تمام مستمر
- تكرار  
قواعد

Four spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

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 make our community healthier.

1. commitment      التزام / تعهد
2. healthcare      العناية الصحية
3. economic      اقتصادي
4. sanitation      الصرف الصحي
5. water;      → water و      حرف جر
6. have make      → made (V3)      مضارع تام

Two spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

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

1. risk      خطر
2. optimistic      متفائل
3. had follow~~s~~s      → had followed (V3)      تامة
4. Then ;      → Then و      حرف جر

Two grammar mistakes , Two punctuation mistakes , Three spelling mistakes .

Although the country has been fokusing mainly on improving its primary healthkare facilities, it has not neglect its advanced medical facilities. The rebutation 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 starts in 1970 CE in amman .

1. focusing يركز على
2. healthcare العناية الصحية
3. reputation السمعة / السمعة
4. jordan..... Jordanian ترقيم
5. amman..... Amman ترقيم
6. has not neglect → neglected (V3) مضارع تام
7. starts → started (V2) ماضي بسيط

Seven spelling mistakes , Four grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

Most doctors used to being scebtical about the validity of homoeobathy, acupancture and other forms of complimentary medicine. if patients wanted to receive this kind of non - convintional treatment, they used to having to consult a private practisioner which is likely not to have a medikal degree .

1. scebtical // أو skeptical مشكك
2. homoeopathy العلاج بالمثل
3. acupuncture الوخز بالإبر
4. complimentary الطب البديل
5. conventional الطب الحديث
6. practitioner طبيب
7. medical طبي
8. used to being → be → used to + مجرد
9. used to having → have → used to + مجرد
10. practitioner which → who وهذه إغية (ثابتة)
11. is likely → was الزمن ماضي
12. if..... If ترقيم

Three spelling mistakes , two grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

whereas critics used to saying that there is no scientific evidence that nonconventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for midical experts to recognise that convintional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailmant .

1. medical طبي
2. conventional الطب الحديث
3. ailment مرض
4. used to saying → say → السبب used to + مجرد
5. there is → there was الزم ما قبل
6. whereas → Whereas

" الطريقة الك النجاح كونه من خلال الإلزام "

امتحان على إملأ الوحدة الثانية

two spelling mistakes , two grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

These activities should include moderate exercise and strenuous exercise . Exercise is a great way to cope with stress , In a recent study . Patients which had been suffered from depression reported a big improvement after doing exercise .

Five spelling mistakes , two grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

At a surgery in London , 70 per cent of patients which were offer the choice between a herpal or a convinotional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia ; orthritis and mijraines chose the herbal rimedy .

Six spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

The low enfant martality rate, as well as the excellent healthkare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, who will result in a strong work forse with ekonomik benefits for the whole country ?

Three spelling mistakes , Four grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

as a result of careful planning, the number of healthkare services has been increase rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been build , as well as 188 dantal clinics . In 2012 CE, 98 percent of Jordanian children are fully immunized , thanks to immunisation teams that had been work towards this goal for several years .

Four spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitmant to making healthkare for all a top priority. Advances in education, ekonomik conditions, sanitasion, clean water ; diet and housing have make our community healthier.

Two spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

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



Two grammar mistakes , Two punctuation mistakes , Three spelling mistakes .

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglect its advanced medical facilities. The rebutation 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 starts in 1970 CE in amman .

Seven spelling mistakes , Four grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

Most doctors used to being scebtical about the validity of homoeobathy, acupancture and other forms of complimentary medicine. if patients wanted to receive this kind of non - convintional treatment, they used to having to consult a private practisioner which is likely not to have a medikal degree

Three spelling mistakes , two grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

whereas critics used to saying that there is no scientific evidence that nonconventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for midical experts to recognise that convintional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailmant .

See You at the Top

أراك في القمة

**الوحدة الثالثة Unit Three**

"٢٠١٩"

الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم

(٠٧٩٩٥٢٢٢١٦٠)

(٠٧٨٨٢٤٢٢٩٨)

كن بسيطاً مسالماً إلا بأحلامك، انتزعها من يد الحياة بكل قوتك

فهرس الوحدة الثالثة

الموضوع	رقم الصفحة في الدرس
١] جزئية فقرات " لقطه "	ص ١ - ١٣
* فخرى امارات صغير	ص ١٩ - ١٤
* صبيحة حادث سير	ص ٢٩ - ٢٩
* مركز السيد للسطح	ص ٤٢ - ٤٢
* في المستقبل	
٢] الأدب	
* لعجوز وليل	ص ٥٣ - ٥٣
٣] جزئية الكلمات	ص ٥٤ - ٦١
" كلمات لوصة لثالثه "	
٤] جزئية الاملا	ص ٦٩ - ٦٩
" املا وكلمات الوصة لثالثه "	
٥] جزئية اسوال لمتعل	ص ٧٣ - ٧٣
* بتلازمات	
لا اسباب الاطفال	
لا لعن المشابه " لمترادفات "	
٦] امثاله على لوصة لثانيه و الوحدة لثالثه	ص ٧٤ - ٨٤

" لا تتوقف عن ملاحظة  
أحلامك .. "

فراس أبو كرم  
٥79952216٥

٥٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٥

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world مخترع إماراتي شاب سيسافر حول العالم

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organized and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

أديب البلوشي ذو العشر سنوات، من دبي، سوف يسافر الى سبع دول في رحلة نظمها ومولها الشيخ حمدان بن محمد ولي العهد لأمير دبي. الولد لفت انتباه الشيخ حمدان باختراعه – ألا وهو طرف صناعي لوالده. تعهد الشيخ بالاهتمام الخاص بالولد و يأمل ان الرحلة التي يرعاها (يمولها) لأديب ستعطي المخترع الصغير المزيد من الثقة بالنفس وتحفز المخترعين الإماراتيين الصغار الآخرين.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His Father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

أديب جاءت فكرته نوع خاص من الرجل الصناعية بينما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته. والده، الذي كان يلبس رجلا صناعية، لم يتمكن من السباحة في البحر لأنه لا يستطيع أن يجازف بأن تصبح رجله مبلولة. هذا ألهم أديب بأن يخترع رجلا صناعية ضد الماء.

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

أديب سيزور أمريكا وفرنسا وبريطانيا وإيرلندا وبلجيكا وإيطاليا وألمانيا. حيث هناك في ألمانيا سيقدم عند أقارب له. على أية حال بينما هو في ألمانيا، لن يقضي أديب كل الوقت على السياحة (مشاهدة المناظر). سيكون يعمل مع طبيب مختص لتركيب الطرف. سيكون أيضا يحضر دورة في الاطراف الصناعية ويتعلم عن انواع مختلفة من الأجهزة الطبية.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, 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.

أديب اخترع عدة أجهزة أخرى، منها روبوت تنظيف صغير جدا وجهاز لمراقبة القلب يتم توصيله بحزام امان السيارة. في حالة الطوارئ، طواقم الانقاذ وسائق العائلة يتم توصيلهم تلقائيا مع السائق من خلال هذا الجهاز الخاص .

He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

أيضا اخترع خوذة ضد الحريق، هذه الأداة الخاصة فيها آلة تصوير مدمجة، و التي ستساعد في انقاذ العمال في حالات الطوارئ . لهذه الأسباب يستحق أديب بحق شهرته كأحد المخترعين الصغار في العالم .

الوحدة ٣ : قصة "مخترع إماراتي صغير"  
SB هنت

Ten-year-old عمره عشرة سنوات Adeb al-Balooshi (اسم شخص) من دبي Dubai, is going to travel to seven دول on في a tour رحلة which والتي has been organised and funded وتمويلها من by and تم تنظيمها من Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammed, ولي عهد دبي Crown Prince of Dubai.

The boy هذا الولد caught لفت Sheikh Hamdan's attention انتباهه with his invention his: the boy a prosthetic limb عضو صناعي for his father لآبيه. The Sheikh has taken تعهد a

special interest اهتمام in the boy بالولد, and hopes that يأمل the tour الرحلة he is he: The sheikh sponsoring ستمنح the young الصغير inventor المخترع more أكثر self-confidence والثقة بالنفس and inspire وتلهم other الشباب Emirati الاماراتيون inventors المخترعون.

Adeb got جاءته the idea الفكرة for a special الخاص kind of من هذا النوع prosthetic الصناعية leg while كان at the beach على الشاطئ with his family مع عائلته. His father أبوه, his: أديب who الذي wears يلبس an artificial leg الصناعية في the sea لا يستطيع السباحة could not swim. This وهذا his: والد أديب as he لأنه could not risk لا يستطيع ان يخاطر getting his leg رجليه بان تكون رطبة wet. This وهذا inspired أديب to invent يختع a waterproof مضادة للماء prosthetic leg الصناعية.

Adeb is going to visit يزور the USA امريكا, France فرنسا, the UK بريطانيا, Ireland أيرلندا, Belgium بلجيكا, Italy ايطاليا and Germany المانيا, where (في ألمانيا) حيث هناك he will سوف be staying. However, على اي حال, while عندما he is في المانيا Germany, Adeeb will not be يقضي spending لن all his time وقته و He will be working with طبيب مختص to build لبناء the appendage بالطرف الصناعي. He will سوف also be attending يلتحق بـ a course دورة on في prosthetics الأجهزة الطبية. He will سوف also be attending يلتحق بـ a course دورة on في prosthetics الأجهزة الطبية. He will سوف also be attending يلتحق بـ a course دورة on في prosthetics الأجهزة الطبية. He will سوف also be attending يلتحق بـ a course دورة on في prosthetics الأجهزة الطبية. He will سوف also be attending يلتحق بـ a course دورة on في prosthetics الأجهزة الطبية.

Adeb has invented اختع several عدة other اخرى devices أجهزة, including تشمل a tiny جدا cleaning للتنظيف robot روبوت and a heart للقلب monitor مراقبة, which والذي هو is attached to موصول بـ a car السيارة seat belt حزام الامان. In the case of an emergency الطوارئ, rescue services رجال الانقاذ and the driver's السائق family عائلة will be automatically بشكل تلقائي

connected with <sup>مع</sup> the driver <sup>السائق</sup> through <sup>من خلال</sup> the special <sup>الخاص</sup> checking <sup>التفقد</sup> device <sup>أجهزة</sup>.

He has also <sup>أيضا</sup> invented <sup>اخترع</sup> a fireproof <sup>مضادة للحريق</sup> helmet <sup>خوذة</sup>. This <sup>هذه</sup> special <sup>خاصة</sup> system <sup>نظام</sup>, will help <sup>ستساعد</sup> rescue <sup>تنقذ</sup> workers <sup>العمال</sup> in emergencies <sup>في حالات الطوارئ</sup>.

It is for these reasons <sup>لهذه الاسباب</sup> that Adeeb <sup>بحق</sup> rightly <sup>يستحق</sup> deserves <sup>يستحق</sup> his reputation <sup>سمعة</sup> as one of <sup>كأحد</sup> the youngest <sup>الصغار</sup> inventors <sup>المخترعين</sup> in the world <sup>في العالم</sup>.

الكلمات ومعانيها بالانجليزية : ( ٢ كلمة زائدة )

1. sponsor <sup>بمّول</sup> : support <sup>يدعم</sup> with money / fund \ pay for <sup>يرفع</sup>

2. prosthetic <sup>صناعي</sup> : artificial / not natural. <sup>ليس طبيعي</sup> | made by <sup>بواسطة صنع</sup> humans <sup>البشر</sup>

3. limb <sup>طرف</sup> : arm or leg of a person / appendage <sup>كطرف</sup>

4. artificial <sup>صناعي</sup> : made by human beings / prosthetic <sup>صنعت</sup>, opposite of <sup>عكس</sup> natural <sup>طبيعي</sup>

5. appendage <sup>كطرف</sup> : limb / a body part such as an arm <sup>كطرف</sup> or a leg <sup>كطرف</sup>

6. apparatus <sup>جهاز / آلة</sup> : equipment / machinery \ tools <sup>ادوات</sup>

7. proof <sup>مقاوم / عند</sup> : able to protect <sup>تحمي</sup> from <sup>من</sup> | 2. against <sup>ضد</sup>

8. fund <sup>بمّول</sup> : to pay for / sponsor <sup>يرفع</sup>.

9. equipment <sup>جهاز / معدات</sup> : tools / machines / apparatus <sup>ادوات</sup>

بالنسبة للمعاني : ٨ = ١ | ٤ = ٢

Write down two

اكتب نقطتين

① There are two benefits (advantages) of the tour that Sheikh Hamdan is sponsoring for Aadeeb. Write down them

- الجواب
1. give the young inventor more self-confidence
  2. inspire other young Emirati inventors.

2. Aadeeb is going to travel to many countries on his tour. Write down two of these countries

- الجواب
1. the USA
  2. France

③ Aadeeb will be doing many things while he is in Germany.

Write down two of these things

- الجواب
1. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage.
  2. He will be attending a course on prosthetics.

4. This newspaper article includes many "collocations". Write down two examples of collocations.

- الجواب
1. Caught attention
  2. taken interest
  3. got the idea

⑤ Aadeeb has invented several devices.

Write down two of these devices.

- الجواب
1. a tiny cleaning robot
  2. a heart monitor

6. Two groups of people are connected with the driver through the special checking device. Write down them.

- الجواب
1. rescue services
  2. the driver's family

7. Aadeeb invented a helmet which has certain qualities (features). Write these qualities.

- الجواب
1. fireproof helmet
  2. has a built-in camera which will help rescue workers in emergencies.



8. Sheikh Hamdan <sup>كان</sup> was interested <sup>معتاداً</sup>  
in <sup>مساعدته</sup> helping Adeeb for two  
<sup>أسباب</sup> reasons (causes). Write down them

الجواب →

نصف جواب ←

9. Sheikh Hamdan <sup>قدم له</sup> offered Adeeb <sup>أديب</sup>  
the gift of a world tour <sup>الرحلة حول العالم</sup> for  
two <sup>أسباب</sup> reasons. Write down them.  
causes

الجواب →

نصف جواب ←

” النجاح ليس هدفاً أكفكته  
النجاح حالة يجب أن  
تقيها يوماً ”

لا يضرهم برأيه ليفر من نفسه ..

Quote the sentence which shows ...  
اقتب العلة التي تظهر أن

1. the age <sup>عمر</sup> of Adeeb.

الاجابة → " Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammed, Crown prince of Dubai. "

2. the place <sup>المكان</sup> where Adeeb <sup>حصل</sup> get his inspiration <sup>مصدر</sup> for a waterproof <sup>مضاد للماء</sup> prosthetic <sup>اصطناعي</sup> leg. <sup>رجل</sup>

الاجابة → " Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. "

3. the people Adeeb will be staying <sup>سكن</sup> with in Germany. <sup>في ألمانيا</sup>

الاجابة → " Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives . "

✓ 4. Adeeb <sup>اخترع</sup> invented a hard hat <sup>خوذة</sup> <sup>صلبة</sup> that <sup>التي</sup> protects <sup>من</sup> from fire. <sup>النار</sup>

الاجابة → " He has also invented a fire-proof helmet , "

✓ 5. the reason <sup>السبب</sup> for the invention of the tiny robot <sup>الروبوت</sup>

الاجابة → " Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt . "

✓ 6. the size <sup>حجم</sup> of the robot <sup>الروبوت</sup> Adeeb invented <sup>اختره</sup> is tiny .

✓ 7. the car part <sup>الجزء من السيارة</sup> to which the heart <sup>الذي</sup> monitor is connected (attached)

الاجابة → " ... a car seat belt . "

8. the incident <sup>الحادثة</sup> which made <sup>جعل</sup> Adeeb invent <sup>اخترع</sup> a waterproof <sup>مضاد للماء</sup> prosthetic <sup>اصطناعي</sup> leg for his father .

الاجابة → " His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet . "

صفاةر قطة صخره امارات صغير بالترتيب

صفاةر العقرة الادرى

1. which : a tour رحلة

صفاةر العقرة ٢

1. his : the boy الولد  
his

2. that : the tour الرحلة

3. he : The sheikh الشيخ حمدان  
or Sheikh Hamdan

صفاةر العقرة ٣

1. he : Adeeb

2. his : Adeeb  
His

3. who : Adeeb's Father والد اديب

4. he : Adeeb's Father والد اديب  
his

5. This : Adeeb's Father could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet.

والد اديب لا يستطيع السباحة في البحر لانه لا يستطيع ان يفاخر بان تهبم قدمه مبلولة

صفاةر العقرة ٤ :

1. where : Germany ألمانيا

2. he : Adeeb

he

his

He

He

صفاةر العقرة ٥

صفاةر صرافة اقلب

1. which : a heart monitor

صفاةر العقرة ٦

1. He : Adeeb

2. which : this special equipment  
الاداة الخاصة صفة

صفاةر العقرة الاخرية

1. his : Adeeb

- Suggest اقترح
- Point of view وجهة نظر

1. "Inventors need all kinds of care and support." Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write your point of view.

الرداءة الرعاية  
الغذاء جميع أنواع العناية  
الدعم  
بصفه  
فكر  
وبجملته  
العبارة  
العبارة  
وجهة نظرك  
اكتب  
الرداءة  
المالي  
الدعم  
الاجواب  
1. they need financial support (money support)

2. Suggest three problems (disadvantages) of prosthetic limbs

مشاكل  
الدعم  
المعنوي  
الدلائل  
الصناعية  
الاجابة  
3. they need moral support  
3. they need media support

3. Suggest 3 ways to inspire and encourage young inventors.

الاجابة  
1. they cause sweating  
2. they cause shoulder problems  
3. it is expensive to repair the limbs

السبب  
القرعة  
تجلبت  
حتى  
مكلفه  
الطرف  
الطرف

3. Suggest 3 ways to inspire and encourage young inventors.

الاجابة  
1. give them money to make their invention  
2. Make young inventors club at school  
3. focus on after-school programs  
4. Media can help them

الاجابة  
1. give them money to make their invention  
2. Make young inventors club at school  
3. focus on after-school programs  
4. Media can help them

الكلمات	
Synonyms	لغزائه
الكلمات	Synonym
1. Sponsor ممول / يدعم مالي	Fund
2. prosthetic	artificial
3. appendage طرف صناعي	limb
4. apparatus جهاز / آلة	equipment

Find a word which is opposite (antonym) of natural.

الاجابة  
prosthetic  
artificial

كلمة  
جد  
مقابل  
عكس  
مقابل  
مقابل  
مقابل

تحليل مقامة " مخترع إماراتي صغير "

الكلمات الرئيسية في لفظة

1. travel : سياحة
2. tour : رحلة
3. Funded = sponsor تمويل بالمال
4. invention : اختراع
5. prosthetic = artificial صناعي
6. Limb = appendage طرف صناعي
7. self - confidence الثقة بالنفس
8. inspire : يلهم / يجمع
9. risk : يفاخر / يتباهى / يجازف
10. waterproof : ضد الماء
- fireproof : ضد الحريق
11. Germany : ألمانيا
12. relatives : أقارب
13. medical : طبي
14. apparatus = equipments جهاز / آلة
15. heart monitor : جهاز مراقبة للقلب

16. devices : أجهزة

17. tiny : صغير جداً

18. seat belt : حزام الأمان

19. rescue services : رجال الإنقاذ  
المدني (الإنقاذ)

20. helmet : خوذة

21. reputation : السمعة / الشهرة

22. rescue : إنقاذ

23. inventor : مخترع

الكلمات الرئيسية في سؤال " أذكر تفصيلاً "

1. benefits = advantages فوائد

2. tour : رحلة

3. Countries : دول

4. devices : أجهزة

5. inventions : اختراعات

6. groups of people مجموعات من الناس

7. qualities = features مميزات

8. offer : يقدم / يعرض

9. interested in : مهتم بـ

الكلمات الرئيسية في سؤال .. إقْبَت

1. hat : خوذَة (طَائِمَة)
2. size : حجم
3. Car part : الجزء من سيارة

الكلمات الرئيسية في سؤال "اقتراح" و  
وجهة النظر

1. support : دعم
2. moral support : دعم معنوي
3. media : الاعلام
4. expensive = not cheap : غالي
5. fix = repair : يصلح
6. sweating : العرق (العزم)
7. shoulder problems : مشاكل في الكتف
8. gifts : هدايا
9. Young Inventors Club : نادي المخترعين الصغار

« هه، لِسْطَانَه فِي أَدْنِي :»

أَنْتِ لَسْتِ قَوِيًّا، مَا يَلْفِي  
لِلصُّودِ بُوْجَهْ إِبْرَاهِيْمَةَ

السُّيُومِ كَهَمَّتْ فِي إِذْنِهِ لِسْطَانَه :

(أَنَا الْعَاصِفَةُ)

فِرَاسُ ابْرَهِيْمِ

Ten -year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi from Dubai , is going to travel to seven countries on a tour **which** has been organised and funded by Shiekh Hamdan bin Mohammed , Crown Prince of Dubai .

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with **his** invention - a prosthetic limb for **his** father . The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy , and hopes that the tour **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 **he** was at the beach with **his** family . His father , **who** wears an artificial leg , could not swim in the sea as **he** could not risk getting **his** leg wet . 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** he will be staying with relatives . However , while **he** is in Germany , Adeeb will not be spending all **his** time sightseeing . He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage . He will also be attending a course on prosthetic and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus .

Adeeb has invented several other devices , including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor , **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 the special checking device .

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

1. Adeeb invented many **inventions ( devices )** . Write down four of these inventions .
2. Adeeb will be doing many things while he is in **Germany** . Write down two of these things
3. Sheikh **Hamdan** was interested in **helping Adeeb** for two reasons . Write down them .
4. Quote the sentence which shows the **purpose of the in-car heart monitor** .  
الغرض من
5. What does the underlined word ( **he , he** ) refer to ?
6. Find a word which is ( **paid for** ) .
7. Find a word which means ( **tools or machines / equipment** that have a particular purpose )
8. Find a word which is a **synonym** to ( appendage ) .
9. Find an adjective which is an **antonym** ( **opposite** ) to ( natural ) .
10. Find a suffix which means ( **against** )

11. Prosthetic limbs improve one's life in many ways . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .
12. Suggest three problems prosthetic limbs might cause .
13. Suggest three effective ways to encourage the young to be inventors .
14. People with disabilities ( Handicapped people ) needs all kinds of support and help. Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

اجابة سؤال رقم 6 : " In the case of an emergency , rescue --- checking device . "

اجابة سؤال رقم 7 → Funded

اجابة سؤال رقم 10 → proof

- اجابة سؤال رقم 11 →
1. prosthetic limbs make them <sup>يقولون</sup> self - satisfied <sup>يشعر بالرضى</sup>
  2. prosthetic limbs make them <sup>واثقة بنفسه</sup> confident

" عندما يكون لديك إهاب ، يصل حد كنبوه ستفقد تلك مهما لفت صعبية . "



Accident victim tests first artificial limb ضحية حادث سير يجرب اول طرف صناعي

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. It is an exciting new invention, which they plan to develop. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place today's prosthetic limbs.

اخترع العلماء وبنجاح يد صناعية فيها حاسة اللمس. انه اخترع جديد ومثير، و الذي العلماء يخططوا لتطويره. من الممكن انه، ليس في المستقبل البعيد جدا، اذرا وارجلا صناعية شبيهة ستحل محل اطراف اليوم الصناعية.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-years-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement.

دينيس سورنسون من الدنمارك، كان اول شخص يجرب الاختراع الجديد. بعدما فقد يده في حادث سير، كان يستخدم يد صناعية عادية لمدة تسع اعوام. اليد الجديدة، التي طورها علماء سويسريون وايطاليون، كانت تطورا عظيما.

With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,' he explained. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.

بواسطتها، لم يتمكن سورنسن فقط من التقاط والتحكم بالاشياء، لكنه تمكن ايضا من الشعور بها". عندما امسكت بشيء، تمكنت من الاحساس به اذا كان ناعما او قاسيا او دائريا او مربعا". قال ان الاحاسيس كانت تقريبا نفس الاحاسيس التي شعر بها في يده الاخرى

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

لسوء الحظ، سورنسن كان فقط يشارك في عمل تجريبي والمعدات لم تكن جاهزة للاستخدام العام حتى ذلك الوقت. سمح له بارتدائها لمدة شهر فقط لاسباب متعلقة بالامان. لذلك هو الان عاد الى يده الصناعية القديمة. على اي حال، هو يأمل بأن يلبس قريبا النوع الجديد من اليد ثانية. يتطلع للوقت عندما اطراف صناعية شبيهة تكون متوفرة لالاف الناس الذين يحتاجونها. سيكون قد ساعد على تغيير حياتهم

ضحية حادث سير يجرب أول طرف صناعي له  
Accident victim tests first artificial limb

المس يد حساسية اخترع  
Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. It is an exciting new invention, which 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.

اخترع العلماء وبنجاح يد صناعية فيها حاسة اللمس، و الذي العلماء يخططون لتطويره. من الممكن انه، ليس في المستقبل البعيد جدا، اذرا و أرجلا صناعية شبيهة ستحل محل أطراف اليوم الصناعية

المس يد حساسية  
Dennis Sorensen, a 39-years-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement.

دنييس سورنسون عمره ٣٩ عاما من الدنمارك، كان أول شخص يجرب الاختراع الجديد. بعدما فقد يده اليسرى في حادث سير، كان يستخدم يد صناعية عادية لمدة تسع أعوام. اليد الجديدة، التي طورها علماء سويسريون وإيطاليون، كانت بمثابة تطور زخم عظيم.

بالأشياء يتحكم يلتقط  
With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,' he explained. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.

بواسطة الحظ، لم يتمكن سورنسن فقط من التقاط والتحكم بالأشياء، لكنه تمكن أيضا من الشعور بها". عندما أمسك شيء، تمكنت من الإحساس به إذا كان ناعما أو قاسيا أو دائريا أو مربعا. "أوضح. قال ان الأحاسيس كانت تقريبا نفس الأحاسيس التي شعر بها في يده الأخرى.

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

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ملاحظات : من جمله تكلمه فقرة مكونة من فقرته من قسمة في الجمل " مع الفقرة الأولى برصده لفقته.

أشياء أذكر تقطعت

Quote -- اقتب

1. The new hand helped Dennis Sorensen in many ways. Write down two of these ways.

- الجواب →
1. He could pick up objects
  2. He could manipulate objects
  3. He could feel objects.

2. Using the new prosthetic hand, Sorensen could do many things. Write down two of these things.

الجواب →

3. Dennis has to wear his old prosthetic hand again because of two reasons. Write them.

- الجواب →
1. Dennis was only taking part in trials
  2. The equipment is not ready for general use yet.
  4. Scientists from two countries developed the prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. Write down their nationalities

- الجواب →
1. Swiss
  2. Italian

1. The body part which Dennis Sorensen lost.

الجواب → " After losing his left hand in an accident, -- for nine years. "

2. Dennis Sorensen wore the new hand for a short period of time.

الجواب → " He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons. "

3. The length of time (how long) Dennis had been using a standard prosthetic hand.

الجواب → " نصف جواب "

4. The people who developed the new hand.

→ " The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists -- improvement. "

5. The age of Dennis.

الجواب → " Dennis Sorensen, a 39 - years - old from -- the new invention. "

الضمائر بالترتيب

الكلمات

- ضمائر الفقرة الأولى
1. It : a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch
  2. which : ↑ new invention
  3. they : scientists

الكلمات	معنى بالإنجليزية
① prosthetic	1. artificial 2. opposite of "natural"
2. equipment	tool

ضمائر الفقرة الثانية

1. his  
he : Dennis Sorensen

2. which : the new hand

3. he : Dennis Sorensen

4. them : objects

5. I : Dennis Sorensen

6. it : an object

7. he  
He ⇒ Dennis Sorensen  
he  
his

8. ones : sensations

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة

1. He : Sorensen

2. it : the equipment // the new hand

3. he / his / he  
he / He ⇒ Dennis Sorensen

4. who : thousands of people

5. them : similar artificial limbs

6. He : Dennis Sorensen

7. their : thousands of people who need similar artificial limbs

ملاحظة: بالنسبة لأسئلة التفكير لسانة لهذه  
القطعة هي نفسها أسئلة التفكير  
الذات لقطعة صدر في الامتحان

أَكْبِلْ قِطْعَةً « صُنِيَتْ حَادِثٌ سِوَى »

أهم الكلمات الرئيسية

1. prosthetic صنائعي
2. artificial صنائعي
3. Sense of touch <sup>حاسة</sup> حاسة اللمس
4. Limbs أطراف
5. Swiss سويسري
6. Italians إيطاليون
7. pick up ليقفوا
8. manipulate يتحكم
9. an object شيء
10. sensations أحاسيس
11. trials تجارب / عمل تجريب
12. equipment أدوات / معدات
13. wear : لبس

« إذا كنت تريد أن يفتن حملك  
سيوجب عليك إقتال لأجله »

كلمات مفتاحية من أسئلة اذنيك واقتب

1. nationalities جنسيات
2. body part عضو من اجسام
3. lost فقد
4. short time فترة قصيرة
5. length of time مدة زمنية
6. standard prosthetic hand  
يد صنائعي عادي
7. age العمر

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch . It is an exciting new invention , which 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-years-old from Denmark , was the first person to try out the new invention . After losing his left hand in an accident , he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years . The new hand , which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists , was a huge improvement .

With it , Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects , but he could also feel them . ' When I held an object , I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,' he explained . He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand .

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

1. Dennis Sorensen was able to do many things by wearing the new hand . Write down two o these things .
2. Dennis Sorensen was allowed to wear the new hand just for a month for many reasons . Write down them .
3. Two prosthetic limbs are mentioned in the article . Write down them .
4. Scientists from two countries developed ( invented ) the prosthetic hand with a sense of touch . Write down their nationalities .
5. Quote the sentence which shows the body part which Dennis Sorensen lost .
6. Quote the sentence which shows Dennis Sorensen wore the new hand for a short period of time .
7. Find a word in the text which is **synonymous** to " artificial " .
8. Find a word in the text that is the **opposite** of " natural " .
9. Find a word which mans ( **arms or legs of a person** )
10. Suggest three problems Prosthetic hands might cause .

11. Prosthetic limbs improve one's life in many ways . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view

## The king Hussein Cancer Center مركز الحسين للسرطان

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment center. It treats both adult and pediatric 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 they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

مركز الحسين للسرطان هو المركز الأردني الوحيد الشامل لمعالجة السرطان. تعالج المرضى الكبار والصغار على السواء. لأن عدد سكان البلد يتزايد والمزيد والمزيد من العائلات ستعتمد على المستشفى لعلاج السرطان. المرضى يأتون ليس فقط من الاردن بل أيضا من بلدان أخرى في المنطقة لأنهم تجذبهم السمعة الممتازة والتكلفة المنخفضة والتشابه الثقافي والفكري.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3500 per year to 9000.

حتى تتعامل مع الزيادة في الطلب على العلاج، بدأ المركز ببرنامج توسع البناء بدأ عام ٢٠١١. سيكون في المركز أكثر من ضعف سعته بحلول عام ٢٠١٦، مجال متزايد لحالات سرطان جديدة من ٣٥٠٠ حالة بالسنة إلى ٩٠٠٠ حالة بالسنة.

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

بحلول عام ٢٠١٦، سيضيف المركز ١٨٢ سريرا إضافيا وأقسام أكبر لكل دائرة، بما فيها العلاج بالأشعة. أجنحة جديدة للكبار والصغار سيكون قد تم افتتاحها. إضافة الى ذلك، سيكونون قد بنوا مبنى مكون من عشر طوابق كعيادات خارجية، فيها مركز تعليمي يشمل غرف تعليمية ومكتبة.

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. 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.

العديد من مرضى السرطان يسكنون بعيدا عن عمان، حيث يقع المركز، والرحلة من وإلى المركز غالبا صعبة. لهذا السبب هناك خطط لنشر مرافق رعاية مرضى السرطان الى اجزاء أخرى في الاردن. في المستقبل القريب، مستشفى الملك عبدالله في اربد يتوقع ان يركب اجهزة العلاج بالأشعة لكي لا يضطر مرضى السرطان في شمال الأردن إلى الذهاب إلى عمان للعلاج بالأشعة.

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for a cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan (مرضى السرطان) but also from other countries (مرضى) in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities. The hospital is the only comprehensive cancer treatment centre in Jordan. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for a cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by 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 its capacity by 2016, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

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

Many cancer patients live away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. 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.



Write down two

اكتب نقطتين

1. Patients come from other countries for treatment in the King Hussein Cancer Center for many reasons. Write down two of these reasons.

- 1. its excellent reputation
- 2. its lower costs

2. The education centre in the outpatients buildings will include two things. Write down them

- 1. teaching rooms
- 2. library

3. The article mentioned two hospitals. Write down them

- 1. the KHCC
- 2. King Abdullah University Hospital

4. By 2016, the KHCC will have opened two new wards. Write down them

- 1. adult wards
- 2. paediatric wards

5. The KHCC attracts many patients from other countries. Write down two reasons for this

- 1. The expansion programme has many benefits (advantages / purposes). Write down two of these benefits

1. increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year

to 9,000

2. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened

3. bigger units for different departments

7. The expansion programme will include adding many things.

Write down two of these things.

جواب من نقطة ٢+٢

8. Two groups of cancer patients are treated in the KHCC. Write down them

- 1. adult patients
- 2. paediatric patients

9. The article mentioned many facts about the KHCC. Write down two of these facts.

- 1. the KHCC is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment
- 2. It treats both adult and paediatric patients.

Quote the sentence which shows ...

اقتب العبارة التي تظهر

1. The King Hussein Cancer Centre <sup>مركز الحسين للسرطان</sup> deals with children <sup>الأطفال</sup> <sup>يعالج</sup>

الاجواب  
⇒ " It treats both adult and paediatric patients . "

2. The cost of the treatment in the (KHCC) is inexpensive <sup>ليس ثمنه</sup> (not expensive) .

الاجواب  
⇒ " Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region , as they are attracted by its excellent reputation , lower costs and cultural and language similarities . "

3. The time when (the year in which) the (KHCC) started (began) its expansion programme .

الاجواب  
⇒ " Building started in 2011 CE . "

4. The time (year) when the (KHCC) started to become bigger <sup>يصبح أكبر</sup> (expand) .

الاجواب  
⇒ نف جواب

5. The disadvantage of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman

الاجواب  
⇒ " Many cancer patients live far away from Amman , where the KHCC is located , and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult . "

6. There is no other hospitals for cancer treatment in Jordan except the KHCC .

الاجواب  
⇒ " The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre . "

7. The number of cancer cases the KHCC is expected to treat after completing the expansion programme

الاجواب  
⇒ " 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 . "

22



الصفحات	الكلمات	
	الكلمة	يلين بالإنجليزية
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>صفحة الغمرة الأولى</u></p> <p>1. It: The KHCC مركز الحسين للسرطان  2. they: patients المرضى  3. its: the KHCC مركز الحسين للسرطان</p>	<p>① rely on تعتمد على / يتقيد بـ</p>	<p>تعتمد have <u>trust</u> ثقة في (confidence) ثقة in Something شيء</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>صفحة الغمرة الثانية</u></p> <p>1. its: the KHCC مركز الحسين للسرطان</p>	<p>② cope with يتعامل بنجاح مع / يتحمل / يتغلب على</p>	<p>يتعامل بنجاح 1. <u>deal</u> successfully مع with</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>صفحة الغمرة الثالثة</u></p> <p>1. they: they: → the KHCC مركز الحسين للسرطان</p>	<p>3. expansion توسع / تمدد</p>	<p>2. <span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">handle</span> يتغلب على / يتحمل ان اكمل making something <u>bigger</u> أكبر</p>
<p>2. <u>which</u>: an "education centre" مركز تعليمي</p>	<p>4. reputation السمعة / الرصية</p>	<p>الرأي الشائع The common opinion الذي يمتلكه الناس الذي that people have شأنه about something</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>صفحة الغمرة الرابعة</u></p> <p>1. where: Amman عمان</p>	<p>5. wards / أجنحة اقسام في مستشفى</p>	<p>المستشفى في غرف <u>rooms</u> in a hospital الذين للمرضى for patients who تحتاجون رعاية مشابهة need similar care</p>
<p>6. outpatients مرضى العيادات الخارجية</p>	<p>6. outpatients مرضى العيادات الخارجية</p>	<p>يذهبوا إلى الذين الناس people who go to المستشفى a hospital for لكن يمكن للعلاج treatment but don't تبقى الليل stay for the night</p>
<p>7. paediatric طب الأطفال</p>	<p>7. paediatric طب الأطفال</p>	<p>المنطقة الطبية من الطب area of medicine that الأطفال تتعامل مع deals with <u>children</u></p>
<p>8. radiotherapy العلاج بالأشعة</p>	<p>8. radiotherapy العلاج بالأشعة</p>	<p>استخدام الإشعاع the use of radiation to treat علاج a disease</p>



العبرة نُنسَخ ولا نُكَلِّم مع الإنسان

- Suggest اقتح
- point of view وجهة نظر

1. The King Hussein Cancer Centre is good for the local economy of Jordan.

- الجواب →
1. The KHCC encourages medical tourism
  2. Families of these patients spend money in restaurants and market

2. Suggest three ways in which we can support the KHCC

- الجواب →
1. We can buy medical tools
  2. We can donate money to make it big
  3. We can buy gifts to patients in the KHCC

3. The increase in population have negative impacts (effects) on health facilities

- الجواب →
1. There will be shortage in medicine
  2. There will be shortage in beds
  3. It will add extra efforts on doctors and nurses
  4. Viruses spread

4. Suggest three services should be offered to the families of in-patients and outpatients by the KHCC

- الجواب →
1. Free and wide parks
  2. Cafeteria
  3. Psychological support
  4. ATM

5. Suggest three advantages of the existence of a library in the KHCC

- الجواب →
1. Patients can kill time
  2. Doctors can search information
  3. Patients can read and write as if they were at school
  4. Give hope

6. Suggest 3 ways to prevent Cancer (fight)

- الجواب →
1. Don't smoke
  2. Eat healthy food
  3. Play sport

7. Suggest 3 causes of Cancer

- الجواب →
1. Smoking
  2. Not eating healthy food
  3. Not playing sport

تحليل مقبلة "مركز الحسين للسرطان"

الكلمات الرئيسية في المقبلة

1. treat : يعالج
2. adult : الكبار
3. paediatric = له علاقة بالأطفال
4. patients : المرضى
5. population : عدد السكان
6. rely on : يعتمد على
7. are attracted by : تم استقطابهم و جذبهم بواسطة
8. reputation : سمعة / اشتهار
9. Lower Costs : التكاليف المنخفضة
10. Cultural similarities : تشابه ثقافي
11. cope with : تواجه / تتغلب
12. increase : الزيادة
13. expansion : توسع
14. Capacity : القدرة / الاستطاعة
15. add : يضيف
16. departments : أقسام
17. radio-therapy : العلاج بالإشعاع

18. wards : أجنحة / أقسام في مستشفى

19. outpatient building : مبنى للمرضى الخارجية

20. teaching rooms : غرف تدريس

21. library : مكتبة

22. is located : يقع

24. set up : يركب

25. machines : آلات

الكلمات الرئيسية في سؤال "اذكر"

1. patients : المرضى
2. other countries : دول أخرى
3. include : يشمل / يتضمن
4. education centre : مركز تعليمي
5. hospitals : مستشفيات
6. wards : أجنحة في مستشفى
7. expansion programme : برنامج توسعي
8. benefits = advantages : منافع / مزايا
9. purposes : أغراض
10. adding : إضافة

11. groups : مجموعات

12. Facts : حقائق

الكلمات الرئيسية في سؤال "رأسب"

1. children : أطفال
2. cost : تكلف
3. not expensive = cheap رخيص
4. started = began بدأ
5. expand = become bigger تتوسع
6. disadvantage : سلبية
7. far away from : بعيد عن
8. except : ما عدا
9. after completing بعد إكمال

الكلمات الرئيسية في سؤال افتح و  
وجهة النظر

1. Local economy : الاقتصاد المحلي
2. encourage : تشجيع
3. medical : طبيه
4. tourism : سياحة
5. spend : ننفق
6. restaurants : مطاعم
7. market : سوق
8. support : دعم
9. tools : ادوات
10. donate : تبرع
11. gifts : هدايا
12. impacts = effects آثار
13. negative : سلبية
14. facilities : مرافق / خدمات
15. shortage in : نقص في
16. medicine : دواء
17. viruses spread <sup>الفيروسات</sup> تنتشر
18. search in <sup>معلومات</sup> information يبحث في
19. kill time : يمضي الوقت
20. services : خدمات
21. parks : حدائق

رأى الله على قضيته مرة الحسين للسرطان ..

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment center. **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 **they** are attracted by **its** excellent reputation , lower costs , and cultural and language similarities .

In order to **deal successfully with** the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme . Building started in 2011 CE . The hospital will have more than doubled **its** capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3500 per year to 9000 .

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

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, **where** the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult . For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. 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 .

1. There are many **reasons that make patients from other countries visit** the centre . Write down two of these reasons .
2. The hospital will make many steps( do some procedures) to **expand** ( become bigger) . Write down two of these procedures .
3. What does the underlined word ( **where** ) mean ?
4. Quote the sentence which shows the **year ( time )** when the expansion program took begin .
5. Quote the sentence which shows the **disadvantage** of the KHCC for cancer patients who live far away from Amman .
6. Replace the underlined phrase ( **deal successfully with** ) with the correct phrasal verb that has the similar meaning .
7. Find a word which means ( the act of making something **bigger** )
8. Find a word which means ( the common **opinion** that people have about someone)
9. Find a word which means ( **rooms** in a hospital )
10. Find a word which means ( the use of controlled amounts of **radiation** )

11. Find a word which means ( the area of medicine that deals with children )
12. Find a word which means ( someone who goes to a hospital for treatment )
13. Find a word which means ( have trust or confidence )
14. Suggest three causes of cancer .
15. Suggest three ways to prevent cancer .
16. Suggest 3 things that can be done to help Jordan cope with the increase in population .
17. This increase in population will affect Jordan's health facilities . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write down your point of view .

- 17 اجابہ →
1. build more hospitals
  2. employ more doctors and nurses
  3. build more schools

لا تَتَّبِعِ الْقَوْمَ  
 دَعِ الْقَوْمَ يَتَّبِعوكَ  
 Don't follow the crowd  
 Let the crowd follow you



In the future في المستقبل

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

سنتمكن من إجراء عملية لزيادة ذكائنا

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

العلماء طوروا ( اخترعوا ) للتو حَشَوَات تُوضَع في الدماغ و التي تُحسِّن الرؤية او تسمح للمعاقين من ان يستخدموا أفكارهم للتحكم بالأطراف الصناعية كالذراعين والأرجل واليدين، او تشغيل الكرسي المتحرك للمقعدين . في عام ٢٠١٢ ، بحث اجري على القرود اظهر ان الحشوة التي تم وضعها في أدمغة القرود قد حسنت من قدرتها على اتخاذ ( صنع ) القرار . كيف يستفيد البشر من هذا البحث؟ العلماء يأملون أن يطوروا جهازا مشابها لمساعدة الناس الذين تضررت أدمغتهم بسبب الخرف ( فقدان الذاكرة ) او السكتة الدماغية او أي إصابة للدماغ .

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. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. 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. Doctors plan to use similar brain –scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

سيتمكن الأطباء من التواصل مع الأشخاص الذين في حالة غيبوبة . في سنة ٢٠١٠ م، علماء أعصاب أكدوا انه كان من الممكن الاتصال مع بعض المرضى الذين في حالة غيبوبة باستخدام ماسح ضوئي خاص للدماغ ، يسمى الرنين المغناطيسي . اقترحوا ان في المستقبل، حوارا ذو معنى مع المرضى الذين في حالة غيبوبة سيكون ممكنا . بعد سنتين حدث هذا الحوار . هذا الماسح الضوئي تم استخدامه على رجل في غيبوبة لأكثر من اثنتي عشر عاما، اثبت بأن لديه عقل واعي و يفكر ، وهذه حقيقة رفضها الكثيرون من الأطباء في السابق. يخطط الأطباء لاستخدام طرق مسح مشابهة في المستقبل ليعرفوا فيما إذا كان المرضى متالمين، او بماذا يرغبون لكي يتم تحسين نوعية حياتهم .

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

دواء جديد سيساعد في علاج أنواع معينة من السرطان بسرعة

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

دواء جديد للسرطان يتم تجربته في ( مستشفى بليموث ) في بريطانيا حيث يأمل الأطباء بأنه سيطيل حياة مرضى السرطان ويقلل من أعراضه فوراً . يُؤخذ على شكل قرص واحد كل صباح، وحتى الآن لم يظهر على المرضى الآثار الجانبية المعتادة مثل المرض وفقدان الشعر التي يتعرضون لها عندما يخضعون لأشكال أخرى من أدوية السرطان. العلاج الجديد يعمل على منع ( تجميد ) نوع من البروتينات التي تسبب نمو الخلايا السرطانية. سوف يُحسّن من متوسط العمر المتوقع للمرضى ومن نوعية الحياة بسرعة أكثر من أي علاج آخر. تمت مقابلة المرضى بعد عام من البدء بالعلاج وهم بحالة جيدة، ويقولون بأنهم سيستمرون بالتأكد بالعلاج التجريبي. لديهم كل الأسباب لأن يصدقوا ( يؤمنوا ) بأن الدواء الجديد سيعمل ( سوف يشفيهم ) . الأطباء في مستشفى ( بليموث ) يأملون بأن الدواء سيساعد المرضى من كل أنحاء العالم .

تكنولوجيا We will be able to have an operation <sup>تجريب</sup> to increase our intelligence <sup>تكنولوجيا</sup>

Scientists <sup>العلماء</sup> have already developed <sup>طوروا</sup> brain implants <sup>زرع في الدماغ</sup> that <sup>و</sup> disabled people <sup>المعاقون</sup> can use <sup>استخدموا</sup> their <sup>الاعضاء</sup> prosthetic limbs <sup>الأطراف</sup> or operate <sup>أو يحركوا</sup> a wheelchair <sup>الكرسي المتحرك للمعاقين</sup>. In 2012 CE, research on <sup>القرود</sup> monkeys <sup>التي أجري على</sup> showed that <sup>أظهرت</sup> a brain implant <sup>زرع في الدماغ</sup> improved <sup>حسنت</sup> their decision-making abilities <sup>أبهرت</sup>. How <sup>كيف</sup> will humans <sup>البشر</sup> benefit from <sup>يستفيدوا من</sup> this research <sup>هذا البحث</sup>? Scientists <sup>العلماء</sup> hope to <sup>يأملون</sup> develop <sup>يطورون</sup> a similar <sup>مشابهة</sup> device <sup>جهاز</sup> to help <sup>تساعد</sup> people <sup>الناس</sup> who have been affected by <sup>تأثروا بـ</sup> brain damage <sup>تلف</sup> or dementia <sup>الخرف</sup>, a stroke <sup>جلطة دماغية</sup> or other brain injuries <sup>أصابات في الدماغ</sup>. <sup>الذين</sup> Doctors <sup>الطباء</sup> will be able to communicate with <sup>يتواصلون مع</sup> people in a coma <sup>في غيبوبة</sup>.

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists <sup>علماء الأعصاب</sup> confirmed that <sup>أكدوا أنه</sup> it was possible <sup>كان</sup> to <sup>يتواصلون</sup> communicate with <sup>بعض</sup> some patients <sup>المرضى</sup> in a coma <sup>في غيبوبة</sup>. They <sup>اقترحوا</sup> suggested that <sup>أنه</sup> in the future <sup>في المستقبل</sup>, more <sup>أكثر</sup> meaningful <sup>معنى له</sup> dialogue <sup>حوار</sup> with <sup>المرضى</sup> patients in a coma <sup>في غيبوبة</sup> would <sup>سيكون</sup> be possible <sup>محتمل</sup> to happen <sup>حدث</sup>. <sup>حدث</sup> Two years later <sup>بعد سنتان</sup>, it <sup>تم</sup> has finally <sup>أخيراً</sup> happened <sup>حدث</sup>. <sup>أثبت</sup> he has a <sup>عقل واعي</sup> conscious <sup>واعي</sup> mind <sup>عقل واعي</sup> - a fact <sup>حقيقة</sup> that had previously been <sup>كانت</sup> disputed <sup>مرفوضة</sup>. <sup>خططوا</sup> Doctors <sup>الاطباء</sup> plan to <sup>يخططون</sup> use <sup>تقنيات</sup> similar <sup>مشابهة</sup> brain-scanning <sup>مسح الدماغ</sup> techniques <sup>تقنيات</sup> in the future <sup>في المستقبل</sup> to find out <sup>ليكتشفوا</sup> whether <sup>إذا</sup> patients <sup>المرضى</sup> are in pain <sup>موجوعين</sup> or <sup>أو</sup> what <sup>ماذا</sup> they <sup>يحبون</sup> would like to be done <sup>لهم</sup> in order to improve <sup>ليحسنوا</sup> their quality of life <sup>نوعية حياتهم</sup>.

<sup>جديد</sup> A new drug <sup>دواء</sup> will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly <sup>بسرعة</sup>.

A new cancer drug <sup>علاج جديد للسرطان</sup> is being trialled <sup>يتم تجريبه الآن</sup> in Plymouth, UK <sup>بريطانيا</sup>. <sup>التي</sup> doctors <sup>الاطباء</sup> hope <sup>يأملون</sup> to extend <sup>تطيل</sup> the lives <sup>الحياة</sup> of cancer patients <sup>مرضى السرطان</sup> and reduce <sup>يقللوا</sup> their symptoms <sup>أعراض المرض</sup>. <sup>كل</sup> It is taken <sup>يتم أخذه</sup> as <sup>ك</sup> a single <sup>واحدة</sup> pill <sup>حبوة</sup> every morning <sup>كل صباح</sup>. <sup>بسرعة</sup> It <sup>أخذت</sup> is taken <sup>يتم أخذه</sup> as <sup>ك</sup> a single <sup>واحدة</sup> pill <sup>حبوة</sup> every morning <sup>كل صباح</sup>. <sup>المعقدة</sup> the usual <sup>المرضى</sup> side effects <sup>لم يظهروا</sup> such as <sup>مثل</sup> the sickness <sup>المرض</sup> and hair loss <sup>فقدان الشعر</sup> that are <sup>تحدث</sup> experienced <sup>عندما تخضع</sup> when undergoing <sup>والتي تحدث</sup> other forms of <sup>علاج السرطان</sup> cancer treatment <sup>يتم</sup>. The new treatment <sup>الذي</sup> works by <sup>يعمل</sup> on <sup>على</sup> a different <sup>مستوى</sup> level.

الخلايا السرطانية cancerous الذي يسبب which causes البروتين blocking إيقاف a protein  
to grow لكي تنمو . It will improve patients' life expectancy متوسط العمر المتوقع سوف تحسن  
quality of life نوعية الحياة و much more quickly than any other treatment علاج أكثر من أي علاج  
آخر . The patients were interviewed مع المرضى تم إجراء مقابلة مع المرضى a year after starting the  
treatment وقالوا saying that و كانوا بصحة جيدة and are fit and well من أخذ العلاج  
they are definitely going to سوف بالتأكيد سوف continue يستمروا the trial . They have every  
reason to believe أنهم يمتلكوا جميع الأسباب التي تجعلهم it → <sup>المداد</sup> <sup>المجدي</sup>  
going to work سوف . Doctors الأطباء at Plymouth Hospital hope that it <sup>المجدي</sup>  
will help patients المرضى from all over the world من كل أنحاء العالم سيساعد

يَفْعَلُ الْعِلْمُ مَا لَا يَفْعَلُهُ الْبَشَرُ  
و يَفْعَلُ الْبَشَرُ مَا لَا يُوضِحُهُ الْعِلْمُ



Write down two أكتب نقطتان

1. Scientists have developed brain implants <sup>اختراعوا</sup> <sup>حشوة في الدماغ</sup> <sup>الغذاء</sup>  
 which have many benefits | uses <sup>فوائد كثيرة لها</sup> <sup>التي</sup> <sup>الغرضات</sup> <sup>التي</sup> <sup>التي</sup>

Write down two of these benefits.

- الجواب
- 1. improve vision <sup>تحسين الرؤية</sup>
  - 2. allow disabled people to use their <sup>استخدام</sup> thoughts in order to control <sup>التحكم</sup> prosthetic limbs. <sup>الأطراف الاصطناعية</sup>

2. There are many causes of brain damage. <sup>سبب</sup> <sup>تلف الدماغ</sup>

Write down two of these causes.

- الجواب
- 1. dementia <sup>الخرف</sup>
  - 2. stroke <sup>السكتة الدماغية</sup>

3. The new cancer drug has many qualities <sup>مميزات</sup>  
 ( features | characteristics ). Write <sup>ميزات</sup> <sup>ميزات</sup>

down two of these qualities.

- الجواب
- 1. It has no side effects such <sup>لا</sup> as <sup>مثل</sup> sickness and hair loss. <sup>مرض</sup> <sup>سقوط الشعر</sup>
  - 2. treat instantly <sup>على الفور</sup>
  - 3. will extend the lives of cancer patients <sup>سوف يطيل</sup> <sup>أعمار</sup> <sup>المرضى</sup>

④ The conventional cancer treatment <sup>الطريقة التقليدية</sup> <sup>الطريقة</sup> has two main side effects <sup>آثار جانبية</sup>  
 ( symptoms ). Write down them. <sup>(أعراض)</sup>

- الجواب
- 1. hair loss. <sup>سقوط الشعر</sup>
  - 2. sickness. <sup>المرض</sup>

5. Brain implants will allow disabled <sup>المعاقين</sup> people to use their thoughts <sup>استخدموا ان</sup> for some purposes <sup>الغرض</sup>.

Write down two of these purposes.

- الجواب
- 1. to control prosthetic limbs <sup>التحكم</sup> like arms, legs or hands <sup>مثل</sup>
  - 2. to operate a wheelchair <sup>التحكم</sup> <sup>بإيداع</sup>

6. The article mentions many kinds of prosthetic limbs. Write down <sup>ذكرت</sup> <sup>النوع</sup>  
 two of these kinds.

- الجواب
- 1. prosthetic arms <sup>الأطراف الاصطناعية</sup>
  - 2. prosthetic legs. <sup>الأقدام الاصطناعية</sup>

7. Doctors plan to use brain-scanning <sup>مع أجهزة</sup> techniques for two purposes <sup>لتحديد</sup> <sup>تقنيات</sup>  
 reasons. Write down them <sup>أسباب</sup>

- الجواب
- 1. to find out whether patients are in pain <sup>المرضى</sup> <sup>إذا</sup> <sup>لنجدوا</sup> <sup>في حالة وجع</sup>
  - 2. what they would like to be done <sup>ماذا</sup> <sup>أجبروا</sup> <sup>أنه</sup> <sup>يتم</sup> <sup>لهم</sup> in order to improve their quality of life <sup>لتحسين</sup> <sup>جودتهم</sup> <sup>من</sup> <sup>حياة</sup> <sup>هم</sup>

8. Brain implants can help disabled people in many ways. Write down two of these ways <sup>بمساعدة</sup> <sup>تساعد</sup> <sup>معدات</sup> <sup>بمعدات</sup> <sup>دماغ</sup> <sup>الأشخاص</sup> <sup>معاقين</sup> <sup>في</sup> <sup>طرق</sup> <sup>كثيرة</sup> <sup>بعدة</sup> <sup>طرق</sup>

- الجواب
- 1. to control prosthetic limbs
  - 2. to operate a wheelchair

Quote the sentence which shows  
اقتب العبارة التي تظهر

1. the year in which (the time when) <sup>الذي الوقت</sup>  
 Scientists made a research on monkeys <sup>القرد علم قاموا به</sup>  
 to improve their decision-making <sup>لصنع القرار</sup>  
 abilities. <sup>قدرة</sup>

الجواب  
 ⇒ " In 2012 CE, research on monkeys  
 showed that a brain implant improved  
 their decision-making abilities

2. the name of the animal <sup>الحيوان</sup> that <sup>الذي</sup>  
 Scientists improved their decision-making <sup>القراء</sup>  
 abilities. <sup>صنع</sup>

الجواب  
 ⇒ monkeys (القرد)

3. the name of the device <sup>الذي الجهاز</sup> that doctors <sup>الطبيب</sup>  
 used to communicate with patients <sup>للتواصل مع</sup>  
 in a coma <sup>في غيبوبة</sup>

الجواب  
 ⇒ " 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. <sup>جهاز الرنين المغناطيسي</sup>

4. the time when (the year in which) <sup>الوقت السنة</sup>  
 the first meaningful dialogue <sup>حوار ذو معنى</sup> with  
 patient in a coma <sup>في غيبوبة</sup> happened <sup>حدث</sup>  
 (took place <sup>حدثت</sup>)

الجواب  
 ⇒ " Two years <sup>سنتين</sup> later <sup>بعد</sup> it <sup>هذا</sup>  
 has finally happened. <sup>حدث أخيراً</sup> "

5. how many pills <sup>من حيث لعدد كم عدد</sup> of the new <sup>الجديدة</sup>  
 Cancer drug is taken every day <sup>كل يوم</sup>

الجواب  
 ⇒ " It is taken as a single  
pill every morning, and so far  
 other forms of  
 Cancer treatment.

6. the time in which <sup>الوقت</sup> cancer patient <sup>المرضى</sup>  
 takes the new cancer drug <sup>تأخذ</sup>

الجواب  
 ⇒ " It is taken as a single  
pill every morning, and so far  
 of cancer treatment.

7. the mechanism <sup>آلية العمل</sup> of the  
 new cancer drug. <sup>مخرج السرطان الجديد</sup>

الجواب  
 ⇒ " The new treatment works by  
blocking a protein which causes  
 Cancerous cells to grow. "

8. the way in which <sup>الطريقة التي</sup> the new  
 Cancer drug works <sup>مخرج السرطان الجديد</sup>

الجواب  
 ⇒ blocking a protein which causes  
 Cancerous cells to grow.

9. the patients <sup>المرضى</sup> who <sup>جربوا</sup> tried the <sup>الجديد</sup> new cancer <sup>السرطان</sup> drug <sup>لأنهم متأكدون</sup> will not stop taking it - أخذ

الجواب  
 ⇒ " The <sup>المرضى</sup> patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment are fit and well, <sup>قالوا</sup> saying that they are definitely going to ستمر continue the trial. "

10. Cancer patients who tried the new cancer drug are مقنعون convinced <sup>معنى</sup> that the new drug is مفيد helpful (helped) <sup>أنه</sup>

الجواب  
 ⇒ " They have every reason to believe <sup>يعتقدوا</sup> the new drug is سوف going to work. "

11. the name of the hospital in which <sup>الذي فيه</sup> (where) the new cancer drug is <sup>يتم تجربته</sup> trialled.

⇒ # هناك <sup>سواء</sup> سناخذ <sup>واحدة فقط</sup> واحدة فقط = ربما <sup>المرضى</sup> الجواب  
 الجواب  
 ⇒ " A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth و UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. "

" كسرها أن تروى للأخيرة  
 بفكرك وفعلك ما  
 المصم أن بقى أنت  
 في حدود رهنك عند نفسك "



ضمائر قديمة (في المستقبل) بالترتيب

ضمائر الغفوة الأولى

1. that : brain implants <sup>مشوات الدماغ</sup>
2. their : disabled people <sup>المعاقون</sup>
3. their : monkeys <sup>القرود</sup>
4. who : people <sup>الناس</sup>
5. which : brain damage <sup>تلف الدماغ</sup>

ضمائر الغفوة الثانية

1. They : neuroscientists <sup>علماء الأعصاب</sup>
2. it : more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible  
<sup>حوار مع مريض في غيبوبة سيكون ممكنًا</sup>
3. who : a man <sup>رجل</sup>
4. he : a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years.
5. that : a fact <sup>حقيقة</sup>
6. they : patients <sup>المرضى</sup>  
    { their

ضمائر الغفوة الأخيرة :

1. which : A new Cancer drug <sup>علاج جديد للسرطان</sup>
2. their : cancer patients <sup>مرضى السرطان</sup>
3. It : A new Cancer drug <sup>علاج جديد للسرطان</sup>
4. that : the sickness and hair Loss <sup>المرض و تساقط الشعر</sup>
5. which : a protein <sup>البروتين</sup>
6. It : the new treatment <sup>العلاج الجديد</sup>
7. they : The patients <sup>المرضى</sup>  
    { They
8. it : the new drug <sup>العلاج الجديد</sup>



## الكلمات

مرض

✓ 1. symptoms : أعراض مرض physical problem, that might indicate a disease تشير إلى

2. stroke : an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked يحدث له إنسداد  
ينفجر دماغك في دم عنقها مرض سكتة دماغية

3. side effects : أعراض جانبية effects of medicine on your body

4. scanner : a medical instrument that uses radiography الأشعة to produce images of the insides of the human body.  
تستخدم آلة طبية ماسح صوتي داخلي

5. pill : a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole. حبة دواء  
قطعة دائرية صغيرة تبتلع كلها

6. MRI : (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body. (التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي).  
داخلي

7. medical trial : تجربة دوائية trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications.  
تقييم فعالية وامن دواء

8. implant: prosthetic object implanted in the body. (زرعة طبية).  
الجزء في استرعي مان حنانه (هشوة)

9. drug : a medicine أو a substance for making medicine.  
الدواء لصنع مادة

10. dementia : الخرف a mental illness with problems with memory and personality changes.  
مرض عقلي الذاكرة تغيير بالشخصية

✓ 11. coma : غيبوبة a state of unconsciousness فقدان الوعي

12. cancerous : مسبب للسرطان something that can cause cancer  
سرطان يسبب

✓ 13. Communicate with : speak to  
يتواصل مع يتكلم مع

- Suggest اقترح
- Point of view وجهة نظر

1. Suggest three ways to improve life expectancy (prolong your life)

- الجواب
1. You should play sports
  2. You should eat healthy food
  3. You should avoid stress
  4. Don't smoke

2. Many implications (negative effects) will happen if people live longer

- الجواب
1. old people will need more healthcare
  2. old people will control policy
  3. little chance for young to get a job

3. Suggest three uses of robots in health care

- الجواب
1. collecting medicine
  2. Sorting medicine
  3. delivering medicine
  4. making operations

" أفضل انتقام هو نجاح ساجده "

امتحانات - قطعة " في المستقبل "

## فراس أبو كرم

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

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 . **They** suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible .Two years later, **it** has finally happened. 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 .

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

1. Scientists have already developed **brain implants** which have many **benefits** to disabled people . Write down two of these benefits .
2. There are many **causes** of **brain damage** .Write down two of these causes.
- 3.Undergoing other forms of cancer treatment has two **side effects** . Write down them .
4. The **new cancer drug** has many **qualities**( characteristics ) which **distinguishes** it from other forms of cancer treatment . Write down two of these qualities.
5. **Quote** the sentence which shows the **animal** on which the study was carried out .
- 6.**Quote** the sentence which shows the **year ( time )** in which the first **dialogue** with

patients in a coma happened . (31) ( the first dialogue with patients in a coma happened in 2012... )

7. **Quote** the sentence which shows the **mechanism of the new cancer drug** .
8. Find a word which means ( a **small round** piece of medicine to be swallowed whole )
9. Find a word which means ( **physical** problem, that might indicate a disease )
10. Find a word which means ( the **effects** of medicine on your body )
11. Find a word which means ( a medical **instrument** that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body )
12. Find a word which means ( an **artificial** body part )
13. Find a word which means ( **arms** or legs of a person )
14. Find a word which means ( a prosthetic device **implanted** in the body )
15. Find a word which means ( **medicine** )
16. Find a word which means ( the **length** of time that a person is **expected** to live )
17. Find a word which means ( an **unconscious** state )
18. Many implications ( **negative effects** ) will happen to the world if people live longer . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .
19. Suggest three ways in which robots can perform in the field of health .
20. We can use technology to help us improve life expectancy . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

(31)

الاجابة النموذجية

قطعة (في المستقبل)

1.
  1. allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands
  2. operate a wheelchair

2.
  1. dementia الحرف
  2. a stroke سكتة دماغية

3.
  1. sickness
  2. hair loss

4.
  1. will extend the lives of cancer patients
  2. reduce their symptoms overnight

5. " In 2012 CE a research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities. "

6. " Two years later, it has finally happened. "

7. " The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. "

8. pill حبة دواء

9. symptoms امراض مرض

10. side effects الآثار الجانبية

11. scanner ماسح ضوئي

12. prosthetic صناعي

13. limbs أطراف

14. implant زرع (عقود)

15. drug دواء

16. life expectancy متوسط العمر المتوقع

17. Coma غيبوبة

18. ?

19. } →

20. }

إرجع إلى الدرس

قطعة (في المستقبل)

خزينة الأدب

# See You At The Top

أراك في القمة

الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم

( ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠ )

( ٠٧٨٨٢٤٢٢٩٨ )

رسالة إلى اسمك :-

كن صديقاً لاسمك .. واكتبه على إحدى منوره لكهف  
... يا راسي سوف تكبر حبه أكبر .. سوف  
أحمل وأحملك .. سنلوه يوماً ما نريد .

## The Old Man and the Sea

## العجوز والبحر

Santiago is an old fisherman in Cuba, but for the last eighty - four days he hasn't caught any fish. His friend, a young fisherman named Manolin, helps him to bring in his empty boat every day. Manolin has been Santiago's fishing partner for years. Santiago had taught him all about fishing, and has done so since he was a boy of five years old. Now, the young man's parents want him to fish with a more productive partner.

سانتياغو صياد عجوز من كوبا، لكنه لمدة أربع وثمانون يوما مضت لم يصطد أي سمكة. صديقه صياد شاب اسمه مانولين، يساعده في جلب قاربه الفارغ كل يوم. مانولين شريك لسنتياغو في الصيد منذ سنين. سانتياغو علمه كل شيء عن الصيد منذ كان مانولين ولدا عمره خمس سنوات. الآن، والدا الشاب يريدان منه أن يصطاد مع شريك أكثر إنتاجا.

The next morning, Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again. Eventually, he feels a bite on one of his hooks, and he works out that it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin. The fish is strong, though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.

في الصباح التالي، سانتياغو يغادر مبكرا و يبجر بعيدا في البحر ليجرب حظّه ثانية. أخيرا، يشعر بالطعم على إحدى صناراته، و يعتقد بأنها سمكة كبيرة، ربما سمكة المارلين. السمكة قوية لذلك لا تظهر على السطح. بدلا من ذلك تسبح بعيدا ساحبة الرجل العجوز و قاربه أماما.

This goes on until the sun goes down, and eventually Santiago can't see the land any more at all.

هذا يستمر حتى تغيب الشمس و أخيرا لا يستطيع سانتياغو رؤية البر نهائيا.

As night falls, he wraps the fishing line around himself, and goes to sleep, leaving his left hand on the rope to wake him if the marlin surfaces. Soon, the old man is asleep, dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa.

عندما يهبط الليل يلف خيط الصيد حول نفسه و ينام، تاركا يده اليسار على الحبل ليوقظه إذا ظهرت المارلين على السطح. العجوز يفرق في النوم حالما بالأسود التي رآها عندما كان طفلا في إفريقيا سريعا.

فقوه

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.

سانتياغو يصحو ليلا عندما يشعر بأن المارلين تشد الخيط من يده. المارلين تقفز من الماء و على سانتياغو أن يتمسك بالخيط بكل قوته حتى يتجنب سحبه إلى البحر .

When he sees the fish at last, he is amazed by its size. After a long and difficult struggle, he manages to pull it closer to the boat and he kills it.

عندما يرى السمكة أخيرا، يندهش بسبب حجمها. بعد صراع طويل و صعب يتمكن من سحبها قريبا من القارب و يقتلها .

فقوه

Santiago ties the marlin's body to his boat and prepares to sail home. Before he reaches land, though, he is attacked by several sharks. He kills one with a harpoon and another with his knife. The blood in the water attracts more sharks. Santiago has to beat them away with a club and is badly injured himself.

سانتياغو يربط جسم المارلين إلى قاربه و يستعد للإيجار إلى البيت. قبل أن يصل البر تهاجمه عدة اسماك قرش. يقتل واحدا برمح و أخرى بسكينه. الدم في الماء يجذب المزيد من القرش. على سانتياغو أن يبعدها بهراوة فيصيب نفسه بجروح بليغة .

When he arrives back at the harbor, everyone is asleep. Arriving home, Santiago collapses on his bed in exhaustion and falls asleep.

عندما يعود إلى الميناء، الجميع نيام عندما يصل البيت ينهار على السرير متعبا و يغرق في النوم .

فقوه

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.

في الصباح التالي ، مانولين يجد العجوز في كوخه و يبكي بسبب جراح الرجل العجوز. مانولين يؤكد لسانتياغو بان السمكة الضخمة لم تهزمه و بأنهما سيصطادان معا ثانية. يقول له بان لدى العجوز الكثير ليعلمه إياه .



فقرة 1

That afternoon, some tourists see the marlin's skeleton and ask a waiter what it is. Trying to explain what happened to the marlin, the waiter replies, 'shark.' The tourists misunderstand and assume that is what the skeleton is. They don't realize that it is actually a marlin, the biggest fish ever caught in the village, at more than five metres long.

تلك الظهيرة بعض السائحين يرون الهيكل العظمي لسمكة المارلين و يسألون النادل ما هو .محاو لا شرح ما حدث للمارلين،النادل يقول "أنها سمكة قرش". السائحون لا يفهمونه و يظنونه هيكل قرش. لا يدركون أنها مارلين بالفعل، اكبر سمكة تم اصطيادها في القرية، بطول أكثر من خمسة أمتار .

Meanwhile, Santiago is sleeping and once again, dreaming of the lions he saw in Africa long ago, when he was young.

في هذه الإثناء سانتياغو نائم، و ثانية يحلم بالأسود التي رآها في إفريقيا عندما كان صغيرا .

# names of the fish → 1. marlin 2. sharks

شرح، العجز والبرود The Old Man and The Sea

(الفقرة الأولى) من سطر 1 - 4 (من سطر 1 - 4) ما هو

1. What is the name of the fisherman?  
 الجواب → Santiago

2. What is the job of Santiago?

الجواب → a fisherman

3. What is the nationality of Santiago?

الجواب → cubian

4. How long (how many days) has Santiago caught any fish?

الجواب → 84 days

5. What is the name of Santiago's friend?

الجواب → Manolin

6. How long has Manolin been a friend

to Santiago?

الجواب → for years / (since he was 5)

7. How long has Santiago been teaching Manolin about fishing?

الجواب → since he was 5 years old.

8. Why do Manolin's parents want him to stop fishing with Santiago?

الجواب → they want him to fish with a more productive partner

9. How did Manolin assist (help) Santiago?

الجواب → helps him to bring in his empty boat every day.

(الفقرة الثانية) من سطر 1 - 5

1. What evidence is there to show that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person?

الجواب → " Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again."

2. What is the name of the fish?

الجواب → marlin

٤٦



3. Find a line that represents the strength of the fish.

الجواب → "dragging the old man and his boat along."

4. Why can't the old man see the land any more?

الجواب → because the dragging of the boat goes on until the sun goes down.

(من سطر 9 - 10) (الفقرة 2)

1. Why did Santiago leave his left hand on the rope?

الجواب → to wake him if the marlin surfaces.

2. What was Santiago dreaming about?

الجواب → the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa.

3. What do lions represent (symbolize)?

الجواب → strength

4. Find a line that represent memory.

الجواب → "dreaming of the lions he used to see when he was a boy in Africa."

5. Find a line that represents determination.

الجواب → 1. "Santiago has to hold on to the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea."

2. "After a long and difficult struggle, he manages to pull it closer to the boat and he kills it."

6. Why was Santiago amazed (surprised) when he saw the fish?

الجواب → its size (its big size)

7. Why does Santiago have to hold on to the line with all his strength?

الجواب → to avoid being pulled into the sea.

8. Why does Santiago go to sleep with the line tied around himself?

الجواب → to avoid being pulled into the sea.



من سطر (١٦ - ٢٠) (الفقرة ٤)

1. Who attacked Santiago?  
من هاجم من

الجواب  
→ several sharks.

2. How many sharks did Santiago kill?  
سواء القروش كم عدد قتل

الجواب  
→ 2

3. Write down the weapons used by Santiago to kill the sharks.  
الاستخدمه السلاح لقتل

الجواب  
→ 1. harpoon الرمح

2. knife سكين

4. Write down the weapons used by Santiago to protect himself.  
الاستخدمه السلاح ليقى نفسه

(depend himself) himself.

الجواب  
→ 1. harpoon الرمح

2. knife سكين

3. club عصا / حراوة

5. What attracts more sharks to come?  
ما الذي يجذب اكثر قروش كثيرة

الجواب  
→ the blood in the water

6. Find a line that represents suffering and pain.

الجواب  
→ "Santiago has to beat them away with a club and is badly injured himself."

من سطر ٢١ - ٢٣ (الفقرة ٥)

1. Find a line that represents suffering and pain.

الجواب  
→ "cries over the old man's injuries."

2. How does Manolin try to encourage Santiago not to give up fishing?

الجواب  
→ 1. Manolin reassures Santiago that the Great Fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again.

2. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him.

3. Where did Manolin see Santiago?

الجواب  
→ in Santiago's hut

4. Why did Manolin cry over the old man's injuries?

57

= personality

5. Describe Manolin's character

الاجاب (حفظ)

- 1. Caring = kind لطيف
- 2. Loyal مخلب / مخلص

6. How do you know that Manolin is loyal to Santiago?

الاجاب  
 نق جواب

7. How do you know that Manolin is caring?

الاجاب  
 "cries over the old man's injuries" رايحة / جرح

5. What did the tourists

assume (think) believe about the skeleton they saw?

الاجاب  
 shark's skeleton

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

الاجاب  
 when the waiter replies "shark"

الكلمات على لفظ (عكس)

من سطر (٤٤ - ٣٦) (الفقرة ٦)

1. Who asked the waiter about the marlin's skeleton?

الاجاب  
 some tourists

2. Whom did the tourists ask about the marlin's skeleton?

الاجاب  
 the waiter

3. How long is the fish?

الاجاب  
 more than 5 metres long

4. Find a line that represents memory  
 "Santiago is sleeping and once again dreaming of the lions he saw young."

اللفظ

الكلمة في لفظ

- 1. curved object ... hook (صنارة)
- 2. pull something ... drag (سحب)
- 3. Someone who is successful ... productive (منتج)
- 4. say something positive -- reassure (تطمئن)
- 5. to come to the top of -- surface (سطح)
- 6. sharp weapon -- harpoon (حربة)
- 7. heavy object for hitting club (مطقة)
- 8. believe something -- assume (يظن)

The old man and the sea "الشيخ والسمك"

حل أسئلة الكتاب من دليل المعلم

تعني كلمة أي

1. Which word means ...

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? .....

الجواب

1. (harpoon) 2. (club) 3. (drag) 4. (productive) 5. (assume) 6. (reassure)  
7. (hook) 8. (surface)

ص

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

ما هو الدليل الموجود في بداية القصة على أن سانتياغو شخص متفائل و مصمم؟

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

الجواب

يذهب إلى البحر كل يوم ليحرب حظه على الرغم من انه لم يصطد منذ ٨٤ يوماً .

سؤال من لفظة الثانية

الجواب

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?

عندما يشعر سانتياغو بالطعم على الخيط يظن أنها لا بد و أن تكون سمكة كبيرة ربما سمكة مارلين ما الدليل على صدق ظنه؟

الجواب

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

تسحب القارب أماما لوقت طويل فلا بد أن تكون سمكة كبيرة

4. Why does Santiago go to sleep that night with the line tied around himself? (paragraph 4) لماذا ينام سانتياغو تلك الليلة و الخيط مربوط حول جسمه؟

So that he doesn't lose it in the water and also so that he feels it when the fish pulls it. كي لا يفقده في الماء و لكي يشعر به عندما تسحبه السمكة.

الجواب

5. How does Manolin try encouraging Santiago not to give up fishing? What does this tell you about Manolin's character? (paragraph 9) كيف يحاول مانولين تشجيع سانتياغو بان لا يترك مهنة الصيد؟ ماذا يخبرك هذا عن شخصية مانولين؟

مانولين يؤكد لسانتياغو بان السمكة الضخمة لم تهزمه و بأنهما سيصطادان معا ثانية. يقول له لدى العجوز الكثير ليعلمه إياه مانولين يبدو شخصا مهتما و لطيف و يفكر بصديقه و مخلصا لسانتياغو

الجواب

Manolin tells Santiago that he beat the marlin and that he wants to fish with him again because he still has a lot to learn. Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him. Manolin seems to be a caring person; kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago.

مانولين يؤكد لسانتياغو بان السمكة الضخمة لم تهزمه و بأنهما سيصطادان معا ثانية. يقول له لدى العجوز الكثير ليعلمه إياه مانولين يبدو شخصا مهتما و لطيف و يفكر بصديقه و مخلصا لسانتياغو

6. What is the reason for tourists' misunderstanding about the skeleton was? (paragraph 10) ما سبب عدم فهم السائحون عن الهيكل العظمي؟

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

النادل لم يستطع التكلم بلغتهم و كان يحاول الإجابة عن القرش. مع ذلك فهم السائحون كلمة القرش و فهموا أن الهيكل

لسمكة قرش

الجواب

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

لماذا برأيك أراد والدا مانولين أن يمنعه من أن الصيد مع سانتياغو؟ هل تعتقد بأنهما كانا محقين؟

الجواب  
→

They don't think Santiago is productive enough. I think they are justified because if Manolin is not making any money, it means that his whole family will have nothing to eat.

لم يعتقدوا أن سانتياغو منتج. اعتقدوا أنهم محققان لأنه لو لم يكسب مانولين مالا فالعائلة كلها لن تجد ما تأكله.

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

ما أهمية حلم سانتياغو عن شبابه، و عن أسود إفريقيا؟ كيف يتعلق هذا الحلم بمغزى القصة؟

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

ربما يتمنى انه شاب ثانية و يمتلك القوة للتعامل ببساطة مع مشاكل البحر. الأسود ترمز إلى القوة. كذلك أيضا فكرة الذاكرة لها صلة بفكرة القوة.

9. The story of The Old Man and the Sea tries to teach us about the relationship between humans and nature. Find three quotations in the text to support this.

قصة العجوز و البحر تحاول ان تعلمنا عن العلاقة بين الانسان و الطبيعة. جد ثلاثة جمل مقتبسة من النص لدعم هذا

1. 'Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.' (line 7)

2. '... Santiago has to hold onto the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea.' (line 13)

3. 'Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again.' (lines 21-22)



10. Why do you think Santiago risks his life for the marlin?

لماذا برايك يخاطر سانتياغو بحياته من اجل سمكة المارلين ؟

الجواب  
→

I think that Santiago risks his life for the marlin because he has already put a lot of effort into catching it. It is possibly also something that could help him feel young again. He may also feel ashamed that he has failed to catch anything for the past eighty-four days and so is willing to risk his life to prove to the rest of the village that he is still a good fisherman.

اعتقد أن سانتياغو يخاطر بحياته من اجل سمكة المارلين لأنه وضع كل جهوده للامسك بها . هذا من الممكن شيئا قد يساعده ليشعر نفسه شابا مرة أخرى . وربما أيضا يشعر بالخجل أنه فشل في صيد أي شيء خلال الأربع و ثمانون يوما الماضية و لذلك هو مستعد للمخاطرة بحياته ليثبت لبقية القرية أنه لا يزال صياد جيد

# See You At The Top

فراس أبو كرم

أراك في القمة

الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم

( ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠ )

( ٠٧٨٨٢٤٢٢٩٨ )

لا تتوقف عندما تكسر بالقب  
توقف عندما تنهي كل شيء

كلمات الوحدة الثالثة ( المطلوبة في صندوق الكلمات و سؤال الإملاء )

1. apparatus / جهاز / أداة
2. equipment / جهاز / أداة
3. appendage طرف ملحق بالجذع مثل الذراع
4. limb طرف ( ذراع، رجل)
5. bionic \ ذو أطراف آلية \ الإلكتروني
6. artificial صناعي
7. prosthetic صناعي
8. cancerous سرطاني
9. coma غيبوبة
10. cope with يتعامل بنجاح مع // يتغلب على
11. cross / منزعج / غاضب
12. dementia / جنون / خَسْرَف
13. drug دواء/ عقار
14. expansion / توسع / تَوَسُّعَة
15. radiotherapy علاج إشعاعي
16. scanner ماسح إشعاعي للصور الطبية
17. side effects آثار جانبية
18. sponsor يدعم / يمول
19. fund يدعم / يمول
20. symptom عرض من أعراض المرض
21. ward جناح في مستشفى / قسم
22. implant زراعة عضو
23. medical trial \ دواء تجريبي \
24. MRI التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
25. outpatient مريض غير مقيم
26. paediatric متعلق بطب الأطفال
27. pill حبة / قرص دواء
28. publicise يعمم/ ينشر
29. stroke سكتة دماغية
30. reputation ( السمعة ) الصيت
31. waterproof ضد الماء
32. fireproof ضد الحريق
33. Career مهنة // وظيفة
34. catch attention تلفت الانتباه
35. get an idea يحصل على فكرة
36. take interest يحصل على الاهتمام
37. spend time يقضي الوقت
38. attend a course يلتحق بدورة

أبواب هيسيت

39. helmet خوذة  
40. tiny صغير جدا  
41. Inspire يلهم  
42. seat belt حزام الأمان  
43. risk يخاطر // يغامر  
44. self-confidence الثقة بالنفس

كن يوم سوف انزل كن ما بوسعك  
سوف ارفع نفسي الى الامام  
لا أصبح ملتمس ولي الغرضية

ملاحظة : هنا الحل بالترتيب ( الكلمة الأولى بالصندوق هي الحل للجملة الأولى و هكذا )

### كلمات الوحدة الثالثة

صناعي **prosthetic** , تخاطر / تغامر **risk** , يلهم **inspire** , صغير جدا **tiny** , ضد الماء **Waterproof**

1. You can wear **your watch** ساعتك when **you go swimming** سبح إذا if it is **swimming** .  
كانت .....
2. It is amazing how huge **trees** الأشجار grow from **seeds** بذور ..... تنمو من **seeds** .
3. The Olympic games الألعاب الاولمبية often ..... **young people to take up** رياضة **sport** .
4. Please hurry up **Let's not** دعنا لا ..... **missing the bus** نتأخر على الباص .
5. Artificial **arms and legs** الأقدام will have taken the place of **Limbs** ستحل مكان **Limbs** الأاطراف today's .....

السمعة **reputation** , الثقة بالنفس **self-confidence** , جهاز مراقبة القلب **Monitor** ,  
صناعي **prosthetic**

1. When my grandfather had a heart attack **attached** <sup>ركبوا</sup> a special **chest** صدره .....to **his chest** .
2. It is important to encourage **young people** الشباب and help them **develop** <sup>يطوروا</sup> .....
3. **Petra** <sup>البحراء</sup> has **a** .....as a fascinating **place** مكان **to visit** .
4. Scientists **have** العلماء **successfully invented** اخترعوا a ..... **Hand** يد **with** a sense of touch **حاسة لمس** .

حبوب الدواء pills , غيبوبة comma , تجارب طبية medical trials , أعراض المرض symptoms ,  
صناعي Artificial

1. Doctors **look at** الى ينظروا the .....before they decide يقرروا how كيف  
to treat سيعالجوا the patient المريض .
2. Scientists العلماء **perform** يعملوا .....to make sure ان ليضمنوا the drugs  
are safe امنة .
3. After بعد Ali's accident حادث , he lay in a .....for two weeks .
4. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes يأخذ six different  
.....every day .
5. ....arms الاذرع and legs الاقدام will have taken the place ستحل مكان  
of today's prosthetic الصناعية limbs الاطراف .

جهاز/ الات apparatus , متوسط العمر المتوقع life expectancy , الكهروني Bionic ,  
سكتة دماغية stroke , حشوات implants

1. Before long قريب , all prosthetics لصناعية will be ستكون  
كل الاطراف لصناعية
2. By the time I am fifty , the average معدل .....will be 100 .
3. He will be attending يلتحق ب a course دورة on prosthetics الصناعية and  
learning about يتعلم حول different kinds of انواع من medical الطبية.....
4. Scientists العلماء have already developed طوروا brain الدماغ .....that  
الرؤية vision تحسن التي improve
5. Brain damage تلف الدماغ could be caused يكون سببه by a .....and  
dementia الخرف وفقدان الذاكرة .

حزام الامان seat belt , السمعة reputation له علاقة بالاطفال Paediatric  
 صغیر جداً tiny و الخرف وفقدان الذاكرة dementia

1. The KHCC يعالج treats both adult الكبار and  
 المرضى patients : .....
2. Patients المرضى visit the KHCC مركز الحسين للسرطان for treatment للعلاج because of  
 its excellent الممتازة .....
3. Drivers السائقون and passengers المسافرون/الراكبون must always **wear** يلبس a  
 في السيارة car .....
4. **Brain damage** تلف الدماغ could be caused يكون سببه by .....and a stroke  
 سكتة دماغية .

5. The opposite of huge is \_\_\_\_\_ .

تم زراعته implanted و طرف صناعي appendage و خوذته helmet و الكرنوف bionic

1. In the near future , a new eye will help people with  
 failing eyesight to see again
2. When you ride a bike , you should always wear a \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. After the loss of a lower \_\_\_\_\_ , David had to learn  
 how to walk with an artificial leg .
4. The girl wears a hearing aid that is surgically \_\_\_\_\_  
 in her ears .

\* هذم لغوية لكل طالب لواجه صعوبة في سؤال  
صنوده الكلمات

الكلمة

الدليل

7. implant  
زرانة / غرس  
شعر

دماغ  
brain

الكلمة الموجودة في لغته لوزاركي

الدليل المتعلق بوجوده في اللغة لوزاركي

1. prosthetic // أو  
artificial

— hand يد  
— arm ذراع  
— Leg رجل  
— knee ركبة  
— limb كطرف

8. apparatus  
جهاز / آلة

جلبية  
\* medical  
\* experiment  
\* laboratory  
\* diving

2. Limb كطرف

صناعات  
\* Prosthetic  
صناعات  
\* artificial

9. helmet خوذة

wear لبس

10. seat belt حزام الأمان

\* Car سيارة

3. monitor جهاز مراقبة القلب

دوس  
\* attach ليوصل / يربط

11. risk يفاخر / يخاطر

فعل +  
ting

4. symptoms الأمراض  
تتوقف

\* doctors اطباء  
\* patient المريض

12. pills حبوب لبلاد

\* medicine دواء

5. medical trials تجارب جلية

اجمعي  
\* perform  
\* drug دواء  
\* safe آمنة

13. reputation السمعة / السمعة

\* a  
\* excellent ممتاز  
\* good جيد

14. bionic الكرون

\* eye عين

6. Comma تنبوية

\* in a  
\* into a  
\* unconsciousness  
واغماص

15. appendage طرف

\* prosthetic صناعات  
\* artificial صناعات



## امتحان على كلمات الوحدة الثالثة

**waterproof , tiny , inspire , risk , prosthetic**

1. You can wear your **watch** when you go **swimming** if it is .....
2. It is 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. Artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's ..... **limbs** .

**monitor , self-confidence , reputation , prosthetic,**

1. When my grandfather had a heart attack , the doctors **attached** a special .....to his **chest** .
2. It is important to encourage young people and help them **develop**.....
3. Petra **has a** .....**as** a fascinating place to visit .
4. Scientists have successfully invented a ..... **hand** with a sense of touch .

**symptoms , medical trials , comma , pills , Artificial**

1. Doctors **look at the** .....**before** they decide how to treat the patient .
2. Scientists **perform** .....to make sure the drugs are safe .
3. After Ali's accident lay **in a** .....for two weeks .
4. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different .....every day .
5. ....**arms and legs** will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs .

**bionic , life expectancy , apparatus , implants , stroke**

1. Before long , all **prosthetics** will be .....
2. By the time I am fifty , the **average** .....will be 100 .
3. He will be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of **medical** .....
4. Scientists have already developed **brain** .....that improve vision .
5. **Brain damage** could be caused by a .....and dementia .

**paediatric , reputation , seat belt , dementia**

1. The KHCC treats both **adult** and .....patients .
2. Patients visit the KHCC for treatment because of its **excellent** .....
3. Drivers and passengers must always **wear** a .....in the **car** .
4. **Brain damage** could be caused by .....and a stroke .

## إملاء الوحدة الثالثة

Three spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

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 they are attract by its excellent riputation , lower costs ; and cultural and language similarities .

1. rely لـعـيـد عـلـى
2. reputation السـمـة / الـهـيـة
3. cultural ثقـافـي
4. are attract → are attracted جـنـبـيـا لـلـمـجـبـول
5. costs; → costs و

Six spelling mistakes , Five grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment , the KHCC has begin an expansion programme . Building starts in 2011 CE . The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE . By then, they will have add 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy . new adult and paediatric wards will had opened . Additionally, they will have build a special ten-floor outpatients' building .

1. cope : تـعـاـمـل بـنـجـاح مـع
2. expansion : تـوسـعة
3. radiotherapy : العـلاج بـالـأشـعة
4. paediatric : لـه مـلـاقـة بـطـب الـأطـفـال
5. wards : أعـنـاق فـي مـشـرف
6. outpatient : مـرـيـضـيـن مـنـزـلـيـن
7. has begin → has begun (v3) مـضـاع ٣
8. starts → started (v2) الزمن صا مـن بـيـد
9. have add → have added (v3) مـضـاع ٣
10. will had opened → will have opened
11. will have build → will have built (v3)
12. new → New بـنـاء جـدـد

One grammar mistake , Two punctuation mistake , two spelling mistakes .

In the future , robots will be do more and more jobs in hospitals . In the USA , the UK and australia , hospitals are using robots to interact with patients after they have had operations , collect drags from the hospital pharmacy ; and even visit patients in the word when the doctor is not available .

1. drags → drugs ادوية
2. word → ward جناح في مشفى
3. be do → be doing متقبل تام مستمر
4. australia → Australia
5. pharmacy; → pharmacy د

Three spelling mistakes , Four grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

A new cancer drug is being traileed in plymouth, UK, who doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symbtoms overnight. It is take as a single bill every morning, and so far patients have show none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experiences when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment .

1. symptoms الاعراض مرضية
2. bill → pill حبة دواء
3. side effects آثار جانبية
4. who doctors → which قائمه وجمعه
5. is take → is taken (V3) مبنى الجعول
6. have show → have shown (V3) مضارع تام
7. are experiences → are experienced (V3) مبنى الجعول
8. plymouth → Plymouth اسم

Four spelling mistakes , Three grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

In 2012 CE, research on monkeys shows that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research . Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people which have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

1. implant : زراعة / غرس
2. benefit : فائدة
3. dementia : الخرف / الجنون
4. stroke : سكتة دماغية
5. shows → showed (V2) الزم ما قبل بسيط
6. people which → who تأنيده وصحة ع
7. been affect → affected مبتدأ بجعل
8. research → research? لانه سؤال

Three spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

In 2010 CE : neuroscientists confirm that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI .

1. communicate : يتكلم مع / يتواصل مع
2. coma : غيبوبة
3. scanner : ماسح شعاعي
4. In 2010 CE : → In 2010 تكره
5. confirm → Confirmed (V2) ما قبل بسيط

Three grammar mistake , one punctuation mistake and three spelling mistakes .

Scientists have successfully invent a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch . It is an exciting new invention , whose they plan to develop . It is possible that , in the not-too-distant future ; similar arteficial arms and legs will have take the place of today's limbs .

1. prosthetic <sup>صناعي</sup>
2. artificial <sup>صناعي</sup>
3. limbs <sup>اطراف</sup>
4. invent → invented (V3) <sup>السبب</sup> <sup>مضارع</sup> have + V3
5. whose they → which <sup>تاليه وصلة</sup>
6. have take → taken (V3)
7. ; similar → و similar

Four spelling mistakes , two grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

Adeeb has invent several other devices , including a tini cleaning robot and a heart monitar , which is attaches to a car seat bilt . In case of an emergency , rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically konnected with the driver through this special checking device ?

1. tiny <sup>صغير جداً</sup>
2. monitor <sup>جهاز مراقبة القلب</sup>
3. seat belt <sup>حزام الأمان</sup>
4. connected <sup>موصول بـ</sup>
5. has invent → invented (V3) <sup>مضارع تام</sup>
6. is attaches → is attached (V3) <sup>منه المصدر</sup>
7. device ? → device .

Five spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

the boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention - a prosthetic limb for his father . The Sheikh has take a special interest in the boy , and hopes that the tour he is sbnsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors .

1. attention      انسياء
2. prosthetic limb      طرف صناعي
3. sponsoring      يحقّل
4. confidence      ثقة
5. has take → taken (٧٣)      صفة - م
6. the boy → The      براه الله  
شرف كبير

Six spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

he will be work with a specialist doctor to build the appendige . He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of midical apparatas .

1. appendage      طرف
2. attending a course      لامية بدوة
3. prosthetics      الاطراف الصناعية
4. medical apparatus      اجهزة طبية
5. he will → He will      براه الله شرف كبير
6. be work → be working      مستقبل مستر

رامحانه على إملاء الوحده الثالثه

Three spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

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 they are attract by its excellent riputation , lower costs ; and caltural and language similarities .

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In order to cobe with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begin an expantion programme . Building starts in 2011 CE . The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE. By then, they will have add 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy . new adult and baediatric words will had opened . Additionally, they will have build a special ten-floor outpasients' building .



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Collocations ← ١. التراكيب  
Phrasal verbs ← ٢. أفعال لفظية  
Synonyms ← ٣. المرادفات

←  
السؤال  
المتعلق

# See You At The Top

أراك في القمة

الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم

( ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠ )

( ٠٧٨٨٢٤٢٢٩٨ )

" تلك الحبة ستصنع منك راجلاً رائياً  
عظماً أو رائياً محطماً .  
انت من يقرر . "

←

1 - 0 موجود في الوحدة الثالثة WB ص 10 تمرين 2  
 6 - 11 موجود في الوحدة الرابعة SB ص 33 تمرين 2

**Collocations** "كلمات تأتي مع بعضنا"

الفعل الموجود في صندوقه الأزرق	الكلمة التي تأتي معه
1. <u>take</u> took taken	interest إهتمام يعني: يتفقد بالاهتمام
2. <u>attend</u> attended attending	a course دورة ليجمل بروتة
3. <u>spend</u> spent spending	time وقت يعني: يقضي وقتا
4. <u>get</u> getting got gotten	idea فكرة يعني: اكمل مع فكرة
5. <u>catch</u> caught	attention انتباه لفظة
6. urban	planning التطوير الحضري
7. public	transport المواصلات العامة
8. biological	waste مخلفات بيولوجية
9. Carbon	Footprint بصمة (آثار انبعاث)
10. negative	effects الآثار السلبية
11. economic	growth النمو الاقتصادي

1. We spend more and more time focusing on computer screens.

2. Aadeeb al-Baloosh; caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention.

3. The Young inventor will be attending a course on prosthetics.

4. We can all work hard to reduce our Carbon Footprint by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.

5. Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of biological waste, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.

6. The need for more effective urban planning is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

7. Megaprojects are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities.

ملحوظة: التركيب من 6 - 11  
 عليه ان يخلط التركيب كامل في صندوقه الأزرق ثم يجمع في صندوقه الأزرق negative effects

بالنسبة للتلائمات يكون السؤال علي كالتالي

١. في حينه الكلمات

٢. سؤال متعل

٣. صيغة دائرة

الجملة التالية ادرس : الشرح  
Study the following sentence

Adeeb will not be attending his  
وقت time sightseeing.

استبدل  
الفعل الذي تم خطه  
Replace the underlined verb with  
الفعل الصحيح  
the correct verb to make  
لعمل  
متلائمة  
a collocation.

الجواب → spending يقعون

السبب وجود كلمة time

حيث انه متلائمة هي

→ spend time

سؤال

The boy spent Sheikh Hamdan's  
انتباه attention with his invention.

الجواب Caught

السبب وجود كلمة attention إنتباه  
حيث انه متلائمة هي

Catch attention

لكن في الجملة انما spend وهو

يعرفه ثانياً (٧٢) للفعل spend

اذنه سئره جوارك يعرفه الثاني للفعل  
Catch وهو Caught

سؤال: Adeeb will not be \_\_\_\_\_

his time sightseeing.

لعمل  
الفعل الصحيح  
The correct verb to make  
متلائمة  
a collocation is \_\_\_\_\_.

( spending , getting ,  
catching , taking )

الجواب spending

السبب وجود time

” نهاية الألف يكون النجاح ”

الـ

phrasal verbs	أشياء الافعال
phrasal verb	معنى
1. <u>rely on</u>	<p>ثقة عنده have <u>trust</u> in something or someone</p> <p>ثقة ثقة have <u>confidence</u> in</p>
2. <u>bounce back</u>	<p>يكون to start to be successful again after a difficult time</p> <p>تعااف من صدمة / تقف على قدميه بعد فشل أو خيبة</p>
3. <u>Cope with</u>	<p>يتعامل بنجاح 1. <u>deal</u> successfully with</p> <p>تتغلب على 2. <u>handle</u></p>
4. <u>Focus on</u>	<p>توجه ركز <u>direct</u> your effort at</p>

سؤال Study the following sentence

We should teach children to start to be successful again after a difficult time.

استبدل  
الكلمات التي تحتها خط  
Replace the underlined words with the suitable phrasal verb that has a similar meaning to it.

الجواب → bounce back

سؤال You should teach children to bounce \_\_\_\_\_ after a setback.

(back, in, on, at)

الجواب back.

سؤال It is hard to cope \_\_\_\_\_ three small children and a job.

(with, back, in, on)

الجواب with

الكلمة  
ادرس  
Study this sentence

She managed to bounce back all the pressure at work.

استبدل  
الكلمة  
Replace the underlined phrasal verb with the correct one.

الجواب Cope with

طريقة سؤال عن أشياء، الافعال في العزارة

1. انه تأكى في صندوقه، لكلمات
2. انه يطلب منك معنى أحد أشياء

الافعال بالانجليزية أو انه استبدل  
معنى أحد أشياء، الافعال لشيء، لغز، لغز

ادرس  
سؤال Study the following sentence  
Exercise is a great way to cope with

Stress.  
ماذا  
What does the underlined phrasal verb mean?

الجواب → handle

سؤال

Synonym		المترادف
<u>Synonym</u> = similar		متشابه
الكلمة	Synonym	
1. appendage	Limb	كترفة / عجز
(كترفة) (صنعة)		
2. apparatus	equipment	جهاز / آلة
3. artificial	prosthetic	صنعي
4. sponsor	Fund	تمويل / دعم مالي

الجملة التالية  
 Study the following sentence

The Young inventor invented a prosthetic limb for his father.

استبدل  
 Replace the underlined word with  
 بالمرادف / الكلمة المترادفة  
 its synonym.

الجواب  
 → appendage

المعكس opposite = (antonym)

الكلمة	المعكس opposite
natural	صنعي 1. prosthetic صنعي 2. artificial

الجملة التالية ادرسها  
 Study the following sentence

This hand is not natural.

اكتب كلمة  
 Write a word that is opposite  
 of natural.

الجواب  
 → prosthetic

هذا الرجل كثر في عمره كثره النجاح  
 عندما شعر أن كل كثره إرثه  
 وقلب ومعاينة قد تعطلت  
 اليوم إلى باقة الوقت من  
 الأزهار تهادي إليك

إمتحانه على الوحدة لثانيك ولثالثك  
مع الاجابة

# See You at the Top

## أراك في القمة

### الوحدة الثالثة Unit Three

الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم

( ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠ )

( ٠٧٨٨٢٤٢٢٩٨ )

كن بسيطاً مسالماً إلا بأحلامك ، انتزعها من يد الحياة بكل قوتك



امتحان الوحدة الثانية و الثالثة – الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم )

**Read the following report carefully , and then answer all the questions that follow**

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.

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 percent of Jordanian children were fully immunized , thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country **where** people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 percent of the country's population now has access.

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.

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 74.5. 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 15 deaths per 1,000 births in 2016 CE.

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 .

**Question number One : A**

1. There are many factors that have made our community healthier . Write down two of these factors .
2. There are two factors that led to Jordan's healthy population growth . Write down them .
3. Having a healthy population growth has two positive results on Jordan . Write down them .
4. There are many examples which show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful . Write down two of these examples .
5. Jordan has been focusing on improving **two aspects ( kinds ) of healthcare facilities** . Write down them .

امتحان الوحدة الثانية و الثالثة – الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم )

6. Quote the sentence which shows the reason that makes health conditions in Jordan among the best in the Middle East .
7. Find a word which means ( **a promise to do something** )
8. What does the underlined word ( **where , which** ) refer to ?
9. Mention three illnesses children in Jordan are vaccinated against .
10. **Poor sanitation standards leave populations vulnerable to a host of different diseases . Suggest three of these diseases .**
11. Jordan's healthy population growth will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

**B: Literature Spot**

Read the following lines from *All the World's Stage* , then answer the questions

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

At first , the infant ,

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms .

Then the whining schoolboy , with his satchel

And shining morning face , creeping like snail

Unwillingly to school .....

1. Which simile does the playwright use to describe the schoolboy as he walks to school ?
2. What is the name of the animal mentioned in this stanza ?
3. What stages of a human's life do these lines describe ?
4. What tells you the boy slowly goes to school ?
5. Find an example of a simile .

**QUESTION NUMBER TWO :**

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

**obese , ailments , antibodies , dementia , cope with , bounced back ,  
complementary , a white elephant , monitor**

- \* 1. They work well together because their skills are ..... : he is practical and she is creative .
- \* 2. Although the surgery was difficult , the patient .....to good health .
- 3. When my grandfather had a heart attack , the **doctors** attached a special .....to his **chest** .
- \* 4. Nadia finds it difficult to .....three small children and a job .
- 5. ....people tend to have higher blood pressure than **thin** ones .
- 6. Homoeopathy cannot **produce** .....needed to protect against childhood disease .
- 7. Some .....can be treated effectively with **homoeopathic** remedies .
- 8. **Elderly** people often **suffer** from ....., which is difficult to treat .
- 9. Nobody goes to the new private sports club . The **building** is .....

**B: Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows .**

I was shocked when I heard the news . I came completely a white elephant .

Replace the underlined words with the correct **colour idiom** .

**C: Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows .**

The young inventor will be making a **course** on prosthetics .

Replace the underlined verb with the correct verb to make a **collocation** .

امتحان الوحدة الثانية و الثالثة – الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم

**D: Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets .**

1. Scientists have invented .....**limbs** with a sense of touch .  
( artificial , artificially , artifice )
2. ....**people** make good lifestyle choices .  
( Optimism , Optimistic , Optimistically )
3. Complementary medicine cannot be used to .....people .  
( immune , immunization , immunize )
- \* 4. Metals ..... when they are heated .( expansion , expand , expansive)
5. You **should** .....your child against polio .  
( inoculate , inoculable , inoculation )
6. Scientists have already developed brain implants that **improve** ..... .  
( visual , vision , visualize )
7. Your idea **is** ..... ( practice , practical , practically )
8. **Don't** .....your ideas to press . ( publicise , publicity , public )

**Question Three :**

A: **It appears that** health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the region .

B: **The aim of the report** is to show health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the region .

1 \* Which sentence indicates **conclusion** .

2 \* Which sentence indicates **introduction** .

B: Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows .

**Our computers and mobile phones will tell us when to wake up , eat and sleep .**

Identify the type of **rhetoical device** used in the above sentence .

**Question Four :** Choose the suitable item

1. We needed warm clothes when we went to London . We .....**the cold weather** . ( weren't used to , didn't use to , aren't used to )
2. I just got glasses this week , and I .....them yet , so I am still having **difficulty** . ( am not used to wearing , didn't use to wear , am not use to wearing )
3. I think television .....**better than** it is now . Most of the programs these days are just reality TV . ( used to be , are used to be , are used to being )
4. Firas has been practicing the oud really hard **and now** he .....it .  
( is used to playing , used to play , was used to playing )

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5. Joining a gym can be very tiring **at first** if you .....much exercise .  
( are not used to doing , used to do , did not use to doing )
6. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year . He says he .....there now .  
( is used to living , didn't use to living , used to live )
7. Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m , or **will** you .....dinner with your family then ? ( be having , have had , having)
8. I can't call my dad right now . He ..... **boarding** the plane . It takes off in an hour . ( will be , will have , will )
9. This time tomorrow , we'll be celebrating because we .....our exams .  
( will be finishing , will have finished , will finishing )
10. She **had** .....all afternoon for a special family dinner . ( been cooking , been cooked , been cook )
11. Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology . The **rhetorical device** used in this sentence is .....  
( onomatopoeia , personification , metaphor , simile )

QUESTION Five : A :**EDITING**

1. **two grammar mistake , one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes .**

In the future , robots will be do more and more jobs in hospitals . In USA , the UK and Australia , hospitals are using robots to interact with patients after they have had operations , collect drags from the hospital pharmacy ; and even visit patients in the word when the doctor is not available .

2. **Four grammar mistake , one punctuation mistake and three spelling mistakes .**

Scientists have successfully invent a prosthatic hand with a sense of touch . It is an exciting new invention , whose they plan develop .It is possible that , in the not-too-distant future ; similar arteficial arms and legs will have take the place of today's limps .

امتحان الوحدة الثانية و الثالثة – الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم )

**B: Guided information :**

Read the information below and write two sentences about **the harmful effects of anger on health**

\*headaches

\*sleep problems

\*digestive problems

\*high blood pressure

**C: FRRE WRITING :**

1. Write an essay about the implications will happen to the world if people live longer . How technology help us to improve life expectancy ?
2. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East .

امتحان الوحدة الثانية و الثالثة – الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم )

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch . It is an exciting new invention , which 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-years-old from Denmark , was the first person to try out the new invention . After losing his left hand in an accident , he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years . The new hand , which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists , was a huge improvement .

With it , Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects , but he could also feel them . ' When I held an object , I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,' he explained . He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand .

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

1. Dennis Sorensen was able to do many things by wearing the new hand . Write down two of these things .
2. Dennis Sorensen was allowed to wear the new hand just for a month for many reasons . Write down them .
3. Two prosthetic limbs are mentioned in the article . Write down them .
4. Scientists from two countries developed ( invented ) the prosthetic hand with a sense of touch . Write down their nationalities .
5. Quote the sentence which shows the body part Dennis Sorensen lost .
6. Quote the sentence which shows Dennis Sorensen wore the new hand for a short period of time .
7. Find a word in the text which is **synonymous** to " **appendages** " .
8. Find a word in the text which is **synonymous** to " **artificial** " .
9. Find a word in the text that is the **opposite** of " **natural** " .
10. Suggest three problems prosthetic limbs cause .

11. Prosthetic limbs improve peoples' lives . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

**B: Literature Spot**

Read the following lines from *I Remember* , then answer the questions

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

- الاعتقاد
1. What was the false belief ( thought ) which the poet had about fir trees ?
  2. Why is the poet worried now ( at the present ) ?
  3. What was the poet ignorant about ?
  4. Which lines show that the poet has lost his youthful joy and optimism ?
  5. What did the last three lines of the stanza suggest ?
  6. Why has the poet lost his youthful joy and optimism ?
  7. What is the name of the tree ?



راجبة امتحان الوحدة الثانية والثالثة

قطعة لعمرة في الورد " الوحدة الثانية

— ارجع الى ايدوية للتأكد من اجابة الاسئلة

- 1.
1. advances in education
  2. advances in economic conditions

- 3.
1. strong work force
  2. economic benefits for the whole country

- 5.
1. primary healthcare facilities
  2. advanced medical facilities

- 10.
1. cholera كوليرا
  2. Malaria ملاريا
  3. allergy حساسية

B. الأدب

1. creeping like snail
2. snail
3.
  1. babyhood
  2. boyhood.

4. نفث
5. نفث

السؤال الثاني :

- A:
1. Complementary تكملية
  2. bounced back تعافى من صدمة أو فشل
  3. monitor مراقب/مراقب
  4. cope with يتعامل يتعامل مع
  5. Obese كسبه
  6. antibodies أجسام مناعية
  7. ailments أمراض
  8. dementia الخرف
  9. white elephant شيء زائد غير مفيد مع انه مكلف

B. out of the blue

C. attending

- D.
1. artificial
  2. Optimistic
  3. immunise
  4. expand
  5. inoculate
  6. vision

السبب improve  $\frac{5}{11}$

7. practical
8. publicise

السؤال الثالث

- A.  
1. A  
2. B

B. Personification

السؤال الرابع

1. weren't used to
2. am not used to wearing
3. used to be
4. is used to playing
5. are not used to doing
6. is used to living
7. be having
8. will be
9. will have finished
10. been cooking
11. Onomatopoeia

السؤال الخامس

1.
  1. be do → be doing
  2. and even → و and even
  3. drags → drugs ادوية
  4. word → ward جناح

2.
  1. invent → invented
  2. where → which
  3. plan develop → plan to develop
  4. have take → have taken
  5. prosthetic
  6. artificial
  7. Limbs
  8. similar → و similar

رأيتنا قطعت " منيت حاد " س...

ارجع الى القصة لتاكد من اكل

3.
  1. artificial arms
  2. artificial legs
8. Limbs
9. prosthetic
10. artificial / prosthetic

11.
  1. prosthetic limbs <sup>أطراف</sup> make you self-satisfied <sup>الرضا بالنفس</sup>
  2. They make you confident <sup>واثق من نفسك</sup>

B. الآداب

1. <sup>محصا التخلية</sup> their slender tops  
were close <sup>من كبريتة</sup> against <sup>السماء</sup> the sky.
2. " To know I am farther  
off from the heav'n  
أي البعد اني بعد من الله (الله)
3. size of the world
4. آخر ٣ أسطر
5. the poet has lost  
his youthful joy  
and optimism  
الشاعر فقد لذة و التفاؤل
6. نفع جواب س
7. fir

إذا لم تُفاهِر من أجل شيء، اتعبه  
فأفهمته إذا خسرت

فراس أبو بكر  
0799522160

# See You at the Top

أراك في القمة

## الوحدة الرابعة Unit Four

"٢٠١٩"

الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم

(٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

(٠٧٨٨٢٤٢٢٩٨)

كن بسيطاً مسالماً إلا بأحلامك ، انتزعها من يد الحياة بكل قوتك

فهرس لوحه الرابعه

رقم الصفحه في الدوره	الموضوع
٣٥ - ١	١٣ جزئيه الفقرات
١٣ - ١	١٣ مقفله " اسم لجمال - الاب لؤسس للزراعه "
٢٢ - ١٤	١٤ مقفله " اهميه الاتبات الاسلاميه في التاريخ "
٢٥ - ٢٢	٢٢ مقفله " عديته محمد - خطوه ايجابيه ؟ "
٤٦ - ٣٦	٣٦ كلمات الوحه الرابعه " حذروه بكلمات "
٥٤ - ٤٧	٤٧ ياملء كلمات لوحه الرابعه
٦٥ - ٥٥	٥٥ وامفاه على لوحه الرابعه مع الاجابه المنوزجه

" أنت ستتعلم المزيد من هذه  
الحياه  
وتكتفئ لن تحصل على المزيد ابداً  
إلا إذا كنت مستعداً لفعل  
المزيد . . . "

فرانس أبو كرم

٥7٩٩522١6٥

جزيئة الغفرات « قطع لوحه الرابعه ..

# See You at the Top

## أراك في القمة

### الوحدة الرابعة Unit Four

الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم

( ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠ )

( ٠٧٨٨٢٤٢٢٩٨ )

كن بسيطاً مسالماً إلا بأحلامك ، انتزعها من يد الحياة بكل قوتك

Ibn Bassal ( اسم ) كان a writer كاتباً , a scientist عالماً and an engineer مهندساً who عاش في AL-Andalus الأندلس in the eleventh century CE في القرن الحادي عشر ميلادي . He worked عمل in the court of بلاط Al-Ma'mun الملك توليدو ( اسم مكان ) the King of Toledo كان الذي who المأمون , whose التي هي the great passions علم النبات botany كان حبه / شغفه الكبير , which هي the study دراسة of plants النباتات , and و agriculture الزراعة . Although على الرغم من he was كان a great عالماً scholar عظيماً , he was also كان أيضا a practical man رجلًا عملياً and all of his writing كتباته came جاءت from من his own " hands-on العملية " experience خبرته of working في العمل في the الأرض .

كان ابن البصال كاتباً ، و عالماً و مهندساً عاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر الميلادي . و عمل في بلاط المأمون الذي كان ملك توليدو ( طليطلة ) . كان شغفه العظيم في علم النبات ، و الذي هو دراسة النباتات و الزراعة . على الرغم من انه كان عالماً كبيراً ، كان أيضا رجل عملي و جميع كتباته جاءت من خبرته العملية في العمل في الأرض .

كان أنجزها was One of the many things التي which ابن Bassal achieved . A book of Agriculture ( كتاب الزراعة ) . The book sixteen chapters فصولاً which explain تشرح how best أفضل الطرق to grow لزراعة trees الأشجار and الأعشاب fruit الفاكهة and vegetables الخضروات , as well as herbs sweet-smelling flowers الأزهار حلوة الرائحة ; perhaps the most famous chapter of all الذي described كان the one الفصل that كان ربما الفصل الأكثر شهرة من جميع الفصول و وصف how to treat مع different types of soil أنواع مختلفة من التربة Ibn Bassal also worked out كيف to توصل إلى how to نروي irrigate the land التربة by finding و حفر underground water المياه الجوفية and digging wells و حفر الأبار . He designed water pumps مضخات المياه and irrigation systems و أنظمة المياه . All of these things تم ذکرها through his writing في كتباته .

واحد من الأشياء العديدة التي أنجزها ابن البصال كان " كتاب الزراعة " . يتألف الكتاب من ستة عشر فصلاً والتي تشرح أفضل الطرق لزراعة الأشجار و الفواكه و الخضروات . بالإضافة إلى الأعشاب و الزهور حلوة الرائحة ، و ربما كان الفصل الأكثر شهرة من جميع الفصول كان الفصل الذي وصف كيفية التعامل مع أنواع مختلفة من التربة . توصل ابن البصال إلى كيفية ري الأرض من خلال إيجاد المياه الجوفية و حفر الآبار . و قد صمم مضخات المياه و أنظمة الري . كل هذه الأشياء مررت من خلال كتباته .

The influence كبيراً was enormous تأثير of Ibn Bassal's book كتاب ابن البصال was enormous كبيراً As his اتبعوا عبر الأجيال down the generations المزارعين farmers عندما / كلما

أصبحت the land الأرض , و نصائحه and advice تعليماته instructions  
wonderfully بشكل رائع fertile خصبة and أنتجت و more than enough  
للسكان الذين يتزايد عددهم for the fast –growing population أكثر مما يكفي من الغذاء food  
هو و أتباعه he and his followers التي that أنظمة الري The irrigation systems . سريعا  
put in place في اسبانيا Spain . Although his name اسمه على الرغم من أن  
Ibn Bassal's legacy إرث ابن البصال to the world للعالم has been great  
غير معروف , غير معروف  
كان عظيما .

كان تأثير كتاب ابن البصال ضخما . عندما اتبع المزارعون عبر الأجيال تعليماته و نصائحه ، أصبحت  
الأراضي خصبة بشكل رائع و أنتجت أكثر مما يكفي من الغذاء للسكان الذين يتزايدون سريعا . أنظمة  
الري التي و وضعها هو و إتباعه في المكان المناسب لا تزال شواهدا قائمة في اسبانيا . على الرغم من  
أن اسمه غير معروف على نطاق واسع ، إلا أن إرث ابن البصال للعالم كان عظيما .

لن تبغ بالقدمة الا اذا  
كنت جائعا للفم  
جائعا للحم  
جائعا للوصول الى العتمة ..



WPB ٢٤  
الرجعة الرابعة  
"A Founding Father of Farming" .. "الدب المؤسس للزراعة (إبسه لبصال)" - (الرجعة الرابعة)

Ibn Bassal (اسم) كان a writer كاتباً , a scientist عالماً and an engineer مهندسا who عاش في AL-Andalus الأندلس in the eleventh century CE في القرن الحادي عشر ميلادي . He worked عمل in the court of بلاط Al-Ma'mun الملك توليدو (اسم مكان) the King of Toledo , who كان الذي was a great passions علم النبات botany , which هي التي is the study دراسة of plants النباتات , and الزراعة agriculture . Although من على الرغم من he was كان أيضا a great عالماً scholar عظيماً , he was also كان أيضا a practical man رجل عمل and all of his writing جاءت from من his own " hands-on العملية " experience خبرته of working في العمل في the land الأرض .

كان أنجزها which التي Ibn Bassal achieved <sup>الكثيرة</sup> One of the many things <sup>(اسم الكتاب)</sup> A book of Agriculture (كتاب الزراعة) . The book الكتاب consisted من sixteen chapters فصلا which التي explain تشرح how best أفضل الطرق to grow لزراعة trees الأشجار , fruit الفاكهة and vegetables والخضروات , as well as herbs الأعشاب and sweet-smelling flowers الأزهار حلوة الرائحة ; perhaps the most famous chapter of all الذي described the الفصل one كان the one الذي described أنواع مختلفة من التربة how to treat مع different types of soil كيف نتعامل . Ibn Bassal also worked out إلى how to irrigate نروي / نسقي the land التربة و حفر digging wells المياه الجوفية and finding إيجاد من خلال إيجاد underground water وأنظمة irrigation systems مضخات المياه water pumps صمم . He designed الآبار . All of these things كل هذه الأشياء were passed on ذكرها through his writing في كتاباته .

The influence تأثير of Ibn Bassal's book كتاب ابن البصال was enormous كبيراً . As اتبعوا followed عبر الأجيال down the generations المزارعين farmers عندما his instructions تعليماته and advice ونصائحه , the land الأرض became أصبحت wonderfully رائع fertile خصبة and produced أنتجت more than enough للسكان الذين يتزايد عددهم for the fast-growing population أكثر مما يكفي من الغذاء . The irrigation systems أنظمة الري that التي he and his أتباعه he and his followers put in place لا تزال شواهد قائمة are still in evidence في المكان المناسب . Although في اسبانيا Spain his name اسمه is not widely known , Ibn Bassal's legacy إرث ابن البصال to the world للعالم has been great كان عظيماً .

وَأَتْرَكَ بِعَمَلِكَ أَيْضًا تَذَهَبُ

Write down two <sup>سؤال</sup> اذكر نقطتين

1. Ibn Bassal <sup>أحب</sup> loved working in <sup>في</sup> two fields <sup>مجالس</sup>. Write down them

- الجواب →
1. botany علم النبات
  2. agriculture الزراعة

2. Ibn Bassal was <sup>شغوف</sup> passionate about <sup>في</sup> doing two things. Write down them

الجواب →

نصف جواب

3. In his book "A book of Agriculture", Ibn Bassal <sup>كتب</sup> wrote about many <sup>مواضيع</sup> topics (subjects). Write down two of these topics.

- الجواب →
1. how best to grow <sup>الفاكهة</sup> fruit and vegetables <sup>الخضراوات</sup>
  2. how to treat <sup>مختلفة</sup> different types <sup>أنواع</sup> of soil <sup>من التربة</sup>

4. Ibn Bassal <sup>اكتشف</sup> found out (discovered) <sup>طريقتين</sup> two ways to irrigate <sup>الارض</sup> Land (supply land with water). Write down them.

- الجواب →
1. finding underground water <sup>ابناد مياه جوفية</sup>
  2. digging wells <sup>حفر الآبار</sup>

5. Ibn Bassal had many <sup>شده</sup> achievements <sup>في</sup> in agriculture.

Write down <sup>اربعة</sup> four of these <sup>الإنجازات</sup> achievements

الجواب →

1. He designed <sup>صمم</sup> water pumps and irrigation systems <sup>أنظمة الري</sup>

2. he described <sup>وصف</sup> how to treat <sup>أنظمة</sup> different types of soil <sup>من التربة</sup>

3. he worked out <sup>كشف</sup> how to irrigate <sup>الارض</sup> the land <sup>نقى</sup>

- by finding <sup>بإيجاد</sup> underground water <sup>مياه جوفية</sup> and digging <sup>حفر</sup> wells <sup>الآبار</sup>

4. he explained <sup>شرح</sup> how best to grow <sup>الربح</sup> trees, fruit and vegetables <sup>الفاكهة</sup>

6. Ibn Bassal worked in <sup>في</sup> many <sup>المجالات</sup> areas of knowledge.

Write down <sup>اربعة</sup> four of these <sup>المجالات</sup> areas

- الجواب →
1. <sup>نصف جواب</sup>
  2. engineering <sup>الهندسة</sup>
  3. writing <sup>الكتابة</sup>
  4. science <sup>العلم</sup>

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تذكر لو كانه لنجاح سؤلك لوفدك واليه الجميع

Quote the sentence which shows  
 راقب الجملتين التي تظهر

1. <sup>مفهوم</sup> Ibn Bassal was a polymath <sup>متعدد المواهب</sup>

الاجابة  
 => " Ibn Bassal was a writer <sup>كاتب</sup>  
 a scientist <sup>عالم</sup> and an engineer <sup>مهندس</sup> who  
 lived in the eleventh century CE."

2. Ibn Bassal was working in the <sup>كسبه</sup>  
 land as a farmer <sup>مزارع</sup>

الاجابة  
 => " Although he was a great scholar,  
 he was also a practical man <sup>رجل عملي</sup>  
 and all of his writing came <sup>جاءت</sup>  
 from his own hands-on <sup>التجريبية</sup>  
experience of working the land. <sup>الخبرته</sup>

3. the way from which <sup>الطريق التي من خلالها</sup> Ibn Bassal  
 got his knowledge in agriculture <sup>الزراعة</sup>

الاجابة  
 => he got his knowledge in agriculture

4. the name of the book <sup>الكتاب</sup> which <sup>الذي</sup>  
 Ibn Bassal wrote <sup>كتبه</sup>

الاجابة  
 => " One of the many things which  
 Ibn Bassal achieved was A  
book of Agriculture. <sup>كتاب الزراعة</sup>"

5. the name of the Islamic <sup>الإسلام</sup>  
 ruler <sup>الملك</sup> (khalifa <sup>الخليفة</sup>)

الاجابة  
 => " He worked in the court  
 of Al-Mamun <sup>المنصور</sup>, who was  
 the king of Toledo."

6. Few people heard of  
 Ibn Bassal's name.

الاجابة  
 => " Although his name is not  
 widely known, Ibn Bassal's  
 legacy to the world has been great..."

7. the place where Ibn Bassal  
 grew up

الاجابة  
 => " Ibn Bassal was a writer,  
 a scientist, and an engineer  
 who lived in Al-Andalus <sup>الأندلس</sup>  
 in the eleventh century CE."

صفاة الصفحة		الكلمات	
صفاة الفقرة الاولى بالرسيب		الكلمة	لغتي بالانجليزي
1. who : Ibn Bassal	<p>صفاة الفقرة الثانية بالرسيب</p> <p>الاشياء الكثيرة احد</p> <p>1. which : one of the many things</p> <p>2. which : sixteen chapters</p> <p>3. <u>one</u> : the chapter الفصل</p> <p>4. that : the chapter / او <u>one</u></p> <p>5. He his : → Ibn Bassal</p> <p>صفاة الفقرة الثالثة</p> <p>1. His : Ibn Bassal</p> <p>2. that : The irrigation systems انظمة الري</p> <p>3. he his ⇒ : Ibn Bassal</p>	① irrigate سقي لارض / يروي	الارض تزود supply Land بالماء with water
2. He : Ibn Bassal		2. Fertile خصبة	الارض agriculturally منتجة productive
3. who : Al - Ma'mun المأمون		3. Legacy ورث / تركة	شيء ما what someone يترك leaves after his / her death وراثه
4. His : Ibn Bassal			
5. which : botany علم النبات			
6. he he his ⇒ : Ibn Bassal his			

أبذل لمن ما أستطيع حين  
أصبح ما أريد أنه أصبح

لديهم الخط أن يساعد من لا يفعلون شيئاً ..

- Suggest اقتح (Mention)  
- Point of view وجهة نظر

1. Suggest three ways to increase agriculture production in Jordan  
 اقتح طرقه لكي تزيد صلابته في الإنتاج الزراعي  
 الجواب  
 ⇒ 1. build dams بناء سدود  
 2. dig wells حفر الآبار  
 3. reclaim lands for agriculture الأراضي المستصلحة للزراعة

2. Suggest three ways to treat soil  
 اقتح طرقه لكي تعالج التربة  
 الجواب  
 ⇒ 1. add compost السماد

2. water it. (irrigate it with water)  
 للري سقيها سقيها بالماء  
 الجواب  
 ⇒ 3. sterilize the tools الأدوات معقم  
 with boiling water بالماء الساخن

4. add manure إسماتة ومخلفات الحيوانات (الفرث)

3. Suggest three things that have largely contributed to the massive decline in our food nutritional value  
 اقتح أشياء التي ساهمت بشكل كبير في الهبوط الكبير في القيمة الغذائية للقيم الغذائية

الجواب  
 ⇒ 1. using pesticides حشرية  
 2. using herbicides مبيدات للنباتات الضارة  
 3. overcultivation زراعة مفرطة  
 4. soil mismanagement سوء إدارة التربة

4. Civilisations began where farming was most productive. Think of this statement and in two sentences, write your point of view  
 حيث بدأت الحضارات حيث كانت الزراعة أكثر إنتاجية. فكر في هذه العبارة وبنفسك في جملتين، اكتب وجهة نظرك

الجواب  
 ⇒ 1. A thriving civilisation needs fertile soil. المزدهرة الحضارة تحتاج تربة خصبة  
 2. A thriving civilisation needs a water supply فادئتها من الجار يحتاج إمداد مياه

5. Suggest three factors that destroy soil  
 اقتح ثلاثة عوامل تدمر التربة  
 الجواب  
 ⇒ 1. wind الريح  
 2. overcultivation زراعة مفرطة  
 3. overgrazing الرعي الجائر  
 4. no rain لا مطر  
 5. Frost الصقيع

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6. Suggest 3 ways to honor scientists.

الجواب

1. put their photos on coins
2. Make programmes on TV about them
3. Give them prizes
4. Name universities and colleges on their names

7. I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length. Think of this quote, and in two sentences, write your point of view

من عند لؤك: - أُنقِل حياة مهيبة عميقة  
 ذات طيبة بالإنجازات .. على صياح  
 طول لا بالإنجازات.

الجواب

- ① When you achieve, you benefit people
- ② You feel happy when you invent, discover and write. When you add something to life.

8. Some say that it is easier at the present time to reach such high levels of achievements in comparison with the past days.

من عند لؤك: - البعض يقول انه من الأسهل فالوقت الحاضر للوصول الى مستويات عالية من الإنجازات بالمقارنة مع السابق.

الجواب

1. At the present time it is easy to find information easily and quickly.
2. At the present time, there are hi-fi technology from India to Spain, the brilliant civilization flourished.

الجواب

1. There were many Muslim scientists
2. There were many inventions and discoveries

أجلد مقبلة "ابن ليصل" Ibn Bassal

الكلمات الرئيسية في المقبلة

1. passions : هواياته / أشياء يحبها كثيراً
2. botany : علم النبات
3. plants : نباتات
4. agriculture : الزراعة
5. hand-on experience : خبرة عليه <sup>خبرة</sup>
6. achieve : ينجح / يحقق
- achievements : إنجازات
7. grow : يزرع
8. herbs : أعشاب
9. chapter : فصل من كتاب
10. treat : يعالج / يعامل
11. soil : التربة
12. worked out : توصل لحل / اكتشف
13. irrigate : سقى التربة / يروي
14. underground water : مياه جوفية

15. digging : حفر
16. wells : آبار
17. designed : صمم
18. water pumps : مضخات مياه
19. irrigation systems : أنظمة الري
20. Fertile : خصبة (أرضها)
21. legacy : إرث / تركة

الكلمات الرئيسية في الأسئلة  
اذكر مقبلات

1. Fields : حقول / مجالات
2. areas of knowledge : مجالات من العلم (المعرفة)
3. passionate about : متحمس لـ
4. topics : مواضيع
- subjects :
5. found out : اكتشف
- discovered : اكتشف

- 6. ways : طرق
- 7. irrigate : يروي / يري
- 8. achievements : إنجازات

- 8. pesticide : مبيد حشرات
- 9. herbicide : مبيد أعشاب
- 10. Frost (الصقيح)

الكلمات الرئيسية في أسئلة (إعجاب)

- 1. polymath : متقعد لمواهب
- 2. Farmer : مزارع
- 3. the way : الطريق
- 4. got knowledge : حصل على المعرفة
- 5. book : كتاب

أهم الكلمات في أسئلة (اقترح وجهة نظر)

- 1. add : أضيف
- 2. Compost : السماد
- 3. manure : الزبل الطبيعي
- 4. wind : ريح
- 5. rain : مطر
- 6. overgrazing : الرعي الجائر
- 7. overcultivation : الإفراط في زراعة الأرض

هل هناك أي شيء في الحياة من النمو؟



## امكان على " معرفة وابه البصاا

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

One of the many things **which** Ibn Bassal achieved was A book of Agriculture . The book consisted 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 . Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells . He designed water pumps and irrigation systems . All of these things were passed on through his writing .

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

1. Ibn Bassal found out **two ways** to irrigate land . Write down them .
2. Ibn Bassal had many **interests** . Write down two of these interests .
3. **The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous . Write down two of its positive influence // results on farming .**
4. **Following Ibn Bassal's instructions and advice has many benefits on lands and farming . Write down two of these benefits .**
5. **Ibn Bassal's book explains how best to grow many plants . Write down two of these plants .**
6. Ibn Bassal had **knowledge** in many **areas** . Write down four of these areas of knowledge .
7. Two **places** are mentioned in the text . Write down them .
8. **Quote the sentence which shows the name of the Islamic ruler (khalipha خليفة) .**
9. Quote the sentence which shows **the name of the book** that Ibn Bassal wrote .
10. Quote the sentence which shows **how Ibn Bassal got his experience** in farming .
11. Quote the sentence which shows **few people heard of Ibn bassal's name** .
12. Quote the sentence which shows Ibn Baasal was a **polymath** .

13. Find a word which means ( **supply land with water** )
14. What does the word ( **which , one** ) refer to ?
15. Suggest three ways to **honour** تكريم **scientists** .
16. **I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length .** Think of this quotation , and in two sentences ,write your point of view .
17. **Some say that it is easier at the present time to reach such high levels of achievements in comparison with the past days .** Think of this statement , and in two sentences ,write your point of view .

.. اللاناسه عليه انه لعل عشر حسنه  
في سنة واحدة ..

عاجابة امثاله " حقيقة انه الجهاد "

← راجع الحـ لدروس

- 2.
- botany علم النبات
  - agriculture الزراعة
  - engineering الهندسة
  - writing الكتابة

- 3.
1. the land became <sup>اصبحت</sup> wonderfully fertile <sup>مفيدة</sup>
  2. the land <sup>انتبت</sup> produced more than enough food for the fast - <sup>لدينا</sup> growing population <sup>للتزايد</sup>

4. نفح جلاب ←

- 5.
1. fruits الفاكهة
  2. sweet-smelling flowers
  3. herbs

- 7.
1. Al-Andalus الأندلس
  2. Spain إسبانيا

" انه الفرح طبعاً انه تقدم هدفا  
عظيماً بدلاً من انه تلوته فرداً  
سكوتاً من انه العالم لا يكتسب  
نفسه للإستاده ... "

## المصنف الرابع ٢٨

أهمية الإنجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ  
The importance of Islamic achievements in history

جابر بن حيان ( born 722 CE, Died 815 CE )  
مات وُلِدَ

The Arab world has many famous chemists in its history, but the person who is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory: his scales could weigh things over 6000 times smaller than a kilogram.

العالم العربي وجد فيه العديد من الكيميائيين المشهورين في التاريخ، لكن الشخص المعروف بأنه مؤسس الكيمياء ربما يكون جابر بن حيان. هو الأكثر شهرة لبدأته إنتاج حامض الكبريت. كما وضع موازين غيرت الطريقة التي كان الكيميائيون يزنون بها الأشياء في المختبر. موازينه أمكنها أن تزن أشياء وزنها أقل بكثير من ٦٠٠٠ مرة من الكيلوغرام.

علي ابن نافع (زرياب) ( born 789 CE, died 857 CE )

Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. 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.

علي ابن نافع يعرف ايضا ب "زرياب" او "الطائر الأسود" بسبب جمال صوته. كان تلميذا موهوبا لأحد الموسيقيين من بغداد، وكانت موهبته في الموسيقى هي التي قادته الى قرطبة في القرن التاسع ميلادي. كان ضيفا على الخليفة الأموي هناك. هو أول شخص أسس أول مدرسة موسيقية في العالم في قرطبة، في الاندلس، تعلم العزف والتأليف الموسيقيين. طور النظرية الموسيقية، وهو ايضا الشخص الذي ادخل العود الى أوروبا.

(تقره لثام بدايات)

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

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

فاطمة الفهري كانت ابنة رجل أعمال ثري. استخدمت ميراث والدها لإنشاء مركز تعلم في فاس في المغرب. مركز التعلم هذا أصبح ارقى جامعة مغربية، حيث العديد من الطلاب من كل أنحاء العالم جاءوا للدراسة. أيضا، أخت فاطمة وهي

(مريم) أشرفت على بناء مسجد الأندلس، الذي لم يكن بعيدا عن مركز التعلم.

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

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

الكندي كان طبيبا وفيلسوفاً وعالم رياضيات وكيميائي وموسيقي. - عالم شامل حقيقي. حقق اكتشافات جديدة في العديد من هذه الحقول، لكن ربما عمله في علم الحساب و الهندسة هو الذي جعله الأكثر شهرة.

ملاحظات: من يلمح لكوسه فقهه من  
فقره أو فقرته من صفت ابه ليهال  
وفقرته من هذه لفقهه

The importance of Islamic achievements in history أهمية الانجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ

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

The Arab world has many famous chemists in its history, but the person who is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan . He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory: his scales could weigh things over 6000 times smaller than a kilogram.

العالم العربي وجد فيه العديد من الكيميائيين المشهورين في التاريخ، لكن الشخص المعروف بأنه مؤسس الكيمياء ربما يكون جابر بن حيان . هو الأكثر شهرة لبدايته انتاج حامض الكبريت . كما وضع موازين غيرت الطريقة التي كان الكيميائيون يزنون بها الاشياء في المختبر : موازينه امكثها ان تزن اشياء وزنها اقل من الكيلوغرام ب ٦٠٠٠ مرة .

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

Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. 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.

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

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, who surprised the building of the Andalus Mosque, which was not far from the learning centre.

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

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

الكندي كان طبيبا وفيلسوبا وعالم رياضيات وكيميائي وموسيقي و عالم فلك - عالم شامل حقيقي. حقق اكتشافات جذرية في العديد من هذه الحقول لكن ربما عمله في علم الحساب و عالم هندسة الاشكال هو الذي جعله الاكثر شهرة.

سكت

طبيب	الطبيب	Someone qualified to practise medicine.	<u>2</u> doctor
فيلسوف	الفيلسوف	Someone who studies and writes philosophy	
عالم رياضيات	المفهم	Someone who studies Math to a high level.	

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أسئلة اذكر نقطتين

1. Jabir ibn Hayyan had many <sup>شيرة</sup> achievements. Write down two of them

الجواب

1. He is most well known for <sup>انتاج</sup> the production of sulphuric acid
2. He built a set of scales which <sup>تغيير</sup> changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory

2. Ziryab { Ali ibn Nafi } had <sup>شيرة</sup> many achievements. Write two of them.

الجواب

1. He established the <sup>الاول</sup> first music <sup>مدرسة</sup> school in the world
2. He revolutionised <sup>النظرية</sup> musical theory
3. He introduced the <sup>العود</sup> oud to Europe.

3. Al-kindī worked in many areas <sup>مجال</sup> of knowledge. Write two of them.

الجواب

1. philosophy <sup>الفلسفة</sup>
2. maths <sup>الرياضيات</sup>
3. Chemistry <sup>الكيمياء</sup>
4. music <sup>الموسيقى</sup>
5. astronomy <sup>علم الفلك</sup>

4. Al-kindī's work in two <sup>مجال</sup> fields (sciences) made him the most famous. Write down them.

الجواب

1. in arithmetic <sup>علم الحساب</sup>
2. in geometry <sup>علم الهندسة</sup>

5. Students are taught (learn) <sup>يتعلمون</sup> many things in the <sup>المدرسة</sup> music school which Ziryab established.

Write down two of these things.

الجواب

1. musical harmony
2. composition

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الفتاوى بالترتيب

فتاوى القفرم الاولى " جابر ابراهيم " (

1. its: العالم العربي
2. who: الشخص
3. He: => Jabir ibn Hayyan
4. which: مجموعة من المقاييس
5. which: الطريقة
6. his: Jabir ibn Hayyan

فتاوى القفرم الثانية " علي بن نافع "

1. his  
he : Ali ibn Nafi'  
him  
He
2. there : Cordoba
3. He  
who : Ali ibn Nafi'  
He  
who

فتاوى القفرم الثالثة " فاطمة الفخرى "

1. She : Fatima al. Fihri'  
her
2. it : learning centre <sup>مركز تعليمي</sup>
3. where : in learning centre <sup>في المركز التعليمي</sup>
4. who : Mariam
5. which : the Andalus Mosque.

فتاوى القفرم الرابعة (وكندي)

1. He  
his : Al-kindi  
him

Quote the sentence which shows  
انتسب اليه لانه يظهر انه - -

1. the person whom Fatima got money from after his death. <sup>صهبت مع الذي انتسب اليه بعد موته</sup>
2. the instrument (tool) which weighs very light things. <sup>ميراث والدها</sup>  
" she used her father's inheritance to build .... Morocco. <sup>الجواب</sup>
3. the quality of the scales made by Jabir ibn Hayyan. <sup>الجواب</sup>  
" He built a set of scales - - - 6000 times smaller than a kilogram."
3. the quality of the scales made by Jabir ibn Hayyan. <sup>جابر</sup>  
" He built a set of scales - - - 6000 times smaller than a kilogram."

بالنسبة لأستاذة لتفكير لينا  
ارجع الى صفحة ايه ليعمل  
(  $\hat{c} + \hat{b} + \hat{a}$  )

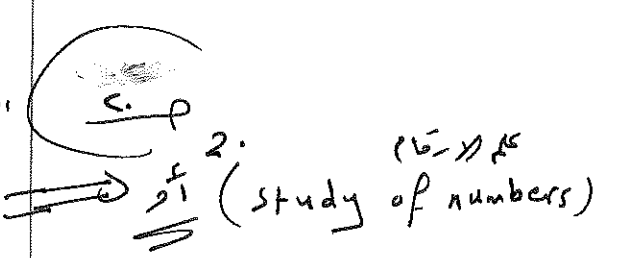
الكلمات

الكلمة	معناها بالانجليزية
1. ground-breaking مبتدع / جديد جداً / خلاص	1. new جديد
2. musical harmony التناغم الموسيقي	2. innovative مبتكر good sound in music الوسيقى بن صوت طيب
3. revolutionise يعيد جذرياً / يغير ثورة في	Completely change الطريقة التي the way people do something تفكر or think about بشيء something

الكلمة، الكلمات

4. inheritance وراثة / ميراث	الاشياء أو المال money or things الشيء that you get من from someone بعد after they die
5. polymath واحد اللامع (علامة) / متعدد المعرفة	يملك الذي someone who has المعرفة a lot of knowledge about many المواضيع المختلفة different subjects
6. composition مقطوعة / مقطوعة	مقطوعة a piece of music
7. geometry هندسة / علم القياس	الرياضيات a branch of maths تتعامل مع deal with خطوط lines, curves
8. arithmetic علم الحساب	الرياضيات a branch of maths تتعامل مع deal with Calculations حسابات

9. founder مؤسس	الذي the person who starts something جديد new
10. talent موهبة	خاصة special ability
11. scales الوزن / الموازين	ادوات instruments to الوزن measure weight
12. Laboratory مختبر	غرفة a room for scientific experiments تجارب



The Arab world has many famous chemists in its history, but the person who is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales **which** changed the way in **which** chemists weighed items in a laboratory: **his** scales could weigh things over 6000 times smaller than a kilogram.

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

1. Jabir ibn Hayyan had many achievements . Write down two of these achievements .
2. Ali ibn Nafi had many achievements . Write down two of these achievements .
3. Two things were taught in the music school that Ali ibn Nafi established .
4. Al-Kindi was a polymath . Write down four examples of his areas of knowledge .
5. Al-Kindi's work in two fields made him very famous . Write down them .
6. Quote the sentence which shows that Al-Kindi was a true polymath .
7. Quote the sentence which shows the instrument which weighs very light things .
8. Quote the sentence which shows the characteristic ( feature / quality ) that made the scales which Jabir ibn Hayyan invented distinguished( famous) .

9. Find a word which means " money or things that you get from someone after they die "
10. Find a word which means " changed the way people do something "
11. Find a word which means " a piece of music that someone has written "
12. Find a word which means " someone qualified to practice medicine "
13. Find a word which means " innovative // new " .
14. Find a word which means " someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects "
15. Find a word which means "the person who starts something new "
16. Find a word which means " the study of numbers " .
17. Find a word which means " special ability "
18. Find a word which means " instruments to measure weight "
19. Find a word which means " the branch of mathematics concerned with properties , measurements of points and lines " .
20. Find a word which means " a room for scientific experiments " .
21. Suggest three ways of honouring scientists .
22. Some say that it was easier in the past to reach such high level of achievements in comparison with the present day . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view
23. " I prefer a life with width to a narrow one with length ." Think of this quotation , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

اجابة ليش

ارجم اليك لدرجتي

12. physician طبيب
15. founder مؤسس
16. arithmetic علم الحساب
17. talen- مقاييس
18. scales مقياس
19. geometry علم الهندسة
20. laboratory مختبر

## مدينة مصدر- خطوة ايجابية؟ Masdar City – a positive step?

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

المشاريع الضخمة هي استثمارات ضخمة مصممة لتشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وتجلب فوائد جديدة للمدن. رغم ان المشاريع الضخمة تختلف في الحجم والتكلفة، الا انها كلها، مكلفة ومشاريع عامة تجذب مستوى عالي من الاهتمام والتغطية الاعلامية. المشاريع الضخمة تتراوح بين طرق ومطارات ومحطات قطار وانفاق وجسور، الخ. الى مجمعات مدن سكنية.

**The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticized because of 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.**

فكرة المشاريع الضخمة دائما قائمة على الفوائد التي ستجلبها للمجتمع. على اي حال، العديد من المشاريع الضخمة تم انتقادها بسبب اثرها السلبي على المجتمع او البيئة. هذه المقالة ستنظر في هذه القضايا بالاشارة الى مدينة مصدر. وهي مشروع ضخم في ابو ظبي.

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

مدينة مصدر، التي تأسست عام ٢٠٠٦ ستكون اول مدينة خالية من مخلفات الكربون و خالية من الفضلات ومدينة تم خلقها صناعيا.

تغطي مساحة ست كيلومترات مربعة وعندما تكتمل عام ٢٠٢٥ من المتوقع ان يسكنها اربعون الف مقيم و خمسون الف ياتونها بشكل يومي و الف و خمسمائة شركة تنتج بشكل رئيسي منتجات صديقة للبيئة.

The city will run entirely on a renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce 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 .

المدينة ستدار بالكامل بمصادر الطاقة المتجددة . مبنية على شبكة من خطوط الطاقة المتقدمة التي تراقب كم من الكهرباء يتم استهلاكه من قبل كل مخرج في المجمع . أيضا . من اجل تقليل الكربون ، مدينة مصدر ستكون منطقة خالية من السيارات ، مصممة لأن تكون صديقة للمشاه وراكبي الدراجات . سيارات كهربائية وبدون سائق سوف تعمل كوسائل النقل العام . والمدينة ستكون موصولة بالمواقع الاخرى بشبكة من الطرق والسكك الحديدية

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

الطاقة سيتم التزود بها من الطاقة الشمسية ومزارع الرياح ، وهناك ايضا خطط لانشاء اضخم محطة هيدروجين في العالم . محطة لتحلية مياه البحر ستستخدم لتزويد المدينة بالماء ، وثمانون بالمئة من الماء سوف يتم اعادة استخدامه . المخلفات الحيوية ستستخدم كمصدر للطاقة ايضا . والمخلفات الصناعية سيتم تكريرها

The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

المقيمون الحاليون في مدينة مصدر كلهم طلاب في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا و هي جامعة طلابها ملتزمون لايجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة العالمية .

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

فيما يلقى المشروع دعم العديد من منظمات حماية البيئة العالمية. هناك بعض الانتقاد لها. يقال انه، وبدلا من انشاء مدينة مستدامة صناعيا، الاستدامة يجب ان تكون اولوية للمدن القائمة بالفعل.

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

في الخلاصة، فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة تفوق وبشكل كبير اي سينات. اذا تم ادراك هدف المطورين، فان مدينة مصدر ستكون قذوة للتخطيط الحضري المستقبلي الذي سيلهم مشاريع ضخمة شبيهة في بلدان اخرى

قصة (هدية محمد) / وزارة ٢٠١٦  
الوحدة الرابعة 513 ص ٣٢  
دور شوي

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

المشاريع العملاقة هي مشاريع استثمارية ضخمة والتي تم تصميمها لتشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وجلب فوائد جديدة للمدن. وبالرغم أن هذه المشاريع العملاقة تختلف من حيث الحجم والتكلفة هذه المشاريع العملاقة هي استثمارات مكلفة، و هي كلها مشاريع عامة مكلفة تجلب الاهتمام والتغطية الإعلامية. تتراوح المشاريع من طرق ومطارات و محطات وأنفاق و جسور، الخ. إلى مجمعات سكنية على مستوى المدينة.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of 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.

يعتمد مبدأ المشاريع العملاقة على المنافع التي سيجلبها لمجتمع ما. ولكن الكثير منها تم انتقاده بسبب تأثيراتها السلبية على المجتمع أو على البيئة. ستمعن هذه المقالة النظر في هذه الأمور من حيث تناولها مدينة مصدر مشروع عملاق في أبو ظبي/في الإمارات).

Masdar City, which began 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 it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

طابع  
نوميا  
علم





تأسست مدينة مصدر عام 2006. ستكون أول مدينة تم خلقها لتكون خالية من الكربون و الفضلات مساحتها 6 كم<sup>2</sup> و عندما يتم الانتهاء منها عام 2025 سيسكنها 400000 ساكن و 50000 شخص يعملوا بها و 1500 شركة تعمل في منتجات صديقة للبيئة.

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources . It is built on an advanced energy grid <sup>مقدمة</sup> which monitors <sup>التي تراقب</sup> exactly how much electricity <sup>كم</sup> is being used <sup>المستخدمة</sup> by every outlet in the complex <sup>المجمع السكني</sup> . Furthermore <sup>بالإضافة إلى ذلك</sup> , in order to <sup>لنرى</sup> reduce <sup>من</sup> its carbon footprint <sup>الانبعاث الكربوني</sup> , Masdar City will be a car-free zone <sup>منطقة خالية من السيارات</sup> , designed to be pedestrian <sup>المشي</sup> and cycle-friendly <sup>المحبلة إهوائية</sup> . Electric <sup>كهربائية</sup> , driverless <sup>بدون سائق</sup> cars will operate <sup>سوف تعمل</sup> as public <sup>ك</sup> transport vehicles <sup>وسائط النقل العام</sup> , and the city will be connected to other <sup>أخرى</sup> locations by a network of roads and railways <sup>سكة حديدية ( سكة قطار )</sup> .

ستعمل المدينة بشكل كامل على مصادر الطاقة المتجددة. فهي مبنية على شبكة طاقة متقدمة والتي تراقب كم كمية الطاقة المستخدمة بالضبط من قبل كل قابس(ساعة كهرباء) في المجمع السكني. وللتقليل من الانبعاث الكربوني، ستكون مدينة مصدر خالية من السيارات مصممة للمشاة و الذين يركبوا الدراجات الهوائية . ستعمل المركبات الكهربائية التي تعمل بدون سائق كمركبات للنقل العام وستكون المدينة متصلة بمواقع أخرى عن طريق سلسلة من الطرق والسكك الحديدية

Energy will be provided by solar <sup>الطاقة الشمسية</sup> power <sup>الطاقة</sup> and wind <sup>الرياح</sup> farms, and there are also plans <sup>لبناء</sup> to build the world's largest hydrogen <sup>هيدروجين</sup> plant <sup>مصنع</sup> . A desalination plant <sup>مصنع لتحلية مياه البحر</sup> will be used to provide <sup>لتزود</sup> the city's water <sup>ماء المدينة</sup> , with 80% of water used being recycled <sup>معاد تكريره</sup> . Biological waste <sup>النفايات الحيوية</sup> will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste <sup>النفايات الصناعية</sup> will be recycled <sup>سوف يُعاد تدويرها</sup> .

سيتم التزود بالطاقة بواسطة الطاقة الشمسية ومزارع الرياح. هناك خطط لبناء أكبر مصنع للهيدروجين في العالم. سيتم تزويد المدينة بالماء عن طريق محطة لتحلية مياه البحر. 80% من الماء المستخدم في مدينة مصدر معاد تكريره . سيتم استخدام النفايات الحيوية (البيولوجية) كمصدر للطاقة أيضا. وسيتم تدوير النفايات الصناعية.

The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

سكان مدينة مصدر الحاليون هم كلهم طلاب في جامعة مصدر للعلوم و التكنولوجيا التي هي جامعة طلابها ملتزمون تماما بايجاد حلول لمشاكل العالم المتعلقة بالطاقة

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

بينما يحظى هذا المشروع بدعم العديد من المنظمات العالمية التي تهتم بالبيئة ، إلا أن هناك بعض الانتقادات لها . هناك شعور انه وبدلا من القيام بإنشاء مدينة مصنعة مستدامة، يجب أن تكون الاستدامة أولوية للمدن الموجودة

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

وفي الختام، فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة تفوق (أكبر من) سلبياتها . إذا تم إدراك وتحقيق أهداف المطورين لهذه المدينة، ستكون بمثابة مشروع للتخطيط الحضري المستقبلي وستلهم مشاريع ضخمة أخرى في دول أخرى

Write down two

اكتب نقطتين

1. There are many benefits (advantages) of megaprojects.

Write down two of these benefits.

- الجواب → 1. to encourage economic growth  
2. to bring new benefits to cities.

2. Megaprojects are designed (built) for several purposes.

aims / goals / reasons / causes. Write down two of these purposes.

الجواب →

3. Megaprojects differ (vary) in two aspects. Write down them.

- الجواب → 1. in terms of size  
2. in terms of cost

4. Many megaprojects have been criticised because of two reasons. Write down them.

- الجواب → 1. their negative effects on a community.  
2. their negative effects on the environment.

5. Many megaprojects have many disadvantages. Write down two of these disadvantages.

الجواب →

6. All megaprojects are similar (the same) in many aspects.

Write down two of these similarities.

- الجواب → 1. they are expensive  
2. they are public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage.

7. This academic essay includes many characteristics (facts) about Masdar City. Write down two of these characteristics.

الجواب → 1. began its development in 2006  
2. will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste artificially created city.

8. Masdar (city will take many procedures) <sup>إجراءات كثيرة تأخذ سوف مدينة هذه</sup>  
 to reduce its carbon footprint. <sup>تقلل من البصمات الكربونية</sup>

Write down two of these procedures

- الجواب ⇒
1. Masdar city will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. <sup>منطقة حرة من السيارات صممت لتكون للمشاة ودراجات</sup>
  2. Electric, driveless cars will operate as public transport vehicles. <sup>سيارات كهربائية بدون سائق</sup>

9. Masdar City will be connected to other locations by two networks. <sup>مشبكة / شبكة في مسقط رأسه</sup>

Write down them

- الجواب ⇒
1. a network of roads <sup>شبكة طرق</sup>
  2. a network of railways <sup>شبكة حديدية</sup>

10. People in Masdar city use many means of transport. Write down two of these means of transportation. <sup>تستخدم وسائل نقل</sup>

- الجواب ⇒
1. electric cars. <sup>سيارات كهربائية</sup>
  2. bikes <sup>العجلات / الدراجات</sup>
  3. walking (on foot) <sup>على الأقدام</sup>

11. Many renewable sources will be used to provide energy in Masdar City. Write down two of these renewable resources. <sup>مصادر متجددة كثيرة ستستخدم</sup>

- الجواب ⇒
1. Solar power <sup>الطاقة الشمسية</sup>
  2. Wind power <sup>طاقة الريح</sup>

12. Many kinds of waste will be recycled (reused). <sup>الفضلات الأضاح كثيرة</sup>

Write down two of these waste

- الجواب ⇒
1. biological waste <sup>الفضلات البيولوجية</sup>
  2. industrial waste <sup>الفضلات الصناعية</sup>

13. This essay includes many Collocations. <sup>كثيرة اجتهدت على المقالة هذه</sup>

Write down two examples of collocations.

- الجواب ⇒
1. public transport <sup>وسائل النقل العام</sup>
  2. Carbon footprint <sup>البصمات الكربونية</sup>
  3. negative effect <sup>التأثير السلبى</sup>
  4. urban planning <sup>التخطيط الحضرى</sup>
  5. biological waste <sup>الفضلات البيولوجية</sup>

14. Cars in Masdar city have two qualities (features). <sup>في السيارات لها</sup>

Write down them.

- الجواب ⇒
1. electric cars <sup>سيارات كهربائية</sup>
  2. driveless cars <sup>بدون سائق</sup>

15. Carbon footprint is little in Masdar City because of many reasons. <sup>بصمات أدنى الكربون قليل</sup>

Write down two of these reasons.

- الجواب ⇒
1. Solar power
  2. Wind power

16. Masdar City will use two processes <sup>تستخدم</sup> to <sup>تتميز</sup> provide its inhabitants <sup>سكان</sup> with water. Write down them

- الجواب → 1. desalination <sup>تخليق ماء البحر</sup>  
 2. recycling water <sup>إعادة استخدام المياه</sup>

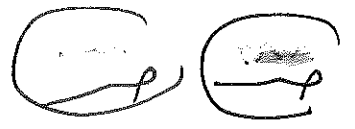
17. Many examples of megaprojects <sup>المشاريع العملاقة</sup> are provided in this academic <sup>أشياء كثيرة</sup> <sup>الأكاديمية</sup> essay. Write down two of these megaprojects

- الجواب → 1. motorways <sup>الطرق السريعة</sup>  
 2. airports <sup>المطارات</sup>  
 3. tunnels <sup>الأنفاق</sup>

18: Two factories <sup>مصانع</sup> (plants <sup>مصانع</sup>) will be built in Masdar City. Write down them

- 1. hydrogen plant <sup>مصنع هيدروجين</sup>  
 2. a desalination plant <sup>لمعالجة المياه</sup>

وان الهدف العظيم لا يمكن تحقيقه  
 بدون العمل الكبير لهذا  
 الهدف ولغزو هذا الحقيقة  
 ولنا في رسول الله أسوة حسنة  
 عندما قال : لو وضعت لسان  
 فاحسيني ولقمت في لسان  
 عدائه أترك هذا ليدني ما تركته  
 حتى يظهر له أي شيء  
 يحققه الهدف .. أو الموت  
 دونك .



الخصائص بالترتيب

Quote the sentence which shows - -  
اكتب الكلمة التي تظهر

خصائص الفقرة ١

- 1. which: mega projects مشاريع عملاقة
- 2. they: mega projects مشاريع عملاقة
- 3. that: public projects مشاريع عامة

1. the <sup>هدف</sup> aim (goal الهدف) | <sup>الغرض من</sup> purpose of building mega projects.

البراب  
⇒ "Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are <sup>المتمم</sup> designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities."

خصائص الفقرة ٢

- 1. it: the <sup>مفهوم</sup> concept of a megaproject المفهوم العملاق
- 2. their: many megaprojects مشاريع عملاقة كثيرة

2. the <sup>مكانه</sup> location of Masdar City

البراب  
⇒ "This essay will look at these issues - - - - in <sup>أبو ظبي</sup> Abu Dhabi."

3. the <sup>الوقت السنة</sup> year (time) when Masdar City was <sup>أُسست</sup> crated (founded)

البراب  
⇒ "Masdar city, which began its development in 2006 (E) - - - - city."

4. the <sup>في العمل</sup> work in Masdar City is not finished <sup>تتمتعي</sup> (complete)

البراب  
⇒ "Covering an area - - - - when it is completed in 2025 CE, - - - - products."

خصائص الفقرة ٣

- 1. which: Masdar City مدينة مسقط
- its
- it
- it

5. the <sup>سكانه</sup> inhabitants (dwellers السكان) of Masdar city.

البراب  
⇒ "The current residents - - - - problems."

6. the <sup>سلبي</sup> disadvantage (criticism الانتقاد) of Masdar city.

البراب  
⇒ "It is felt that, instead of building - - - - of existing cities."

7. the means of transportation in Masdar City.

البراب  
⇒ "Electric, driverless cars - - - - railways."

خصائص الفقرة ٤

- 1. It: The city المدينة (مسقط)
- 2. which: an advanced energy grid شبكة كهرباء متقدمة
- 3. its: Masdar City

خصائص الفقرة ٥

1. whose: a university جامعة

it: the project المشروع <sup>فقرة ٤</sup>

that: future urban planning التخطيط الحضري <sup>فقرة ٨</sup>



## الكلمات

1. grid <sup>مشبكة</sup> شبكة كهرباء: a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region <sup>الكهرباء التي من خلالها يترك من نظام</sup>
2. artificially-created <sup>مصطنعة</sup>: not real <sup>أو</sup> made by people <sup>أجزاء</sup>
3. zero-waste <sup>فضلات لا تفتح</sup>: producing no waste / or having parts that can be reused <sup>إيجاد ببرنامج</sup>
4. outweigh <sup>أخر شيء من أهميته أكثر</sup>: to be more important than something else <sup>تفوق في الأهمية</sup>
5. windmill <sup>طاحنة الرياح تستخدم بناء</sup>: a building that uses wind power to grind corn <sup>طحن</sup> into flour <sup>إلى طحين</sup>
6. vary <sup>يتنوع / يختلف</sup>: differ
7. pedestrian <sup>المشاة</sup>: someone who is walking <sup>مشي</sup>
8. megaproject <sup>مشاريع عملاقة</sup>: a very large and <sup>مكبته</sup> expensive business project <sup>مكبته</sup>
9. sustainability <sup>الاستدامة (الديمومة)</sup>: the state of being able to continue forever <sup>لدينا</sup>
10. desalination <sup>تخليق مياه البحر</sup>: the process of removing <sup>تخليق</sup> salt from sea <sup>إزالة الملح من البحر</sup>
11. carbon-neutral <sup>لا تؤثر على الكلية</sup>: not affecting the total amount <sup>كمية</sup> of carbon dioxide <sup>جو</sup> in Earth's atmosphere <sup>أكسيد لكاربون ثاني</sup>
12. criticise <sup>ينتقد (نقد)</sup>: judge with disapproval / evaluate / analyse <sup>يقيم</sup>
- criticism: judgement with disapproval / evaluation / analysis <sup>انتقاد (نقد)</sup>
- Find a word which is an opposite of natural. <sup>الطبيعي</sup> artificial <sup>صناعي</sup>



- Suggest اقتراح  
- point of view وجهة نظر

1. Masdar city is good for the Local economy of the United Arab Emirates.  
المطعم المدينة  
لجنة الإمارات الاقتصاد

Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write your point of view.

1. it will encourage foreign investment in the UAE.  
الخارجي الاستثمار

2. it will save billions of dollars in oil.  
توفر مليارات في الدولارات النفط

2. Suggest 3 benefits of solar energy  
للطاقة الشمسية فوائد

1. it is free مجانية  
2. no noise لا ضجيج  
3. no pollution لا تلوث

3. Suggest 3 benefits of Masdar City  
فوائد

1. it is a healthy place مكان صحي  
2. it is a safe place مكان آمن  
3. it is a tourist magnet مغناطيس (جذب) للسياح  
4. it is good for the economy للاقتصاد

4. Suggest 3 benefits of the Solar-powered cars.  
السيارات التي تحرك بالطاقة الشمسية  
فوائد

1. no noise لا ضجيج / لا ازعاج  
2. they don't produce harmful emissions لا تنتج انبعاثات ضارة  
3. they need low maintenance قليلة صيانة

5. suggest 3 negative effects of mega projects on people and environment.  
البيئية  
تأثيرات سلبية  
كثيرة لبرامج

1. animals will die  
2. animals will lose its habitat  
3. A lot of people will not find a place to live in.  
4. a lot of smoke in the air.  
كثير دخان  
الموت  
تفقد موطنها الطبيعي  
شربل  
لن يجدوا مكانا  
الموت في





Masdar City, which is a mega project in Abu Dhabi, began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon- neutral, zero-waste artificially-created city. It covers an area of six square kilometres. When it is completed in 2025 CE, 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. It is built on an advanced energy grid **which** monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

Furthermore, in order to reduce 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. 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 an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

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

1. The cars in Masdar City which will operate as public transport vehicles will have certain features(qualities). Write down them .
2. Two processes will be used to provide the city with water . Write down them .
3. Quote the sentence which shows that the **train** will be one of the means of transportation in Masdar City .
4. Find a word which means ( **judgment with disapproval** )
5. Find a word which is the **opposite of " natural"**
6. Find a word which means ( **made or produced by human beings** )
7. What do the underlined word ( **which** ) refer to ?
8. Quote the sentence which shows the **area** of Masdar City .
9. Quote the sentence which shows the purpose of the advanced energy grid .
10. Many megaprojects have been criticized because of their negative effects on a community or the environment . Suggest three of these negative effects .
11. Masdar City is good for the local economy of the United Arab Emirates . Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view .

جزيئة كلمات لوحدة لراسية " صندوسه كلمات )

SEE YOU

AT THE

TOP

مجرد الحديث عن أحلامنا  
ليسعدنا ما فكيف  
إذا تحققت !؟!

فراس أبو كرم

## كلمات الوحدة الرابعة ( مهمة لصندوق الكلمات و الإملاء معا )

1. arithmetic علم الحساب
2. algebra علم الجبر
3. geometry علم الهندسة
4. mathematician عالم رياضيات
5. philosopher فيلسوف
6. physician طبيب
7. polymath متعدد المواهب ( شخص علامة / موسوعة )
8. composition تأليف موسيقي // مقطوعة موسيقية
9. musical harmony إيقاع موسيقي متناغم
10. revolutionise يحدث تغيير // يحدث ثورة بهدف التغيير
11. windmill طاحونة حبوب
12. inoculation التطعيم / مطعمم وقائي
13. artificially created نسخه صناعية مطابقه للحقيقة
14. carbon – neutral متعادل كربونيا (لا يزيد من كمية الكربون بالجو)
15. criticise ينتقد
16. desalination تحلية مياه البحر
17. grid شبكة تمديدات كهربائية
18. megaproject مشروع ضخم
19. outweigh يفوق في الأهمية
20. pedestrian المشاة
21. sustainability استدامة
22. irrigate يروي - يسقي
23. zero waste خال من النفايات
24. inheritance ميراث
25. carbon footprint اثر الكربون
26. biological waste نفايات حيوية
27. economic growth نمو اقتصادي
28. urban planning تخطيط حضري / عمراني
29. negative effect تأثير سلبي
30. public transport مواصلات عامة
31. minaret منننة مسجد
32. talent موهبة
33. chemist كيميائي
34. founder مؤسس
35. scale الميزان

36. laboratory مختبر  
 37. fertile ( ارض ) خصبة  
 38. Legacy ( التركة ) الورثة  
 39. solar power لطاقة الشمسية  
 40. environmentally friendly صديق للبيئة  
 41. pedestrian friendly صديق للمشاة  
 42. wind power طاقة الرياح  
 43. renewable energy الطاقة المتجددة  
 44. car-free خالية من السيارات  
 45. coffee قهوة  
 46. chess : شطرنج  
 47. Fountain pen : قلم حبر سائل ( ريشة )  
 48. crystal glasses : كأسات كريستال  
 49. Cheques : شيكات  
 50. Flying : (الطياره)  
 51. Soap : (صابون)  
 52. clock ساعة  
 53. carpets : السجاد  
 54. Commitment : التزام / تعهد  
 55. breathtaking : خلّاب / اخاذ / جملة جديدة  
 56. Camera Obscura :

كلمة لاتينية معناها  
 الغرفة المظلمة وهي  
 جهاز بصري ادى الى  
 اختراع الكاميرا

57. lifelike : شبيه بالحياه كأنه حقيقي  
 58. qualify : يؤهل / يأنهل الى

ملاحظة : هنا الحل بالترتيب ( الكلمة الأولى بالصندوق هي الحل للجملة الأولى و هكذا )

### كلمات الوحدة الرابعة

Geometry علم الهندسة , Physician طبيب , mathematician عالم في الرياضيات ,  
philosopher فيلسوف , laboratory مختبر

1. ....and arithmetic علم الحساب are subjects مواد that are studied by mathematicians علماء الرياضيات .
2. ....is an old-fashioned قديمة word for doctor طبيب .
3. A .....is someone الشخص who works يعمل with numbers الأرقام .
4. Ibn Sina ابن سينا was influenced تأثر as a young man by ب the works أعمال of the .....Aristotle ارسطو .
5. Jabir ibn Hayyan did عمل his research بحثه in في a .....

mathematician عالم في الرياضيات , physician طبيب , geometry علم الهندسة ,  
polymath( علامة / موسوعة ) متعدد المواهب , arithmetic علم الأرقام , philosopher فيلسوف

1. My father teaches يعلم Maths الرياضيات . He is a .....
2. You must not لا يجب ان take in تأخذ a medicine الدواء without بدون consulting استشارة a .....
3. We learn about نتعلم عن shapes الاشكال , lines الخطوط and angles الزوايا when عندما we study ندرس .....
4. Mr Karam is a true ....., working in يعمل في all جميع kinds of creative and scientific الحقول fields .
5. Karam is very good with جيد ب numbers الأرقام and calculations الحسابات . He always scores high in علاماته مرتفعة في .....
6. A .....is someone الشخص who thinks and writes about يكتب عن the meaning of life الحياة .

Polymath ( علامة /موسوعة ) متعدد المواهب , laboratory مختبر , scale ميزان ,  
مخلفات الكربون ( بصمة الكربون ) carbon footprint , صناعيا ( تم اختلاقها ) artificially

1. He is **expert** خبير in many **subjects** مواضيع . He is a .....
2. A .....is a **room** for scientific العلمية **experiments** التجارب .
3. A .....is an instrument to measure لقياس **weight** الوزن .
4. Madar City مصدر مدينة will be ستكون the world's first اول carbon-neutral خالية من الكربون, zero-waste خالية من الفضلات .....-created city . artificially - created <sup>السبب</sup>
5. In order to لكي **reduce** نقتل **its** ....., Masdar City مصدر مدينة will be منطقة خالية من السيارات a car-free zone ستكون .

Irrigate يسقي , fertile خصبة , legacy ( الورثة ) التركة , pedestrian المشاة ,  
desalination تحلية مياه البحر

1. Ibn Bassal ابن البصال worked out الى كيف to .....the land الارض by طريق عن digging حفر wells الابار .
2. The land التربة is .....and produce تنتج enough crops محاصيل .
3. Although من الرغم من his name اسمه is not widely known غير معروف , Ibn Bassal's .....to the world للعالم has been great عظيما .
4. Masdar City مصدر مدينة is designed صممت to be لكي تكون .....and cycle-friendly صديقة لمن يركب العجلة الهوائية .
5. A ..... plant مصنع will be used to سوف تستخدم لكي City مصدر مدينة with water بالماء .

فرايس أبو كرم

ملاحظة :  
# هذا التمرين اجابته الى  
تركيز

Power الطاقة , environmentally friendly صديقة للبيئة , zero-waste خالية من الفضلات , pedestrian المشاة , footprint بصمة , neutral محايد , car-free خالية من السيارات

1. In hot countries , solar الشمسية .....is an important source of energy مصدر طاقة .
2. " green " projects المشاريع الخضراء are .....
3. If اذا a city مدينة **recycles** يعيد تدوير everything كل شيء and doesn't throw ولا يرمي anything away , it is .....
4. We **burn** نحرق **carbon** الكربون whenever عندما we use النفط , coal الفحم or gas . This is known as our **carbon** .....
5. If اذا we **replace** نستبدل **as much carbon as we burn** بالحجم الذي نحرقه , we are **carbon-** .....
6. A place المكان where الذي **no cars** are allowed لا يسمح للسيارات is a **zone** منطقة .
7. A place المكان where الذي **no cars** are allowed لا يسمح للسيارات is **friendly** صديقة .

Scales الميزان , ground-breaking ( مبتكرة ) , economic growth النمو الاقتصادي , vary ( تختلف ) , negative effects الآثار السلبية

1. Jabir ibn Hayyan's .....could **weigh** تزن items over 6000 times smaller than a kilogram .
2. Al-Kindi الكندي made a ..... **discoveries** اكتشافات in many fields مجالات .
3. **Megaprojects** المشاريع العملاقة are designed to تشجع **encourage** صممت لكي .....and bring تجلب new benefits فوائد to cities .
4. Megaprojects المشاريع العملاقة .....in terms of الحجم and cost من ناحية و التكلفة .
5. Many megaprojects المشاريع لعلاقة have been **criticized** تم انتقادها because of their .....on ا community المجتمع and environment و البيئة .

الآثار السلبية , negative effects , التطوير الحضري urban planning , تفوق في الأهمية Outweigh , الفضلات العضوية biological waste

1. The **benefits** فوائد of Masdar City for the community المجتمع and the environment و سلبياتها greatly .....any **disadvantages** .
2. Masdar city will be a blueprint for future ..... that will inspire سوف في دول أخرى similar megaprojects مشاريع عملاقة مشابهة تلهم .
3. Pollution التلوث has some serious خطيرة .....on the **environment** البيئة , such as مثل the death of wildlife and plant life .
4. Hospitals المستشفيات need to **dispose** of تتخلص ن a lot of .....

Power طاقة , renewable متجددة , economic growth النمو الاقتصادي , public transport وسائل النقل العام

1. Wind — is an example of renewable energy .  
الرياح الطاقة المتجددة مع مثال
2. Wind power is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ energy .  
الرياح طاقة متجددة
3. 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 .  
تحدث الناس عننا عن تحسين في المعيار المتوسط للحياة ، أو زيادة في قيمة منتجات بلدنا
4. If we take \_\_\_\_\_ more often , there will be fewer cars on the roads , which will result in cleaner air in our cities .  
نركب سيارات كهربائية أكثر عادة ، سوف لن تكون هناك سيارات على الطرق ، مما سيؤدي إلى هواء أنظف في مدننا .



هذه لائحة تم كتابتها للطلبة لزيد ليواجهوا صعوبة في سؤال صندوق الكلمات

		الكلمة	الدليل
		9. irrigate / يروي	* land ارض * soil تربة * water ماء
الكلمة المذكورة في الامتحان	الدليل المذكور في الجمل الوزارية	10. Fertile خصبة	* land ارض * soil تربة * ground ارض
1. physician طبيب	* doctor طبيب * medicine دواء	11. Pounder مطس	_____ of
2. mathematician علم رياضيات	* math رياضيات * numbers ارقام	12. desalination عملية مياه البحر	* plant مصنع * salt ملح * sea بحر * water ماء
3. laboratory مختبر	* experiments تجارب * research بحث	13. ground-breaking مبتكر / جديد	* discovery اكتشاف
4. geometry هندسة الاشكال	* shapes اشكال * lines خطوط * angles زوايا	14. Composition صقلونه موسيقى	* music موسيقى
5. arithmetic علم الحساب	* numbers ارقام * calculations حسابات	15. economic growth النمو الاقتصادي	* encourage تشجيع * improvement تحسين
6. philosopher فيلسوف	* life حياة	16. negative effects الآثار السلبية	* criticise ينتقد * environment بيئة * community مجتمع
7. polymath علامة / دافع المعرفة / صفة لوالد	* a true صفة * many subjects مواضيع كثيرة	17. outweigh تفوق في الأهمية	* benefits فوائد * advantages ايجابيات * disadvantages سلبيات
8. scales ميزان	* weigh يوزن * weight وزن	18. biological waste النفايات البيولوجية	* hospitals مستشفيات * dangerous خطر
		19. windmill طاحونة هواء	* flour طحين

## امتحان على كلمات الوحدة الرابعة

Geometry , Physician , mathematician , philosopher , laboratory

1. ....and **arithmetic** are subjects that are studied by **mathematicians** .
2. ....is an old-fashioned word for **doctor** .
3. A .....is **someone** who works with **numbers** .
4. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the .....**Aristotle** .
5. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his **research** in a .....

Mathematician , physician , geometry , polymath , arithmetic , philosopher

1. My father teaches **Maths** . He is a .....
2. You must not take in a medicine without **consulting** a .....
3. We learn about **shapes , lines and angles** when we study .....
4. Mr Karam is a **true** ....., working in **all** kinds of creative and scientific **fields** .
5. Karam 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** .

**polymath , laboratory , scale , artificially , carbon footprint**

1. He is **expert** in many **subjects** . He is a .....
2. A .....is a **room** for scientific **experiments** .
3. A .....is an instrument to measure **weight** .
4. Madar City will be the world's first carbon-neutral , zero –waste .....-  
**created** city .
5. In order to **reduce its** ....., Masdar City will be a car-free zone .

**Irrigate , fertile , legacy , pedestrian , desalination**

1. Ibn Bassal worked out how to .....the **land** by digging wells .
2. The **land** is .....and produce enough **crops** .
3. Although his name s not widely known , Ibn Bassal's .....to the world has  
been great .
4. Masdar City is designed to be .....and **cycle-friendly** .
5. A ..... **plant** will be used to provide Masdar City with **water** .

**power , environmentally friendly , zero-waste , footprint , neutral , car-free , pedestrian**

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

**scales , ground-breaking , economic growth , vary , negative effects**

1. Jabir ibn Hayyan's .....could **weigh** items over 6000 times smaller than a kilogram .
2. Al-Kindi made a ..... **discoveries** in many fields .
3. **Megaprojects** are designed to **encourage** .....and bring new benefits to cities .
4. Megaprojects .....in terms of size and cost .
5. Many megaprojects have been **criticized** because of their .....**on a community and environment** .

outweigh , urban planning , negative effects , biological waste

1. The **benefits** of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly .....any **disadvantages** .
2. Masdar city will be a blueprint for future ..... that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries .
3. Pollution has some serious .....on the **environment** , such as the death of wildlife and plant life .
4. Hospitals need to **dispose** of a lot of .....

" تذكر انه لو صبرنا للوقت ونفاد الصبر لا اجتماعه "

# See You At The Top

أراك في القمة

الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم

( ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠ )

( ٠٧٨٨٢٤٢٢٩٨ )

" من الأفضل أن أرقد أمتك لئلا يذاب من أن  
أسير عليه محطماً .. "

## إملاء الوحدة الرابعة

Two spelling mistakes , three grammar mistakes, one punctuation mistake )

Ibn Sina who is also known as Avicenna was a polymath . Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle? He writes on early Islamic philosophy which includes many subjects, especially logic and ethics .

- |                              |                      |           |                            |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1. Polymath                  | مفرد / ملتحص / ملتحص |           |                            |
| 2. philosopher               | فيلسوف               |           |                            |
| 3. knows → known (V3)        |                      | هين الجهد |                            |
| 4. writes → wrote (V2)       |                      | السبب     | تأكدت أنه كخصية من المناهج |
| 5. includes → included (V)   |                      | السبب     | تأكدت أنه كخصية من المناهج |
| 6. Aristotle ? → Aristotle . |                      |           |                            |

Seven spelling mistakes , two grammar mistakes, one punctuation mistake )

In order to reduce its carbon footprint , Masdar City will be a car –free zone , design to be pedestrian and cycle –friendly . Electric ; driverless cars will operated as public transport vehicles , and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways .

- |                            |                    |        |      |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------|------|
| 1. carbon footprint        | أثار الكربون       |        |      |
| 2. pedestrian →            | المشاة             |        |      |
| 3. friendly →              | صديق (البيئية)     |        |      |
| 4. public transport        | وسائل النقل العامة |        |      |
| 5. connected →             | مترابطة /          | سهولة  |      |
| 6. Electric ; → Electric   | و                  |        |      |
| 7. design to → designed to |                    |        |      |
| 8. will operated → operate | سبب                | will + | مجرد |

( three spelling mistakes , five grammar mistakes, one punctuation mistake )

The person who's believes to be responsible for the design of the tower , where was originally a minaret , is the mathamatician and astronomar Jabir ibn Aflah . The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso , which begun work in 1184 CE . He died before the tower is completed in 1198 CE ?

1. minaret مئذنة مجرد
2. mathematician عالم رياضيات
3. astronomer عالم فلك
4. believes → believed (V3) حيني للبحصول
5. where was → which → تصفه نبرعاته
6. Ahmad Ben Baso which → who → لقصود عاتق
7. begun → began (V2) الزمره ماضي بسيط
8. is completed → was completed الزمره ماضي بسيط
9. CE ? → CE . ترقيم

Three spelling mistakes , two grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

the person which is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan . He also built a set of scales who changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory .

1. founder مؤسس
2. scales → الميزان
3. laboratory → مختبر
4. the person → The person → تبدأ أ الاله ابروف تسمى
5. person which → who
6. scales who → which → تصفه نبرعاته



Two spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice , the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast – growing population . The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain . Although his name is not widely known , Ibn Bassal’s legacy to the world has be great .

1. fertile <sup>خصيب</sup>
2. legacy <sup>التركة / الوصية</sup>
3. spain → Spain → <sup>اسم اولاد بنده / ابرو كبر</sup>
4. has be → has been (vs) <sup>عوضه تام</sup>

Eight spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake ( مهم )

Al-Kindi was a phisician ; philosophar, mathamatician, chemist, musician and astronomar – a true polimath. He made ground-preaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably his work in arithmatic and geomitry that has make him most famous.

1. physician <sup>طبيب</sup>
2. philosopher <sup>فيلسوف</sup>
3. mathematician <sup>علم رياضيات</sup>
4. astronomer <sup>علم فلك</sup>
5. polymath : <sup>متعدد المواهب / الامت</sup>
6. ground-breaking <sup>جسدي / جديد جدا</sup>
7. arithmetic <sup>علم الحساب</sup>
8. geometry <sup>علم الهندسة</sup>
9. physician ; → physician <sup>و</sup>
10. has make → has made (vs) <sup>عوضه تام</sup>

Five spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

Ziryab was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talant for musik that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. He is the person which established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmoni and combosition. He rivolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to europe.

1. talent → هوهيبه
2. music → موسيقى
3. harmony → النجوم / تناغم
4. composition → عقدهه / قدسيه
5. revolutionized → غيّر
6. europe → Europe → كما له اول سبداً بحرف كبير
7. person which → person who

Seven spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

Enirgy will be provided by soler powar and wind farmz, and there were also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant . A disalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Piological wazte will be used as an energy source too :

1. Energy → الطاقة
2. solar power → الطاقة الشمسيه
3. wind farms → مزارع الرياح
4. desalination → تحليه مياه البحر
5. Biological waste → الفضلات المصنوعه
6. there were → there are → الزمه مصنع (بمكونه مستعمله)
7. too : → too . → وليه ما من

Ten spelling mistakes , Three grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

Masdar City, who is a megaproject in abu Dhabi , begun its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first karbon- neutril, zero-wazte artifitially-kreated city. When it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendli products. The penefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweegh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realise , Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urpan planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries .

1. megaproject مشروع عملاق
2. carbon-neutral صافي للكربون
3. zero-waste خالية من الفضلات
4. artificially-created صُنِّعت صناعياً
5. friendly صديقه
6. benefits منافع
7. outweigh يفوقه في الأهمية
8. urban planning التخطيط العمراني
9. abu Dhabi → Abu Dhabi
10. Masdar City, who → which
11. begun → began (v2)
12. are realise → are realised الزمن ماضياً بسبب  
الزمن كذا

" تذكر انه هناك أشخاص يترشرون على دائما  
لأنهم لو تمثروا عنه أنفسهم لا أحد سيهتم .."

إملاء الوحدة الرابعة إصمنا ه على

( Two spelling mistakes , three grammar mistakes, one punctuation mistake )

Ibn Sina who is also known as Avicenna was a polymath . Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle? He writes on early Islamic philosophy which includes many subjects, especially logic and ethics .

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In order to reduce its carbon footprint , Masdar City will be a car –free zone , design to be pedestrian and cycle –friendly . Electric ; driverless cars will operated as public transport vehicles , and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways .

( three spelling mistakes , five grammar mistakes, one punctuation mistake )

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Two spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake

As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice , the land became wonderfully firtille and produced more than enough food for the fast – growing population . The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in spain . Although his name is not widely known , Ibn Bassal’s legasy to the world has be great .

Eight spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake ( 44)

Al-Kindi was a physician ; philosophar, mathamatician, chemist, musician and astronomar – a true polimath. He made ground-preaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably his work in arithmatic and geomitry that has make him most famous.

**Five spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake**

**Ziryab was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talant for musik that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. He is the person which established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmoni and combosition. He rivolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to europe.**

**Seven spelling mistakes , one grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake**

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**Ten spelling mistakes , Three grammar mistakes , one punctuation mistake**

**Masdar City, who is a megaproject in abu Dhabi , begun its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first karbon- neutril, zero-wazte artifitially-kreated city. When it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendli products. The penefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweeigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realise , Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urpan planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries .**

See You at the Top

امتحانات Exams

# (اصحاه على لوحه الاسبخ)

اختبر نفسك Test your self

الأستاذ: فراس أبو كرم

( ٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠ ) ( ٠٧٨٨٢٤٢٢٩٨ )

” تستطيع انشاء نعيمك ” جنتك ” الخاص على  
الذرهف من خلال عقلك . أنت قوي .  
ولكن يجب ان تختار لكونه كذلك .“

## امتحان الوحدة الرابعة

Ibn Bassal was a writer , a scientist and an engineer who lived in AL-Andalus in the eleventh century CE . He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, who was the King of Toledo . His great passions were botany , which is the study of plants , and agriculture . Although he was a great scholar , he was also a practical man . All of his writing came from his own " hands-on " experience of working the land .

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A book of Agriculture . The book consisted 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 . Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells . He designed water pumps and irrigation systems . All of these things were passed on through his writing .

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

1. Ibn Bassal had many **achievements** . Write down two of these achievements .
2. **The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous . Write down two of its positive results on farming .**
3. Ibn Bassal found out two ways to **irrigate** land . Write down them .
4. Ibn Bassal had knowledge in many areas . Write down four of these areas of knowledge
5. Quote the sentence which shows the place where Ibn Bassal grew up .
6. Find a word which means ( **supply land with water** )
7. What does the word ( **which , one , his** ) refer to ?
8. "From India to Spain , the brilliant civilisation flourished ." Think of this quotation , and in two sentences ,write your point of view .
9. Suggest three ways to **honour** **تكرم** **scientists** .
10. "I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length ." Think of this quotation , and in two sentences ,write your point of view .
11. **Some say that it was more difficult in those days to reach such high levels of achievements in comparison with the present day.** Think of this statement , and in two sentences ,write your point of view .



**B: Literature Spot : ( points )**

Read the following lines , from *All the World's Stage*

And so he plays his part

... Into the lean and slippered pantaloons,

With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide

For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,

Turning again toward childish treble, pipes

And whistles in his sound .

1. How does the playwright describe the old man's legs ?
2. What is the musical instrument mentioned in the above lines ?
3. What stage of human's life do these lines represent ?
4. Find the phrase which shows the clothes **do not fit** the old man ?
5. What does the old man **voice** sound like ?
6. What is the old man **wearing** ?

2. The next morning, Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again. Eventually, he feels a bite on one of his hooks, and he works out that it must be a big fish , perhaps a marlin. The fish is strong, though, and does not come up to the surface. Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along .

1. What evidence is there to show that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person ?
2. Santiago works out that " it must be a big fish , perhaps a marlin " . What evidence is there to show that he is correct ?
3. Find a line which shows the strength of the fish .

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 !

1. The poet misses doing two things as he grows up . What are they ?
2. Find an example of onomatopoeia
3. How can you tell that 'swallows' are birds ?

Question Two: A: Choose the suitable item from those given in the box .

negative effects , fountain pen , artificial , artificially-created, irrigated ,  
sustainability, Desalination , urban planning , carbon footprint

1. Many megaprojects have been **criticized** because of their .....on  
the environment .
2. ....**plants** are becoming a popular method of providing **water**  
for people living in areas that have little fresh water .
3. Many megaprojects consist of .....**cities** , which will be built  
according to principles of sustainable living .
4. My grandfather gave me a .....for my birthday and I am  
learning **calligraphy** الخط now .
5. When there is not enough rainfall to grow crops , the **ground** must be.....

6. The nature reserve uses recycled water , which helps the .....of the **environment** .
7. Today , sand artists use .....**colors** , sand and tool , to create mini paintings , in glass bottles .
8. We can all work hard to **reduce** our .....by living a more **environmentally-friendly** lifestyle .
9. The need for effective .....is evident when we consider modern day problems like **traffic** .

**Question Three : Choose the suitable word** الاشتقاق

1. The land became **wonderfully** .....and produced more food .  
( fertility , fertile , fertilize )
2. Young people in Japan ..... **live** with their parents until they get married .  
( convention , conventional , conventionally )
3. A nurse is not ..... **qualified** to prescribe drugs .  
( medically , medical , medicine )
4. It has been ..... **proven** that seeing red raises one's blood pressure. ( medically , medical , medicine )
5. I bought a blouse of a .....**colour** that will go with anything .  
( neutral , neutrality , neutralize )
6. If the project **is** not ....., there is no reason for us to consider it.  
( viable , viability , viably )
7. While the project gets a lot of support , there is **some** .....of it .  
( criticize critical , criticism, )
8. Since 1943CE , there has been a **technological** .....  
( revolutionise, revolution , revolutionary)
9. This word is .....**derived** from French language .  
( origin , originally , original )
10. This tower **was** .....**a** minaret . ( origin , originally , original )
11. The final assessment is a very thorough series of written and .....**examinations** . ( practical , practice , practically)
12. The virus ceased to **be** ..... ( inoculation , inoculable , inoculate)
13. A triangle is one of the .....**shapes** .  
( geometry , geometrically , geometric )
14. **Do not** ..... your opinions and beliefs to everyone .  
( philosophize , philosophy , philosophical )

15. He wrote many .....**essays** .  
( philosophize , philosophy , philosophical )
16. With hard work , we **can** .....our markets .  
( expansive , expand , expansion )
17. Countries .....in customs and habits . ( vary , variable , variation )
18. Her .....**teacher** sees signs of progress in her reading and writing .  
( remediable , remedial , remedy )
19. This map was designed so that distances by road are **easily** .....  
( calculable , calculation , calculate )
20. I am going **to** .....a heating system .  
( installable , install , installation )
21. We should make moderate and .....**exercises** .  
( strenuously , strenuousness , strenuous )
22. If you **want** ..... in your old age, begin saving now.  
( securely , security , secure )
23. I need **some** ..... here . ( privately , private , privacy )
24. Scientists **will** .....a device that enables blind people to see .  
( invent , invention , inventor )

**Question Four A : Correct the verbs between brackets .**

1. **This time tomorrow** , we will be celebrating because we.....our exams .  
( **finish** )
2. More than 188 dental clinics .....**recently** . ( build )
3. Wildlife populations **عدد الحيوانات البرية** around the world .....by 52 per cent  
since 1970 CE . ( **reduce** تقلص )

**B: Choose the suitable item :**

1. **It was** last year .....Huda won the prize for Art . ( which , who , that ,  
where )
2. **It was** in 2012 CE .....the Olympic Games were held in London .  
( which , who , that , where )
3. I will never forget the day **on** ..... I arrived in Australia .

( which , where , when )

4. His great passion was **botany** , .....is the study of plants .  
( which , who , when , where )
5. A **place** ..... no cars are allowed is a car-free zone .  
( which , who , when , where )
6. A mathematician is **someone** .....works with numbers .  
( which , who , when , where )
7. Geometry and arithmetic are **subjects** .....studied by mathematicians .  
( which , who , when , where )
8. Karam: " I'm going to need some help "  
Karam **said** that he ..... to need some help .  
( is going , was going , were going , am going )

Question Five : A: Rewrite the following sentences. ( تمرين على الجملة المنقسمة )

1. Firas greeted her gently  
\* The person .....  
\* The way .....
2. My father has influenced me the most in my life .  
\* The person .....  
\* It is .....
3. This room was painted yesterday by Ali .  
\* The person.....  
\* It was Ali .....  
\* It was yesterday.....  
\* The time .....  
\* The thing .....

B : EDITING:

( two spelling mistakes , three grammar mistakes, one punctuation mistake )

Ibn Sina who is also known as Avicenna was a polymath . Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle? He writes on early Islamic philosophy which includes many subjects, especially logic and ethics .

## امتحان في اللغة العربية الإسلامية في التاريخ

The Arab world has many famous chemists in **its** history, but the person who is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales **which** changed the way in **which** chemists weighed items in a laboratory . **His** scales could weigh things over 6000 times smaller than a kilogram.

Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music **that** led **him** to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler **there**. 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.

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

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

1. Jabir ibn Hayyan had many achievements . Write down two of these achievements .
2. Ali ibn Nafi had many achievements . Write down two of these achievements .
3. Two things were taught in the music school that Ali ibn Nafi established .
4. Al-Kindi's work in two fields made him very famous . Write down them .
5. Quote the sentence which shows the instrument which weighs very light things .
6. Find a word which means “ money or things that you get from someone after they die “
7. Find a word which means “ changed the way people do something “
8. Find a word which means “ a piece of music that someone has written “
9. Find a word which means “ innovative // new “ .

10. Find a word which means "the person who starts something new"
11. Find a word which means "special ability"
12. Suggest three ways of honouring scientists .
13. Some say that it was easier in the past to reach such high level of achievements in comparison with the present day . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view
14. " I prefer a life with width to a narrow one with length ." Think of this quotation , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

لا تتعلم  
لا تتعلم ابداً عند حالك .. لا تتعلم

.. Don't quit لا تتعلم

اجابة لبقية الوحدة الرابعة

السؤال الاول (تكملة اية لبيد)  
ارجع الى الوحدة

B.

1. shrunk shank سنة خيبة
2. pipes انابيب
3. old age
4. " His youthful hose , well - saved , a world too wide for his shrunk shank . "
5. his big manly voice turning again toward childish treble pipes and whistles in his sound .
6.
  1. spectacles نظارات
  2. hose حذاء
  3. slipped حذاء

المضامين

1. The next morning , Santiago leaves early and sails far out to sea to try his luck again .
2. The fish swims away dragging the old man and his boat along .
3. نصف حذاء

المضامين  
الثالث

1. a. swing  
b. swim in summer pools
2. rush
3. wing / feathers

السؤال  
الثاني

1. negative effects
2. Desalination
3. artificially - created
4. Fountain pen
5. irrigated
6. sustainability
7. artificial
8. Carbon footprint
9. urban planning

السؤال  
الثالث

1. Fertile  
السبب صنف نظف منه
2. Conventionally  
السبب منه بالتقليد
3. medically  
السبب صنف منه طريقا
4. medically  
السبب صنف منه طريقا



5. neutral

فأ —————  
لأب  
صنة

6. viable      صنة

7. criticism      فأ

8. revolution      فأ

9. originally

فأ —————  
لأب  
لأظف

10. originally

أداة —————  
be  
لأب was —————  
أ  
لأظف

11. practical

فأ —————  
لأب  
لأصنة

12. inoculable      صنة

13. geometric      صنة

فأ —————  
لأب  
لأصنة

14. philosophize      فعل

15. philosophical

فأ —————  
لأب  
لأصنة

16. expand

17. vary      فعل

معنى الجلة: الدول تختلف في سمات وسمات  
ازم الجلة بنقرب فعل

18. remedial      صنة

فأ —————  
لأب  
لأصنة

19. calculable

لأظف —————  
be  
لأب  
لأصنة

20. install      فعل

21. strenuous

فأ —————  
لأب  
لأصنة

22. security      فأ

لأب —————  
لأظف  
فأ

23. privacy      فأ

24. invent      فعل

السؤال الرابع :-

- A.
1. will have finished
  2. have been built
  3. have been reduced

- B.
1. that
  2. that
  3. which

مرفوع السبب —————  
in  
on  
at

4. which
5. where

- 6. who
- 7. which
- 8. was going

- The thing that was painted yesterday by Ali was this room

السؤال الخامس :-

- 1. The person who greeted her gently was Firas
  - The way in which Firas greeted her was gently.

- 2. who has influenced me the most in my life is my father

- It is my father that/who has influenced me the most in my life.

- 3. ( - ) The person who painted this room yesterday was Ali.

- ( - ) It was Ali who painted this room yesterday

- It was yesterday when this room was painted by Ali

(أول وآخر) It was yesterday when Ali painted this room

- The time when this room was painted by Ali was yesterday

أول وآخر The time when Ali painted this room was yesterday

B. الأفعال

1. knows → known <sup>43</sup> مني ليعلم

2. writes → wrote (V2) لا يكتبه ما في سببه

3. includes → included V2 لا يشمله ما في سببه

4. Aristotle ? → Aristotle أرسطو

5. polymath مقدر لمواهب

6. philosopher فيلسوف

الصفات - الثاني :-

تفهم (أهمية الإجابات) الدراسة

فiras أبو كرم