

# اللغة الانجليزية

المستوى (3)

(مكتف جديد)

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## UNIT ONE

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
calculation (n) calculate(v)	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value.	عملية حسابية
computer chip (n)	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current.	رقاقة حاسوب
floppy disk (n)	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information.	قرص مرن
PC (n) Personal Computer	an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time	الحاسوب الشخصي
program (n)	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function.	برنامج
ICT (n.abbrev.)	Information and Communication Technology.	تكنولوجيا المعلومات
smartphone (n)	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	هاتف ذكي
World Wide Web (n)	an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another.	الشبكة العنكبوتية
rely on (phrasal verb) reliable (adjective)	to have trust or confidence in something or someone	يعتمد على

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
blog (n) (v)	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.	سجل شخصي
email exchange (n) email (v)	a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one.	تبادل الرسائل الإلكترونية
social media (n)	social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
tablet computer (n)	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.	الحاسوب اللوحي
whiteboard (n)	a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	اللوحة الذكية
programme (n)	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television	برنامج
post (v) (n)	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it.	يرفق ( تعليق )
web-building program (noun)	a software that helps you to create a website	برنامج اعداد
web hosting (n)	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites.	استضافة المواقع

**Read the words in box. Check the meaning of any word that you don't know in the glossary on page 90 or in a dictionary. ( SB 10 )**

phrasal verbs الأفعال المركبة	Arabic
fill in	يعبئ
give out	يعطي معلومات
turn on	يشغل
connect with	يتواصل مع
know about	يعلم عن

verb phrase	Arabic
get started	يبدأ
look around	يلقي نظرة
settle down	يستقر
take place	يحدث
meet up	يقابل
wake up	يستيقظ

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
access (v) (n) accessible (adj)	to find information, especially on a computer	يجد معلومات - يدخل
filter (n) (v)	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer.	تنقية
identity fraud (noun)	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things.	إنتحال الشخصية
privacy settings (n)	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information.	اعدادات الخصوصية
security settings (n)	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses.	إعدادات الحماية
sat nav system (n)	satellite navigation system a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place.	نظام تحديد اماكن
user (n)	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم

## Grammar

### المضارع التام Present Perfect

#### Form : Affirmative

S + (have, has) + p.p ....

#### الاستخدام:

1- للتحدث عن الانجازات (احداث انتهت لكن لها نتائج في الزمن الحاضر)

- Past experience or Achievement with a definite result in the present

2. (احداث بدأت بالماضي ولا تزال مستمرة للحاضر)

-To talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present

#### Negative:

S+ has , have + not +V3 + ... .

#### Question: Yes ,No

Has , Have + S +V3 + ... ?

#### Question:Wh

Wh+ has , have + S +V3 + ... ?

#### keywords:

ever أبدا never حديثا recently قبل قليل already حتى الآن/بعد yet حتى الآن/توا just لمدة for منذ since  
so far لغاية الآن up to now مؤخر lately

Suzan **has bought** a new bag recently.

I **have** just **eaten** our lunch.

I **have** already **read** a book.

My favorite team **has taken** the league four times this season.

Brazil **has won** the World Cup three times .

I have known Alma **for** two years.

She has lived in this town **since** 1994.

**yet** نهاية الجمل المنفية والسؤال

**already** نهاية جملة أو بين الفعلين (جملة مثبتة)

**ever** مع الأسئلة

**never** بين الفعلين (جملة مثبتة)

**just** ( بين الفعلين ) جملة مثبتة

-I.....already.....(repair) my bike.

-Jamal ..... never ..... snow before.(see)

-They .....already..... (wash) the dishes.

-The plane .....just..... (land)

## Present Perfect Continuous

### المضارع التام المستمر

#### Affirmative: مثبت

- He , She , It + has + been + V +ing .....
- They , We , You , I + have + been + V +ing .....

#### Negative: نفي

S +( has , have )+ not + been + V +ing .....

#### Question: Yes ,No

( has , have ) + S + been + V +ing .....

#### Question: Wh

Wh +( has , have ) + S + been + V +ing .....

#### Key words:

Since, for , How long ,all+ time , up to now

#### Functions: الوظائف

#### ● We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about:

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

-Ahmad has been repairing his bike since the morning

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

-I have been working early all this week.

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

-(I've been painting the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.)

-He looks tired? He has been playing tennis for five hours.

#### EX:

1-I have been reading here since seven o'clock.

2-Has Ali been living in Amman since 2010?

3-My friends have been studying for five hours. Why don't you take a break?

4-It has been raining all day.

5- He has been repairing the car since seven o'clock.

6-How long have you been studying math?

-I have been studying math for two hours.

### الماضي التام Past Perfect

ملاحظة مهمة: دائما يأتي الماضي البسيط او دليل ان الحدث حصل بالماضي مع هذا الزمن

#### Affirmative: مثبت

He , She , It , I , They , We , You + had + V3 + ....

-After Laila had gone out, she bought a toy.

#### Negative: نفى

S+ had + not + V3 + .....

-I hadn't eaten before I slept.

#### Question: Yes ,No

Had + S + V3 + .....?

-Had Rami written his homework before he visited his friend?

#### Question: Wh

Wh + had + S + V3 + .....?

-A:What had they done by the time the teacher came?

B: They had completed the project. (Affirmative: مثبت)

#### Key words:

after -because

until-before-by the time - then

#### الوظائف Functions:

-To talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

للتحدث عن أحداث حصلت في الماضي قبل وقت محدد بالماضي .

#### الماضي التام له ايضا 4 اشكال مهمة Rules

#### Note:

-past perfect حدث (اول)

-past simple حدث (ثاني)

#### Rules

1-After/ Because past perfect اول , past simple ثاني

2-Before/ By the time past simple ثاني , past perfect اول

3- past simple ثاني after/ because past perfect اول

4- past perfect اول before/ by the time past simple ثاني

(حدث اول)

(حدث ثاني)

-They trained hard *and then* they won the match.

After they had trained hard , they won the match.

Before they won the match , they had trained hard

### Correct the verb

#### A-

1-After I..... (study) my lessons, I .....(go) to bed.

2-I.....(wash) my hands before I .....(have) my dinner.

#### B-

1- Rami ate his lunch then he slept

Before.....

### A)Future with will

#### Affirmative :

S + will +base .....

#### Negative:

S + will not(won't) + base.....

#### Question: Yes ,No

Will + S +base .....?

#### Question: Wh

Wh + will + S + base.....?

#### Key words:

tomorrow, next+ time , later , soon , the following , tonight, perhaps , maybe, probably , hope, think, believe , 2025 , in future , today

#### functions:

1-We use will to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence. تنبؤ بدون دليل

دليل

-It **will be** a nice day tomorrow.

-It will rain tonight.

-My team will not win the championship this season.

2-We use it to express spontaneous decision. قرار مفاجئ

-(The phone is ringing) I'll **answer** it.

-I will call the police.

### 3- We can use it with perhaps, probably and , maybe , believe

- Perhaps we **will make** another attempt.
- He **will probably come** back tomorrow.
- I'll probably **move** to the south by then.

### 4- We can also use it with I think and I hope.

- I hope that you will be able to finish on time.
- I think it will rain later so take an umbrella with you.

### B )Future with be going to

#### Affirmative :

S + ,is, are, am+ going to + base .....

#### Negative:

S + ,is, are, am+ not +going to + base .....

#### Question: Yes ,No

Is, Are, Am+ S + going to + base .....

#### Question:Wh

Wh + is, are, am+ S + going to + base .....

#### Key words:

tomorrow, next+ time , later , soon , the following , tonight, ,2025 , in future , today

#### functions:

#### - We use going to to talk about:

#### 1-future plans. It does not have to be for the near future. خطط مستقبلية

- When I retire **I'm going to go** back home to live.
- I am going to travel next week.

#### 2-predictions that are based on evidence. تنبؤ مبنية على دليل

- Look out! That cup **is going to fall off**.
- Look at those black clouds. **It's going to rain** soon.
- These figures are really bad. **We're going to make** a loss later .



## الكلام المنقول Reported speech

Direct and Indirect speech (هو نقل الكلام عن شخص آخر حيث تحدث تغييرات على الجملة. الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر)

Direct	Indirect
Present simple	Past simple
Past simple	Past perfect
Past perfect	Past perfect
Present continuous	Past continuous
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
Present perfect	Past perfect

Direct	Indirect
now	then
today	that day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	before
tomorrow	the following day the next day the day after
next week	the week after the coming week the following week
yesterday	the previous day the day before
last time	the previous time the time before
tonight	that night
last Saturday	the previous Saturday the Saturday before
next Saturday	the following Saturday the next Saturday the Saturday after that Saturday
at the moment	at that moment

Direct	Indirect
I	he/she
my	his/ her/their/ our/your
mine	his/hers/yours/t heirs/ ours
me	him/her
we	they
our ours	their theirs
us	them
myself	himself, herself
ourselves	themselves
yourself	himself, herself
your	his/ her/their/ my/our
you مفعول به	him/ / her/ us / them / me
you فاعل	I/ he/she/they/we

Direct	Indirect
do ,does V1 go	V2 went
don't,doesn't+V1	didn't+V1
V2 did ate	had +v3 had+eate
didn't+V1	hadn't+V3
is, are ,am	was-were
was, were	had been
has , have	had
had +v3	had+v3
must,has to,have to	had to

Direct	Indirect
can	could
may	might
will	would
shall	should
have to , has to	had to
ought to	ought to
could	could
would	would
might	might
should	should
mustn't	mustn't

## 1. Reported Statements: تحويل الجمل الخبرية

### Rule:

(that) + S + V... حسب الجداول والتحويلات

### Examples:

1. "I have studied Italian for three years", she said.

She said she had studied Italian for three years.

2. He said, "I bought this book".

He said that he had bought that book.

3. She said, "I am coming this week".

She said that she was coming that week.

1- "The children are leaving school now."

The headmaster told me that.....

2- "Some people have complained about the high prices."

I told the manager that.....

3- "You should practice your English every day."

The teacher advised Hadeel that.....

4- "I like reading books about psychology."

Sami said that.....

5- "I will participate more in class discussions."

Enas told me that.....

6- "My camera needs maintenance."

### The passive

اولا يجب ان نعلم الجدول التالي

### verb to (Be)

base	present V1	past V2	past participle V3	present participle
be	is-are- am	was-were	been	being

Tense	Active	Passive
present simple	S + V1 ( s, es ) + O	O+( is ,are , am) + V3
past simple	S + V 2 + O	O+( was ,were)+ V3
present continuous	S +(is ,are , am) + v+ ing +O	O+ (is ,are , am)+ being + V3
past continuous	S + (was ,were) + v+ ing +O	O+ (was ,were) + being + V3
present perfect	S +( has , have) + V3 + O	O+ (has , have) + been + V3
past perfect	S + had + V3 + O	O+ had + been + V3
present perfect continuous	S +( has,have) + been +V+ ing+O	O +( has, have) + been +being +V3
past perfect continuous	S + had+ been +V+ ing+O	O + had+ been +being +V3
Modals	S+ Modal +base +O	O+ Modal+ be + V3
Modal + have	S+ Modal +have + V3+O	O+ Modal +have + been +V3
going to	S+( is ,are , am)+ going to +base +O	O+ (is ,are , am)+ going to + be + V3

**Change the following sentences into the passive voice.**

- 1- She won't have published the third edition of the book by next summer.  
The third edition of the book .....
- 2- The soldiers must perform the commander's orders.  
The commander's orders .....
- 3- They have hired an experienced coach.  
An experienced coach .....
- 4- Nobody bought anything from the art exhibition last night.  
Nothing .....

**Correct the verb between brackets .**

- 1-The regulations have.....(be, change) recently.  
2-My car.....(make) in 2007.  
3-Ail has .....(offer) a new job by the manager lately.  
4-The rooms ..... already ..... by the worker.(paint)  
5-My car ..... at the moment. (not , fix)

Answers: 1- been changed 2- was made 3-been offered 4-have/been painted 5-isn't being fixed

**Causative السببية**

**Have something done**

**Form:**

**S +( have) + O. + P.P**

اولا يجب ان نعلم الجدول التالي

**verb to (have)**

base	present V1	past V2	past participle V3	present participle
have	has /have	had	had	having (formal)
get	get(s)	got	got	getting (informal)

Tense	Active	Causative
present simple	S + V1 ( s, es ) + O	S+( has , have) +O+ V3
past simple	S + V 2 + O	S+ had+ O+ V3
present continuous	S +(is ,are , am) + v+ ing +O	S+ (is ,are , am) + having+ O+ V3
past continuous	S + (was ,were) + v+ ing +O	S+ (was ,were) + having +O+ V3
present perfect	S +( has , have) + V3 + O	S+ (has , have) + had + O + V3
past perfect	S + had + V3 + O	S+ had + had + O+ V3
present perfect continuous	S +( has,have) + been +V+ ing+O	S +( has, have) + been +having + O+ V3
past perfect continuous	S + had+ been +V+ ing+O	S + had+ been +having + O+ V3
Modals	S+ Modal +base +O	S+ Modal+ have + O + V3
going to	S+( is ,are , am)+ going to +base +O	S+ (is ,are , am)+ going to + have+ O+ V3
need to	S+ need to+ V+ O	S+ need to+ have +O+ V3
want to	S+ want to+ V+ O	S+ want to +have+ O+ V3

الاستخدامات : Uses :

1. نستخدم هذه القاعدة عندما نطلب من الآخرين أن يقوموا بعمل ما من أجلنا (لا نقوم به بأنفسنا): خططنا لقيامه بدلا من أن نقوم به بأنفسنا.

*-I had a guitar made for me by a very famous instrument maker.*

*-He is having his car repaired next week .*

2. وتكون شخصية أكثر وتعطينا معلومات أكثر من استخدام المبني للمجهول .

*His house was built by a local builder. (Passive)*

*He had his house built by a local builder. (Causative)*

Correct the verbs between brackets.

اسئلة سنوات سابقة

1- (2011)- Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He **had** it ..... (repair)

2- (2012)- Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we had them ..... (plant)

3-(2015)- I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them ..... (deliver)

4- (2012)- Rawan didn't type the report herself. She had it ..... (type)

Possibilities الاحتمالية

A)

<b>must</b>	to express obligation	اجباري
<b>mustn't</b>	not allowed	غير مسموح - ممنوع
<b>have to / has to</b>	to express necessity	ضرورة
<b>don't / doesn't have to</b>	not necessary	غير ضروري
<b>can / can't</b>	to express ability	قدرة
<b>should / shouldn't</b>	to express advisability	نصيحة
<b>might</b>	to express probability	احتمالية

Rewrite the sentences with the word in brackets. (AB 7)

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

Issa's phone might be broken.

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

You .....

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

You .....

Rewrite the sentences with the word in brackets.

1- Ali is able to play tennis.(can)

Ali .....

2-Laila is able to ride a horse.(can)

Laila .....

3-I advise you to study hard for the exams.(should)

You .....

4-It is necessary to write the exercise. (have)

You .....

B)

**-must** = KW =sure , certain , no doubt , true , definite , absolutely

**-can't** = KW =sure .... not , certain .... not , impossible.

**-may, might, could** = KW = sure not, certain not, unsure, uncertain, possible, probable, think, believe, likely, perhaps

## الشرطية الجمل (Conditional Clauses)

### Zero Conditional

If + Simple Present..... , Simple Present

If + S+ V1 (s/es)..... , S+ V1 (s/es)

● **Function** : We use the zero conditional (if + Present Simple/Present Simple) to describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.

لوصف شيء دائما يحدث (النتيجة متأكدة)

- If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die.
- Water turns to ice if the temperature falls below zero.

### First Conditional

If + Simple Present..... , S + will + base.....

If + S+ V1(s/es) ..... , S + will + base...

● **Function** : We use the first conditional (if + Present Simple/will + Present Simple) to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.

لوصف شيء لنتيجة لشيء متوقع الحدوث

- If you get an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you will need to show real enthusiasm for the industry.
- If I **have** enough time, I will **write** to my parents every week.
- If he **studies** hard, he **will pass** the exams.

### Second Conditional

If + Simple Past..... , S + would + base.....

If + S+ V2 ..... , S + would + base.....

**Function** : When we are thinking about a situation in the present or future that is hypothetical, unlikely or impossible, we use.

**Note:** ( *were is used with subject pronouns* )

- If I went to school , I would see my friends.
- She would buy a new car if she were rich.
- If I didn't study , I would fail.
- If I **were** you, I **would accept** their invitation.

### Correct the verb between brackets .

- 1-If they ..... hard, they will get great marks. (study)
- 2- If he had gone to school , he ..... his friends (see)
- 3- She would have written a story if she ..... a pen. ( have )
- 4- If your brother watched the film , he ..... it. ( like )

**Unit Two**  
**words of unit ( 2 )**

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
acupuncture (n)	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points.	الوخز بالإبر
ailment (n)	illness.	مرض
allergy (n) allergic (adj)	a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash.	حساسية
arthritis (n) arthritic (adj)	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints.	إلتهاب المفاصل
herbal remedy (n) remedy (v) remedial (adj)	an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease.	التداوي بالأعشاب
homoeopathy (n)	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances.	الطب البديل
immunisation (n) immunise (v) immune (adj)	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness.	التلقيح
malaria (n)	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes.	المالاريا
migraine (n)	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision.	الشقيقة
antibody (n)	a substance produced by the body to fight disease.	الجسم المضاد
complementary medicine(n) complement (v)	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices.	الطب البديل
conventional (adj) convention (n) conventionally (adv)	having been used for a long time and is considered usual.	تقليدي
option (n) optional (adj)	something that is or may be chosen.	خيار
viable (adj) viability (n)	effective and able to be successful.	قابل للنجاح قابل للتطبيق
practitioner (n) practise (v) practical (adj) practically (adv)	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession.	من يمارس مهنة أو مهارة
sceptical (adj) sceptic (n) scepticism (n)	having doubts; not easily convinced.	متشكك
feel blue (v phrase)	[idiom] to feel sad.	يشعر بالحزن
see red (v phrase)	[idiom] to be angry.	يغضب
white elephant (n phrase)	[idiom] something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose.	مكلف بدون فائدة
have the green light (v phrase)	[idiom] to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen.	يسمح / يُسمح له
red-handed (adj)	[idiom] in the act of doing something wrong.	يرتكب خطأ
out of the blue (adj)	[idiom] apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly.	بشكل مفاجيء

bounce back (phrasal v)	to start to be successful again after a difficult time.	النهوض بعد الفشل
focus on (phrasal v) focus (n) focused (adj)	to direct your attention or effort at something specific.	يركز على
setback (n)	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse.	فشل
raise (v)	a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something.	يرفع / يسأل
optimistic (adj) optimism (n) optimist (n)	believing that good things will happen in the future.	متفائل
commitment (n) commit (v) committed (adj)	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way.	إلتزام
healthcare (n)	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	الرعاية الصحية
life expectancy (n) expect (v) expectation (n)	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live.	متوسط العمر المتوقع
mortality (n) mortal (n and adj) mortally (adv)	death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate).	الوفيات
reputation (n) repute (v)	the common opinion that people have about someone or something.	السمعة
decline (v) decline (n)	to decrease in quantity or importance.	ينخفض
obese (adj) obesity (n)	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health.	السمنة
cope with (phrasal v)	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	يتعامل مع
strenuous (adj)	using or needing a lot of effort.	متعب
alien(adj)		غريب

### Colour Idioms مصطلحات الألوان

Idiom	English Meaning	Arabic
feel blue	to feel sad.	يشعر بالحزن
see red	to be angry.	يغضب
white elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose.	مكلف بدون فائدة
have the green light	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen.	يسمح يأخذ الإذن
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong.	يفعل شيئاً خطأ
out of the blue	apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly.	بشكل مفاجيء



## Grammar

### 1. (be) used to

#### Affirmative :

S + ( is, are, am, was , were )+ used to + (v+ing /noun/ pronoun) .....

#### Negative:

S + ( is, are, am, was , were )+ not + used to + (v+ing /noun/ pronoun) .....

#### Question: Yes ,No

( Is, Are, Am, Was , Were ) + S + used to + (v+ing /noun/ pronoun) ..... ?

#### Question: Wh

Wh +( is, are, am, was , were )+ S + used to + (v+ing /noun/ pronoun) ..... ?

#### Use:

☐ We use be used to (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the -ing form) to describe things that are familiar or customary.

### 2. used to

#### Affirmative :

Subject +used to + infinitive.....

#### Negative:

S + did + not +use to + infinitive.....

#### Question: Yes ,No

Did + S+ use to + infinitive ..... ?

#### Question: Wh

Wh + did + S+ use to + infinitive ..... ?

#### Use:

☐ We use used to (+ infinitive) to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

نستخدم used to متبوعة بفعل مجرد لوصف عادات أو حالات ماضية ولكنها الآن تغيرت.

#### Choose the correct option in each sentence. (SB 15)

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

Answers 1- didn't use to 2- is used to 3- used to 4- aren't used to 5- used to

#### Choose the correct form of the verbs below. The first one is done for you. (AB 11)

- 1- I (used to / am used to) go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
- 2- There (didn't use to / wasn't used to ) be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
- 3- I think television( used to / is used to) be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
- 4- Most Jordanians ( are used to / used to ) the hot weather that we have in summer.
- 5- There ( was used to / used to ) be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
- 6- Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she ( is now used to / now used to ) playing it.



Answers: 1- used to 2- didn't use to 3- used to 4- are used to 5- used to 6- is now used to

### Make sentences with a similar meaning.

1- When I was a child, I was shy. Now I'm not shy. (used to)

.....

2 -It was a formal habit for me to get up early.

I .....

3- It is normal for me now to get up early.

I .....

### الماضي التام المستمر Past Perfect Continuous

#### FORM :

#### - Affirmative sentences:

-S+ had +been + V+ ing .....

#### - Negative sentences:

- S+ hadn't +been + V + ing .....

#### - Question: Yes , No

- Had+ S + been+ V +ing ..... ?

#### Question: Wh

- Wh + had+ S + been+ V +ing ..... ?

#### Key words:

for, since, when, before, after, How long, by the time , all +time, ....

#### Function:

**-To talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past. when another action started.**

التحدث عن أفعال أو مواقف كانت مستمرة حتى وقت محدد في الماضي عندما بدأ فعل أو حدث آخر.

#### Examples:

-By the time the bus arrived , we had been waiting for an hour.

-Ali had been thinking about his friend when he received a text from him.

- You **had been** waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

- You **had not been** waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived.

- **Had you** been waiting there for more than two hours when she finally arrived?

#### Notes: ( since - for)

1-My father .....(work) in Dubai for 5 years. (لا يوجد ماضي بسيط)  
لها حلين or has been working

2-My father.....(be-work)in Dubai for 5 years. (لا يوجد ماضي بسيط)  
حل واحد has been working والسبب وجود be

3- When my father retired, he .....(be-work)in Dubai for 25 years. (يوجد ماضي بسيط)  
حل واحد had been working والسبب وجود ماضي بسيط

1-When Ali came , I ..... (study ) English **for** 3 hours.  
had been studying

- When Ali came, I ..... (study) English.

was studying

2-By the time he arrived, I .....(write)my homework **for** 30 minutes .

had been writing

- By the time he arrived, I .....(write)my homework.

had written

**Correct the verb between brackets:**

أسئلة سنوات سابقة:

1-When Mr. Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. He .....for five days. ( be, climb)

2-The tailors finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They.....it for over a month.( be, make)

3-Aisha received an email from Tahani yesterday, she .....to write since June. (be, promise)

4-The climber had .....the mountain for over two hours. (be, climb)

5-We had .....with each other for a long time. (be, communicate)

6-Susan had ..... about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion.(be, think)

7- (2016) By the time we arrived, they had ..... for an hour. (be/talk)

**Pronunciation: Using the International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA (1)**

**7 - Listen to the words. Match them with their phonetic transcriptions.**

- استمع الى الكلمات . صل بينها وبين لفظها .

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

**Answers**

**1 d -angry    2 e -calm    3 b -school    4 c -exercise    5 a –importance**

**Unit Three**  
**Medical advances** تحسينات طبية  
**words of unit ( 3 )**

Word	Word	Arabic
sponsor (v) sponsor (n) sponsored (adj)	to financially support a person or an event.	يرعى
prosthetic (n) prosthetics (n)	an artificial body part.	طرف صناعي
limb (n) limb (adj)	arm or leg of a person. describing an artificial body part.	طرف-قدم - يد
artificial (adj) artifice (n) artificially (adv)	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally.	صناعي
appendage (n) append (v)	a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body.	جزء من جسم
apparatus (n)	the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose.	جهاز
symptom (n)	a physical problem that might indicate a disease.	عرض
stroke (n)	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally.	السكتة الدماغية
side effect (n)	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness.	آثار جانبية
scanner (n) scan (v)	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body.	ماسح اشعاعي
pill (n)	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole.	حبة دواء
MRI (n)	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons.	التصوي رنين مغناطيس
medical trial (n) trial (v)	trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety medications.	تجربة دوائية
implant (n) (v)	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body.	زرعة في الجسم
expansion (n) expand (v)	the act of making something bigger.	يمتد
drug (n)	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء
dementia (n)	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning.	خبل-خلل دماغي
coma (n)	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time.	غيبوبة
cancerous (adj)	something that has or can cause cancer. a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally.	سرطاني
ward (n) (v)	a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care.	قسم
radiotherapy (n)	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer.	المعالجة بالاشعاع
outpatient (n)	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night.	مريض غير مقيم
paediatric (adj) paediatrics (n) naediatrician(n)	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses.	طب الأطفال

bionic (adj)	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered.	ذو اعضاء آلية
cross (adj)	angry or annoyed.	غضبان
publicise (v) publicity (n)	to give information about something to the public, so that they know about it.	ينشر
career (n)	a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress.	مهنة
healthcare(n)	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors , dentists , psychologists , etc.	عناية
fund (n)	sponsor ,to pay for	يرعى
education		تعليم
home		موطن-بيت
transport		ينقل
technology		تكنولوجيا
helmet		خوذة
inspire		يلهم
monitor		شاشة
reputation		سمعة
risk		يخاطر
seat belt		حزام امان
self-confidence		ثقة بالنفس
tiny		صغير
waterproof		مقاوم للماء

### Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world (SB 20)

#### سيذهب طفل اماراتي في جولة حول العالم

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 Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

**which= a tour**

اديب البلوشي البالغ من العمر 10 سنوات من دبي سوف يسافر الى سبعة بلدان في رحلة تم تنظيمها وتمويلها من قبل الشيخ حمدان بن محمد امير دبي .

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.

**his= The boy(Adeeb) / that=the tour / he= The Sheikh**

لقد استرعى الولد انتباه الشيخ حمدان باختراعه- الطرف الصناعي لابييه. لقد اولى الشيخ اهتماما خاصا بالولد , وامل بان الجولة التي يمولها لاديب سوف تمنح المخترعين الشباب ثقة بالنفس وتلهم مخترعين إماراتيين شباب آخرين.

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.

**he , his= Adeeb / who , he , his =his father(Adeeb`s father)**

خطرت فكرة الطرف الصناعي لاديب عندما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته , ابوه الذي كان يرتدي طرف صناعي لم يستطع السباحة ولم يستطع المغامرة بان تبطل هذه الطرف , هذا الهم اديب لاختراع طرف صناعي مقاوم للماء.

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.

where=German / he , his=Adeeb

سيزور اديب كل من الولايات المتحدة الامريكية، المملكة المتحدة، فرنسا، ايرلندا، بلجيكا، ايطاليا والمانيا حيث سيقوم مع اقاربه . على كل حال بينما هو في المانيا لن يقضي اديب كل الوقت في مشاهدة معالم المدينة، سوف يقضي وقته يعمل مع طبيب مختص لبناء الطرف. كما وسيحضر مساق حول الاطراف الصناعية وسيتعلم عن الاجهزة الطبية المختلفة.

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.

which= a heart monitor / this=special checking device

اخترع اديب اجهزة اخرى متنوعة، من ضمنها رجل الي صغير للتنظيف وأيضاً اخترع جهاز لمراقبة القلب والذي تم توصيله لحزام امان السيارة. فبحالة حدوث امر طارئ، فان خدمات الطوارئ واهل السائق سيكونون متصلين معه بشكل الي اوتوماتيكي من خلال جهاز الفحص المميز.

**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.

He=Adeeb / This= special equipment / which= This special equipment / It= that Adeeb rightly deserves **his** reputation / these=reasons / his , one=Adeeb

كما انه اخترع ايضا خوذة مضادة للحريق. هذه المعدات الخاصة بنيت في النظام الداخلي للكاميرا، سوف تساعد عمال الانقاذ في حالات الطوارئ. ولهذه الاسباب فان اديب يستحق عن جدارة واستحقاق سمعته كأحد اصغر المخترعين في العالم.

### مع اسئلة اضافية (SB 20) Exercise

- 1- Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?
- 2- How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?
- 3- Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there?
- 4- What does the suffix -proof mean in (waterproof/fireproof)?
- 5- What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt?
- 6- Adeeb is going to visit many countries. Write down two of these countries.
- 7- Who is Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad?
- 8- Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeeb is going to visit many countries.
- 9- Adeeb will be spending his time doing many things in Germany. Write down two of these things.
- 10- Adeeb did many inventions. Write down two of these inventions.
- 11- What device did Adeeb use in his fireproof helmet and what is its advantage?
- 12- What does the underlined word where refer to?

### Critical thinking

13-Sponsoring inventors is a very noble matter, what do you think are the advantages of sponsoring those genius people?

Answers:

- 1- Because the boy (Adeeb) caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father.
- 2- Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet.
- 3- He will be staying with relatives. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.
- 4- Against.
- 5- It is so helpful in case of an emergency, this device will communicate with rescue services and the driver's family and inform them about the case the driver has.
- 6- the USA, France
- 7- He is the Crown Prince of Dubai
- 8- Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives.
- 9- 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.
- 10- a tiny cleaning robot, a heart monitor and a fireproof helmet.
- 11- Adeeb used a built-in camera system which will help rescue workers in emergencies.
- 12- Germany
- 13-Sponsoring genius people has many advantages such as: They can leave their work and work more on their ideas, they also have enough money for

**(SB 22) في المستقبل In the future****We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence.**

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 (1) 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 (2) dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

*we , our ,who=people / that= brain implants / their= disabled people /their= monkeys /this= research / which= brain damage*

سوف نتمكن من اجراء عمليات لزيادة ذكائنا لقد طور العلماء فعلا جهاز يزرع في الدماغ لتطوير الرؤية او للسماح للمرضى العاجزين عن الحركة باستخدام افكارهم للتحكم بالاطراف الصناعية مثل الايدي او الارجل او الاذرع او تشغيل الكرسي المتحرك في عام 2012 ميلادي بين بحث اجري على قرود ان المصابين (1) بالسكتة الدماغية قد حسنوا من قدرتهم على اتخاذ القرارات. كيف سيستفيد البشر من هذا البحث؟ يأمل العلماء بتطوير جهاز مماثل لمساعدة الناس الذين يعانون من تأثير الاضرار التي لحقت بدماغهم والتي كان سببها (2) السكتة الدماغية او أي جراح دماغية اخرى.

**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 (3) scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. 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.

*it= to communicate with some patients in a coma /They= neuroscientists / who, he= a man / that= a fact / they , their= patients*

الاطباء سوف يتمكنون من التواصل مع المرضى فاقدى الوعي (غيبوبة) في عام 2010 ميلادي اكد علماء اعصاب بانه يمكن التواصل مع بعض المرضى المصابين بالغيبوبة وباستخدام جهاز مسح (تصوير) دماغي خاص يدعى (تصوير بالامواج المغناطيسية). هم يقترحون بانه من الممكن في المستقبل ان يكون هنالك حوار منطقي بينهم وبين المصابون بالغيبوبة . وبعد عامين حصل ذلك فعلا . استخدمت الماسحة على مريض مصاب بالغيبوبة لمدة 12 عاما واثبتت بانه واع مدرك – وهذه حقيقة شكك بها بشكل واضح الكثيرين يخطط العلماء لاستخدام تقنية مسح الدماغ في المستقبل لاكتشاف ما اذا كان المريض يتالم , او ما الذي يمكن عمله لتحسين نوعية حياتهم .

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

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single (4) pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual (5) 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.

*which,it= A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK / they , their= cancer patients / that= the sickness and hair loss / which= a protein*

دواء جديد سوف يساعد في علاج انواع محددة من السرطان بشكل فوري دواء جديد يجرب في مدينة (بلايموث) في انجلترا والذي يأمل الاطباء بانهم سوف يزيد من اعمار المصابين بالسرطان وانه سيقفل من مشاكلهم الحركية بين ليلة وضحاها . هذا الدواء يؤخذ على شكل قرص واحد كل صباح وللان المرضى لم يظهروا أي تأثير بالعوارض الجانبية المعتادة من مرض (هزل في الجسم) وتساقط الشعر الذي كان يصاحب استخدام الادوية الاخرى . يعمل الدواء الجديد من على حجب البروتين الذي يسبب تكاثر ونمو الخلايا السرطانية . سوف يحسن من معدل عمر المرضى كما وسيعمل على تحسين نوعية حياتهم بسرعة فائقة يعجز عنها أي دواء اخر . ان المرضى الذين اجربت معهم مقابلة بعد مرور عام من استخدام الدواء والذين كانوا بصحة جيدة واجسامهم سليمة قالوا بانهم بكل تأكيد سيستمرروا بمواصلة الاختبار . لديهم كل الاسباب التي تجعلهم يؤمنون بان هذا الدواء سوف ينجح . الاطباء في مستشفى بلايموث يأملوا بان يساعد هذا الدواء



**Make correct sentences about the future. (SB 23)**

- 1- He / hope / become a teacher one day.
- 2- I / intend / apply for a job when I finish university.
- 3- Many hospitals / plan / use robots to help nurses in the future.
- 4- How / you / intend / solve the problem?
- 5- Our school / hope / raise enough money to build a new library.
- 6- you / intend / buy tickets for the play?

Answer

- 1- He hopes to become a teacher one day.
- 2- I intend to apply for a job when I finish university.
- 3- Many hospitals plan to use robots to help nurses in the future.
- 4- How do you intend to solve the problem?
- 5- Our school hopes to raise enough money to build a new library.
- 6- Do you intend to buy tickets for the play?

**Answer the questions.**

- 1- What are the benefits of the implants that scientists have lately developed?
- 2- The writer suggests three kinds of limbs, write down two of which.
- 3- What does MRI stand for?
- 4- Write down the sentences which indicate that communicating with people who are in a coma was achieved.
- 5- The writer talks about a type of drug for people who suffer from cancer, what does that drug do?
- 6- What do other forms of cancer treatment do when patients undergo them?
- 7- How does the new cancer treatment work?
- 8- (Critical thinking\Brain Storming) Why do you think cancer patients agreed to undergo new types of treatments?

Answers:

- 1- They improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.
- 2- arms, legs
- 3- MRI stands for (Magnetic Resonance Imaging).
- 4- Neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain (3) scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened.
- 5- A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.
- 6- Other forms of cancer treatment have side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing usual cancer treatment.
- 7- The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.
- 8- I think cancer patients agree to undergo new types of treatment because they have already suffered from old treatments and they believe it might help.

**The King Hussein Cancer Center( SB 24)**

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان

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 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.

*It ,its= The King Hussein Cancer Center / they= patients from other countries*

ان مركز الملك حسين للسرطان هو المركز الاردني الوحيد الشامل لمعالجة السرطان . هذا المركز يعالج البالغين والاطفال على حد سواء . فمع ازدياد اعداد السكان في الاردن ازدادت اعداد العائلات التي تعتمد على المستشفيات لعلاج السرطان . ولم يقتصر المركز على المرضى الاردنيين فقط بل يؤمه مرضى من بلدان مختلفة من المنطقة , و انجذابهم له بسبب سمعته الممتازة , وتكلفته القليلة , وتشابه الثقافة واللغة .

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 3,500 per year to 9,000.

*Its= The King Hussein Cancer Center*

ولكي يتماشى الزيادة في الطلب على العلاج , فان مركز الملك الحسين للسرطان بدا في برنامج التوسع . البناء بدا عام 2011 ميلادي . وبحلول عام 2016 ميلادي سوف تتضاعف سعته . وسوف تزيد المساحة لحالات جديدة من امراض السرطان حيث انه كان يستوعب 3500 لكل سنة بينما سيستوعب 9000 حالة سنويا .

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.

*which= an education centre*

وبحلول ذلك الوقت , سوف يضيفون 182 سرير اضافي , متماشيا مع وحدات اكبر لمختلف الدوائر بما في ذلك العلاج بالاشعة . سوف تفتتح اجنحة للكبار والاطفال , بالاضافة الى ذلك سوف يبنون بناية من 10 طوابق للمرضى غير المقيمين مع مركز تنقيف والذي يحتوي غرف تعليم 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.

*where=Amman / this= reason*

وحيث ان كثيرا من المرضى يعيشون خارج عمان حيث يوجد المركز , وكما ان الرحلة من والى المركز صعبة . لهذا السبب هنالك خطط لنشر مراكز رعاية مرضى السرطان في اماكن اخرى من الاردن . ففي المستقبل القريب , تأمل مستشفى الملك عبد الله في اربد لوضع جهاز العلاج بالاشعة , وبذلك لن يضطر المرضى في شمال الاردن للسفر الى عمان للعلاج بالاشعة .



**Exercise (SB 24) مع اسئلة اضافية**

- 1- Why does the hospital need to expand?
- 2- Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.
- 3- What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?
- 4- What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?
- 5- What does KHCC stand for?
- 6- What does the underlined word “**paediatric**” mean?
- 7- What is the current capacity rate of KHCC per year?
- 8- There are many the things that will be added to the hospital by 2016. Write down two of these things.
- 9- Why is it important to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan?
- 10- What is the advantage of starting a radiotherapy unit in King Abdullah University Hospital?
- 11- Where is King Abdullah University Hospital located?
- 12- What does the education centre in KHCC include?
- 13- Quote the sentence which shows that the hospital is an attractive medical centre for many Jordanians and Arabs.
- 14- What does the underlined word **they** refer to?

**15-Critical thinking**

“Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Answers

- 1- Because the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment so it needs to expand
- 2- as they are attracted by the hospital’s excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.
- 3- The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 4- In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.
- 5- The King Hussein Cancer Center.
- 6- describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses.
- 7- The hospital’s capacity is 3,500 per year.
- 8- They will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy.
- 9- Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 10- Cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.
- 11- in Irbid.
- 12- The education centre includes teaching rooms and a library.
- 13- Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region.
- 14- Patients15-Yes, I agree with this because doctors depend on love to strengthen their relationships with their patients and that is so helpful in curing diseases

**Answer the following questions based on the text.**

- 1- Why is it expected that the KHCC will receive more and more patients in the future?
- 2- The text suggests that a big number of cancer patients from Arab countries come to the KHCC for treatment. Write down three reasons for their trust and interest in the KHCC.
- 3- Why does the hospital need to expand?
- 4- The text explains that there will be a library in the new building of the hospital. Why do you think it is important to have a library in the centre?
- 5- Why is it necessary to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan?
- 6- Quote the sentence which indicates that the KHCC treats both grown-up and children patients.
- 7- What does the underlined word “**they**”, in paragraph 1, refer to?
- 8- Find a word in the text that means the same as “**rooms in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care**”.
- 9- Replace the underlined words “have trust in” with the correct phrasal verb.
- 10- The rates of cancer are increasing rapidly in the world. Suggest three things that can prevent cancer.
- 11- “Cancer patients need love and support from family and friends”. Read the statement and, in two sentences, write your point of view.

Answers:

1. As the population of the country increases, there will be more demand for treatment.
2. a) as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, b) lower costs, c) and cultural and language similarities 3. As the population of the country increases, there will be more demand for treatment.
4. I think the library is important to educate people more about cancer and how to prevent it. Also, doctors need to keep up with new discoveries and medical information about cancer.
5. 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. It treats both adult and paediatric patients.
7. Patients (from other countries in the region) 8. wards 9. rely on
10. To prevent cancer you should: a) eat fresh vegetables and fruit. b) stop smoking. c) do exercise every day.
11. In my opinion, when a member of family is diagnosed to have cancer, all the family members and friends should support them.

**Accident Victim Tests First Artificial Limb (AB 17)****ضحية حادث يخضع لتجربة أول 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 of today's prosthetic limbs.

*it, which= a prosthetic hand / they= scientists*

اخترع العلماء و بنجاح يد صناعية فيها حاسة اللمس . انه اختراع جديد و مثير , يخططون لتطويره . من الممكن, ليس في المستقبل البعيد جدا , أرجلا واذرعا صناعية شبيهة ستحل محل أطراف اليوم الصناعية.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-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.

*he= Dennis Sorensen /which ,it= The new hand /he= Sorensen /them=objects /I ,he ,his , he= Sorensen*

دينيس سورينسن 39 عاما من الدنمارك , كان أول شخص يجرب الاختراع الجديد , بعدما فقد يده اليسرى في حادث سير , كان يستخدم يدا صناعية عادية لمدة 9 أعوام . اليد الجديدة , التي طورها علماء سويسريون و ايطاليون كانت تحسنا عظيما .بواسطتها لم يتمكن سورينسن فقط من التقاط و التحكم بالأشياء , لكنه تمكن من الشعور بها . " عندما أمسكت بشيء, تمكنت من الإحساس به إذا كان ناعما أو قاسيا أو دائريا أو مربعا " أوضح. قال أن الأحاسيس كانت تقريبا نفس الأحاسيس التي شعر بها في يده الأخرى.

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.

*it=the equipment / he , his ,he , he , He= Sorensen /who , their= thousands of people / them= artificial limbs*

لسوء الحظ , سورينسن كان يشارك فقط في عمل تجريبي , و المعدات لم تكن جاهزة للاستخدام العام حتى ذلك الوقت . سمح له بارتدائها لمدة شهر فقط , لأسباب متعلقة بالأمان . لذلك هو الآن معه يده الصناعية القديمة . على أي حال , هو يأمل بأن يلبس قريبا النوع الجديد من اليد ثانية . انه يتطلع بشوق للوقت الذي تكون فيه أطراف صناعية شبيهة متوفرة لآلاف الناس الذين يحتاجونها. سيكون قد ساعد على تغيير حياتهم .

**Read the article again and answer the questions.(AB 17)**

- 1- Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?
- 2- Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?
- 3- Which hand is he wearing now? Why?
- 4- Who do the bold pronouns 'I' refer to in line 17?
- 5- Find a word that is the opposite of 'natural' in the first and third paragraphs.

Answers

- 1- Swiss and Italian scientists; it allows the wearer to feel objects.
- 2- because he lost his left hand in an accident
- 3- his old artificial hand, because the new hand is not yet ready for general use
- 4- Dennis Sorensen
- 5-artificial

**Collocations:**

Collocation	Arabic
catch (someone's) attention	يحظى بإنتباه
get an idea	يحصل على فكرة
take interest	يهتم ب
spend time	يمضي وقت
attend a course	ياخذ دورة

**Choose the correct verb to complete the collocations. Then, write two sentences of your own, using two collocations of your choice. The first one is done for you. (AB 15)**

- 1 *catch* / *take* someone's attention
- 2 *get* / *catch* an idea
- 3 *take* / *get* an interest in something/ somebody
- 4 *spend* / *do* time doing something
- 5 *make* / *attend* a course

Answers

1 *catch* 2 *get* 3 *take* 4 *spend* 5 *attend*

Students' own sentences

### **Grammar:**

### **The Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر**

#### **Form:**

##### **Affirmative**

S+will+be+V+ ing .....

##### **Negative**

S+will+ not+be+ V + ing .....

##### **Question: Yes, No**

Will+ S +be+ V + ing.....?

##### **Question: Wh**

Wh +will+ S +be+ V + ing ....?

##### **Use: (function)**

☐ We use the future continuous to talk about a continuous action in the future.

نستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتحدث عن حدث مستمر بالمستقبل

##### **Key Words:**

by this time tomorrow / by this time next week / by this month next year / at this time /tomorrow / during July and August / tomorrow / at + ساعة/ next year / in the future / by 2025 / on Friday afternoon / in June / between / all + time / tonight / for 3 weeks

##### **Examples**

- This time next year, they will be preparing for their final exams.
- What will be doing in ten years' time?
- Right now I am sitting in class. At this time tomorrow. I will be sitting in class.
- Will she be sleeping by 12 midnight?
- Samia won't be reading by seven o'clock.

##### **Complete the mini-dialogues using the future continuous. (SB 21)**

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

Answers:

1. will you be having
2. will not be having/ will be watching/ will be preparing
3. you will be doing/ will you be working/ will you be doing
4. will not; won't be working/ will still be studying.

**Choose the correct form of the verbs in bold. (SB 21)**

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

Answers: 1. be staying 2. help 3. be boarding 4. be watching 5. Miss

**There is one mistake in the verb tenses, rewrite the verb in the correct tense. (AB 16)**

1 A: What do you think you will be doing in two years' time?

B: I think I will be living in karak and I will study Geography.

Will be studying

2 A: don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family.

B: ok, I'll phone at nine.

Will be having

3 A: what time will you get here tomorrow?

B: at about three, I think. I'll be texting you the exact time later.

Will text

4. A: please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep.

B: don't worry. I won't forget.

Will be sleeping

**Correct the verb between brackets.**

1- Don't phone between 7 and 8. We.....dinner.(be, have )

2- .....you.....a way this summer?( be , go)

3-Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4:30, so at 4 o'clock we.....tennis.(be ,play )

4- A: Can we meet tomorrow?

B: Yes, but not in the afternoon, I.....(be, work)

5- If you need to contact me, I.....at the Lion Hotel until Friday.(be , stay)

**The Future Perfect المستقبل التام**

**Form:**

**Affirmative**

S+will+ have +V 3 .....

**Negative**

S+will+not+ have +V 3.....

**Question: Yes, No**

Will+S+have + V3....?

**Question: Wh**

Wh +will+ S+ have + V3....?

**Use: (function)**

☐ We use the future perfect (will have + past participle) to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

نستخدم المستقبل التام للتحدث عن حدث سيكتمل بوقت محدد بالمستقبل

**Key Words**

by the end of this year / by the time / by this time tomorrow / in two years' time / in July next year / in another five months / this time next month / for + number (period of time) / by the end of the week / by next year/ by 3 o'clock / by then / by + simple present verb (by the time we arrive) / by + وقت محدد

**Examples**

- By 2019 CE, the new motorway will have opened.
- We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train will have gone.
- By tomorrow morning, I will have finished my homework.
- Sarah will have graduated by the year 2000.
- They will not have left by the time you leave.
- She won't have finished her job by 9:00 tomorrow.
- Will Muna have finished her job by 5:00 tomorrow?

**Complete the following sentences with ( future perfect or future continuous)**

- 1- By 2019 CE, the new motorway.....(open)
- 2- By the time you get back, John .....home.(go)
- 3- I.....school by march 27th. ( finish )
- 4- It .....when we leave tomorrow.( be, rain )
- 5- I.....more about that topic in my next lecture.( be, say )
- 6- By 12 o'clock tonight. He .....his home work.(do)
- 7- .....you.....to the concert tomorrow? (be, come)
- 8- Noor.....when Kareem comes. (be, study)

**Module Three- Unit Four**  
**قصص نجاح Success Stories**  
**words of unit(4)**

Word	English	Arabic
arithmetic (n)	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division/ the study of numbers	علم الحساب
geometry (n) geometric (adj) geometrically (adv)	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	علم الهندسة والحساب
mathematician (n) mathematics (n) mathematical (adj)	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	رياضياتي
physician (n)	someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment	طبيب
polymath (n)	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects / an expert in many subjects	متعدد الثقافات
ground-breaking (adj) break (v)	new, innovative	مبتكر
inheritance (noun) inherit (verb)	money or things that you get from someone after they die	ارث
revolutionise (verb) revolution (noun) revolutionary (adj)	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	احداث ثورة
composition (noun) compose (verb)	[of music] a piece of music that someone has written	تأليف
algebra (noun) algebraic (adjective)	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers	الجبر
musical harmony (n) harmonious (adj) harmonise (verb)	a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	تناغو موسيقي
minaret (noun)	the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer	ماذنة
camera obscura (n)	Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera	غرفة مظلمة
philosopher (n) philosophise (v) philosophical (adj)	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy	فيلسوف
grid (n)	[energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة
artificially-created (adj) create (verb) creation (noun)	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	صناعي
zero-waste (adjective)	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	ممكن استخدامه مجددا
outweigh (verb)	to be more important than something else	اكثر اهمية
windmill (noun)	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour	طاحونة هوائية



vary (verb) variation (noun) variable (adjective)	to differ according to the situation	يختلف
pedestrian (noun) pedestrian (adjective)	someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars	الماشي
megaproject (noun)	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشاريع ضخمة
sustainability (noun) sustain (verb) sustainable (adjective)	the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water	استمرارية
desalination (noun) desalinate (verb)	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used	تحلية ماء البحر
carbon-neutral (adj) neutralise (verb) neutrality (noun)	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere	الكربون الطبيعي
criticise (verb) critic, criticism (noun) critical (adjective)	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something)	ينتقد
irrigate (verb) irrigation (noun)	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow	يروي
inoculation (noun) inoculate (verb) inoculable (adj)	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease	تلقيح
fountain pen (noun)	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write	قلم يعبئ
talent	Special ability	موهبة
founder	the person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city	مؤسس
scales	an instrument to measure weight	ميزان
laboratory	a room for scientific experiments	مختبر
growth		نمو
effect		اثر-تأثير
transport		ينقل
footprint		بصمة
waste		مخلفات
planning		تخطيط
economic growth		نمو اقتصادي
negative effects		تأثيرات سلبية
carbon footprint		بصمة الكربون
public transport		النقل العام
biological waste		مخلفات بيولوجية
urban planning		التخطيط المدني
chemist		كيميائي-صيدلي
flying		طيران
clock		منبه
algebra		الجبر
soap		صابون
crystal		كريستال
glasses		نظارات
cheque		شيك
carpet		سجاد

benefit		فائدة
farms		مزارع
free		حر
friendly		ودود
neutral		محايد
power		طاقة
renewable		متجدد

## Grammar Relative clauses جمل الوصل

### Differences

Defining relative clauses	Non-defining relative clauses
1- لا يوجد فواصل , فاصلة(s) without comma	1- يوجد فواصل , فاصلة(s) with comma
2- المعنى مهم (لا يمكن حذفه) can't be deleted	2- المعنى غير مهم يمكن حذفها (تعطي معلومات إضافية) can be deleted ( extra information)
3- يمكن استبدال (who, which) ب that (who, which) can be replaced with that	3- لا يمكن استبدال (who, which) ب that (who, which) can't be replaced with that

### A) Defining relative clauses المعرفة

- Defining relative clauses are used to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about.

The defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a **relative pronoun** such as:

#### **The relative pronouns:**

who/that ----- people  
which/ that---- things and animals  
where----- places  
when----- times  
whose ----- possessive الملكية

#### **whose ----- possessive**

-I apologized to the woman. I spilled **her** coffee.  
-I apologized to the woman **whose** coffee I spilled.  
The man called the police. **His** wallet was stolen.  
The man **whose** wallet was stolen called the police.

#### **when----- times**

I 'll never forget the day, I met you **then**. (on that day)  
I 'll never forget the day **when** I met you.

### B) Non-defining relative clauses الغير معرفة

- Non-defining relative clauses are used to give more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about.

-The non-defining relative clause (underlined in the examples below) is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as( who, which, where or when).

The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.  
Ahmed, who speaks English fluently, got full marks.



### Cleft sentence الجملة المشتقة

-A cleft sentence is a complex sentence (one with a main clause and a dependent clause). We can usually express the meaning of a cleft sentence with a simple sentence. It is called 'cleft' sentence because there are two parts to the sentence.

#### Function:

- We use cleft sentences in order **to emphasise certain pieces of information.**
- We join the most important piece of information to a relative clause, often with who, where or that.
- We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases, among others:

A)

The thing that ...

The person who ...

The time when **or** (in which) + الشئ المراد التركيز عليه + Be + باقي الجملة

The place where ...

The way...

B)

It ( was , is ) + الشئ المراد التركيز عليه + that clause...

C)

What + (object) الشئ المراد التركيز عليه + Be + باقي الجملة

D)

the thing that ...  
 the person who ...  
 the time when ...  
 the place where ...  
 الشئ المراد التركيز عليه + Be + باقي الجملة

Notes

-present with present ( is, are)

-past with past (was, were )

-What+object.....

-with (where / when) we don't use a preposition

-with (that) we use a preposition

Ex:

-They have travelled on Sunday

The day when they have travelled was Sunday.  
 but

The day that they have travelled was on Sunday.

-When we start a sentence with What, we structure it as follows:

I would like to go to London next year.

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

-When we begin a cleft sentence with It, the relative clause usually begins with **that**.

**Huda won the prize for Art last year.**

The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.

The prize that Huda won last year was for Art.

It was last year **that** Huda won the prize for Art.

**The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.**

It was in 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London.

London was the place where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.

The event that took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.

**Unit Five**  
**The Arts الفنون**  
**words of unit (5)**

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
ceramics (n) ceramic (adj)	the art of producing something made from clay or porcelain, or the clay or porcelain items themselves	خزفي
conservatory (n)	(American usage for British conservatoire) a school where people are trained in music or acting	معهد موسيقي
installation (n) install (v)	an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts	معرض فني
performing arts (n)	a type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea	الفنون التي تؤدي
textiles (plural noun)	types of cloth or woven fabric	الغزل والنسيج
translation (noun) translate (verb) translator (noun)	the process of converting documents from one language to another	الترجمة
visual arts (n)	art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music	الفنون البصرية
showcase (verb) showcase (noun)	to exhibit or display	يعرض
underline (verb)	to emphasise, to highlight	للتأكيد على الأهمية
sand artist (n) sand art (n)	someone who models sand into an artistic form	فن الرمال
lifelike (adj)	very similar to the person or thing represented	شبيه
breathtaking (adj)	wonderful, awe-inspiring	رائع
glassblowing (n) blow (v)	the art of shaping a piece of hot, melted glass by blowing air into it through a tube	نفخ الزجاج
demonstration (n) demonstrate (v)	an act of explaining and showing how to do something, or how something works	توضيحات
craftsman (n)	someone who is very skilled at a particular craft, a job or an activity that requires skills and in which they make things with their hands	حرفي
furnishings (n) furnish (v)	the furniture and other things, such as curtains, in a room	أثاث
hanging (n) hang (v)	a large piece of cloth that is hung on a wall as a decoration	تعليق
restore (v) restoration (n)	to repair or renovate a building, work of art, etc., so as to bring it back to its original condition	يستعيد
qualify (v) qualification (n)	to be entitled to a particular benefit or privilege by fulfilling a necessary condition	يؤهل
exhibition	an event during which works of art are displayed	معرض
gallery	a place where art is shown	معرض فني
heritage	traditional culture, such as art, architecture, customs and beliefs	ارث
sculpture	a solid piece of art, usually made of stone, metal or wood	فن النحت

handicrafts	beautiful objects made by hand handicrafts	حرف يدوية
fine Arts		فنون جميلة
silk		حرير
soft furnishings		منسوجات منزلية
wall hangings		علاقات جدارية
wooden toys		العاب خشبية

### **The arts in Jordan (SB 34)**

#### **الفنون في الأردن**

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

*Which= the Department of Culture and the Arts/ then=1966*

لدى لاردن ارث ثقافي غني يعود العرفاند لدعم قسم الثقافة والفنون والذي تم تأسيسه عام 1966 ميلادي. منذ ذلك الحين اعد القسم برنامجا مثير مستمرا للنشاطات الثقافية المتعلقة بكل الفنون مثل الموسيقى والفنون البصرية والفنون الادائية والمكتوبة.

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

*it= the Royal Society of Fine Arts*

عام 1979 تأسس المجمع الملكي للفنون الجميلة لتسويق الفنون البصرية في الأردن وبلاد اخرى في المنطقة والتي لها صلات مع معارض فنية رئيسية حول العالم من اجل تشجيع الثقافات المختلفة لتتعلم من بعضها لبعض .

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

*It= The Jordan National Gallery of Fine*

معرض الأردن الوطني احد اهم المتاحف الفنية في الشرق الأوسط المجموعة تتضمن اكثر من 2000 عمل فني كالرسم والنحت والتصوير والتثبيت والنسيج والسيراميك اكثر من 800 فنان من 59 دولة. في عام 2013 ميلادي اقيم اكبر المعرض للفنون في الاردن وسمي 70 عاما من الفن الأردني المعاصر.

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

*Them= many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems*

حتى التسعينيات كان الفن الأردني متاحاً فقط بالعربية. على اي حال شكرا لـ "مشروع الترجمة من العربية" العديد من الروايات والمسرحيات والقصص القصيرة والقصائد تترجم الان للانجليزية , والناس من جميع انحاء العالم قادرة ان تقرأ و تقيمهم.

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

*This= Arab Cultural Capital*

كل عام تختار منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتعليم والعلوم والثقافة مدينة عربية مختلفة كعاصمة للثقافة العربية. في 2002 منحت العاصمة الأردنية عمان هذا اللقب.

Jordan has a centuries-old musical heritage. The National Music Conservatory (NMC) opened in 1986 CE, making it possible for more Jordanian students to study music seriously.

*It= to study music seriously*

لدى الاردن ارث موسيقي يرجع عمره لقرن من الزمان افتتح المركز الوطني للموسيقى عام 1986 مانحا الأردنيين فرصه دراسة الموسيقى بشكل جدي.

In 1987 CE, the National Centre for Culture and Arts was created, **which** showcases theatre and dance in Jordan and in the region.

*Which= the National Centre for Culture and Arts*

وفي عام 1987 تم انشاء المركز الوطني للثقافة والفنون والذي يعرض المسرح و الرقص في الأردن والمنطقة.

Realising the value of art and culture, Jordan decided to offer Jordanians and the world an annual arts festival. In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts was founded. This three-week-long summer programme is one of the largest cultural activities in the region. **It** takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash, **which** underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.

*It= the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts/which= in the important archaeological site of Jerash*

مدركا للقيمة الفنية والثقافية, قررت الأردن اتاحة الفرصة للأردنيين وللعالم عمل مهرجان للفنون سنويا. ففي عام 1981 تم تأسيس مهرجان جرش للثقافة والفنون. هذا البرنامج الصيفي الذي يستمر لثلاث أسابيع يعد واحد من اكبر الانشطة في المنطقة. يحدث هذا المهرجان في المكان التاريخي المهم في جرش والذي يؤكد على العلاقة الحميمة بين الفن والتاريخ الثقافي الاردني.

### Read the report again and answer the questions(SB 35)

- 1- How does the Royal Society of Fine Arts show its support for the arts in Jordan?
- 2- What makes The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts a major institution in the world of art?
- 3- How has translation helped Jordanian literature?
- 4- What is the significance of the location of the annual Jerash Festival?
- 5- 'To truly understand a country's culture, you have to understand its artistic heritage.' Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.

Answers:

- 1- The Royal Society of Fine Arts promotes visual arts in Jordan and other countries in the region. الفقرة لآخر تكمل ممكن
- 2- It is a major institution in the world of arts as it includes over 2,000 works of art, including paintings, sculptures, photographs, installations, textiles and ceramics, by more than 800 artists from 59 countries.
- 3- Many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems are now translated into English, and people all over the world are able to read and appreciate them.
- 4- It takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash, which underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.
- 5- Yes, I agree with this because in order to appreciate a country's culture, you have to know and appreciate its artistic heritage.

### Reading (SB 37)

You only have to look at Jordan's beautiful mountains to see where the country's sand bottle artists get **their** inspiration from. This has led to an absolutely amazing traditional art form. Today, sand artists use artificial colors, sand and tools to create mini paintings, sometimes only a few centimeters high, in glass bottles. These 'paintings without a brush' need an eye for detail, and a lot of patience. With time and skill, extremely beautiful scenes can be created, for example, lifelike camels traveling through the vast deserts. The end result is totally breathtaking. Anyone watching a sand artist at work will realize immediately how much skill is needed for this work.

*their= sand bottle artists*

عليك فقط ان تلقي نظرة على جبال الاردن الجميلة لكي ترى من اين يستلهم فنانونا الرسم في الرمال في زجاجاتهم لوحاتهم. وهذا قاد الى شكل من اشكال الفن التقليدي الرائع. اليوم فنانونا الرمال يستخدمون الوانا صناعية ,رمالا صناعية , وادوات لخلق لوحة مصغرة ,ففي بعض الاحيان يكون طولها فقط بضعة سينتيمترات ,في قنينة زجاجية . هذه اللوحة ترسم بدون فرشاة وكل ما يلزم هو عين ثاقبة للتفاصيل , وكثيرا من الصبر , مثل الجمال التي تسافر عبر الصحراء الشاسعة . النتيجة النهائية تاخذ الانفاس .اي شخص يشاهد فنان الرمل اثناء عمله سيدرك حينها كم هي المهارة المطلوبة لمثل هذا العمل.

**Adnan, a professional craftsman (SB 38)****عدنان الحرفي**

Adnan, a professional craftsman, is at work in his studio. With the oven at 1,400 degrees Centigrade, 20 hours a day, a glass-making studio isn't the most comfortable place to be. For Adnan, however, this is more than just a job. 'My family has been blowing glass for around 700 years,' **he** says. 'My father learnt the craft from **his** father, and **he** taught **it** to me when **I** was a child.'

*I, me, he, him, = Adnan / he = his father / it = blowing glass*

مع فرن بدرجة حرارة 1400 درجة مئوية لمدة 20 ساعة يوميا، إن عدنان رجل مهني محترف يعمل في معمله الخاص (ستوديو) ستوديو صناعة الزجاج هو ليس المكان الأكثر راحة للتواجد به. أما بالنسبة لعدنان فعلى كل حال هذا أكثر من عمل. يقول عدنان إن عائلته تنفخ الزجاج لأكثر من 700 سنة. أبوه تعلم هذه المهنة من أبوه وأبي بدوره علمها لي منذ كنت طفلا.

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

عدنان شغوف القديمة وهو يعطي ارشادات وورشات عمل ليعلم الشباب مهنة نفخ الزجاج

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

*He = Adnan / we = Adnan and glass makers / their = young people / it, it = blowing glass*

هو مؤمن إيمان كلي بأن لا أحد سيعرف كيفية عمل نفخ الزجاج بالمستقبل حتى يكون عندنا اهتمام أكثر بالشباب ليتعلموا هذه المهنة. هذه الأيام الشباب لا ينجحوا نهج آبائهم (ليس دائما الشباب يتبعوا مهنة آبائهم)، وإضافة قائلا بأن مهنة نفخ الزجاج ليس عملا سهلا. عليها أن تستحوذ عليك كما هي بالنسبة لي.

Adnan still uses the technique that was first developed by the Phoenicians some 2,000 years ago. First, **he** pushes a thin metal blowpipe into the boiling hot furnace. Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays it on a metal plate. After that, he blows the red-hot glass until **it** becomes more flexible. Then **he** pulls and bends the glass into shape. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into glass. Adnan is making a delicate swan. Through the semi-opaque glass, **you** can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue.

*he = Adnan / It = the liquid sand / it = the red-hot glass / you = listener and readers*

عدنان لا زال يستخدم التقنية التي أول ما طبقت من قبل الفينيقيون قبل حوالي 2000 سنة. أولا بدفع قضيب النفخ الغليظ في الفرن الساخن الذي يغلي. ثانياً، ثم يحمل الرمل المسال ويضعه على طبق حديدي. بعد ذلك ينفخ الزجاج المحمر حتى يصبح أكثر مرونة. ثم يسحب وينثني الزجاج إلى شكل معين. يجب عليه أن يعمل بسرعة جداً لأن السائل الرملي يتصلب إلى زجاج. عدنان يصنع إوزة رقيقة. تري خلال الزجاج المعتم خطوطاً تركوازية (فيروزية) وخضراء وزرقاء.

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

*his = cobalt blue*

موضحاً عدنان " أن الرمل يعطينا زجاجاً شفافاً أو أبيضاً " ونحصل على هذا اللون الجميل الكوبالتي المزرق من خلال إضافة معدن الكوبالت إلى الزجاج المذاب. بعد ذلك هذا الزرق اخف ومائل إلى خضرة البحر بعد إضافة النحاس. ومن ثم نزخرف الزجاج يدوياً.

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

في هذه الأيام نحن نستخدم الزجاج المكسور. كما أننا نستخدم ألوان منتجة صناعياً بدلاً من المكونات الطبيعية كما في الماضي. عدا هذه الأيام نحن نستخدم الزجاج المكسور. كما أننا نستخدم ألوان منتجة صناعياً بدلاً من المكونات الطبيعية كما في الماضي.



**Read the article again and choose the correct answers. (SB 38)**

1- A glass-making studio isn't comfortable because:

**A- it hasn't changed much in hundreds of years. B- it's incredibly hot. C- everything is done by hand. D- it is very small.**

2- Adnan runs workshops and gives demonstrations because

**A- he wants young people to learn the craft. B- glassblowing isn't an easy job. C- it is an ancient craft. D- he has to work quickly.**

3- A glassblower has to work very fast because

**A- the furnace is extremely hot. B- machines are not used to do the work. C- hot, liquid glass becomes hard very quickly. D- he is making a glass swan.**

Answers: 1- B 2- A 3- C

**Try to work out the meanings of the highlighted words in the article. Then check in a dictionary. (SB 38)**

Word	English Meaning
<b>furnace</b>	<i>a large enclosed container in which you burn fuel, used for industrial purposes such as melting metal</i> فرن
<b>solidifying</b>	<i>to make solid</i> يصبح صلب
<b>semi-opaque</b>	<i>semi means half; opaque means difficult to see through; semi-opaque means not completely impossible to see through</i> غير شفاف
<b>fine</b>	<i>very thin and narrow; it's a 'delicate' swan so the lines wouldn't be thick or heavy</i> خفيف
<b>transparent</b>	<i>clear or thin enough to see through</i> شفاف
<b>cobalt</b>	<i>this must be describing the colour blue as in English a noun would come after the colour; we know that cobalt is a metal and it gives a dark blue colour to the glass</i> فضي البياض
<b>turquoise</b>	<i>this must be a colour because of what comes before it; it is a sea green colour</i> لون فيروزي

**Complete the text with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets. (SB 39)**

Madaba is the place where most Jordanian weavers buy their raw materials. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan to (1) ..... (product) rugs, bags and other beautiful items. (2)..... (Traditional), the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article. There is a particular Bedouin style of (3) ..... (weave) that buyers find very (4)..... (attraction). Another craft practised in Madaba is the (5)..... (creative) of ceramic items.

Answers: 1- produce 2- Traditionally 3- weaving 4- attractive 5- creation

**Grammar**

**A) Articles (a / an / the) أدوات التعريف**

**Uses: a / an**

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

قبل الاسماء المعدودة

Hassan lives in a big house.

There is a garden next to it with an apple tree.

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

عندما المتحدث والمستمع يعلمان عن ماذا نتحدث

Hassan lives in the big house near the post office.

The garden is beautiful.

### Uses: the

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

فريد من نوعه

The Earth goes round the Sun.

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

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

البحار-المحيطات-الانهر-مجموعة جزر-سلسلة جبال-بلدان التي تتضمن اسمها

*The Mediterranean Sea* separates Europe from Africa.

Sri Lanka is in *the Indian Ocean*.

They took a boat trip along *the river Nile*.

Mallorca is one of *the Balearic Islands*.

*The Rocky Mountains* are in the United States.

- We use the when we are talking about superlative adjectives.

صيغة التفضيل

The longest river in the USA is the Mississippi.

### Zero article

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

الاسماء الغير معدودة-الاسماء الجمع-عبارات عامة

Chocolate tastes good.

That shop sells sweets.

Children usually like sweets and chocolate. Sheep produce wool, and hens lay eggs.

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

فيل البلدان-اللغات-قارات-جبل لوحده-بحيرات-شلالات-مدن-شوارع-ايام-اشهر-سنوات

The language spoken in *Jordan* is Arabic.

Libya is in *Africa*.

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

They have a home near *Lake Geneva*.

Niagara *Falls separates* Canada from the USA.

They live in *Oxford Street* in London.

She was born on *Monday*, 23 April. The university was opened in 2001 CE.

### B) American vs British English

British English (BE)	American English (AE)
use present perfect للتعبير عن الماضي	past simple ماضي بسيط
get got got تصريف الفعل	get got gotten + <u>اصبح adj</u>
has got , have got + <u>اصبح adj</u>	has gotten , have gotten
have got-has got-had got ملكية ليس سؤال	have -has - had (فعل رئيسي)
Have you got.?Yes,No السؤال ملكية هل لديك؟ السؤال	Do you have...? مضارع بسيط بحالة السؤال
have a (short) rest يأخذ راحة	take a (short) rest
have a look يلقي نظرة	take a look
have a shower يأخذ حمام	take a shower
have a break يأخذ راحة	recess
The student has <u>just</u> written an essay.	The student wrote an essay <u>already</u> .
I've <u>just</u> seen the accident.	I <u>just</u> saw the accident.

just من امريكي الى بريطاني تبقى

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

(AE) Did you see that film yet?

(BE) Have you seen that film yet?

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

(AE) He had gotten us some ice cream.

(BE) He got us some ice cream.

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

(AE) I have a sister. Do you have a brother?

(BE) I've got a sister. Have you got a brother?

### American vs British English spelling and vocabulary (AB 68)

#### SPELLING

	American English	British English
Words ending <b>er/ re</b>	center theater liter centimeter	centre theatre litre centimetre
Words ending <b>or/ our</b>	favorite color neighbor harbor	favourite colour neighbour harbour
Words ending <b>og/ ogue</b>	dialog catalog	dialogue catalogue
Words ending <b>m/ mme</b>	program	programme
Words ending <b>ize/ ise</b>	authorize realize specialize normalize	authorise realise specialise normalise
<b>ze/se</b>	paralyzed	paralysed
Words ending <b>ice/ ise</b>	practice(verb) practice(noun)	practise(verb) practice(noun)
Doubling of consonants	traveling canceled marvelous jeweler modeling	travelling cancelled marvellous jeweller modelling
Digraphs of graphemes	archeology homeopathy	archaeology homoeopathy

- British English also uses `program` to refer to computer programs.



## **VOCABULARY**

**There are numerous words which are different in American and British English.(AB 68)**

**Here are a few.**

American English	British English
apartment شقة	flat
candy حلوى	biscuit-sweets
conservatory معهد موسيقي	conservatoire
cookie كعك	biscuit
drugstore صيدلية	chemist`s
elevator مصعد	lift
fall خريف	autumn
gas بترول	petrol
pants بنطال	trousers
school principal مدير	head teacher
trunk صندوق(السيارة)	boot (of a car)
Gosh يا الهي	Goodness
sidewalk رصيف	pavement
trash/garbage نفايات	rubbish
vacation عطلة	holiday

**The following sentences are in British English. Rewrite them in American English.(SB 36)**

1- Have you seen the textile workshop yet?

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

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

4- Would anyone like to have a short rest?

Answers:

1- Did you see the textile workshop yet?

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

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

4- Would anyone like to take a short rest?

**The following sentences are in British English. Rewrite them in American English.(SB 36)**

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

2- Have you ever been to an aquarium?

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

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

5- I haven't done my homework yet.

Answers:

1- 'Gosh, you've gotten very tall!' said my aunt.

2- Did you go to an aquarium yet?

3- We're too late – the bus left already.

4- I think it's time for recess.

5- I didn't do my homework yet.

**Read the online travel guide about Jordan. Find four examples of American English spelling. Write them in the table and work out the rules.(SB 37)**

“You only have to look at Jordan’s beautiful mountains to see where the country’s sand bottle artists get their inspiration from. This has led to an absolutely amazing traditional art form. Today, sand artists use artificial colors, sand and tools to create mini paintings, sometimes only a few centimeters high, in glass bottles. These ‘paintings without a brush’ need an eye for detail, and a lot of patience. With time and skill, extremely beautiful scenes can be created, for example, lifelike camels traveling through the vast deserts. The end result is totally breathtaking. Anyone watching a sand artist at work will realize immediately how much skill is needed for this work.”

American English	British English
color	colour

Answers:

- 1- color – colour: In British English, we always use ou.
- 2- centimeters – centimetres: In British English, words such as centre are spelt -re.
- 3- traveling – travelling: In British English, we always double the consonant after a short vowel sound.
- 4- realize – realise: Until recently, -ise was always used in British English. Now it is common to see -ize (the standard American English spelling) in some British English.

**Write sentences using these words in American English spelling.(SB 37)**

1- specialise 2- jeweller 3- centre 4- normalise 5- favourite 6- modelling 7- theatre 8- harbour

Answers:

- 1- When I go to university, I want to specialize in Astrophysics.
- 2- You need to take your necklace to the jeweler to get it fixed.
- 3- If you want to learn English, you could go to a language center.
- 4- This kind of medicine helps to normalize the heart’s function.
- 5- My favorite meal is mansaf.
- 6- An architect can predict what a building will look like by modeling it on a computer.
- 7- Tomorrow evening, I’m going to the theater to see a play by Shakespeare.
- 8- When the boat arrived at the harbor, we knew we had reached Lebanon.

**Mark is American and Bruce is British. How would Bruce say sentences 1–3 in British English?**

**How would Mark say sentences 4–6 in American English?(AB 25)**

1- Mark: Did you see that exhibition yet?

Bruce:

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

Bruce:

3- Mark: I just had my breakfast.

Bruce:

4- Bruce: Where’s Leo? Have you seen him anywhere?

Mark:

5- Bruce: I’d like to have a look at those paintings.

Mark:

6- Bruce: Leo’s already done his project.

Mark:

Answers:

- 1- Have you seen that exhibition yet?
- 2- I usually have a shower in the morning.
- 3- I’ve just had my breakfast.
- 4- Where’s Leo? Did you see him anywhere?
- 5- I’d like to take a look at those paintings.
- 6- Leo already did his project.

**Complete the following table. The first one is done for you.(AB 25)**

No	British English	American English
1	neighbour	
2		liter
3	paralysed	
4		canceled
5	marvellous	
6		harbor

Answers: 1- neighbor 2- litre 3- paralyzed 4- cancelled 5- marvelous 6- harbour.

**Look at these pairs of words that have the same meaning. Write Am (American English) or Br (British English) next to each word. Then check in a dictionary. The first one is done for you.(AB 25)**

1- lift <b>Br</b> elevator <b>Am</b>	5- autumn <b>Br</b> fall <b>Am</b>
2- pavement <b>Br</b> sidewalk <b>Am</b>	6- rubbish <b>Br</b> trash/garbage <b>Am</b>
3- candy <b>Am</b> sweets <b>Br</b>	7- gas <b>Am</b> petrol <b>Br</b>
4- vacation <b>Am</b> holiday <b>Br</b>	8- cookie <b>Am</b> biscuit <b>Br</b>

### قواعد شاملة للمستوى 3

#### **A)Correct the verb between brackets.**

- It ----- this afternoon. Look! It"s cloudy. (rain)
- I ----- to Canada. This is my own plan. (travel)
- Different goods among countries can be ----- by traders. (transport) ► 2014
- Majed didn"t repair his computer himself. He had it -----.
- Muna didn"t write the email. She had it ----- . (write) ► 2013
- Maher felt tired after he ----- a project all day. (be, do)
- Ahmad was upset because he had----- in the contest. (not , be, participate)
- The man ..... horse is white won the race.( a.who b.whose c.that)
- The girl ..... won the prize is Amal.( a.who b.whose c.when)
- The car ..... was rented was good.( a.who b.when c.which)
- 11- You .....(study) when she called.
- 12- I did not have any money because I ..... (lose) my wallet.
- 13- Rawan ..... (not / study) when I called her, she is trying to ignore me.
14. She avoided ..... (tell) him about her plans.
15. He decided ..... (write)a story.
16. If they ..... (have) time at the weekend, they will come to see us.
- 17.If we ..... (know) about your problem, we would have helped you .
- 18.I leave if she ..... (come) to this place.
- 19.We ..... (arrive) earlier if we had not missed the bus.
- 20.I ..... (talk) on the phone right now.
- 21.. I------(be, learn) English for seven years now.
- 22.Before I -----(go) to London, I had not enjoyed learning English.

23. During my last summer holidays, my parents -----(send) me on a language course to London.
24. I think I -----(do) one unit every week.
25. And I -----(already begin) to read the texts in my English textbook again.
26. We -----meeting every Saturday.(use)
27. Sami didn't-----to come early. (use)
28. We -----the hot weather. (use )
- 29 .My mother wasn't used to-----every day. (cook)
- 30 .In 5 year's time , I ----- law at university. ( study )
- 31- In 5 year's time , I ----- studying law at university. ( finish )
32. Light ..... at almost 300,000 kilometres per second. (travel)
33. Water ..... of hydrogen and oxygen. (consist)
- 34 .Lamis spoke with her mother as she ..... (cook)
35. .... you ever ..... to china? (be)
36. Look! The sun ..... (rise).
37. We ..... the game during this week. (practice)
- 38 .He ..... all the morning tomorrow. (travel)
39. While I -----(do) the language course, I met lots of young people from was doing
- 40 .When I was a child, my grandmother ..... (make) cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.

**Answers:**

1- is going to rain 2- am going to travel 3- transported 4- repaired 5- written 6- had been doing 7- not been participating 8- whose 9- who 10 - which 11- were studying 12 - had lost 13 - was 't studying 14 - telling 15 - to write 16 - have 17 - had known 18 - comes 19 - would have arrived 20 - am talking 21 - have been learning 22- went 23 - sent 24 - will do 25 - have already begun 26 - are used to 27 - use 28 - are used to 29 - cooking 30- will be studying 31 - will have finished 32 - travels 33 - consists 34 - was cooking 35 - Have - been 36 - is rising 37 - will be practicing 38 - will be travelling 39 - was doing 40- used to make

**B) Derivation**

1. The Middle East is famous for the \_\_\_\_\_ of olive oil. (produce)
2. Ibn Sina wrote \_\_\_\_\_ textbooks. (medicine)
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the \_\_\_\_\_ century. (nine)
4. My father bought our house with an \_\_\_\_\_ from his grandfather. (inherit)
5. Scholars have discovered an \_\_\_\_\_ document from the twelfth century. (origin)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important \_\_\_\_\_ ever? (invent)
7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical \_\_\_\_\_ (discover)
8. Who was the most \_\_\_\_\_ writer of the twentieth century? (influence)

**Answers:** 1. production 2. medical 3. ninth 4. inheritance 5. original 6. invention 7. discoveries 8. Influential

**C) Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it .**

1. (2016)- Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study Medicine.  
Before Tala  
.....

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

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

4. Ali painted my house . (had)

I .....

5. I'm going to pay someone to cut my grass.

I'm going to.....

6. "We can solve our own problems."

The girls said that

7. "I did not give my CD to anyone."

Rosalina said that.

8. They serve the dinner whenever we visit them.

The dinner

9. I liked the people. I met them at the school last night.(who)

10. The man called the police. His wallet was stolen.(whose).

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

12. **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud.

The person who

13. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory **in Iraq**.

The country where

14. **Ali ibn Nafi** ' established the first music school in the world.

It was.

15. **Jabir ibn Hayyan** also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

It was.

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

It is

17. It was a former habit that I went to sleep at 9 p.m.

I.

18. It is normal for me now to get up early.

I.

19. In the beginning people found it difficult to live in tents, but after some time they were accustomed to it.

People were.

20. After a few months, it was not difficult any more for me to speak English.

I.

21. Laila hasn't the ability to ride a horse. (can't)

Laila

22. I advise you to study hard for the exams.(should)

You

23. While he was playing tennis, he saw me.

When

**Answers:**

- 1- went to Britain to study Medicine , she had taken three English courses in the British Council.
- 2- checked his emails before he started work.
- 3- have my compute fixed as quick as possible.
- 4- had my house painted.
- 5- have my grass cut
- 6- they could solve their own problems.
- 7- she hadn't given her CD to anyone .
- 8- The dinner is served (by them) whenever they are visited (by us).
- 9- I liked the people who I met at the school last night.
- 10- The man called the police whose wallet was stolen.
- 11-  
The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.  
**OR** It was Al-Jazari who/that invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.

**OR** It was the mechanical clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.

The period/time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.

**OR** It was in the twelfth century that Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

12 - contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.

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

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

15 - Jabir ibn Hayyan who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

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

17 - used to go to sleep at 9 p.m.

18 - am used to getting up early.

19- used to living in tents.

20- was used to speaking English.

21 - can't ride a horse.

22 - should study hard for the exams .

23. he saw me ,he was playing tennis.

**D) Choose the correct proposition**

about, on, in , out, with

1. You are advised not to **give**-----personal information on the Internet.
2. **Fill**-----the application form and sent it on our email address.
3. If you want to protect your system, **turn**-----your computer's firewall.
4. A good manager should **know** everything -----the organisation.
5. You need to download a messenger to **connect**-----your relatives and friends.

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

**E )Change from British English to American English Or from American English to British English .**

1. Did you see that exhibition yet?

.....

2. I usually take a shower in the morning.

.....

3. I just had my breakfast.

.....

4. Have you seen him anywhere?

.....

5. I' d like to have a look at those paintings.

.....

6. Leo' s already done his project.

.....

**Answers :**

1. Have you seen that exhibition yet?
2. I usually have a shower in the morning.
3. I' ve just had my breakfast.
4. Did you see him anywhere?
5. I' d like to take a look at those paintings.
6. Leo already did his project.

**الكلمات المطلوبة للاشتقاق**

فعل Verb	اسم Noun	صفة Adjective	ظرف Adverb
ينتج produce	production product producer	productive	productively
-----	medicine دواء/طب	medical	medically
-----	nine تسعة	ninth	ninthly
يرث inherit	inheritance inheritor	inheritable	-----
ينشا originate	origin	original originality	originally
يخترع-يبتكر invent	invention inventor	inventive	inventively
يكشف discover	discovery discoverer	discovered discoverable	-----
يؤثر influence	influence	influential	influentially
-----	tradition تقيد-عادي	traditional	traditionally
ينسج weave	weaver weaving	weaved	-----
يجذب attract	attraction	attractive	attractively
يخلق-يبتكر create	creation-creativity creature	creative	creatively
يترجم translate	translation translator	translated	-----
-----	علم الآثار archaeology	archaeological	archaeologically
يقدّر/يبتدق appreciate	appreciation	appreciative	appreciatively
يعلم educate	education educator	educational educative	educationally
يجمع collect	collection	collective	collectively
يركب install	installation	installed	-----
يشغل operate	operation	operational	operationally
يتوقع expect	expectancy expectation	expectant	expectantly
يحسب calculate	calculation calculator	-----	-----
يدخل access	access	accessible	-----
-----	حساسية allergy	allergic	-----
-----	التهاب مفاصل arthritis	arthritic	-----
يعالج remedy	remedy	remedial	-----



immunize يطعم	immunization	immune	-----
-----	option خيار	optional	optionally
ccomplement يكتمل	ccomplement	ccomplementary	-----
practice يمارس	practitioner	practical	practically
-----	sceptic شخص شك scepticism الشك	skeptical	-----
-----	viability قابلية للحياة	viable	-----
-----	optimism التفاؤل optimist المتفائل	optimistic	-----
commit يلتزم	commitment	committed	-----
-----	mortal انسان فان mortality معدل الوفيات	mortal	mortally
sustain يدعم/يساند	sustainability استدامه	sustainable	-----
repute يحدد	reputation شهرة	-----	-----
append يضيف يلحق	appendage	-----	-----
-----	artifice حيلة براعة	artificial	artificially
-----	cancer سرطان	cancerous	-----
-----	scan بمسح - يفحص	scanner	-----
rely(on) يعتمد على	reliance	reliable	-----
expand يوسع	expansion	-----	-----
prescribe يصف علاج	prescription	prescriptive	-----
infect يبعدي	infection	infectious	infectiously
diagnose يشخص مرض	diagnoses	diagnostic	-----
intend ينوي	intention	intended	-----
-----	surgeon جراح surgery جراحة	surgical	surgically
believe يعتقد	believer believing belief	believable	-----
-----	paediatrics طب الأطفال paediatrician	paediatric	-----
-----	mathematics mathematician رياضياتي	mathematical	-----
harmonise يوالف	harmony	harmonious	-----
succeed ينجح	success	successful	successfully
conclude يختتم	conclusion	concluding	-----
revolutionise يثور	revolution	revolutionary	-----
-----	-----	extreme كثير	extremely
inoculate يطعم	inoculation	inoculable	-----
criticize ينتقد	critic criticism	critical	critically
produce ينتج	production product producer	productive	productively
-----	Medicine دواء - طب	medical	medically
-----	pedestrian ماشي	pedestrian	-----
demonstrate يوضح	demonstration	demonstrative	-----
desalinate يخلي (ماء من الملح)	desalination	desalinated	-----
originate ينشأ	origin	original originality	originally
-----	-----	-----	-----

irrigate يروي	irrigation	irrigated	-----
organize ينظم	organization	organized	-----
neutral يحدد	neutrality	neutral	neutrally
-----	child طفل	childish	childishly
train يتدرب	training	training	-----

هذه المقدمة و الخاتمة تصلح لكتابة مقالة عن موضوع:  
(مشكلة البيئية/اجتماعية/حوادث/ايجابيات السلبيات ولموضوع ما ....)  
مقدمة

I think that الموضوع is very important subject to talk about in details because it has strong relation and effect with our life .Moreover , we should discuss it from its all sides the advantages and disadvantages .

### الموضوع

الموضوع has many advantages on our lives such as (حسنة), (حسنة) and (حسنة). If we use these advantages , the community will be improved greatly.

On the other hand, الموضوع has many disadvantages like (سيئة), (سيئة) and (سيئة) so we must avoid these disadvantages to keep our community safe.

### الخاتمة

Finally , no one can deny that الموضوع has a great influence on our society . We should be ware of الموضوع that can lead to good results if we work hard and cooperate with each other in order to achieve more effective ways .

### أسئلة شاملة على الوظائف اللغوية المطلوبة في امتحان الوزارة الوظائف اللغوية Functions

	<b>Function</b>
in this way, as a consequence, therefore	<b>to indicate consequence:</b> توضيح نتيجة
however, whereas, despite,	<b>to indicate opposition/contrast:</b> أو /المعارضة المقارنة
like	<b>to make a simile:</b> تشبيه
on one hand, on the other hand, In spite of on the contrary, conversely,	<b>to indicate opposition:</b> مخالفة فكرة /المعارضة
furthermore, likewise	<b>to express continuation or addition:</b> أو الاستمرارية الإضافة
one reason for this, In addition,	<b>Or to add extra information:</b> اضافة معلومات اضافية <b>to express continuation or addition:</b>

used to see when he was a boy in Africa.”

1. What does the underlined word “**surface**” mean?

have the rope on his hand?

his courage.

**Writing**

### GUIDED WRITING

الكتابة الموجهة

## JUST DO IT.

Read the information in the table below then, in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about purposes of building dams. Use appropriate linking words such as : and, also, but..... etc.

#### Purposes of building tunnels.

- control the traffic areas.
- save time and effort.
- reduce the car accident.
- make car journeys faster and shorter.

-Firstly, there are many ..... الطوائف ..... such as ... الفرعية 1 ..... and ..... الفرعية 2 .....

-In addition, there are other ..... الكلمة الانتقائية في العنوان ..... like ..... الفرعية 3 ..... and ..... الفرعية 4 .....

- **Firstly, there are many** purposes of building tunnels **such as** controlling the traffic jam and saving time and effort.
- **In addition, there are other** purposes of building tunnels **like** reducing the car accidents **and** making car journeys faster and shorter.

#### How to save Forests?

- avoid building residential areas.
- build parks for visitors.
- reduce cutting down trees.
- ban the criminals who cut trees.

Firstly, there are many ways to save the forest such as avoiding building residential areas and building parks for visitors.

- In addition, there are other ways to save the forest like reducing cutting down trees and banning the criminals who cut trees.

#### What should be done to keep fitness ?

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

- Firstly, there are many **thing (ways)** that should be done to keep fitness\_such as drinking ..... daily and running ..... morning.

- In addition, there are other **thing (ways)**that should be done to keep fitness like doing exercises and reducing ..... calories.

#### Why do people leave their countries?

- find better jobs.
- complete high education.
- escape from wars.
- seek better life.

-Firstly, there are many **reasons** that make people leave their home countries like finding better life and

completing high education.

-In addition, there are other **reasons** that make people leave home countries like escaping from wars and seeking better life.

Internet	
advantages	disadvantages
- save time and effort - search the information	- cause eyes hurts - make people isolated

On the one hand, الانترنت has many advantages such as ..... and .....

On the other hand, الانترنت has some disadvantages like ..... and .....

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

Smart devices	
advantages	disadvantages
- light - portable and convenient	- people use them all the time and don't speak to others face to face. - waste time.

On the one hand, الأجهزة الذكية has many advantages such as ..... and .....

On the other hand, الأجهزة الذكية has some disadvantages like ..... and .....

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

There are many advantages of الانترنت such as ..... and .....

On the other hand, there are some disadvantages of الانترنت like ..... and .....

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

Name	Najeeb Mahfouz
Place/ Date of birth	Cairo, 1911
Place/ Date of death	Cairo, 2006
Profession	Novelist
Achievements	Wrote many novels. Got the Nobel Prize

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

**All the World's a Stage**

**by William Shakespeare (from As you like it, Act II Scene VI)**

All the world's a stage,

**Boyhood stage**

And all the men and women merely players;  
They have their exits and their entrances,  
And one man in his time plays many parts, ...

**At first, the infant,**

Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.

**Then the whining schoolboy,** with his satchel  
And shining morning face, creeping like snail  
Unwillingly to school. ...

**Then a soldier,**

Full of strange oaths and bearded like the pard,  
Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel,  
Seeking the bubble reputation  
Even in the cannon's mouth.

**And then the justice,**

In fair round belly with good capon lined,  
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,  
Full of wise saws and modern instances;  
**And so he plays his part.**

**Old age stage**

**... Into the lean and slippered pantaloen,**

With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;  
His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide

For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,  
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes  
And whistles in his sound.

**Last scene of all,**

That ends this strange eventful history,  
Is second childishness and mere oblivion,  
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans  
everything.

ما العالم الا مسرح

مرحلة الطفولة المبكرة

وكل الرجال و النساء مجرد ممثلون  
لهم مداخلهم و مخارجهم  
و الرجل في عمره يؤدي عدة ادوار

أولها كطفل

مرحلة الطفولة المتأخرة

يبكي و يتقيأ بين ذراعي حاضنته  
ثم ابن المدرسة المنتحب بحقيبته  
ووجهه البريء المشع يزحف  
كالقوقعة على مضض إلى المدرسة

مرحلة الرجولة المبكرة

ثم كجندي

مفعم بوعود غريبة ملتحي كالنمر  
غيور على الشرف مفاجئ و سريع  
في القتال سعيا وراء السمعة  
الوهمية حتى في فم المدفع

مرحلة الرجولة المتأخرة- وسط العمر

ثم الحكمة-القضاء

بكرش كبير من تناول الكثير من اللحم  
و بعينين قاسيتين و بلحية جميلة  
غنيا بالحكمة و الأقوال الحكيمة  
و هكذا يؤدي دوره

مرحلة الكهولة- نهاية العمر

الرجل العجوز الالان بخفة الداخلي  
و النظارات على انفه و حقبة على  
جانبه لحفظ ماله، العالم أوسع  
من ساقه المنكمشة، و صوته  
الرجولي الضخم يعود ثانية عاليا  
كصوت طفل صغير

آخر جميع المشاهد

ما يقضي على هذا التاريخ الحافل  
هو طفولة ثانية و مجرد نسيان  
بدون أسنان و بدون عيون و بدون لسان و بدون إي شيء

**Shakespeare was an English playwright and poet (1564 CE–1616 CE)**, who is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language. The excerpt is part of one of the most frequently quoted speeches in the whole of Shakespearean literature. The speech takes place in a forest, and it is spoken by a man named Jacques, who is a thinker and philosopher. The other characters try to tease him about his cynical outlook on life. This speech is his reply.

The man in the poem goes through these stages all expressed in a sardonic when not bitter tone:

**Infant:** In this stage he is a helpless baby and knows little.

**Schoolboy:** It is in that stage of life that he begins to go to school. He is unwilling to leave the protected environment of his home as he is still not confident enough to exercise his own discretion.

**Soldier:** He is very easily aroused and is hot-headed. He is always working towards making a reputation for himself, however short-lived it may be, even at the cost of foolish risks.

**Justice :** ( late adulthood) in this stage he thinks he has acquired wisdom through the many experiences he has had in life, and is likely to impart it. He has reached a stage where he has gained prosperity and social status. He becomes vain and begins to enjoy the finer things of life.

**Old Age:** He is a shell of his former self — physically and mentally. He begins to become the joke of others. He loses his firmness and assertiveness, and shrinks in stature and personality.

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

Cannon مدفع

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

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

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

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

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

### **Comprehension**

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

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)

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

A. his life is short

B. he does not like conflict

C. he is aggressive and gets angry or violent easily.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

6. What does the playwright mean by the line, "this strange evenful history"? (line 27)

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



## The Old Man and the Sea by Ernest Hemingway

Santiago is an old fisherman in Cuba, but for the last eighty-four days he hasn't caught any fish. His friend, a young fisherman named Manolin, helps him to bring in his empty boat every day.

Manolin has been Santiago's fishing 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.

سانتيآغو صياد عجوز من كوبا، لكنه لأربع وثمانون يوما الماضية 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 كسبب أكثر.

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

في الصباح التالي، سانتياغو يغادر مبكرا و يبحر بعيدا في البحر ليجرب حظّه ثانية. أخيرا، يشعر بالطعم على إحدى صناراته، و يعتقد بأنها سمكة كبيرة، ربما سمكة المارلين . السمكة قوية لذلك ال 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 بالمرّة

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 ليوظّه إذا ظهرت المارلين على السطح. سريعا العجوز يغرق في النوم حالما بالسود التي رآها عندما كان طفلا في إفريقيا.

Santiago is awoken in the night when he feels the marlin pulling on the line in his hand. The marlin leaps out of the water, and Santiago has to hold on to the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea.

سانتياغو يصحو ليلا عندما يشعر بان 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.

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 أسماك قرش. يقتل إحداها برمح و أخرى بسكينه. الدم في الماء يجذب المزيد من القرش على سانتياغو أن يبعدها بهراوة فيصيب نفسه بجروح بالغة.

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

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

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

Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again. He tells him that the old man still has much to teach him.

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

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

بعد الظهيرة بعض السائحين يرون هيكل المارلين العظمي و يسألون النادل ما هو. محاولا شرح ما حدث للمارلين, النادل يقول "أنها سمكة قرش". السائحون لا يفهمونه و يظنونه هيكل قرش. لا يدركون انها مارلين بالفعل, اكبر سمكة تم اصطيادها في القرية, بطول اكثر من خمسة امتار.

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

في هذه الاثناء سانتياغو نائم, و ثانية يحلم بالاسود التي رآها في إفريقيا عندما كان صغيرا.

**Ernest Hemingway** (1899 – 1961) was an American novelist, short story writer, and journalist. His economical and understated style had a strong influence on 20th-century fiction, while his life of adventure and his public image influenced later generations. He won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954.

## **VOCABULARY**

**Exercise 1: Look at the words in the box. Which one means:**

- a-productive .....4
- b-hook .....7
- c-drag .....3
- d-surface .....8
- e-harpoon .....1
- f- club .....2
- g-reassure .....6
- h-assume .....5

- 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?

## **COMPREHENSION**

### **Read the story again and answer the questions.**

- 1- What evidence is there at the very beginning of the story that Santiago is a very optimistic and determined person?
- 2- When Santiago feels a bite on his line, he works out that 'it must be a big fish, perhaps a marlin'. What evidence is there that he is correct?
- 3- Why does Santiago go to sleep that night with the line tied around himself? (paragraph 4)
- 4- How does Manolin try to encourage Santiago not to give up fishing? What does this tell you about Manolin's character? (paragraph 9)
- 5- What is the reason for the tourists' misunderstanding about what the skeleton was? (paragraph 10)

### **Answers**

- 1- He goes to sea to try his luck every day even though he hasn't caught anything for 84 days.
- 2- It drags the boat along for a long time, so it must be a big fish.
- 3- Santiago ties the line round himself so that he doesn't lose it in the water and also so that he feels the tug when the fish pulls on the line.
- 4- Manolin tells Santiago that he didn't lose against the marlin and that he wants to fish with him again because he still has a lot to learn. Manolin seems to be a caring person; kind, thoughtful and loyal to Santiago.
- 5- The waiter couldn't speak their language and was trying to explain about the sharks. However, the tourists only understood 'shark' and assumed that the skeleton was the skeleton of a shark.

### **IDEAS**

#### **Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.**

- 1- memory
- 2- determination
- 3- strength
- 4- suffering and pain
- 5- In this retelling of the story, strength is represented in many ways. Choose one example of strength and explain its importance.

### **Answers**

- 1- lines 10–11 and 33–36      2- lines 1–2 and 13–15      3- lines 13–15 and 17–18      4- line 18 and line 21

### **ANALYSIS**

#### **Exercise 5: Discuss these questions in pairs.**

- 1- Why do you think that Manolin's parents want him to stop fishing with Santiago? Do you think they were justified?
- 2- What is the importance of Santiago's dreams of his youth, and of the lions in Africa? How does this relate to the themes in the story?
- 3- Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.
  - 1 memory .....
  - 2 determination .....
  - 3 strength .....
  - 4 suffering and pain .....

### Answers

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

2- 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.

3- 1 lines 10–11 and 33–36 2 lines 1–2 and 13–15 3 lines 13–15 and 17–18 4 line 18 and line 21 4- The fish is an important representation of strength within the story. After it bites the line, Santiago is constantly in competition with it, needing to use 'all his strength' (line 14) to stay in his boat. It is also significant, since even though it is stronger than Santiago, he manages to catch it.

**Analysis** 1- The story of The Old Man and the Sea tries to teach us about the relationship between humans and nature. Find three quotations in the text to support this.

### Answer:

1- 'Instead, the fish swims away, dragging the old man and his boat along.' (line 7) '... Santiago has to hold onto the line with all his strength to avoid being pulled into the sea.' (line 13) 'Manolin reassures Santiago that the great fish didn't beat him and that they will fish together again.' (lines 21–22)

*Good Luck my dear students*  
*Done by*  
*T. Waleed Suwwan*

لمتابعتي

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