

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اعزائي طلاب وطالبات الثانوية العامة

يسرني ان اقدم بين ايديكم هذا الجهد المتواضع الذي يتناول شرح مبسط لمنهاج الثانوية العامة والذي يهدف الى تبسيط وتوضيح للمادة العلمية الموجودة فيه على شكل تمارين وانشطة تمكن الطالب من امتلاك مهارات اللغة الانجليزية. كما تعطيه فكرة واضحة عن التصور المتوقع للاسئلة الوزارية. وقد حرصت على ايراد العديد من الانشطة والتمارين التي تعالج شتى مهارات اللغة ومفرداتها والتراكيب اللغوية والمهارات الكتابية لتشمل جميع المواضيع التي يقدمها منهاج الثانوية العامة.
مع اطيب تمنياتي للطلاب الاعزاء بالتوفيق والتفوق.

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المستوى الثاني

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*** من أحب الله رأى كل شي جميلا ***

Unit Five الوحدة الخامسة

Sources of energy مصادر الطاقة

Grammar القواعد

Reported speech

الكلام المنقول

هو نقل المعنى المطلوب لحديث المتكلم دون الحاجة الى اعادة كلامه كما هو وبنفس الزمن، اي هو سلسلة من التحويلات التي تطرا على افعال وضمائر وظروف الكلام المباشر.
١- التحويلات التي تطرا على الضمائر

Subject pronouns ضمائر "كلام مباشر" الفاعل	كلام منقول (غير مباشر)
I You We	he, she, he, she, they, I, we They
Object pronouns ضمائر المفعول به "كلام مباشر"	كلام منقول
Me You Us	him, her him, her, them, me them
Adjective pronouns صفات الملكية "كلام مباشر"	كلام منقول
My Your Our	his, her his, her, their, my their

٢- التحويلات التي تطرأ على الظروف

- today اليوم ----- that day
- yesterday البارحة ----- the day before
- tomorrow ----- the next day
- next week, next year etc..... ----- the following week, year
- last week, year etc... ----- the previous week, year
- ago.... ----- before
- here -----there - this ----- that - theses ----- those. - now ----- then.
- at the moment ----- at that time.

٣- التحويلات التي تطرأ على الأزمنة

- 1- Simple present الماضي بسيط ----- past simple المضارع البسيط
 - 2- Simple past الماضي تام ----- past perfect الماضي البسيط
 - 3- Present continuous الماضي المستمر ----- past continuous المضارع المستمر
 - 4- Past continuous الماضي المستمر ----- past perfect continuous الماضي التام المستمر
 - 5- Present perfect الماضي التام ----- past perfect الماضي التام
 - 6- Present perfect continuous الماضي التام المستمر ----- past perfect continuous الماضي تام مستمر
 - 7- Modal verbs افعال مودلز ----- past modal verbs تحول الى الماضي واذا كانت في الماضي تبقى كما هي
- (shall – should, will—would, can—could, may--- might, must, has to, have to--- had to + فعل مجرد)

تحويل الأزمنة بطريقة اخرى

V1 ----- v2
V2 ----- had + v3
Is, am, are ----- was, were
Was, were ----- had been
Has, have ----- had

التحويلات المطلوبة في هذا المستوى

A- Reporting Statements تحويل الجمل الخبرية

طريقة تحويل الجملة الخبرية

- يقوم واضع السؤال بانزال الفاعل مع الفعل التحويلي فتكمل ب That
اذا لم تكن معطاه ثم تبدا بتحويل الجملة حسب الأزمنة مع مراعاة تغيير الضمائر والظروف
هذه بعض الامثلة حسب الأزمنة:

1- "I never **eat** meat." He explained مزارع بسيط جملة كلام مباشر

He explained -----

He explained that **he** never **ate** meat ماضي بسيط

- 2- “**We waited for them**” She said ماضي بسيط
She said that **they had waited for them** ماضي تام
- 3- “**I’m waiting for Ann.**” She said مضارع مستمر
She said that **she was waiting for Ann** ماضي مستمر
- 4- “**She was taking Ali with her**” Huda said ماضي مستمر
Huda said that **she had been taking Ali with her.** ماضي تام مستمر
- 5- “**I have found a flat.**” He said مضارع تام
He said that **he had found a flat** ماضي تام
- 6- “**I have been waiting for ages**” He said مضارع تام مستمر
He said that **he had been waiting for ages.** ماضي تام مستمر
- 7- “**I’ll be in Paris next week**” He said افعال مودلز
He told me that **he would be in Paris the following week** مودلز ماضي +
فعل مجرد

B- Reporting questions

تحويل الاسئلة

هناك نوعان من الاسئلة التي يمكن تحويلها:

1- Wh questions (wh) الاسئلة التي تبدأ بـ

خطوات تحويل هذه الاسئلة

- ١- نقوم بتنزيل اداة السؤال ٢- ننزل الفاعل ويأتي بعد اول فعل مساعد ويكون اما اسم او ضمير يحل محله
 - ٣- نقوم بتحويل الفعل الى ماضيه ونكمل الجملة ونستبدل علامة السؤال بنقطة.
- امثلة على تحويل السؤال:

1- **Where is Ali?** He asked

He asked **where Ali was.**

2- **When have they gone?** Shadi asked

Shadi asked **when they had gone**

3- **When will you leave?**

They wanted to know **when I would leave.**

2- Yes / No questions (اسئلة نعم او لا)

خطوات تحويل هذه الاسئلة

- ١- نقوم بكتابة (**weather** او **If**) ٢- ننزل الفاعل ٣- نقوم بتحويل الفعل المساعد الى ماضيه ما عدا الافعال المساعدة التي تحذف وهنا نحول الفعل الاصلي الذي يأتي بعد الفاعل ثم نضع نقطة بدل السؤال.

1- **Is Ali** busy now?

Ahmed wondered **if Ali was** busy.

2- **Are you coming Ali?**

My father wanted to know **if Ali was** coming.

3- **Have you seen** Mary?

She asked **if I had seen** Mary.

- 4- **Does she live** in Amman?
My mother wanted to know **if she lived** in Amman.
- 5- **Can you help me**?
He asked me **if I could help him**.
- 6- **Did** the lesson **begin**?
Ali wanted to know **if** the lesson **had begun**.

افعال ملاحظة (do, does) تحذف عند التحويل ويحول الفعل ما بعدها الى تصريف ثاني
الفعل **did** يحول **had + v3**

- (hadn't+v3) والفعل didn't يصبح (don't, doesn't) +فعل مجرد
- 1- **What do you play**?
He asked **what I played**.
- 2- **Why does she leave**?
He asked **why she left**.
- 3- Sami, "**Why doesn't Ali stop** smoking?"
Sami asked **why Ali didn't stop** smoking.
- 4- Why **didn't John show up yesterday**?
Ali asked why **John hadn't showed up the day before**.
- 5- **Does the show begin** at 8 pm?
He wanted to know **if the show began** at 8 pm.
- 6- **Did you see Ahmed**, Ali?
Mary asked Ali **if he had seen Ahmed**.

اسئلة مقترحة مع اجوبتها Work sheet

اعادة كتابة الجمل التالية من مباشر الى الغير مباشر

- 1- "When will the results of the exam be announced?"
She wanted to know
- 2- "When did you write this letter?"
He asked his sister
- 3- "Have they arrested the criminal?"
Ahmed asked his father
- 4- "Did Ali see the doctor?"
He asked
- 5- "I'm the richest man in our town".
He said that
- 6- "Do you know the correct answer?"
The teacher asked Ahmed
- 7- "can you lend me your dictionary for an hour?"
Huda asked Sami

- 8- "The English language examination has four parts."
The teacher explained that
- 9- "Where's Ali going?"
She wanted to know
- 10- "Are you listening?"
My friend asked me
- 11- "I bought a car last week." My friend said
My friend said that
- 12- "I don't know the answer." Ahmed said
Ahmed said that

Answers الاجوبة

- 1- When the results of the exam would be announced.
2- When she had written that letter. 3- if they had arrested the criminal.
4- if Ali had seen the doctor. 5- he was the richest man in their town.
6- if he knew the correct answer. 7- he could lend her his dictionary
for an hour. 8- The English language examination had four parts.
9- Where Ali was going. 10- if I was listening. 11- he had
bought a car the previous week. 12- he didn't know the answer.

SB P 45 تمارين الكتاب

1- Dr Peter Green, an expert in renewable energy sources, talks about how waste can be reused to produce energy. Summarise his report, beginning Dr Green said (that)

"In New Jersey, USA, there has been a problem with growing rubbish dumps for almost a century. The issue became so great on one island in the area that there was more space taken up by waste than living space. The island was finally called a 'toxic zone', and people were told to leave the island. For a while, the dump grew and grew, until a group of scientists visited the island because they had decided to convert this waste into fuel. After this, experts in the field have worked hard to create a cleaner, 'greener' New Jersey, and these days, rubbish dumps are carefully separated into reusable and unusable waste. The forward-thinking state set a good example, and now not only the rest of the USA, but also some other countries such as Russia and China are following New Jersey's lead."

Answer

Dr Green said that there **had** been a problem with growing rubbish dumps In New Jersey, USA for almost a century. He said that the island **had been** called a 'toxic zone', and that people **had been** told to leave the island. He

also said that the scientists had decided to convert this waste into fuel. He told us that other countries **were** following the lead of New Jersey to become cleaner and greener countries.

WB P31

2- Circle the correct form of the verbs.

1. The teacher said that it **is / was / has been** necessary to find different ways to produce energy.
2. Dr Green also said that scientists **decided / had decided / were deciding** to convert the waste into fuel.
3. The government promised that they **will try / would try / have tried** to use more renewable energy sources.
4. The article said that some energy sources **are used / had been used / are being used** for a very long time.

Answers:

1- was 2- had decided 3- would try (promised – would (4 had been used

3- Rewrite the following sentences using reported speech.

1- "Solar power and wind power are types of renewable energy sources."
The student said that

2- "You should go to bed early on school nights."
I told him that

3- "Biomass is a renewable energy source that is also a fuel."
The teacher told us that

4- "I was sleeping when you called."
Rania said that

5- "I hadn't eaten fish and chips before I came to England."
Imad told me that

6- "I read Great Expectations last year."
The student said that

7- "My children are spending too much time indoors."
Mother said that

8- "I will serve you maqluba first and kunafa afterwards."
Salwa told her guests

9- "The Nabateans weren't illiterate when they lived in Petra."
The archaeologist said that

10- "We have been examining deposits of ash, cattle bones and seashells at Knossos, Crete."
The scientist said that

Answers

- 1- The student said that solar power and wind power were types of renewable energy sources.
- 2- I told him that he should go to bed early on school nights.
- 3- The teacher told us that Biomass was a renewable energy source that was also a fuel.
- 4- Rania said that she had been sleeping when I called.
- 5- Imad told me that he hadn't eaten fish and chips before he had come to England.
- 6- he had read Great Expectations the year before.
- 7- her children were spending too much time indoors.
- 8- she would serve maqluba and kunafa afterwards.
- 9- the Nabateans hadn't been illiterate when they lived in Petra.
- 10- they had been examining deposits of ash, cattle bones and seashells at Knossos, Crete.

Correct the verbs between brackets

1. Sali said that it twice the previous month. (flood)
2. The police asked me if I a driving license. (have)
3. He said that he the summer holiday. (love)
4. My father said that he next month. (will, retire)
5. "We are looking around the place."
Rakan said that theylooking around the place. (be)

Answers:

1. had flooded 2. had 3. loved 4. would retire 5. were

AB p 35

- Correct the verb forms in bold and write their correct forms below.

Last week, I had a job interview in a company that works to preserve natural resources. The interviewer asked me if I (1) **have ever worked** in that domain. He also asked me whether I (2) **know** what kinds of task my job required. He then asked me if I (3) **have** a specific salary in mind. He wondered whether I (4) **will be able** to work full time in the company. He also wanted to know whether I (5) **am planning** to take this job as a career.

Answers:

1. had ever worked 2. knew 3. had 4. would be able
5. was playing

لا يحزنك إنك فشلت مادمت تحاول الوقوف على قدميك من جديد

Unit Five الوحدة الخامسة

Sources of energy

مصادر الطاقة

Texts

القطع

SB P 44 Sources of energy

Vocabularies مفردات

Fuel: وقود	plant: نبات	steam: بخار	electricity: الكهرباء
Solar شمسي	wind farms مزارع الرياح		
Turbines	A modern windmill for providing electricity (تربينات)		
Panels	A flat piece of material / الواح		
windy رياح	heat حرارة	cell خلية	generator مولد
		sunlight ضوء الشمس	

Renewable energy resources مصادر الطاقة المتجددة

Teacher: Our project today is to find out about renewable energy resources. That means resources which are continually replaced and will not run out any time soon. Ramzi, what have you chosen as an example of a renewable resource?

الاستاذ: موضوعنا اليوم للبحث عن مصادر الطاقة المتجددة. وذلك يعني المصادر التي تستبدل باستمرار ولن تنفذ بسرعة. رمزي، ماذا اخترت كمثال على مصدر متجدد.

Ramzi: The sun is a renewable source of energy. A lot of living things depend on its energy for heat and light. The energy can also be captured and used to power things. For example, if you have a **solar** calculator, it contains a solar cell . Which uses sunlight to power the calculator.

رمزي: الشمس تكون مصدر متجدد للطاقة. كثير من الكائنات الحية تعتمد على طاقتها للحرارة والضوء. يمكن ايضا الاستحواذ على الطاقة وتستخدم لتشغيل الاشياء. على سبيل المثال، اذا كان لديك الة حاسبة، فانها تحتوي على خلية شمسية. التي تستخدم ضوء الشمس لتزويد الالة الحاسبة بالطاقة.

Solar panels that are used on houses have thousands of solar cells, and **they** make electricity from the sun's heat. The major advantage of solar energy is that, after the solar panels have been installed, electricity is not expensive to generate.

الالواح الشمسية التي تستخدم في البيوت لديها الاف الخلايا الشمسية، والتي تعمل الكهرباء من حرارة الشمس. الحسنة الرئيسية للطاقة الشمسية يكون كالتالي، بعدما يتم تركيب الالواح الشمسية، تكون الكهرباء ليست غالية لتوليدها.

Teacher: What about you, Nadia? What did you find out?

الاستاذ: ماذا عنك يا ناديا؟ ماذا وجدت؟

Nadia: In windy places, wind energy can be used to make electricity, using wind **turbines**. These turbines are found in 'wind farms'.

They have blades that are attached to a **generator** at the centre. The wind spins the blades and the generator runs. This makes **electricity**. However, wind turbines can't work if there is no wind, and sometimes the wind speed is so high it damages them.

ناديا: في الاماكن ذات الرياح، يمكن ان تستخدم طاقة الرياح لعمل الكهرباء، باستخدام محركات الهواء. هذه المحركات توجد في مزارع الرياح.

ويكون لديها شفرات والتي تكون موصولة بمولد في الوسط. تحرك الرياح الشفرات ويعمل المولد. وهذا يولد الكهرباء. على اية حال، لا تعمل التربينات اذا لم يكن هناك رياح، واحيانا سرعة الرياح العالية تدمرها.

Teacher: Ibrahim, what's your example of a renewable resource?

الاستاذ: ابراهيم، ما هو مثالك على المصدر المتجدد؟

Ibrahim: It's biomass. Biomass is **plant** material and animal waste that is used as **fuel**. For example, wood is a biomass fuel as long as we continue to plant new trees to replace those we cut down. Biomass can be used to provide heat and also to make electricity.

The biomass is burnt to heat water and make **steam**. The steam is then used to make electricity.

إبراهيم: انها المخلفات الحيوية. المخلفات الحيوية تكون من مخلفات الحيوانات والنباتات والتي تستخدم كوقود. على سبيل المثال، الخشب يكون وقود مخلفات حيوية ما دمنا نستمر في زراعة الاشجار الجديدة لتستبدل بتلك التي قطعت. ممكن ان تستخدم المخلفات الحيوية لتزويد الحرارة وايضا لعمل الكهرباء. تحرق المخلفات الحيوية لتسخين المياه وعمل البخار. بعد ذلك يستخدم البخار لتوليد الكهرباء.

Pronouns الضمائر

- 1.Our: The teacher and the students
- 2.That: renewable energy resources
- 3.Which: resources
- 4.You: Ramzi
- 5.Its: the sun's
- 6.This: energy
- 7.You: teacher
- 8-It: solar calculator
- 9-Which: solar cell
- 10.That: solar panels
- 11.They: solar cells
- 12.That: electricity is not expensive to generate after the solar panels have been installed
- 13.You / you: Nadia
- 14.These: turbines
- 15.They: turbines
- 16.That: blades
- 17.This: The wind spins the blades and the generator runs
- 18.It: wind speed
- 19.Them: wind turbines
- 20.Your: Ibrahim
- 21.It: a renewable resource
- 22.That: biomass
- 23.We: people
- 24.Those: Trees

Questions الاسئلة

- 1- What does the teacher talk about?
- 2- What is the meaning of renewable energy resources?
- 3- Why do a lot of living things depend on the sun energy?
- 4- There are some renewable energy resources, write two of them./give two examples of them?
- 5- What does the writer mean that the energy resources are renewable?
- 6- What do a lot of things depend on sun energy for?
*A lot of living things depend on the sun energy for two reasons. Write down them.
- 7- Give two examples of things / machines which depend on sun energy?

- 8- What does solar calculator contain to power it?
- 9- Why does solar cell in the solar calculator use sunlight?
- 10- How many solar cells do solar panels on houses have?
- 11- What do solar cells in solar panels make?
- 12- What do solar cells make electricity from?
- 13- What is the major advantage of solar energy?
- 14- What did Nadia find out about renewable energy resources?
- 15- What can wind energy be used to?
- 16- How can wind energy be use to make electricity?
- 17- Where are wind turbines found?
- 18- What do turbines that are attached to a generator have?
- 19- How do wind turbines make/ produce electricity?
- 20- How does the wind generator run?
- 21- What are disadvantages of wind turbines?
- 22- What did Ibrahim find out about renewable energy resources?
- 23- What is biomass used as?
- 24- Give an example of biomass energy?
- 25- What can biomass energy be used to?
- 26- Why is the biomass burnt?
- 27- What is the steam when biomass is burnt used to?
- 28- Which is the only form of renewable energy that is a fuel?
- 29- Which of three renewable energy resources do you think is the best for producing electricity? Justify your answer?
- 30- What is the meaning of Biomass?
- 31- Find a word from the text which means “**A modern windmill for providing electricity**”
- 32- What does the underlined word **they** refer to?

Answers

- 1- He talks about finding out about renewable energy resources.
- 2- That means resources which are continually replaced and will not run out any time soon.
- 3- A lot of living things depend on its energy for heat and light.
- 4- The sun energy/ the wind energy/ the biomass energy
- 5- That means resources which are continually replaced and will not run our any time soon.
- 6- Heat and light
- 7- Solar calculator / solar panels
- 8- A solar cell
- 9- To power the calculator
- 10- Thousands of solar cells

- 11- Electricity
- 12- From the sun heat
- 13- Electricity is not expensive to generate.
- 14- Wind energy
- 15- To make electricity
- 16- Using wind turbines
- 17- In wind farms
- 18- Blades
- 19- They have blades that are attached to a generator at the centre. The wind spins the blades and the generator runs.
- 20- The wind spins the blades and the generator runs.
- 21- Wind turbines can't work if there is no wind, and sometimes the wind is so high it damages them.
- 22- Biomass energy
- 23- Fuel
- 24- Wood / animal waste
- 25- To provide heat and also to make electricity
- 26- To heat water and make steam. The steam is then make electricity.
- 27- To make electricity
- 28- Biomass
- 29- I think that the sun is the best for producing electricity because there is a lot of sunlight.
- 30- Biomass is plant material and animal waste that is used as fuel
- 31- turbines
- 32- Solar panels

اسئلة الكتاب SB P45

- 1- Which is the only form of renewable energy that is a fuel?
ما هو الشكل الوحيد للطاقة المتجدد الذي يعتبر وقوداً؟
- 2- What disadvantages do the three energy sources have? Complete the following table.
ما السينات لدى مصادر الطاقة الثلاثة؟ أكمل الجدول التالي؟
- 3- In what other situations would biomass fuel not be renewable? Explain your answer.
. في أي حالات أخرى يكون الوقود الحيوي غير متجدد. وضح إجابت
- 4- Which of the energy sources in exercise 3 do you think is the best for producing electricity? Justify your answer.
أي من مصادر الطاقة في التمرين الثالث تعتقد أنها الأفضل لإنتاج الطاقة؟ برر إجابت ؟
- 5- Wind turbines are expensive to build and maintain although the electricity they generate does not cost much at all. Is wind power a good source of renewable energy?

تربينات الرياح تكون غالية التركيب والمحافظة عليها بالرغم من أن الكهرباء التي تولدها لا تكلف كثيرا. هل طاقة الرياح مصدر جيد للطاقة المتجددة؟

الاجوبة Answers

- 1- Biomes is the only renewable energy that is a fuel.
- 2- Disadvantages of energy sources

سيئات مصادر الطاقة

Disadvantages of energy sources		
Solar	Wind	Biomass
Expensive	1- Wind turbines can't work if there is no wind 2- sometimes the wind speed is so high it damages the them (turbines)	

3- Biomass would not be renewable if it was energy produced by burning wood, and the trees cut down for fuel were not being replanted, since this would mean that it was not being renewed

4- I think it depends on the country you live in. For example, in Jordan there is a lot of sun, so the sun would be the best source for producing electricity.

5- In my opinion, you should find out if there is enough electricity produced by the wind to make up for the high cost of building the turbines.

Best wishes

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على استعداد لاعطاء دروس تقوية في اللغة الانجليزية: منهاج + تاسيس

DON'T let the past hold you back, you're missing the good stuff

لا تجعل الماضي يعيقك سيئها عن الأمور الجميلة في الحياة

SB. P46

Nuclear physicist

عالمة الفيزياء النووية

Vocabularies (P 47) (synonyms) مترادفات

Challenge تحدي = test	engineer مهندس = inventor
Laboratory مختبر = workshop	assistant مساعد = helper
hands-on عملي = practical	

Interviewer: Good afternoon and welcome to Your Career in Science. In the studio today, we have Sana, a nuclear physicist, who is going to tell us about her job. Welcome, Sana. How are you today?

المذيع: مساء الخير واهلا وسهلا بكم في برنامج مهنتك في العلوم. في الاستوديو اليوم، لدينا سناء عالمة الفيزياء النووية والتي تتوي ان تخبرنا عن وظيفتها. مرحبا بك يا سناء. كيف انت اليوم.

Sana: Hi, I'm fine, thanks. It's good to be on the show.

سناء: مرحبا، انا بخير، شكرا. انه من الرائع ان اكون في البرنامج.

Interviewer: I'm sure we'd all like to know about your job. What exactly do you do?

المذيع: انا متأكد انه بود نا الكل ان نتعرف على وظيفتك. ماذا بالضبط تعملين؟

Sana: I mostly work with nuclear engineers to produce new forms of equipment. It's hard work, but I enjoy the intellectual challenge.

سناء: انا في الاغلب اعمل مع مهندسين نوويين لانتاج اشكال جديدة من المعدات. انه عمل صعب، لكنني استمتع في التحدي الفكري.

Interviewer: Can you describe a typical day at your work?

المذيع: يمكن ان تصفي لنا يوم نموذجي في عملك؟

Sana: Well, there isn't really ever a typical day. Sometimes, I work a normal 9 to 5 day, but I might have to travel one end of the country to the other to get to where I am needed. Sometimes, I have to work at night to complete my experiments, and at other times, I have to write a report very quickly. I have to work very long hours from time to time.

سناء: حسنا، لا يوجد يوم نموذجي حقا. احيانا، اعمل نهارا عاديا من التاسعة الى الخامسة، لكن ربما يتوجب علي السفر من اخر حدود الدولة الى جهة اخرى للوصول الى حيث احتاج. احيانا، يجب علي ان اعمل في الليل لاكمل تجاربي، وفي اوقات اخرى، يجب ان اكتب تقرير بشكل سريع. يجب ان اعمل لساعات طويلة من وقت لآخر.

Interviewer: Are there any other kinds of work that you do?

المذيع: هل يوجد انواع اخرى من الاعمال التي تقومي فيها؟

Sana: I used to teach Physics at a university so I spent a lot of time with students. I really enjoyed teaching, but now I do a lot more research. I also do practical, hands-on work like testing the safety of the radioactive levels in different locations.

سنا: انا كنت معتاد على تدريس الفيزياء في الجامعة لذلك انا كنت اقضي كثير من الوقت مع الطلاب. انا حقا استمتع بالتدريس، لكن الان اعمل كثير من الابحاث. انا ايضا اعمل اعمال تطبيقية مثل اختبار الامان لمستويات النشاط الاشعاعي في مواقع مختلفة.

Interviewer: How did you become a nuclear physicist?

المدّيع: كيف أصبحت عالمة فيزياء نووية؟

Sana: Well, I always wanted to work in Science, I studied scientific subjects at school and really enjoyed them. When I left school, I got a degree in Physics and then became a research assistant. After that, I worked on a PhD and taught university students before getting this job.

سنا: حسنا، انا دائما كنت اريد ان اعمل في العلوم، درست مواد علمية في المدرسة وكنت حقا استمتع فيهن. عندما تركت المدرسة، حصلت على شهادة في الفيزياء و ثم اصبحت مساعدة ابحاث، بعد ذلك عملت على الدكتوراه و درست طلاب جامعة قبل الحصول على وظيفة.

Interviewer: Have you got any advice for young people who want to follow your career path?

المدّيع: هل لديك اي نصيحة للشباب الذين يريدون ان يتبعوا طريقك المهني؟

Sana: I recommend that you get some kind of work experience in a laboratory to see if you enjoy the type of work, and also to see if it suits you. Although my job is very stressful, I find it exciting and I enjoy it every day!

سنا: انا اوصي بان تحصل على بعض انواع التجارب في مختبر لمعرفة اذا ما كنت تستمتع بنوع العمل، وايضا لترى ان كان يناسبك. بالرغم من ان عملي مجهد، فانا اجده ممتع واستمتع فيه كل يوم

Pronouns:

- 1.Your: audiences 2.We: Interviewer and the audiences 3.Who: Sana
4.Us: Interviewer and the audiences 5.Her: Sana 6.You: Sana 7.I:
Sana 8.I: interviewer 9. We: Interviewer and the audiences 10.Your:
Sana 11.You: Sana 12.I: Sana 13.You: Sana 14.Your: Sana 15. I:
Sana 16.My:Sana 17.I: Sana 18.That: Work 19.You: Sana 20. I:
Sana 21.I: Sana 22.You: Sana 23.I: Sana 24.Them: Scientific subject
25.I: Sana 26.This: job 27.You: Sana 28.Who: Young people 29. Your:
Sana 30.I: Sana 31.You: Young people 32.You: Young people
33.It: The type of work 34.You: Young people 35.My: Sana 36.I: Sana
37.It: job 38.I: Sana 39.It: job

Questions

- 1- Where does the interview take place?
- 2- What is sana going to tell us?
- 3- What is Sana's job?
- 4- Who does Sana work with?
- 5- According to the text, Describe sana's job.
- 6- Why does Sana work with nuclear engineers?

- 7- What time does Sana work?
- 8- Why might Sana have to travel from one end of the country to the other?
- 9- Why does Sana have to work at night?
- 10- What did Sana teach?
- 11- Where did Sana teach?
- 12- Who did Sana spend a lot of time with at university?
- 13- Give an example of hands-on work does Sana do?
- 14- How did Sana become a nuclear physicist?
- 15- What did Sana study at school?
- 16- Where did Sana study scientific subjects?
- 17- What did Sana become after she got a degree in physics?
- 18- What did Sana do before getting this job?
- 19- What does Sana advise the young people who want to follow her career path?
- 20- Why does Sana recommend young people to get some kind of work experience in a laboratory?
- 21- What does Sana's job not currently involve?
- 22- How did Sana get the necessary education to become a nuclear physicist?
- 23- What negative things does Sana say about her job?
- 24- Find a synonym from the text which has the same meaning of “test”

Answers

- 1- In the studio
- 2- She is going to tell us about her job.
- 3- Nuclear physicist
- 4- Nuclear engineers
- 5- It is hard working
- 6- To produce new forms of equipment.
- 7- A normal 9 to 5 day
- 8- To get to where she is needed
- 9- To complete her experiments
- 10- Physics
- 11- At university
- 12- Students
- 13- Testing the safety of the radioactive levels in different locations
- 14- She always wanted to work in science. She studied scientific subjects at school and really enjoyed them. When she left school, she got a degree in physics and then became a research assistant. After that she worked on a PhD and taught university students before getting this job.
- 15- Scientific subjects

- 16- At school
17- A research assistant
18- She worked on a PhD and taught university students.
19- She recommends that young people get some kind of work experience in a laboratory to see if they enjoy the type of work, and also to see if it suits them.
20- to see if they enjoy the type of work, and also to see if it suits them.
21- Teaching
22- She studied science at school and university, and then taught it.
23- Her job is stressful
24- challenge

SB P47 اسئلة الكتاب

Choose the best answer for each question.

- 1- What does Sana's job not currently involve?
a working with other people to create machinery
b travelling
c teaching
d making experiments
- 2- How did Sana get the necessary education to become a nuclear physicist?
a She studied really hard at university.
b She really wanted to be a scientist.
c She studied science at school and university, and then taught it.
d She read a lot about science and nuclear physics.
- 3- What negative things does Sana say about her job?
a It is sometimes dangerous.
b It is difficult to relax if you are a nuclear physicist.
c She did not recommend it to anyone.
d The job is not as exciting as she thought it would be.

Answers

- 1) c 2- c 3- b

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

Mobile: 0780770316

على استعداد لاعطاء دروس تقوية في اللغة الانجليزية: منهاج + تاسيس

الألقاب ليست سوى وسام للحمقى والرجال العظام ليسوا بحاجة لغير اسمهم

AB P 32 Queen Rania

Read the article and answer the following questions.

Queen Rania of Jordan, speaking at a conference in Abu Dhabi, considered the problems of non-renewable energy for future generations. She said "those who have had the least to do with climate change and energy crises are paying the highest price," and continued by proposing steps towards creating a brighter future for children.

ملكة الاردن رانيا، تتحدث في مؤتمر في ابو ظبي معتبرة مشاكل الطاقة الغير متجددة لاجيال المستقبل. قالت: " اولئك هم الذين ليس لديهم ما يملكون نحو تغير المناخ وازمات الطاقة سيدفعون الثمن الاعلى." واستمرت في اقتراح خطوات نحو خلق مستقبل مشرق للاطفال.

Queen Rania suggested that all the people in power in the Middle East should encourage their countries to start using renewable energy sources, and she even suggested that children and schools should be part of the solution.

This solution comes from spreading knowledge and awareness about the use and preservation of Earth's resources.

اقترحت الملكة رانيا ان كل الناس المسؤولين في الشرق الاوسط ينبغي ان يشجعوا بلدانهم في البدئ في استخدام الطاقة المتجددة، واقترحت ان الاطفال والمدارس ينبغي ان يكونوا جزء من الحل. هذا الحل ياتي من نشر المعرفة والوعي حول استخدام والحفاظ على مصادر الارض.

From her wise words, we can take some valuable lessons: firstly, that everyone must work together to create a world in **which** there can be continuous development, and secondly that nobody is too small to help to achieve this.

من خلال كلماتها الحكيمة، نستطيع ان نأخذ بعض الدروس القيمة: اولا انه يجب على الجميع ان يعملوا مع بعض لخلق عالم الذي يمكن ان يوجد فيه تطور مستمر، وثانيا انه لا يوجد أي شخص صغير جدا للمساعدة في انجاز هذا.

Pronouns

1.She: 2.Queen Rania 3.Those: 4.Future generations 5.Who: Future generations 6.All: The people 7.Their: The people in power 8.She: Queen Rania 9.This: Solution 10.Her: Queen Rania 11.We: readers 12.Which: World

Questions

- 1- Where/which country did Queen Rania of Jordan speak at a conference?
- 2- What did Queen Rani speak about?
- 3- What did Queen Rania suggest to all the people in power in the Middle East?
- 4- What did she suggested to children and schools?

5- What solution did Queen Rania suggest to children and schools about using renewable energy sources?

6- What valuable lessons can we take?

7- What does the underlined word **which** refer to?

Answers:

1- in Abu Dhabi

2- the problems of non-renewable energy for future generations

3- They should encourage their countries to start using renewable energy sources

4- They should be part of the solution.

5- This solution comes from spreading knowledge and awareness about the use and preservation of Earth's resources.

6- firstly, that everyone must work together to create a world in which there can be continuous development, and secondly that nobody is too small to help to achieve this.

7- A world

اسئلة الكتاب

1- Where could you read this kind of article: in a newspaper, in a magazine or in an encyclopedia?

2- What was the subject of Queen Rania's talk?

3- What can powerful people in the Middle East do to help the situation?

4- How do you think children and schools can help?

Answers :

1- In newspaper

2- the protection of Earth's resources for future generations

3- Powerful people in the Middle East should encourage their countries to start using renewable energy sources.

4- This solution comes from spreading knowledge and awareness about the use and preservation of Earth's resources.

SB p48 (listening) Non-renewable energy الطاقة الغير متجددة

Jordan depends a lot on **foreign energy** sources. Ninety-six per cent of the country's energy comes from oil and natural gas imported from neighbouring Arab countries. Because of this dependence on other countries, Jordan has invested in research projects to identify **alternative sources** of energy.

يعتمد الاردن كثيرا على مصادر الطاقة الاجنبية. ٩٦% من طاقة البلد تأتي من النفط والغاز الطبيعي المستورد من الدول العربية المجاورة. وبسبب هذا الاعتماد على دول اخرى، فالاردن يستثمر ابحاث في مشاريع للتعرف على مصادر بديلة للطاقة.

At the moment, imported natural gas is used to fulfil the country's energy needs and to **generate electricity**. However, a recent discovery of natural gas in Jordan means that, in the future, less natural gas will need to be imported.

الآن، الغاز الطبيعي المستورد يستخدم لتلبية حاجات الطاقة للبلد ولتوليد الكهرباء. ومع ذلك، الاكتشاف الحديث للغاز الطبيعي في الاردن، في المستقبل، يعني بان الحاجة للغاز الطبيعي المستورد تكون اقل.

Oil shale rock has also found in Jordan, most notably in the west-central area. Shale oil can be produced from this type of sedimentary rock. **It** is a substitute for crude oil, but the **extraction process** for shale oil is more expensive. The process is also quite dangerous and produces a lot of **waste product**. At the moment, no shale oil industry exists in Jordan but several companies are considering using it to generate **thermal power**.

صخر الزيت المتحجر يوجد ايضا في الاردن، وبشكل خاص في المنطقة الغربية الوسطى. الزيت المتحجر ممكن ان ينتج من هذا النوع من الصخور الرسوبية. انه بديل للنفط الخام. لكن عمليات الاستخراج للزيت المتحجر تكون غالية. العملية خطيرة وتنتج كثير من المخلفات. الآن، لا يوجد صناعة للزيت المتحجر في الاردن لكن شركات عديدة تستخدمه لتوليد الطاقة الحرارية.

Nuclear power holds hope for Jordan's future energy supply. Plans are in place to construct two **nuclear reactors** which will double the country's electricity generation capacity. Jordan plans to get 60 per cent of its **energy needs** from nuclear energy by 2035 CE.

تتمسك الطاقة النووية بامل تزويد الطاقة المستقبلية للاردن. تطبق الخطط لبناء مفاعلين نوويين اللذان سوف يضاعفان مقدرة توليد الكهرباء للبلد. تخطط الاردن للحصول على ٦٠% من احتياجات طاقتها من الطاقة النووية قبل حلول عام ٢٠٣٥ م.

Pronouns

1.This: type of sedimentary rock 2.It,it: Shale oil: 3.which: Two nuclear reactors 4.its: Jordan:

Questions

- 1- What does Jordan depend a lot on?
- 2- What percentage of Jordan's energy which comes from oil and natural gas imported from neighbouring Arab countries?
- 3- What energy does Jordan import from neighbouring Arab countries?
- 4- Where does Jordan import oil and natural gas from?
- 5- Why has Jordan invested in research projects to identify alternative sources of energy?
- 6- Why is imported natural gas used?
- 7- What does a recent discovery of natural gas in Jordan mean?
- 8- Where has oil shale rock found in Jordan?
- 9- what has found in the west-central area of Jordan?
- 10- Where can Shale oil be produced from?
- 11- What type of rock can shale oil produced?
- 12- What is it a substitute for crude oil?
- 13- Why doesn't shale oil industry exist in Jordan?
- 14- Why are several companies using shale oil?
- 15- How many nuclear reactors will be constructed in Jordan?
- 16- What will double the country's electricity generation capacity?
- 17- What percentage of Jordan's energy needs by 2035?
- 18- What will Jordan get 60 per cent of its energy needs from?
- 19- When is Jordan going to get 60% per cent of its energy from nuclear energy?
- 20- Which type(s) of energy is/are not used at the moment in Jordan, but will be very important in Jordan's future?
- 21- Mention three of the non-renewable energy resources in the text?
- 22- What does the underlined word it refer to?

Answers:

1. By 2035
2. Ninety-six per cent
3. Oil and natural gas
4. neighbouring Arab countries
5. Because of this dependence on energy on other countries
6. to fulfil the country's energy needs and to generate electricity.
7. that, in the future, less natural gas will need to be imported.
8. in the west-central area.
9. Oil shale rock
10. From this type of sedimentary rock.
11. sedimentary rock
12. Oil shale rock

13. the extraction process for shale oil is more expensive. The process is also quite dangerous and produces a lot of waste product.
 14. to generate thermal power.
 15. two nuclear reactors
 16. construct two nuclear reactors
 17. 60 per cent
 18. nuclear energy
 19. Foreign energy resources.
 20. Shale oil / nuclear power
 21. 1- natural gas 2- shale oil 3- nuclear power
 - 22- Shale oil
-

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق
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إذا بلغت القمة فوجه نظرك إلى السفح لترى من عاونك في الصعود إليها

AB p33

Borneo natural resources مصادر بورنيو الطبيعية

The Borneo rainforest is an ecological region on the island of Borneo, in Southeast Asia. **It** is the richest rainforest in the world. It is home to thousands of plant species, hundreds of bird species and a very large range of animals. Living things are not the only resources in the Borneo rainforest, minerals and fossil fuels are hidden underground.

غابات بورنيو المطرية هي منطقة بيئية على جزيرة بورنيو، جنوب شرق اسيا. انها اغنى غابة مطرية في العالم. انها موطن لآلاف من انواع النباتات ومئات من انواع الطيور وعدد كبير جدا من الحيوانات. الكائنات الحية ليست المصادر الوحيدة في غابة بورنيو، المعادن والوقود المتحجر مخفي تحت الارض.

Recently, companies from Europe, the United States and Australia have drilled for large amounts of oil and natural gas. People have also cleared large areas of the rainforest for logging and growing oil palms. These trees make oil that can be sold for a lot of money. We have to save the remaining rainforest; otherwise, it will lose more than half of its natural resources.

مؤخرا، شركات من اوربا، الولايات المتحدة واستراليا نقبت عن كميات كبيرة من النفط والغاز الطبيعي. قام الناس بمسح مناطق كبيرة من الغابات من اجل التحطيب وزراعة اشجار زيت النخيل. هذه الاشجار تنتج الزيت الذي يباع من اجل كثير من الوقود. يتوجب علينا الحفاظ على الغابات المتبقية. والا سوف تفقد اكثر من نصف مصادر ها الطبيعية.

Pronouns

- 1.It:The Borneo rainforest 2.These: Oil palms or trees 3.That: Oil
4.We: Readers 5.It: Rainforest 6. Its: Rainforest

Questions

- 1- Where is the island of Borneo located?
- 2- What is the richest rainforest in the world?
- 3- Why is the island of Borneo the richest rainforest in the world?
- 4- What are hidden underground of Borneo island?
- 5- From Which countries have their companies drilled for large amounts of oil and natural gas?
- 6- What have the companies drilled for in Borneo?
- 7- Why have People cleared large areas of the rainforest?
- 8- Who have cleared large areas of the rainforest?
- 9- Why do people grow oil palms?
- 10- Why do we have to save the remaining rainforest?
- 11- What does the underlined word **it** refer to?

Answers:

1. in Southeast Asia.
2. the island of Borneo
3. it is home to thousands of plant species, hundreds of bird species and a very large range of animals.
4. minerals and fossil fuels
5. Europe, the United States and Australia
6. large amounts of oil and natural gas
7. for logging and growing oil palms.
8. People
9. These trees make oil that can be sold for a lot of money.
10. It will lose more than half of its natural resources.
- 11- The Borneo rainforest

اسئلة الكتاب

- 1- What do you think makes this region in Borneo a rainforest?
- 2- How is the Borneo rainforest being destroyed?
- 3- What do you think people can do to protect and save the Borneo rainforest?
- 4- How do you think we can make use of the rainforest's resources without destroying it?

Answers:

- 1- It is a tropical area with heavy rainfall. It is also home to thousands of plant species, hundreds of bird species and a very large range of animals.
- 2- Companies have drilled for large amounts of oil and natural gas. People have also cleared large areas of the rainforest for logging and growing oil palms.
- 3- Organisations should raise awareness through campaigns to show people that the natural resources found in this rainforest are worth a lot more than the money they make by drilling and growing oil palms. People living in the area should also learn how to take care of the environment around them without exhausting its resources.
There should also be international laws preventing businesspeople from investing in this rainforest.
- 4-We should plant new trees if we have to cut down old ones to use their wood.
 - We shouldn't start fires in the forest.
 - We shouldn't hunt in the forest.
 - We can raise money for funding organisations.

SB P49

Read the text below. What does it describe?

It describes the process of how crude oil is formed underground over many years.

النفط الخام Crude oil

المفردات Vocabularies

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|-------|
| 1- Decomposition: | the process of decaying | تحلل |
| 2- Organic: | Something that came from living matter | عضوي |
| 3- Sediment: | matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid | رواسب |
| 4- Finite: | limited in size or supply | محدود |

Crude oil is currently the most important source of energy in the world. It is fossil fuel which is formed over many years by the decomposition of organic compounds or anything that contains the element Carbon.

يعتبر النفط الخام حاليا اهم مصدر للطاقة في العالم. انه وقود متحجر الذي يتشكل لمدة سنوات طويلة بواسطة تحلل المركبات العضوية او اي شيء يحتوي على عنصر الكربون.

These **organic** materials come from the remains of animals and plants. When sediment and other organic materials are buried deep under the ground under high temperature and pressure, crude oil is formed.

هذه المواد العضوية تأتي من بقايا الحيوانات والنباتات. عندما تدفن الرواسب ومواد عضوية اخرى في اعماق الارض تحت ضغط ودرجة حرارة عالية، يتم تشكيل النفط الخام.

It then undergoes many different processes before it is ready to be used as energy, and from it we get petrol, diesel and kerosene, among other fuels. However, due to the time taken to form new supplies of crude oil, it is considered to be a finite, non-renewable source of energy.

ثم يمر به كثير من العمليات المختلفة قبل ان يكون جاهز ليستخدم كطاقة، ومنه نحصل على البترول، الديزل والكايز من بين انواع الوقود الاخرى. ومع ذلك، نتيجة الوقت المستغرق لتشكيل مؤن النفط المتحجر، يعتبر مصدر للطاقة غير متجددة ومحدودة.

Pronouns: الضمائر 1- It: crude oil 2. Which: fossil fuels 3. It: crude oil

Questions:

1- What is the most important source of energy?

Crude oil is currently the most important source of energy in the world

2- Define the Crude oil. /or: What do we mean by Crude oil?

It is fossil fuel which is formed over many years by the decomposition of organic compounds or anything that contains the element Carbon.

3- Where do the organic materials come from?

These organic materials come from the remains of animals and plants.

4- How is crude oil formed?

When sediment and other organic materials are buried deep under the ground under high temperature and pressure, crude oil is formed.

5- What can we get from the crude oil?

from it we get petrol, diesel and kerosene, among other fuels.

6- Why is crude oil considered to be a finite, non-renewable source of energy?

due to the time taken to form new supplies of crude oil, it is considered to be a finite, non-renewable source of energy.

7- What does the underlined word in the text mean? **Something that came from living matter**

Unit Five

الوحدة الخامسة

Vocabulary

المفردات

Vocabulary المفردات

AB- P.31

Fuel: وقود	plant: نبات	steam: بخار	electricity: الكهرباء
Solar شمسي	wind farms مزارع الرياح	turbines (تربينات)	مراوح هوائية
Panels الواح /	windy رياح	heat حرارة	cell خلية
generator مولد	sunlight ضوء الشمس		

abundant: غزير / وافر	accountability: مسؤولية	aquatic: مائي
biomass: وقود حيوي	blade: شفرة	capacity: سعة
Conserve: يحفظ	consume: يستهلك	consumption: استهلاك
Countless: لا يمكن عدّه	crude oil: نפט خام	decomposition: تحلل
Diversification: تنوع	dump: يتخلص من	finite: محدود
Forward-thinking: مستقبلي التفكير		fossil fuels: وقود احفوري
Geothermal: حراري ارضي		infrastructure: بنية تحتية
Invest: يستثمر	lead: يقود	necessitate: يتطلب
Photovoltaics: خلايا ضوئية		scarcity: نقص / شح
Sedimentary: رسوبي	shale: صخري زيتي	thermal: حراري
Uncontaminated: غير ملوث		nuclear reactor: مفاعل نووي

Energy from the Sun كلمات تعود على الطاقة من الشمس
solar, panels, heat, cell, sunlight

Energy from the Wind كلمات تعود على الطاقة من الرياح
wind farms, turbines, windy, generator

1- The words in bold are in the wrong sentences. Choose words from the box to correct them so that the sentences make sense. Three words are not needed.

Solar heat turbines panels Cells steam generators biomass

- 1- Water can be heated up by **heat** panels, which contain thousands of small solar **turbines**.
- 2- Wind **biomass** can be used to convert wind energy into electricity.
- 3- **Solar** is natural material which is grown or produced to be used as fuel.
- 4- When biomass is burnt, the heated water produces **generators**, which is used to make electricity.

Answers

- 1- solar/ cells
- 2- turbines
- 3- Biomass
- 4- steam

ST p47

Synonyms: المترادفات

Challenge تحدي = test	engineer مهندس = inventor
Laboratory مختبر = workshop	assistant مساعد = helper
hands-on عملي = practical	

Study the following sentences and answer the question below.

I like to challenge myself, so I try to run further every day.

Replace the underlined word with its synonym.

Answer: test

*Now decide if one word from each pair would fit the sentences below better.
In some sentences you may be able to use both words in the same way.

Challenge / test	engineer / inventor	Laboratory / workshop	assistant / helper
hands-on / practical			

- 1 I like to _____ myself, so I try to run further every day. I _____ myself on my vocabulary often, so that I don't forget it.
- 2 The boss' _____ prepared all the papers for the meeting. There were many _____s at the festival, and they were all working voluntarily.
- 3 The _____ of the telephone is Alexander Graham Bell. The type of _____ that designs houses is called an architect.
- 4 I prefer _____ work because I am a _____ person.
- 5 A scientist uses his _____ to do experiments. My father fixes things in his _____.

Answers

- 1- challenge / test 2- assistant / helper 3- inventor / engineer
4- practical / hands-on 5- laboratory / workshop

Vocabulary: مفردات

- 2- Decomposition: the process of decaying تحلل
- 2- Organic: Something that came from living matter عضوي
- 3-Sediment: matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid رواسب
- 4- Finite: limited in size or supply محدود

في القدس صلينا على الاسفلت!!!
في القدس من في القدس الا انت!!!



المستوى الثاني Level two
Unit 6 - 7 - 8

Grammar القواعد

Unit 7 الوحدة السابعة

Unit 8 الوحدة الثامنة

Unit seven الوحدة السابعة

Verbs followed by gerunds or infinitive

أفعال يتبعها اسم (ing) وأخرى يتبعها فعل مجرد

Followed by(ing) Ing أفعال يتبعها	Followed by infinitive أفعال يتبعها مجرد	Followed by gerund and to infinitive أفعال يتبعها مجرد او Ing دون اي تغيير على المعنى
Avoid يتجنب	Agree يوافق	Begin يبدأ
Consider يعتبر	Ask يطلب	Continue يستمر
Dislike يكره	Attempt يحاول	Hate يكره
Enjoy يستمتع	Choose يختار	Intend ينوي
Finish ينهي	Decide يقرر	Like يحب
Practise يمارس	Expect يتوقع	Love يحب
Suggest يقترح	Forget ينسى	Prefer يفضل
Spend يمضي وقتا/ ينفق	Hope يامل	Start يبدأ
	Manage يتدبر Offer يعرض Promise يعد Seem يبدو Want يريد (be) able يقدر على Advise ينصح	Followed by gerund and to infinitive أفعال يتبعها مجرد او Ing مع فرق في المعنى Forget ينسى Remember يتذكر Stop يتوقف Try يحاول

الفرق في المعنى بين الأفعال التالية

- 1- forget + v+ing** ينسى امرا ما كان قد فعله في الماضي
- I forgot seeing him نسيت ان كنت قد رايتَه
- 2- forget +to+infinitive** ينسى ان يفعل شيئ
- I forgot to see him نسيت ان اراه
- 3- stop + v+ ing** يتوقف عن فعل شيئ
- I stopped smoking توقفت عن التدخين
- 4- stop + to + infinitive** يتوقف ليفعل شيء
- I stopped to smoke يتوقف عن التدخين
- 5- remember + v + ing before** يتذكر فعل شيئ في الماضي
- I remember seeing my friend اتذكر بانني رايت صديقي

6- remember + to + infinitive يتذكر شيئاً ليفعله

- I must remember to see the doctor يجب علي ان اتذكر مراجعة الطبيب

7- try + v + ing يجرب

- I tried carrying the box. جربت ان احمل الصندوق

8- try + to + infinitive (to attempt) يحاول

- I tried to finish the project حاولت انهاء المشروع

Q- Complete the summary of the text with the infinitive or gerund form of the verbs in brackets. One of the verbs can be in both forms.

- Charles was a quiet boy, who loved (1) ----- (**read**). He remembered (2)..... (**listen**) to children playing outside. When he was 12, Charles was no longer able (3) (**attend**) school regularly. At the age of 14, he stopped (4) (**go**) to school altogether and started (5) (**work**) as a clerk in a lawyer's office in London. After that, he began (6) (**write**) short pieces for the newspaper. He enjoyed (7) (**travel**) all over the world.

Answers: الاجوبة

1- reading 2- listening 3- to attend 4- going 5- working 6- to writ / writing 7- traveling

Q- Choose the correct form of the verb

- 1- When did you start **learning/ to learn** English?
- 2- What do you hope **doing/ to do** when you finish school?
- 3- What do you prefer **playing/ to play** sports or reading/ to read ?
- 4- Where do you want **going/ to go** on holiday?
- 5- Would you ever consider **moving/ to move** to another country?

Answers:

1- learning 2- to do 3- playing / reading 4- to go 5- moving

Q- Correct the verbs between brackets

- 1- I like novels. (**read**)
- 2- I just love and experiencing new things. (**discover**)
- 3- I hate anything about politics. (**read**)
- 4- I decided (**read**) more about natural resources in Jordan because I intend a school research on them. (**do**)

Answers: 1- reading 2- discovering 3- reading 4- to read / to do

Q- Complete the sentences with the infinitive or gerund form of the verbs in the box.

Swim ride have study play

- 1- I don't like in the sea. It's too cold.
- 2- We wanted tennis, but it was raining.
- 3- When I was younger, I loved my bike.
- 4- They suggested lunch at the Japanese restaurant.
- 5- He's hoping medicine at university.

Answers:

- 1- swimming 2- to play 3- riding 4- having 5- to study
-

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق
الاستاذ: عماد صوالحة
دروس تقوية في اللغة الانجليزية مع التأسيس
0780770316

ليس الموت هو اكبر خسارة في الحياة
بل اكبر خسارة هو ما يموت بداخلنا ونحن على قيد الحياة

Unit 8 الوحدة الثامنة Tenses الأزمنة

Past Simple الماضي البسيط

Form التشكيل

يتشكل من التصريف الثاني (ed او d) للفعل في جميع الحالات المنتظم والفعل الشاذ يحفظ غيبا للفعل اي باضافة

She worked yesterday

They worked yesterday

Negation النفي

يتم النفي لجميع الحالات بالفعل المساعد **didn't**

She didn't work yesterday

They didn't work yesterday

Question تكوين السؤال

يتم السؤال بالفعل المساعد **Did**

Did she work yesterday?

Did they work yesterday?

Time adverbials الظروف الدالة عليه

Yesterday في + سنة In + year قبل Ago في الماضي In the past في ذلك الحين Then
البارحة

في ذلك الوقت At that time زمن + الماضي Last + time

Uses الاستخدامات

- We use the Past Simple

To talk about something that started and finished in the past.

فعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى وليس له اثار في الوقت الحاضر

I met my friend yesterday

He lived here three years ago

Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

Form تشكيله

في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية **I,he,sh,it +was +ing**

I was working

في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية **they,we,you +were +ing**

They were working

النفي Negation

في حالة المفرد **was not + ing**

He was not working

مع الضمير (I) **was not + ing**

I was not working

في حالة الجمع **were not + ing**

We were not working

تكوين السؤال Question

في حالة المفرد **Was he, she, it + ing**

Was He working?

مع الضمير (I) **Was + ing**

Was I working?

في حالة الجمع **Were they, you, we + ing**

Were we working?

الظروف الدالة عليه Time adverbials

عندما **When** بينما **While** بينما **As**

اذا وقع احد هذه الظروف في الجملة فانها تحتوي على فعلين ماضيين احدهما في الماضي المستمر والآخر في الماضي البسيط

He was sleeping when the phone rang

الاستخدامات Uses

● We use the Past Continuous to

1- talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.

2- show that something happened for a long time in the past.

يستخدم الماضي المستمر للحديث عن افعال استمرت في وقت محدد في الساعة او الدقيقة في الماضي

كنت اشاهد التلفاز في الساعة العاشرة والنصف **I was watching TV at 10.30 last night** الليلة الماضية

كما يستخدم مع فعلين ماضيين احدهما حدث اثناء حدوث حدث اخر ماضي مستمر وماضي بسيط
كانت تنتظر صديقتها عندما التقيت بها **She was waiting for her friend when I met her**

التقيت بها بينما كانت تنتظر صديقتها **I met her while she was waiting for her friend**

التقيت بها بينما كانت تنتظر صديقتها **I met her as she was waiting her friend**

ملاحظة: يأتي الفعل في الماضي المستمر بعد **While + as**

قد يأتي بعدها ماضي بسيط او ماضي مستمر في وسط الجملة اما في بدايتها فماضي بسيط دائما

اما بعد **When**

When I met her, she was waiting for her friend

Correct the verbs between brackets

- 1- I met the minister while I (work)
 - 2- Lamis spoke with her mother as she (cook)
 - 3- I was crossing the street when the signalthe red light.(show)
 - 4- I when the telephone rang and woke me up.(sleep)
 - 5- He was driving too fast when hethe car.(crash)
-

Non-continuous verbs افعال لا تأتي مستمرة

Feel	يشعر	hate:	يكره	hear:	يسمع	love:	يحب	win:	يفوز
See:	يرى	fail:	يرسب	want:	يريد	seem:	يبدو	be:	يكون
Stop:	يتوقف	know:	يعرف	have:	يمتلك	own:	يملك	think:	يعتقد

Past Perfect الماضي التام

Form التشكيل

he,she,it + had +pp (التصريف الثالث) في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية

She had never known him before

I,you,they,we + had pp (التصريف الثالث للفعل) في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية

They had never known him before

Negation النفي

he,she,it + had not +pp (التصريف الثالث) في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية

She hadn't known him before

I,you,they,we + had not+ pp (التصريف الثالث للفعل) في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية

They hadn't known him before

Question تكوين السؤال

Had + he,she,it +pp (التصريف الثالث) في حالة المفرد ومع الضمائر التالية

Had she known him before?

Had +I,you,they,we + pp (التصريف الثالث للفعل) في حالة الجمع ومع الضمائر التالية

Had they known him before?

الظروف الدالة عليه Time adverbials

بعد After قبل Before عندما When في الوقت By the time لان Because
اذا وقع احد هذين الطرفين في جملة فانه يربط بين فعلين ماضيين، احدهما ماضي تام والآخر ماضي بسيط. فاذا وجد في الجملة ماضي بسيط فان الفراغ الثاني يحتاج الى ماضي تام والعكس صحيح.

I went out after we had looked all the doors
غادرنا بعد ان كنا قد اقفلنا الابواب (اقفال الابواب اولا فهو ماضي تام ثم غادرنا ماضي بسيط من هنا نلاحظ ان الماضي التام دائما يحدث اولا ثم يليه الماضي البسيط.

عندما When في الوقت By the time لان Because
The burglars had gone away when the police arrived
By the time I got to school, the bell had rung
She got a new key because she had lost the old one

الاستخدامات Uses

● We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about

actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

يستخدم لفعل حدث في الماضي وانتهى قبل حدوث وانتهاء فعل اخر بعده. فاذا وقع فعلا في الماضي وانتهيا فان الفعل الذي وقع اولا ياتي ماضي تام والثاني ماضي بسيط.

The patient had died long before the doctor came

- 1- Maher felt nervous because he in the Dead Sea before. (**not/swim**)
- 2- Tareq felt nervous because he never before. (**fly**)
- 3- Hatem's father retired last year. He for the same company all his life. (**work**)
- 4- Hatem his document before viruses crashed his computer. (**save**)
- 5- After we had finished our dinner, we into the garden. (**go**)
- 6- (2014) Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he good marks in his exam. (**get**)

اخي الطالب / اختي الطالبة
يرجى الاتصال عند وجود اي استفسار او ملاحظة
الاستاذ: عماد صوالحة

0780770316

تمارين الكتاب على الازمنة

SB p64- 69

5- Choose the correct alternative in the sentences from the text

- 1- Until the 15th century, it **wasn't** / **hadn't** been possible to reach thousands of readers at the same time.
- 2- Louis Braille first saw the system of dots when an offer in the military in France **was visiting** / **had visited** the Royal Institute of the Blind, in Paris.
- 3- This method of communication **was catching** / **caught** the attention of Louis Braille, a young man who **studied** / **was studying** at the institute.
- 4- After many years of work, Louis Braille **was improving and completing** / **had improved and completed** the system of raised dots.
- 5- By 1868 CE, Blind people all over the world **had used** / **were using** Braille every day.

Answers: الاجوبة

1- hadn't been 2- was visiting 3- caught, was studying 4- had improved and completed 5- were using

6- Put the verbs in the correct form in the following text

Mohammad Balw (1) (**work**) as a flight attendant when his vision (2) (**start**) to get worse. He had to take early retirement from his job as a flight attendant at Saudi Arabian Airlines where he (3) (**work**) for 13 years. During this time, he (4) (**establish**) the 'Meals for the Blind' project, which became famous in 1992 CE. Mohammad (5) (**to be**) worried about the lack of provision for people with low vision and other sight disabilities, so he decided to start a center for vision rehabilitation in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The center's services were set up in 2002 CE after Mohammad (6) (**receive**) funding from different organization. While Mohammad (7) (**set up**) his center, Ebsar, Lighthouse International trained six professionals to be ready to rehabilitate people with low vision. After Ebsar had been formally recognized, Mohammad (8) (**begin**) to set up other projects, one of which was the distribution of the Holy Qur'an, in Braille format, throughout the Arab world.

Answers: الاجابات

- 1- was working 2- started 3- had worked 4- established 5- was
6- had received 7- was setting up 8- began

AB P44 – 47

-Each of these sentences has an incorrect verb form. Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the verbs.

- 1- I wrote an email when the phone rang.
- 2- People were finding simple ways to communicate before writing was in vented.
- 3- While he was staying in Paris, he had visited his grandparents.
- 4- We were taking a taxi because the bus didn't come.
- 5- My daughter learnt the alphabet by the time she started school.

Answers: الاجابات

- 1- I was writing an email when the phone rang.
- 2- People found simple ways to communicate before writing was in vented.
- 3- While he was staying in Paris, he visited his grandparents.
- 4- We took a taxi because the bus didn't come.
- 5- My daughter had learnt the alphabet by the time she started school.



**العلم يبني بيوتا لا عماد لها
والجهل يهدم بيت العز والكرم**

Texts

القطع

Unit six الوحدة السادسة

Natural resources in Jordan المصادر الطبيعية في الاردن

Unit Seven الوحدة السابعة

Literature

الادب

Unit eight الوحدة الثامنة

Communication

الاتصال

Unit 6 SB 50

Natural resources in Jordan المصادر الطبيعية في الاردن

Mastermind: (ماسر مايند) العقل الذكي

Vocabularies المفردات

Word الكلمة	Meaning المعنى
abundant متوفر **	(<i>adjective</i>) available in large quantities so there is more than enough متوفر بكميات كبيرة بحيث انه يوجد اكثر من اللازم
derived مشتق من	to obtain or receive from a source. يؤخذ او يستلم من مصدر
tidal المد والجزر	the movement of the waves حركة الامواج
self-taught تعلم ذاتي	having taught oneself without help of others. نعلم نفسه بدون مساعده
worldwide حول العلم	throughout the world ارجاء العالم
biofuels الوقود الحيوي	fuel produced from renewable resources, especially plant biomass الوقود الذي من المصادر المتجددة، وخاصة من كئل النباتات
hydro مائي	water power قوة الماء
primary اولي	first or highest in rank المرتبة الاولى او الاعلى

Quizmaster: Today on the show we have Jamal Sabah, who a self-taught expert on the history and future of earth's resources. Jamal, you are going to answer as many questions as you can about earth's recourses.

السائل: اليوم في البرنامج لدينا جمال صباح خبير التعليم الذاتي في تاريخ ومستقبل مصادر الارض.
يا جمال ستجيب بقدر ما تستطيع من الاسئلة عن مصادر الارض.

Jamal: Ok. جمال: حسنا.

Quizmaster: start the clock! What are the seven types of renewable energy?

السائل: ابدأ العد! ما هي انواع الطاقة المتجددة

Jamal: They are solar, wind, hydro, biomass, wave, **tidal** and geothermal.

جمال: انها طاقة الشمس والرياح والماء والمخلفات العضوية والامواج والطاقة الحرارية.

Quizmaster: Correct! why is solar energy called 'primary renewable energy'?

السائل: صحيح! لماذا الطاقة الشمسية تسمى طاقة ثانوية متجددة؟

Jamal: **It's** the origin of many other sources of energy. It's also the most abundant renewable energy source.

جمال: انها اصل العديد من مصادر الطاقة الاخرى. انها ايضا اكثر الطاقة المتجددة الوفيرة.

Quizmaster: Is wood a renewable energy source?

السائل: هل الخشب مصدر طاقة متجددة؟

Jamal: Er, it's in Europe. However, if growing it, cutting it drying it and transporting it uses more energy than it actually provides when it's burnt, we cannot say that it's renewable.

جمال: انه كذلك في اوروبا. على اية حال، اذا كانت زراعته وتقطيعه وتجفيفه ونقله يستهلك طاقة اكثر مما يزود عندما يحرق، فلا يمكننا ان نقول بانه متجدد.

Quizmaster: What's the difference between renewable and fossil fuels?

السائل: ما الفرق بين المصادر المتجددة والوقود الاحفوري؟

Jamal: Time. Fossil fuels were created longer ago, but both fuels are derived from living matters.

جمال: الزمن. الوقود الاحفوري نشأ بوقت اطول، لكن كلا الوقودين مشتقات من مواد حية.

Quizmaster: What are the two main kinds of solar technology?

السائل: ما هما النوعان الرئيسيان للتكنولوجيا الشمسية؟

Jamal: Solar water heating, which delivers hot water through pipes, and solar PV, or photovoltaic, which delivers electricity through cables.

جمال: التدفئة الشمسية المائية التي توصل الماء الساخن عبر انابيب، والطاقة الشمسية الضوئية التي توصل الكهرباء عبر اسلاك.

Quizmaster: Which country is the largest producer of nuclear power?

السائل: ما هو اكبر بلد منتج للطاقة النووية؟

Jamal: I think it's the USA. I read somewhere that they produce 30 percent of all the nuclear-generated electricity in the world.

جمال: اعتقد انها الولايات المتحدة الامريكية. قرأت في مكان ما انها تنتج نوويا ٣٠ بالمئة كهرباء مما ينتجه العالم.

Quizmaster: Finally, what energy source, according to experts, will be the most common in the future?

السائل: اخيرا، ما هو مصدر الطاقة، وفقا للخبراء، الذي سيكون اكثر شيوعا في المستقبل؟

Jamal: That's a difficult question. Erm, expert say it will be nuclear power, but they also say that we have to develop the way it is produced because otherwise it will be very dangerous.

جمال: ذلك سؤال صعب. يقول الخبراء بانها ستكون الطاقة النووية، لكن يقولون ايضا علينا ان نطور الطريقة التي يتم انتاجها بها لانها بعكس ذلك ستكون خطيرة جدا.

Quizmaster: well, thank you Jamal. I can tell you that you got every single question right. Well done!

السائل: حسنا، شكرا لك يا جمال. استطيع ان اقول لك بانك اجبت عن كل سؤال بشكل صحيح. احسنت!

اسئلة الكتاب

1- What do the underlined words refer to?

It (line 31) : solar energy

They (line 35) : the USA

It (line 42) : nuclear power

2- Jamal says that solar energy is the origin of many other sources of energy. Give examples of these sources.

All renewable energy sources, except tidal and geothermal, get their energy from the sun, for example, biomass, wind and hydropower.

3- Do you think that wood is a renewable energy source in Jordan? Why/ Why not?

No, because trees being cut are not replaced and cutting trees in Jordan is banned by the law.

4- Is solar power common in Jordan? If so, give real examples of how and where it is used. If not, give suggestions of how and where these two technologies could be used.

Jordan use solar PV to power remote villages, but it building power plants for near future. Jordan is a very sunny country so it has the potential to use the solar power to its advantage.

5- Why is solar energy called ‘primary renewable energy’?

It’s the origin of many other sources of energy. It’s also the most abundant renewable energy source.

6- What’s the difference between renewable and fossil fuels?

Fossil fuels were created longer ago, but both fuels are derived from living matters.

7- What are the two main kinds of solar technology?

Solar water heating and solar PV, or photovoltaic

8- What energy source, according to experts, will be the most common in the future?

Experts say it will be nuclear power.

8- What does the underlined word “**tidal**” mean?

The movement of the waves

SB P 52

Water resources in Jordan مصادر الماء في الاردن

Words or phrases that have a similar meaning متلازمات	
1- Need	are reliant on / يعتمد على / يحتاج
2- As a result	consequently كنتيجة
3- responsibility	accountability مسؤولية
4- partnership	combined effort شراكة
5- in-depth comprehension	deep understanding تفهم عميق
6- health	wellbeing صحة
7- numerous different advantages	countless other benefits حسنات لا تعد
8- uncontaminated	free from pollution غير ملوث
9- routinely monitored	consistently maintained تتم صيانتها باستمرار
10- greater concern for	more regard for اهتمام اكثر
11- will run out	is finite سينفذ / سينتهي
12- regard	care يعتني بـ / يهتم

Water is essential for life. Our wellbeing, sanitation, agriculture and industry all count upon a supply of water. Beyond these uses, water brings countless other benefits to society. We use it to swim in, sail on and take pleasure in the numerous plants and animals that depend on it. In addition, our health and environment are reliant on an effective wastewater infrastructure. Jordan's scarcity of water is a long-term challenge for environmentalists. Water resources in Jordan have remained quite stable over the years, but Jordan has become a densely- populated country. Current use of water already exceeds renewable supply.

الماء ضروري للحياة. صحتنا ونظافتنا وزراعتنا وصناعتنا كلها تعتمد على التزود بالماء. خلف هذه الاستخدامات، الماء يجلب فوائد اخرى لا تعد ولا تحصى الى المجتمع. نستخدمه للسباحة فيه والابحار فوقه والاستمتاع بالكثير من النباتات والحيوانات التي تعتمد عليه. اضافة الى ذلك، صحتنا وبيئتنا بحاجة الى بنية تحتية لتصريف مخلفات المياه. نقص الماء في الاردن تحدي طويل الامد للمختصين بالبيئة. مصادر الماء في الاردن ظلت مستقرة عبر السنين، لكن الاردن اصبح بلد مكتظ بالسكان. الاستخدام الحالي للماء تجاوز التزويد المتجددة.

Consequently, the Jordanian government has released the following notice to commence raising awareness of this matter.

نتيجة لذلك، فان الحكومة الاردنية اصدرت المذكرة التالية لتبدا برفع الوعي بهذه المسألة.

1. **Jordanians** must recognize that the available water supply is finite, and **they** must take responsibility for this issue within their own households.

١- على الاردنيين ان يدركوا ان المتوفر من المئوية المائية هو محدود، وعليهم ان يتحملوا مسؤولية هذه القضية في بيوتهم.

2. Accountability must be assumed for water management in Jordan. This responsibility should be recognized by individual citizens, the public sector and the private sector alike. The situation necessitates the combined effort of the Jordanian **people** to improve conditions within **their** own environment.

المسؤولية يجب ان يتم متابعتها لادارة المياه في الاردن. هذه المسؤولية يجب ان يتعرف عليها المواطنين الافراد والقطاع العام والقطاع الخاص على حد سواء. الوضع يحتم الجهد المشترك من الشعب الاردني لتحسين الظروف في ارجاء بلدهم.

3. A deeper understanding of the available amounts, actual quality and natural protection of Jordan's water resources must be reached. This knowledge will be circulated in schools and throughout the community.

٣- فهم اعمق للكميات المتوفرة والكمية الفعلية والحماية الطبيعية لمصادر مياه الاردن يجب الوصول اليه. هذه المعرفة يجب ان تنتشر في المدارس وفي كل المجتمع.

4. Water must be used more efficiently, with more regard for energy needed to heat water for daily usage.

٤- الماء يجب ان يستخدم بكفاءة اكثر، وباهتمام اكثر للطاقة اللازمة لتسخين الماء لغايات الاستخدام اليومي.

5. Healthy aquatic ecosystem are vital to a high quality of life for Jordanians and must be preserved. The quality and standards of drinking water will be consistently maintained to ensure that Jordanians have potable water that is free from pollutants.

٥- انظمة مائية بيئية صحية حيوية جدا من اجل حياة ذات نوعية جيدة للاردنيين يجب المحافظة عليها. النوعية والمعايير لماء الشرب يجب مراعاتها باستمرار للتأكد من ان الاردنيين لديهم ماء صالح للشرب خال من الملوثات.

اسئلة الكتاب

1. Out of all the uses of water mentioned in the first paragraph, which do you consider the most important? Why?

I think the use of water in sanitation is the most important because it makes us healthier and control diseases.

2. What does '**this matter**' in line 17 refer to?

Problem of water shortage, and how to use water responsibility discussed in the first two paragraphs.

3. Rephrase point 1 of the government notice in your own words.

It is necessary for Jordanian to know that water is limited and to reduce their usage of water.

4. In point 2 of the notice, what idea is being expressed here? Write one sentence.

Point 2 is talking about working together to help solve the problem at home or at work.

5. An educational programme is proposed in point 3. What is its purpose?
Explain in your own words.

Its purpose is to circulate knowledge in schools and throughout the community.

6. In point 4, what does the word '**regard**' imply? Care

Or: Find a word from the text which has the similar meaning as **care**. regard

7. Why do you think point 5 is considered an important issue to the government?

Because it related to tourism, fishing and environment.

8. What does point 6 say will be done to make sure that drinking water is safe?

It says that the quality and standards of drinking water will be checked regularly to ensure that drinking water is safe.

9- There are many things that count upon a supply of water. Write down two of them.

Our wellbeing, sanitation, agriculture and industry

10- Water has many benefits to society. Write down two of these benefits.

We use it to swim in, sail on and take pleasure in the numerous plants and animals that depend on it

11- What are the things that are reliant on an effective wastewater infrastructure?

our health and environment

12- What is the long-term challenge for environmentalists in Jordan?

Jordan's scarcity of water

13- What should Jordanians recognize to save water?

Jordanians must recognize that the available water supply is finite, and they must take responsibility for this issue within their own households

14- Who should recognize the responsibility for water?

The responsibility should be recognized by individual citizens, the public sector and the private sector alike.

15- What knowledge should be reached by people to save water?

A deeper understanding of the available amounts, actual quality and natural protection of Jordan's water resources must be reached.

16- Where this knowledge will be circulated?

This knowledge will be circulated in schools and throughout the community.

17- Why should water be used more efficiently, with more regard?

Water must be used more efficiently, with more regard for energy needed to heat water for daily usage.

18- Why should the quality and standards of drinking water be consistently maintained?

To ensure that Jordanians have potable water that is free from pollutants.

AB P 36

The African Wildlife Foundation منظمة الحياة البرية الافريقية

The African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) is a non-profit organization that works for the conservation of the communities, lands and wildlife of Africa. **It** has many offices throughout Africa, and **its** projects aim at ensuring an ever-lasting future for the African people. The organization has been training hundreds of Africans in conservation and has been working closely with law officials to increase penalties on **hunters**, especially **those who** hunt endangered animals. AWF earns millions of dollars through funding thanks to donors who appreciate the organization's selfless mission and contribution to the preservation of earth's natural resources.

منظمة الحياة البرية الافريقية هي منظمة غير ربحية تعمل لحفظ المجتمعات والارض والحياة البرية في افريقيا. لها العديد من المكاتب في افريقيا ومشاريعها تهدف الى تامين مستقبل دائم للشعب الافريقي. المنظمة تدرب مئات الافريقيين على المحافظة وتعمل الى جانب الحقوقيين لزيادة العقوبات على الصيادين، خاصة الذين يصيدون الحيوانات الخطيرة. منظمة الحياة البرية الافريقية تكسب ملايين الدولارات من التمويل بفضل المتبرعين الذين يقدرون مهمة المنظمة غير الانانية ومساهمتها في حفظ مصادر الارض الطبيعية.

اسئلة الكتاب

1. How do you think AWF trains the African people in conservation?
It works for the conservation of the communities, lands and wildlife of Africa.

It trains people in conservation and works to increase penalties on hunters.

2. How does AWF contribute to the preservation of earth's natural resources?

It works for the conservation of the communities, lands and wildlife of Africa. It trains people in conservation and works to increase penalties on hunters.

3. In what way do you think you can help AWF in its mission?

We can help the organization by raising money at school and donating it to the AWF, or preparing postures and brochure to introduce AWF to people.

4-Where does it have it's offices?

It has many offices throughout Africa.

5- What is the purpose of its project?

Its projects aim at ensuring an ever-lasting future for the African people.

6- What kind of hunters should the government increase penalties on?

Those who hunt endangered animals.

AB P 37

Description of a line graph. وصف لخط بياني

In January 2012 CE, oil in Jordan was selling at \$66 per barrel, and had in fact risen to \$72 per barrel by the beginning of February. Between February and May, the price rose from \$72 to \$105 per barrel. Between May and June, the price per barrel remained the same. Then in July, there was a dramatic drop in price by \$17 per barrel. From July to August, the price rose slightly to \$90 per barrel. **It** rose again in September to reach \$99 per barrel in October to November; there was a slight drop in price by \$4 per barrel, which fell again by \$5 between November and December.

في كانون الثاني عام ٢٠١٢ م، البترول في الاردن كان يباع بسعر ٦٦ دولار للبرميل وبالفعل ارتفع الى ٧٢ دولار للبرميل منذ بداية شباط. بين شباط وايار، ارتفع السعر من ٧٢ الى ١٠٥ دولار للبرميل. بين ايار وحزيران، سعر البرميل بقي كما هو. ثم في تموز، كان هناك هبوطا حادا في السعر بحد ١٧ دولار للبرميل. من تموز حتى آب، ارتفع السعر قليلا الى ٩٠ دولار للبرميل. ارتفع ثانية في ايلول ليصل ٩٩ دولار للبرميل في تشرين الاول. من تشرين الاول الى تشرين الثاني، كان هناك انخفاض طفيف بحد ٤ دولارات للبرميل، الذي انخفض ثانية بحد ٥ دولارات بين تشرين الثاني وكانون الاول.

اسئلة الكتاب

1. By how much per barrel did the price of oil rise between February and May?

The price of oil rose by \$33 per barrel between February and May.

2. What was the price of oil in July?

The price of oil in Jordan in July was \$88 per barrel.

3. What was the price of oil in October?

The price of oil in Jordan in October was \$99 per barrel.

4. What was the price of oil in November?

The price of oil in Jordan in November was \$95 per barrel.

5. What was the price of oil in December?

The price of oil in Jordan in December was \$90 per barrel.

6. By how much did the price of oil rise between January 2012 and December.

The price of oil rose by \$24 per barrel between January 2012 and December.

Unit 7 الوحدة السابعة

Literature الادب

1- Journalist	someone who writes for a newspaper	صحفي
2- Novelist	someone who writes novels	روائي
3- Author	someone who writes books	مؤلف
4- Playwright	someone who writes plays	كاتب مسرحي
5- Poet	someone who writes poetry	شاعر

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was born on 7th February, 1812, in Prtsmouth, on the southern coast of England. **He** was a quiet boy, **who** loved reading. When **he** spoke later of his child hood, **he** said that he remembered listening to children playing outside, as **he** sat indoors. He always preferred reading to playing with other children.

ولد تشارلز ديكنز في السابع من شهر شباط عام ١٨١٢ في (بورتسموث) على الساحل الجنوبي لبريطانيا. كان ولدا هادئا، أحب القراءة. عندما تحدث فيما بعد عن طفولته، قال بانه تذكر الاستماع الى الاطفال يلعبون في الخارج، بينما جلس في الداخل. لطالما فضل القراءة على اللعب مع الاطفال.

At the age of 12, life for **his** family changed very suddenly. His father had financial problems, so Charles was no longer able to attend school regularly, and he had to work at a factory. The loneliness he felt there was an important influence on his writing, especially in his books Great Expectations and David Copper-field.

في سن ١٢، الحياة بالنسبة لعائلته تغيرت جدة فجأة. والده عانى من مشاكل مالية، لذلك لم يتمكن من الحضور الى المدرسة بانتظام، واضطر للعمل في مصنع. الوحدة التي شعر بها كانت لها تأثيرا مهما في كتاباته، خاصة في كتابيه "آمال عريضة" و ديفيد كوبر فيلد.

When ha was 14, Charles stopped going to school altogether and starting working as a clerk in a lawyer's office in **London**. He didn't like working **there**.

عندما كان في سن ١٤، توقف عن الذهاب الى المدرسة وبدا يعمل كموظف في مكتب محامي في لندن. لم يعجبه العمل هناك.

Luckily, things changed for him again. Charles had always wanted to be a writer, and he became a very respected journalist. He began to write short pieces for publication in the newspaper. In 1836, a series of pieces called the Pickwick Papers appeared monthly in the newspaper and were very popular.

لحسن الحظ، الاشياء تغيرت لصالحه ثانية. تشارلز طالما اراد ان يكون كاتباً، واصبح صحفياً محترماً. بدا بكتابة قطع قصيرة للنشر في الصحيفة. عام ١٨٣٦ سلسلة لكتاب يدعى اوراق بكويك نشرت شهريا في الصحيفة وذاع صيتها. دكنز اصبح مؤلفا مشهورا حينها.

Throughout his life, Dickens enjoyed traveling. He traveled to many countries, writing novels and giving talks about the cruelty of slavery. Novels such as Oliver Twist and Dombey and Son highlighted the cruel treatment of people, especially children, and child labour in the 19th century. He died on 8th June, 1870, at the age of 58.

خلال حياته، دكنز استمتع بالسفر. سافر الى بلدان عديدة، يكتب الروايات ويعطي الاحاديث عن قسوة العبودية. روايات مثل (اوليفر تويست) و (دومبي وابنه) سلطت الاضواء على المعاملة القاسية للناس، خاصة الاطفال، وعمل الطفل في القرن ١٩. مات في الثامن من تموز ١٨٧٠ عن عمر ٥٨ عاما.

اسئلة الكتاب

1. Why did Charles Dickens have to stop going to school?
Because he had to work
 2. How did Dickens' experiences of work influence his writing?
He felt lonely at work and this influenced his writing.
 3. What was his first successful published work?
The Pickwick Papers
 4. What issue did many of his novels highlight?
The issue of cruelty to children and child labour.
 5. What do you think are the moral problems with using children as labour?
I think children should not be used as labour because the need to be looked after until they are strong enough to do hard jobs.
 6. Do you think a novel that addresses a social problem would contribute to diminishing these problems? If so, how? If not, why not?
I think a novel about a social problems might make people aware of them, but this may take a lot of time because people might think this is only fiction.
-

SB P 62

اولفر تويست Oliver Twist

Oliver Twist is one of Charles Dickens' most famous novels and **it** tells the tale of a young orphan named Oliver. Oliver endures difficult times in 19th century London, a city full of poverty and crime.

اولفر تويست هي احدى اشهر روايات تشارلز ديكنز، تقص حكاية شاب يتيم يدعى اولفر تويست. اولفر يتحمل ظروفًا صعبة في لندن القرن التاسع عشر، مدينة مليئة بالفقر والجريمة.

The story, like many of Dickens' other novels, paints a vivid picture of life for the working class, especially children, during the industrialization of England.

Born in workhouse, Oliver is treated cruelly, and like all children in a similar position, has to work hard at a young age. Because of **his** kind and timid nature, he is often taken advantage of. One of the novel's most famous lines, 'please sir, I want some more,' is said when Oliver is persuaded by the other boys in the workhouse to ask for another bowl of soup at dinner time. This is unheard of in the workhouse and Oliver is punished for saying it. The incident is the first of many new obstacles he has to face.

القصة كبقية روايات ديكنز الأخرى، ترسم صورة حية لحياة الكبة العاملة، خصوصًا الأطفال، خلال مرحلة تصنيع بريطانيا.

اولفر يولد في ورشة، تتم معاملته بقسوة، وكبقية الأطفال في حالته يضطر للعمل بجد في سن مبكرة. بسبب طبيعته المرهفة واللطيفة، غالبًا ما يتم استغلاله. احد اشهر الاسطر في الرواية يقول "ارجوك يا سيدي، اريد المزيد"، يقال هذا السطر عندما يتم اقناع اولفر من قبل الاولاد الاخرين في الورشة ليطلب اثناء حساء اخر وقت العشاء. هذا لم يسمع به من قبل في الورشة، ويتم معاقبة اولفر لقوله ذلك. الحادثة هي الاولى من بين العديد من العوائق التي عليه ان يواجهها.

As the story progresses, we com across characters like Fagin- a sly old man who takes care of a group of thieving children – the villain. Bill Sikes, and Kind Rose and Nancy.

ويتطور القصة، نقابل شخصيات مثل فاغن- عجوز خبيث يعتني بمجموعة من الاطفال اللصوص- الاشرار. (بل سايكس) وكايند روز ونانسي.

Oliver Twist is a story with many different characters, so **it** can sometimes get confusing because you have to **keep track of** so many people. However, **Dickens** is very skilled at using powerful descriptions of **his** characters to evoke strong feelings in the reader, feeling of sympathy as well as outrage.

Because **the characters** are so well described, **they** leave a very memorable image in your mind and this helps to remember who is who.

اولفر تويست قصة فيها العديد من الشخصيات المختلفة لدرجة انها احيانا يمكن ان تربكك لان عليك ان تتابع الكثير من الناس. على اي حال، ديكنز ماهر جدا في قوة الوصف لشخصياته ليثير مشاعر قوية لدى القارئ، مشاعر الشفقة والغضب على حد سواء. لان الشخصيات موصوفة ببراعة، فانها تترك صورة تذكارية في عقلك وهذا يساعد على تذكر من هي هذه الشخصية.

My favourite character is Mr Brownlow, a kind and **generous man**, **who** tries to protect **Oliver** from the life of poverty and crime that seems inevitable for **him**. After Oliver is wrongly accused of a robbery, it's Mr **Brownlow who** believes he is telling the truth, and saves him.

شخصيتي المفضلة هي السيد برونلو، رجل لطيف وكريم يحاول ان يحمي اولفر من حياة الفقر والجريمة التي يبدو ان لا مفر منها. بعد ان يتم خطأ اتهام اولفر بالسرقة، السيد برونلو يعتقد انه صادق فينقذه.

My only complaint was the pace of the book; at the beginning it progresses quite slowly and then suddenly seems as to speed up, leading to confusion at the end. However, none of these things alter **my** opinion that it is a very fine **novel**, and it is not difficult to see why **it** has such a special place in England literature.

ماخذي الوحيد هو سرعة تقدم احداث الرواية، في البداية تتطور الاحداث ببطء ثم تتسارع مسببة غموضا في النهاية. على اية حال، لا شئ من هذه الاشياء يغير رأيي بان الرواية جيدة وليس من الصعب ان ترى لماذا لها مكانة خاصة في الادب الانجليزي.

اسئلة الكتاب

1. What do the underlined words refer to?
His: Oliver's , they: the characters, it: the novel
2. Why is an early incident in the workhouse so important in the novel?
This early incident is important because it is the cause of many of the following events in the novel.
3. What does the reviewer of the book think of Dickens' writing style?
The reviewer thinks that Dickens is very skilled at using powerful descriptions of his characters to evoke strong feelings in the reader, feelings of sympathy as well as outrage.
4. How does Dickens help the reader to remember all the different characters?
Dickens describes the characters so well, they leave a very memorable image in your mind and this helps to remember who is who.
5. How does the reviewer feel about Mr Brownlow?
The reviewer likes Mr Brownlow because he is a kind and generous man, who saves Oliver.
6. What negative opinion does the reviewer give about the novel?
The pace of the book; at the beginning it progresses quite slowly and then suddenly seems as to speed up, leading to confusion at the end.

7- What does Oliver Twist tell?

A tale of young orphan

8- What do many of Dickens other novels describe clearly?
the life of working class especially children, during the industrialization of England.

9- What does the underlined phrasal verb "**keep track of**" mean?
to follow.

10- What does the underlined word "**my**" refer to?
the writer of the review.

11- How does Mr Brownlow behave when Oliver is wrongly accused of a robber?
he believes him and saves him.

12- When does Oliver say, "**please sir, I want some more,**"?
when he asks for another bowl of soup

ليس العار في أن نسقط ولكن العار ألا نستطيع النهوض



AB P41

The Wanderer التائه

The Wanderer is one of Gibran Khalil Gibran's masterpieces. I read a lot of books by Gibran and **this** one is my favourite. **It** is a collection of **52 short stories which** all revolve around the theme of **people** being unable to communicate well with one another and manage **their** different emotions. The book contains **many moral lessons and pieces of wisdom, which** are delivered to reader through very ample stories.

كتاب التائه هو احد تحف جبران خليل جبران. قرأت كتبا كثير لجبران وهذا هو المفضل لدي. هو مجموعة من ٥٢ قصة قصيرة تدور كلها حول فكرة واحدة وهم الناس غير القادرين على التواصل مع بعضهم وغير قادرين على التحكم بعواطفهم المختلفة. الكتاب يحتوي على الكثير من الدروس الاخلاقية والحكمة، التي تصل للقارئ عبر قصص كثيرة جدا.

Reading this book was a very relaxing experience. **I** found **myself** in this book and felt that it related so much to **my** daily life. It made **me** rethink a few things in **my** life and see them from a different, deeper perspective. It's a good book for one to keep and leaf through every now and then.

قراءة هذا الكتاب كانت تجربة مريحة جدا. وجدت نفسي في هذا الكتاب وشعرت بان له علاقة بحياتي اليومية. جعلني اعيد التفكير ببعض الاشياء في حياتي واراها من منظور مختلف واعمق. انه كتاب جيد للاحتفاظ به وتصفحه من حين لآخر.

1- Who is the writer of the Wandere?

Gibran Khalil Gibran

2- What was the wanderer about?

It is a collection of 52 short stories which all revolve around the theme of people being unable to communicate well with one another and manage their different emotions.

3- What does the book contain?

The book contains many moral lessons and pieces of wisdom

4- There are many effects of the book on the writer. Write down two of them.

He found himself in this book and felt that it related so much to his daily life. It made him rethink a few things in his life and see them from a different, deeper perspective.

5- what does the underlined **myself** refer to?

The writer

AB P 42

A novel about a growing up **رواية عن ولد يافع**

This is the story of the life of **a boy** in Victorian England, from **his** childhood until **his** adulthood. The story takes place in the English countryside and London. As a young boy, Pip meets **a man and a young girl, both** of **who** continue to affect his life in different ways. When he grows up, he is given a lot of money, and he goes to **London** to study, although he does not know where the money has come from. **There**, he becomes a gentleman and learns more about the worlds. Eventually, he finds out that **the prisoner who** he met as a child is paying for his lifestyle, and he also realizes that his family are important, and he decides that he wants to live a simple life, after all.

هذه قصة حياة ولد في العصر الفكتوري في بريطانيا، منذ طفولته وحتى رجولته. القصة تقع في الريف الانجليزي وفي لندن. في شبابه، يقابل بيب رجلا وشابة، كلاهما يستمران بالتأثير على حياته بطرق مختلفة. عندما يكبر، يلتقى مالا كثيرا، فيذهب الى لندن ليدرس، رغم انه لا يعرف من اين جاء المال. هناك، يصبح رجلا نبيلًا ويتعلم المزيد عن العالم. اخيرا، يكتشف ان السجين الذي كان قد قابله في طفولته يدفع عنه نفقات حياته، ويدرك ايضا ان عائلته مهمة، فيقرر ان يعيش حياة بسيطة، رغم ذلك.

A: Author and type of book. **المؤلف ونوع الكتاب**

This is my favourite of all Charles Dickens' novels. It is(1) **fascinating** story that includes comedy and tragedy, reality and fantasy.

هذه الرواية المفضلة لدي من بين الروايات لتشارلز دكنز. انها قصة مثيرة تشمل الفكاهة والماساة، الحقيقة والخيال.

B: Setting and plot **الخلفية والحبكة**

The book is set in (2) **rural** England and high society in London. **It** begins with Pip meeting and helping a man, **Magwitch, who** will later give him the money he needs to become a gentleman. It follows Pip to London, where he becomes (3) **embarrassed** by his poor relations and starts spending a lot of money. In the end, he is reminded of the true value of life through experiences such as grief, love and family support. The novel ends happily.

تقع احداث القصة في الريف البريطاني والمجتمع الراقي في لندن. تبدأ بمقابلة بيب ومساعدته لرجل يدعى ماغويتش، الذي فيما بعد يعطيه المال الذي يحتاجه ليصبح رجلا نبيلًا. يلي ذلك ذهاب بيب الى لندن حيث يصبح محرجا من علاقاته الضعيفة، فيبدأ بانفاق المال الكثير. في النهاية، يتم تذكيره بالقيمة الحقيقية للحياة من خلال تجارب مثل الحزن والحب والدعم العائلي. الرواية تنتهي بنهاية سعيدة.

C: Main character **الشخصية الرئيسية**

The story is told by the main character, **Pip**. On the one hand, Pip presents himself as an (4) **immature** character, having a deep desire to improve **himself** and become a gentlemen. This desire leads **him** to behave badly

with the **people who** love him. On the other hand, Pip shows that he is a generous and (5) **sympathetic** character through many acts of kindness that he performs towards the people who love him.

هذه القصة ترويها الشخصية الرئيسية (بيب). من جهة، يقدم بيب نفسه على انه شخصية غير ناضجة ولديه رغبة عميقة ليحسن من نفسه ويصبح رجلا نبيلًا. هذه الرغبة تقوده للتصرف بشكل سيئ مع الناس الذين يحبونه. من جهة اخرى، يظهر بيب بانه شخصية كريمة ودودة من خلال الكثير من الاعمال اللطيفة التي يؤديها تجاه الناس الذين يحبونه.

D: Opinion and reasons why you should read it. راي واسباب لجعلك تقرأها.

I would recommend **this novel** to anyone who likes mysteries and novels set in the past. **It** is a very (6) **realistic** look at one person's process of growing up. It also makes the important point that money cannot always buy happiness or make someone a gentleman.

اوصي بهذه الرواية لاي شخص يحب قصص الغموض وتلك التي تحدث في الماضي. انها نظرة واقعية جدا على تجربة نمو المرء. كما انها تؤكد على النقطة المهمة وهي ان المال لا يمكنه دائما ان يشتري السعادة او يجعل المرء رجلا نبيلًا.

Questions

1- Where does the story of the boy take place?

The story takes place in the English countryside and London.

2- What did Pip become in London?

He becomes a gentleman and learns more about the worlds.

3- What does the story of the boy include?

The story includes comedy and tragedy, reality and fantasy.

4- Why did Magwitch give Pip the money?

He gave him the money he needs to become a gentleman.

5- Pip was reminded of the true value of life through many experiences.

Write down two of these experiences.

such as grief, love and family support.

6- How did Pip present himself as a main Character?

Pip presents himself as an immature character, having a deep desire to improve himself and become a gentleman.

7- There are two kinds of characters that Pip shows in this story. Write down these two characters.

Immature character and sympathetic character

8- Why would the writer recommend this novel to anyone who likes mysteries and novels set in the past?

It is a very realistic look at one person's process of growing up. It also makes the important point that money cannot always buy happiness or make someone a gentleman.

Unit 8

SB P 64

The language of Braille لغة بريل

1- Signal	means of communication	اشارة
2- Drumbeat*	a sound of someone hitting a drum	قرع الطبل
3- Picture	something drawn or painted	صورة
4- Alphabet	letters used to represent language	الحروف الابدجية
5- Symbol	something representing something else	رمز
6- Mass media	communication media in general	وسائل الاتصال الجماهيري
7- Braille	a system of raised dots for reading for the blind	نظام بريل
8- Newspaper	daily edition of news	صحيفة
9- Software	computer applications and programmes	برنامج الحاسوب

Communication, the sharing of information, ideas and thoughts, can take many forms. Before the development of writing, people communicated via smoke **signals**, cave paintings and drumbeats. The first systems of writing used pictures to convey meaning. Gradually, as language developed, alphabets evolved, using **letters and symbols which** represented sounds.

Thses sounds in turn made up words.

الاتصال، مشاركة المعلومات، افكار يمكن ان تاخذ اشكال عديدة. قبل تطور الكتابة، تواصل الناس عبر اشارات دخانية ورسوم في الكهوف وقرع الطبول. اول انظمة الكتابة استخدمت صوراً لنقل المعلومات. تدريجياً، وبتطور اللغة، لغة الاحرف ظهرت باستخدام احرف ورموز مثلت اصواتاً. هذه الاصوات بدورها شكلت كلمات.

The invention of the printing press in the 15th century led to the first forms of mass media: newspapers and magazines. Until then, it hadn't been possible to reach thousands of readers at the same time. However, only sights people could access these media.

اختراع الطباعة في القرن الخامس عشر قاد الى اول اشكال التواصل الجماهيري: الصحف والمجلات. حتى ذلك الحين، لم يكن ممكناً الوصول الى آلاف القراء في نفس الوقت. مع ذلك، المبصرون فقط تمكنوا من الوصول الى وسائل الاعلام.

This all changed in 1820 CE. It happened when an officer in the military in France was visiting the Royal Institute of the Blind in Paris. **He** wanted to demonstrate to the students a system of dots he had invented. These dots allowed soldiers to communicate without speaking. This method of communication caught the attention of Louis Braille, a young man **who** was studying at the Institute.

هذا كله تغير عام ١٨٢١م. حدث التغير عندما ضابط في الجيش في فرنسا كان يزور معهد العميان الملكي في باريس. اراد ان يعرض على الطلاب نظاماً من النقاط كان قد اخترعه. هذه النقاط سمحت

للجنود بان يتواصلوا بدون كلام. طريقة الاتصال هذه جذبت انتباه لويس بريل. شاب كان يدرس في المعهد.

After many years of work, Louis Braille had improved and completed **the system of raised dots, which** became known as Braille. The characters consist of six tactile dots that can form 64 combinations, spelling out letters, numbers and symbols.

بعد سنوات من العمل، لويس بريل حسن واكمل نظام النقاط البارزة التي اصبحت تعرف بـ (بريل). الحروف تتكون من ست نقاط ملموسة يمكن ان تشكل ٦٤ ارتباطا ولفظا للاحرف وارقاما ورموزا.

By 1868 CE, 16 years after Louis Braille's death, blind people all over the world were using Braille every day. **It** has also been adapted to scripts in different languages. **It** enables blind people to read books, maps and labels, and even to press buttons in a left. A wide range of national daily newspapers are available in Braille, too.

بحلول عام ١٨٦٨م، بعد ١٦ عام من وفاة لويس بريل، العميان في كل انحاء العالم كانوا يستخدمون نظام بريل يوميا. وتم ايضا تبنيه للنصوص بلغات مختلفة. يمكن للعميان ان يقرأوا الكتب والخرائط والملصقات وان يضغطوا حروفا على المصعد. قطاع واسع من الصحف اليومية الوطنية متوفرة بلغة بريل ايضا.

Nowadays, screen-reading software means that the text on a computer screen can be heard aloud. Digital talking books that simultaneously generate output in Braille are also available.

هذه الايام، برامج قراءة الشاشة تعني ان النص على شاشة الكمبيوتر يمكن سماعه بصوت عالي. كتب التحدث الرقمي التي تصدر ردا متزامنا بلغة بريل متوفرة ايضا.

اسئلة الكتاب

1- What do the underlined words refer to?

He: the officer, who: a young man/Louis Braille, it: Braille

2- How did mass media contribute to the invention of Braille?

By issuing versions using Braille to enable the blind to read newspapers and magazines.

3- Why do you think soldiers had to communicate without speaking?

I think they did that to keep their communication secret.

4- What makes Braille an official system of communication?

Because it's used all over the world.

8- How does technology nowadays help blind people to communicate?

Text on a computer screen can be heard aloud, and digital talking books that simultaneously generate output in Braille are also available.

6- Do you think Braille is a practical way for the blind to communicate? Justify your answer.

I think Braille is practical for the blind to communicate because it uses a sense that they have. It could be very slow though, as reading with fingers might take longer time.

7- In your opinion, could there be another way for the blind people to read in the future? Explain.

I think that, because technology is developing so fast, there will be many efficient ways for the blind to communicate in the future.

8- Do you think blind people should be able to go to the same schools as people who can see? Why/Why not?

In my opinion, the blind should have their own choice so that they can feel like they are leading a normal life.

9- How did people communicate before the development of writing?

people communicated via smoke signals, cave paintings and drumbeats.

10- What did the first systems of writing use to convey meaning?

The first systems of writing used pictures to convey meaning.

11- How did alphabets evolve?

Alphabets evolved, using letters and symbols which represented sounds.

12- There were two forms of mass media in the 15th century. Write down these two mass media.

newspapers and magazines.

13- How could soldiers benefit from the first system of dots?

These dots allowed soldiers to communicate without speaking.

14- How does blind people benefits from Braille?

It enables blind people to read books, maps and labels, and even to press buttons in a left

15- What does the underlined word “signal” in the text mean?

means of communication

Fifty things to do before you are twelve.

خمسون شيئا تعملها قبل ان تصل سن الثانية عشر

masthead	Title of a newspaper عناوين الصحيفة
headline	a line of words printed in large letters as the title of a story in a newspaper العنوان الرئيسي
lead story	the principal story in a newspaper الخبر الرئيسي
byline	A line in a newspaper <u>nam</u> ing the writer of an <u>article</u> سطر يبين اسم الكاتب
article	A piece of nonfiction writing in a newspaper مقالة
caption	a title or explanation for a picture or illustration عنوان لمقال أو صورة

Think back to your childhood: playing house, cooking on a campfire and flying a kite. Are these things that you had done by the time you were twelve? If not, you've missed out on some important experiences, according to a new report.

فكر بالعودة الى طفولتك: اللعب بعمل بيت والطبخ على نار التخييم وتطبير طائرة ورقية. هل هذه هي الاشياء التي فعلتها وانت في سن الثانية عشر؟ اذا لا فقد فاتتك بعض التجارب المهمة، وذلك وفقا لاحدث تقرير.

The report contains a list of activities the children should experience so that they learn about how people communicate with each other and with nature. The report has been written to try to limit the amount of time that children are spending indoors and on computer games these days. **Volunteers** were asked to contribute **their** favourite childhood memories to the list and from the 400 suggestions; a short list of fifty was compiled.

التقرير يحتوي قائمة من النشاطات التي على الاطفال ان يجربوها لكي يتعلموا عن كيف يتواصل الناس مع بعضهم ومع الطبيعة. تمت كتابة التقرير للمحاولة لتحديد كمية الوقت التي يقضيها الاطفال داخل البيوت على العاب الكمبيوتر هذه الايام. متطوعون سئلوا للمساهمة في ذكريات طفولتهم المفضلة في القائمة، ومن بين ٤٠٠ اقتراح، تم تبني قائمة من خمسين اقتراحا.

On the list were these activities:

Catching fish with a net, eating an apple straight from the tree, looking for treasure on the beach, playing hide and seek, running around in the meadow, exploring rock pools at the seaside.

على القائمة كانت هذه النشاطات
صيد السمك بالشبكة، اكل تفاحة من الشجرة مباشرة، البحث عن كنز على الشاطئ، لعبة (اختبئ وابحث)، الجري حول العشب، استكشاف البرك على جانب البحر.

The report says that many adults could remember a different type of childhood: one in which they had more freedom than children do these days.

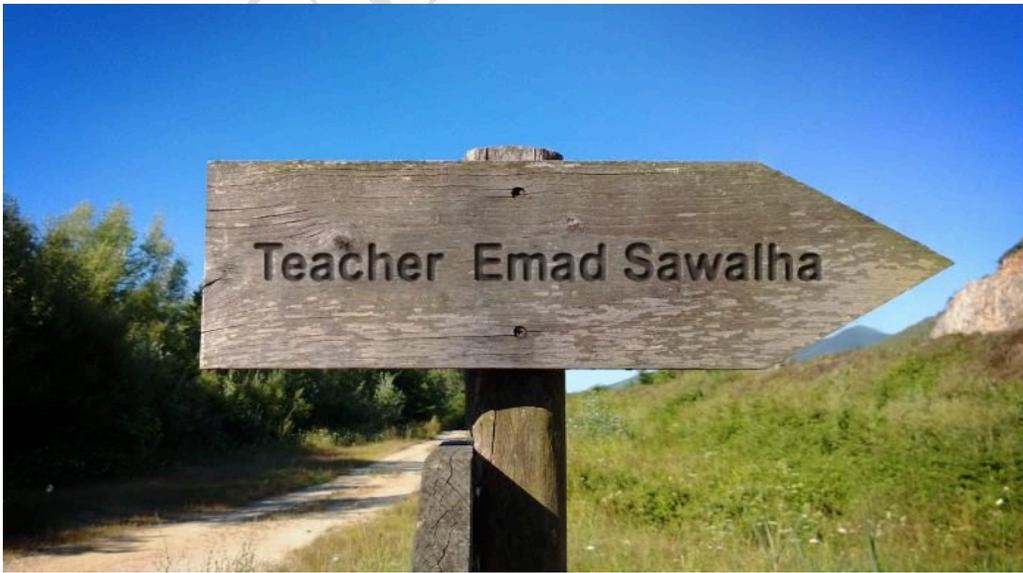
The author of the report says that **she** and other colleagues felt that children today hadn't been given the chance to experience nature and learn about the world and human relationships in the same way.

التقرير يقول ان العديد من الكبار تمكنوا من تذكر نوعا مختلفا من الطفولة: نوع كان لهم فيه حرية اكثر مما يفعله الاطفال هذه الايام. كاتبة التقرير تقول بانها وزملاء اخرون احسوا بان الاطفال اليوم لم يعطوا الفرصة لي تجربوا الطبيعة ويتعلموا عن العالم والعلاقات الانسانية بنفس الطريقة.

اسئلة الكتاب

1. There are many important (essential) experiences (activities) for children. Write down two of these activities.
Catching fish with a net, eating an apple straight from the tree.
2. What's the main idea of the report?
The report was written to encourage children to do more outdoor activities.
3. Did the children do the same activities in the past?
No, they did different activities to children now.
4. The report says that many adults could remember a different type of childhood. Write down one type.
One in which they had more freedom than children do these days.
5. What contribution volunteers were asked to do?
Volunteers were asked to contribute their favourite childhood memories to the list
6. What does the underlined word **there** refer to? volunteers

لا يحزنك إنك فشلت مادمت تحاول الوقوف على قدميك من جديد



SB P 68

Communication الاتصال

A. Humans not alone in using sign language

البشر ليسوا الوحيدون الذين يستخدمون لغة الاشارات

A scientific research project has found that wild chimpanzees use at least 66 gestures to communicate with each other.

مشروع بحث علمي توصل الى ان قرود الشمبانزي البرية تستخدم ٦٦ اشارة للتواصل مع بعضها.

After **researchers** had spent time with the animals in Borneo, **they** studied 120 hours of video **they** had recorded. **They** were looking for signs that the animals were using signals to communicate with each other.

بعدها امضى الباحثون وقتا مع الحيوانات في جزيرة بورنيو، درسوا ١٢٠ ساعة من مقاطع الفيديو التي سجلوها. كانوا يبحثون عن علامات تدل على ان الحيوانات تستخدم اشارات للتواصل مع بعض.

They looked to see if the chimps were looking at each other, in order to be sure that the gestures had a purpose, that is, to communicate something. If the animal didn't respond to the gesture, the gesture was made over and over again, until there was a response. The results suggest that there is a common system of communication across the species.

راقبوا ليروا فيما اذا كانت الشمبانزي تنظر الى بعضها للتأكد من ان الاشارات لها هدف وهو الاتصال بشيئ ما. اذا لم تستجيب الحيوانات للاشارة، كانت الاشارة تكرر ثانية، حتى تحصل اجابة. النتائج تدل على وجود نظام عام للاتصال بين فصائل الحيوانات.

B. Holiday message is 50 years late رسالة عن اجازة متاخرة ٥٠ عاما

A postcard sent from Florida has finally reached **its** destination in England. It had been posted in 1957 CE!

بطاقة بريدية ارسلت من فلوريدا وصلت اخيرا الى وجهتها في بريطانيا. تم ارسالها عام ١٩٥٠م.

The postcard had been addressed to someone working at an education centre. The building had once been a school. Staff at the education centre have been trying to find the addressee. **The card, which** appears to have been written by a grandparent, describes a trip to Florida, USA. He wrote that it had rained a bit that day but it was still not.

هذه البطاقة البريدية ارسلت الى شخص يعمل في مركز تربوي. البناية كانت ذات يوم مدرسة. طاقم الموظفين في المركز التربوي كانوا يحاولون معرفة المرسل اليه. البطاقة التي يبدو انه كتبها جدا، تصف رحلة الى فلوريدا في امريكا. كتب بانها امطرت قليلا ذلك اليوم لكن الجو كان ما زال حارا.

A spokesperson for the Post Office said that the postcard had probably been put back in a post box recently. He said that the mail was never in the sorting office for that length of time.

متحدث باسم مكتب البريد قال بان البطاقة البريدية ربما يكون قد تم وضعها ثانية في صندوق البريد مؤخرًا. قال ان البريد في مكتب الفرز لا يأخذ ابدًا كل هذا الوقت.

C. Air-mail brings best friends together **البريد الجوي يجمع افضل الصداقات معا**

In 2001 CE, a girl called Laura Buxton, with her name and address on **a helium-filled balloon**. She then sent **it** into the air where it disappeared.

عام ٢٠٠١م ، بنت تدعى لورا بكستون من ستافوردشاير كتبت رساله باسمها وعنوانها على بالون مملوء بالهيليوم. ثم اطلقتها في الهواء حيث اختفى.

A few weeks later, the balloon landed nearly 200 kilometers away in southern England. The man who found it took it to his neighbors, the Buttons who had a daughter called Laura. They were surprised to learn that it was from another girl with the same name. The two girls got in touch with each other, decided to meet and became best friends.

بعد عدة اسابيع، هبط البالون على بعد ٢٠٠ كيلومتر من جنوب بريطانيا. الرجل الذي وجده اخذه الى جيرانه عائلة (بتون) الذين كان لديهم ابنه تدعى لورا. دهشوا عندما عرفوا ان البالون كان من بنت اخرى بنفس الاسم. البنات اتصلتا مع بعض وقررتا الالتقاء لتصبحا صديقتين حميمتين.

D. From mobile messaging to published book-communication becomes art. **رسائل الخليوي والاتصال عن طريق الكتب المنشورة يصبح فنا**

An artist has kept all her text messages, and after twelve years, she had collected about 100,000 messages. She kept the first few messages because she enjoyed reading them over again – it was like a personal diary. It is also a record of history, covering world events.

فنانة احتفظت بكل رسائلها، وبعد اثني عشر عاما، جمعت ١٠٠٠٠٠٠ رسالة. احتفظت بالرسائل الاولى لانها استمتعت باعادة قرائتها – كانت مثل المذكرات الشخصية. وهي ايضا تسجيل للتاريخ يغطي احداث العالم.

Every time a text message arrived, she saved **the contents**. She wrote **them** in notebooks when her phone ran out of space to store them. She eventually filled more than 60 notebooks. Then she started copying them on to her computer. The woman took her collection to a publisher, and the book has now been published and translated into several languages.

كلما وصلت رسالة نصية، احتفظت بمحتواها. كتبتها في دفتر عندما امتلات ذاكرة الهاتف. اخيرا ملات اكثر من ٦٠ دفتر. ثم بدأت تنسخها على كمبيوترها. المرأة اخذت مجموعتها الى ناشر، واصبح الكتاب الان منشورا و مترجما الى عدة لغات.

اسئلة الكتاب

1. What do the words in bold refer to?

They: researchers, its: a postcard's, it: a helium filled balloon, them: the contents

2. What are the four forms of communication in the four articles?

A: gestures, B: postcard, C: written message D: mobile

3. How do chimpanzees communicate with each other, according to the scientists in Borneo?

Wild chimpanzees use at least 66 gestures to communicate with each other.

4. Why did the postcard take such a long time to be delivered?

The postcard had probably been put back in postbox recently, so it had probably been left somewhere.

5. Why did the man in southern England take the balloon that he had found to his neighbours?

Because his neighbours, the Buttons, had a daughter called Laura.

6. Why do you think that the book of text messages was published?

I think that the book was published because text messages are seen as completely temporary, and it was an interesting idea to make them into something permanent.

7. Our idea of communication has changed dramatically in the last 100 years. How do you think it will change in the next 100 years?

I think that communication will be easier and faster in the next 100 years.

8. Letters are still often sent between friends, even though we can just send an email instead. Justify this statement.

I think people still send letters because a letter is an object that you can keep. It has sentimental value.

9- What were the researchers looking for to know about animals?

They were looking for signs that the animals were using signals to communicate with each other.

10- Where had the postcard been addressed ?

The postcard had been addressed to someone working at an education centre.

11- Who wrote the postcard?

The card, which appears to have been written by a grandparent

12- What does the postcard describe?

It describes a trip to Florida

13- Where did the man who found the balloon take it?

The man who found it took it to his neighbors, the Buttons who had a daughter called Laura

14- Why did the artist keep the first few messages she had written?
because she enjoyed reading them over again – it was like a personal diary.
It is also a record of history, covering world events.

15- What does the underlined word **them** refer to? the contents

إذا بلغت القمة فوجه نظرك إلى السفح لترى من عاونك في الصعود إليها



Unit 8

AB P 46 ٢٠١٦ وازاري

كيف يتواصل المراهقون مع بعضهم

A group of five teenagers are meeting in a restaurant. **They** haven't seen each other for few weeks because it's the school holidays. Despite this, three of **them** are texting other friends, and the two others are playing games on **their** phones. **They** occasionally stop **their** phone conversations to chat for a few minutes, but most of **their** time together is spent in silence.

مجموعة من خمس مراهقين يلتقون في مطعم. لم يروا بعضهم منذ بضعة اسابيع بسبب العطلة المدرسية. رغم هذا، ثلاثة منهم يرسلون رسائل لاصدقاء آخرين، والاخران يلعبان العابا على هاتفيهما. احيانا يوقفان محادثتهما الهاتفية ليتبدالا اطراف الحديث لبضع دقائق، لكن معظم الوقت الذي يقضيانه معا يمضيانه بصمت.

Does this scene sound familiar? Would you rather text than talk face to face? If you feel lost without your smartphone, chances are that you are part of the teen technology revolution. Every generation does things differently from their parents, but modern-day teenagers are revolutionizing communication – and it's not all positive. A survey found that 56 percent of the teenagers asked would still prefer to hold an important conversation face-to face, rather than on the phone. However, it also found that spending time on social network websites is now considered to be the same as socializing with friends.

هل يبدو هذا المشهد مالوفا؟ هل نفضل ارسال الرسائل على التحدث وجها لوجه؟ اذا شعرت بانك ضائع بدون هاتفك الذكي، فالسبب هو انك جزء من ثورة تكنولوجيا المراهقين. كل جيل يقوم بالاشياء بشكل مختلف آبائهم، لكن مراهقي اليوم يحدثون ثورة في الاتصال – وليست كلها ايجابية. تقرير مجد ان ٦٥ في المئة من المراهقين الذين تم سؤالهم ما زالوا يفضلون اجراء المحادثة المهمة وجها لوجه، وليس على الهاتف. على اي حال، وجد التقرير ايضا ان تمضية الوقت على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي يعتبر الان مثل التواصل مع الاصدقاء.

The survey found that the main problem with technology and instant messaging is that 'text' (words abbreviated to single letters or symbols) has started to encroach upon other areas of their lives. They report accidentally using text speak in face-to-face conversation, in emails and even in school essays.

التقرير وجد المشكلة الرئيسية في التكنولوجيا والرسائل الفورية هي ان استخدام كلمة مختصرة بحرف واحد قد تحظى مجالات اخرى من حياتهم. فهم يتواصلون، وبغير قصد يستخدمون احرف الاختصار في محادثاتهم وجها لوجه وايميلاتهم وحتى في مقالاتهم المدرسية.

So, if you are lucky enough to be part of the technological generation, remember that technology is important and has a **numerous different advantages** مضافة على النص من الوزارة, but friends, family and face-to-face conversations should be top of the list!

إذا، اذا كنت محظوظا بما يكفي لتكون جزءا من الجيل التكنولوجي، فتذكر بان التكنولوجيا مهمة، لكن الاصدقاء والعائلة ومحادثات الوجه لوجه يجب ان تكون او هذه القائمة.

اسئلة الكتاب

1. What are the teenagers in paragraph 1 doing? Is this surprising?
The teenagers have met up to see each other, but they are not talking; instead they are sitting together at a table, playing on their phones. It is surprising because they have not seen each other for long time.

2. In your own words, explain what the writer means by the teen technology revolution.

The writer means that teenagers now have access to the newest technology available, and they are using it in ways particular to teenagers. This means that their most important possession is their mobile phone.

3. Does the writer feel that teenagers have the right balance between communicating via technology and talking face-to-face? Explain your answer.

The writer says that teenagers do not have the right balance between technology and talking face-to-face because they think that socializing face-to-face and communicating on social networks are the same thing.

4. What are the main problems that instant messaging has caused?
The problem of using 'text speak' in more formal situations like emails, essays and face-to-face conversations.

5. Do you agree with the writer's recommendation in the last paragraph?
Why/ why not?

I agree with the writer that face-to-face conversations are more important because they help us to remember how to behave in public, and they also help us to feel more connected to the people around us, even more than technology does.

6- Why haven't the five teenagers seen each other for a few weeks?

Because it's the school holiday

7-Teenagers use ‘text speak’ in different situation. Write down two of these situation.

They report accidentally using text speak in face-to-face conversation, in emails and even in school essays.

8-When might you be part of the teen technology revolution?

If you feel lost without your smartphone

9-What does the underlined phrase “**numerous different advantages**” mean?

Countless another benefits

10-What does the underlined word **it** refer to

A survey

11- The five teenagers spend most of their time in the restaurant in silence for two reasons. Write down these two reasons.

Testing other friends and the two others are playing games on their phones.

12- It is stated in the text that every generation does things differently from their parents. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view. (سؤال ابداء رأيك وزاري ٢٠١٦)

I think that every generation does thing differently from their parents as in the past our parents prefer to hold an important conversation face-to face, rather than on the phone. However, spending time on social network websites is now considered to be the same as socializing with friends.

المفردات (وحدة ٦) unit 6 Vocabulary

Words or phrases that have a similar meaning

- 1- Need are reliant on يحتاج / يعتمد على
- 2- As a result consequently كنتيجة
- 3- responsibility accountability مسؤولية
- 4- partnership combined effort شراكة
- 5- in-depth comprehension deep understanding تفهم عميق
- 6- health wellbeing صحة
- 7- numerous different advantages countless other benefits حسنات لا تعد
- 8- uncontaminated free from pollution غير ملوث
- 9- routinely monitored consistently maintained تتم صيانتها باستمرار
- 10- greater concern for more regard for اهتمام اكثر
- 11- will run out is finite سينفذ / سينتهي

Study the following sentences and answer the question below.

People must assume accountability for their actions

Replace the underlined word with its similar meaning.

Answer: responsibility

SB P 50-55

Natural resources المصادر الطبيعية products منتجات

- 1- solar energy طاقة شمسية generators مولدات
- 2- fresh water ماء طازج glass زجاج
- 3- wildlife حياة برية wind turbines محركات رياح
- 4- wind ريح solar cells خلايا شمسية
- 5- coal فحم paper ورق
- 6- natural gas غاز طبيعي
- 7- petroleum نفط
- 8- forests غابات

- AB P 35 - 38

1- Complete the following paragraph about biofuels with the words from the box. One word is not needed.

Abundant tidal derived worldwide biofuels primary

(1) are fuels that are (2) From living matter, including plant material and animal waste. There is a difference between (3) biofuels, which are used for heating and electricity industry. (4) production of biofuels from crops means using large pieces of land, and therefore keeping less land for food production. People (5) need to be careful with biofuels production and be aware of its bad effects on Earth's resources.

Answers الاجوبة

1- biofuels 2- derived 3- primary 4- abundant 5- worldwide

AB P 35 – 38

5- Look at the words in the table. Complete the table with a noun, adjective or verb.

Adjective صفة	Noun اسم	Verb فعل
Accountable مسؤول	Accountability	
Consequent متتالي	Consequence	
Maintained مصان	Maintenance	Maintain
Reliant/reliable موثوق/معتمد	Reliance	Rely
	Comprehension	Comprehend يفهم
Polluted ملوث	Pollution	Pollute

6- Choose the best word or phrase to complete these sentences.

1- Earth has a **finite** / **finished** supply of fossil fuels, so we need to find alternative energy resources.

2- Your **wellbeing** / **wellgoing** is important, so you should look after yourself.

3- the electric circuits in the school are **consistently maintained** / **routine maintained**.

4- People must assume **responsible** / **accountability** for their actions.

5- people are taking too many fish from the oceans and **consequently** / **resulting** there are not many left.

6- People are **needing** / **reliant** on fresh water.

Answers الاجابة

- 1- finite 2- wellbeing 3- consistently maintained 4- accountability
5- consequently 6- reliant

Module 5

Unit 7 الوحدة السابعة 7

SB P58-63

Words refer to types of writers كلمات تتعلق بانواع الكتاب

مع معنى انجليزي انجليزي عربي

- 1- Journalist someone who writes for a newspaper صحفي
2- Novelist someone who writes novels روائي
3- Author someone who writes books مؤلف
4- Playwright someone who writes plays كاتب مسرحي
5- Poet someone who writes poetry شاعر

- 1- Narrator someone who tells a story راوي
2- Clerk someone who keeps records or accounts in an office محاسب
3- Lawyer someone who practice law محامي

Book descriptions مفردات تختص بانواع الكتب

- 1- short stories قصص قصيرة 2- biography سيرة حياة لشخص
3- novel رواية 4- poetry شعر 5- play مسرحية 6- non-fiction غير خيالي

SB P 58-63

1- Complete the book descriptions with the words in the books.

- 1- Julius Caesar – a by Shakespeare.
2- Dombey and son – a by Charles Dickens
3- A child's garden of verses – a anthology by Robert Louis Stevenson.
4- A thousand and one Nighttold by a helpless woman to keep herself alive.
5- Shakespeare's life by J. Maxwell – a of this famous playwright.
6- All about Volcanoes- an informative book.

Answers الاجوبة

- 1- play 2- novel 3- poetry 4- short stories 5- biography 6- non-fiction

AB p 40-43

**1- Complete the following paragraph with the words from the box.
One word is not needed.**

Writer poet journalist author novelist narrator playwright

If you write any kind of published material, you are an (1) if you specifically write for a newspaper or a magazine, you are a (2) However, if you write fictitious narrative books, rhyming pieces, you are a (4) If you write dialogue which will be performed by actors in a theatre, you are a (5) If you like writing for pleasure, but you've never had anything published, you might describe yourself as a (6)

.....
Answers: الاجوبة

1- author 2- journalist 3- novelist 4- poet 5- playwright 6- writer

AB P40-43

1- Complete the following paragraph with the types of book from the box. One word is not needed

novel biography play anthology non-fiction poetry

- 1- The life and work of Ibn Battuta: This gives an account of the journeys and writings of the 14th century traveler.
- 2- Wuthering Heights a new edition of perhaps Emily Bronte's most famous
- 3- The Young Person's Encyclopaedia of Space: a work that is an essential references book for all schoolchildren.
- 4- poems of the masters: a poetry collecting the most important works ever written.
- 5- Dubliners: an excellent collection of 15 by James Joyce.

Answers الاجوبة

1- biography 2- novel 3- non-fiction 4- anthology 5- short stories

Unit 8 وحدة ٨

Communication الاتصال

Words of communication مفردات الاتصال

- 1- Signal means of communication إشارة
- 2- Drumbeat a sound of someone hitting a drum قرع الطبل
- 3- Picture something drawn or painted صورة
- 4- Alphabet letters used to represent language الحروف الابجدية
- 5- Symbol something representing something else رمز
- 6- Mass media communication media in general وسائل الاتصال الجماهيري
- 7- Braille a system of raised dots for reading for the blind نظام بريل
- 8- Newspaper daily edition of news صحيفة
- 9- Software computer applications and programmes برنامج الحاسوب

SB 64-69

Parts of a newspaper اجزاء الصحيفة

- 1- masthead title of a newspaper عنوان الصحيفة
- 2- Headline line at a top page عنوان الخبر
- 3- lead story important or main news story الخبر الرئيسي
- 4- byline reporter's name اسم المراسل او كاتب الخبر
- 5- article a piece of notification writing in a news paper مقالة
- 6- caption description of illustration وصف توضيحي لصورة او مخطط

Means of communication وسائل الاتصال

- 1- gestures ايماءات
- 2- signs علامات
- 3- signals اشارات
- 4- response استجابة
- 5- postcard بطاقة بريدية
- 6- card بطاقة
- 7- mail بريد
- 8- message رسالة
- 9- text messages رسائل نصية
- 10- notebooks دفاتر
- 11- phone هاتف
- 12- book كتاب

- Which words are written forms of communication?

ايا من الكلمات هي نوع من انواع الاتصال الكتابي؟

- 1- postcard
- 2- card
- 3- mail
- 4- text
- 5- message
- 6- notebook
- 7- book

الألقاب ليست سوى وسام للحمقى والرجال العظام ليسوا بحاجة لغير

اسمهم

المستوى الثاني Level two

ثقافات العالم Module 6 World cultures

Unit 9

Unit 10

القواعد Grammar

Unit nine الوحدة التاسعة

The causative السببية

نستخدم هذه الصيغة عندما لا نقوم بالقيام بالعمل بانفسنا بل شخص اخر يقوم بخدمتنا
افعال السببية:

القاعدة (بصيغة المضارع v3 + noun(object) + have, get, want)

(بصيغة الماضي v3 + noun(object) + Had, got, wanted)

- going to , need to, want to + have/get/ مجرد
- will, go and + have / get /want مجرد
- is,am,are + having/getting ...

امثلة

- I painted my house.

I

I **had my house painted**

- I will fix my car tomorrow

I will get my car fixed tomorrow.

- I'll repair my car. (have)

.....
I'll have my car repaired.

- I'm going to repair my car. (get)

.....
I'm going to get my car repaired.

- He is repairing his car next week. (have)

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

Work sheet اسئلة مقترحة مع اجاباتها

A- - Rewrite the following sentences using the causative verb forms
(get / have) something done.

1- I will fix my watch.

2- My father is not going to upgrade his computer.

3- Ali repaired his motorbike.

4- I didn't renewed my passport.

I

5- I didn't cut my hair myself.

I

6- I asked someone to clean my car.

I

7- He is mending his broken window.

He is

8- I went to the dentist to remove my teeth.

I

Answers: الاجوبة

1- get my watch fixed 2- have his computer upgraded. 3- had his motorbike repaired. 4- got my passport renewed. 5- had my hair cut. 6- had my car cleaned. 7- having his broken window mended. 8- I had my teeth removed

B- Correct the verb in brackets. يمكن ان ياتي بصيغة تصحيح الفعل

1- I didn't type the report. I had it (type)

2- I'm not going to build my house. I'm going to have it (build).

3- I had my trousers (shorten).

Answers: الاجوبة

1- typed 2- built 3- shortend

تمارين الكتاب

AB P 49 – 52

3. These sentences should be in the causative. Find the mistakes and write the correct answer. (use get/have)

1- I'm going to cut my hair at the new hairdresser's.

I'm going to

2- She needs to repaired hair car.

She needs to

3- I need to mended the car conditioning unit.

I need to

4- The will that broken window fixed.

5- He had his favorite meal cook by a chef.

6- I repaired my phone after I dropped it.

Answers الاجوبة

- 1- I'm going to have my hair cut at the new hairdresser's.
- 2- She needs to have her car repaired.
- 3- I need to get / have the car conditioning unit mended.
- 4- They will have that broken window fixed.
- 5- He had his favourite meal cooked by a chef.
- 6- I had / got my phone repaired after I dropped it.

4. These sentences should be in the causative or the active form. Make any changes necessary to improve the meaning.

1. I want to take my photo in front of Buckingham today.
.....
2. I need to paint the bathroom. I'll call the painter today.
.....
3. I made breakfast for the family this morning.
.....
4. I dry-cleaned my suit yesterday.
.....
5. I wrote an email to my aunt this afternoon.
.....
6. Go and get your hands washed. They are very dirty.
.....

Answers:

1. I want to have my photo taken in front of Buckingham today.
2. I need to have the bathroom painted. I'll call the painter today.
3. I made breakfast for the family this morning. (لا تغيير على الجملة)
4. I had my suit dry-cleaned yesterday.
5. I wrote an email to my aunt this afternoon. (لا تغيير على الجملة)
6. Go and wash your hands. They're very dirty.

Unit ten الوحدة العاشرة

Modals for possibilities in the past

أفعال التخمين في الماضي احتمالية وقوع الفعل في الماضي

- 1- **Must have+pp** (true, sure, certain) احتمال قوي وشبه مؤكد يجب
- I'm **sure** that Rakan had three cars.
He must have been rich.
- 2- **Couldn't have / can't have+pp** (sure + not, certain + not) لا يمكن ان يكون احتمال قوي لعدم وقوع الفعل
- The ground was dry. I am **sure** that it **hasn't** rained last night
It couldn't have rained last night.
- 3- **might / could have + pp** (unsure, uncertain) ربما / محتمل وقوع الفعل
- The window was broken. So I'm **unsure** that someone has broken it.
Someone might/could have broken it.
-

تمارين الكتاب

SB P 78-83

- 4- Complete the following sentences from the text, using the past form of the modal verbs in brackets.
- 2- They Goods such as spices, gold and animals. (**might trade**)
- 3- Many Roman writers wrote about what the Nabatean culture like. (**must be**)
- 4- The language of the Nabateans a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic. (**could be**)
- 5- The Nabatean society any slaves. (**might not use**)
- 6- They illiterate because there are some inscriptions that remain. (**can't be**)

Answers الاجوبة

- 1- might have traded 2- must have been 3- could have been
4- might not have used 5- can't have been
-

SB P 78 - 83

5- Choose the correct modal verb in the sentences.

- 1- It **must have been / couldn't have been** Tom who you saw in the street yesterday- he's gone away for a week.
- 2- I'm sorry to hear that your trip has been cancelled. That **might have been / must have been** a disappointment.
- 3- I don't know where I've put my glasses. I **must have left / might have left** them on my desk at home. Or I **might have left / couldn't have left** them in the car.

Answers الاجوبة

- 1- couldn't have been
 - 2- must have been
 - 3- might have left / might have left
-

AB P 53- 56

2-Complete the text, using the past form of the modal verbs in brackets.

The giant heads of Easter Island have been a mystery for centuries. Scientists have wondered how the islanders (1) (**could transport**) the huge stone statues 18 kilometers from where they were made. The Islanders did not have wheel or any kind of machine, which leads some experts to believe that they (2) (**must use**) sledges, ropes, and rollers made from trees to move the 'Moal', as the statues are called. Another speculation that archaeologists have put forward is that the Islanders (3) (**might move**) the statues, which weigh on average 10 tons, by rocking them forward with ropes. The Islanders (4) (**could be able**) to do this because of the large stomachs that had been carved on the statues.

Answers: الاجوبة

- 1- could have transported
- 2- must have used
- 3- might have moved
- 4- could have been able

ورقة عمل مهمة (نمط وزارى)

- Write sentences which explain the possibilities of the following situation using the given modal verbs between brackets.

1. Hassan passed the exam without studying it. That's why I'm sure the exam was very easy. (**must have**)

.....

The exam must have been very easy

2. When I got home last night. I found the window open and my laptop disappeared. That's why I'm certain that someone has stolen it. (**must have**)

Someone

someone must have stolen it.

3. My mother has gone to bed early tonight. I'm unsure she was tired or not. (**might have**)

She.....

She might have been tired

4. Ahmed didn't look so sad. That's why I'm sure he hasn't failed the exam. (**can't have**)

.....

He can't have failed the exam.

5. I gave him my phone number, but he never called. I'm almost sure that he has forgotten it. (**must have**)

.....

He must have forgotten it

6- Your sister has worked very hard. That's why I am sure she has got good grades in her exam. (**must have**)

.....

7- Sami was very tired yesterday. That's why I think he has forgotten the meeting. (**might have**)

.....

Best wishes Teacher: Emad sawalha Mobile: 0780770316

على استعداد لاطاء دروس تقوية في اللغة الانجليزية: منهاج + تاسيس

Word Building derivation

الاشتقاق

موقع الفعل Verb

١- بعد To وبعد افعال المودلز و افعال (Do, does, did)

- Scientists say it is important **to isolate** the virus for further study.
- Poverty **can motivate** the evil action of the poor.
- **Did** she **impress** the audience with her good behaviour?
-

٢- بعد الفاعل الذي يكون اسما او ضميرا

- **My father organized** a new group of students.
- **He confide** in his friends.

موقع الاسم Noun

١- بعد الصفات اذا لم يكن بعد الفراغ اسم

- They made a **great contribution**.
- It's an **important conference**.

٢- بعد الادوات A, an, the اذا لم يكن بعد الفراغ اسم

- French language is beyond **the understanding** of most of students.

٣- بعد ضمائر الملكية my, his, her, your, our, their, its

- We forgot the main reason of **our creation**.

٤- بعد اسماء الاشارة this, that, these, those

- Please don't forget **that organization**.

٥- بعد احرف الجر مثل: at, for, from, in, on, of

- He sent me a letter full **of sadness**.

٦- بعد More, Most بشرط ان لا يسبقها احد افعال (Be)

- Children need **more attention** from their parents.

٧- much, many, few, little, other, another, only, no, all

- We should aware of **many seriousness** of the disease.

Adjective موقع الصفة

١- قبل الاسم

- The government preserved and restored **archeological sites**.
٢- بعد افعال (Be, is, are, was, were, am, be) شرط
- My father **is** very **skillful**. He **is doing** his job very **skillfully**.
٣- بعد الافعال التالية Become, grow, feel, look, get, seem
- Ahmed **looks tired**.
- He **seems** very **happy**.
٤- بعد مقويات الكلمة Very, too, so, quite
- Ali did a **very creative** job.
٥- بين as---- as
- She is **as beautiful as** her mother.
٦- بعد More بشرط ان تكون مسبوقة باحد افعال (Be)
- Mary **is more helpful** than Ali.
٧- بعد The most
- He is **the most creative** person in our country.
٨- بعد الظروف التي تنتهي ب (ly)
- Mary was **seriously injured**.

Adverb موقع الظرف

١- بعد الافعال الرئيسية

- Ahmed **passed** his exams **successfully**.
٢- في اول الجملة وقبل فاصلة
- **Fortunately**, Ahmed was able to find a new job.
٣- قبل التصريف الثالث للفعل
- The house was **badly redecorated**.
-

لواحق الاسم	لواحق الصفة	لواحق الفعل
ion: competition	er: volunteer	fy: qualify
ment: astonishment	or: actor	ise: civilise
ity: popularity	dom: wisdom	ize: civilize
nce: finance	ism: tourism	ide: provide
ness: carelessness	ing: building	ieve: believe
ess: actress		ate: compensate
y: ability		en: strengthen
ist: archaeologist		
ure: pressure		
age: shortage		
ship: relationship		
ice: notice		

كلمات الاشتقاق المطلوبة لهذا المستوى

Adjective صفة	Noun اسم	Verb فعل	
Accountable مسؤول	Accountability	account	
Maintained مصان	Maintenance	Maintain	
Reliant /reliable موثوق/معتمد	Reliance	Rely	
	Comprehension	Comprehend يفهم	
Polluted ملوث	Pollution/pollutant	Pollute	
Finite محدود	Finiteness		Adverb ظرف
Consistent متماسك	Consistence		Consistently
Consequent متتالي	Consequence		Consequently
Abundant وفير	Abundance		Abundantly
Consumed مستهلك	Consumption	Consume	
Decomposed متحلل	Decomposition	Decompose	
Necessary ضروري	Necessity	Necessitate	
Endurable يمكن تحمله	Endurance	Endure	
	Provision تزويد	Provide	
Commercial تجاري	Commerce		Commercially
	Eruption ثوران	Erupt	
	Migration هجرة	Migrate	
Inscribed منقوش	Inscription	Inscribe	
	Illiteracy الامية	Illiterate	
Fictional خيالي	Fiction		
Comprehensive مفهوم	Comprehension	Comprehend	
Real حقيقي	Reality		

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Complete the sentences with the words derived in the brackets.

1. Earth has a supply of fossil fuels, so we need to find alternative energy resources. (**finiteness**)
2. The electric circuits in the school are maintained. (**consistent**)
3. People must assume for their actions. (**accountable**)
4. People are taking too many fish from the oceans and there are not many left. (**consequence**)
5. People are on fresh water. (**rely**)
6. Global warming is an inevitable of human activities. (**consequently**)
7. Nawal is extremely and hard working. (**rely**)
8. is endangering life on earth. (**pollute**)

Answers: 1. finite 2. consistently 3. accountability 4. consequently
5. reliant 6. consequence 7. reliable 8. pollution

Texts

القطع

Unit 9

الوحدة التاسعة

Food

الطعام

Unit 10

الوحدة العاشرة

Ancient civilizations

حضارات قديمة

Module 6 World cultures ثقافات العالم

- 1- **raw** not cooked/ uncooked ني / غير مطبوخ
- 2- **ceviche** raw seafood dish سمك قشري ني
- 3- **stew** a dish of meat and vegetables طبق من لحم وخضراوات
- 4- **marinated** soaked in sauce or salt before cooking مملح، متبل
- 5- **durian** strong-smelling fruit فاكهة ذات رائحة قوية
- 6- **seasoned** flavoured with salt or pepper مضاف له ملح او فلفل
- 7- **spiced** food flavoured with spices متبل / مضاف له توابل
- 8- **mansaf** Jordanian traditional dish made of meat and rice منسف

Unit 9 Food الطعام

Different cultures, different food ثقافات مختلفة، طعام مختلف

In Thailand, we ate the strangest fruit, **the durian**. We had **it** picked right from the tree. It's a huge tropical fruit with a spiky skin. **Its** smell is so strong that it has been officially forbidden in many public places in Asia! We got it cut open and chopped, and then we ate raw.

في تايلند، اكلنا اغرب فاكهة، فاكهة الدورين. تم قطفها لنا من الشجرة. انها شجرة استوائية ضخمة ذات قشرة شائكة. رائحتها قوية جدا لدرجة انه تم تحريمها في الاماكن العامة في اسيا! فتحت وقطعت لنا ثم اكلناها.

In South Africa, We ate a stew made from flowers, **which** smelt lovely! The flowers, grow on a top of the water in lakes. We had the flowers cooked with meat and vegetables in a large pot. We also tried raw fish in Peru. It's called **ceviche**, **which** is a seafood dish. **It** is made from fresh raw fish, marinated in lemon juice. Robert didn't want it served raw at first, but when he tried it he loved it as much as I did!

في جنوب افريقيا اكلنا خليطا من حساء الازهار، فاحت رائحتها بشكل رائع! الازهار تنمو على قمم مياه البحيرات. طبخت لنا الازهار مع اللحم والخضراوات في اناء ضخم. ايضا جربنا السمك الني في البيرو. يدعى سيفيشي وهو طبق من طعام بحري. يعد من السمك الني الطازج المحفوظ في غصير الليمون. روبرت لم يرد ان يقدم نيا في البداية، لكن عندما جربه احبه مثلي!

In Jordan where our friend Ramzi lives, we tried the most delicious dish, mansaf. It's lamb seasoned with aromatic herbs, sometimes lightly spiced and cooked in yoghurt. It's always served with huge quantities of rice. We had **it** prepared by Ramzi's mum and it was very delicious! Even though we were full after one dish, she insisted on serving us another, followed by some Arabic sweets, kunafa. That was very typical of the Jordanian's hospitality and generosity. Next time I visit Ramzi, I want my favourite dish prepared the first day I arrive!

في الاردن، حيث صديقنا رمزي يعيش، جربنا الذ الوجبات. انها الوجبة الاردنية الوطنية، المنسف. انها لحم خاروف متبل باعشاب عطرية، احيانا يتبل بالقليل من البهارات ويطبخ مع اللبن. يقدم دائما

مع كميات كبيرة من الرز. اعدته لنا والدة رمزي وكان لذيذا جدا! رغم اننا كنا شبعانين بعد اول طبق، الا انها اصرت على ان تقدم لنا طبقا آخر، تلاه بعض الحلويات العربية، الكنافة. ذلك كان نموذجا للضيافة وكرم الاردنيين. عندما ازور رمزي في المرة القادمة، اريد ان يتم اعداد وجبتي المفضلة في اول يوم اصل فيه.

اسئلة الكتاب

1. What do the underlined words refer to?

Its: the fruits which: a stew it: mansaf

2. Why are durians banned in many countries?

Because their smell is very strong

3. Do you think a dish made from flowers would taste good? Why/Why not?

I think a dish made from flowers would taste good because flowers have tasty flavours.

4. Why didn't Robert want to try ceviche at first?

Because he didn't want to eat raw fish.

5. Steven talks about Jordanian hospitality. Why do you think there is this custom of feeding guests a lot of food?

I think the custom of feeding guests a lot of food comes from the ancient traditions when people used to travel long distances and would need to stop and eat at your house. Hospitality and generously were even more important back then.

6. If you don't like the food that a host offers you, what do you think you should do? Why?

I think I should still eat it and appreciate the host's generosity, saying thank you when finish my food.

7- What did they eat in Thailand?

They ate the strangest fruit, the durian.

8- Describe the durian?

It's a huge tropical fruit with a spiky skin.

9- What did they eat in South Africa?

In South Africa, they ate a stew made from flowers, which smelt lovely!

10- Where do the flowers grow?

The flowers grow on a top of the water in lakes.

11- How did they take the flowers?

They had the flowers cooked with meat and vegetables in a large pot.

12- What does mansaf in Jordan made from?

It's lamb seasoned with aromatic herbs, sometimes lightly spiced and cooked in yoghurt. It's always served with huge quantities of rice.

13- Find a word from the text which means "strong-smelling fruit".

durian

Unit 9 S B

The history of pizza تاريخ البيتزا

The earliest form of pizza was invented when soldiers needed food to take with them on long marches. They backed a kind of bread flat on **their** shields and then covered it with cheese and dates. This early pizza was a convenient, healthy food for people who were constantly on the move. The wheat flour base provided energy in the form of carbohydrates, the cheese gave the soldiers calcium, which kept their bones and teeth healthy, and the dates provided protein, fiber and various vitamins and minerals that are necessary to keep the body healthy. Pizza is also mentioned in the 3rd century BCE, **when** there was written evidence of a flat round bread that had olive oil, herbs and honey on the top. It was backed on hot stones.

الشكل الاول للبيتزا تم اختراعه عندما احتاج الجنود الى طعام ياخذونه معهم في المسير الطويل. خبزوا نوعا من الخبز المشروح على تروسهم ثم غطوه بالجبن والتمر. هذه البيتزا البدائية كانت طعاما ملائما وصحيا للناس الذين يتحركون باستمرار. طحين القمح زود الطاقة على شكل كربوهيدرات، الجبن اعطى الجنود الكالسيوم الذي حافظ على عظامهم واسنانهم معافاة، والتمر زود البروتين والالياف وفيتامينات مختلفة واملاح معدنية ضرورية للمحافظة على صحة الجسم. البيتزا ذكرت ايضا في القرن الثالث عشر قبل الميلاد، عندما كان هناك دليل مكتوب عن خبز دائري مشروح فيه زيت زيتون واعشاب وعسل على سطحه. تم خبزه على حجارة ساخنة.

When people explored the remains of Pompeii, Italy, they found evidence of a flat flour cake that was baked and widely eaten there at that time. There was also evidence of the first pizza restaurants in as Pompeii in the 16th century CE. Visitors can see the pizza ovens in the ruins, even today. In 1522 CE, travelers returning to Europe from Peru bought back tomatoes with **them**. The people of Naples added the new tomatoes with them. The people of Naples added the new tomatoes to their bread, which consisted of flour, oil, salt and yeast, and created the first simple pizza.

عندما استكشف الناس بقايا منطقة (بومبي) في ايطاليا، وجدوا دليلا على كعك طحين منبسط كان يخبز ويؤكل على نطاق واسع في ذلك الوقت. كان هناك ايضا دليلا على مطاعم البيتزا البدائية في القرن السادس عشر الميلادي. الزوار بإمكانهم ان يروا افران البيتزا بين الاثار حتى اليوم. عام 1522م، مسافرون عائدون الى اوروبا من بيرو جلبوا بندورة معهم. اهل مدينة نابولي اضافوا البندورة الجديدة الى خبزهم الذي كان يتكون من الطحين والزيت والملح والخميرة، واخترعوا اول بيتزا بسيطة.

In 1889 CE, the King of Italy and his wife, Queen Margherita, were on holiday in Naples in Italy. They asked a famous pizza chef to come and cook for them. He prepared three kinds of pizza. The queen's favourite one was the one that had been made with a white cheese called mozzarella, a green herb called basil, and ripe, red tomatoes. These were exactly the colours of the Italian flag. The chef named this pizza in honour of the Queen; the Margherita.

عام ١٨٨٩م، ملك ايطاليا وزوجته مار غاريتا كانا يقضيان عطلة في نابولي. طلبا طاهي بيتزا مشهور لياتي ويطبخ لهما. اعد ثلاثة انواع من البيتزا. نوع الملكة المفضل النوع الذي اعد من جبن ابيض يدعى موزاريللا وعشبة بيضاء تدعى الريحان وبندورة حمراء ناضجة. هذه كانت بالضبط الوان العلم الايطالي الطاهي سمى البيتزا: المار غاريتا تكريما للملكة.

In the late 19th century CE, pizza became a popular snack that was sold from stalls on the streets of Naples. When many Italians emigrated to America in the 19th century CE, they took the recipe for pizza with them. **Its** popularity there spread all over the world, and today it is a favourite dish in almost every country.

في اواخر القرن التاسع عشر ميلادي، اصبحت البيتزا وجبة شعبية تباع في الاكشاك في شوارع نابولي. عندما هاجر العديد من الايطاليين الى امريكا في القرن التاسع عشر ميلادي، اخذوا وصفة البيتزا معهم. شعبيتها هناك انتشرت الى كل انحاء العالم، واليوم هي وجبة مفضلة في كل بلد تقريبا.

اسئلة الكتاب

1. What do the underlined words refer to?

Their: the soldiers', when: the 3rd century BCE, them: travelers, its: pizza's

2. The text describes five kinds of pizza since its creation. What are they?

1- soldiers pizza 2- Pompeii pizza 3- a flat, round bread with olive oil, herbs and honey pizza 4- Naples pizza 5- the margherita

3. Do you think the origin of pizza is from Peru, Pompeii, or Naples?

The origin of pizza, and their pizza is from Naples because the Italians are skilled in making pizza, and their pizza is the best in the world.

4. Pizzas are not healthy for everyone. Can you suggest why?

Pizzas are not healthy because they contain too many carbohydrates.

5. What would you add to the soldiers' pizza to make it even healthier? Why?

I would add tomatoes because they have no fat or carbohydrates.

6. What was the first pizza made of?

The first pizza consisted of bread with tomatoes, which consisted of flour, oil, salt and yeast.

7. What was the kind of pizza the queen liked?

The Queen's favourite one was the one that had been made with a white cheese called mozzarella, a green herb called basil, and ripe, red tomatoes.

8. What did the colours of the Queen's favourite pizza represent?

They represented the Italian flag

9. What did the chef call the pizza liked by the Queen? The margherita

10. Why did the chef call the pizza: the margherita?

In honour of the Queen

AB P 49

السعرات الحرارية والصحة Calories and health

A calorie is a unit of **energy**. When you hear that a substance contains 100 calories, it's a way of describing how much energy it gives your body. Most foods and drinks contain calories. Some foods, such as lettuce, contain **few** calories-a cup of lettuce, for example, contains fewer than ten calories.

السعر الحراري هو وحدة طاقة. عندما تسمع ان مادة تحتوي على ١٠٠ سعر حراري، فهي طريقة لبيان كم من الطاقة تعطي جسمك. معظم الاطعمة والمشروبات تحتوي على سعرات حرارية. بعض الاطعمة، مثل الخس، تحتوي على القليل من السعرات - فنجان من الخس، مثلاً، يحتوي على اقل من عشر سعرات.

One gram of protein or carbohydrate contains 4 calories, and the same amount of fat contains **more than double** that number - 9 calories. So, to find out how many calories there are in a type of food, you can multiply the number of grams by the number of calories in a gram of that food group. We all need energy, so a healthy, balance diet includes the right number of calories - not **too many**, and not too few.

غرام واحد من البروتين او الكربوهيدرات يحتوي على اربع سعرات، ونفس الكمية من الدهن تحتوي على اكثر من ضعف ذلك الرقم - ٩ سعرات. لذلك، كي تعرف ما يحتويه نوع ما من الطعام من السعرات، بإمكانك ضرب عدد الغرامات بعدد السعرات في كل غرام من ذلك الطعام. كلنا نحتاج الى طاقة، فالنظام الغذائي الصحي والمتوازي يشمل العدد الصحيح من السعرات - ليس الكثير جدا ولا القليل جدا.

Teenagers need more calories than younger children. Teenage boys on average need 2,200 to 3,200 calories a day, and girls of the same age need 1,88 to 2,400 calories a day. However, whether **they** are girls or boys, **teenagers who** are active and move around a lot will need more calories than those who don't.

المراهقون يحتاجون الى سعرات اكثر من الاطفال الاصغر سناً. الاولاد المراهقون يحتاجون ما معدله ٢٢٠٠ الى ٣٢٠٠ سعر حراري يوميا، والبنات من نفس العمر يحتجن ١٨٠٠ الى ٢٤٠٠ سعر حراري يوميا. على اي حال، سواء كانوا اولادا او بناتا، فالمراهقون النشطون والذين يتحركون كثيراً يحتاجون الى سعرات اكثر من غير النشطين او قليلي الحركة.

If you eat more calories than your body needs, the leftover calories are converted to fat. **Too much** fat can lead to health problems. Exercising is really important, too, because activity burns calories.

اذا تناولت سعرات اكثر مما يحتاج جسمك، الفائض من السعرات الحرارية يتحول الى دهون. الكثير جدا من الدهون يمكن ان يؤدي الى مشاكل صحية. التمارين مهمة جداً، ايضاً، لان النشاط يحرق السعرات الحرارية.

اسئلة الكتاب

Read the text again and write (true) or (false). Correct the false statements in your notebook.

1. A cup of lettuce contains a small number of calories. T
2. Eating a lot of fat is bad for you. T
3. It is impossible to find out how many calories are in type of food. F
You can multiply the number of grams by the number of calories in a gram of that food.
4. Our bodies need calories to give us energy. T
5. People who are less active need more calories than people who are active.
People who are less active need less calories than people who are active.

6-Define the calorie?

A calorie is a unit of energy

7-There are many foods and drinks that contain calories. Write down two of these foods and drinks.

Some foods, such as lettuce, contain few calories-a cup of lettuce, for example, contains fewer than ten calories.

8-How do we know how many calories are there in a type of food?

you can multiply the number of grams by the number of calories in a gram of that food group

9- What will happen if we eat more calories than our body needs?

If you eat more calories than your body needs, the leftover calories are converted to fat.

10- Why is exercising very important?

because activity burns calories.

11- What does the underlined word they refer to?

teenagers

Unit 10 الوحدة العاشرة

Ancient civilizations حضارات قديمة

Who were the Nabateans من كان الانباط

In Petra, Jordan, there lie the remains of a majestic city carved out of the desert rock. This city was the main area inhabited by the Nabateans, who migrated gradually from Arabia during the 6th century BCE. Originally, **they**¹ were a nomadic people who chose to settle in various places, such as southern Jordan, the Naqab Desert and northern Arabia.

في البتراء، في الاردن، هناك آثار مدينة فخمة محفورة من صخر الصحراء. هذه المدينة كانت اهم منطقة مسكونة بالانباط الذين هاجروا من شبه الجزيرة العربية خلال القرن السادس قبل الميلاد. اصلا، كانوا بدوا رحلا اختاروا ان يستقروا في مناطق مختلفة، مثل جنوب الاردن وصحراء النقب وشمال شبه الجزيرة العربية.

There is little about the lifestyle of the Nabateans, except that they were important traders in the ancient world. **They**² might have traded goods such as spices, gold and animals with civilizations such as China, India and Rome because of their convenient position at a commercial crossroads in the world.

يعرف القليل عن نمط حياة الانباط، ما عدا انهم كانوا تجارا مهمين في العالم القديم. ربما كانوا قد تاجروا بسلع مثل التوابل والذهب والحيوانات مع حضارات مثل الصين والهند وروما بسبب موقعهم المريح على تقاطع طرق التجارة في العالم.

Many Roman writers wrote about what the Nabateans culture must have been like, but no one knows for sure. However, **they**³ agree that the language of the Nabateans could have been a mixture of Arabic and Aramaic. These Roman writers also say that the Nabateans were ruled by a royal family, and that, unlike many cultures in the ancient world, the Nabatean society might not have used any slaves. In addition to that, the Nabateans must have been expert engineers because they managed to build complicated water conservation systems in the desert terrain.

العديد من الكتاب الرومانيين كتبوا عما كانت عليه ثقافة الانباط، لكن لا احد يعرف عنها بشكل مؤكد. على اي حال، اتفق الكتاب على ان لغة الانباط كانت خليطا من العربية والارامية. هؤلاء الكتاب الرومان يقولون ايضا ان الانباط حكمتهم عائلة ملكية، وذلك، على عكس العديد من الثقافات في العالم القديم، ان مجتمع الانباط لم يكن به اي عبيد. اضافة لذلك، لا بد وان الانباط كانوا مهندسين مهرة لانهم تمكنوا من انشاء نظام معقد لحفظ الماء في المنطقة الصحراوية.

Despite archaeologists' best efforts; there is a limit to what **they**⁴ can tell us about these fascinating people who lived in Jordan such a long time ago. Although it is still difficult to know much, **they**⁵ can't have been literate because there are some inscriptions that remain. However, sadly for us, most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert.

على الرغم من جهد علماء الآثار الجيد، إلا أنه يوجد حد لما يمكنهم أن يخبرونا به عن هؤلاء الناس الباهرين الذين عاشوا في الأردن منذ وقت بعيد. بالرغم من أنه ما زال من الصعب معرفة المزيد، لا يمكن أنهم كانوا أميين لأن بعض النقوش ما زالت موجودة. على أي حال، مما هو محزن لنا، أن معظم الأشياء التي صنعها وامتلكها الأنباط تم تدميرها بسهولة بسبب الزمن أو أنها فقدت في الصحراء.

اسئلة الكتاب

1. What do the underlined words refer to?
They 1+2+5: the Nabateans, they 3: Roman writers, they 4: archaeologists
 2. Where did the Nabateans choose to live after emigrating from Arabia?
Why do you think they chose to live in these places?
They chose to live in Southern Jordan, the Naqab Desert and northern Arabia.
 3. What evidence is there to show that the Nabateans were excellent engineers?
There are remains of complicated water conservation systems in the desert terrain.
 4. How was the Nabatean culture different from other cultures?
The Nabatean society might not have used any slaves.
 5. Why do you think 'no one knows for sure' about the culture of the Nabateans?
I think 'no one knows for sure' about the culture of the Nabateans because so much has been destroyed or perhaps there is no archaeological evidence.
 6. Do you think we will discover more about the Nabateans in the future? If so, why and how? If not, why not?
I think we will discover more about the Nabateans because people are still working to find things out, and there will be better technology in the future.
 7. The Nabateans were nomads before they choose to settle in Petra.
What reason can you think of that might have influenced them to settle?
I think they might have been influenced by a better place to live in. It might have a better climate, for example.
-
8. Why were the Nabateans skilled traders?
Because they managed to build complicated water conservation system in the desert terrain.
 9. Why is it impossible that the Nabateans were illiterate?
Because there are some inscriptions that remain.

10. What is thought the language of the Nabateans was?

A mixture of Arabic and Aramaic.

11. Quote the sentence which indicates what happened to most of the remains and ruins of the Nabateans.

However, sadly for us, most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert.

12. Find a word in the text which means **“pieces of writing carved into a stone, rock...etc”**

Inscriptions

13. The Nabateans chose to settle in many places. Write down two of them.

Such as southern Jordan, the Naqab Desert and northern Arabia.

14-What does the underlined pronoun "**they**" refer to?

The Nabateans

15- Nabateans traded many goods. Write down two of these goods.

They might have traded goods such as spices, gold and animals

16- Nabateans traded many goods with civilizations. Write down two of these civilizations.

such as China, India and Rome

17- Why did Nabateans trade with China, India and Rome?

Because of their convenient position at a commercial crossroads in the world.

18- What happened to the things the Nabateans made and owned?

most of the things the Nabateans made and owned have been too easily destroyed by time or lost in the desert.

Unit 10 P 78

The Minoan civilization الحضارة الميناوية

1- deposit:	a layer develops in a particular place due to natural disaster	ترسبات
2- cattle	farm animals	قطيع حيوانات
3- paved roads	roads covered with a hard surface	طرق معبدة
4- piece together	to put something together	يجمع
5- navy	seagoing military force	بحرية

The Minoan civilization ruled the Mediterranean Island of Crete for 1,500 years, until **it** was destroyed in 1450 BCE. The Minoans built the first paved roads in Europe and introduced running water. **They1** had a powerful navy, which might have been why **they** were such a strong civilization for so long.

الحضارة المينوية حكمت جزيرة كريت الشرق اوسطية لمدة ١٥٠٠ عاما حتى تم تدميرها عام ١٤٥٠ قبل الميلاد. الشعب الميناوي انشا اول طرق معبدة في اوربا وادخل انظمة المياه الجارية. كان لديهم تجربة قوية، لهذا ربما كانوا حضارة قوية جدا لزمان طويل.

For many years people have been trying to find why this developing civilization might have disappeared. Even after Crete was hit by a large earthquake around 1,700 BCE, **the Minoans** rebuilt **their** cities. So what caused **their** civilization to end?

لعدة سنوات، كان الناس يحاولون معرفة لماذا هذه الحضارة المتقدمة اختفت. حتى بعدما ضربت جزيرة كريت بزلزال كبير حوالي العام ١٧٠٠ قبل الميلاد. الميناويين اعدوا بناء مدنهم. فما الذي تسبب بنهاية حضارتهم؟

Many experts say that the end of the Minoan civilization might have been caused by the eruption of a volcano on the nearby Island of Santorini, almost 3,500 years ago.

العديد من الخبراء يقولون ان نهاية حضارة الميناويين ربما تسبب بها ثوران بركان على جزيرة سانتوريتي المجاورة قبل حوالي ٣٥٠٠ سنة.

However, at Knossos in Crete, scientists have been examining deposits of ash, marine species, **cattle** bones and seashells in the soil. How could these deposits have got there? The only answer is that **they2** must have been deposited in Crete by a tsunami.

على اي حال، في مدينة كنوسوس في كريت يفحص العلماء ترسبات من رماد وكائنات بحرية وعظام حيوانات وقواقع اسماك في التربة. كيف وصلت هذه البقايا هناك؟ الجواب الوحيد هو انها لا بد وان القيت الى كريت عن طريق امواج تسونامي.

Experts have now pieced together a possible explanation of what might have happened. **They** believe that several tsunamis might have hit the northern and eastern shores of the island, every thirty minutes due to the eruption of the volcano on Santorini. It must have been a terrifying experience for the Minoans living there!

الخبراء الآن جمعوا تفسيراً محتملاً لما كان قد حدث. يعتقدون ان عدة اعاصير تسونامي ضربت الشواطئ الشمالية والشرقية للجزيرة كل ثلاثين دقيقة بسبب ثوران البركان في سانتوريني. لا بد وانها كانت تجربة مرعبة للشعب المنيأوي الذين عاشوا هناك.

اسئلة الكتاب

1. What do the underlined words refer to?
It: the Minoan civilization they1: the Minoans they2: the deposits
2. How did the Minoans contribute to the development of civilization?
By introducing paved roads and running water
3. Why is the disappearance of the Minoan civilization a mystery?
Because they were a strong civilization for along time, even rebuilding their cities after an earthquake.
4. What evidence made the experts believed that Crete was hit by tsunamis?
Because deposits of ash, marine life, cattle bones and seashells have been found in the soil.
5. If a civilization from our days disappeared all of a sudden, what kind of evidence do you think it would leave behind it?
I think a civilization would leave behind things like recent technology and also things of everyday life.
6. Would the disappearance of the civilization mentioned in question (5) above be a mystery لغز for experts hundreds of years later? Why, why not?
I think it might be difficult to understand years later because daily life will have changed a lot since it was destroyed.
- 7- Why were the Minoan civilization very strong?
They had a powerful navy, which might have been why they were such a strong civilization for so long.
- 8- What does the underlined word “cattle” mean? Farm animals

AB P 53

The city of Amman مدينة عمان

Several different people have inhabited the city of Amman since antiquity. The earliest settlement was recorded to date from around 7,000 BCE. **The people** left a lot of remains behind, which can tell us a great deal about **their** culture.

العديد من الشعوب المختلفة سكنت مدينة عمان منذ العصور القديمة. اول المستوطنات المسجلة تعود الى حوالي عام ٧٠٠٠ قبل الميلاد. الشعوب تركت الكثير من الأثار خلفها، التي تخبرنا الكثير عن ثقافتهم.

Among the remains is the Amman Citadel of Jabal al-Qalaa. The Citadel has witnessed the rise of many different empires throughout the centuries. Even though archaeologists have been studying the citadel's structures, tombs, walls and stairs, a lot of the remains are still unexcavated. The Amman Citadel is also the site of the Jordan Archaeological Museum, which is home to a collection of artifacts from the citadel, as well as objects from other Jordanian historic sites.

من بين الأثار قلعة عمان او جبل القلعة. شهدت القلعة ظهور الكثير من الامبراطوريات عبر القرون. رغم ان علماء الأثار يدرسون تركيب القلعة والقبور والجدران والادراج، الا ان الكثير من الأثار لم يتم حفرها. قلعة عمان ايضا هي موقع متحف الأثار الاردني، الذي يضم مجموعة من المشغولات الحرفية من القلعة، واشياء من مواقع اردنية اخرى.

This photo of Amman represents a mixture of ancient Amman and modern Amman. **It** makes us reflect on how much an ancient civilization can affect our-day culture.

هذه الصورة لعمان تمثل خليطا لعمان القديمة وعمان الحديثة. تجعلنا نفكر في كيف ان حضارة قديمة يمكن ان تؤثر على ثقافتنا الحديثة.

اسئلة القطعة

1. What do you think the citadel's structures, tombs, walls and stairs might tell us about the civilizations back then?
They tell us about how people lived in the past.
2. Do you think a country's remains and ruins should be preserved?
Why/why not?
Yes they should, because it is important to know about history.
3. How do you think an ancient civilization can affect modern-day culture?
Modern-day culture can be an extension of ancient civilization.
4. Name other archaeological sites in Amman. Have you been to any of them? If so, what was so impressive about them? If not, which sites would you like to visit?

I visited the Roman theatre in Amman. The use of arches and spherical spaces around the theatre are impressive in deed.

5-Archaeologists have been studying many remains in Amman. Write down two of these remains.

archaeologists have been studying the citadel's structures, tombs, walls and stairs.

6- The Jordan Archaeological Museum has many collections. Write down two of these collections.

A collection of artifacts from the citadel, as well as objects from other Jordanian historic sites.

7- What does the photo of Amman represent?

This photo of Amman represents a mixture of ancient Amman and modern Amman.

8- What does the city of Amman make us reflect on?

It makes us reflect on how much an ancient civilization can affect our-day culture.

9- What does the underlined word their refer to?

The people

SB P85-86 Revision B

The history of pasta تاريخ عجينة المعكرونة

Pasta is one of the world's most convenient foods. Nearly every country has **its** own unique version of this easy-to make, inexpensive carbohydrate. عجينة المعكرونة هي احدى اكثر الاطعمة المتوفرة في العالم. تقريبا كل دولة فيها نوع خاص بها من هذه الكربوهيدرات الرخيصة والسهلة الصنع.

Most people believe that pasta originated in Italy, but in fact, the history of pasta is difficult to trace for several reasons. The word itself is a translation of the verb "paste" in Italian. This is a reference to the **dough which** is used to make pasta. **The word** may come from the Greek pastern, **which** means "to sprinkle". It is also likely that pasta is a descendant of ancient Asian noodles.

معظم الناس يعتقدون ان العجينة نشأت في ايطاليا، لكن في الحقيقة تاريخ عجينة المعكرونة صعب تتبعه لاسباب عديدة. الكلمة نفسها هي في الايطالية ترجمة للفعل "يعجن" هذا اشارة للعجينة التي تستخدم لصنع المعكرونة. ربما الكلمة تأتي من الكلمة الاغريقية (باستيرن) التي تعني "ينقط". ويحتمل ايضا ان المعكرونة سليلة لمعكرونة اسبوية قديمة.

A common story is that pasta was brought to Italy from China by Marco Polo. However, pasta was already gaining popularity in other areas of Italy before the time of Polo, which makes this story very unlikely.

قصة شائعة وهي ان المعكرونة تم شراؤها لايطاليا من الصين من قبل الرحالة ماركو بولو. مع ذلك، المعكرونة كانت تكتسب شعبية في مناطق اخرى من ايطاليا من قبل زمن بولو الامر الذي يجعل هذه القصة غير محتملة ابدا.

Noodles existed in Asia long before Polo's trip to China. Archaeologists believe that central Asia is most likely the first area that produced noodles. From Asia, **it** traveled to Europe. Some believe that nomadic Arabs brought early forms of pasta westward.

المعكرونة كانت موجودة في اسيا قبل رحلة بولو الى الصين بوقت بعيد. علماء الآثار يعتقدون ان اسيا الوسطى هي اكثر المناطق احتمالا التي انتجت المعكرونة اولا. انتقلت من اسيا الى اوربا. البعض يعتقد ان عرب رحل جلبوا الانواع الاولى الى الغرب.

The final journey of pasta occurred during the late 19th century. A large group of immigrants moved from Italy to America, bringing pasta with them. Pasta then became a common food in the United States.

الرحلة النهائية للمعكرونة حدثت خلال القرن التاسع عشر. مجموعة كبيرة من المهاجرين انتقلوا من امريكا جالبيين المعكرونة معهم. عندها اصبحت المعكرونة طعاما شائعا في الولايات المتحدة.

اسئلة القطعة

1. What reason does the writer give for his statement that pasta is a convenient food?

The writer says pasta is easy-to-make and inexpensive

2. What point does the writer make about the origins of pasta?

The writer says everyone thinks that pasta comes from Italy.

3. Describe how pasta traveled from the east to the west in your own words.
Pasta traveled west from Asia. It might have come from Arab countries as well.

4. Why do you think that pasta is so popular around the world?

Because it's so flexible, so you can make different dishes with pasta as a base.

5. Why do you think that, despite the very different foods around the world, pasta is basically the same?

I think pasta is so similar around the world because wheat is available all around the world.

6. Which cultures have used something similar to pasta?

The Italian, the Chinese, the Central Asians, the Europeans, the Arabs and the Americans

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق

الاستاذ: عماد صوالحة

دروس تقوية في اللغة الانجليزية مع التأسيس

مراجعة شاملة قبل الامتحان تؤهلك للتفوق والتميز

0780770316

ليس الموت هو اكبر خسارة في الحياة
بل اكبر خسارة هو ما يموت بداخلنا ونحن على قيد الحياة

Vocabulary

المفردات

Module 6

World cultures **ثقافات العالم**

Unit 9 الوحدة التاسعة Food الطعام

Words refer to the names of the foods كلمات متعلقة باسماء الاطعمة

- 1- raw not cooked/ uncooked ني / غير مطبوخ
- 2- ceviche raw seafood dish سمك قشري ني
- 3- stew a dish of meat and vegetables طبق من لحم وخضراوات
- 4- marinated soaked in sauce or salt before cooking مملح، متبل
- 5- durian strong-smelling fruit فاكهة ذات رائحة قوية
- 6- seasoned flavoured with salt or pepper مضاف له ملح او فلفل
- 7- spiced food flavoured with spices متبل / مضاف له توابل
- 8- mansaf Jordanian traditional dish made of meat and rice منسف

.....
- Study the following sentence and answer the question below.

- Ceviche is a dish that is made from uncooked fish.

Replace the underlined word with its synonym

Answer: raw

SB P 72-77

مفردات الطعام

- 1- cheese جبنة
- 2- dates بلح
- 3- olive oil زيت زيتون
- 4- herbs اعشاب
- 5- honey عسل
- 6- flour طحين
- 7- tomatoes بندورة
- 8- oil زيت
- 9- salt ملح
- 10- yeast خميرة
- 11- mozzarella موزاريلا
- 12- basil ريحان

.....
- Healthy-eating plate طبق الاطعمة الصحية

1. Carbohydrates: flour
2. Fruit and vegetables: dates, herbs, tomatoes, basil
3. Dairy: cheese, mozzarella
4. Fats and sugars: olive oil, honey and oil

AB P 49-52

Synonyms مترادفات

- 1- marinated = soaked منقوع
- 2- spiced = seasoned متبل
- 3- raw = uncooked ني
- 4- stew = dish طبق

- Study the following sentence and answer the question below.

- Ceviche is a dish that is made from uncooked fish.

Replace the underlined word with its synonym

Answer: raw

5- Complete the pizza menu using the words in the box. One word is not needed.

Oven , herbs, baked, recipe, chicken, ingredients, vegetables, seafood

All our pizza are (1) In our special (2) Using the freshest (3) These include ripe tomatoes from Italy and the finest cheeses.

There of the most popular (4) are used to flavour the cheese and tomatoes on this delicious pizza: basil, oregano and parsley.

This (5) pizza will delight those of you who love all kinds of fish.

This is a carnivore's with plenty of beef and (6)

Mushrooms, onions and peppers are the (7) that top this healthy pizza.

Answers الاجابات

1- baked 2- oven 3- ingredients 4- herbs 5- seafood 6- chicken
7- vegetables

Cooking verbs افعال الطبخ

9- Match the methods of cooking with the definitions. One word is not needed.

roast melt يذيب fry grill boil

1. roast: cook in the oven
2.: cook in a pan with a little bit butter or oil.
3. cook in a very hot water on the stove.
4. cook under a hot part of the oven.

Answers الاجوبة

1. roast يحمص / يشوي في الفرن 2. fry يقلي 3. boil يغلي 4. grill يشوي ,heat يسخن

10- Complete the sentences with word from the box.

(Boil /fry / grill / melt / mix / roast / season / slice / sprinkle)

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

Answers: 1. melt 2. Mix 3. Slice 4. Boil 5. Fry 6. Sprinkle 7. Roast

11- Study the following sentence and answer the question below.

I'd like to boil an egg in a pan with a little bit butter or oil.

Replace the underlined cooking verb with the correct one.

Answer: fry

Unit 10 الوحدة العاشرة

Ancient civilizations حضارات قديمة

SB P 78-83

- 1- deposit: a layer develops in a particular place due to natural
disaster ترسبات
- 2- cattle farm animals قطيع حيوانات
- 3- paved roads roads covered with a hard surface طرق معبدة
- 4- piece together to put something together يجمع
- 5- navy seagoing military force بحرية

Natural disasters مفردات الكوارث الطبيعية

- 1- earthquake: When the earth shakes from deep inside هزة ارضية
- 2- volcano: can be caused by the eruption بركان
- 3- flood: happens when it rains too much. فيضان
- 4- tsunami: a huge wave in the ocean that causes terrible damage to the land.
امواج تسونامي
- 5- tornado: a powerful, destructive wind storm. اعصار

6- complete the following paragraph with the words related to natural disastrous from the box.

Earthquake volcano flood tsunami tornado

Natural disasters happen all around the world. They can sometimes destroy cities and whole civilization. A (1) happens when it rains too

much. A large amount of water would overflow from a river or from a dam. Another natural disaster is the (2), which is a powerful, destructive wind storm. That's when violent winds rotate and destroy everything around them. A (3) is a huge wave in the ocean that causes terrible damage to the land. This disaster can be caused by an (4) When the earth shakes from deep inside, which in turn can be caused by the eruption of a (5)

Answers الاجوبة

1- flood 2- tornado 3- tsunami 4- earthquake 5 volcano

- Study the following sentence and answer the question below.

A **flood** is a powerful, destructive wind storm

Replace the incorrect underlined word related to natural resources with the correct one

Answer: A tornado

AB P 53-56

Ancient civilizations مفردات الحضارات القديمة

1- Setting يستقر 2- remains بقايا / اثار 3- inhabitants سكان
4- illiterate: امي (غير متعلم) 5- Lifestyle نمط حياة 6- majestic فخم/رائع

1- Complete the following sentences with words from the box.

setting remains inhabitants illiterate Lifestyle majestic

- 1- The of the city were living in peace.
- 2- The history of this civilization is carved in the city's stones.
- 3- The Nabateans were not because archaeologists have found some inscriptions.
- 4- The Of a past civilization tell us a lot about its culture.
- 5- Nomadic people kept traveling and In different places.

Answers: الاجوبة

1- inhabitants 2- majestic 3- illiterate 4- remains 5- setting

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha
مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق

Writing

الإنشاء

T. Emad Sawalha

Guided writing الكتابة الموجهة

Read the information in the box below, and then write two sentences about advantages and disadvantages of solar energy using the appropriate linking words such as: and, but, too ... etc.

Advantages	Disadvantages
- safe	- expensive
- renewable	- not durable

On the one hand, solar energy is safe and renewable. On the other hand, it is expensive at first and not durable.

How to save water at home
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- close the tap while brushing your teeth- use a filter to reduce water flow- clean the car with a piece of cloth

There are many ways to save water, such as closing the tap while brushing your teeth and using a filter to reduce water flow. Also, we can clean the car with a piece of cloth.

أو
To save water at home, close the tap while brushing your teeth and use a filter to reduce water flow. Also, clean the car with a piece of cloth.

How to protect natural resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- reduce pollution- plant more trees- encourage community work- spread awareness

To protect natural resources, reduce pollution and plant more trees. Also, encourage community work and spread awareness.

How to make mansaf

- boil lamb meat or chicken
- cook the rice
- put the meat on the rice in a big dish
- add yoghurt soup and some pine nuts

First, boil lamb meat or chicken and cook the rice. Then, add yoghurt soup and some pine nuts after putting the meat on the rice in a big dish.

Advantages of the internet

- save time and effort
- provide wide range of resources
- fast and cheap

There are many advantages of the internet such as saving time and effort, and providing wide range of resources. It is also fast and cheap.

Disadvantages of technology on communication....

- distract from real life.
- Reduce social interaction.
- Deteriorate language
- Increase loneliness

There are many disadvantages of technology on communication such as distracting from real life and reducing social interaction. Also, deteriorating language and increasing loneliness.

Free writing and literature

الكتابة الحرة والادب

1- Advantages and disadvantages of solar power

There are many advantages worth considering when it comes to solar energy and everything that it offers.

Solar energy is a completely renewable resource. Solar cells make absolutely no noise at all. Very little maintenance is required to keep solar cells running. Further more, solar energy creates absolutely no pollution.

On the other hand, some days you may still need to rely on oil to power your home. Solar power cannot be used during a storm, on a cloudy day or at night. This limits how much power can be saved for future days.

The solar cells and solar panels that are needed to use solar energy tend to be very expensive when you first purchase them.

2- An essay about the importance of cruel oil اهمية النفط الخام

Crude oil is still one of the cheapest sources of a storable, transportable energy. Only natural gas, coal, wood, and some other biomass are cheaper sources of energy.

Without oil, it is likely the world would have a much smaller population at present. Oil enabled modern agriculture to supply cheap food. Oil supplies cheap energy making the manufacture and transport of many products inexpensive enough to change the entire world economy.

At present, there is a fairly direct relationship between oil consumption and economic activity.

3- An essay about reading habits مقالة عن عادات القراءة

I read all kinds of books, the Holy Quran, magazines and newspapers. I also read a wide variety of genres. My tastes are very different. Mostly, I just enjoy discovering and experiencing new things.

First thing in the morning, I read the Holy Quran, and then I look at feeds from various and news sites. It usually takes me 45 minutes to an hour to scan these feeds and read the articles that catch my attention.

At the end of the day, right before bed, I try to read for 30 minutes or so.

This is always a physical book. I am currently reading a book on search engine optimization, I have to be careful, because if the book is too stimulating it keeps me up thinking.

4- Write a short story كتابة قصة قصيرة

First flight

The waitress was kind and helpful, giving their smiles automatically, but my fear was getting larger and larger that the cold smiles around couldn't calm me down. The captain welcomed us and hoped we have a happy flight. With my heart in my legs, I grabbed my father's hand and closed my eyes. When the plane took off, I felt as if we were along going up nowhere in a vast satanic space, leaving the planet earth forever. It was a terrible feeling.

My father looked at me. He was shocked to see me pale and shaking. He took me in his arms and kissed me. I felt secure and safe. Then I went in deep sleep until we arrived at Dubai airport. An experience I would never forget and never wish to live again.

5- Write a story about unusual event that happened to you when you were a child. قصة عن حدث غريب حدث لك في طفولتك

I had gone to bed just after midnight and I was only half-asleep when the wind starts blowing. Ten minutes later my bedroom window shattered with a terrible crash. Immediately, I leapt out of bed and rushed to my brothers' bedroom to check that Ahmed and Fadi were all right. When I went into their bedroom, I found Ahmed staring out of the window, watching the storm. Our younger brother Treq was still sleeping peacefully. Our mother was still sleeping, but our father was already dressed and doing everything he could to protect our house from the storm.

بقعة ادبية Literature spot

Extra Reading

قراءة إضافية

اوقات صعبة Hard Times

تشارلز ديكنز *by Charles Dickens*

Coketown is an industrial city filled with large, smoking factories. In this grey place, Thomas Gradgrind has opened a school for the children of the factory workers. "They need facts, facts and more facts," he tells the teacher on a school visit. Mr. Gradgrind believes that you can pour facts into a child's mind in the same way that you can pour oil into a machine: both will work better that way.

كوك تاون هي مدينة صناعية مليئة بمصانع ذات دخان كثير. في هذا المكان الرمادي، وقد افتتح توماس غراد غريند مدرسة لأبناء عمال المصانع. يخبر المعلم عند زيارة المدرسة "انهم بحاجة إلى الحقائق، الحقائق والمزيد من الحقائق". يعتقد السيد غراد غريند أنه يمكن صب الحقائق في عقل الطفل بنفس الطريقة التي يمكن صب الزيت في الآلة؛ كلاهما سيعملان بشكل أفضل عند عمل ذلك.

Mr. Gradgrind's ideas are shared by a rich man called Mr. Bounderby, who owns many of Coketown's factories as well as the local bank. Mr. Bounderby is proud of his successful life because, he tells everyone, "I grew up with nothing, without even a mother to help me".

تشارك أفكار السيد غراد غريند بأفكار رجل غني يدعى السيد باوندرباي، الذي يمتلك الحديد من مصانع كوك تاون وكذلك البنك المحلي. السيد باوندرباي فخور بحياته الناجحة، لأنه كان يخبز الجميع، "لقد نشأت من العدم، حتى بدون أم تساعدني".

One day, Mr. Gradgrind is told that a performer from a circus belonging to a man called Mr. Sleary has disappeared. Hearing that the performer's young daughter Sissy is all alone, Mr. Gradgrind decides to adopt the girl. Mr. Bounderby is not happy that a circus girl will share Mr. Gradgrind's home with his daughter, Louisa and his son, Tom. Mr. Bounderby thinks he will marry Louisa one day, and believes that a circus girl could be a bad influence on her. "Louisa should only know facts, but Sissy will have imaginative ideas from the circus," he complains.

في يوم ما، تم إخبار السيد غراد غريند أن شخص مؤدي من السيرك الذي ينتمي إلى رجل يدعى السيد سليري قد اختفى. عند سماعه أن ابنة المؤدي الصغير (سيسي) أصبحت وحيدة، يقرر السيد غراد غريند تبني الفتاة. السيد باوندرباي ليس سعيداً أن فتاة السيرك سوف تشارك منزل السيد غراد غريند مع ابنته، لويزا وابنه، توم. السيد باوندرباي يعتقد أنه سوف يتزوج لويزا يوم ما، ويعتقد أن فتاة السيرك يمكن أن تؤثر تأثيراً سلباً عليها. يجب على لويزا أن تحرف فقط الحقائق، ولكن (سيسي) سوف لديها أفكار خيالية من السيرك، كما يشكو.

Sissy finds her new life difficult and wonders when her father will return. Louisa feels sorry for the girl, but her brother Tom tells her it is not good to feel emotions.

تجد سيسي أن حياتها الجديدة صعبة وتساءل متى يعود والدها. تشعر لويزا بالأسف على الفتاة، ولكن شقيقها توم يقول لها أنها ليست جيدة للتحاطفي معها.

One day, Mr. Bounderby receives a visit from a poor factory worker called Stephen Blackpool. Stephen explains that he is so poor that he cannot afford a wedding for Rachael, the woman he wants to marry. Mr. Bounderby sends Stephen away, saying that he cannot help someone who is so poor. As Stephen sadly walks home, he meets an old woman called Mrs. Pegler. She tells him that she waits near the bank every few weeks to see Mr. Bounderby. She does not say why she does not want Mr. Bounderby to see her.

يوم ما، السيد باوندرباي يتلقى زيارة من أحد عمال المصنع الفقراء يدعى ستيفن بلاكبول. يوضح ستيفن انه فقير جدا لدرجة أنه لا يستطيع أن يحمل حفل زفاف راشيل، المرأة التي يريد الزواج بها. السيد باوندرباي يبدد ستيفن بجهد، قائلا انه لا يمكن ان يساعد شخص فقير جدا. بينما ستيفن يعود حزينا إلى المنزل، عندها يلتقي امرأة عجوز تدعى السيدة بيغلر. تقول له أنها تنتظر بالقرب من البنك كل عدة أسابيع لرؤية السيد باوندرباي. لم تقل لماذا لم يرغب السيد باوندرباي رؤيتها.

Some years pass before Mr. Bounderby asks Louisa to marry him. Mr. Gradgrind tells his daughter that it is logical that she should marry Mr. Bounderby because he is rich. Louisa reluctantly agrees.

بعد مرور سنوات قبل أن يطلب السيد باوندرباي الزواج من لويزا. يقول السيد غرادغريند بأنه من المنطقي أنه يجب أن تتزوج السيدة باوندرباي لأنه غني. لويزا توافق على مفضل.

Life is increasingly difficult for the people working in Coketown's factories. The workers decide to call a strike to protest about their terrible conditions. Stephen Blackpool refuses to join the strike, believing it will make their conditions worse. Because of this, the other strikers refuse to talk to him. When Mr. Bounderby hears about the situation, he asks Stephen to spy on the factory workers. Stephen refuses to help Mr. Bounderby, who is so angry that he fires him.

الحياة صعبة على نحو متزايد للعاملين في المصانع كوك تاون. قرر العمال الدعوة للإضراب للاحتجاج على أوضاعهم الرهيبة. يرفض ستيفن بلاكبول الانضمام إلى الإضراب، معتبرا أنه سيجعل أوضاعهم تسوء. وبسبب هذا، المضربين الآخرين يرفضون التحدث معه. عندما يسمع السيد باوندرباي عن الوضع، يطلب من ستيفن التجسس على عمال المصانع. يرفض ستيفن مساعدة السيد باوندرباي، حيث غضب جدا السيد باوندرباي لدرجة طرده من العمل.

That evening, Stephen is surprised when Louisa and Tom visit his poor home. They tell him they were impressed by the loyalty he showed his friends. Tom offers to help Stephen. He asks him to wait outside the bank for the next three nights, and that someone will give him some money. But after the third night, no one has come to help Stephen and he decides to leave the dirty town.

في ذلك المساء، بتفاجأ ستيفن عند زيارة لويزا وتوم لمنزله الفقير. يقولون له أنهم قد أعجبوا بالولاء والإخلاص لأصدقائه. يقدم توم المساعدة لستيفن. يطلب منه الانتظار خارج البنك لمدة ثلاث ليالٍ المقبلة. عندها شخص ما سيقدم له بعض المال. ولكن بعد الليلة الثالثة، لم يحضر أحد لمساعدة ستيفن وقرر مغادرة المدينة الفقيرة.

The next morning, Mr. Bounderby finds out that his bank has been robbed. People report that they had seen Stephen Blackpool waiting outside the bank at night and everyone assumes he is the robber.

Louisa, however, suspects her brother Tom, who is now seriously in debt.

في صباح اليوم التالي، يكتشف السيد باوندرباي أن مصرفه قد سرق. قال الناس أنهم رأوا ستيفن بلاكبول ينتظر خارج البنك في الليل والجميع يفترض انه هو السارق. لويزا، ومع ذلك، تشبهه بشقيقها توم، الذي هو الآن متورط بالديون.

Shortly after this, Louisa's mother dies. Louisa visits her father and seems like a different person. She tells Mr. Gradgrind that she has been ruined because of the way he has brought her up. She says she does not want to live like a machine without emotions. Mr. Gradgrind is shocked to see how unhappy his daughter has become. He wonders if he has made a terrible mistake with his children and says that he will try to learn about the emotions he has never felt.

بعد وقت قصير من ذلك، تموت أم لويزا. لويزا تزور والدها، ويبدو وكأنه شخص مختلف. يخبر السيد غراد غريند أنها محطمة بسبب الطريقة التي تربيته عليها. فهي تقول أنها لا تريد أن تحب مثل الآلة دون العواطف. صدم السيد غراد غريند لمعرفة مدى النعاسة أصبحت عليها ابنته. وينساءل: فيما إذا كان قد أدم على خطأ رهيب مع أولاده ويقول انه سيجاول تحلم العواطف التي لم يشعر بها.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bounderby is determined to find Stephen Blackpool. Rachael writes to Stephen asking him to return to Coketown so he can clear his name, but her fiancé does not return. Sissy spends time with Rachael each day to comfort her. One evening, as they are walking past Mr. Bounderby's house, they are surprised to see one of Mr. Bounderby's servants pushing an old woman into his house. "This old woman won't say why she was hiding near the bank. I'm sure she helped with the robbery!" he cries.

وفي الوقت نفسه، قرر السيد باوندرباي إيجاد ستيفن بلاكبول. نكتب راشيل إلى ستيفن ونطلب منه العودة إلى كوك ناون حتى يتمكن من تبرئة نفسه، ولكن خطيبها لم يرجع. سيسي تفضي وقتًا مع راشيل كل يوم لتهدئتها. ذات ليلة، كانوا يمشون اتجاه منزل السيد باوندرباي، اندهشوا من رؤية أحد خدم السيد باوندرباي يدفع امرأة عجوز لمنزل "هذه المرأة العجوز التي لم نقل لماذا كانت تخفي بالقرب من البنك. أنا متأكد من أنها ساعدت في السرقة". بصرخ.

Mr. Bounderby is shocked to see it is Mrs. Pegler and reluctantly admits that she is his mother. Mrs. Pegler had brought him up well and sent him to a good school, but when he became rich, he refused to see her again. That is why she visited his bank to watch him, without being seen: she wanted to see what had become of her son. Mr. Bounderby confesses that he had not really grown up in a poor home.

صدم السيد باوندرباي رؤية السيدة بيجلر وتحترف على مضض أنها أمه. السيدة بيجلر ربيته بشكل جيد وأرسلته إلى مدرسة جيدة، ولكن عندما أصبح غنيا، وقال انه يرفض رؤيتها مرة أخرى. هذا هو سبب زيارتها للبنك لرؤيته، دون ان تراه: أرادت أن ترى ما أصبح عليه ابنها. السيد باوندرباي يحترف بأنه لم ينمو في منزل فقير.

The next day, someone hears a noise down an old disused mine. Rachael is horrified to discover that Stephen Blackpool had fallen into the mine on his way back to Coketown. A rescue team manages to get him out, but he is badly injured. He tells Louisa that she must speak to Tom about what happened to clear his name, and then he dies. It is clear that Tom is the bank robber.

في اليوم التالي، شخص ما يسمع ضجيج داخل منجم مهجور قديم. ارتحبت راشيل عند اكتشافها أن ستيفن بلاكبول قد سقط في المنجم في طريق عودته إلى كوك ناون. وقد قام فريق الإنقاذ من إخراجها، لكنه نادى بشدة. يخبر لويزا أنها يجب أن نتحدث إلى توم حول ما حدث لتبرئته، ثم مات. ومن الواضح أن توم هو لص البنك.

Louisa immediately goes to tell her father, but they discover that Tom has disappeared. They learn that he decided to flee from the police with Mr. Sleary's circus. Louisa, Sissy and Mr. Gradgrind travel all night to find the circus, which is now near Liverpool. When they finally find Tom, he admits his guilt. Louisa says she forgives him and they agree to help him leave the country. Mr. Sleary helps Tom on to a ship that is leaving England that night. Tom escapes and is never seen in England again.

ذهبت لويزا على الفور لتخبر والدها، لكنهم يكتشفون بأن نوم قد اختفى. يعلمون بأنه قرر الفرار من الشرطة مع سيرك السيد سليري. لويزا، سيسي، والسيد غراد غريند سافروا طوال الليل للتحور على السيرك، الذي هو الآن قرب ليفربول. عندما أخيراً وجدوا نوم، اعترف بذنبه. وتقول لويزا انها تخفف له، وتوافق على مساعدته على مغادرة البلاد. السيد سليري يساعد نوم الدخول إلى السفينة التي تغادر إنجلترا تلك الليلة. يهرب نوم ولم يُشاهد في إنجلترا مرة أخرى.

Back in Coketown, Mr. Gradgrind is a changed man. He decides to devote the rest of his life to helping the poor. He also writes in the newspaper explaining that Stephen Blackpool was an innocent man.

مرة أخرى في كوك تاون، وقد تغير السيد غراد غريند. قرر أن يكرّس بقية حياته لمساعدة الفقراء. كما كتب في الصحيفة، موضحاً أن ستيفن بلاكبول رجل بريء.

Sissy remains with her adopted father and one day has a family of her own. Her young children grow up full of imaginative ideas. Louisa helps her to bring them up as happy, balanced people with a future that is not only filled with facts.

لا تزال سيسي مع والدها بالتبني وكوّنت أسرته الخاصة. أطلقها الصغار يكبرون مليئين بالأفكار الخيالية. لويزا تساعدنا لتجعلهم سعداء، وتجعلهم أناساً متوازنون بمستقل غير مليء فقط بالحقائق.

Comprehension الاستيعاب

1 What do these underlined words from the story mean?

ماذا تعني الكلمات المخطوط تحتها المأخوذة من القصة؟

1. Mr. Gradgrind tells his daughter that it is **logical** that she should marry Mr. Boundert because he is rich, (lines 52-55)
السيد غراد غريند يخبر ابنته أنه من المنطقي أنه يجب أن تتزوج السيد باوندرباي لأنه غني (السطر 52-55).
2. Stephen refuses to help Mr. Bounderby, who is so angry that he **fires** him. (lines 65-67)
يرفض ستيفن أن يساعد السيد باوندرباي الغاضب جداً ويطرده من عمله. (السطر 65-67)
3. Mr. Bounderby **confesses** that he had not really grown up in a poor home. (lines 117-119)
يعترف السيد باوندرباي بأنه حقاً لم ينشأ في منزل فقير. (السطر 117-119)
4. They learn that he decided to **flee** from the police with Mr. Sleary's circus, (lines 132-134)
علموا بأنه قرر الفرار من الشرطة مع سيرك السيد سليري (السطر 132-134)
5. When they finally find Tom, he admits his **guilt**. (lines 136-137)
عندما أخيراً وجدوا نوم، اعترف بذنبه. (السطر 136-137).

Answers:

1. It makes sense, it is necessary because of the facts.
2. Tells him he has lost his job.
3. Reluctantly admits
4. Run away from
5. Responsibility for something bad.

2 Read the text again. Answer the questions.

قرأ النص مرة أخرى. أجب عن الأسئلة.

1) Why does Mr. Bounderby complain that Sissy has "imaginative ideas"?

لماذا السيد باوندرباي يشكو بأن سيسى لديها " أفكاراً خيالية"؟

He believes that only facts are important. He thinks that someone with imaginative ideas like Sissy will be a bad influence on Louisa.

2) Why do the factory workers decide to strike?

لماذا قرر عمال المصنع الإضراب؟

They want to protest about the terrible conditions in the factory.

3) Why does Louisa suspect that her brother robbed the bank?

لماذا شككت لويزا بأن أخوها قد سرق البنك؟

Because he is seriously in debt.

4) Why does a servant think Mrs. Pegler took part in the robbery?

لماذا يعتقد الخادم بأن السيدة بيغلر قد شاركت بالسرقة؟

Mrs. Pegler visits the bank regularly to watch her son, but she does not want to be seen by him. For this reason, she probably seems suspicious.

5) Why do you think Mr. Bounderby pretended that he grew up with nothing?

برأيك، لماذا تعتقد أن السيد باوندرباي زعم بأنه نشأ من العدم " من لا شيء"؟

Suggested answer: He probably thought people would be impressed that he had become so successful. He did not want them to know that he had refused to see his mother again when he became rich.

3 Answer these questions about the characters using the text to support your answers.

(suggested Answers)

1. How do we know that Mr. Bounderby is selfish and uncaring?

كيف لنا أن نعرف أن السيد باوندرباي أناني وغير مكثرث؟

Mr. Bounderby does not help Stephen when he asks for money to get married, even though he says he grew up with nothing himself. He fires Stephen Blackpool when he refuses to spy on the other workers. We find that he refused to his mother when he became rich and lied about his past.

2. Stephen Blackpool represents the poor factory workers of this time. How does Dickens make the reader sympathise with him?

ستيفن بلاكبول يمثل عمال المصنع الفقراء لهذا الزمن. كيف جعل ديكنز القارئ يتعاطفوا معه؟

We feel sorry for Stephen because his life is so hard. He is so poor that he cannot afford to marry the woman he loves. Yet he does not to strike because he thinks it will make the workers' conditions worse. He also refuses to spy for Mr. Bounderby, which costs him his job. When he leaves Coketown, people think that he has robbed the bank, but when he tries to return to clear his name, he fails to his death in a mine.

3. In what ways does Louisa change as the novel develops?

بأي الطرق غرقت لويزا تطورات الرواية؟

Louisa slowly changes. When she is younger she is discouraged from showing any emotions, such as when she tries to show sympathy for Sissy. After her mother dies, however, she realize how important emotions can be. She forgives Tom when she realises he was guilty of the bank robbery, and ends up helping Sissy to bring up her children. She has become more human.

4. In what ways does Mr. Gradgrind change as the novel develops?

بأي الطرق غير السيد غراد غريند تطورات الرواية؟

We first see Gradgrind as a man who is obsessed with children learning facts. He seems to treat people like the machines in his factories. He wants his daughter to marry Mr. Bounderby because it is logical, not because they care for each other. However, he is also a kind man. He agrees to adopt Sissy and is willing to change when he realises how unhappy Louisa has become. He travels to Liverpool to help his son Tom and wants to clear Stephen Blackpool's name. By the end he devotes his life to helping the poor.

5. Sissy and Tom are both brought up by Mr. Gradgrind. Why do you think that one of them is so good and one is so bad?

سيسى وتوم كلاهما ترعرعا من قبل السيد غراد غريند. لماذا تعتقد بأن أحدهما جيد جدا والآخر سيء جدا؟

Sissy is first brought up in the circus where she was with imaginative and probably caring people. Tom was brought up by Gradgrind to believe that only facts were good and that emotions were bad. Sissy does not change throughout the novel. She remains a kind and balanced person. Tom, however, becomes dishonest. He tricks Stephen Blackpool and robs the bank. Dickens seems to suggest that Tom's strict education has made him a poorly balanced person, unlike Sissy.

4 Discuss these questions in pairs.

Suggested answers in these questions

1. What problems might children have if they are only taught "facts, facts and more facts"?

ما هي المشاكل التي يمكن أن تحصل للأطفال إذا كانوا فقط قد تعلموا " الحقائق، الحقائق، والمزيد من الحقائق "؟

They will not become balanced adults. People also need to learn about emotional development and social skills as well as facts.

2. What do you think Dickens felt about the rich and poor people of nineteenth-century England?

كيف تعتقد أن ديكنز يشعر حيال أغنياء وفقراء بريطانيا في القرن التاسع عشر؟

Dickens seems to show much more sympathy for the poor people who are often exploited by the rich and powerful. The novel's 'bad' people – Mr. Bounderby, Tom and Gradgrind at the beginning– seem to be selfish people who are only interested in themselves and do not care about the lives of the poor. Mr. Bounderby and Tom both try to exploit Stephen. The novel's 'good' people–Sissy and Stephen Blackpool in particular – are both from poor families.

Test B الإختبار ب

AB 62

Phoenicia was an ancient civilisation located on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea from 1530 BCE to 300 BCE. The Phoenicians were great sea merchants who were well known for their ships made of the famous Lebanese cedar trees. The Greeks and the Romans referred to Phoenicians as the "traders in purple" because their main trading-product was the purple dye of the Murex snail. They also invented the alphabet, which most modern alphabets come from. The vowels were added later by the Greeks.

كان فينيقيا حضارة قديمة تقع على الساحل الشرقي للبحر الأبيض المتوسط من 1530 قبل الميلاد إلى 300 قبل الميلاد. كان الفينيقيون تجار بحر كبار يشتهرون بسفنهم المصنوعة من أشجار الأرز اللبانية الشهيرة. أشار الإغريق والرومان للفينيقيين باسم "التجار الأرجوانيين" لأن أهم منتج لتجارهم كانت صبغة الأرجوان للطنزون الأرجواني. كما اخترعوا الأبجدية، التي تأتي معظم الحروف الهجائية الحديثة مشتقة منها. أضاف اليونانيون أحرف العلة في وقت لاحق.

The Phoenicians lived in politically independent city-states. Their independent city-state ports enabled them to be the link between the Levant area and the rest of the ancient world. The first principal city-state was Byblos from where they controlled the Mediterranean and Red Sea routes. The city of Byblos was also a great exporter of papyrus. Phoenician influence declined after Cyrus the Great, a Persian king, conquered Phoenicia in 539 BCE. Then Alexander the Great destroyed Tyre in 332 BCE, and the Phoenician civilisation died out.

عاش الفينيقيين في دول مستقلة سياسيا. موانئ مدنهم المستقلة مكنهم من أن الربط بين منطقة بلاد الشام وبقية العالم القديم. كانت أول دولة مدينة رئيسية "جبيل" حيث من خلالها سيطروا على طرق البحر الأبيض المتوسط والبحر الأحمر. كانت مدينة جبيل أيضا أكبر مصدر لورق النيردي. ونراجع التأثير الفينيقي بعدما غزا الملك الفارسي العظيم (سياروس) فينيقيا عام 539 قبل الميلاد. ثم دمر الإسكندر الأكبر مدينة صور في 332 قبل الميلاد، واندثرت الحضارة الفينيقية.

1 Read the article above. Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences. (1 mark each)

1 The Phoenician civilisation was made up of independent city-states. **(True)**

2 The Phoenician alphabet is the basis for all alphabets still in use today. **(False)**

3 The Phoenicians were famous conquerors. **(False)**

4 The Phoenicians were a basic link between the Levant area and the rest of the ancient world. **(True)**

2 Answer the following questions. (1 mark each)

1. Where were the Phoenician settlements located?

On the eastern coast of the Mediterranean sea.

2. What did the Phoenicians invent?

The alphabet.

3. Why was Byblos the first important settlement?

They could control the Mediterranean and Red Sea routes from that port.

4 What were the Phoenicians known for?

Their ships, the Murex dye, the alphabet.

3. Circle the correct answer. (1/2 mark each)

1 Which word has the same meaning as "well known"?

famous unimportant promenade

2. Which word or phrase has the opposite meaning of "independent"?

able to work alone dependent insecure

3 Which isn't connected to the Phoenician civilisation?

sea trade alphabet occupation

4 Which word has the same meaning as "settlement"?

community communion commander

Answers: 1. Famous 2. Dependent 3. Occupation 4. Community

With best wishes

Teacher Emad Sawalha

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امتحان تجريبي على المادة

Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow the text. Your answers should be based on the text.

Communication, the sharing of information, ideas and thoughts, can take many forms. Before the development of writing, people communicated via smoke signals, cave paintings and drumbeats. The first systems of writing used pictures to convey meaning. Gradually, as language developed, alphabets evolved, using letters and symbols which represented sounds. These sounds in turn made up words.

This all changed in 1820 CE. It happened when an officer in the military in France was visiting the Royal Institute of the Blind in Paris. He wanted to demonstrate to the students a system of dots he had invented. These dots allowed soldiers to communicate without speaking. This method of communication caught the attention of Louis Braille, a young man who was studying at the Institute.

After many years of work, Louis Braille had improved and completed the system of raised dots, which became known as Braille. The characters consist of six tactile dots that can form 64 combinations, spelling out letters, numbers and symbols. By 1868 CE, 16 years after Louis Braille's death, blind people all over the world were using Braille every day. It has also been adapted to scripts in different languages. It enables blind people to read books, maps and labels, and even to press buttons in a lift. A wide range of national daily newspapers are available in Braille, too.

Nowadays, screen-reading software means that the text on a computer screen can be heard aloud. Digital talking books that simultaneously generate output in Braille are also available.

Question number one

- 4- How did mass media contribute to the invention of Braille?
- 5- How does technology nowadays help blind people to communicate?
- 3- Do you think Braille is a practical way for the blind to communicate? Justify your answer.
- 4- Find a word from the text which means 'something representing else'
- 5- What does the underlined word **it** refer to?
- 6- Quote the sentence which indicates that digital books in Braille are available now.
- 7- What makes Braille an official system of communication?

Question number two

A. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

1. It is our to keep our school tidy and clean. (**responsible**)
2. Plastic bags are very dangerous because they can the environment. (**pollution**)

B. Choose the suitable word from those given the box to complete each the following sentences.

Tsunami	majestic	settling	grill
---------	----------	----------	-------

1. means to cook under a hot part of the oven.
2. Nomadic people kept traveling and in different places.
3. A is a huge wave in the ocean that causes terrible damage to the land.

Question number three

A. correct the verbs between brackets

1. What did you like the most? (**eat**)
2. I don't know what's wrong with my tyers. I'll had them (**check**)
3. I an email when the phone rang. (**write**)
4. "I read Great Expectations last year."
Ahmed said that he Great Expectations last year. (**read**)

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has similar meaning to the one before.

1. "Biomass is a renewable energy source that is also a fuel."
The teacher said that
2. How many brothers and sisters do you have?
I asked Rakan
3. "What are the children playing now?"
I asked my mother.....
- 4- "Can the students leave the school early?"
I asked the teacher

C. Write sentences which explain the possibilities of the following situation using the given modal verbs between brackets.

1. Hassan passed the exam without studying it. That's why I'm sure the exam was very easy. (**must have**)

.....

2. I kept calling Hadeel but she didn't respond. I'm almost unsure that she was sleeping. (**might have**)

.....

Question number four

Guided writing

Read the information in the box below, and write two sentences about the advantages and disadvantages of smart phones.

Smart phone

Advantages	Disadvantages
- small - fast	- expensive - rechargeable

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

Vocabulary (ملخص مهم) المفردات
مفردات مهمة تأتي في سؤال معنى انجليزي وتدخل في املا الفراغ
للمستوى الثاني

Synonyms: المترادفات

Challenge تحدي = test engineer مهندس = inventor
Laboratory مختبر = workshop assistant مساعد = helper
hands-on عملي = practical

Study the following sentences and answer the question below.

I like to challenge myself, so I try to run further every day.

Replace the underlined word with its synonym.

Answer: test

Words or phrases that have a similar meaning

- 1- Need are reliant on يحتاج / يعتمد على
- 2- As a result consequently كنتيجة
- 3- responsibility accountability مسؤولية
- 4- partnership combined effort شراكة
- 5- in-depth comprehension deep understanding تفهم عميق
- 6- health wellbeing صحة
- 7- numerous different advantages countless other benefits حسنات لا تعد
- 8- uncontaminated free from pollution غير ملوث
- 9- routinely monitored consistently maintained تتم صيانتها باستمرار
- 10- greater concern for more regard for اهتمام اكثر
- 11- will run out is finite سينفذ / سينتهي

Study the following sentences and answer the question below.

People must assume accountability for their actions

Replace the underlined word with its similar meaning.

Answer: responsibility

Words refer to types of writers كلمات تتعلق بانواع الكتاب

- 1- Journalist someone who writes for a newspaper صحفي
- 2- Novelist someone who writes novels روائي
- 3- Author someone who writes books مؤلف
- 4- Playwright someone who writes plays كاتب مسرحي
- 5- Poet someone who writes poetry شاعر
- 1- Narrator someone who tells a story راوي

- 2- Clerk someone who keeps records or accounts in an office محاسب
3- Lawyer someone who practice law محامي

Parts of a newspaper اجزاء الصحيفة

- 1- masthead title of a newspaper عنوان الصحيفة
2- Headline line at a top page عنوان الخبر
3- lead story important or main news story الخبر الرئيسي
4- byline reporter's name اسم المراسل او كاتب الخبر
5- article a piece of notification writing in a news paper مقالة
6- caption description of illustration وصف توضيحي لصورة او مخطط

Words refer to the names of the foods كلمات متعلقة باسماء الاطعمة

- 1- raw not cooked/ uncooked ني / غير مطبوخ
2- ceviche raw seafood dish سمك قشري ني
3- stew a dish of meat and vegetables طبق من لحم وخضراوات
4- marinated soaked in sauce or salt before cooking مملح ،متبل
5- durian strong-smelling fruit فاكهة ذات رائحة قوية
6- seasoned flavoured with salt or pepper مضاف له ملح او فلفل
7- spiced food flavoured with spices متبل / مضاف له توابل
8- mansaf Jordanian traditional dish made of meat and rice منسف

Synonyms مترادفات

- 6- marinated = soaked منقوع
7- spiced = seasoned متبل
8- raw = uncooked ني
9- stew = dish طبق

- Study the following sentence and answer the question below.

- Ceviche is a dish that is made from uncooked fish.

Replace the underlined word with its synonym

Answer: raw

Cooking verbs افعال الطبخ مع كلمات تاتي معها

- Boil يغلي water, soap, beans
fry يقلي meat, potatoes, egg
grill يشوي chicken, meat
melt يذيب cheese, butter
mix يمزج salad, vegetables
roast يشوي / يحمص bread , lamb

season يتبل	salt, pepper
slice يشرح	chees
sprinkle يرش	salt, pepper ,herbs, spices, flour
Chop يقطع	vegetables, fruit
Add يضيف	olive oil, spices
Heat: يسخن	olive oil

- Study the following sentence and answer the question below.

I'd like to boil an egg in a pan with a little bit butter or oil.

Replace the underlined cooking verb with the correct one.

Answer: fry

Natural disasters مفردات الكوارث الطبيعية

- 1- earthquake: When the earth shakes from deep inside هزة ارضية
 - 2- volcano: can be caused by the eruption بركان
 - 3- flood: happens when it rains too much. فيضان
 - 4- tsunami: a huge wave in the ocean that causes terrible damage to the land. امواج تسونامي
 - 5- tornado: a powerful, destructive wind storm. اعصار
-

- Study the following sentences and answer the question below.

A tornado is a huge wave in the ocean that causes terrible damage to the land.

Replace the incorrect underlined word related to the natural disasters with the correct one.

Answer: tsunami

Common Irregular Verbs الأفعال الشاذة

	المعنى	Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
1.	يرتفع	Arise	arose	Arisen
2.	يكون	Be	was / were	Been
3.	يصبح	Become	became	Become
4.	يبدأ	Begin	began	Begun
5.	يراهن	Bet	bet	Bet
6.	يكسر	Break	Broke	Broken
7.	يحضّر	Bring	brought	Brought
8.	يبني	Build	built	Built
9.	يشترى	Buy	bought	Bought
10.	يمسك	Catch	caught	Caught
11.	يختار	choose	chose	Chosen
12.	يأتي	Come	came	Come
13.	يقطع	Cut	cut	Cut
14.	يتعامل	Deal	Dealt	Dealt
15.	يعمل/يفعل	Do	did	Done
16.	يشرب	Drink	Drank	Drunk
17.	يقود	Drive	Drove	Driven
18.	ياكل	Eat	ate	Eaten
19.	يسقط	Fall	fell	Fallen
20.	يشعر	Feel	felt	Felt
21.	يجد	find	Found	Found
22.	يطير	fly	Flew	Flown
23.	ينسى	forget	Forgot	Forgotten
24.	يحصل	get	got	got(gotten in USA)
25.	يعطي	give	Gave	Given
26.	يذهب	go	Went	Gone
27.	يملك	have	had	Had
28.	يسمع	hear	Heard	Heard
29.	يؤذي	hurt	Hurt	Hurt
30.	يحفظ	keep	Kept	Kept
31.	يعرف	know	Knew	Known
32.	يغادر	leave	left	Left
33.	يقود	lead	led	Led
34.	يتعلم	learn	Learnt	Learnt
35.	يقرض يسلف	lend	Lent	Lent
36.	يدع	Let	Let	Let

37.	يفقد	lose	Lost	Lost
38.	يعمل – يصنع	make	Made	Made
39.	يعنى	mean	meant	Meant
40.	يقابل	meet	met	Met
41.	يدفع	pay	Paid	Paid
42.	يضع	put	Put	Put
43.	يقرأ	read	read	Read
44.	يركب	ride	Rode	Ridden
45.	يجري	run	ran	Run
46.	يقول	say	Said	Said
47.	يرس	see	Saw	Seen
48.	يبيع	sell	Sold	Sold
49.	يرسل	send	Sent	Sent
50.	يعنى	sing	Sang	Sung
51.	يجلس	sit	sat	Sat
52.	ينام	sleep	Slept	Slept
53.	يتكلم	speak	Spoke	Spoken
54.	يقضي - ينفق	spend	Spent	Spent
55.	يقف	stand	Stood	Stood
56.	يسبح	swim	swam	Swum
57.	يعلم	teach	taught	Taught
58.	ياخذ	take	Took	Taken
59.	يخبر	tell	told	Told
60.	يفكر	think	thought	Thought
61.	يفهم	understand	understood	Understood
62.	يستيقظ	wake	Woke	Woken
63.	يلبس يرتدي	wear	Wore	Worn
64.	يكسب	win	won	Won
65.	يكتب	write	Wrote	Written

تمت بحمد الله

ان من محاسن هذه الدوسية انها ليست من النوع المطيل الممل ولا الموجز المقل فهي حلقة بين ذلك. وارجو صادقا ان تحقق هدفها وان تكون اداة طيبة بين ايدي الطلاب للوصول الى الهدف المنشود. وأمل ان اكون قد وفقت في هذا العمل وحقت الغاية المرجوة منه.

مع تحياتي

الاستاذ عماد صوالحة

على استعداد لاعطاء دروس تقوية في اللغة الانجليزية: منهاج + تاسيس

للاستفسار والسؤال يرجى الاتصال على الرقم التالي

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إذا بلغت القمة فوجه نظرك إلى السفح لترى من عاونك في الصعود إليه