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THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

تاريخ أجهزة الحاسوب

When you are using a computer, think about the technology **that** is needed for **it** to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece **that** was more than 2,000 years old. **It** is believed that **this** was the first ever computer.

عندما تستخدم كمبيوتر، فكر في التكنولوجيا اللازمة لعمله. استخدم الناس أنواع مختلفة من الحواسيب لآلاف السنين. آلة معدنية وجدت في قاع البحر في اليونان قبل أكثر من 2,000 سنة. ويعتقد أن هذا هو أول جهاز كمبيوتر.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large **it** needed a room **that** was 167 square meters to put **it** in. during **that** decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. **It** took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.

في الأربعينيات، التكنولوجيا تطورت بما فيه الكفاية للمبدعين ليصنعوا الجيل الأول من أجهزة الكمبيوتر الحديثة. أحده هذه النماذج كان كبيراً جداً بحيث يحتاج إلى غرفة بمساحة 167 متر مربع لاستيعابه. خلال ذلك العقد، العلماء في إنجلترا طوروا أول برنامج كمبيوتر. استغرق 25 دقيقة لكي تكتمل أول عملية حسابية.

In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed. The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

في 1958 ميلادي، تطورت شرائح الكمبيوتر. أول لعبة كمبيوتر كانت في 1962 ميلادي. بعد عامين من فأرة الحاسوب. في 1971 ميلادي. تم اختراع الأقراص المرنة، مما يعني أن المعلومات يمكن مشاركتها بين أجهزة الكمبيوتر. أول كمبيوتر (الحاسوب الشخصي) انتج في 1974 ميلادي، لذلك استطاع الناس شراء أجهزة الكمبيوتر لاستخدامها في المنازل.

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. However, it was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use **their** mobile phones every day.

في 1983 تمكن الناس من شراء كمبيوتر محمول للمرة الأولى. وبعد ذلك، في 1990 قام العالم البريطاني تيم بيرنرز لي بتطوير شبكة الويب العالمية. لم يكن هناك ظهور لأول الهواتف الذكية حتى 2007 اليوم، معظم الناس يستخدمون هواتفهم المحمولة كل يوم.

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

ماذا سيحدث في المستقبل؟ يمكنك الآن شراء الساعات التي يمكن أن تفعل نفس الهواتف المحمولة. العلماء أيضا طوروا نظارات قادرة على القيام حتى أكثر من هذا. الحياة في المستقبل سترى المزيد من التغييرات في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب. ومن المرجح أن جميع جوانب الحياة اليومية سوف تعتمد على برامج الكمبيوتر، من كيفية السفر إلى كيفية تدفئة منازلنا.

KEY WORDS

calculation	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value	عملية حسابية
computer chip	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current	رقاقة حاسوب
floppy disk	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	قرص مرن
PC	an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time	الحاسوب الشخصي
program	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function;	برمجية
smartphone	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	الهواتف الذكية
World Wide Web	an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another	الشبكة العنكبوتية

Comprehension

1. Where was the oldest computer found?
2. How old is the world's oldest computer?
3. When was the first generation of modern computers invented?
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that the first modern computer was huge.
5. Quote the sentence which indicates that the first computer program was developed in the 1940s.
6. Where was the first computer program invented?
7. The first modern computers were very slow. Write down a piece of evidence from the text.
8. Scientists have invented two things related to computers during the 1960s. Write them down.
9. Scientists have made an invention that fastens computer processes. Write it down.
10. Scientists have made an invention that made it easier to share information between computers. Write it down.
11. What was the invention that allowed people to use computers at home?
12. There are many inventions between the 1950s and 1970s. Write down two of them.
13. When has the first laptop been available to customers for the first time?
14. Who developed the World Wide Web?
15. There are many inventions between the 1980s and 2000s. Write down two of them.
16. There are two futuristic technologies which are already available. Write them down.
17. Write down the sentence which shows that humans' life will depend on computers very much in the future.
18. Find a word in the text which means "a way of using numbers in order to find out amount".
19. What does the underlined word "**program**" mean?
20. What does the underlined pronoun "**their**" in the third paragraph, refer to?
21. What does the underlined pronoun "**it**" in the second paragraph, refer to?

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using technology in class

استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف

KEY WORDS

blog	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style	مدونة
email exchange	a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one email	تبادل الرسائل الإلكترونية
social media	social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
tablet computer	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	كمبيوتر لوحي
whiteboard	a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	لوح مغناطيسي
post	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it	يرسل

Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms. Here are some ideas:

الشباب يحبون التعلم, لكن يحبون ذلك أكثر إذا قدمت لهم معلومات بطريقة ممتعة و فيها نوع من التحدي . اليوم , سألقي محاضرة عن كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصفوف الدراسية للأردنيين . هنا بعض الأفكار.

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

الكثير من الصفوف تستخدم الآن اللوح المغناطيسي كشاشة كمبيوتر . نتيجة لذلك , يستطيع المعلمون عرض المواقع الإلكترونية على اللوح أمام الصف . بعد ذلك يستطيع المعلمون استخدام الانترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية , تشغيل ألعاب تعليمية , الموسيقى , تسجيلات للغات , و هكذا.

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

في بعض الدول , الحواسيب اللوحية متوفرة للطلاب لاستخدامها في الصف . لذلك , يمكن للطلاب استخدامها للقيام بمهام مثل عرض الصور , معلومات البحث , تسجيل المقابلات و إنشاء الرسومات البيانية . الحواسيب اللوحية مثالية للعمل الثنائي أو الجماعي.

Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.

قد يطلب المعلمون من طلابهم البدء بكتابة مدونة (مذكرة على الانترنت) إما عن حياتهم أو اعتبار أنفسهم أشخاص مشهورين. بإمكانهم أيضا إنشاء موقع إلكتروني لصفهم. الطلاب يمكنهم المساهمة في الموقع, لذلك يمكنهم مثلا إرسال أعمالهم وصورهم ورسائلهم.

Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.

غالبية الشباب يتواصلون من خلال مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي, من خلالها يرسلون صور لبعضهم البعض عبر الانترنت. بعض الطلاب يفضلون إرسال رسائل تكون أقل من 140 حرف لأي شخص لقراءتها. قد يطلب المعلمون من طلابهم تلخيص ما تعلموه في الصف بنفس الطريقة. إذا تعلم الطلاب التلخيص بسرعة فأنهم سيكونون قادرين على استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل.

We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

نحب جميعا إرسال الايميلات, أليس كذلك؟ تبادل الايميلات مفيد جدا في الغرفة الصفية. يمكن للمعلمين إن يطلبوا من طلابهم إرسال ما تعلموه الى طلاب من نفس أعمارهم في مدرسة أخرى. حتى بإمكانهم مراسلة طلاب في دولة أخرى. نتيجة لذلك, يمكن للطلاب فيما بعد التشارك في المعلومات و مساعدة بعضهم البعض في المهمات الموكلة إليهم.

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

طريقة أخرى مع المدارس الأخرى هي التحدث مع الناس من خلال الحاسوب. معظم الحواسيب لها كاميرات, لذلك بإمكانك أن ترى الناس الذين تتحدث معهم. بهذه الطريقة, الطلاب الذين يتعلمون الإنجليزية في الأردن بإمكانهم رؤية ما يفعله الطلاب الإنجليز في الصف أثناء التحدث معهم. بإمكانك أيضا استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف للحديث عبر الحاسوب. مثلا, العلماء أو المعلمون من دولة أخرى يمكنهم إعطاء درس للصف. إذا عندك هذا النوع من الدروس, فإن الطلاب سيكونون مستمتعين.

Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

الطلاب غالبا يستخدمون الحواسيب في المنازل أن توفرت. الطلاب يمكنهم استخدام مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي في حواسيبهم لمساعدتهم في دراستهم , يشمل هذا الطلب من الطلاب الآخرين تبادل العمل و التحقق منه , طرح الأسئلة و تبادل الأفكار . المعلم يجب أن يكون جزءا من المجموعة أيضا , لمراقبة ما يجري . شكرا لاستماعكم. هل من احد عنده أسئلة؟

1. Teachers can use the Internet inside the class for many purposes. **Write down two of these purposes.**
2. How can the teachers show websites in front of the class?
3. Tablet computers are available for students to use in class in some countries. **Write down two uses of them.**
4. Write down the sentence that shows that **tablet computers are suitable for different types of class work.**
5. Teachers can ask their students to write a blog. **Write down two types of blogs.**
6. Teachers can ask their students to use their tablets for certain tasks. **Write down two of these tasks.**
7. How do most young people communicate with each other?
8. Students can contribute to website in many different ways. **Write down two of them.**
9. Write down the sentence which indicates that students can send short messages through social media.
10. Teachers can improve their students summarising skills. How can they do that?
11. Exchanging emails with other students is very useful for students. **Write down that benefit.**
12. There are two ways to communicate with students in other schools. **Write them down.**
13. Students can communicate with students in other schools through computers. How can they do that?
14. Communicating with other students through computers is very useful for students. **Write down two ways of getting that benefit.**
15. Students can use computers at home to help them in their studies. **Write down two ways to do that.**
16. Teachers must be part of the group who use computers at home. **Write down the reason for that.**
17. Write down the sentence which acts as an introduction.

18. Write down the sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about.
19. Write down the sentence which ends the talk.
20. What does the underlined phrase “**social media**” mean?
21. Find a word in the text which means “**a regular updates personal website or web page**”
22. What does the underlined pronoun “**they**” in the fourth paragraph, refer to?
23. What does the underlined pronoun “**them**” in the last paragraph, refer to?

Critical thinking

Computers and tablets may replace books one day. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.



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The Internet of Things

انترنت الاشياء

A: What is the 'Internet of Things'? ما هو انترنت الأشياء ؟

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

كلنا يعلم أن الانترنت يربط الناس بعضهم ببعض , لكن الآن يقوم بأكثر من ذلك – انه يربط الأشياء أيضا . هذه الأيام , الحواسيب على الأغلب تتواصل مع بعضها البعض , مثلا , تلفازك يقوم أليا بتحميل العرض التلفزيوني المفضل لك لعرضه , أو يقوم نظام الملاحة حسب الأقمار الصناعية بإخبارك أين أنت . وهذا ما يعرف بـ " انترنت الأشياء " وهناك أكثر من ذلك .

B: An easy life! حياة سهلة

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

خلال سنوات قليلة , يقول الخبراء أن مليارات الآلات سترتبط مع بعضها البعض و بالانترنت . كنتيجة لذلك , ستقوم الحواسيب بشكل متزايد بإدارة حياتنا . مثلا , ثلاجتك ستعرف متى ستحتاج حليب أكثر و إضافته إلى قائمة التسوق خاصتك عبر الانترنت , نوافذك إذا كان هناك احتمال لسقوط المطر , ساعتك ستسجل معدل نبضات قلبك و إرسال ليميل إلى طبيبك الخاص , و أريكتك متى تحتاج للوقوف و القيام ببعض التمارين !

C: A frightening future

مستقبل مخيف

Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For them, a dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, others are not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

الكثير من الناس يستمتعون بانترنت الأشياء . بالنسبة لهم , الحلم أصبح حقيقة . يقولون أن حياتنا ستصبح أسهل و أكثر راحة . على أي حال , الآخرون ليسوا متأكدين تماما . يريدون أن يبقوا مسيطرين على حياتهم و أشياءهم الخاصة . إضافة إلى ذلك , يتساءلون ماذا من الممكن أن يحصل في حال تمكن المجرمون من الوصول إلى كلماتهم السرية و إعدادات الحماية الخاصة بهم . الحلم من السهل أن يصبح كابوسا .

COMPREHENSION

1. Internet of things connects objects. Write down two examples on it.
2. In near future, machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet. Write down the result of that.
3. According to experts, in near future, computers will run our lives for us. Write down two examples on that.
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that computers will make our life easier in the future.
5. Many people are excited about the Internet of things for a reason. Write it down.
6. Other people are pessimistic about the Internet of things for two reasons. Write them down.
7. Write down the sentence which indicates that some people are afraid of the future with the Internet of things.
8. What does the Internet of things mean?
9. How will the Internet of things help you to keep fit?
10. Why are many people excited about the future?
11. Why are other people worried about the future?
12. Find a word in the text which means “**people who have committed crimes**”
13. What does the underlined pronoun “**others**” in the third paragraph, refer to?
14. What does the underlined pronoun “**your**” in the second paragraph, refer to?

Critical Thinking

Our future could be in danger with the Internet of things. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Unit 2

English Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
acupuncture	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points.	الوخز بالإبر
ailment	illness.	إعتلال/مرض خفيف
allergy	a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash.	تحسس/حساسية
arthritis	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints.	إلتهاب المفاصل
herbal remedy	an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease.	التداوي بالأعشاب
homoeopathy	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances.	معالجة بالأعشاب أو المواد الطبيعية
immunisation	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness.	التلقيح
malaria	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes.	مرض الملاريا
migraine	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision.	الصداع النصفي
antibody	a substance produced by the body to fight disease.	الجسم المضاد
Complementary medicine	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices.	الطب البديل
convention	having been used for a long time and is considered usual.	تقليدي
option	something that is or may be chosen.	خيار
viability	effective and able to be successful.	قابل للتطبيق
practitioner	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession.	من يمارس مهنة أو مهارة
sceptic	having doubts; not easily convinced.	متشكك

Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

الطب التكميلي : هل هو علاج فعلاً؟

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of nonconventional treatment, **they** used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed.

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

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

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

لطالما قال النقاد أن الطب التكميلي لا يمتلك أي دليل علمي بأن المعالجة به نافعة، وإنه من الشائع أن الخبراء الطبيين أصبحوا مدركين أن الطب البديل أو التكميلي هو ليس دائماً الطريقة الوحيدة لعلاج الأمراض الخفيفة.

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common *complaints* such as insomnia, **arthritis** and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. **It** provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

في احد عيادات الطب الجراحي في لندن، 70 % من المرضى الذين خيروا بين العلاج بالأعشاب او اي علاج تكميلي بديل لشكاوى شائعة مثل الأرق والتهاب المفاصل والشفقة اختاروا التداوي بالأعشاب. وقال عندها 50 % من المرضى أن العلاج ساعدهم. قال احد الأطباء "انا الآن اخذ بعين الاعتبار ان الطب البديل التكميلي هو خيار قابل للنجاح للعديد من الحالات بما فيها القلق والإكتئاب وبعض الحساسية. فهي توفر خيار آخر عندما لا ينفع الطب التقليدي بشكل دقيق.

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

على أية حال، لا يمكن للطب البديل ان يُستخدم لكل الإستطببات العلاجية. لا يمكنها ان تحل محل عمليات التطعيم/التلقيح لأنها لن تنتج الأجسام المضادة والتي نحتاجها لتحمينا من أمراض الطفولة. ولا يمكنها ايضا ان تحمينا من الملاريا.

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

احد الأطباء قال انه سيقوم بالعودة للعلاجات الطبية التقليدية أولا ليتأكد انه لم يمر عن اي حالة خفية. وعلى اية حال، فإن العلاج بالطب البديل لم تعد فكرة غريبة. في رأيه يجب على الطب البديل ان يعمل جنباً إلى جنب مع الطب الحديث وليس ضده.

Comprehension

1. There are many forms of complementary medicine. Write down two of them.
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that most doctors were not convinced with complementary medicine.
3. Most doctors were not convinced with complementary medicine for a certain reason. Write down that reason.
4. In recent years, the perception of complementary medicine has changed. Write down two reasons for that.
5. Many medical conditions may be possible to be treated using complementary medicine. Write down two of them.
6. Write down the sentence which indicates that many doctors study complementary forms of treatment.
7. Non-conventional medicine cannot work as a replacement for some treatments. Write down two of them.
8. Complementary treatment should work alongside modern medicine. Explain this statement justifying your answer.
9. Doctors always turn to conventional treatment first. Why do they do that?
10. Write down the sentence that indicates that at the surgery mentioned in the text, half of the patients found the herbal remedy helped them.
11. Some people used to criticize using complementary treatment to treat illness. What was their argument?
12. There are some diseases that can be treated by using complementary treatment. Write down two of them.
13. Find a word in the text which means "illness".
14. What does the underlined word in the third paragraph "arthritis" mean?

15. What does the underlined pronoun “**they**” in the first paragraph, refer to?

16. What does the underlined pronoun “**it**” in the third paragraph, refer to?

Critical Thinking

The article suggests that people’s perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Think of this statement. And in two sentences, write down your point of view.

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

هل الناس السعداء أصحاء – وإن كان كذلك ، لماذا ؟

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

من الطبيعي أن نشعر بالحزن من وقت لآخر – على أية حال أثبتت الدراسات أن المشاعر السلبية قد تؤذي الجسد.

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you **see red**, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.

However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

أيضا للغضب نتائج سلبية على صحتنا – عندما تغضب يرتفع ضغط دمك وقد تشعر بالصداع و مشاكل النوم و الهضم . على أية حال ماذا بشأن المشاعر و المواقف الايجابية ؟ حتى وقت متأخر فإن العلماء لم يحققوا فيما إن كان هناك رابط بين المشاعر الايجابية و الصحة السليمة.

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

إن الدراسة التي أجريت على 6000 رجل و امرأة أعمارهم بين 25 و 74 عاما ولمدة عشرين عام من الدراسة وجد العلماء أن الايجابية تقلل المخاطر على القلب. عوامل أخرى لها دور في الصحة الجيدة هو دعم الرابطة الأسرية و الأصدقاء والنظرة المتفائلة.



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

أثبتت الدراسة أن الأطفال القادرين على البقاء بتركيزهم الجيد في مهامهم و لديهم مواقف ايجابية في سن السابعة يكونون بصحة جيدة بعد 30 عام.

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

الدراسة فيها نوع من الجدلية – بعض مختصين الصحة يقولون إن أسلوب الحياة السيئ هو الذي يؤدي إلى أمراض القلب والأمراض الأخرى وليس المواقف الشخصية – الخبراء بينما يوافقوننا يظهر لنا سؤال لماذا يميل البشر لأسلوب حياة خاطئ؟ هل الناس المتفائلين سيكون خيارهم أفضل من غيرهم؟

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

قدر الخبراء أن ليس كل الظروف المحيطة تجعلنا نعيش بلا قلق – على أية حال يعتقدون أننا يجب أن نعلم أننا أن يطوروا تفكيرهم الايجابي وان يعودوا أقوى إن حصلت معهم أي نكسة – هذا سيحسن صحتهم مستقبلا.

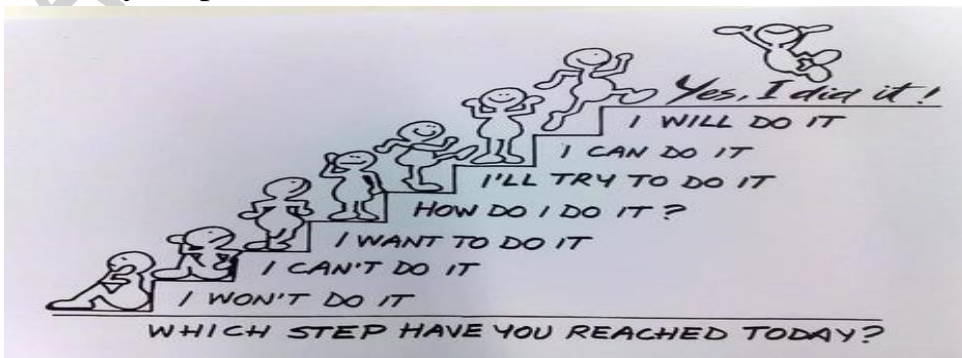


Comprehension

1. It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. Write down the reason for that.
2. There are some possible effects of anger on someone's health. Write down two of these effects.
3. There is a controversy about the researchers' study. Write it down.
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that scientists didn't do any research to find any relation between feelings and health in the past.
5. Some scientists believe that bad lifestyle choices affect health negatively. Write down two of these choices.
6. Some scientists believe that bad lifestyle choices have some bad effects on health. Write down two of these effects.
7. The researchers' study came out with many findings. Write down two of these findings.
8. There are certain qualities that will improve the children's overall health in the future. Write down two of these qualities.
9. There are two factors that have influences on health. Write them down.
10. The research showed that people who had lived a certain childhood lifestyle lived in a better health for many decades. Write down two childhood lifestyle.
11. Replace the underlined colour idiom with a suitable phrase that has a similar meaning to it.
12. What does the underlined word "who" in the fourth paragraph, refer to?
13. Find a word in the text which means "believing that good things will happen in the future"
14. What does the underlined pronoun "they" in the last paragraph, mean?

Critical Thinking

People sometimes make bad lifestyle decisions. Think of this statement, and in two sentences write your point of view.



Health in Jordan: A report

الصحة في الأردن : تقرير

Introduction مقدمة

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, **sanitation**, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

الظروف الصحية في الاردن هي الافضل في الشرق الاوسط- وهذا عائد لالتزام البلد تجاه الجميع - تطور في التعليم والظروف الاقتصادية- تصريف المجاري - المياه النظيفة -الحمية - المياه النظيفة تجعل مجتمعنا اكثر صحة.

A: Healthcare centres

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 **dental** clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to **immunisation** teams that had been working towards this goal for several years.

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

كنتيجة للتخطيط الجيد عدد الخدمات الصحية تزداد بسرعة - أكثر من 800 مركز خدماتي بني و أكثر من 188 عيادة أسنان . وفي 2012 يوجد % 98 من أطفال الأردنيين يتم تلقيحهم - شكرا لفريق التلقيح الذين يعملون لتحقيق الأهداف لسنوات عديدة. بالرغم من أن مناطق بعيدة تأخذ الطاقة وتوفر الماء - أكثر من %99 من الوطن لديهم خدمات.

B : Hospitals

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

بالرغم من أن الدولة تركز على الخدمات الصحية الأساسية – سمعة الأطباء الأردنيين انتشرت لذلك فإن أكثر المرضى من الدول المجاورة يأتون للعلاج للقلب المفتوح في الأردن – بدأ برنامج علاج القلب المفتوح في 1970 في عمان.

C : Life Expectancy

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's **infant mortality** rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

تبين الأرقام أن الحياة الصحية في الأردن ناجحة – في 1807 فإن معدل العمر في الأردن 72 سنة لكن في 1881 معدل وفيات 0210 - ارتفع معدل التوقعات إلى 89 حسب احصائيات اليونيسيف بين 1871 الاطفال قد انخفض بشكل ملحوظ عنه في أي من بلدان العالم – فقد انخفض من 82 وفاة لكل 1222 في 1871 إلى 90 مولود من كل 1222 في عام 021.

Conclusion

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

إن انخفاض معدل وفيات الأطفال و الرعاية الصحية المميزة ساهمت في رقي العملية الصحية والذي يؤدي إلى فوائد و قوة للاقتصاد في الأردن.

Comprehension

1. There are many factors that made Jordanians healthier. Write down two of them.
2. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. What is the reason for that?
3. The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly in Jordan over the past years. What was the main reason for that?
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordanian children were protected from childhood diseases.
5. Write down the sentence which indicates that most of Jordanian villages were supplied with electricity and water.
6. When did the open heart surgery start?
7. Many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. Write down two reasons for that.
8. What was the life expectancy in Jordan in 1965?
9. What was the life expectancy in Jordan in 2002?
10. Write down the sentence which indicates that the death of babies in Jordan in the 1980s has dramatically decreased.
11. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordan has a successful healthcare system.
12. There are two factors which contributed to the growth of Jordanian population. Write them down.
13. The growth in Jordanian population has a good effect on the country's economy. Write it down.
14. A successful Jordanian healthcare system has many benefits on Jordan's economy. Explain this statement. Justify your answer.
15. Find a word in the text which means “ **death especially on a large scale**”.
16. What does the underlined word in the second paragraph, mean?
17. What does the underlined pronoun “**where**” in the second paragraph, refer to?
18. What does the underlined pronoun “**its**” in the third paragraph, refer to?

Critical Thinking

In some poor countries, life expectancy is very low due to many factors. Explain this statement. Suggest three ways to raise life expectancy in these countries.

Get moving!

A. growing problem

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

في بعض البلدان يزداد عدد الشباب و البالغين أصحاب الأوزان الزائدة (البدينين جدا -) سبب واحد لهذا وهو ازدياد الوجبات الشعبية السريعة والتي أصبحت شائعة الآن.

(1) _ **Another big factor is lack of exercise** .People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

غالبا يمشي الناس للمدرسة أو العمل ولكن هذه الأيام الكثيرون منا يقودون سيارات. التكنولوجيا الحديثة لعبت أيضا دورها - نمضي الكثير من وقتنا أمام شاشات الحواسيب- قبل اختراع الانترنت لم يحلم احد بالتسوق من خلال ألتنت ولكن الآن نشترى ما نريد دون أن نترك أريكتنا.

B. Time to listen

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much.

However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. 2 **School children are less physically active than they used to be.**_

Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.

حذر خبراء الصحة من هذا الميول و نصيحتهم كانت واضحة وهو أن يتدرب البالغين ساعتين ونصف أسبوعيا على الأقل أما الأطفال و المراهقين ساعة واحدة أسبوعيا - قد لا يؤثر كثيرا لكن الأبحاث الأخيرة تبين أن 50 % من البريطانيين يفعل هذا - أطفال المدارس اقل لياقة مما يجب أن يكونوا عليه - البنات لا يعشقن الرياضة وهذا يؤدي لمشاكل صحية.



c. It's good for you!

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. (3) **They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups.** The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

يوصي الخبراء بمزيج من النشاطات منها التمارين المعتدلة مثل الهرولة و تمارين النشاط مثل الركض، يوصون أيضا بتقوية العضلات— كلما بنينا عضلاتنا كلما حرقنا سعرات حرارية كلما أصبحنا أكثر لياقة بالإضافة لذلك التمارين طريق للسيطرة على التوتر، في الدراسات الأخيرة أن الذين يمارسون الرياضة تنتهي الكآبة عندهم.

D. Useful tips

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. (4) **It doesn't have to take much extra time** You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

طبعا هذا يظهر لنا سؤالا – كيف يمكن أن أصبح لائقا من خلال تمارين إضافية ؟ الطريقة الأفضل لذلك هو أن تصبح الرياضة روتيننا . لا تأخذ وقتا طويلا لذلك – قد تخرج من الباص قبل المكان المحدد أو أن تقف عندما تتكلم في الهاتف والاهم أن نجد رياضة نستمتع بها . بهذا نصبح أكثر لياقة و أكثر سعادة.

Comprehension

1. An increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or obese because of many factors. Write down two of them.
2. What are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?
3. According to the experts, what is the solution for adult's overweight or obesity?
4. According to the experts, what is the solution for young people overweight or obesity?
5. There are two types of exercises. Write them down.
6. Muscle building makes people fitter. How does that happen?
7. Write down the sentence which indicates that physical exercises help in treating sadness.
8. Write down the sentence which indicates that physical exercises help in treating stress.

9. How can we manage to fit in all this extra exercise?
10. There are many benefits of doing sport or physical exercises. Write down two of them.
11. What is the minimum amount of exercise for teenagers?
12. What is the minimum amount of exercise for adults?
13. Write down the sentence which indicates that most British people don't get enough exercise.
14. The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal lives. Write down two examples.
15. Do most British people get enough exercise? Which sentence in the article tells you this?
16. Find a word in the text which means **"using or needing a lot of effort"**.
17. What does the underlined word **"obese"** in the first paragraph, mean?
18. What does the underlined pronoun **"they"** in the fourth paragraph, refer to?
19. What does the underlined word **"they"** in the third paragraph, refer to?
20. What does the underlined pronoun **"which"** in the first paragraph, refer to?

Critical Thinking

Obesity is an increasing problem in our modern world. Explain this statement.

Suggesting three ways to overcome this problem.



UNIT THREE

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Apparatus	the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	معدات و أدوات
Appendage	a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body	طرف ملحق بالجذع
Artificial	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally	صناعي
Limb	arm or leg of a person	طرف
Prosthetic	an artificial body part; ~ (<i>adjective</i>) limb describing an artificial body part	طرف صناعي
sponsor	to financially support a person or an event	ممول

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father.

أديب البلوشي من دبي – عمره 12 سنوات سوف يسافر في رحلة إلى سبعة بلدان تم تنظيمها و دعمها بواسطة الشيخ حمدان بن محمد أمير دبي _ لفت هذا الولد أنظار الشيخ باختراعه عضو بديل لوالده.

The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors. Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family.

أعطى الشيخ اهتمامه لهذا الولد وكان يأمل أن تكون الجولة التي يدعمها الشيخ ستعطيهِ الثقة بنفسه و تلهم الشباب الإماراتيين . أتت هذه الفكرة له باختراع قدم بديله عندما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته.

His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg. Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing.

والده الذي كان يرتدي قدما اصطناعية لم يستطع السباحة في البحر لكي لا تبطل قدمه مما ألهم أديب أن يخترع قدما تتحمل البلل (وقاية) سوف يزور أمريكا- فرنسا - بريطانيا - أيرلندا - بلجيكا - إيطاليا و ألمانيا حيث سيكون مع أقاربه . على أية حال بينما كان في ألمانيا لن يمضي وقته في نزهه.

He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

سوف يمضي وقته يعمل مع أطباء لبنني العضو البديل وسيأخذ دوره في الأعضاء الاصطناعية وسوف يتعلم عن الأجهزة الطبية.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

اخترع أديب عدة أجهزة أخرى ومنها جهاز روبوت صغير للتنظيف و مراقبة القلب ويكون مرتبط بحزام الأمان في السيارة . في حالات الطوارئ وخدمات الإنقاذ وعائلة السائق سترتبط أوتوماتيكيا مع السائق من خلال آلة فحص خاصة .

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

اخترع أيضا خوذة واقية من النار. هذه الآلة المصنوعة بنظام كاميرا سيساعد على إنقاذ العمال في حالات الطوارئ . لأجل كل هذا أديب يستحق السمعة الطيبة لأصغر مخترع في العالم.



Comprehension

1. Where is Adeeb going to travel?
2. Adeeb's journey has been sponsored by a famous person. Write him down.
3. Who is Sheikh Hamdan Bin Mohammed?
4. Adeeb has invented a very important thing. What was his invention?
5. Sheikh Mohammed is interested in helping Adeeb for a certain reason. Write it down.
6. Sheikh Mohammed offered Adeeb the gift of a world tour. Why did he do that?
7. There was a certain purpose from Sheikh Mohammed's gift for Adeeb. Write it down.
8. Adeeb is going to travel to seven countries. Write down two of them.
9. Adeeb made a special invention for his father. Write it down.
10. Write down the sentence which indicates that Adeeb won't only go to Germany for tourism.
11. When did Adeeb get the idea for his invention?
12. Adeeb will do many things in Germany during his tour. Write down two of them.
13. Adeeb has invented many things. Write down two of them.
14. Write down the sentence which indicates that Adeeb is a very famous inventor.
15. Adeeb has invented a special device which is attached to a car seatbelt. Name it and explain its work.
16. Adeeb is one of the famous youngest inventors in the world. Explain this statement. Justifying your answer.
17. Adeeb has invented a fireproof helmet for a special purpose. Write it down.
18. Adeeb has invented the in-car heart monitor for a special purpose. Write down that purpose.
19. Find a word in the text which means "arm or leg of a person".
20. What does the underlined word "apparatus" in the third paragraph, mean?
21. What does the underlined pronoun "where" in the third paragraph, refer to?
22. What does the underlined pronoun "he" in the first paragraph, refer to?

Critical Thinking

Young people can possibly become important to their countries in the future if they get proper education and guidance. Explain this statement. Suggesting three ways to do that.

In the future

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

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain (1)... implant improved their decision-making abilities.

طور العلماء زراعة الدماغ لتحسين البصر أو السماح للمعاقين أن يستخدموا أفكارهم لزراعة الأعضاء البديلة مثل الذراعين و الساقين أو اليدين أو يشغلوا الكراسي المتحركة . في 2012 على القرود بينت إن زراعة الدماغ حسنت قدرة الدماغ عندها

How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by (2) dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries..

كيف يستفيد البشر من هذه الأبحاث ؟ العلماء يأملون أن يطوروا آلة شبيهة لمساعدة الناس الذين يتأثرون من تلف الدماغ الذي يسببه الخرف أو الضربة أو الأم الدماغ الأخرى.

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

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain (3)..... scanner Called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible.

في 2012 أكد علماء الأعصاب انه من الممكن التواصل مع من هم في الغيبوبة من خلال ناسخ ضوئي للدماغ يسمى التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي – اقترحوا انه في المستقبل انه سيصبح التواصل مع من هم في غيبوبة ممكناً.

Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

بعد عامين حصلت أخيراً. استخدم هذا الماسح المغناطيسي على رجل كان في غيبوبة لمدة تجاوزت 12 عام أثبتت أن هذا الشخص كان عنده عقل واعٍ - مفكر . يخطط الأطباء ليستخدموا جهازاً مشابهاً ليكتشفوا إن كان هؤلاء عندهم ألم أم لا أو ماذا يريدون أن يتم فعله لتحسين أنماط حياتهم.

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

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single (4)..... pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual (5)..... side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment.

علاج جديد للسرطان تم تجربته في بلايموث - إنجلترا - والذي يأمل الأطباء أن يقلصوا من حدة المرض و يخففوا من أعراضه ليلا . تؤخذ كبسولة واحدة كل صباح و بذلك تخف الأعراض الجانبية مثل المرض و فقدان الشعور الذي كان يحدث معهم عند أخذهم لعلاجات أخرى.

The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

العلاج يعمل على إيقاف البروتين و الذي يسبب نمو الخلايا السرطانية . تحسن حياة المرضى و متوسط أعمارهم بسرعة أحسن من العلاجات الأخرى. تمت مقابلة المرضى الخاضعين لهذا العلاج و قالوا أنهم بأحسن حال و سوف يستمرون بالعلاج . لديهم أكثر من سبب للاستمرار بهذا العلاج. و يأملون أن يساعدوا المرضى في جميع أنحاء العالم.



#36149513

Comprehension

1. Scientists have developed brain implants for two purposes. **Write them down.**
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that **scientists have succeeded in their research on brain implants.**
3. Brain can be damaged because of many injuries. **Write down two of them.**
4. There is a great benefit for humans from scientists' researches. **Write down that benefit.**
5. It's confirmed that patients in a coma can be communicated with. **How can that happen?**
6. Write down the sentence which indicates that **doctors succeeded in using the scanner to communicate with a human in coma.**
7. What is the doctors' future plan to use the brain scanner?
8. Doctors plan to use brain scanning techniques for two purposes. **Write them down.**
9. Write down the sentence which indicates that **doctors have discovered an effective treatment for cancer.**
10. Usual cancer treatment causes some side effects. **Write down two of them.**
11. Patients experience some side effects when they are treated by usual cancer treatment. **Write down two of them.**
12. What is the form of new drug and how is it taken?
13. How does the new drug heal cancer?
14. Write down an evidence that **the new treatment helps in healing cancer.**
15. Replace the underlined word with a **British** word **that has a similar meaning to.**
16. Find a word in the text which means "**a physical problem that might indicate adisease**"
17. What does the underlined pronoun "**they**" in the second paragraph, refer to?
18. What does the underlined pronoun "**their**" in the first paragraph, refer to?

Critical Thinking

There are some implications will be for the world if people live longer. Think of this statement. And in two sentences, write down your point of view.



The King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment.

مركز الملك الحسين للسرطان هو مركز علاجي شامل . يعالج البالغين والأطفال – و بسبب ازدياد أعداد الناس في الأردن أصبح الناس يعتمدون على هذا المستشفى من أجل علاج هذا المرض.

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

المرضى ليسوا من الأردن فقط بل من البلدان الأخرى بسبب انجذابهم بالسمعة الطيبة والأسعار المنخفضة و الحضارة والثقافة المتشابهة.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an **expansion** programme. Building started in 2011 CE . The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

للتوسع بعلاج المرضى بدأ مركز الملك الحسين ببرنامج التوسع بالعلاج. بدأ البناء في 2011 و ستتضاعف القدرة الاستيعابية بحلول 2016 بزيادة مساحة من 3,500 إلى 9000 .

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

سوف يضيفون 182 سرير إضافي و توسعة الأقسام والعلاج بالأشعة. ردهات للبالغين والأطفال تم افتتاحها. إضافة أنهم بنوا عشرة طوابق للمتعالجين من الخارج و مبنى تعليمي فيه غرف تعليمية و مكتبة.

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

أكثر مرضى السرطان بعيدين عن عمان حيث يقع المستشفى والرحلة من وإلى المستشفى صعبة. لذلك هناك خطة ببناء أجزاء له في المحافظات.

In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

في المستقبل العاجل يأمل مستشفى الملك عبد الله في اربد لبناء قسم العلاج بالأشعة وهذا سيجعل القاطنين في الشمال لا يضطرون للقدوم إلى عمان.

Comprehension

1. Write down the sentence which indicates that **The King Hussein Cancer Centre treats people from all ages.**
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that **the centre treats patients from other countries.**
3. Patients come from neighboring countries to receive treatment in the centre for many reasons. **Write down two of them.**
4. What is KHCC?
5. The centre needs to expand for a certain reason. **Write it down.**
6. There are plans for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan. **Write down one of these plans.**
7. There is a disadvantage of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman. **Write down that disadvantage.**
8. There are plans for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan. **Write one of these plans.**
9. There are future plans for KHCC to increase its capacity. **Write down two of these plans.**
10. Write down the sentence which indicates that **Jordan has one cancer centre.**
11. Other cancer care facilities must be constructed in the main cities of Jordan. **Explain this statement. Justifying your answer.**
12. Find a word in the text which means “**someone goes to hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night**”.
13. What does the underlined word “**expansion**” in the second paragraph, mean?
14. What does the underlined pronoun “**It**” in the first paragraph, refer to?
15. What does the underlined pronoun “**Its**” in the second paragraph, refer to?

Critical thinking

There are many actions which can be done to help Jordan cope with increase in population. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Accident victim tests first artificial limb

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

اخترع العلماء بنجاح يدا بديلة مع حساس للمس – اختراع مذهل خططوا لاختراعه. من الممكن ذلك في مستقبل ليس بعيد . الأذرع و الأقدام الصناعية ستأخذ مكانا لتكون أعضاء بديلة.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.

دينيس سورينسون 39 – عاما من الدنمرك أول شخص جرب هذا الاختراع الجديد – بعد فقدانه اليد اليسرى في حادث أصبح يستخدم يدا صناعية لمدة تسعة أعوام.

The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square', he explained.

اليد الجديدة التي طورها علماء سويسرا و ايطاليا كانت محسنة بشكل عظيم – بها سورينسون لم يستطع فقط أن يرفع الأشياء المعالجة ولكنه يستطيع الشعور بها أيضا – عندما احمل أي شيء بيدي أستطيع أن اشعر به إن كان ناعما أو خشنا – مستدير أو مربع – هو قال ذلك.

He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons.

وقال إن الاحاسيس هي نفس ما يشعر باليد الأخرى. لسوء الحظ سورينسون الذي لعب دورا في المحاكم والأداة ليست جاهزة بعد . يسمح له بلبسها مرة في الشهر للامان.

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

لذلك ألان استعاد يده الصناعية – على أية حال مازال يأمل باستعادة اليد مرة أخرى. هو يأمل أن يأتي الوقت وتصبح الأعضاء الصناعية متوفرة لآلاف الناس الذين يحتاجونها. هو سيساعد بتغيير حياتهم.

Comprehension

1. Scientists have invented a prosthetic hand. What is special about this hand?
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that in the near future, there is a plan to replace old prosthetic limbs with new developed ones.
3. Who invented the new prosthetic hand?
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that the new prosthetic hand is very useful in feeling objects.
5. Who is the first person to take part in testing the new prosthetic hand?
6. Write down the sentence which indicates that Sorensen didn't use the new hand for a long period.
7. How long has Sorensen been using a prosthetic limb?
8. Write down the sentence which indicates that the new prosthetic hand isn't available for people who need it.
9. The new prosthetic hand can perform many tasks. Write down two of them.
10. Why has Sorensen been using artificial limb?
11. Sorensen was allowed to wear the new prosthetic hand for a short time. Write down the reason for that.
12. In the future, People who have lost one of their limbs can live normally. Explain this statement. Justifying your answer.
13. Find a word in the text that is opposite to "natural".
14. What does the underlined word "prosthetic" in the first paragraph, mean?
15. What does the underlined pronoun "I" in the second paragraph, refer to?
16. What does the underlined pronoun "them" in the third paragraph, refer to?

Critical Thinking

Prosthetic hand would improve someone's life in many ways. Think of this statement. And in two sentences, write down your point of view .

UNIT FOUR

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

أهمية الإنجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ



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

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

هناك كيميائيين مشاهير في تاريخ العالم العربي – ولكن جابر بن حيان هو من اوجد علم الكيمياء وقد اشتهر بداية بانتاج السلفوريك اسيد . عمل مجموعة من الموازين التي غيرت الطريقة التي يزن فيها الكيميائيين في المختبرات. ميزانهم قد يزن اشياء اقل من كيلو ب 6,000 مرة.

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

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

علي ابن النفيس المعروف ب زرياب أو الطائر الأسود لجمال صوته – شخص موهوب بالموسيقى من بغداد و موهبته في الموسيقى قادتته إلى قرطبة في القرن التاسع – نزل بضيافة الحاكم الأموي هناك – هو أول شخص هو أول من أسس مدرسة للموسيقى في قرطبة، الأندلس والتي تدرس تأليف و انسجام الموسيقى وهو موجد نظرية الموسيقى وهو أول من قدم العود لأوروبا.



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

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

فاطمة الفهري – ابنة رجل أعمال ثري . استخدمت ميراثها لتبني مركزا دراسيا في المغرب – هذا المركز التعليمي أصبح أشهر جامعة في المغرب و الكثير من طلبة العالم يأتون للدراسة فيها – أكثر من ذلك كانت أخت فاطمة (مريم) والتي أشرفت على مبنى مسجد الأندلس و الذي ليس بعيدا عن مركز التدريس.

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

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

كان الكندي فيزيائيا – فيلسوف – عالم رياضيات – كيميائيا – موسيقارا و عالم فلك . وفي الرياضيات العديدة – صاحب الاكتشافات الرائدة في عدة حقول ولكن عمله في الحساب والهندسة كانت أهم اكتشافاته.



Comprehension

1. Who is the founder of chemistry?
2. Ibn Hayyan has many achievements in chemistry. Write down two of these achievements.
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that Ibn Hayyan found a way to weigh tiny items.
4. Ibn Hayyan produced a chemical substance. Write it down.
5. Ali Ibn Nafi was named with two other names. Write them down.
6. Ziryab had many achievements in music. Write down two of his achievements.
7. Where did Ziryab receive his education in music?
8. Write down the sentence which indicates that Ziryab is the musician who introduced a famous Arabian musical instrument to the west.
9. Where did Ziryab live and become a famous musician?
10. Fatima built a learning centre in Fez. How did she manage to do that?
11. Write down the sentence which indicates that Fatima is a rich woman.
12. Write down the sentence which indicates that Fatima's learning centre is very successful.
13. Who is the supervisor of the building of the Andalus Mosque?
14. Al-Kindi was famous in many fields of science. Write down two of these fields.
15. Al-Kindi was especially famous for his work in two branches of Maths. Write them down.
16. Find a word in the text which means "someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects"
17. What does the underlined word "geometry" in the last paragraph, mean?
18. What does the underlined pronoun "which" in the third paragraph, refers to?
19. What does the underlined pronoun "there" in the second paragraph, refers to?

Critical Thinking

In ancient times, reaching such high levels of achievements in comparison with the present days is more difficult. Think of this statement. And in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Masdar City – a positive step?

مدينة مصدر – خطوة ايجابية ؟

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

المشاريع الهائلة صممت لتشجيع عوائد الاقتصاد والفوائد للمدن و بالرغم من اختلافها في الحجم و التكلفة كلها تعرف بأنها مكلفة ومشاريع للشعب تجذب إليها أصناف الاهتمام و الاهتمام الإعلامي . مدى هذه المشاريع من الطرق السريعة – المطارات – المحطات – الأنفاق – الجسور لتكمل بذلك تعقيدات المدينة.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

إن مفهوم المشاريع الهائلة يعتمد على الفوائد التي تجلبها للمجتمع . على أية حال بعض هذه المشاريع يتم انتقادها بسبب نتائجها السلبية على المجتمع أو البيئة. هذه المقالة سلطت الضوء على مدينة مصدر – المشروع الهائل في أبو ظبي.

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

بدأ تطور مدينة مصدر في 2006 وأصبحت المدينة الأولى الخالية من الكربون و المواد المصنعة والفضلات. شملت المدينة ستة كيلومترات و اكتملت في 2025 هي مأوى 40,000 ألف شخص 50,000 ألف مسافر و 1,500 عامل في مشاريع المنتجات صديقة البيئة.



The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

سوف يتم تشغيل المدينة على مصادر الطاقة المتجددة. بنيت على شبكة طاقة مطورة تراقب كم من الطاقة تستخدم في كل مجمع. أكثر من ذلك – لتقليل اثر الكربون مدينة مصدر تخلو من السيارات – مصممة للمشاة و الدراجات الهوائية – السيارات الكهربائية تشغل كمواصلات نقل عامة و المدينة موصولة بمواقع الشبكة للطرق و محطات القطار.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

تتزوّد المدينة بالطاقة الشمسية و محطات الرياح و هناك خطط لبناء العالم الأكبر من النباتات الهيدروجينية نباتات النحلية ستزوّد المدينة بالمياه و سوف يتم إعادة تدوير 80 % من الماء . الفضلات الحيوية ستستخدم كمصدر للطاقة أيضا و المخلفات الصناعية سيتم إعادة تدويرها.

The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

سكان مدينة مصدر هم طلبة العلوم و التكنولوجيا في مصدر وطلابها ملتزمون بإيجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة في العالم.

While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

بالرغم من ان المشروع تم تمويله من جمعيات تهتم بالبيئة و مشاكلها إلا ان هناك نقد لها. بدلا من بناء مدينه اصطناعية دائمة فان الأولى هي المدن الموجودة أصلا.

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

في النهاية فان فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع و للبيئة اكبر من أي شي وان تحقق هدف المطورين فان مدينة مصدر ستلهم المشاريع الهائلة في بلدان أخرى.

Comprehension

1. Megaprojects are designed for two certain purposes. Write down these two purposes.
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that not all Megaprojects are similar.
3. There are many types of Megaprojects. Write down two of them.
4. Many Megaprojects have bad effects which have been criticized for. Write down two of these bad effects.
5. When will the construction of Masdar city be completed?
6. Write down the sentence which shows the size of Masdar city.
7. Write down the sentence which shows the capacity of Masdar city.
8. Masdar city is built on an advanced energy grid which has a certain purpose. Write down that purpose.
9. Masdar city has a unique quality that makes it the first city of its kind. Write down that quality
10. Write down the sentence which indicates the city's sources of energy.
11. Masdar city will be connected to other areas with two types of transportation. Write them down.
12. Masdar city will be a car-free zone. Write down the main reason for that.
13. Because Masdar city will be a car-free city, the city has been designed to have different types of transportation. Write down two of them.
14. The city will be provided with energy from two sources. Write them down.
15. How will the city be provided with water?
16. Write down the sentence which indicates that there is a plan to turn the city's wastes to useful things.
17. Who are the current residents of Masdar city?
18. What is the main interest of the institute's students?
19. The creation of Masdar city has a disadvantage. Write it down.
20. Find a word in the text which means "the process of removing salt from sea waterso that it can be used".

21. What does the underlined word “**pedestrian**” in the fourth paragraph, mean?

22. What does the underlined pronoun “**It**” in the third paragraph, refer to?

23. What does the underlined pronoun “**they**” in the first paragraph, refer to?

Critical Thinking

Masdar city is a beneficial project for the community and environment. Think of this statement. And in two sentences, write down your point of view.



A founding father of farming الأب المؤسس للزراعة

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, **who** was the King of Toledo; His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.

ابن بصال كان كاتباً ، عالم ومهندس ، عاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر . عمل في قصر المأمون الذي كان ملكا على توليدو ، كان مميزا في علم النباتات والزراعة . بالرغم من انه كان باحث ، كان أيضا رجل عملي وكل مؤلفاته كانت بخبرته الشخصية في الزراعة .

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was *A Book of Agriculture*. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the **one** that described how to treat different types of soil.

واحدة من انجازاته كان كتاب الزراعة . يحتوي الكتاب على 16 فصل والذي يوضح فيه كيفية زراعة الخضروات والفواكه ، الأعشاب والزهور ذات الرائحة العطرة . وأشهر فصل في الكتاب وصف فيه كيفية التعامل مع أنواع التربة المختلفة .

Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

عمل ابن بصال أيضا في الري . صمم خراطيم مياه ونظام الري . وكل هذه الأشياء تمت كتابتها في مؤلفاته .

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in pain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's **legacy** to the world has been great.

التأثر في مؤلفاته كان هائل جداً . كأجيال من المزارعين تبعوا تعليماته ونصائحه ، أصبحت التربة أكثر خصوبة وإنتاجية كافية للسكان . نظام الري خاصته والمتبعين له ما زال شاهد لوقتنا هذا . بالرغم من أن اسمه ليس مشهور إلا أن أثره ما زال عظيماً .

Comprehension

1. Ibn Bassal has many achievements as a botanist. Write down two of his achievements.
2. Write down the sentence which shows the most important part of Ibn Bassal's book.
3. Ibn Bassal discovered two ways to irrigate the land. Write them down.
4. In his work, Ibn Bassal explained how to grow many types of trees and plants. Write down two of them.
5. Write down the sentence which indicates that what Ibn Bassal has written, he applied it in practice.
6. Write down the sentence which indicates that Ibn Bassal was a polymath.
7. Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great. Write down two examples of his legacy.
8. The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. Write down an evidence on that from the text.
9. Find a verb in the second paragraph which means "supply land with water".
10. What does the underlined word "legacy" in the last paragraph, mean?
11. What does the underlined pronoun "one" in the second paragraph, refer to?
12. What does the underlined pronoun "who" in the first paragraph, refer to?

Critical Thinking

The area around Toledo had a fast-growing population for many reasons. Think of this statement. And in two sentences, write down your point of view.

UNIT FIVE

The arts in Jordan

الفنون في الأردن

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

لأردن موروث حضاري مدعوم من قبل دائرة الآثار التي أنشئت سنة 1966 ومنذ ذلك الوقت انشأت الدائرة برنامجا مستمرا مرتبطا بالفنون – الموسيقى -الفنون البصرية والفنون الأدائية و الكتابة.

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

في عام 1979 أنشئت الجمعية الملكية للفنون لتدعم الفنون البصرية في الأردن ودول الجوار. وهي تربط معارض الفنون الرئيسية حول العالم لتشجع الفنانين من مختلف الحضارات ليتعلموا من بعضهم.

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

على تحتوي المجموعة . الأوسط الشرق في للفنون متحف أهم هو الجميلة للفنون الأردني الوطني المعرض 2,000 عمل فني منها الرسوم – النحت – التصوير – التجهيزات – المنسوجات و السيراميك من قبل 800 فنان من 59 بلد. في 2013 كان فيها أضخم المعارض الأردنية تحت اسم 70 عاما من الفنون الأردنية المعاصرة .

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

حتى التسعينيات أكثر الأدب الأردني متوفر بالعربية – على أية حال شكرا لمشروع الترجمة من العربية – أكثر المسرحيات الأردنية و الروايات – القصص القصيرة و القصائد تم الآن ترجمتها للإنجليزية و الكثير من الناس حول العالم أصبحوا قادرين على تذوق الفن الأردني.

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

كل عام منظمة الأمم المتحدة التعليمية تختار عاصمة عربية مختلفة لتكون عاصمة ثقافية . في 2002 استحققت عمان هذا اللقب.

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

للأردن تراث موسيقي قديم. المعهد الموسيقي الوطني افتتح سنة 1986 مكن الطلبة الأردنيين من دراسة الموسيقى.

In 1987 CE, the National Centre for Culture and Arts was created, which showcases theatre and dance in Jordan and the region. Realising the value of art and culture, Jordan decided to offer Jordanians and the world an annual arts festival.

في 1987 انشأ المركز الوطني للثقافة والفنون والذي فيه معارض و مسرح للرقص. لأدراك قيمة الفن و الثقافة قرر الأردن أن يقدم للأردنيين و للعالم مهرجانا سنويا للثقافة و الفنون.

In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts was founded. This three-week-long summer programme is one of the largest cultural activities in the region. **It** takes place in the important archaeological site of Jerash, which underlines the close relationship between the arts and Jordan's cultural history.

في 1981 انشئ مهرجان جرش للثقافة والفنون . هذه الثلاثة اسابيع من البرنامج الصيفي هو من اكبر النشاطات الثقافية _ مكانها في جرش وتقوي الروابط بين الفنون وتاريخ الثقافة الاردني.



Comprehension

1. What do “arts” mean?
2. How does the Royal Society of Fine Arts show its support for the arts in Jordan?
3. What makes The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts a major institution in the world of arts ?
4. How has translation helped Jordanian literature?
5. Jordan has a very rich cultural heritage. Whose responsibility was that?
6. Since 1966, The Department of Culture and Arts has built up an exciting, ongoing
7. programs related to arts. Write down two of these arts.
8. The Royal Society of Fine Arts was established in 1979 for a certain purpose. Write it down.
9. Quote the sentence from the text which indicates that RSFA has connections with other galleries worldwide.
10. The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts contains many collections of works of art. Write down two of them.
11. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordanian literature was only in the mother language for a long time.
12. How was the Jordan literature translated into other languages?
13. When was Amman chosen as the Arab cultural capital?
14. What does UNESCO stand for?
15. The National Music Conservatory opened in 1986. What does it do to support Jordanian arts?
16. The National Centre for Culture and Arts was opened in 1987. What is its main mission?
17. Write down the sentence which shows the period of Jerash Festival.
18. Where does Jerash Festival take place?
19. What is the significance of the location of the annual Jerash Festival?
20. Find a word in the text which means “**a school where people are trained in music or acting**”.
21. What does the underlined word “**textiles**” in the third paragraph, mean?
22. What does the underlined pronoun “**It**” in the last paragraph, refer to?
23. What does the underlined pronoun “**It**” in the second paragraph, refer to?

Critical Thinking

To truly understand a country's culture, you have to understand its artistic heritage. Think of this statement. And in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Glass Making**صناعة الزجاج**

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

عدنان حرفي محترف في أستديو التصنيع خاصته مع فرن يعمل بدرجة حرارة 1,400 لمدة 20 ساعة يوميا - أستوديو تصنيع الزجاج ليس المكان الأكثر راحة - بالنسبة لعدنان انه أكثر من مجرد عمل. عائلتي تقوم بتشكيل الزجاج منذ أكثر من 700 سنة يقول هو - والذي تعلم هذه الحرفة من والده و علمها لي عندما كنت صغيرا.

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

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

عدنان كان يشعر بالعاطفة تجاه حرفته و بانتظام أعطى الشباب المهارات لتشكيل الزجاج. يعتقد و بقوة انه فيما إذا أعطينا الاهتمام للشباب بتعلم الحرف لا احد يعرف كيف يصنعون الزجاج في المستقبل. هذه الأيام أكثر الشباب لا يحبون مزاوله مهن إبتائهم و يقول تشكيل الزجاج مهنة ليست سهلة ولكن قد تكون هوسا كما هي بالنسبة لي.

Adnan still uses the technique that was first developed by the Phoenicians some 2,000 years ago. First, he pushes a thin metal blowpipe into the boiling hot furnace. Secondly, he lifts out the liquid sand and lays it on a metal plate. After that, he blows the red-hot glass until it becomes more flexible. Then he pulls and bends the glass into shape. He has to work extremely quickly because the liquid sand is already solidifying into glass.

عدنان مازال يستخدم التقنية التي طورها الفينيقيين منذ 2000 عام مضت. أولاً يدفع قطعة معدنية رفيعة في فرن يغلي ثانياً : يخرج السائل الرملي و يضعه على صحن معدني – بعد ذلك ينفخ الزجاج الأحمر الحار حتى يصبح مرناً – بعد ذلك يسحب انحناءات الزجاج للشكل الذي يريده. عليه أن يعمل بسرعة بسبب أن السائل الرملي أصبح قويا داخل الزجاج .

Adnan is making a delicate swan. Through the semi-opaque glass, you can see fine lines of turquoise, green and blue. ‘The sand gives us transparent, or “white”, glass,’ Adnan explains. ‘We get this beautiful dark, cobalt blue by adding the metal cobalt to the melted glass. Then, this blue becomes a lighter, sea-green turquoise after adding copper. Finally, we decorate the glass by hand.’

عدنان يعمل بجعة حساسة من زجاج نصف بليد – تستطيع ان ترى خطوط فيروزية اللون و خضراء و زرقاء، يقول عدنان إن الرمل يعطينا زجاج شفاف أو ابيض. نحصل على اللون الغامق الجميل والأزرق من خلال إضافة معدن الكوبالت للزجاج المذاب . بعد ذلك يصبح الأزرق أكثر لمعانا اخضر مزرق فيروزي بعد إضافة النحاس . أخيراً نزخرف الزجاج يدوياً.

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

هذه الأيام نعيد تصنيع الزجاج المكسور. نستخدم الألوان التجارية بدلاً من الألوان الطبيعية كما كان في الماضي . بعيداً عن ذلك لم يتغير أي شيء بالنسبة لهذه الحرفة عبر القرون – لا تستطيع استخدام آلة لصناعة ذلك قال هو – الطريقة القديمة ما زالت هي الأفضل.



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Comprehension

1. Write down the sentence which indicates that Adnan inherited his craft from his father.
2. Quote the sentence which indicates that the glass-making studio is incredibly hot.
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that Adnan teaches his craft to others.
4. Adnan runs workshops and gives demonstrations for good reason. Write it down.
5. There are two reasons why Adnan wants to teach young people his craft. Write them down.
6. Write down the sentence which indicates that Adnan still use old-fashioned methods in his craft.
7. There are four steps to make glass. Write down two of them.
8. The glassblower has to work very fast. Write down the reason for that.
9. What is Adnan's craft?
10. How does Adnan get the beautiful dark, cobalt blue?
11. There are two things which have been changed in Adnan's craft through centuries. Write them down.
12. Write down the sentence which indicates that technology can't be used in glass making.
13. Glass studios aren't a comfortable place for craftsmen. Explain this statement. Justifying your answer.
14. Find a word in the text which means "a container of some sort to hold the metal and it's very hot".
15. What does the underlined word "transparent" in the fifth paragraph, mean?
16. What does the underlined pronoun "we" in the last paragraph, refer to?
17. What does the underlined pronoun "his" in the first paragraph, refer to?

Critical Thinking

- a) Individuals and governments must work together to preserve ancient crafts. Explain this statement. Suggesting three ways to preserve traditional crafts.
- b) Traditional crafts are not an easy thing to do. Think of this statement. And in two sentences, write down your point of view.