

English language
Twelfth Grade
ACTION PACK- LEVEL 3

التوجيهي / المستوى الثالث

اعداد المعلم

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ماجستير لغويات اللغة الانجليزية

لا شيء ضروري لتحقيق
النجاح

بعد التوكل على الله
أكثر من المثابرة لأنها
تتخطى كل العراقيل.

الكلمات الضرورية المستخدمة في أسئلة القطع الوزارية

Find	جد	Factors	عوامل
Quote	اقتبس	Influence, Impact, Effect	تأثير
Underlined	تحت خط	According to	وفقا ل / حسب
Pronoun	ضمير	View , Opinion , Attitude	وجهة نظر
Text	نص	Sentence	جملة
Paragraph	فقرة	Indicate, Show	يشير , يبين
Write down	اكتب	Why	لماذا
Examples	أمثلة	How	كيف
Mention	اذكر / عدد	When	متى
Features, Qualities	خصائص	Who	من
Objectives, Aims	أهداف	Where	أين
First	أول	What	ما / ماذا
Second	ثاني	Which	أي / الذي
Third	ثالث	How many	كم عدد
Last	آخر / أخير	How long	كم طول المدة
Word	كلمة	Causes, Reasons	أسباب
Refer to	يعود على	A part from	باستثناء
Describe	صف	Results	نتائج
Advantages , Benefits	إيجابيات , فوائد	Mean	يعني
Explain	وضح	Justify	برر
Suggest	اقترح	Ways	طرق
Characteristics	خصائص	Steps	خطوات
Difficulties	صعوبات	Consequences	آثار

*** الامتحان الوزاري ***

Question Number one .

A.

1. Write down two of them / Write them down.
2. Write down two of them / Write them down.

يكون المطلوب في هذين السؤالين أن تذكر نقطتين على كل منهما حاول التقيد بما هو مطلوب بالسؤال حتى تحصل على علامته كاملة. مفتاح الحل العبارة التي قبل كلمة **Write**

3. Quote /Write down the sentence which indicates that

المطلوب في هذا السؤال اقتباس جملة من النص. انتبه لما هو مكتوب بعد **that** لتحديد الجملة المناسبة من النص ثم اكتبها كاملة بحيث تبدأ بحرف **capital** و تنهي بنقطة. مفتاح الحل العبارة التي بعد كلمة **that**

4. Find a word in the (first /second/third/fourth/fifth / last) paragraph which means.....

المطلوب في هذا السؤال إيجاد كلمة من الفقرة التي ذكر رقمها في السؤال لها نفس معنى العبارة أو الكلمة التي بعد كلمة **means** عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال.

ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

- Replace the underlined word with suitable phrasal verb / idiom that has the same meaning.

المطلوب استبدال الكلمة التي تحتها خط بشبه فعل / مصطلح مناسب له نفس المعنى . عليك أن تحفظ المصطلحات المطلوبة منك مع الانتباه لزمان الفعل وكتابته بشكل صحيح إملائيا.

- What does the underlined word mean ?

المطلوب معرفة معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال.

5. What does the underlined wordrefer to ?

المطلوب في هذا السؤال معرفة على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط . اقرأ الجملة التي تحتوي على الضمير, حدد نوعه قبل أن تعتمد إجابة معينة .

ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

he , him , his	اسم مذكر عاقل
they , them , their	اسم جمع (عاقل / غير عاقل)
she , her	اسم مؤنث عاقل
it, its	اسم مفرد غير عاقل
who , which , where	الاسم السابق لها مباشرة
this , so	جملة سابقة لها
there, here	اسم مكان

Critical Thinking: التفكير الناقد

2. According to the text , the writer (thinks , says, considers , states) that.....

Explain this statement, suggesting/ mentioning / giving three ways / reasons / pieces of advice.....

المطلوب في هذا السؤال توضيح العبارة التي بعد **that** مقترحا/ ذاكرا / معطيا / ثلاثة طرق / أسباب / نصائح لها علاقة بالعبارة التي بعد **that** افهم هذه العبارة جيدا و اربطها بما تعرفه عن النص بشكل عام ثم اكتب ثلاثة طرق/ أسباب / نصائح مناسبة.

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

المطلوب في هذا السؤال التفكير في العبارة المعطاة و كتابتها وجهة نظرك . أبدا إجابتك بعبارة تفيد الرأي مثل **I think** / **In my opinion** / **that** . اكتب الجملة التي وردت في بداية السؤال . اعتبر أن هذه العبارة موضوع تعبير بسيط المطلوب منك إبداء رأيك في جملتين على الأقل , إذا وجدت صعوبة . ابحث في النص عن جملتين (فكرتين) , حاول صياغة ما تكتبه بطريقتك الخاصة و تجنب النسخ من النص قدر الإمكان.

Question Number Two:

يتكون السؤال الثاني من ثلاثة فروع

A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your **ANSER BOOKLET**.
تعبأة اربع جمل بأحد الكلمات الخمسة المعطاة. وهنا عليك بحفظ كافة كلمات النصوص الموجودة في بداية كل وحده

B. Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow. Write the answer down in your **ANSER BOOKLET**.

معنى المتلازمات و مصطلحات الالوان والافعال المركبة.

C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words **derived** from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your **ANSER BOOKLET**.

جمل اشتقاق

Question Number Three:

يتكون السؤال الثالث من فرعين

A. Correct the verb between brackets and write yours down in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**.

صحح الفعل.

B. Complete the following sentences so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, then write it down in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**.

سؤال التحويل.

Question Number Four:

يتكون السؤال الرابع من فرعين

A. The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones, and write the answers down _in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**.

استبدال الكلمات الخاطئة بصحيحة.

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follow.

سؤال الوظيفة القواعدية

Question Number Five:

يتكون السؤال الخامس من ثلاثة فروع

A. Editing: Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times, you are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (one grammar mistakes . one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**.

تصحيح الخطأ

B. Guided Writing: الكتابة الموجهة

Read the information in the table below, and then in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**, write two sentences using all the given notes below about the

Use the appropriate linking words.

C. Free writing:

In your **ANSWER BOOKLET**, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following:

UNIT ONE

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Vocabulary/ المفردات

The word (s)	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
access	to find information, especially on a computer	إيجاد معلومات
blog	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style	مدونة /منتدى
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 الحاسوب
email exchange	a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one email	تبادل الرسائل الإلكترونية
filter	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer	يصفى
floppy disk	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	القرص المرن
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	معلومات و تكنولوجيا الاتصال
identity fraud	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	سرقة البيانات الشخصية
PC	an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time	الحاسوب الشخصي
post	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it	يرسل
privacy settings	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	إعدادات الخصوصية
program	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function	برمجية
programmer	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television	برنامج إذاعي أو تلفزيوني
rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone	يعتمد على
sat navy system	satellite navigation system , a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	نظام الأقمار الصناعية البحري
security settings	controls available on computer programs protect your computer from viruses.	إعدادات الحماية
smartphone	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	الهاتف الذكي
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
user	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم
web-building program	a software that helps you to create a website	برمجية إنشاء موقع الكتروني
web hosting	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة موقع الكتروني
whiteboard	a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	لوحة مغناطيسي
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

Phrases / عبارات 4 / SB, page 9 :

share ideas	to give your idea to another person or a group	تشارك الأفكار
compare ideas	where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different	تبادل الأفكار
create a web site	to construct a website that currently does not exist	إنشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت
contribute to a web site	offer your writing and work to the website	المساهمة في موقع على شبكة الانترنت
research information	to use a variety of sources to find the information you need	البحث عن معلومات
present information	to give the results of your research in a presentation	تقديم معلومات
monitor what is happening	you know what is happening and you are following the developments	مراقبة ما يحدث
find out what is happening	you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it	يعرف ما يحدث
give a talk to people	you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it	إلقاء محاضرة بالناس
talk to people	an informal discussion	التحدث مع الناس
show photos	you show people photos that you have in person	عرض الصور
send photos	you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post	إرسال الصور

Phrasal verbs / الأفعال المركبة

get started	يبدأ	know about	يعرف عن
look around	يلقي نظرة / ينظر إلى	connect with	يتصل مع
settle down	يستقر / يرتكز	turn on	يشغل
take place	يحدث	give out	ينشر
meet up	يقابل / يلتقي	fill in	يعبئ
wake up	يستيقظ		

TEXT 1 page (6).

The History of Computer

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.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. 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. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

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. It was not until 2007 CE that the first smart phones appeared. Today, most people use their mobile phones every day.

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 are capable of doing even more than this.

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.

تاريخ الحاسوب:

عندما تستخدم الحاسوب, فكر بالتقنية اللازمة له لكي يعمل. استخدم الناس الحواسيب منذ الالاف السنين ولا زالوا. لقد وجدت آلة معدنية في قعر البحر قبالة السواحل اليونانية والتي يزيد عمرها عن 2000 عام. ويعتقد انه اول حاسوب صنع على الاطلاق.

ففي الاربعينيات من هذا القرن تطورت التكنولوجيا بشكل كافي للمخترعين لصناعة اول جيل من الحواسيب الجديدة. وكان اول نموذج للحاسوب كبير جدا لدرجة انه يحتاج الى غرفة مساحتها 167 لتكفيه وفي ذلك العقد من الزمان طور علماء بريطانيا اول برنامج حاسوب, كان يأخذ 25 دقيقة لإكمال اي عملية حسابية. وفي عام 1958 طورت شريحة الحاسوب و انتجت.

اول لعبة كمبيوتر في عام 1962 وبعدها بسنتين اخترعت الفأرة. وفي عام 1971 اخترع القرص المرن , ومعنى ذلك امكانية اشترك المعلومات بين الحواسيب . اول كمبيوتر شخصي انتج في عام 1974 وكان بإمكان الناس شراء الحواسيب لاستخدامها بالبيوت .

في عام 1983 اشترى الناس اللاب توب لأول مرة , وبعام 1990 طور العالم برنر لي الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية. ولم يظهر اول تلفون ذكي حتى عام 2007 . وفي الوقت الحالي يستخدمه معظم الناس يوميا.

ماذا سيحدث بالمستقبل ؟ بإمكانك شراء ساعات يد يمكنها عمل الاشياء التي تعملها الهواتف الخلوية. وقد طور العلماء نظارات تستطيع عمل اشياء اكثر من هذا.

الحياة بالمستقبل ستشهد تغيرات عديدة في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب . ومن المرجح أن جميع جوانب الحياة اليومية سوف تعتمد على برنامج الكمبيوتر، من كيف نساfer كيفية تسخين منازلنا.

Questions: Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

- 1- The (article/ writer) (states / specifies) that two sides of our daily life will have trust or confidence on computer controls in the Future .Write down these two sides من اثنين من جوانب الحياة ستعتمد على اوامر الحاسوب
- 2- Find a word in the text which means “**a way of using numbers in order to find out amount**” .
جد كلمة من النص تعني " طريقة استخدام الارقام لإيجاد القيمة
- 3- Quote the sentence which indicates that scientists have made an invention that made it easier to share information between computers. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى ان العلماء اخترعوا جهاز الذي جعل الامر سهلا بمشاركة المعلومات عبر الحواسيب.
- 4- The author mentions many inventions that were completed in 1960s. Mention two of them.
ذكر الكاتب الكثير من الاختراعات التي انجزت في الستينيات, اذكر اثنين منها
- 5- What does the underlined pronoun "**it**" refer to
الضمير الذي تحته خط يعود على
- 6- Life without computer would be difficult without computer. Suggest three difficulties that we would face as we don't have computer. اقتراح ثلاث صعوبات بدون حاسوب ستكون صعبة , اقترح ثلاث صعوبات يمكن ان نواجهها بدون وجود الحواسيب.

- 7- It is known that spending too much time on computer would cause many problems. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

من المعروف ان تمضية الكثير من الوقت باستخدام الكمبيوتر يسبب الكثير من المشاكل. فكر بهذه الافادة,
اكتب رأيك بجملتين.

Answers:

1.From how we travel to how our homes are heated.2- calculation 3- In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. 4- The first computer game , the computer mouse 5- that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program.6- We wouldn't be able to store data, we have to go through many books to find a piece of information, it would be difficult for medicals to find the cure without the help of the computer technology.7- I think that spending too much time on the computer can cause eye problems resulting from staring at the screen such a close distance from our faces.

4 / SB, page 6:

1. Where was the first ever computer found?
2. What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?
3. List the invention that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE
4. How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the article?
5. We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development?
6. Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful? Why?
7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having laptop computers, tablet computers or smartphones?
8. What would life be like without computers?
9. Quote the sentence which shows the impact of inventing the floppy disk?
10. Find a word in the text which means “ **a set of instructions enable a computers to functions**”.

Answers:

1. It was found on the seabed in Greece.
2. A very large room was needed to keep the computers in; the room was 167 square metres.
3. The computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer.

4. **Suggested answer:** I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will 'know' how to address our every need. We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them. I disagree with the article because I do not think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed.
5. **Suggested answer:** I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development.
6. I think a tablet is the most useful because it's small and light; you can take it out with you and you can use it for different activities, e.g. surfing the net, listening to music, reading a book, watching a film ,keeping up-to-date with social media, etc.
7. The advantages are that they are light, portable and convenient. The disadvantages are that people use them all the time and then don't speak to people face to face.
8. It would take longer to find information; we wouldn't be able to send documents quickly to another person; we wouldn't keep in touch with friends and family so easily, etc.
9. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers.
10. Program.

5 / SB, page 7 :

1. Today, most people use their mobile phones every day. (lines 26–27)
2. When you are using a computer ... (line 1)
3. Scientists have also developed glasses that ... (line 30)
4. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. (lines 2–4)
5. One such model was so large that it needed a room ... (lines 9–10)
6. In the 1940s, technology had developed enough ... (line 7)
7. how our homes are heated. (line 35)
8. A metal machine was found ... (line 4)
9. What will happen in the future? (line 28)
10. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology.(lines 32–33)

6 / SB, page 7 :

- 1- have been using 2- were invented 3- bought 4- was produced 5- had sold 6- are sold
8- is estimated 8- will expand 9- are buying 10- will be.

Using technology in class

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:

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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?

استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف:

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 .

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

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 الرسوم البيانية . الحواسيب اللوحية مثالية للعمل الثنائي أو الجماعي .

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

غالبية الشباب يتواصلون من خلال مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي , من خلالها يرسلون صور لبعضهم البعض عبر الانترنت . بعض الطلاب يفضلون إرسال رسائل تكون اقل 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 .

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 .

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 الانجليزية في الأردن بإمكانهم رؤية ما يفعله الطلاب الانجليز 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 , فان الطلاب سيكونون مستمتعين .

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؟

Questions: Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

1. There are many benefits of the whiteboard. Write down two of these benefits. هناك العديد من الفوائد للسطورة. اكتب اثنين من هذه الفوائد.
2. Quote down the sentence that shows that whiteboards are used in classrooms. اقتباس الجملة التي تبين أن السبورة تستخدم في الفصول الدراسية
3. Tablet computers are used in classrooms to do several tasks. Write down two of these tasks. تستخدم أجهزة الكمبيوتر اللوحي في الفصول الدراسية للقيام بمهام عديدة. اكتب اثنين من هذه المهام.
4. Write down the sentence that indicates that tablets are suitable for student-centered activities. اكتب الجملة التي تشير إلى أن الكمبيوتر اللوحي مناسبة للأنشطة التي تركز على الطالب.
5. Teachers may ask students to write a blog for two reasons. Write down these reasons. قد يطلب المعلمون من الطلاب كتابة مدونة لسببين. اكتب هذه الأسباب.
6. Creating a website can be useful for students. Write down two benefits of student websites. يمكن أن يكون إنشاء موقع ويب مفيدا للطلاب. كتابة اثنين من فوائد مواقع الطالب.
7. Students can do several activities through social media. Write down three activities. يمكن للطلاب القيام بالعديد من الأنشطة من خلال وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي. كتابة ثلاثة أنشطة.
8. Write down the sentence that shows that messages on social media have limited number of letters. اكتب الجملة التي تظهر أن الرسائل على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي محدودة عدد الحروف.
9. Students learn to summarize quickly for a reason. Write down this reason. تعلم الطلاب التلخيص بسرعة لسبب ما. اكتب هذا السبب.
10. Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom for many reasons. Write down these reasons. تبادل البريد الإلكتروني مفيدة جدا في الفصول الدراسية لأسباب عديدة. اكتب هذه الأسباب.
11. Computer cameras are used by students for several purposes. Write down two of these purposes. يتم استخدام كاميرات الكمبيوتر من قبل الطلاب لعدة أغراض. اكتب اثنين من هذه الأغراض.
12. Students can use social media on their computers for many purposes. Write down two of these purposes. يمكن للطلاب استخدام وسائل الاعلام الاجتماعية على أجهزة الكمبيوتر الخاصة بهم لأغراض كثيرة. اكتب اثنان من هذه الأغراض.
13. Write down the sentence that shows the role of teachers in such activities. اكتب الجملة التي تظهر دور المعلمين في مثل هذه الأنشطة.
14. What does the underlined phrase 'social media' mean?
15. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

Answers:

1. 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.
2. Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen.
3. Students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.
4. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.
5. 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.
6. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.
7. Students can send each other photos and messages via the Internet. They can also learn how to summarize quickly.
8. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.
9. They will be able to use this skill in future.
10. 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.
11. You can see the people you are talking to and you can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.
12. 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.
13. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.
14. social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.
15. computers

1 /SB, page 8 :

1. In what ways can digital information be used to educate people?

Digital information can be used to educate people in a variety of ways. For example, you can listen to podcasts and lectures online, or use apps on a tablet to learn languages. You can also use the Internet to find information on what you are studying.

2. Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why / Why not?

Although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think that they will ever completely replace books because, for many people, reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer.

3 / SB, page 9 : Which of the following would you use to ...

blog, email exchange, social media, tablet computer ,whiteboard

1. record interviews with people? **tablet computer**

2. share information with students in another country? **social media**

3. watch educational programmes in class? **whiteboard**

4. ask another student to check your homework? **email exchange**

5. write an online diary? **Blog**

5/SB, page 9 : Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

1. My teacher says I must learn these words.

2. In our English lessons, I can use a dictionary.

3. I use technology to help me to do my homework

4. Next year, I will start to learn the violin.

5. If I had more time, I would learn another language.

6. If I use a computer, I learn a lot of useful information.

7. If the teacher gives us homework today, I will do it before I watch TV.

6/SB, page 9 : Read the talk on page 8 again and find the following :

1. a sentence which acts as an introduction.

Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. (lines 1-3)

2. a sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about .

Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms. (lines 3—5)

3. a way to end the talk.

Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions? (lines 53-54)

3 / SB, page 10 :

1. about 2. with 3. on 4. out 5. In

6 / SB, page 11 :

1. web pages give links at other web Pages , both on the same site or on different ones. They are interactive. They often have adverts on them . they often allow you to contact to author.
2. Yes, some are easier to navigate round than others.
3. Students could discuss layout, ease of use, clear route through the site. Etc...

WB, page 8 :

The Internet of Things

A: What is the 'Internet of Things'?

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.

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!

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!

كلنا يعلم أن الانترنت يربط الناس يربط الناس بعضهم ببعض, لكن ألان 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 . و هذا ما يعرف ب " انترنت الأشياء" و هناك أكثر من ذلك.

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.

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.

8/ WB, page 8 :

Think of two examples of how technology can keep us fit.

1. Suggested answers: Smartphone apps can be used to monitor how much exercise you do. Apps can track your workout time, heart rate and how many calories you burn.
2. Interactive video games can also be used to help us to keep fit. They are used indoors and provide a healthy, active alternative to watching television.

9 / WB, page 8 :

Read the article below quickly, and circle the correct words.

1. The article is about how the Internet has developed / **is developing**.
2. The writer says what he thinks / **gives different opinions**.

11 / WB, page 8 :

1. What does the 'Internet of Things' mean? Give an example from the text.
2. Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as 'speak to'.
3. How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text?
4. What does the word 'others' in bold in the third paragraph refer to?
5. According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?
6. In your opinion, is the 'Internet of Things' exciting or worrying? Why?

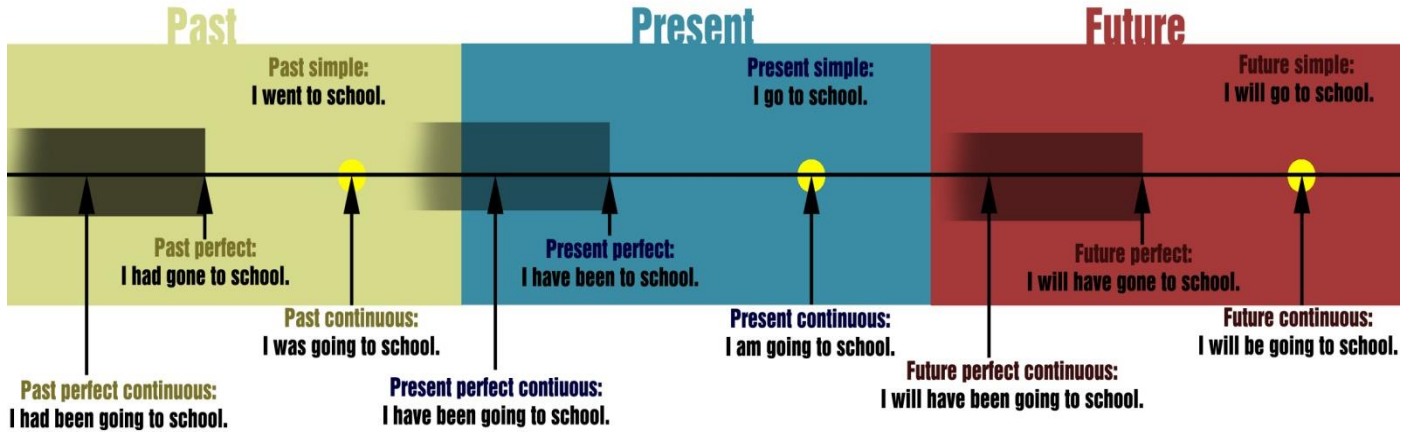
Answers:

1. It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloads and sat nay.
2. Communicate.
3. The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.

4. Other people with a different opinion.
5. Some people are excited because they think their lives will be made easier and more comfortable. Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.
6. Students' own answers

Grammar: The tenses

قواعد / افعال الأزمنة



1. The Simple present : المضارع البسيط

Affirmative form الشكل المثبت	Subject (الفاعل) + V(s , es) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Negative form الشكل المنفي	Subject (الفاعل) + don't/doesn't + V(base: مجرد) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Interrogative form الشكل الاستفهامي	(Wh-q) + do / does + (Subject) الفاعل (+ V(base: مجرد) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) ?
Yes / No Questions:	Do+ (plural) I-we-you-they+ v1(base) ex- Do you like English? Does + (singular) he-she-it+v1 (base) ex- Does he repair his computer?

Subjective pronouns : ضمائر الفاعل	
Singular : مفرد	Plural : جمع
He: هو	They: هم
She: هي	We: نحن
It : غير العاقل	You : انتم / انت
.....	I : انا

Do: تستخدم مع الفاعل الجمع

Does: تستخدم مع الفاعل المفرد

* إذا كان الفاعل مفرد فهناك حالتين

1. اضافة (es) اذا انتهى الفعل بأحد الحروف التالية : **ss / x / z / o / sh / ch**

2. اضافة (s) اذا انتهى الفعل ببقية الحروف الباقية.

Examples:

1. He (watch) TV every day.
2. They (drink) 2 cups of water every morning.
3. We(fix) our machines from time to time.
4. He.....(study) hard sometimes.
5. She.....(live) in Aqaba with her family.

Answers: watches / drink / fix / studies / lives.

Key words : الدلالات

Seldom نادرا / Often غالبا / Regularly بانتظام / Sometimes احيانا / Usually عادة
Always دائما /daily يوميا /once a + time مرة + زمن /twice a + time مرتين / every+ time كل + زمن
From time to time من وقت الى اخر / Yearly سنويا / Monthly شهريا / Weekly اسبوعيا
occasionally نادرا / rarely نادرا / hardly نادرا / rarely نادرا.

Uses الاستخدامات:

We use the Present Simple to talk about

- 1. Things that are always true: (حقائق علمية) اشياء دائما حقيقة**
 - a- Water..... boil at 100C°.
 - b- The sun in the east. (Rise).
 - c- The earth..... around the sun. (go).
 - d- The adult human body 206 bones.(contain).
- 2. Things that happen as a routine in the present. الاعمال الروتينية**
 - a- He always a sandwich for lunch. (eat)
 - b- I Up at 8 o'clock every morning. (Get).
 - c- Noor tea very often. (not drink).
 - d- My friendsusually so early. (not leave).
- 3. Scheduling or fixed events in the future. الجداول او الاحداث الثابتة في المستقبل**
 - a- The school term next week. (start).
 - b- The train at 6 o'clock this evening. (leave).
 - c- We to Paris next week. (fly).
 - d- School at 8.15.(start).
- 4. Something that is true in the present. شيء صحيح في الوقت الحاضر**
 - a- He in Jerash.(live).
 - b- I..... eighteen years old. (be).

2. The Simple past : الماضي البسيط

Affirmative form الشكل المثبت	Subject (الفاعل) + V(2) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Negative form الشكل المنفي	Subject (الفاعل) + didn't + V(base: مجرد) + Complement (تكملة الجملة)
Interrogative form الشكل الاستفهامي	(Wh-q) + did + Subject (الفاعل) + V(base: مجرد) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) ?
Yes/No Questions	Did +subject +V1(base) + (تكملة الجملة)?

Examples:

1. She a nice kite two days ago. (fly)
2. The thief the money from the bank last night. (steal)
3. He early yesterday. (not/ arrive)
4. I Dubai three years ago. (visit)

Answers: flew/ stole / didn't arrive / visited

Key words : الدلالات

yesterday : امس / Last + time: وقت ماضي / ago : مضى / in + (past date) : تاريخ ماضي / in the past : في الماضي .

Uses الاستخدامات:

1. Finished actions in the past: احداث منتهية في الماضي
a- I saw my friends last night.
2. Describe a routine in the past. وصف روتين بالماضي
a- He played the piano when he was a child.

3. The Present continuous : المضارع المستمر

Affirmative form الشكل المثبت	Subject (الفاعل) + is/are/am + V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Negative form الشكل المنفي	Subject (الفاعل) + isn't/aren't/amn't + V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة).
Interrogative form الشكل الاستفهامي	(Wh-q) + is/are/am + Subject (الفاعل) + V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) ?
Yes/ No Questions:	Am / Is / Are+ S +V1ing...(تكملة الجملة)?

Examples:

1. I (swim) in the pool now.
2. He (not, study) at the moment.
3. Where Ali (play) now?
4. you anything tonight?

Answers: am swimming / isn't studying / is playing / Are doing .

Key words : الدلالات

At present حاليا / Today اليوم / Tonight الليلة / At the moment في هذه اللحظة / Now الان / Look!
Listen! / Be careful! / this+ مدة زمنية مفردة (this week) / these+ مدة زمنية جمع (these weeks).

Uses الاستخدامات:

1. To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.

افعال تحدث الان في لحظة حديث المتكلم

a- He is having a shower now

2. To talk about the future, where something has been planned.

للترتيبات المستقبلية

a- We are preparing for the wedding this week.

3. To describe something temporary.

لوصف شيء مؤقت

a- Saleem is at university, he's studying English.

4. For actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with always.

لأفعال تحدث بشكل متكرر في الحاضر, وتستخدم مع المؤشر *always*

a- I'm always losing things.

b- You're always watching television.

c- He's always complaining.

Verbs followed by gerund and infinitive

1. Some verbs can be followed by an -ing form (V + ing) (gerund):

avoid, consider, dislike, enjoy, finish, practice, love, suggest, start

She **avoids** *studying* late.

They **enjoyed** *playing* football.

EXERCISE:

He enjoyed.....and travelled all over the world.(travel)

Would you consider.....to another country?(move)

2. Some verbs can be followed by an infinitive (to + infinitive):
agree, ask, attempt, choose, decide, expect, hope, manage, offer, prepare, promise, seem, want, afford, plan

My brother **managed** to study English.

We **agree** to eat fish.

EXERCISE:

I offered.....my father. (help)

She decided.....law at university. (study)

3. Some verbs can be followed by an infinitive (to + infinitive) **or** (V + ing) (gerund)
hate, like, continue, start, intend, love, prefer, begin

He prefers to **read** / **reading** a new story.

4. some verbs can be followed by either an infinitive **or** ing, with difference in meaning:
remember, stop, try, forget

I stopped **smoking**.

I stopped **to smoke**.

4. The Past continuous: الماضي المستمر

Affirmative form الشكل المثبت	Subject (الفاعل) + was/were + V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Negative form الشكل المنفي	Subject (الفاعل) + wasn't/weren't + V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Interrogative form الشكل الاستفهامي	(Wh-q) + was/were + Subject (الفاعل) + V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) ?
Yes / No Questions:	Was/were + (subject)+ v1 ing + (تكملة الجملة).

يعامل الضمير (I) في الماضي المستمر معاملة المفرد إذ يأخذ الفعل المساعد (was).

Examples:

1. I was / wasn't eating my delicious meal.
2. They were / weren't playing tennis.
3. Why was Ali running?
4. Was he playing tennis?

Key words : الدلالات

While بينما / When عندما / as well بينما

Uses الاستخدامات:

1. Talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.
للتحدث عن شيء والذي استمر حدوثه قبل أو بعد حدث آخر في الماضي

Ex: She was waiting for her friend when I met her.

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

لعرض شيء حدث لفترة طويلة في الماضي

Ex: - She was cooking dinner when the doorbell rang.

1. **When** : عندما

* تستخدم When لربط زمنين: الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر، فالزمن الذي يحدث أولاً

هو الماضي المستمر والزمن الذي يقطعه هو الماضي البسيط

* تأتي When في بداية الجملة او في وسطها ودائماً يتبعها (أى يأتي بعدها) ماضي بسيط.

- A. **when** at the beginning of the sentence : في بداية الجملة

When + (past simple : ماضي بسيط) , (past continuous : ماضي مستمر) .

Example: When Ali(study), I (play) football.

- B. **when** at the middle of the sentence : في وسط الجملة

إذا جاءت When في وسط الجملة فإننا لا نحتاج إلى فاصلة بين الزمنين.

(Past continuous : ماضي مستمر) **when** (past simple : ماضي بسيط)

Example: Noor (watch) TV when the bell(ring).

2. **While** : بينما // as well

* تستخدم while لربط زمنين: الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر، فالزمن الذي يحدث أولاً

هو الماضي المستمر والزمن الذي يقطعه هو الماضي البسيط

* تأتي while في بداية الجملة او في وسطها ودائماً يتبعها (أى يأتي بعدها) ماضي مستمر.

A. **While** at the beginning of the sentence : while في بداية الجملة :

While + (past continuous: ماضي مستمر), (past simple: ماضي بسيط) .

Example: While they (read) , the lights (go) Off.

B. **While** at the middle of the sentence : while في وسط الجملة :

(past simple: ماضي بسيط) **while** + (past continuous : ماضي مستمر)

إذا جاءت while في وسط الجملة فإننا لا نحتاج إلى فاصلة بين الزمنين

Example: Ahmed (send) an email while his brother (sleep).

As we were eating, the door knocked.

Rewrite: While my friends were playing football , the teacher arrived.

When

5. The Present perfect: المضارع التام

Affirmative form الشكل المثبت	Subject (الفاعل) + has/have + V(3) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Negative form الشكل المنفي	Subject (الفاعل) + hasn't/haven't + V(3) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Interrogative form الشكل الاستفهامي	(Wh-q) + has/have + Subject (الفاعل) + V(3) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) ?
Yes/ No Questions:	1. (plural) Have +subject+V3 p.p.....(تكملة الجملة).....? 2. (Singular) Has+subject+V3 p.p.....(تكملة الجملة).....?

Examples:

1. You have seen that movie recently.
2. James has not finished his homework yet.
3. What have they done so far?
4. -Have you seen that movie many times?

Key words : الدلالات

never ابدأ / ever ابدأ / Recently مؤخرا / lately مؤخرا / Just فقط

so far حتى الآن / already سابقا / yet حتى الآن / Since منذ / For ل

* Yet مع الأسئلة / ever: بين الفعلين مع الجملة المثبتة / already: نهاية الجمل المنفية والسؤال :

just , never: (بين الفعلين من جملة مثبتة)

Uses الاستخدامات:

1. Talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.
للتحدث عن شيء كان صحيح في الماضي وأستمر ليكون صحيحا في الحاضر
Ex: I have been here since seven o'clock.
2. past experience or achievement with definite result in the present.
للتحدث عن انجازات او خبرات سابقة لها نتائج في الوقت الحالي
Ex: I have broken my leg, so I can't play football.
3. Talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.
للتحدث عن احداث في الماضي لها اثر مهم في الوقت الحالي
Ex: I have lost my keys.

For and Since.

For: تستخدم للدلالة على طول الفترة الزمنية وتكزن المدة غير محدودة

Since: تستخدم عن فترة زمنية محده

For	Since
four years	Yesterday
fifteen minutes	eight o'clock
seven hours	June
45 seconds	last summer
many years	I was a child
three months	my birthday
a week	Tuesday
a longtime	2008
Ages	last month
five weeks	

*** اسئلة وزارية على قاعدة for و since

1. My grandparents have been on holiday _____ two weeks.
2. The kids have been playing computer games _____ two hours.
3. Asma has been playing the piano _____ she was thirteen.
4. Khalid hasn't seen his friend _____ two weeks.
5. Manal has been in her room _____ this morning.
6. Hatem has had a driving licence _____ he was eighteen.

Exercise:

1. I just..... lunch. (have)
2. You ever to china? (be)
3. you from Muna recently? (hear)
4. Everything is going well. We any problems so far. (not have)
5. I three cups of milk up to now. (drink)

6 The past perfect : الماضي التام

Affirmative form الشكل المثبت	Subject + (الفاعل) had + V(3) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Negative form الشكل المنفي	Subject + (الفاعل) hadn't + V(3) + Complement (تكملة الجملة).
Interrogative form الشكل الاستفهامي	(Wh-q) + had + Subject + (الفاعل) V(3) + Complement (الجملة تكملة) ?
Yes / No Question	Had+subject+V3 p.p.....(تكملة الجملة).....?

Uses : الاستخدامات:

* تستعمل had مع الفاعل المفرد والجمع على حد سواء

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 وانتهى فلفعل الذي وقع اولا يأتي ماضي تام والثاني ماضي بسيط.

Note: past perfect (حدث اول) → past simple (حدث ثاني)

Examples:

1. Joan had studied two foreign languages.
2. James had not finished his homework .
3. What had Sara done?
4. Had you seen that movie?

Key words : الدلالات

Because : لأن / **until** : حتى / **then**: بعد ذلك / **as soon as**: حالما / **later**: لاحقا **by+**
past time : (وقت ماضي) / **after** : بعد / **before**: قبل

اذا وقع هذين الطرفين (**After / Before**) في جملة فانه يربط بين فعلين ماضيين. احدهما ماضي تام والاخر ماضي بسيط. فاذا وجد في الجملة ماضي بسيط فان الفراغ الثاني يحتاج الى ماضي تام والعكس صحيح.

After: بعد (مهم)

A- After at the beginning of the sentence : After في بداية الجملة :

Ex: **After** he (speak) to the manager, he (feel) calm.

B- **After** at the middle of the sentence : After في وسط الجملة :

* إذا جاءت After في وسط الجملة فإننا لا نحتاج إلى فاصلة بين الزمنين.

Ex: Salma (go) to Aqaba **after** she (leave) Amman.

Before: قبل (مهم)

A- **Before** at the beginning of the sentence : before في بداية الجملة :

Ex: **Before** I (take) a shower, my Father (call) me.

B- **Before** at the middle of the sentence : before في وسط الجملة :

Ex: Ali (save) his documents **before** viruses (crash) his computer.

Rules: ↓ اتبع القواعد التالية في حالة اعادة كتابة الجملة

After / Because past perfect, past simple.

Before / By the time / until past simple, past perfect.

past simple **after / because** past perfect.

past perfect **before / by the time / until** past simple.

1. Maher felt nervous because he in the Dead Sea before. (not/swim)
2. Tareq was afraid because henever before. (fly)
3. After we had finished our dinner, we into the garden. (go)
4. Tala took three English courses in British council and then she went to Britain to study medicine. (وزاري 2016) .

Before Tala went to Britain to study medicine, she had taken three English courses in British council.

7 The Present perfect continuous : المضارع التام المستمر

Affirmative form الشكل المثبت	Subject (الفاعل) + has/have + been + V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Negative form الشكل المنفي	Subject (الفاعل) + hasn't/haven't + been + V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Interrogative form الشكل الاستفهامي	(Wh-q) + has/have + Subject (الفاعل) + been + V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) ?
Yes/ no questions:	Have/has + s + been + V1 (ing)..... (تكملة الجملة).....?

* have تستعمل مع الفاعل الجمع // has تستعمل مع الفاعل المفرد

Uses الاستخدامات:

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

شيء بدأ في الماضي وأستمر حتى المضارع

Ex: He has been studying for two hours.

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

حدث تكرر عدة مرات من الماضي حتى المضارع

Ex: It has been raining all day.

3. When an action (still occurring in the present) started. We use it with since.

عندما نتحدث عن حدث مازال يحدث في المضارع فنستخدم معه **since**

Ex: They've been playing tennis since 2 o'clock.

Exercise:

1. I (be/paint) the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.
2. She (be/wait)for the bus for a long time.
3. I (be/get) up early for the last two weeks.

Key words : الدلالات

منذ / ل + الآن : Since , for + now // كل + وقت + all + time // حتى الآن : up to now

how long ? // Look / seem / is / are + adjective.

*إذا رأيت أحد الدلالات اعلاه وكان بين القوسين فعلين احدهما (be) فالحل يكون على المضارع التام المستمر.

Examples:

1. Noor an essay **all morning**. (be, write)
2. Hatem looks tired. He his science project **all night**. (be, do)
3. The detectives people **all week**. (be, interview)

8. The Past perfect continuous : الماضي التام المستمر

Affirmative form الشكل المثبت	Subject (الفاعل) + had + been + V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Negative form الشكل المنفي	Subject (الفاعل) + hadn't + been + V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Interrogative form الشكل الاستفهامي	(Wh-q) had + Subject (الفاعل) + been + V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) ?
Yes/ no questions:	Had + S + been + v1(ing) .....(تكملة الجملة).....?

الإستخدامات Uses

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

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

*** مؤشرات المضارع التام المستمر تستخدم في الماضي التام المستمر بشرط أن تكون الجملة من جزأين (تتكون من فعلين) أحدهما ماضي بسيط.

الدلالات : Key words

بعد : After عندما : When // فقط : Just // كل + وقت : all + time // ل : For منذ : since
حينما : By the time // بسبب : Because // قبل : before

* إذا رأيت أحد الدلالات اعلاه وكان احد الفعلين الذي بين قوسين (be) والجزء الآخر من الجملة ماضي فالجواب

يكون باستخدام الماضي التام المستمر شرط ان لا يكون من الافعال التي لا تقبل الاستمرارية ادناه **Stative verbs**

1. The teachers for two hours, before the principal came. (be, talk)
2. **When** I was ten years old, Ia computer. (be, buy)

Example: جملة الوزارة صيفية 2016

By the time we arrived, they **had** For an hour.(be, talk).

اعطاك ال had ال (be ← been) و أضف ال ing للفعل talk

*** إذا كان الفعل المستخدم في الجملة من الافعال التي لا تقبل الاستمرارية مثل:

((be, see, know, want , need, own , run out , break, graduate, start, finish , wound , cut))
يكون الحل ماضي تام حتى لو احتوت الجملة على مؤشر يفيد الاستمرارية.

Sara **didn't** recognize her friend Farah .She (not / see) her **for** five years.

5 / SB, page 19 : Complete the sentences, using the Past Perfect Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.
B: Yes, I had been running for half an hour. (run)
2. My mother lost her purse yesterday. She...**had been shopping**... in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (shop)
3. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; She ...**had been cooking**... all afternoon for a special family dinner. (cook)

6 / SB, page 19 : Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb forms.

Hind (1) has / **had** been working very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she (2) has / **had** passed. She (3) has / **had** done extremely well. She (4) **phoned** / had phoned her parents from the college. They (5) were / **had been** waiting for her call all morning. When she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise for her. For several weeks, her parents (6) planned / **had been planning** a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival. They (7) have / **had** managed to make it a surprise for Hind, even though they (8) were / **had been** using the family computer to make all the arrangements! Hind was delighted. She (9) has / **had been** talking about the Jerash Festival for months; and now the whole family was going! It was a wonderful graduation present.

9. The Simple future : المستقبل البسيط

*** هناك طريقتين للمستقبل البسيط وهما

1. The future with “will” : ”will” المستقبل باستخدام
2. The Future with “going to” : ”going to” المستقبل باستخدام

Key words : الدلالات

next + time : وقت + قادم // in / on future date : في تاريخ مستقبل // tomorrow غدا

the following + time : وقت + التالي // the coming + time وقت + القادم

in the future : في المستقبل // soon : قريبا // then: بعد ذلك

A) The future with “will” : “will” باستخدام المستقبل

Affirmative form الشكل المثبت	Subject (الفاعل) + will + V(base : مجرد) + Complement (تكلمة الجملة) .
Negative form الشكل المنفي	Subject (الفاعل) + won't + V(base : مجرد) + Complement (تكلمة الجملة) .
Interrogative form الشكل الاستفهامي	(Wh-q) + will + Subject (الفاعل) + V(base : مجرد) + Complement (تكلمة الجملة) ?
Yes/no question:	Will + Subject (الفاعل) + (base : مجرد) + Complement (تكلمة الجملة) ?

Key words : الدلالات:

1. We use “will” to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.

نستعمل “will” للتحدث عن المستقبل إذا تنبأنا به دون دليل.

2. We use it to express spontaneous decisions.

نستخدمه للتعبير عن القرارات اللحظية.

3. We can use it with perhaps, probably and maybe.

نستعمله مع كلمات مثل: ربما، من المحتمل و ممكن.

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

نستعمله مع : اعتقد و اتمنى.

B) The future with “going to” : ”going to” باستخدام المستقبل

Affirmative form الشكل المثبت	Subject (الفاعل) + is/are/am + going to + V(base : مجرد) + Complement (تكلمة الجملة) .
Negative form الشكل المنفي	Subject (الفاعل) + isn't/aren't/amn't + going to + V(base : مجرد) + Complement (تكلمة الجملة) .
Interrogative form الشكل الاستفهامي	(Wh-q)+ is/are/am+ Subject (الفاعل) + going to + V(base : مجرد) + Complement (تكلمة) ?

Key words : الدلالات:

1. Future plans. It doesn't have to be for the near future

الخطط المستقبلية. يجب أن لا تكون في المستقبل القريب.

2. Predictions that are based on evidence.

التوقعات المعتمدة على دليل.

غالباً ما يميز القاعدتين هو الدليل فقاعدة (going to) تحتمل الدليل دائماً، اما القرارات المفاجئة التي تكون بدون دليل فستستخدم قاعدة will

أمثلة: Examples:

1. I **think** that player the ball. (not/score) "**won't score**"
لاحظ عزيزي الطالب وجود دليل في الجملة تحته خط وهو من دلائل Will
2. My aunt a baby. **She is 8 months pregnant.** (have) "**is going to have**"
لاحظ عزيزي الطالب وجود دليل في الجملة (تحت خط) أن عمته حامل في الشهر الثامن لذلك الحل يكون على قاعدة going to
3. **You are late.** You the match. (miss) "**are going to miss**"
لاحظ عزيزي الطالب ان هنالك مؤشر ملموس في الجملة وهو انه قد تأخر

Exercise for will and be going to:

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. They probably..... to the shopping. (go)
2. She hopes that he..... dinner tonight. (cook)
3. Maybe she a language course in England. (do)
4. I'm moving house tomorrow, I and help you. (come)
5. What in the future? (happen)
6. Go to bed now and you better tomorrow. (feel)
7. I think I a new bicycle next month. (buy)
8. be careful! You..... your coffee. (spill)

10. The Future continuous : المستقبل المستمر

Affirmative form الشكل المثبت	Subject (الفاعل) + will + be + V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Negative form الشكل المنفي	Subject (الفاعل) + won't + be + V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Interrogative form الشكل الاستفهامي	(Wh-q) +will + Subject (الفاعل) + be +V(ing) + Complement (تكملة الجملة)?
Yes / no questions:	Will/shall + s + be + v1(ing) + (تكملة الجملة) ?

Uses الاستخدامات:

1. Talk about a continuous action in the future.

التحدث عن فعل سيكون مستمرا في المستقبل.

2. What will happen in the event of another act in the future.

لما سيحدث عند حصول فعل اخر في المستقبل.

Key words: الدلالات

This time + future : مستقبل + مستقبلي // future date : تاريخ // In (years) time : خلال

* إذا رأينا أحد دلالات المستقبل وكان هناك فعلين بين القوس أحدهما (be) فإن الإجابة تكون على قاعدة المستقبل المستمر.

1. **This time next year**, they for their final exam. (be, prepare)
" will be preparing"
2. **Next week**, we for the final exams. (be, study)
"Will be studying"
3. **Tomorrow, at nine o'clock** I in a special party. (be, sing)
" will be singing"

11. The future perfect : المستقبل التام

Affirmative form الشكل المثبت	Subject (الفاعل) + will + have + V(3) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Negative form الشكل المنفي	Subject (الفاعل) + won't + have + V(3) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) .
Interrogative form الشكل الاستفهامي	(Wh-q) + will + Subject (الفاعل) + have + V(3) + Complement (تكملة الجملة) ?
Yes / no question	Will / shall + S+ have + v3 ... (تكملة الجملة) ..?

Uses الاستخدامات:

Talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

للتحدث عن فعل سوف يكون مكتملا في وقت محدد في المستقبل.

Key words: الدلالات

By + مستقبل /// مضارع بسيط + By

* إذا رأينا أحد دلائل المستقبل وكان هناك فعلان بين القوس أحدهما (have) فإن الإجابة تكون على قاعدة المستقبل التام.

أمثلة: Examples:

1. **Next month**, our family in this house for two years. (have, live)
" will have lived"
 2. **By 2019 CE**, the new motorway (have, open).
" will have opened"
 3. **By next November**, I my promotion. (have, receive)
" will have received"
- جملة الوزارة / صيفية 2016:

Next month , our family in this house for a year . (have , live)

" will have lived"

4 / SB, page 42: Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. By the end of this year, we here for ten years.(will lived, will be living, **will have lived**).

Reported speech:

الكلام المنقول

*** هو نقل الكلام عن شخص آخر حيث نعود بالزمن للماضي ***

*** حدد الأفعال والضمائر والتعابير الزمنية في الجملة المعطاة بوضع خط تحتها وقم بتحويلها حسب جدول التحويلات وابقاء ما لا يتحول كما هو. يجب اولا حفظ تحويلات الضمائر والأفعال والتعابير الزمنية في الجداول ادناه:

Rules for changing the pronouns:

1. تحويل الضمائر:

<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect</i>
I	he/she
My	his/her
Mine	his/hers
Me	him/her
We	They
our /ours	their /theirs
Us	Them
Myself	himself, herself
Ourselves	Themselves
Yourself	himself, herself
You (sub)	I , we, he ,she ,they

→ me, us, him , her , them	
You (obj)	
→ me, us, him , her , them	
Your	his/ her/their/ my/our
→ me, us, him, her, them	

Rules for changing time expressions:

2. تحويلات تطراً على الظروف:

<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect</i>
Now	Then
Today	that day
Here	There
This	That
These	Those
Ago	Before/earlier
Tomorrow	the following day / the next day /the day after
next week	the week after / the coming week
Yesterday	the day before
last time	the previous time / the time before
Tonight	that night
last Saturday	the previous Saturday /the Saturday before
next Saturday	the next Saturday
at the moment	at that moment

Rules for changing the verbs:

3. التحويلات التي تطراً على الازمنة:

<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect</i>
Present simple	Past simple
Past simple	Past perfect
Past perfect	Past perfect
Present continuous	Past continuous
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
Present perfect	Past perfect

<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect</i>
v1, v1+(s, es)	V2
Am/ is	was
are	were
Don't /doesn't + inf.	Didn't +v1
Has /have	had
Will/ shall/ may /can/ must ..+v1	Would/should/might /could /had to +v1

Was/ were	Had been
V2	Had +p.p
Didn't +v1	Hadn't +p.p

<i>Direct</i>	<i>Indirect</i>
have to , has to	had to
ought to	ought to
Would	would
Might	might
mustn't	mustn't
used to	used to

مثال توضيحي

" **I will** do **my** best **tomorrow** to achieve **my** goals "

He said that

I → **he** , Will → **would** , My → **his** , Tomorrow → **the day after** , My → **his**

He said that *he would do his best the day after to achieve his goals* .

التحويلات المطلوبة في هذا المستوى:

1.Reported Statement	S + said that + S + v1→v2 +..... (تكملة الجملة)..... .
2.Reported WH-Questions	S + asked + Wh- word + S + v1→v2 +... (تكملة الجملة)..... **** بدون استخدام اداة السؤال (?) مرة اخرى
3.Reported Yes-No Questions	S + asked + if/whether + S+ v1→v2 +.. (تكملة الجملة)..... **** بدون استخدام اداة السؤال (?) مرة اخرى
4.Imperative	S + asked/advised + to / (not to النفي) + inf.

*** You can also use: wondered / wanted to know/enquired in reported questions.

1. Reporting Statements:

تحويل الجملة الخبرية

1. انزال الفاعل مع التحويل اللازم .
2. تحويل الفعل الى الزمن المطلوب ومن ثم انزاله.
3. تكملة الجملة مع مراعاة اجراء جميع التحويلات كما ذكرت سابقا.

1. "I never eat meat."

He explained that he never ate meat.

2. "We waited for them"

She said that they had waited for them.

هناك نوعان من الاسئلة التي يمكن تحويلها:

A- Wh- questions: (when, what, where, how....) الاسئلة التي تبدأ بـ

1. نقوم بتنزيل اداة السؤال كما هي.
2. ننزل الفاعل مع اجراء التحويل اللازم.
3. نقوم بتحويل الفعل الى ماضيه ونكمل الجملة مع اجراء التحويل اللازم للظروف ان وجدت ونستبدل علامة السؤال بنقطة.

1. Where is Ali ?

لاحظ عزيزي الطالب استخدمنا النقطة بدل علامة السؤال بعد التحويل. ← 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.

B- Yes / No questions: (is, are, can, does.....) الاسئلة التي تبدأ بأحد الافعال المساعدة

1. نضع **if / whether** في بداية الجملة.
2. ثم ننزل الفاعل مع التحويل اللازم.
3. نحول الفعل الى ماضيه (عدا الافعال التي تحذف وهي افعال (do, does, did).
4. ونكمل الجملة مع مراعاة اي تحويل لأي ظرف ونضع نقطة بدل السؤال.

1. Is Ali busy now?

Ahmed wondered if Ali was busy. ← لا تنسى النقطة

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. Can you help me ?

He asked me if I could help him.

5. **Does** she live in Amman?

My mother wanted to know if she lived in Amman.

6. **Did** the lesson begin?

Ali wanted to know if the lesson had begun.

مهم جدا :

- 1- افعال (do, does) تحذف ويحول الفعل الذي بعدها الى تصريح ثاني.
- 2- الفعل (did) يحذف ويحول الى (had + v3).
- 3- الافعال (don't , doesn't) تحذف وتحول الى (didn't).
- 4- الفعل (didn't+v1) يحذف ويحول الى (hadn't +v3).

- 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.

3. Reported commands or order:

تحويل جمل الامر

quite, read, write, walk, be, stay..... :تبدأ جملة الامر بفعل مجر مثل:

**** عند تحويل الجمل الأمرية نضع **to** قبل الفعل المجرد.

1. 'Open the door, please'
My father commanded me to open the door.
2. 'Don't open the window'
She asked me not to open the window.

Complete each of the following items so that the new items has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BIKLET. وزارية

1. Samira: " We are going to visit our cousin in Amman next week." (2011).
Samara said that.....
2. "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month." (2014).
The manager said that.....
3. " my mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend" (2014).
Rami said that
4. Rawan is sitting in the café where Ahmad works. He tells her, "I work in this café almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate ice cream at the table where you are sitting now." (2015/S).
Ahmad.....
5. "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area." (2016)
The students said

Answers:

- 1- Samira said that they were going to visit their cousin in Amman the following week.
- 2-The manager said that the engineers were going to design the new highway the following month.
- 3-Rami said that his mother would celebrate her birthday the following weekend.
- 4-Ahmed said that he worked in that café almost every day. But he had seen a famous TV presenter there for the first time. She had eaten ice cream at the table where I was sitting then.
- 5- The students said they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.

4/ SB, page 10 : Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech.

1. ‘Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.’
He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
2. ‘If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.’
He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.
3. ‘On social media, you should only connect to people you know well.’
He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.
4. ‘Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety.’
He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on internet safety.

5 / SB, page 10 : Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases.

1. Farida : ‘Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I’m going to need some help.’
Farida said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before. She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.
2. Saleem : ‘We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet next week, so I’ll need to prepare it this week.’
Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.

3/ AB p.4 Report the following statements.

1- I have some questions for you, Badria.

Nour told Badria.....

2-I've lived in Amman for six years.

Sami said.....

3-Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.

Huda told me.....

4- I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.

Tareq said.....

5- My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.

Hussein told me

Answers:

1- that she had some questions for her.

2- that he had lived in Amman for six years.

3- that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before.

4- that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.

4 that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry.

Passive voice:

المبني للمجهول

للتحويل من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول نتبع الخطوات التالية:

1. تحديد المفعول به في الجملة.
2. تحديد الفعل في الجملة (يكون موقع الفعل قبل المفعول به).
3. نكتب قاعدة الفعل حسب القواعد المرفقة في الجدول ادناه مع مراعاة ما يلي:

Tense	Active	Passive
present simple	S + V1 (s, es) + O	O+(is ,are , am) + V3
past simple	S + V2 + O	O+(was ,were)+ V3
present continuous	S +(is, are, am) + v+ ing +O	O+ (is ,are , am)+ being + V3
past continuous	S + (was, were) + v+ ing +O	O+ (was ,were) + being + V3
present perfect	S +(has , have) + V3 + O	O+ (has , have) + been + V3
past perfect	S + had + V3 + O	O+ had + been + V3
present perfect continuous	S +(has, have) + been +V+ ing+O	O +(has, have) + been +being +V3
past perfect continuous	S + had+ been +V+ ing+O	O + had+ been +being +V3
Modals	S+ Modal +** base +O	O+ Modal+ be + V3
Modal + have	S+ Modal +have + V3+O	O+ Modal +have + been +V3
going to	S+(is, are ,am)+ going to +base+ O	O+ (is ,are ,am)+ going to + be +v3

** Base	present V1	Past V2	past participle V3	present participle
be	is-are- am	was-were	been	being

مثال:

1. Ruba borrows Omar' car every Friday.

S. V. O. Compliment.

Omar`s car **is borrowed every Friday (by Ruba).**

1. اشطب المفعول به : Omar' car ((ونضعه كفاعل جديد لجملة المبني للمجهول))

2. نحدد الفعل بوضع خط تحته : (قبل المفعول به) (borrows)

3. كتابة قاعدة الفعل: O+(is ,are , am) + V3 مع الانتباه للفاعل الجديد في جملة ال passive وكتابة بقية الجملة.

2. They built a new hospital.

A new hospital **was built.**

3. They drank a lot of apple juice last night.

A lot of apple juice **was drunk (by them) last night.**

(Obj+ (Modal) + be + V3)

1. استخدام افعال المودلز في المبني للمجهول:

((will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, have to, had to, must))

Examples:

1. We will discuss it later.
*It **will be discussed later.***
2. They have to initiate the project.
*The project **has to be initiated.***

2. التحويل للمبني للمجهول حسب الأزمنة :

1. Present simple passive:

المبني للمجهول للمضارع البسيط

((Obj + is / are / am + v3))

1. They make these cars in Japan.

*These cars **are made in Japan.***

2. I keep the butter in the fridge.

*The butter **is kept in the fridge by me.***

2- Past simple passive:

الماضي البسيط مبني للمجهول

((Obj + Was / were + v3))

1. The Nabatens built Petra.

*Petra **was built by the Nabatens.***

2. Someone stole the car last night.

*The car **was stolen last night.***

3- Present continuous passive:

المضارع المستمر مبني للمجهول

((Obj + Am / is / are + being + v3))

1. We are studying the results.

*The results **are being studied.***

2. They are repairing the machine now.

*The machine **is being repaired (by them).***

4. Past continuous passive:

((Obj + Was / were + being + v3))

1. They were serving the dinner when I got there.
The dinner was being served when I got there.
2. Nour was throwing the stone.
The stone was being thrown by Nour.

5- Present perfect passive:

((Obj + Has / have + been + v3))

1. I have already sent a message.
A message has already been sent.
2. Someone has changed the instructions.
The instructions has been changed.

6- Past perfect passive:

((Obj + had + been + v3))

1. Somebody had taken the injured away.
The injured had been taken away.
2. Those prisoners had robbed five banks.
Five banks had been robbed by those prisoners.

7- present perfect continuous:

((O + (has, have) + been + being + V3))

1. Recently, John has been doing the work.
Recently, the work has been being done by John.
2. Nour has been teaching the advanced classes for more than six years.
The advanced classes have been being taught by Nour for more than six years.

8- past perfect continuous:

((O + had+ been + being + V3))

1. Hatem had been preparing the restaurant's fantastic dinners for two years before he moved to Dubai.
The restaurant's fantastic dinners had been being prepared by Chef Hatem for two years before he moved to Dubai.
2. Nour had been teaching English for ten years.
English had been being taught for ten years.

9- Modal + have

((O+ Modal +have + been +V3))

1. He must have passed the exam.
*The exam **must have been passed.***
2. You may have helped the kids.
*The kids **may have been helped.***

10- going to

((O+ (is ,are, am) + going to + be + V3))

1. Nour is going to make a delicious dinner tonight.
*A delicious **dinner is going to be made** tonight.*
2. The students are going to do a school projects this week.
*A school projects **are going to be done this week.***

11- Wh-questions **** Yes/ No questions.

A-YES/ NO questions: ((AUX + (O) + + V3?))

1. Do the students respect the school rules in your school?
***Are the school rules respected** by the students in your school ?*
2. Did Peter find the missing key?
***Was the missing key found** by Peter*

B-Wh-questions ((WH-word + aux + (o) + + v3 ?))

1. What did ahmad eat two hours ago?
***What** was *eaten* two hours ago?*
2. Why is Peter making dinner today?
***Why** is *dinner being made* by Peter today*

*** انتبه عزيزي الطالب لصيغة الفعل الموجود في سؤال المبني للمعلوم, وعليه يجب ان تقرر الصيغة المناسبة للفعل في المبني للمجهول.

*** ملاحظة : حالة النفي عندما يكون الفاعل احد الكلمات التالية : Nobody, No one, Nothing

اذا كان فاعل الفعل المبني للمعلوم هو احد الاسماء السابقة , فان الفعل المبني للمجهول ينفي ب **.not**.

1. Nobody prefers black.
***Black is not** preferred.*
2. No one can deny the effects of pollution.
***The effects of pollution cannot** be denied.*
3. Nothing surprises me.
***I am not** surprised.*

*****ملاحظة: اذا كان المفعول به على شكل ضمير فعند التحويل للمبني للمجهول يجب تحويل الضمير من حالة المفعول به الى حالة الفاعل حسب الجدول الاتي:**

Subject Pronouns	I	They	We	You	He	She	It
Object Pronouns	Me	Them	Us	You	Him	Her	It

** Ahmad gives **me** a present. → **I** am given a present.

Question: Correct the verbs between brackets.

- 1- smart phones _____ (**invent**) in the early 2000s.
- 2- In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer _____ (**produce**).
- 3- Now, about one billion smartphones _____ (**sell**) around the world each year.
- 4- In the near future, it _____ (**estimate**) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.
- 5- Many Jordanian poems now into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (**translate**). **وزاري 2015**

Answers:

- 1- were invented 2- was produced 3- are sold 4- is estimated 5- are translated.

تأتي اسئلة المبني للمجهول اما اعادة كتابة الجمل او صحح الفعل. واليك بعض الاسئلة الوزارية وحلولها.

1. People saw smoke coming out of the forest (2011).

Smoke.....

2. The government must save the historical cities. (2011)

The historical cities.....

3. The patient must take the medicine on time (2013).

The medicine.....

- 4.Samer must fill in the job application form (2013).

The job application form By Samer.

5. Everyone must save the nature resources (2014).

The nature resources.....

6. The farmer must water the plants in order to grow (2014).

The plants.....

7. Jordan imports 96% of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries (2014).

%96 of Jordan's energy.....

8. My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.(2016).

Enough money

9.The engineers were planning the Laerdel Tunnel.

The Laerdal Tunnel.....

10. Nobody has told the children where to put the keys.

The children.....

11. The police find the driver for speeding.

The driver.....

12.The letter has been (write)

13- TV is being by the children (watch).

Answers:

1. smoke was seen coming out of the forests by people.
2. the historical cities must be saved by the government.
3. The medicine must be taken on time by her.
4. the job application form must be filled by Samer.
5. The natural resources must be saved by everyone.
6. The plants must be watered in order to grow.
7. 96% of Jordan's energy is imported from.....
8. Enough money has been saved to fund our university courses.
9. the Laerdel Tunnel was being planned by the engineers.
10. the children have been told.....
- 11.the driver is found by the police.
12. Written
13. Watched

قاعدة السببية (The Causative sentence ((S +(have/ get) + O. + P.P))

** تستخدم الجملة السببية عندما لا نستطيع فعل شيء ما و يقوم شخص اخر بعمله لنا لا نود ذكره. وتعطينا معلومات اكثر من استخدام المبني للمجهول:

1. He is having his car repaired next week .
2. His house was built by a local builder. (**Passive**)
He had his house built by a local builder. (**Causative**)

خطوات التحويل:

- 1- نضع الفاعل الأصلي (المستفيد من الفعل) للجملة كما هو.
- 2- نضع have او اخواتها مكان الفعل الرئيسي للجملة (نغير شكل have واخواتها بنفس شكل الفعل في الجملة المراد تحويلها).
- 3- نضع المفعول به كما هو في الجملة الأصلية.
- 4- نضع الفعل الرئيسي في نهاية الجملة بالتصريف الثالث.

Example:

She cleans the house. She has the house cleaned.

والجدول التالي يساعد في التحويل للجملة السببية :

Verb to (have)

Base	present	past V2	past participle V3	present participle
Have	has / have	had	had	having

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

Examples:

1. Manal didn't buy her own English dictionary. She had it (buy)
2. We didn't want to cook, so we had a pizza (deliver)
3. I asked someone to fix my computer (had).

I had

Rewrite the sentences:

1. She is preparing the food for Amal.
Amal
2. The dentist is going to fill my tooth next Monday.
I.....
3. I didn't answer the exercise by myself.
I.....
4. I asked someone to paint my room. (had)
I.....
5. The man asked the porter to take his luggage to his room.
The man had.....
6. My computer isn't working.
Properly, I need to.....

Correct the verbs between brackets.

اسئلة سنوات سابقة

1. Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He had it (repair).(2011)
2. He took the photos himself. He didn't have them (take)(2011)
3. Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it by a photographer (take).
4. Rawan didn't type the report herself. She had it (type).(2012).
5. Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we had them... (plant).(2012)
6. Manal didn't buy her English dictionary. She had it..... (buy).
7. I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them(deliver).(2015).
8. Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one (fix).

نستخدم افعال " المودلز " للتعبير عن مدى تأكدنا او عدم تأكدنا من تخميناتنا بخصوص معلومة معينة في الماضي أو الوقت الحالي أو المستقبل.

Modals of speculation:

must	to express obligation → اجباري
mustn't	not allowed → غير مسموح / ممنوع
have to / don't have to	to express necessity → ضرورة
can / can't	to express ability → قدرة
should / shouldn't	to express advisability → نصيحة
might	to express probability → احتمالية

1- للتعبير عن الاحتمالية (Possibilities): ← ((S+ must / can't / might+ زمن الفعل المناسب))

*** ركز على الملاحظات التالية:

1. sure/certain / definite (بدون وجود نفي في الجملة) → **must**
2. sure/ certain/ definite (مع وجود نفي في الجملة **not**) → **can't**
3. impossible, I don't believe → **can't**
4. unsure / not sure / uncertain / not certain/ indefinite / not definite (نفي مع المؤشر مباشرة) →

may/ might

5. probable , possible , maybe , think , if , look like , perhaps → **may/ might**

- نركز على الجملة التي تحتوي على دلالة الاحتمالية ونحدد المودل المناسب.
- نحذف جملة الاحتمالية.
- نحدد الفاعل ونضعه في بداية جملة الحل و يفضل ان يكون اسم.

1. S+ have/ has + p.p S+ (must /can't /might)+ have + p.p
2. S+ v2S+ (must /can't /might)+ have + p.p
3. S+ simple present.....S+ (must /can't /might) + فعل مجرد
4. S + present continuous.....S+ (must /can't /might) + be + v + ing
5. (Is ,are, am) اذا احتوت الجملة علىS+ (must /can't /might) + be
6. (Was, were) اذا احتوت الجملة على S+ (must /can't /might)+ have been
7. (don't , doesn't) تحذف S+ (must /can't /might)+ فعل مجرد
8. (didn't) تحذف S+ (must /can't /might)+ have + pp
9. (will) + فعل مجرد S+ (must /can't /might)+ فعل مجرد

Examples:

1. The children *are putting* balloons outside their house. I am sure that they are having a party.

The children must be having a party.

*** لاحظ المثال الوزاري , الجملة تحتوي على قسمين, القسم الثاني يحتوي على الكلمة الدالة **unsure** والتي جعلتنا نستخدم **might** , بالإضافة لوجود زمن المضارع التام. بناءً على معطيات الجملة استخدمنا **Have + p.p.** في جملة الحل.

Ahmad class starts at 8: 45 and he isn't her yet, I'm **unsure** whether he **has missed** the bus or not. (2014).

Ahmad **might have missed** the bus

2- للتعبير عن الاجبار: (Obligation):

It is necessary to	have to
It is not necessary to	don't / doesn't have to
You are allowed to	can/ must
You are not allowed to	mustn't / can't
If I were you, I would	should

Examples:

1. You **are not allowed to** come late.
You mustn't come late.
2. It **is necessary to** study well for the exam .
You have to study well for the exam.

Write sentences which explain possibilities of the following situations using the suitable modal verbs.

1. Salma's plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered them. (can't have) (2014/S)
Salma.....
2. The ground is wet here. There was almost certainly a lake once. (must have) (2014/W)
.....
3. Those people are very thin, that's why I'm certain they haven't eaten much food lately. (can't have) (2014/W)

-
4. My brother has been working for two hours. I'm sure he is very exhausted. (must be)
My brother.....
5. My father is 80 years old, he has been working all morning, I am sure he is tired.
(must be)
My father.....

Answers:

- 1-Salma can't have watered her plants.
2-There (The ground) must have (once) been a lake once.
3-Those people can't have eaten much food lately.
4- My brother must be very exhausted.
5- My father must be tired.

Conditional Clauses (If Clauses)

الجمل الشرطية

تتكون الجملة الشرطية من قسمين: الأول (If clause) وتسمى جملة الشرط, وتحتوي على اداة ربط مثل If, unless. والقسم الثاني (Main clause) وتسمى جواب الشرط. وهي اربع انواع :

ملاحظة مهمة : المعنى المرادف ل **unless** هو ← ((**if + not**)) وتستخدم مع النوع الاول والثاني والثالث, ولا تستخدم مع ال zero conditional .

A-Zero Conditional

Form: If + Simple Present....., Simple Present

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

وتستخدم للكلام عن قوانين او حقائق لا تقبل الشك.

Examples:

- 1- If she **studies** hard, she **passes** the exam.
2- Water **turns** to ice if the temperature **falls** below zero.

B- First Conditional

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

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

و تستخدم للحديث عن أمور قد تحدث أو لا تحدث في المستقبل بناء على الحاضر.

- 1- If he **studies** hard, he **will pass** the exams.
2- If I **have** enough time, I **will write** to my friends every week.
3- You will be sick **if** you **don't** stop eating.
You'll be sick **unless** you stop eating.

C-Second Conditional

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

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

و تستخدم للحديث عن حدث غير حقيقي مثل الندم (لن يحصل) .

- 1- If I **studied** hard, I **would pass** the exams.
- 2- She **would buy** a new car if she **were** rich.
- 3- If I **didn't** study , I **would fail**.
- 4- If I **were** you, I **would accept** their invitation.
- 5- **If** he wasn't very ill, he would be at work.
Unless he was very ill, he would be at work.

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

D-Third conditional

Form: If + Past Perfect....., S+(would have-could have-might have)+ V3

If+S+ had + V3....., S+(would have-could have-might have)+ V3

و تستخدم للحديث تخيلات حالات بالماضي وهي مستحيلة ولن تحدث.

- 1- If I **had studied** harder, I **would have passed** the exam..
- 2- If I **had stayed** at home that day, I **would have missed** the celebration.
- 3- I wouldn't have phoned him **if** you hadn't suggested it.
I wouldn't have phoned him **unless** you'd suggested it.

Exercise: Correct the verb between brackets .

1. If they hard, they will get great marks. (study)
2. If he had gone to school , he his friends (see)
3. If I ----- you, I would send a text message.(be)
4. She would have written a story if she a pen. (have)
5. If your brother watched the film , he it. (like)
6. Unless he reads the lesson , he marks (lose)
7. If you computer games all day, you won't have time to study. (play)
8. If you press that button, the picture ----- .(move)

Answers: 1- study 2-would have seen 3- were 4- had had 5- would like 6- loses
7- play 8- moves

Rewrite the following sentences so that they mean the same as the sentence before each of them.

1. May be he will get money next week so he may buy a ball.
If
2. I advised you not to go late.
If I.....
3. Ali didn't pass because he didn't study.
If
4. Unless he cleans the room , he will be punished.
If he.....
5. If they don't play well, they won't win.
Unless.....
6. You should clean the room. (were)
If I.....

Answers:

1. If he gets money next week , he will buy a ball.
2. If I were you, I wouldn't go late.
3. If Ali studied, he would pass.
4. If he doesn't clean the room, he will be punished.
5. Unless they play well, they won't win.
6. If I were you, I would clean the room.

Language functions: الوظائف اللغوية لبعض الكلمات والعبارات في الوحدة الاولى

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1- Indicating consequence : | الإشارة الى النتيجة |
| a- In this way → | في هذه الطريقة |
| b- As a consequence → | نتيجة لذلك |
| c- Therefore → | لذلك |
| 2- Indicating opposition : | الإشارة الى العكس |
| a- However → | ومع ذلك |
| b- Whereas → | بينما |
| c- - Despite → | على الرغم من |
| d- - although → | على الرغم من |

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. (وزاري 2016)

Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient .

What is the function **of using despite** in the above sentence.

UNIT TWO

Healthy life

حياة صحية

Vocabulary/ المفردات

The word (s)	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
Homoeopathy	a kind of treatment	وصفة شعبية
Acupuncture	a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles	علاج الوخز بالإبر
Aliment	An illness or disease which is not serious	مرض
Allergy	Conditions that make you ill when you eat or touch particular thing	حساسية
Arthritis	A disease that causes pain and swelling in joints	التهاب المفاصل
Herbal remedy	medicine made from a plant or plants	علاج بالأعشاب
Immunization	Giving a drug to protect against illness	تطعيم
Malaria	a serious illness spread by mosquitoes	مرض الملاريا
Migraine	An extremely bad headache	صداع نصفي
Complementary	A treatment which provides an alternative to conventional	بديل / تكميلي
Medicine	A treatment	علاج
Validity	Power	صلاحية
Sceptical	in doubt	شكاك
Consult	check out	يطمنن
Practitioner	physician	الطبيب
Perception	understanding	فهم
Alongside	beside	جنباً الى جنب
Consultants	advisers	الاستشاريين
Conventional	traditional	تقليدي
medical experts	medical old hand	خبراء الطب
Surgery	operation	جراحة / عمليات
complaints	sickness	اعراض
insomnia	wakefulness	ارق
remedy	treatment	علاج
Viable	applicable	قابل للتطبيق
anxiety	worry	قلق
depression	gloominess	اكتئاب
adequately	Clearly , rightly	بشكل واضح
substitute	shift	بديل
alien	stranger	غريب
supportive	reinforce	داعم

optimistic	bullish	متفائل
focus	concentrate	يركز
controversial	argumentative	مثير للجدل
feel a bit blue	sadness	حزين
See red	anger	غاضب
the green light	permission	سماح
red hand	In the act of doing something wrong	متلبس
Out of the blue	unexpectedly	غير متوقع
a white elephant	A useless possession	ثمين بدون فائدة
digestive	predigest	هضمي
bounce back	familiarization	مألوف
setback	failure	نكسة
qualities	particularity	صفات
Life expectancy	The average of age	معدل العمر الزمني
hospital	infirmary	مستشفى
Healthcare centres	Centres for health	مركز للعناية الصحية
commitment	pledge,	تعهد / التزم
sanitation	purification	لصحة العامة
dental clinic	Clinic for teeth	اعيادة اسنان
neglect	default	يهمل
reputation	renown	سمعة / صيت
Statistics	decile	احصائيات
infant	baby	طفل
mortality	death-rate	وفاة
Infant mortality	death-rate of babies	معدل وفيات الاطفال
Work force	People who work	اليدي العاملة
Sub heading	Subtitle	عنوان فرعي
Raise	keep	يربي
Setback	barrier	عائق
Strenuous	active	نشيط
Viable	applicable	قابل للتطبيق
Ward	suite	جناح
Publicise	spread	نشر
Bounce back	Come back	يرتد
Morality	grace	اخلاقية

Colour idioms : مصطلحات الالوان

feel a bit blue	sadness	حزين
See red	anger	غاضب
the green light	permission	سماح
red -handed	the act of doing something wrong	متلبس
Out of the blue	unexpectedly	غير متوقع
a white elephant	A useless possession	يكلف الكثير بدون غاية مفيدة

Phrasal verbs: افعال مركبة

Cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle a situation يتعامل بنجاح مع, او يتعامل مع موقف
Focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific يركز على : يوجه الانتباه او المسعى على شئ محدد
Bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time العودة للنجاح: تبدأ لتكون ناجحا مرة اخرى بعد وقت صعب
Rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone يعتمد على : ان يكون ذو ثقة او يعتمد على شئ او اي شخص
Waterproof/ fireproof	Provide a protection against / يزود حماية ضد

TEXT 3 page (14). Complementary medicine : is it really solution?

الطب البديل هل هو حل واقعي؟

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

These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees. Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that 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.

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

One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no

longer an alien concept. In my opinion, **it** should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it."

اعتاد معظم الاطباء ان يكونوا متشككين حول فعالية العلاج بالتشابه, والعلاج بالإبر بالإضافة لأشكال اخرى من اشكال الطب التكميلي. اذا اراد المرضى ان يتلقوا هذا النوع من العلاج غير التقليدي, فانهم اعتادوا في السابق ان يستشيروا ممارس خاص والذي كان من المحتمل عدم امتلاكه لشهادة طبية. ومع ذلك, ففي السنوات السابقة, فقد تغير ادراك الناس لمثل هذا النوع من العلاج.

هذه الايام, العديد من اطباء العائلة يدرسون الطب التكميلي جنباً الى جنب الطب التقليدي. والعديد من مستشاري الطب التكميلي يحملون شهادات طبية ايضا. بينما اعتاد النقاد ان يقولوا في السابق انه لا يوجد دليل علمي يثبت ان العلاج غير التقليدي نجح فعليا, فانه اكثر شيوعاً بالنسبة للخبراء الطبيين الان ان يدركوا ان العلاج التقليدي لا يمكن له ان يكون دائماً هو الطريقة الوحيدة لعلاج المرض.

في غرفة جراحة في لندن, 70% من المرضى الذين عرض عليهم الاختيار ما بين طب الاعشاب والطب التقليدي لعلاج امراض شائعة مثل الأرق والتهاب المفاصل والشقيقة اختاروا العلاج بالأعشاب. 50% من المرضى قالوا بعد ذلك ان العلاج ساعدهم .

قال احد الأطباء " الان اعتبر العلاج بالتشابه خيار قابل للتطبيق لعلاج العديد من الحالات المختلفة بما فيها القلق والاحباط وبعض انواع الحساسية. فانه يزودنا بخيار اخر عندما لا يعالج الطب التقليدي المشكلة بشكل كاف. ومع ذلك, فان الطب التكميلي لا يمكن ان يستخدم لجميع العلاجات الطبية. فانه لا يمكن ان يحل محل التطعيم, حيث انه لا ينتج الاجسام المضادة اللازمة للحماية من امراض الطفولة. كما ولا يمكنه ايضا ان يستخدم للحماية من الملاريا.

قال احد الاطباء " سوف الجأ دائماً للعلاج التقليدي أولاً للتأكيد انه لا يوجد حاله لها الأولوية وتم تجاهلها. ومع ذلك, فان فكرة العلاجات التكميلية ليست بالمفهوم الغريب. وحسب وجهة نظري, فإنها يجب ان تعمل بجانب الطب الحديث وليس ضده".

Questions: Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

1. The essay states that homoeopathy can be effective and be able to be successful for many medical cases. Write down two of these cases. تبين المقالة ان العلاج العشبي يمكن ان يكون فعال وقادر ان يكون ناجحاً في علاج العديد من الحالات الطبية. اكتب اثنين من هذه الحالات.
2. Find a word in the text which means " someone who is qualified or registered to practise particular occupation or profession ". جد في النص كلمة تعني " شخص مؤهل او مسجل لممارسة مهنة معينة.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that the some doctors had doubts and they weren't easily convinced in terms of complementary medicine. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان بعض العلماء عندهم شكوك وصعب اقتناعهم بسهولة فيما يتعلق بالطب التكميلي.
4. Quote the sentence which indicates many doctors study complementary forms of treatment. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان العديد من الاطباء يدرسون اشكال الطب التكميلي.
5. There are different forms of complementary (non-conventional) medicine. Write down two of these forms. هنالك اشكال مختلفة من الطب التكميلي (غير التقليدي). اكتب اثنين منها

6. What does the underlined word " they " , paragraph one refers to ?

على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط في الفقرة الاولى؟

7. What does the underlined word " it " paragraph two refers to?

على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط في الفقرة الثانية؟

8. What does the underlined word " it " paragraph five refers to ?

على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط في الفقرة الخامسة؟

9. It's said that complementary medicine can't always be alternative for conventional medicine, suggest three causes.

يقال ان العلاج التكميلي لا يمكن ان يكون دائما بديل للعلاج التقليدي, اقترح ثلاثة حالات.

10. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Explain this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

تقترح المقالة ان ادراك وفهم الناس نحو العلاج التكميلي قد تغيرت مع مرور الوقت. اشرح هذه الافادة وبجملتين اكتب وجهة نظرك.

11. Complementary medicine can't replace modern medicine. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

لا يمكن استبدال العلاج الحديث ب العلاج التكميلي, فكر بهذه الافادة وبجملتين اكتب رأيك .

Answers:

1- anxiety, depression and certain allergies. 2- practitioner 3- Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. 4- homoeopathy, acupuncture, herbal remedy 5- patients 6. to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment. 7- The doctor.

8- I think that complementary medicine can't always be alternative for conventional medicine for many reasons:-

a- it can never substitute for immunisations. لا يمكن ان يكون بديلا عن التطعيم

b- It sometimes has dangerous effects. احيانا يكون له اثار خطيرة

c- It can never substitute for surgeries. لا يمكن ان يكون بديلا عن العمليات الجراحية

10. I think that peoples 'opinions of complementary medicine might has changed because of more information being freely available on the internet. Additionally, more researches may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.

اعتقد ان اراء الناس تجاه العلاج التكميلي قد تغيرت لتوفر المعلومات مجانا على الانترنت وان هنالك الكثير من الابحاث التي انجزت عن الاثار الجانبية للعلاج التكميلي.

11. I think that is right because we depend nowadays on technology and the practitioner must have a medical degree.

TEXT 4 page (16). Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why?

هل الناس السعداء اكثر صحة – اذا كان هذا الكلام صحيح لماذا ؟

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

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

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

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

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, 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?

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.

من الطبيعي ان تشعر بالكآبة / التوتر من حين الى آخر. مع ذلك, تبين الدراسات ان العواطف السلبية يمكن ان تضر الجسم. الغضب يمكن ايضا ان يكون له آثار ضارة على الصحة. عندما تغضب, ضغط دمك يرتفع ويمكن ان تعاني من صداع, مشاكل في النوم و مشاكل في الهضم. على اية حال, ماذا عن المشاعر والتوجيهات الايجابية؟ حتى وقت قريب, لم يتحقق العلماء فيما اذا كان هنالك صلة بين المشاعر الايجابية والصحة الجيدة.

ثم, في دراسة كانت قد تابعت اكثر من 6000 رجل و امرأة اعمارهم من 25 الى 74 عاما ولمدة 20 عاما, وجد الباحثون ان الايجابية قللت خطر امراض القلب. عوامل اخرى تؤثر في الصحة شملت وجود شبكة داعمة من العائلة والاصدقاء ونظرة متفائلة للحياة.

البحث اظهر ان الاطفال الذين كانوا اكثر قدرة على البقاء مركزين على مهمة , وكان لديهم توجهات اكثر ايجابية نحو الحياة في سن السابعة, كانوا بصحة افضل بعد 30 عاما. الدراسة كانت مثار جدل. بعض أخصائيي الصحة يعتقدون ان خيارات الحياة السيئة, مثل التدخين او قلة التمارين , هي السبب لأمراض القلب ولأمراض اخرى. وليس السبب هو توجه

الفرد. الباحثون, يوافقون مع طرح السؤال: لماذا يتبع الناس أساليب حياة سيئة؟ هل يقوم الناس الأكثر تفاؤلاً باتخاذ خيارات حياتية أفضل و أكثر صحة ؟

يقدر الباحثون انه ليست ظروف الفرد الشخصية وبيئته ما يجعلانه يعيش بدون قلق. على أية حال, يعتقدون بأننا اذا علمنا ان يطوروا التفكير الايجابي , وان يستعيدوا قواهم بعد كل اخفاق, فان هذه الخصائص ستحسن كامل صحتهم في المستقبل.

Questions: Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

1. Studies show that anger has negative consequences on health. Write down two of them.
 اظهرت الدراسات ان للغضب اثار سلبية على الصحة. اكتب اثنين منها.
2. Find a phrasal verb which means " **to start to be successful again after a difficult time**".
 جد فعل مركب يعني: تبدأ لتكون ناجحاً مرة اخرى بعد وقت صعب.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that it is customary and Familiar to be sad from time to time.
 اقتبس الجملة التي تشير انه من المعتاد والمألوف ان نشعر بالحزن من وقت لآخر.
4. What does the underlined relative pronoun " **who**" refer to?
 على ماذا يعود الاسم الموصول " **who**"
5. Children, at age seven, who are usually in better health 30 years later, had two features in the past. Write down these two features.
 الاطفال بعمر 7 سنوات والذين هم بصحة جيدة بعمر 30 كان لديهم ميزتين في الماضي, اكتب هذه الميزات
6. It is known that angry is harmful for your health. Suggest three things or situations that make you feel angry.
 من المعروف ان الغضب مؤذي للصحة, اقترح 3 اشياء او مواقف تجعلك تغضب
7. Muslims think that reciting The Holly Quran verses is beneficial to cope with stress. Think of this statement and. in two sentences, write down your point of view.
 يعتقد المسلمون ان تلاوة آيات من القرآن الكريم تكون مفيدة للتغلب على التوتر. فكر بهذه العبارة وابدئ وجهة نظرك
8. What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?
 ما هي الآثار المحتملة للغضب والإجهاد على صحة شخص ما
9. What is controversial about the researchers' study?
 ما هو الخلاف حول دراسة الباحثين
10. What is your opinion of the researchers' findings?
 ما هي برأيك نتائج الباحثين

Answers:

1-Your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headache, sleep problems and digestive problems. 2- Bounce back 3- It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. 4-Children 5- Were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive altitude to life 6- Exams, hot weather, bad behaviors 7- Reciting verses from the Holy Ouran makes us Feel peaceful and patient. and it helps us to be kind to people 8- They can raise blood pressure and cause headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems, as well as leading to illnesses such as heart disease.9- Many other researchers believe

that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for these problems and not an individual's attitude.**10-** I think that the researchers have found that although we may not be able to change our circumstances in which we find ourselves, we still have the power to change how happy we are.

2 / SB, page 16 :

In pairs, discuss the question in the title of the article. What are your opinions? Read the article and consider your opinion again. ((Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why?))

I think that happier people are healthier than unhappy people. They have a better perspective on Life and will do almost everything with an optimistic attitude. Because of this, I think that they will make healthy, positive decisions in life; for example, they will choose to eat well and exercise more often.

4/SB, page 17 : What feeling does each of the idioms in bold from the text refer to?

A. **happiness** B. **sadness** C. **fear** D. **anger**

4/SB, page 17: What do the following colour idioms in brackets mean?

1. Have you heard the good news? We've got the green light to go ahead with our project! (the green light)
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed. (red-handed)
3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue. (out of the blue)
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a white elephant. (a white elephant)

Answers: 1 - permission 2- in the act of doing something wrong 3- unexpectedly 4- a useless possession

الصحة في الأردن

Introduction

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.

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 .

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 .

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 .

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 .

مقدمة:

الظروف الصحية في الاردن هي من الافضل في الشرق الاوسط. وهذا يرجع لالتزام البلاد لجعل الرعاية الصحية للجميع اولوية قصوى.

مراكز الرعاية:

نتيجة تخطيط دقيق , يتزايد عدد من خدمات الرعاية الصحية بسرعة خلال السنوات الماضية. وقد تم بناء اكثر من 800 نوع مختلف من مراكز الرعاية الصحية, فضلا عن 188 عيادة لطب الاسنان. في عام 2002م , 98% من الاطفال الاردنيين قد تم تطعيمهم بالكامل, وذلك بفضل فرق التطعيم التي كانت تعمل لتحقيق هذا الهدف لعدة سنوات. بالرغم من وجود مناطق نائية من البلاد حيث كان الناس دون وصول ملائم للكهرباء والمياه الصالحة للشرب, ما يقارب من 99% من سكان البلاد لديهم الان "الوصول" الكهرباء والمياه الصالحة للشرب.

المستشفيات:

على الرغم من ان البلاد مازالت تركز بشكل رئيسي على تحسين مرافقها للرعاية الصحية الاولية , فإنها لم تهمل مرافقها الطبية المتطورة. وقد انتشرت سمعة الاطباء الاردنيين في المنطقة, والان عدد اكبر من المرضى يأتون الى الأردن لجراحة القلب المفتوح. في الأردن , بدأ برنامج جراحة القلب المفتوح في عام 1970 في عمان.

متوسط الاعمار المتوقعة:

تظهر ارقام متوسط الاعمار المتوقعة بأن نظام الرعاية الصحية في الأردن ناجح. في عام 1965 كان متوسط الاعمار المتوقعة الأردنية لسن 50. وفي عام 2012 م كان هذا المتوسط ارتفع الى 73.5 . وفقا لإحصاءات اليونيسيف , بين عامي 1981م و 1991م , لقد انخفضت معدلات وفيات الرضع في الاردن بشكل اسرع من اي مكان آخر في العالم- من 70 حالة وفاة لكل 1000 ولادة عام 1981م الى فقط 32 وفاة لكل 1000 ولادة في عام 2014م.

خاتمة:

معدل وفيات الرضع المنخفضة, بالإضافة لنظام الرعاية الصحية الممتاز, قد ساهم بعوامل النمو السكاني الصحي في الأردن, الأمر الذي سيؤدي لعمل متين يدفع بقوة مع الفوائد الاقتصادية للبلاد بأكمله.

Questions: Read the following text carefully, and then in your **ANSWER BOOKLET** answer all questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

1. The healthy population growth in Jordan leads to several positive consequences. Write down two of these consequences. نمو السكان الصحي في الاردن ادى لتوابع ايجابية عديدة. اكتب اثنين منها
2. Find a noun phrase which means " **the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live**". جد عبارة اسمية تعني " فترة زمنية متوقعة ليعيشها شخص او حيوان"
3. Quote the sentence which indicates the date of starting the open heart surgery programme in Jordan. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى وقت البدء بعملية القلب المفتوح في الاردن
4. There are many factors which have made Jordanian community healthier. Write down two of them. هنالك عدة عوامل التي جعلت المجتمع الاردني اكثر صحة, اكتب اثنين منها
5. What does the underlined word "**its**" in the third paragraph refer to? على ماذا تعود
6. It is known that Jordanian doctors are famous for their medical skills. Explain this statement, and suggest three reasons that make Jordanian doctors are the most skillful in Arab World. اقترح ثلاثة اسباب جعلت الاطباء الاردنيين الاكثر مهارة في العالم العربي
7. It is said that "patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, and this will increase the Jordanian economy". Explain this statement,

and in your point of view, write down two sentences. المرضى من خارج الاردن سيزيدوا

الاقتصاد الاردني, فسر

8. What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections? ما الغاية من العناوين

الفرعية قبل الاقسام المختلفة

9. What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion? ما هي الصلة بين المقدمة

والخاتمة

10. Is the language formal or informal? How can you tell? هل لغة النص رسمية ام غير

رسمية؟ كيف يمكن ان تفسر؟

Answers:

1- This will be producing a strong work force and economic benefits for the whole country next decades. 2--life expectancy 3- In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 C E in Amman. 4- Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier. 5- the country

6- I think three reasons that make Jordanian doctors are the most skillful in Arab World such as:-

- a- All Medical collages in Jordan provide practical training.
- b- Most doctors take many practical courses in Hospitals.
- c- Most hospitals in Jordan have many sections in all medical fields with advanced technology.

7- I think that the patients who will visit Jordan will increase the Jordanian economy for many reasons:

- They will stay in hotels.
- They will pay in dollars.
- They will visit many places and do shopping.

8- They tell the reader what the section will be about. They are very useful in helping the reader to find particular pieces of information and making the text easier to read.

9- “Health conditions are among the best in the Middle East” and “Advances.. have made our community healthier” **links with** “excellent healthcare system” and “contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth”.

10- The language is formal. There are no contractions (تقليصات); the sentences are quite long, with relative pronouns, etc.; the vocabulary is formal; there are linking expressions such as *As a result of*, *According to* and *Although*; the statistics included add to the formality.

3 / SB, page 18 : What do the words in bold from the report mean? Work in pairs.

1. sanitation : the systems which supply water and deal with human waste
2. dental : relating to teeth
3. immunization: giving a substance to a person (often by needle) to prevent them from getting a particular disease
4. infant mortality: deaths amongst babies or very young children
5. workforce: the people who are able to work

Grammar:

قواعد

1- be used to

To describe things those are familiar or customary.

نستخدم هذه القاعدة (be + used to) ونضع وراءها اسم أو ضمير أو صيغة (ing) عندما نتحدث عن الامور المألوفة أو الاعتيادية المتعارف عليها وما زلنا نقزم بها حتى الان.

- a- We've lived in the city a long time, so we're **used to the traffic**. (be used to + n)
- b- I didn't like getting up early, but I'm **used to it** now. (be used to + pronoun)
- c- She's lived in the UK for a year. She's **used to speaking** English now. (be used to + ing)

يكون النفي لهذه الجمل بإضافة (n't) او (not) إلى الافعال المساعدة (is/am/are) لتصبح (isn't , aren't , am not)

2- used to + V1

To describe past habits or past states those have now changed.

لوصف عادات او حالات في الزمن الماضي قد تغيرت الان او لم نعد نقم بها في الوقت الحاضر.

يكون النفي في هذه القاعدة (didn't use to).

- a- My mother **used to buy** my clothes, but now I choose my own.
- b- She **used to be** a teacher, but now she's retired.
- c- I **used to like** cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

* إذا جاء بعد to أو بعد الفراغ اسم عادي أو ضمير أو اسم مصدر نختار be used to

I wearing jeans.

* إذا جاء بعد to أو بعد الفراغ فعل نختار used to

I wear jeans .

E6, SB, page 15: **Choose the correct option in each sentence.**

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

3, AB, page 11: **Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Two phrases are needed twice. The first one is done for you.**

be used to, use to, not be used to, used to

1. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. **We weren't used to** the cold weather.
2. My grandparents didn't send emails when they were my age.
3. Rashed go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
4. We always go to the market across the street, so we eating fresh vegetables.
5. Please slow down. Iwalking so fast!
6. When you were younger, did youplay in the park?

Answers: 2- used to 3- used to 4- are used to 5- 'm not used to 6- use to

4, AB, page 11: **Choose the correct form of the verbs below. The first one is done for you.**

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

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

5,AB, page 11: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

The first one is done for you.

1. When I was a student, I used to work (work) very hard. I used to get up (get up) very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
2. Are you _____ (live) in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
3. When I was a child, my grandmother _____ (make) cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
4. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't _____ (have) nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.
5. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not _____ (wear) them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

Answers: 2- used to living 3- used to make 4- used to having 5- used to wearing

Study the following sentences and answer the question that follow. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

A - I used to train in the gym.

B - I am used to training in the gym.

Which sentence describes a past habit or past state that has now changed.

.....

A – they are used to having parties.

B – they used to have parties.

Which sentence describes things that are familiar or customary?

.....

Study the following sentences and answer the question that follow. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

* She has lived in the UK for a year. She is used to speaking English now

What is the function of using used to in the above sentence?

* I used to like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films

What is the function of using used to in the above sentence?

Rewrite the following sentence:

1. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.

I am used

2. Fares didn't use to come early , but now he does.

Fares.....

3. I wasn't used to watching TV every morning , but now I often do.

I.....

4/SB page 42: Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. When we were younger, we Live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old. (were used, use to, **used to**)

UNIT THREE

Medical Advances

التقدم الطبي

Vocabulary/ المفردات

The word (s)	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
apparatus	the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز / اداة
appendage	a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body	طرف ملحق بالجذع
bionic	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered	ذو اطراف الية
artificial	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally	صناعي
cancerous	something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally	سرطاني
coma	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
cross	angry or annoyed	غاضب / منزعج
dementia	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	جنون
drug	the act of making something bigger	دواء/ عقار
expansion	the act of making something bigger	توسع
radiotherapy	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	علاج اشعاعي
scanner	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body	ماسح اشعاعي للصور الطبي
side effects	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	اثار جانبية
sponsor	to financially support a person or an event	يدعم / يمول
symptom	a physical problem that might indicate a disease	اعراض
ward	a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح/ قسم
implant	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body	زراعة عضو
limb	arm or leg of a person	طرف/ذراع, رجل
medical trial	trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications	دواء تجريبي
MRI	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong	التصوير بالرنين

	magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	المغناطيسي
outpatient	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مريض غير مقيم
paediatric	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses	متعلق بطب الاطفال
pill	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة/ قرص دواء
prosthetic	an artificial body part	طرف صناعي
publicise	to give information about something to the public, so that they know about	يعمم/ ينشر
stroke	an illness when a blood tube in your brain is blocked and your brain will be unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية
reputation	the common opinion that people have about someone or something	سَمعة

Synonyms: مترادفات

apparatus	equipment	الآلة/ اداة
appendage	limb	طرف
artificial	prosthetic	صناعي
sponsor	fund	يمول/ يدعم
obese	Fat	سمنه

Collocations: متلازمات

get an idea	تخطر له فكرة
spend a time	يمضي وقتا
catch attention	يلفت الانتباه
attend a course	يلتحق بدورة
take interest	يستغل / يستفيد

Rhetorical devices: الادوات البلاغية

Language functions

A rhetorical device uses words in a certain way to convey meaning or to persuade. It can also be a technique to evoke an emotion on the part of the reader or audience. تستخدم الاداة اللغوية الكلمات بطريقة معينة لنقل معنى او الاقناع. ويمكن ان تكون تقنية لأثارة المشاعر من جانب القارئ او الجمهور.

1. **Simile** (تشبيه): used to compares two different things. تستخدم لمقارنة شئين مختلفين. نستخدم like (يبدو مثل) / as....as (مثل) كما في الامثلة التالية.

a- As cute as a kitten

b- They fought like cats and dogs.

2. **Metaphor** (استعارة) : used to make a comparison between two things that aren't alike but do have something in common. تستخدم لإجراء مقارنة بين أمرين ليسا على حد سواء ولكن لديهم شيء مشترك.

a- The classroom was a zoo.

b- She is a peacock.

3. **Onomatopoeia** (محاكاة) : is word that mimics the sound of the object or action it refers to. buzz / hum كلمة تحاكي صوت الكائن او الاجراء الذي يعود عليه ونستخدم كلمات مثل

a- the bees were buzzing.

b- the dog barks, the hummingbird hums.

4. **Personification** (تجسيد) : is when you give human qualities or abilities to an object or animal. هو تجسيد (اعطاء) الخصائص البشرية لشيء او لحيوان

a- Lightning danced across the sky.

b- My flowers were begging for water.

5. **Sensory descriptions**: are any descriptions that appeal to the five senses of touch, smell, taste, sight or hearing. الأوصاف الحسية: هي أي الوصف الذي يلجأ لحواس اللمس، والرائحة، والذوق، والبصر أو السمع،

He fell down like an old tree falling down in a storm.

TEXT 6 page (20). **Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world**

مخترع اماراتي صغير سيسافر حول العالم

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

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is **sponsoring** for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors

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

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

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

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

اديب البلوشي البالغ من العمر 10 سنوات, من دبي , سيسافر لسبع دول في جولة نظمت و مولت من قبل سمو الشيخ حمدان بن محمد, ولي عهد دبي.

جذب الصبي اهتمام الشيخ حمدان مع اختراعه- طرف اصطناعي لوالده. اهتم الشيخ بشكل خاص بالصبي, وتمنى بأن تكون الجولة التي يراها لأديب ان تعطي المخترع الشاب المزيد من الثقة بالنفس والهام المخترعون الاخرون من الشباب الاماراتي.

حصل اديب على فكرة من نوع خاص للساق الاصطناعية بينما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته. والده, الذي يستخدم ساق اصطناعية, لا يمكنه السباحة في البحر ولا يمكنه المخاطرة فتصبح ساقه رطبة. هذا ألهم اديب لابتكار ساق اصطناعية ضد الماء.

اديب سيقوم بزيارة الولايات المتحدة الامريكية و فرنسا و المملكة المتحدة و بلجيكا و ايطاليا و المانيا, حيث سيبقى مع اقاربه. ومع ذلك, وبينما هو في المانيا, اديب لن يقضي كل وقته لمشاهدة المعالم. سيكون يعمل مع طبيب مختص لبناء الطرف الصناعي. وسيحضر دورة حول الاطراف الصناعية والتعرف على انواع مختلفة من الاجهزة الطبية.

اديب قد اخترع العديد من الاجهزة الاخرى, بما في ذلك روبوت تنظيف صغير وجهاز مراقبة القلب والتي يتم توصيلها على حزام مقعد السيارة. في حالة الطوارئ سيتم ربط خدمات الانقاذ وسائق العائلة تلقائيا مع السائق من خلال هذا الجهاز الفاحص الخاص.

وقد اخترع ايضا خوذة مضادة للحريق. وهذه المعدات الخاصة, والتي لديها كاميرا مدمجة , وتساعد عمال الانقاذ في حالات الطوارئ. ولهذه الاسباب التي يستحق عليها اديب بحق سمعته كواحد من اصغر المخترعين في العالم.

Questions: Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

1. The article mentions different devices that Adeeb invented. Write down two of these devices.
اذكر اثنين من اختراعات اديب
2. Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad offered Adeeb a world tour for two causes. Write these two causes.
قدم الشيخ حمدان رحلة حول العالم لسببين , اذكرهما
3. Replace the underlined word "sponsoring" with its suitable synonym. Or Replace the underlined collocation "attending a course" with the correct collocation. استبدل الكلمة ب مرادف لها او استبدل المتلازم اللفظي للكلمة.
4. Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeeb isn't visiting Europe for tourism only.
اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان اديب لا يزور اوربا للسياحة فقط

5. What does the underlined word " he" refer to? على ماذا تعود الكلمة
6. According to the writer, Sheikh Hamdan motivated Adeeb to achieve further success. اذكر ثلاثة طرق لتحفيز الشباب لتطوير طاقاتهم
7. Adeeb Al-Balosshi invented a heart monitor which was built into the seat belt. Think of this statement, in two sentences, write your point of view. اخترع اديب مراقب القلب والذي صنع ليوضع بحزام المقعد, فكر بهذه العبارة وبجملتين اكتب وجهة نظرك.
8. Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb? لماذا اهتم الشيخ حمدان بمساعدة اديب ولماذا قدم له هدية بجولة حول العالم
9. How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a Waterproof prosthetic leg? كيف حصل اديب على الهامه باختراع ساق اصطناعية مضادة للماء
10. Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there? مع من سيقوم اديب في المانيا وماذا سيفعل هناك
11. What does the suffix *-proof* mean (waterproof, line 15; fireproof; line 30)? ماذا تعني اللاصقة
12. What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt? ما هو هدف مراقب القلب الذي في السيارة ولماذا برأيك انه صنع بداخل حزام مقعد السيارة

Answers:

1. a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, a waterproof prosthetic leg, fireproof helmet.
2. He offered Adeeb the world tour to help to give him more self-confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.
3. Funding → متلازمة catching a course → مترادفة
4. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing.
5. His father.
6. funding their inventions, introducing them to media, giving them prizes.
7. The in-car heart monitor will be used to monitor on those with a heart problem while they are driving or in a car. It is built into the seat belt so that when the driver or passenger wears it, it becomes near their heart and to measures the driver's heart rate and breathing.
8. Sheikh Hamdan was interested in Adeeb's invention of a prosthetic limb for his father. He offered Adeeb the world tour to help to give him more self-confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.
9. He got the inspiration when he was at the beach with his family. His father couldn't swim because he couldn't risk getting his prosthetic leg wet.
10. Adeeb will be staying with relatives in Germany. He will be working with a doctor to build his new invention of the waterproof prosthetic leg, as well as attending a course to find out more about prosthetics.

11. It means 'to provide protection against
12. The in-car heart monitor will be used to keep an eye on those with a heart problem while they are driving or in a car. It is built into the seat belt so that when the driver or passenger wears it, it is near their heart.

5/SB page 21: complete the mini-dialogue using the future continuous.

Answers:

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

6/SB page 21: Choose the correct form of the verbs.

Answers:

1. be staying
2. help
3. be boarding
4. be watching
5. miss

TEXT 7 page (22).

In the future

في المستقبل

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 **implant** improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by **dementia**, a stroke or other brain injuries.

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

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain **scanner** called an MRI .They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that He has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

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

A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight . It is taken as a single **pill** every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual **side effects** such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment . The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment .The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

سنكون قادرين على اجراء عملية لزيادة الذكاء لدينا.

طور العلماء زراعات تعمل على تحسين الرؤية أو تمكن ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة من استخدام افكارهم للتحكم بأطراف اصطناعية مثل الذراعين والارجل او استخدام كرسي العجلات. اظهرت الدراسات على القروود في عام 2012 ان زراعة دماغية قد حسنت قدرات اتخاذ القرار لديهم. كيف سيستفيد البشر من هذا البحث؟ يأمل العلماء ان يطوروا اداة شبيهة لمساعدة الناس الذين اصابوا بشلل دماغي, والذي يمكن ان يكون سببه **الخلل الدماغي** " جنون" او السكتة الدماغية او اصابات دماغية اخرى.

سيتمكن الاطباء من التواصل مع الناس المصابين بغيوبية.

اكّد علماء اعصاب في عام 2012 انه كان من الممكن التواصل مع بعض المرضى في غيبوبتهم باستخدام **ماسح** دماغي خاص يسمى (التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي) واقترحوا انه وفي المستقبل سيكون من الممكن عمل حوارات ذات معنى اكثر مع المرضى في حالة الغيبوبة. وحدث هذا فعلا بعد يومين. اثبت الماسح الدماغي الذي استخدم مع مريض في غيبوبة منذ عام 2012 عاما ان لديه وعي وعقل مفكر- وهي فكرة كانت في حالة جدل بين العديدين. يخطط الاطباء لاستخدام تقنية مسح دماغي مشابهة في المستقبل لمعرفة ما اذا كان المرضى يتألمون في الغيبوبة او ماذا يرغبون ان يحدث لتحسين جودة حياتهم.

دواء جديد سيساعد على علاج انواع معينة من السرطان على الفور تقريبا.

يتم تجربة دواء جديد للسرطان في بليموث , بريطانيا والذي يأمل الاطباء انه سيمدد حياة مرضى السرطان ويقلل اعراضه بين عشية وضحاها. يأخذ الدواء حبة منفردة كل صباح ولم يظهر لغاية الان على المرضى اي **اعراض جانبية** كالدوار وسقوط الشعر المعتاد عندما يكونون تحت انواع مختلفة من علاج السرطان. يعمل الدواء عن طريق منع بروتين معين مسؤول عن التسبب بنمو خلايا سرطانية. سيعمل على تحسين/ زيادة العمر المتوقع للمرضى ونوعية حياتهم بسرعة اكثر من اي علاج اخر. تم اجراء مقابلة مع المرضى بعد عام من بداية العلاج وكانوا بصحة جيدة, وقالوا انهم سيقومون حتما بإكمال التجربة" العلاجية" . لديهم كل الاسباب لتجعلهم يؤمنون بأن العلاج سيعمل. يأمل العلماء في مستشفى بليموث ان العلاج سيساعد المرضى من كل انحاء العالم.

Questions: Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

1. There are two benefits of developing brain implants. Write down these two benefits.
هنالك فائدتين لتطوير زراعة الدماغ , اذكرهما
2. By developing brain implants disabled people could use their thoughts to control many prosthetic limbs. Write down two of these limbs.
من خلال تطوير عملية زرع الدماغ, يمكن للمعوقين استخدام افكارهم للسيطرة على العديد من الاطراف الصناعية, اكتب اثنين من هذه الاطراف
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that research on a kind of animals showed that a brain implants could improve the decision-making abilities.
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان الابحاث على نوع من الحيوانات اظهرت ان زرع الدماغ يمكن ان يحسن قدراتهم في صنع القرار.
4. Brain damage could be caused by different reasons. Write down two of these reasons.
تلف الدماغ يمكن ان يحدث لأسباب مختلفة . اذكر اثنين منها
5. How could neuroscientists communicate with some patients on a coma?
كيف يمكن لعلماء الاعصاب التواصل مع بعض مرضى الغيبوبة
6. Quote the sentence which indicates that meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma has finally become a truth.
اقتبس الجملة التي تدل على ان وار مفهوم مع المرضى في غيبوبة اصبح اخيرا حقيقة.
7. In the future, doctors plan to use brain-scanning techniques for two reasons. Write them down.
في المستقبل, يخطط الاطباء لاستخدام تقنيات المسح الضوئي للدماغ لسببين اذكرهما
8. There are many expected results for the new cancer drug. Write them down.
هنالك العديد من النتائج المتوقعة لعقار السرطان الجديد, اكتبهم.
9. There are two usual side effects that are experienced when undergoing forms of cancer treatment. Write them down.
هنالك نوعان من الآثار الجانبية المعتادة التي يتعرض لها المريض عندما يتعرض لعلاج السرطان, اذكرهما.
10. Write the sentence which shows the way in which the new cancer drug works.
اكتب الجملة التي تدل على الطريقة التي يعمل بها عقار السرطان الجديد.
11. Quote the sentence which indicates that doctors hope that the cancer drug will help patients in the whole world.
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان الاطباء يأملون ان عقار السرطان الجديد سوف يساعد المرضى في جميع انحاء العالم.

Critical thinking.

1. New medical advances will help the government in terms with disabled and cancer patients or who in a coma. Suggest two advantages of these advances for the government.
2. The government should help the research centres to improve medical advances. Think of this statement.

Answers:

1- improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs. 2- arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. 3- In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities. 4. dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries. 5- by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. 6- Two years later, it has finally happened. 7- to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life. 8- will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms. (improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life) 9- the sickness and hair loss 10- The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. 11- Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

Critical thinking.

1. New medical advances will reduce the cost of drugs needed for patient. Also, new advances in medicine will save the efforts to care of cancer patients and who have cancer; also, this increases the work force.
ستقلل تكلفة الانتاج, ستوفر الجهد في علاج المرضى, وستزيد القوى العاملة في الاردن
2. The government should support these centres by funding their searches and provide them with tools needed for their work.
يجب على الحكومة دعم هذه المراكز من خلال تمويل ابحاثهم وتزويدها بالأدوات اللازمة لعملها.

2/SB page 22: Read the words in the box. Which words refer to illnesses and other medical conditions? Which refer to medical apparatus or treatment?

Answers:

Illnesses and other medical conditions: coma, dementia, side effect, stroke, symptom

Medical apparatus or treatment: drug, implant medical trial, pill, scanner

4/SB, page 23: Look at the third sub-heading in the article. How far do you think this is true? Give reasons .

Answer : This website is promoting medical advances, so its information may be exaggerated. The new drug may be less effective than the article claims. In addition, the text says 'so far' treatment is going well; it does not say it has been proven to work.

5/SB, page 23: Make correct sentences about the future.

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

9/SB page 23: Write the words using the IPA.

1. technology
2. audience
3. healthy
4. carrying

/tek'nɒlədʒi/ 2 /'ɔ:diəns/ 3 /'heɪθi/ 4 /'kæriɪŋ/

TEXT 8 page (24).

The King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الملك الحسين للسرطان

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and **paediatric** patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities .

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.

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

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

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

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان هو مركز علاج السرطان الشامل الوحيد في الاردن. فانه يعامل كلا من البالغين والاطفال المرضى. ولان عدد سكان البلاد يتزايد, فالكثير والكثير من العوائل تعتمد على المستشفى لعلاج السرطان. المرضى يأتون ليس فقط من الاردن ولكن ايضا من بلدان اخرى في المنطقة, كما ينجذبوا لسمعتها الممتازة, وانخفاض التكاليف, وتشابه الثقافة واللغة.

من اجل مواجهة الزيادة في الطلب على العلاج, بدأ KHCC برنامج التوسع. البناء بدأ عام 2011م, وستكون قدرة المستشفى اكثر من الضعف بحلول 2016م, وزيادة مساحة لحالات سرطان جديدة من 3500 سنويا الى 9000.

بحلول هذا الوقت, فانهم سيضيفوا 182 سريرا اضافيا, جنبا الى جنب مع وحدات اكبر لإدارات مختلفة, بما في ذلك العلاج الاشعاعي. سيتم فتح اجنحة طب الاطفال والكبار الجديدة. بالإضافة الى ذلك, فانه سوف يتم بناء عشر طوابق من العيادات الخارجية الخاصة. مع مركز تعليم الذي سيشمل غرف تدريس ومكتبة.

العديد من مرضى السرطان يعيشون بعيدا عن عمان, حيث يقع KHCC, والرحلة من والى المستشفى غالبا ما تكون صعبة. لهذا السبب, هنالك خطط لتوسيع مرافق رعاية مرضى السرطان الى اجزاء اخرى من الاردن. في المستقبل القريب, مستشفى جامعة الملك عبدالله في اربد تأمل في اقامة الآت العلاج الاشعاعي, وبذلك فان مرضى السرطان من شمال الاردن ليس من الضروري ان يذهبوا الى عمان لتلقي العلاج الاشعاعي.

Questions: Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

1. Why does the hospital need to expand? لماذا يحتاج المستشفى للتوسع
2. Give two reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre. اذكر سببين وارهاء زيارة المرضى من بلدان اخرى للمركز
3. What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman? ما هو أحد عيوب مركز الحسين للسرطان للمرضى الذين يعيشون بعيدا عن عمان
4. What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts from Jordan? ما هي الخطط لزيادة مرافق الرعاية بالسرطان في أجزاء أخرى من الأردن
5. Find a word from the text which means “**Describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses**”. جد كلمة من النص تعني وصف لمنطقة تعنى بعلاج الاطفال
6. There are many things that will be added to the hospital by 2016. Write down two of these things. هناك العديد من الأشياء التي ستضاف إلى المستشفى بحلول عام 2016. اكتب اثنين منها
7. Why is it important to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan? لماذا من المهم التوسع بمرافق مركز السرطان الى المناطق الاخرى في الاردن
8. The education centre in KHCC includes two department. Write down these two departments. يضم مركز التعليم في مركز الحسين للسرطان قسمين. أكتبهما
9. Quote the sentence which shows that there is an expansion programme to deal with the increase in demand for treatment. اقتباس الجملة التي تبين أن هناك برنامج توسع للتعامل مع زيادة الطلب على العلاج

10. What does the underlined word **its** refer to? على ماذا تعود الكلمة التي تحتها خط
11. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordan has one cancer Centre. اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان الاردن لديه مركز واحد لعلاج السرطان
12. There is a disadvantage of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman. Write down that disadvantage. هناك سيئة لمركز الحسين بالنسبة للمرضى الذين يسكنوا بعيدا عن مدينة عمان. اكتب هذه السيئة

Critical thinking:

1. There are many actions which can be done to help Jordan to reduce from increasing cancer disease. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view. هناك الكثير من الاجراءات يمكن ان تطبق بالاردن لتقليل زيادة مرض السرطان ، فكر بهذه العبارة وكتب رأيك
2. The population of Jordan increased from approximately 2.3 million in 1980 CE to about 6.5 million in 2010 CE. It is expected that the population will keep on increasing, and by 2050 CE it will be about 11.5 million. (**student's book page 24**)
- a- How do you think this increase in population will affect Jordan's housing, education and health facilities? كيف تعتقد أن هذه الزيادة في عدد السكان سوف تؤثر على الإسكان والتعليم والمرافق الصحية في الأردن
- b- What can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population? ما الذي يمكن عمله لمساعدة الأردن على مواجهة هذه الزيادة في عدد السكان

Answers:

- 1- Because the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment so it needs to expand.
- 2- They are attracted by the hospital's excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.
- 3- The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 4- There are plans to set up radiotherapy machines in Irbid.
- 5- Paediatric
- 6- They will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy.
- 7- Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 8- teaching rooms and a library.
- 9- In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme.
10. The hospital.

11. The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre.
12. The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.

Critical thinking:

1. I think that cancers can be avoided in Jordan by changing to a healthier diet, increasing physical activity and stopping smoking.
2. **a-** It might get more difficult for the government to help people, and taxes might increase.
b- The government should spend more money making sure there are enough facilities for everyone.

5/SB page 25: Complete the sentences with the future perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because our exams.(finish).
2. This time next month, my parents..... married for twenty years.(be)
3. The books that you ordered by the end of the week.(not arrived).
4. By next year, you.....English ? (visit).

Answers: 1. will have finished 2. will have been 3. will not have arrived 4. will, have visited

7/SB page 25: Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.

In the near future, a new ' bionic eye' will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which interprets it as vision.

Answers: 1. will help 2. eyesight 3. Sends brain

Work book page (17) Accident victim tests first artificial limb

ضحية حادث (شخص) ، جرب اول طرف صناعي

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Questions: Read the following text carefully, and then in your **ANSWER BOOKLET** answer all questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

1. Who invented the new prosthetic hand?
2. Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand
3. Which hand is he wearing now? Why?
4. Find a word that is the opposite of "**natural**" in the first and third paragraphs.
5. Write down the sentence which indicates that the new prosthetic hand isn't available for people who need it.
6. Quote the sentence which indicates the nationalities of the two scientists who developed the new prosthetic hand.
7. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to ?
8. Write down the sentence which indicates that in the near future, there is a plan to replace old prosthetic limbs with new developed ones.

Critical Thinking :

The new inventions can improve someone's life . Think of this statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Answers:

1. Swiss and Italian scientists; it allows the wearer to feel objects.
2. because he lost his left hand in an accident.
3. his old artificial hand, because the new hand is not yet ready for general use.
4. artificial
5. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet.
6. The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement.
7. They → Scientists/ which → The new hand/ when → the time
8. 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.

Critical Thinking :

I my opinion, an artificial limb can improve mobility(التنقل) and the ability to manage daily activities, as well as provide the means to stay independent. توفر الوسائل للبقاء مستقل

UNIT FOUR

Success stories

قصص نجاح

The word (s)	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
arithmetic	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	علم الحساب
algebra	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers	علم الجبر
geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	علم الهندسة
mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy	فيلسوف
physician	someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specializes in diagnosis and treatment	طبيب
polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	متعدد الثقافات
composition	a piece of music that someone has written	تأليف موسيقي
musical harmony	pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	إيقاع موسيقي متناغم
revolutionise	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	يقوم بثورة بهدف التغيير
windmill	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour	طاحونة حبوب
inoculation	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease	مطعم وقائي
artificially created	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	نسخه صناعية مطابقه للحقيقة
carbon – neutral	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere	متعادل كربونيا (لا يزيد من كمية الكربون بالجو)
criticise	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse	ينتقد

desalination	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used	تحلية المياه
grid	(energy grid) a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة تمديدات كهربائية
megaproject	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع ضخم
out weigh	to be more important than something else	أكثر أهمية
pedestrian	someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars	المشاة
sustainability	the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water	استدامة
irrigate	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow	يروي- يسقي
zero waste	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	خال من النفايات
inheritance	money or things that you get from someone after they die	ميراث
ground - breaking	new, innovative	مبدع / خلاق
fountain pen	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridge to write.	قلم حبر سائل
commitment	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way	التزام
talent	special ability	موهبة
scale	an instrument to measure weight	ميزان
laboratory	a room for science experiments	مختبر
founder	a person who start something new	مؤسس
legacy	what someone leaves to the world after their death	تركة
fertile land	produced more than enough food	ارض خصبة
hands on	field working / working by hand	عمل ميداني / عمل يدوي

collocations

carbon footprint	اثر الكربون
biological waste	نفايات حيوية
economic growth	نمو اقتصادي
urban planning	تخطيط حضري / عمراني
negative effect	تأثير سلبي
public transport	مواصلات عامة

اهمية الانجازات الاسلامية 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.

وجد في العالم العربي العديد من الكيميائيين عبر تاريخه, لكن الشخص المعروف بأنه مؤسس الكيمياء ربما يكون جابر بن حيان. انه الأكثر شهرة لبدائته إنتاج حامض الكبريت. كما وضع موازين غيرت الطريقة التي كان الكيميائيون يزنون الأشياء بها في المختبر : موازينه أمكنها أن تزن أشياء وزنها اقل من 6000 ضعف الكيلوغرام.

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 بن نافع يعرف أيضا "زرياب" أو (الطائر الأسود) بسبب جمال صوته . كان تلميذا موهوبا لأحد الموسيقيين في بغداد, و كانت موهبته في الموسيقى هي التي قادتته إلى قرطبة في القرن التاسع م . كان ضيفا على الخليفة الأموي هناك . هو أول شخص أسس أول مدرسة موسيقية في قرطبة, في الأندلس , تعلم العزف و التأليف الموسيقيين . طور النظرية الموسيقية, و هو أيضا الشخص الذي ادخل العود إلى أوروبا.

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 كانت ابنة لرجل أعمال ثري . استغلت ميراث والدها لإنشاء مركز تعلم في فاس في المغرب . مركز التعلم هذا أصبح ارقى جامعة مغربية, حيث العديد من الطلاب من كل أنحاء العالم للدراسة. أيضا , أخت فاطمة و هي مريم أشرفت على بناء مسجد الأندلس الذي لم يكن بعيدا عن مركز التعلم.

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

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

الكندي كان طبيبا و فيلسوفا و عالم رياضيات و كيميائي و موسيقي – عالم شامل حقيقي . حقق اكتشافات جذرية في العديد من هذه الحقول, لكن ربما عمله في علم الحساب و الهندسة هو الذي جعله الأكثر شهرة.

Questions: Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

1. Who is the founder of chemistry? من هو مؤسس علم الكيمياء
2. Ibn Hayyan has many achievements in chemistry. Write down two of these achievements. لابن حيان انجازات كثيرة في الكيمياء ، اكتب اثنين منها
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that Ibn Hayyan found a way to weigh tiny items. اكتب الجملة التي تشير ان ابن حيان وجد طريقة لوزن الاشياء الضئيلة
4. Ibn Hayyan produced a chemical substance. Write it down. انتج ابن حيان مادة كيميائية, اكتبها
5. Ali Ibn Nafi was named with two other names. Write them down. سمي ابن نافع اسمين اخرين ما هما
6. Ziryab had many achievements in music. Write down two of his achievements. لدى زرياب عدة انجازات بالموسيقى ، اكتب انجازين
7. Where did Ziryab receive his education in music? اين تلقى زرياب تعليمه في الموسيقى
8. Write down the sentence which indicates that Ziryab is the musician who introduced a famous Arabian musical instrument to the west. اكتب الجملة التي تشير ان زرياب الموسيقار الذي انتج أداة موسيقية للغرب
9. Where did Ziryab live and become a famous musician? اين سكن زرياب واصبح موسيقار مشهور
10. Fatima built a learning Centre in Fez. How did she manage to do that? بنت فاطمة مركز تعليمي في مدينة فاس المغربية ، كيف استطاعت عمل هذا
11. Write down the sentence which indicates that Fatima is a rich women. اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان فاطمة امرأة ثرية
12. Write down the sentence which indicates that Fatima's learning Centre is very successful. اكتب الجملة التي تشير ان مركز فاطمة التعليمي ناجح جدا
13. Who is the supervisor of the building of the Andalus Mosque? من المشرف على بناء مسجد الاندلس
14. Al-Kindi was famous in many fields of science. Write down two of these fields. كان الكندي مشهورا في عدة حقول من العلم ، اكتب حقلين من هذه الحقول
15. Al-Kindi was especially famous for his work in two branches of Maths. Write them down. كان الكندي مشهورا بشكل خاص في فرعين من الرياضيات, اكتبهم
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.

Answer

I think that most all of our ancestors lived in poverty and often faced starvation, and diseases. They had to work very hard to do everything and no one helped them.

TEXT 10 page (32).

Masdar City – a positive step?

مدينة مصدر – هل هي 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

المشاريع الضخمة هي استثمارات ضخمة مصممة لتشجع النمو الاقتصادي و تجلب فوائد جديدة للمدن. رغم أن المشاريع الضخمة تختلف في الحجم والتكلفة, إلا أنها كلها, مكلفة و مشاريع عامة تجذب مستوى عالي من الاهتمام و التغطية الإعلامية. المشاريع الضخمة تتراوح بين طرق و مطارات ومحطات قطار و أنفاق و جسور... الخ إلى مجتمعات مدن كاملة .

فكرة المشاريع الضخمة دائما قائمة على الفوائد التي ستجلبها للمجتمع. على أي حال, العديد من المشاريع الضخمة تم انتقادها بسبب أثرها السلبي على المجتمع أو البيئة. هذه المقالة ستبحث في هذه القضايا بالإشارة إلى مدينة مصدر, و هي مشروع ضخم في أبو ظبي.

مدينة مصدر, التي بدأ تطورها عام 2006 , ستكون أول مدينة تم إنشائها اصطناعيا خالية من مخلفات الكربون في العالم. تغطي مساحة 6 كم مربع عندما تكتمل عام 2025م , يتوقع أن تضم أكثر من 40,000 مقيم و50000 متنقل (مسافر) , 1500 قطاع أعمال تنتج بشكل رئيسي منتجات صديقة للبيئة.

المدينة ستدار بالكامل بمصادر الطاقة المتجددة . مبنية على شبكة من خطوط الطاقة المتقدمة التي تراقب كم من الكهرباء يتم استهلاكه من قبل كل مخرج في المجمع . أيضا, من أجل تقليل اثر مخرجات الكربون, مدينة مصدر ستكون خالية من السيارات, مصممة لان تكون صديقة للمشاة و راكبي الدراجات. سيارات كهربائية و بدون سائق ستعمل كوسائل نقل عامة, و المدينة ستكون موصولة بالمواقع الأخرى بشبكة من الطرق و السكك الحديدية.

الطاقة سيتم التزود بها من الطاقة الشمسية و مزارع الرياح, و هناك أيضا خطط لإنشاء أضخم محطة هيدروجين. محطة لتحلية مياه البحر ستستخدم لتزويد المدينة بالماء , مع تكرير 80 % من الماء. المخلفات الحيوية ستستخدم كمصدر للطاقة أيضا, و المخلفات الصناعية سيتم تكريرها.

المقيمون الحاليون في مدينة مصدر كلهم طلاب في معهد مصدر للعلوم و التكنولوجيا , جامعة طلابها ملتزمون تماما لإيجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة العالمية .

فيما يلقي المشروع دعم العديد من منظمات حماية البيئة , هناك بعض الانتقاد لها . يقال انه , و بدلا من إنشاء مدينة مستدامة صناعيا , الاستدامة يجب أن تكون أولوية للمدن القائمة بالفعل .
في الخلاصة , فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع و البيئة تفوق و بشكل كبير أي سيئات . إذا تم إدراك هدف المطورين , فان مدينة مصدر ستكون قدوة للتخطيط الحضري المستقبلي الذي سيلهم مشاريع ضخمة شبيهة في بلدان أخرى.

Questions: Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

1. There are many examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay, write two of them.
هناك العديد من الامثلة عن المشاريع الضخمة ذكرت في المقالة, اكتب اثنين منها
2. What's the opinion of those who criticize the project of Masdar city?
مشروع مدينة مصدر
ما رأي من انتقد
3. Write down two renewable sources of energy which will be used in Masdar city.
اكتب اثنين من مصادر الطاقة المتجددة التي سوف تستخدم في مدينة مصدر
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that the difference between megaprojects .
اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى الفرق بين المشاريع الضخمة
5. Find a word from the text which means the same as " **producing no waste**".
جد كلمة
6. What does the underlined word "it" refers to ?
على ماذا تعود
7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of megaprojects to people and the environment?
ماهي ايجابيات وسلبيات المشاريع الضخمة على البشر والبيئة
8. What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City? What are the disadvantages?
ما هي فائدة انشاء مدينة مصدر؟ ماهي العيوب؟

Critical Thinking

In your opinion, why do megaprojects exist? **OR**

Do you think that Masdar city is a beneficial project or not? Give your reasons.

Answers:

1-projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire complex.2- It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.3- solar power and wind farms.4- 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.5- zero waste. 6- masdar.7- Disadvantages are that they are all brand new and some people think it would be better to spend the money on regenerating old towns. However, the advantages include installing the latest technology that helps cities to become environmentally friendly.8- **The advantages** include the fact that it will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste city. It will also be a car-free zone, although there will be excellent public transport. **The disadvantage** is that

existing cities are nowhere near as environmentally clean, and many people think the money should have been spent on cleaning up existing places and making them more sustainable.

Critical Thinking:

I think that(megaprojects are) **or** (Masdar city is) designed to incorporate all factors – economic, social, and institutional – in the early stages. This helps ensure a solid long-term ROI (Return On Investment) and sustainable, positive benefits for society.

أعتقد أن (المشاريع الكبرى) أو (مدينة مصدر) مصممة لدمج جميع العوامل - الاقتصادية والاجتماعية والمؤسسية - في المراحل المبكرة. ويساعد ذلك على ضمان (عائد استثمار قوي وطويل الأجل) ومزايا إيجابية ومستدامة للمجتمع.

5/ SB, page 33:

Answers:

1. economic growth 2. negative effect 3. carbon footprint 4. public transport 5. biological waste 6. urban planning

Work book page (22)

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 .

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

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

ابن البصال كان كاتباً و عالماً و مهندساً عاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر م . عمل في بلاط المأمون ملك طليطلة . كان مولعاً في علم النبات , و هو العلم الذي يدرس النبات , و الزراعة . رغم انه كان عالماً عظيماً, إلا انه كان رجلاً عملياً و كل كتاباته جاءت من تجربته الميدانية اليدوية في فلاحه الأرض.

أحد الأشياء العديدة التي حققها ابن البصال كان كتاباً بعنوان كتاب الزراعة . مكون الكتاب من 16 فصلاً يوضح فيه أفضل طرق زراعة الأشجار و الفواكه و الخضروات , و كذلك الأعشاب و الإزهار زكية الرائحة , لعل أشهر الفصول كلها هو الفصل الذي وصف كيف تتعامل مع الأنواع المختلفة للتربة . عرف ابن البصال أيضاً كيف يروي الأرض من المياه الجوفية و حفر الآبار . صمم مضخات مياه و أنظمة ري . كل هذه الأشياء ذكرها في كتاباته.

لقد كان تأثير كتاب ابن البصال عظيماً . كلما اتبع المزارعون عبر الأجيال تعليماته و نصيحته , كلما أصبحت الأرض خصبة و أنتجت أكثر مما يكفي من الطعام لعدد السكان المتزايد . ما زالت أنظمة الري التي وضعها هو و أتباعه في الخدمة في اسبانيا عاملة لآن . رغم أن اسمه ليس معروفاً كثيراً , إلا أن التركة التي تركها ابن البصال للعالم كانت عظيمة.

Questions: Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

1. Ibn Bassal has many achievements as a botanist. Write down two of his achievements.
لدى ابن البصال إنجازات كثيرة كعالم نباتات ، اذكر إنجازين له
2. Ibn Bassal discovered two ways to irrigate the land. Write them down. اكتشف ابن البصال طريقتين لري الارض ، اكتبهم
3. In his work, Ibn Bassal explained how to grow many types of trees and plants. Mention two types of them. شرح ابن البصال كيف يزرع انواع كثيرة من الاشجار والنباتات ، اذكر نوعان منهم
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that Ibn Bassal was a polymath. اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان ابن البصال واسع العرفة
5. The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. Write down an evidence on that from the text. تأثير كتاب ابن البصال كان متعدد ، اكتب الدليل على ذلك من خلال النص
6. Find a verb in the second paragraph which means “supply land with water”.
7. What does the underlined word “legacy” in the last paragraph, mean?
8. What does the underlined pronoun “one” in the second paragraph, refer to?
9. 12. What does the underlined pronoun “who” in the first paragraph, refer to?

Cleft sentence: الجملة المكونة من شقين / المنقسمة

• A cleft sentence (الجملة الجزئية) is a complex sentence (جملة معقدة) one with a main clause (جملة رئيسية) and a dependent clause (جملة تابعة). هي جملة مكونة من شقين ، احدهما رئيسي والآخر تابع للشق الرئيسي.

• We can usually express the meaning of a cleft sentence with a simple sentence.

* It is called 'cleft' sentence because there are two parts to the sentence.

* Reem won the golden medal last year \Rightarrow The person who won the golden medal last year was Reem.

* We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information.

* We join the most important piece of information to a relative clause, often with **who**, **where** or **that**.

• We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases, among others:

The thing **that**.....الشيء الذي

The person **who**.....الشخص الذي

The year **when** / in which.....السنة التي / فيها

The time **when**.....الوقت عندما

The place **where**.....المكان حيث

The way in **which**.....الطريقة التي بها

What.....الذي

Itانه

عندما تبدأ الجملة ب (it) فان الضمير الذي تبدأ به جملة الوصل هو (that)

Huda won the prize for Art last year \Rightarrow it was last year that Huda won the prize for art.

Parts of the sentence:

Example: John borrowed a book from the library last week.

The subject: John

The verb: borrowed

The object: a book

The place: the library

The time: last week

Subject as focus	It was John who/that borrowed a book from the library last week.
Object as focus	It was a book what/ that John borrowed from the library last week.
Place as focus	It was the library where/ that John borrowed a book from last week.
Time as focus	It was last week when/that John borrowed a book from the library.

• عندما تبدأ الجملة ب what للتأكيد على جملة واقعة مفعول به لفعل, يكون ترتيب الجملة كما يلي:

• What + جملة + is / am / are/ was / were + معلومات عن الشيء المؤكد عليه +

Example:

I would like to go to London next year \implies **what** I would like to do next year is to go (going) to London.

• ترتيب الجملة الجزئية:

الطريقة الأولى.

1. **It + is /was** + معلومات عن المؤكد + **who/which/where/that** + الشيء الذي نريد توكيده +

حسب زمن الجملة, ونختار ضمير وصل مناسب حسب المؤكد was/is نختار

Example:

The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

It was 2012

الطريقة الثانية:

2. **the thing/person/place/time..... + who/which/where/that+** معلومات عنه + **is/was** + المؤكد

Example:

The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

The place.....

The time.....

The event

6/ SB, page 29 : We want to emphasise the part of the sentence which is in bold in sentences 1–3. Match each one to an appropriate cleft sentence a–c.

1. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by **Abd al-Rahman I.** (b)
2. **The Great Mosque in Cordoba** was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I. (c)
3. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built **in 784 CE** by Abd al-Rahman I. (a)

7/ SB, page 29 : Write this sentence in three different ways, emphasising the parts underlined in each case.

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

1. The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.
OR It was Al-Jazari who/that invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
2. The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.
OR It was the mechanical clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.
3. The period /time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century. **OR** It was in the twelfth century that Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

8/SB, page 29: Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown.

1. **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud.
The person who contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
2. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory **in Iraq**.
The country where Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
3. **Ali ibn Nafi** ' established the first music school in the world.
It was Ali ibn Nafi' who established the first music school in the world.
4. **Jabir ibn Hayyan** also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
It was Jabir ibn Hayyan who/that also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
5. Al-Kindi is especially famous for **his work in geometry**.
It is for his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous.

3/ WB, page 20: Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in **bold**. The first one is done for you.

1. **Queen Rania** opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
It was Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
2. Petra was made a World Heritage Site **in 1985 CE**.
The year when/in which Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.
3. I stopped working at **11 p.m.**

It was 11 p.m. when I stopped working.

4. **My father** has influenced me most.

The person who/that has influenced me most is my father.

5. like **Geography** most of all.

The subject that /which I like most of all is Geography.

6. **The heat** made the journey unpleasant.

It was the heat that/which made the journey unpleasant.

Revision of relative clauses: ضمائر الوصل

** تستخدم ضمائر الوصل كما يلي :

1. who/ that بعد اسم عاقل

I met the teacher **who** taught me last year.

2. Which/ that : بعد اسم غير عاقل

Ali bought the car **which** he needed.

3. When : بعد اسم زمن

I remember the day when we first met.

4. Where : بعد اسم مكان

That's the restaurant **where** we met for the first time.

5. Whose : للملكية

He's the man **whose** daughter I met in Jordan.

الفرق بين where و which:

تستخدم **where** بعد اسم مكان اذا تبعه فاعل ثم فعل

He went to the village he was born.

تستخدم **which** . بعد اسم مكان اذا تبعه فعل مباشرة

He went to the village is peaceful.

** ربط جملتين في جملة واحدة باستخدام relative pronoun

الاسم الرئيسي **head noun** وهو الاسم المذكور في الجملة الاولى ومكرر او له ضمير عائد في الجملة الثانية.

الخطوات : نزل الجملة الأولى كما هي حتى الاسم الرئيسي.

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى عاقل اكتب بعده who.

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى غير عاقل اكتب بعده which.

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة مكان اكتب بعده where.

* إذا كان الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة زمان اكتب بعده when.

* إذا كان الاسم المكرر في الجملة الثانية s, الملكية أو مسبوق بصفة ملكية 'his , my , our , your, her اكتب whose ثم بقية الجملة.

The police arrested **the driver** .**He** caused the accident.

The police arrested the driver **who** caused the accident.

*إذا وقعت كلمات أخرى بين الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة الأولى و النقطة نهاية الجملة الأولى فإننا نكتبها في نهاية الجملة التي تكونها من ربط الجملتين.

Tareq was very angry .**He** lost his job.

Tareq **who** lost his job, was very angry.

Abeer was very happy. **Her** father returned from Mecca last night.

Abeer, **whose** father returned from Mecca last night, was very happy.

She visited the **school** .She had studied **there**. (ظرف مكان)

She visited the school **where** she had studied.

I can't forget **the day** .I saw her **then**. (ظرف زمان)

I can't forget the day **when** I saw her.

* **Defining relative clauses** : جمل الوصل المحددة

شبه الجملة الموصولة المحددة لا يمكن حذفها من الجملة لان معنى الجملة يختل فهي تقدم necessary information: معلومة اساسية و تتحدث عن اكثر من شيء او شخص واحد

1. My brother who lives in Amman is a doctor.
2. Children who hate chocolate are uncommon.

** ملاحظة : تستخدم that مع العاقل و غير العاقل و كذلك مع الاماكن في هذا النوع فقط ولا تستخدم مع جمل الوصل غير المحددة.

* **Non-defining relative clauses** : جمل الوصل غير المحددة

شبه الجملة الموصولة غير المحددة يمكن حذفها من الجملة لان معنى الجملة لا يتأثر unnecessary information: فهي تقدم معلومة اضافية او غير ضرورية و تتحدث عن شيء او شخص واحد فقط.

1. My brother, **who lives in Amman**, is a doctor.
2. The driver, **who caused the accident**, was speaking on his mobile.
3. The Sahara desert, **which is in Africa**, is very hot.

4/ SB, page 30 : Read the passage below and answer the questions.

The Giralda

The Giralda tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Seville ,Spain at just over 104 metres tall. The person who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower, which was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir ibn Aflah. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, who began work in 1184 CE. He died before the tower was completed in 1198 CE. The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, which is in Marrakesh, Morocco, and the Hassan Tower in Rabat.

1. Identify the defining and non-defining relative clauses in the text.

* **Defining relative clauses :**

who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower

* **Non-defining relative clauses:**

which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain

which was originally a minaret

who began work in 1184 CE

which is in Marrakesh, Morocco

2. What relative pronouns do we use for the things in the box?

People, animals and things, places

people → *who, that*

animals and things → *which , that*

places → *where, which, that*

5/SB, page 31: Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle (1)...**which/that** ... is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, (2)...**which**... was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing. It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables (3)...**where**..... horses may have been kept. People (4)...**who/ that**.. love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

4/ AB, page 21 : Match the beginnings with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full. The first one is done for you.

1. A mathematician is someone a. are studied by mathematicians.
2. Geometry and arithmetic are subjects ... b. means 'doctor'.
3. 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word ... c. works with numbers.
4. A chemist is a person d. astronomers study.
5. The stars and planets are things e. works in a laboratory.

1. **c**: A mathematician is someone **who** works with numbers.
2. **a**: Geometry and arithmetic are subjects **that/which** are studied by mathematicians.
3. **b**: 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word **that/which** means 'doctor'.
4. **e**: A chemist is a person **who/that** works in a Laboratory.
5. **d**: The stars and planets are things **that/which** astronomers study.

4/ AB, page 21 : Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box. One pronoun is used twice. Add commas for the non-defining relative clauses.

that, when, which, who

Ibn Sina (1) is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He wrote on early Islamic philosophy..... (2) included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. He also wrote Al Qanun fi -Tibb, the book (3) became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life, Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. His friends (4) Were worried about his health advised him to relax. He refused and told them 'I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.' It was the month of Ramadan (5)..... Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

- 1- ,who is also known as Avicenna,
- 2- ,which included many subjects,
- 3- That
- 4- ,who were worried about his health,
- 5- when

ملاحظة : جمل الوصل غير المحددة تبدأ ب صفة ملكية مثل (his /her/ my/ their/ our/ your/ its).

او صفة اشارة مثل (this/these/those) او اسم علم.

Text 13 S/B: page 41. A problem for our wildlife: مشكلة لحياتنا البرية

Despite the best efforts of conservation groups and their campaigns, the world's population of many species, including African elephants, tigers and seals, is still decreasing.

It is people's increasing need for land and resources, along with hunting and fishing, which are responsible for this rapid decline in wildlife. Exotic mammals such as big cats are threatened the most, but even common birds and insects in many parts of the world are in danger of dying out forever .

According to a report by the World Wildlife Fund and the Zoological Society of London, wildlife populations around the world have been reduced by 52 per cent on average since 1970 CE.

على الرغم من الجهود الكبيرة المبذولة لمجموعات المحافظة على الحيوانات وحملاتهم ، الا انه يوجد الكثير من اصناف الحيوانات بما فيها ، الفيلة الافريقية ، النمر ، الفقمات ، ما زال يتناقص.

الزيادة السكانية ، والحاجة الى المزيد من الاراضي و مصادر الطبيعة ، كذلك الصيد الجائر للحيوانات واصطياد الاسماك ، كل هذه العوامل مسؤولة عن تناقص الحياة البرية . الثدييات الغريبة مثل القطط الكبيرة مهددة كثيرا ، حتى الطيور المألوفة والحشرات في كثير من اجزاء العالم هي في خطر الموت وللاابد . حسب التقرير الذي اجري بواسطة الصندوق العالمي للحياة البرية وجمعية علم الحيوانات في لندن ، ان الحياة البرية حول العالم قد انخفضت الى 52% في المتوسط منذ عام 1970 .

Questions: Read the following text carefully, and then in your **ANSWER BOOKLET** answer all questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

1. There are many attempts which have been made in the past to stop the decline in the wildlife population. Write down an evidence on that from the text. هناك عدة محاولات اجريت بالماضي لإيقاف نقص الحياة البرية ، اكتب الدليل من النص
2. There are many reasons for the disappearance of many animals around the world. Write down two of them. هناك عدة اسباب لاختفاء كثير من الحيوانات حول العالم ، اكتب اثنين منهم
3. 'More than half the world's wildlife has disappeared in the last fifty years.' Is this statement correct? What evidence is there for this claim? اختفى أكثر من نصف الحياة البرية في العالم في السنوات الأخيرة. "هل هذا البيان صحيح؟ ما هو الدليل على هذا الادعاء؟
4. Which species is the most endangered? Which of the reasons, in your opinion, apply to this species in particular? ما هي الأنواع الأكثر عرضة للخطر؟ أي من الأسباب، في رأيك، تنطبق على هذا النوع على وجه الخصوص
5. Mammals are one of the animal's species that are endangered . Write down an example from the text on that species. الثدييات هي واحدة من السلالات المهددة بالخطر ، اكتب مثالا من النص عنها
6. There are many organizations which are interested in saving wildlife. Write down one of them. هناك عدة منظمات اهتمت بإنقاذ الحياة البرية ، اكتب اثنتين منها
7. What does the underlined pronoun "**their**" in the first paragraph, refer to?

Critical Thinking

There are many species of animals which are endangered. Explain this statement. Suggesting three ways to save them. هناك الكثير من السلالات المهددة بالخطر ، اشرح هذه الجملة ، مقترحا ثلاثة طرق لإنقاذها

Answers:

1. The article tells us that the population of certain species is still decreasing and this is 'despite the best efforts of conservation groups and their campaigns'. This suggests that the work has been going on for some time.
2. Animals are disappearing around the world because people need the land; they are using resources and they are hunting and fishing.
3. Yes, the statement is correct. The world's wildlife has been reduced by more than 52 per cent, therefore more than half has disappeared.
4. Big cats are the most endangered. In my opinion, this is because they are losing their habitats. People are cutting down forests for the wood and for land to build on, which means the big cats have less land to live on. It means the animals that they eat are becoming scarcer too.
5. Big cats.
6. Conservation groups.
7. Conservation groups.

Critical Thinking

This means that these species are at a high risk of becoming extinct if no steps are taken to protect and restore their habitats. There are a number of things that we can do in order to make a positive impact on this wildlife, such as Volunteer our time to protect the wildlife in your area, support zoos and other wildlife parks and reduce the amount of pollution that we cause.

Revision A / SB , pages 41- 42

1.1. The article tells us that the population of certain species is still decreasing and this is 'despite the best efforts of conservation groups and their campaigns'. This suggests that the work has been going on for some time 2. Animals are disappearing around the world because people need the land; they are using resources and they are hunting and fishing 3. Big cats are the most endangered. In my opinion, this is because they are losing their habitats. People are cutting down forests for the wood and for land to build on, which means the big cats have less land to live on. It means the animals that they eat are becoming scarcer too 4 .Yes, the statement is correct. The world's wildlife has been reduced by more than 52 per cent, therefore more than half has disappeared.

2.1. Answers should include two of the following examples: forests are being cut down too quickly; there is too much fishing; pollution is out of control 2. b / 3 . The authors of the report hope to show us that responsibility for one's own actions is important. **OR** They want to show us the importance of protecting our planet in everything we do.

3. 1. apparatus 2. sustainability 3. prosthetic 4. Physician

4. used to 2. will have lived

5. 1. is/was his final book that made him famous all over the world.

2. has been studying.

3. used to getting up early to study now.

6. **The cafeteria** can help people get what they need like water , juice and sandwich. the disadvantage it may cause noise and people may drop litter on the ground.

-It is good idea to enable **disabled to access** all the facilities of the centre , but some places are too narrow to be accessed by the disabled.

-A **nutrition centre** will be helpful to the poor , it will provide them with healthy food , but it will need a big annual budget.

-Having a new **swimming pool** will encourage children to come to the centre , but we will need considerable quantities of water.

-I think the most useful two facilities are: a cafeteria and disabled access.

7. 1. say 2. fitness, 3. brain. It 4. helps 5. concentrate better.

DERIVATION

الاشتقاق

القاعدة العامة التي تنطبق على حالات الاشتقاق

قبل الأسماء صفات و بعد الصفات أسماء و قبل الأفعال أسماء و بعد الأسماء و الضمائر الشخصية أفعال و بعد الأفعال ظروف و بعد الظروف صفات:

Noun Verb Adverb Adjective Noun

Noun Derivation : اشتقاق الاسم :

* يشتق الاسم إذا وقع الفراغ في الجملة في الحالات التالية :

1. بعد الأدوات (a , an , the) إذا لم يتبع الفراغ اسم أما إذا تبعه اسم فتأتي صفة.

The Middle East is famous for the production of olive oil.

Fatima al –Fihri was born in the ninth century .

2. بعد صفات الملكية (my, our ,your ,his ,her ,their ,its).

I will be going to university to complete my education.

3. بعد صفات الإشارة (this , that , these , those).

We can't comply with this decision.

4. بعد محددات الكمية (much , little , a little , few , a few , only , every , other , all , no , any)
many , one , two , three, four etc)

5. قبل وبعد (of) وقبل وبعد (’s) الملكية:

Have you seen Nasser’s collection of post cards ? he’s got hundreds!

6. . بعد (more) بشرط ان لا تكون مسبوقه بأحد افعال (be):

We need more patience in case of anger.

7. بعد حروف الجر . (in , of , on , between , from , under , with , for , at ...etc)

There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers find very attractive.

8. يقع الاسم في بداية الجملة كفاعل للجملة متبوعا بفعل.

Investment is very profitable.

9. يقع الاسم بعد الصفات. They have made a dangerous decision

ملاحظة هامة: في جميع الحالات التي تحتاج فيها الفراغ الى اسم وكان بعد الفراغ اسم اخر نضع صفه.

لواحق الأسماء : Noun Suffixes

ion	Production	Ity	Authority
ness	Illness	Y	Archaeology
tude	Attitude	Age	Shortage
ice	Notice	Or	Inventor
ism	Tourism	Ce	Influence
ment	Government	Ist	aechaeologist
ess	Princess	Ship	Friendship
ure	Pressure	Dom	Kingdom
er	Teacher	Ing	Weaving

اشتقاق الصفة : Adjective Derivation

* تشتق الصفة إذا وقع الفراغ في الجملة في الحالات التالية :

1. بين (adjective) as / as..... as
2. بعد المحددات والمؤكدات والظروف مثل: (very , so , too , quite , extremely , completely ,)
(definitely , absolutely , mainly , surely , essentially)

Ahmed was **extremely hungry**.

3. بعد افعال مثل : (get , become , grow , look , seem , appear , feel , found)

Rand **looks happy** because she has passed her exams.

4. بعد (most / more) وخاصة بين (more) و (than) بشرط ان يكون (more) مسبوقة بأحد افعال (be):

Land **is more expensive** than it was before.

5. بعد افعال (be) بشرط ان تكون افعالا رئيسية وليست مساعدة:

The exam **was difficult**.

We are going to watch an **interesting film**.

6. تقع الصفة قبل الاسم.

He will face a **dangerous problem**

7. تقع الصفة بين ادوات التعريف (a, an, the) والاسم.

8. تقع الصفة بعد الافعال التالية (feel / seem / look / become / get / appear / sound / smell / taste)

After the election he **became famous**.

لواحق الصفات : Adjective Suffixes

ible	Responsible	ous	Dangerous
ful	Beautiful	ory	Satisfactory
ent	Different	ing	Interesting
less	Careless	ed	Interested
able	Bearable	ant	Important
ic	Mathematic	an	American
ary	Revolutionary	ive	Creative
ect	Perfect	al	Social

ملاحظات هامة:

الصفة التي تنتهي ب (ed) تستخدم لوصف العاقل و الصفة التي تنتهي ب (ing) .تستخدم لوصف غير العاقل

Interesting film / Interested man . ما ينتهي ب (ing) و (ed) يكون قبل الأسماء صفات .

Smoking is unhealthy / I hate smoking. ما ينتهي ب (ing) و (ed) يكون قبل و بعد الأفعال أسماء .

This letter is **written** by hand. ** أفعال التصريف الثالث - (p.p) تعامل معاملة الصفة .

اشتقاق الفعل: Verb derivation

*يشترك الفعل إذا وقع الفراغ في الجملة في الحالات التالية:

1. بعد (to) المصدرية (to- infinitive). I need **to evaluate** my work.

2. بعد افعال (modals) يأتي فعل اساسي (base form) . You **should study** hard.

3. بعد افعال (do) عند تكوين سؤال او جملة منفية المضارع البسيط او الماضي البسيط. She **didn't succeed**

4. بعد الفاعل سواء كان اسم او ضمير. Thanks a lot . **I appreciate** your kindness.

لواحق الفعل Verb Suffixes :

fy	Qualify	ieve	Believe
ize	Civilize	en	Strengthen
ate	Compensate	ide	Provide

اشتقاق الظرف : Adverb Derivation

يشترك الظرف اذا وقع الفراغ في الجملة في الحالات التالية:

1. اول الجملة وقبل فاصلة. و: Finally , Fares could pass the exams.

2. في نهاية الجملة بشرط ان يقع الفراغ بعد اسم او ضمير او فعل.

He greeted the **guests warmly**.

3. كمادة معترضة في الأحوال التالية :

I was **extremely** tired.

(A) بين احد افعال (be) وصفة

He surprisingly told me about the secret .

(B) بين الفاعل (اسم/ ضمير) والفعل:

4. يقع الظرف بين الفعل المساعد وفعل التصريف الثالث.

The patient`s surgical operation **was successfully done**.

The rain **fell heavily**.

5. يقع الظرف بعد الفعل.

She ironically spoke to her father.

6. يقع الظرف بين الفاعل والفعل الرئيسي

لواحق الظرف: Adverb Suffixes:

ly	Slowly
----	--------

ملاحظة:

تحصل على الظرف (الحال) باضافة (ly) لنهاية الصفة وبإسقاطها من الظرف نحصل على الصفة.

ملاحظات عامة على الاشتقاق:

1. أدوات العطف التالية (and, as well as, or) تعطف كلمتين من نفس الجنس اي ان ما يتبعها يكون من جنس ما يسبقها.

Smoking (noun) **and pollution** (noun) have the same effects.
Work makes you **healthy** (adjective) **and wealthy** (adjective)

2. اذا جاء الفراغ:

- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا بفاصلة فانه يحتاج لظرف .
- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا باسم فانه يحتاج لصفة .
- في بداية الجملة و متبوعا بفعل فانه يحتاج لاسم .
- في نهاية الجملة مسبوقا باسم و فعل فانه يحتاج لظرف.
- محصورا بين فعلين فانه يحتاج لظرف.

3. إذا توالى اسمين وراء بعضهما يكون الاسم الأول صفة للاسم الثاني .

4. إذا خلت الكلمة من أي لاحقة من لواحق الاسم أو الصفة أو الظرف فهي **غالباً** ما تكون فعل.

5. العبارات التالية (lead to/ due to/ according to / belong to / looking forward to) **يتبعها اسم** او شبة جملة اسمية **وليس فعل مجرد**.

6. اذا كان الفراغ مسبوqa بظرف نعتد على الكلمة التي تسبق الظرف لتحديد ما يحتاجه الفراغ. (نعتبر ان الظرف كلمة زائدة).

مشتقات تمارين المستوى الثالث

verb	noun	adjective	adverb
produce ينتج	Production إنتاج Product منتج producer منتج	Productive غزير الإنتاج	Productively بشكل منتج
.....	medicine طب	medical طبي	medically طبيا
inherit يرث	inheritor وارث inheritance ميراث	inheritable يمكن توريثه	.....
.....	nine تسعة	ninth التاسع	ninthly تاسعا
originate ينشأ	origin أصل originality أصالة	original أصلي	originally أصلا
invent يخترع	Invention اختراع inventor مخترع	Inventive مبدع	inventively بإبداع
discover يكتشف	discovery اكتشاف discoverer مكتشف	discovered مكتشف discoverable قابل للاكتشاف	.....
influence يؤثر	influence تأثير	influential مؤثر	influentially بشكل مؤثر
weave ينسج	weaver نساج weaving نسيج	weaved منسوج	.....
attract يجذب	attraction جذب	attractive جذاب	attractively بجاذب
create يبدع /يخلق	creature مخلوق creation خلق/ إبداع	creative مبدع / خلاق	creatively بإبداع
translate يترجم	translation ترجمة translator مترجم	translated مترجم	
appreciate يقدر	appreciation تقدير	appreciative ممتن / مقدر	appreciatively بتقدير

educate يعلم	education تعليم educator معلم	educational تعليمي educative تثقيفي	educationally تعليميا
collect يجمع	collection مجموعة	collective مشترك / تعاوني	collectively بتعاون
Install يركب	installation تركيب	installed مثبت / مركب	.....
operate / يشغل يجري عملية	operation / تشغيل عملية	operational مشغل / جاهز للعمل	operationally تشغيليا
expect يتوقع	expectancy توقع expectation أمل / رجاء	expectant متوقع	expectantly بترقب
contemporize يحدث	contemporisation تحديث	contemporary معاصر	contemporarily بالتزامن
visualize يبصر	vision رؤية	visual بصري	visually بصريا
.....	tradition تقليد	traditional تقليدي	traditionally تقليديا
.....	.....	extreme اقصى / جدا	extremely بدرجة قصوى
organize ينظم	organization منظمة	organized منظم organisational تنظيمي	organizationally تنظيميا
.....	archaeology علم الآثار archaeologist عالم آثار	archaeological اثري	archaeologically اثريا
.....	child طفل children أطفال	.....	.....
train يتدرب	training تدريب trainer مدرب	trained مدرب	.....
.....	person شخص people ناس / أشخاص	.....	.....
bring / يحضر يجلب	.....	brought منقول / احضر	.....
.....	tourist سائح tourism سياحة	.....	.....
prescribe يصف	prescription وصف	Prescribed موصوف	.....
.....	culture ثقافة	cultural ثقافي	culturally ثقافيا
.....	majority غالبية	major كبير	.....
.....	.....	on going مستمر / متطور	.....
infect يعدي	infection عدوى	infectious معدي	infectiously بشكل معدي
diagnose يشخص	diagnosis تشخيص diagnoses تشخيصات	diagnostic تشخيصي diagnostical تشخيصي diagnosed مشخص	diaagnostically تشخيصيا
believe يعتقد	belief اعتقاد	believable معقول	believably بشكل معقول
succeed ينجح	success نجاح	successful ناجح	successfully بنجاح
conclude يلخص	conclusion خلاصة	conclusive ملخص	conclusively بشكل ملخص
.....	surgery جراحة surgeon جراح	surgical جراحي	Surgically جراحيا
intend ينوي	intention نية	intended مقصود	.....

7/WB, page 21: Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.

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

7/ SB, page 39: Complete the text with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

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

4/ SB, page 42: Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. Many instruments that are still used today in..... were designed by Arab scholars. (**operational** / **operate** / **operations**).
2. When do you..... to receive your test results?
(**expect** / **expectancy** / **expectantly**)

D / TB, page 149: تمرين في دليل المعلم

Complete the text using the correct form of the words in capitals at the end of each line.

On the tiny island of Arran in Scotland, the local people are bringing back an ancient**tradition**... (1) . This has proved to be...**extremely**..... (2) beneficial to the community. The tradition in question is the craft of**weaving**.... (3). Until a hundred years ago, weaving was the main profession of the island's women. An ...**organisation**.. (4) , Arran Textiles, was set up a few years ago to offer classes in traditional weaving skills. It was so popular that the project, which had originally been

- 1.TRADITIONAL
- 2.EXTREME
- 3.WEAVE
- 4.ORGANISE
- 5.INTEND
- 6.CHILD
- 7.TRAIN
- 8.PERSON

.....**intended**.. (5) for older women, was extended to include school ...**children**..(6, (younger women and men, too. It has also started offering.....**training**... (7) courses to people who do not live on the island. Arran Textiles has helped...**people**... (8) who were previously socially isolated, and it has also ...**brought**..... (9) the added benefits of new business opportunities and support for**tourism**.....(10)

9.BRING
10.TOURIST

B/ AB, page 59 : Read the text and complete it using the correct form of the words in capitals at the end of each line.

Amazing (1)**medical**... advances are constantly taking place in these days of technological and scientific (2)**discoveries**. . Many people expect instant cures, and prefer to get a (3)... **prescription**, but it is worth remembering that our immune systems can fight(4)... **Infections**.....and diseases on their own, too. Research has been done to find out why some people survive cancer. One hundred people who had survived a serious (5)**diagnosis**.... were interviewed twelve years after they had been diagnosed. The (6)**intention**.... of the study was to discover if there was anything in common with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis. They had all used different treatments such as (7)**surgery**, radiotherapy, acupuncture and special diets. What they all had in common, however, was a strong (8)**belief**.... that what they were doing would be (9)**successful**.... . This survey has limited(10)**conclusions**..... , but one thing it shows is that a positive attitude can help your immune system to work.

1.MEDICINE
2.DISCOVER
3.PRESCRIBE
4.INFECT
5.DIAGNOSE
6.INTEND
7.SURGEON
8.BELIEVE
9.SUCCEED
10. CONCLUDE

PRONUNCIATION

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

7/ SB, page 17 : Listen to the words. Match them with their phonetic transcriptions.

1 /'æŋgri/
2 /kɑ:m/
3 /sku:l/
4 /'eksəsaɪz/
5 /ɪm'pɔ:təns/

a importance
b school
c exercise
d angry
e calm

1. d angry 2. e. calm 3. b school 4. c exercise 5. a importance

Pronunciation: Using the International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA (2)

9/ SB, page 23 : Listen to these words. Write them using the IPA. Check your answers in a dictionary.

1. technology / / 2. audience / /
3. healthy / / 4. carrying / /

1 /tek'nɒlədʒi/ **2** /'ɔ:diəns/ **3** /'helθi/ **4** /'kærɪŋŋ/

Pronunciation: Minimal pairs (1)

8/ SB, page 31 : Listen to each pair of words. Which sounds do you hear? Answer the questions.

a. Which words contain the p sound /p/ and which contain the b. sound /b/? Write 1 (/p/) or 2 (/b/) for each word. **pen, bend, back, pack, rope, robe**

b. Which words contain the n sound /n/ and which contain the ing sound /ŋ/? Write 1. (/n/) or 2. (/ŋ /) for each word. **song, sun, singing, India, wing, win**

a. 1. pen, pack, rope 2. bend, back, robe

b. 1 sun, India, win 2. song, singing, wing

PRONUNCIATION TABL

Appendix 2: Pronunciation table

Consonants			Vowels		
Symbol	Key word		Symbol	Key word	
p	pen	short	ɪ	bit	
b	back		e	bed	
t	ten		æ	cat	
d	day		ɒ	dog (Br E)	
k	key		ʌ	cut	
g	get		ʊ	put	
f	fat		ə	about	
v	view		i	happy	
θ	thing		u	actuality	
ð	then		long	i:	sheep
s	soon			ɑ:	father
z	zero			ɔ:	four
ʃ	ship			u:	boot
ʒ	pleasure			ɜ:	bird (Br E)
h	hot	diphthongs		eɪ	make
x	loch			aɪ	lie
tʃ	cheer		ɔɪ	boy	
dʒ	jump		əʊ	note (Br E)	
m	sum		aʊ	now	
n	sun		ɪə	real	
ŋ	sung		eə	hair (Br E)	
w	wet	ʊə	sure (Br E)		
l	let	ʊə	actual		
r	red	iə	peculiar (Br E)		
j	yet				

Special signs

/'/	shows main stress
/,/	shows secondary stress
/r/	means that there is a brief pause in the word and no sound comes out until the next letter is pronounced
(Br E)	British English pronunciation

Writing

ملاحظات عامة يجب مراعاتها عند كتابة موضوع التعبير :

1. فهم ما هو مطلوب جيدا قبل البدء بالكتابة.
2. كتابة اسم / عنوان مناسب للموضوع.
3. اختيار الكلمات المناسبة للموضوع لتكوين أفكار صحيحة.
4. كتابة الكلمات بشكل صحيح إملائيا.
5. التركيب القواعدي للجمل يجب أن يكون صحيحا.
6. استخدام علامات الترقيم المناسبة.
7. ترك فراغ بسيط بين الكلمات من أجل تسهيل عملية القراءة.
8. كتابة مسودة للموضوع و تدقيقها قبل اعتمادها لتجنب عملية الشطب و التكرار.
9. كتابة مقدمة و عرض و خاتمة لموضوع التعبير.
10. الاستفادة من الكلمات التي تحفظها في كتابة الموضوع.
11. تقسيم الموضوع إلى فقرات .

UNIT ONE

Writing : a discursive essay → discusses a certain topic or issue.

You should follow these steps to write a good discursive essay .

Step 1 :

Introduce the situation in one or two sentences. (Most people now use the internet on computers , smartphones and tablets to do a variety of tasks) .

Step 2 :

Then write a thesis statement which outlines what you will write about. (There are (numerous) and important advantages to shopping in this way) .

Step 3 :

Explain in detail both sides of the discussion . Paragraph 2 must contain the advantages. Paragraph 3 should include one or two disadvantages .

Step 4 :

Conclusion : summarise briefly all aspects of the discussion .

Step 5 :

State your opinion

1. In my opinion / view
2. I believe / think

Stage 6 :

useful language :

However there are many disadvantages It is true that , but In addition to this moreover ,

Writing (1) SB page (7)

Writing a paragraph

When you write your paragraph , focus on these points :

1. Make sure that your paragraph has a topic sentence (main idea) , body and a concluding sentence.
2. Then edit your paragraph for spelling , missing words , punctuation and correct grammar.
3. Make sure that you use vocabulary that is relevant to the topic.
4. Finally , clarity is important . Check that your paragraph is easy to understand and to follow.

Write a paragraph about how you or your family use modern technology. You should focus on using any new vocabulary to describe this.

People can't live without modern technology these days . We depend on smart phones and the internet for communication . In addition to that , we use smart T.V sets at home . Our cars are equipped with modern navigation systems . Doctors need modern technology to perform difficult operations .Students depend on information from the internet for research. In short modern technology is around us . If we know how to use it correctly , then it will be very useful for our life .

Writing (2) SB page (9)

Writing sample paragraph

Write two paragraphs discussing the role of technology in communication. How important do you think technology is when we communicate? Pay attention to the linking words.

The role of Technology in communication

Technology plays an important role in communication . It really makes communication faster and easier . Thanks to technology people can communicate with family and friends we don't see every day Therefore technology has become an essential part of our daily life.

Despite the undeniable advantages of technology , it has had some negative effects on our society . For example social media is time wasting . The faster we communicate the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings . Besides fast and convenient communication makes it easier to offend or upset people since we don't put as much thought into what we write due to the speed of the communication .

Writing (3) SB page 11

Write a three-paragraph essay of 200 words discussing the advantages and disadvantages of on line shopping. Then share your work with the class.

The advantages and disadvantages of online shopping

Most people now use the Internet on computers, smartphones and tablets to do a variety of tasks. For many people, these tasks include online shopping. From shopping for groceries to all kinds of clothes shopping, consumers are finding this the easiest way to get what they need, literally at the touch of a button. However, there are numerous and important disadvantages to shopping in this way.

Although using the Internet to shop is usually fairly easy, and there is often greater variety available, it is always a risk because you cannot try on or see in detail the item you wish to buy. In fact, the immediate 'convenience' of shopping in this way can end up being an inconvenience if the item is faulty or does not fit, or is just not what the customer wanted. It is true that the prices are better when you shop online, but, while it might be cheaper, there is a distinct disadvantage because you have to wait for the delivery of the purchases. Some people might prefer not to have any personal contact while shopping online, but it can save time in the end since there are always assistants to help with queries you might have during the transaction. In addition to this, there is the issue of Internet payment security; however, recently this has improved a lot.

The Internet has indeed given us a wider choice as consumers, as well as made some aspects of shopping more pleasant and convenient. However, it is nearly impossible, in my opinion, to forget the disadvantages we experience from time to time, since these can and do influence the way in which we choose to shop.

Writing .WB, page (9)

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of Things'? Read the lists and add your own ideas.

Take care of these expressions.

In this way / Therefore / Consequently / As a result / As consequence → (Consequence, result)

Opposition → However , Despite , Whereas , Although On the one hand , On the other hand

(Despite + noun phrase)

(Although + verb phrase)

Despite the bad weather , we made our journey.

Although the weather was bad , we made our journey .

Writing .WB, page (9)

Internet things have a lot of advantages and a few disadvantages . When we use internet things at home lights will go off automatically .Consequently , we will save energy. On the one hand , when we use internet things , life would be easier . On the other hand , we would have less privacy . In addition to that , driverless cars would make travelling simple. However , if driverless cars went wrong , they could be dangerous and would cause disasters. In short , although the internet of things sounds exciting , we should be careful .

UNIT TWO

When you write a report , you should follow these steps :

Stage 1 :

Write a title and keep it concise and informative (participation in the arts in London England)

Stage 2 :

Explain what information your report will include . Two or three sentences are enough.

The aim of the report is to.....

The report examines.....

In this report , (..) will be examined .

Stage 3 :

Use subheading for the paragraphs . Cite percentages and fractions according to the research.

(40)per cent of people

(Half of the people interviewed)

Don't write your opinion at all .

Stage 4 :

1. Recommendations / conclusions
2. Sum up your findings and suggest next steps.
3. (It is important to focus on.....)
4. Use bullet to illustrate separate points.
giving money.....
working in part time jobs....

Remember to use formal language and don't use abbreviations .

I'm → false /// **I am** → true

Stage 5 :

Check spelling , grammar and punctuation

Writing (1) SB page 15

Read the two sample reports on page 72 of the Activity Book. Which do you think gives a clearer picture of participation in the arts in London, England? Why? Consider the following:

• **structure** • **register** • **vocabulary** • **content**

Sample report 1

Participation in the arts in London, England

Introduction

The aim of this report is to provide information concerning participation in the arts in London, England. It will include factors which discourage people from taking part, and suggest ways to increase participation.

Current situation

I interviewed people between the ages of 15 and 50 who live in London. Just under half of the people who were interviewed said they took part in music, drama or art. The most popular activity was taking music lessons, followed by going to art galleries and concerts. Drama and dance classes were popular with people in their thirties, because classes are social occasions.

Factors preventing fuller participation

About 40 per cent of people asked said that they did not enjoy the arts, giving reasons such as boredom for this. The other 60 per cent said that most arts-related activities were too expensive, such as theatre visits or music lessons. Some people said that finding a good teacher was difficult.

Recommendations

It is important to focus on those who currently do not participate in the arts at all by

- arranging a subsidised program for those who want to study music or dance but do not have enough money.
- publicising and presenting cheaper theatre performances
- further research into reasons why people do not enjoy the arts.

Sample report 2

A study was done to find out about the number of people who participate in the arts in London. We wanted to find out what kind of arts activities people preferred, whether they liked watching drama or dance, going to galleries, or participating actively in the arts scene. We also wanted to suggest how to improve participation in the arts.

About forty per cent of the people that we asked said that they took part in arts activities. This included music and dance lessons, as well as trips to art galleries and theatres. The

remaining sixty per cent of people said that they could not afford to do these things, or that they did not find them interesting.

In conclusion, it might be a good idea to get funding to make some arts activities a lot cheaper to do. This would increase participation from those who already take part, as well as make the activities more attractive for the people who do not participate at the moment.

Now write a paragraph of 60 words summarising your preferred report.

My preferred report is the first one . The first report has information concerning taking part in the arts in London . It gives more information about the factors which prevent people from participating and provides some suggestions to raise participation . The writer interviewed people aged between 15 and 50 who are Londoners . He discovered some interesting findings . Finally , he gives some suggestions to increase taking part in the arts .

Writing (2) SB page 17

Consider the plan of a report about free-time activities that are available in your area on page 73 of the Activity Book. In groups of five, choose a paragraph each and expand it. Present your paragraph to the group, and join the five paragraphs. Make any necessary adaptations.

Sample plan of a report

Free-time activities available in [your town]

Introduction

This report examines the free-time activities that [your town] has to offer. [include details of the town such as population, size, geographical location; list main types of entertainment that can be found, such as sport, music and the arts, public services, shopping]

Subheading 1 [e.g. Sport]

[detail the sports facilities and available sports, and any terrain that might encourage e.g . cycling or running; describe how popular each sport is, and note the type of people who practise it]

Subheading 2 [e.g. Music and the arts]

[detail any theatres or concert halls, say what is currently showing what has shown in the past; include any youth orchestras and include the level of achievement; include cinemas and galleries if possible]

Subheading 3 [e.g. Public services]

[include any libraries, museums, parks or other public services]

Conclusion

[sum up the information; comment on whether there is much or little to do in [your town;] include a recommendation for what could be improved (and how) if applicable]

Free-time activities in my town

Introduction

This report examines the free time activities that my town has to offer . My town has a population of about 100,00 people , so it is a big town . It is located 20 kilo meters east of the Capital Amman . My town provides a number of types of entertainment such as sport, public service and shopping .

Sport

I interviewed young people in my town . I found out that 90 per cent of them practice football as free time activity . 5 per cent practise volley ball and basketball . The rest practise different sports such as running , cycling and swimming .

Shopping

About 50 per cent of adults asked said that they enjoyed shopping in my town as it has some big shopping centers . The other 50 per cent said they didn't enjoy shopping because these shopping centers are crowded and they sell expensive products .

Public Service

Only 3 per cent of the people I interviewed said they visited the public library in my town. The majority complained that their town doesn't have museums , parts or recreation places .

Conclusion

My town is poor in free-time activities . Therefore I suggest solving this problem by Building parks and 200s for all people to go to for their free time activities. Spreading information about the public library because some people don't know anything about it .

Writing (3) SB page 19

Write a report about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information. Write about 200 words.

Health Facilities in my area

The aim of this report is to shed the light on health facilities in my area .It is a crowded place but Thanks to God that we have well-equipped and highly developed health facilities .

Health centers

There are two modern governmental health centers in my area . Although these centers are crowded , they provide good health services to many people . There are other private health centers that provide health services to the people who don't have health insurance (security).

Hospitals

My area has two big hospitals : the military hospital and another private hospital . These two hospitals have well-trained staff : doctors and nurses . Un fortunately , more than 50 per cent of people complain about crowdedness in these hospitals .

Recommendations

It appears that crowdedness is the major problem concerning health facilities in my area. Therefore , I suggest the following steps to ease or get rid of crowdedness Building a new hospital that can serve 200 beds. Providing the hospitals and the health centers with more doctors .

Writing WB page 14

Read the article on page 13 again, then answer the questions in note form.

Report on obesity

Jordan and obesity

In Jordan a lot of people suffer from the problem of obesity . Because people are fond of fast food and use cars for moving from one place to another , they have become fatter and fatter . I have put on some weight recently because I spend too much time in front of the T.V . My dad is overweight and so is my mother .

I and my family have taken some serious steps to get rid of obesity .First , we have joined a sport center where experts help us to exercise three-days a week . Besides we have stopped eating fast food and junk food .Instead , we eat salad , fish and beef . In addition , we now walk to the shops to buy our needs . We don't use the car any more .

UNIT THREE

Descriptive essay :→ describes an object, a person, a place, an experience, a situation, etc.

Make sure that you follow these points .

Stage 1 :

Write an introduction : Make a general statement (There is no doubt that) , then state your opinion (To me , it seems that) (I believe , think.....)

Stage 2 :

Write the body (2 _ 3 paragraph).

Describe some aspects of the essay topic , dividing the material between paragraphs, depending on your focus .

Stage 3 :

Write a conclusion : summarise your descriptions and relate them back to the introductions .

Stage 4 :

Check spelling , grammar and punctuation .

Writing (1) SB page 21 sample essay

Think of three ways in which people will be living in the future. Write about 80 words. Consider three of the following: -at home -in a hospital -at school -at work

Nobody knows exactly what may happen in the future . But I believe that life in the future will be different from life today . I think people will probably live in smart homes which can switch on or off lights and other devices automatically . I expect that schools will use smart boards and computers might replace teacher .libraries will disappear too . All exams will be online. As for work , I believe that robots will replace people to run factories and workshop . people may work at their home to do a great many jobs . All in all life in the future will change greatly from the life we have today .

Writing (2) SB page 23

Worldwide transport in the future

Read the sample descriptive essay on page 74 of the Activity Book. First, label the parts of the essay, using the bullet points under it. Then, highlight or underline any of the following rhetorical devices that you find:

•sensory descriptions • onomatopoeia • simile • personification

Finally, write an extra paragraph of about 50 words.

Worldwide transport in the future

Introduction

It is of course difficult to say exactly what transportation will look like in the future, because of the infrastructural changes that are happening constantly at the moment. To me, it seems that transport may well have changed a lot in one hundred years' time.

Body

Perhaps there will be no more private transport by 2115 CE. It is possible that public transport will have improved so much that no one will need their own cars. We might all be zooming around in ecologically-sound electric buses and trams that will take us to our destinations smoothly!

In order to get to other countries, we will be taking airships, which will be like aeroplanes but with more facilities available. It will be possible to travel to the other side of the world in much less time, because these airships will race around at a far greater velocity.

Conclusion

Finally, modes of transport are always changing, depending on many different factors, but one thing is certain; we will still be travelling the whole world! We might even be able to experience weightlessness by travelling to space!

Writing skills: Using rhetorical devices

Sensory descriptions : descriptions that appeals to the five senses of touch ,smell, sight, taste , hearing.

Simile: a way of comparing two things using like or as.....as

Some robots will look and *sound very like humans*, because technology will have advanced a great deal.

Treatment and medicines *will taste as delicious as* real food.

Metaphor: a word or phrase for one thing that is used to refer to another thing in order to show or suggest that way they are similar.

The world will be at your *fingertips*.

Onomatopoeia: Everywhere we go we will hear the constant *buzz* and *hum* of technology.

Personification: giving humans characteristics to an object

The sun shone *warm and welcoming*

Our computers and mobile phones *will take care of us*, by *telling us* when to wake up, eat and sleep.

Writing (3) SB page 25

Describe Jordan in the next century. What do you think it will look like? What will people be doing? What will life be like? Use the rhetorical devices in exercise 10, page 23 and write 200 words.

In the next century , Jordan will witness considerable huge changes that might make it different from Jordan today . The population will probably reach 50 million people . So we might see skyscrapers that are higher than the clouds . We will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology in the streets of Amman and all other towns . By next century , Jordan will have become the most developed country in the region . Jordan will probably become like Japan in the future . The streets will have become wider and busier because the population will be so huge

Writing WB page 18

Write an essay predicting medical advances by the year 2100 CE. Write about 100 words.

Medical advances by the year 2100 CE

Nobody knows exactly what will happen by the year 2100 CE concerning medical advances. In this essay I will try to make some predictions about medicine and medical advances the future.

By the year 2100 CE , doctors will have found a cure for many diseases such as colds , flu and cancer . In addition to that scientists will have invented a device that enables blind people to see and deaf people to hear . By 2100 CE the average life expectancy will extend to 120. Besides diseases will be limited to two or three.

I also predict that scientists will invent a device capable of predicting contagious diseases. Therefore they will be able to prevent epidemics from killing so many people like today .

UNIT FOUR

When you write a summary , follow these stages .

Stage 1 :

Draw a table or diagram about what you read →if the summary is about people use this table

Name	
Date	
Location	
Occupation and interests	
Achievements	
Legacy	

Stage 2 :

Use the prompts to write information in your own words .

Stage 3 :

Start your summary using some of these useful expressions

This article discusses

The author states that

Keep using the following language in your summary .

The author goes on to say that

Some people argue that

others insist that

Whatever the opinion , it is clear that .

Writing (1) SB page 29

Research and write notes. Then, write a summary paragraph of 80 words about someone from the past who made an important achievement. Write what it is that made them famous.

Marie Curie

Marie curie was born on 7 November 1867 in Poland . She was a pioneer in the field of radioactivity . Her parents were teachers . Her sister was a scientist , and her husband was also a scientist and a Nobel Prize winner . Marie Curie was famous because she was the first person to win two Nobel Prizes in two different sciences , chemistry and physics . Curie studied in France where she later taught and did research. She discovered Uranium , a radioactive material . Curie's death from cancer in 1934 was probably due to her work with radiation .

Writing(2) SB page 31

Research and write notes . Then , write two paragraphs about an invention, discovery or development .

A Harmful Invention

Unfortunately, not all inventions have been helpful . Some have been very harmful. According to the World Health Organization cigarette smoking causes almost 5.5 million deaths a year around the world . Cigarette kill almost half the people who use them . More people die from smoking cigarettes than die in wars . So if we think that all inventions are useful and helpful then we are wrong . Some inventions like smoking cigarettes have disastrous effects on people .

Writing (3) SB page 33

Write a summary of the article about Masdar City on page 32. Remember to be concise and write between 100 and 150 words.

The Masdar City megaproject

The article discusses Masdar City, which is an example of a ‘megaproject.’ A megaproject is a large-scale investment project designed to stimulate the economy and benefit the population. The author states that this project is currently being undertaken in Abu Dhabi and has attracted a lot of both positive and negative attention.

The author goes on to say that, whilst it has been praised for its environmentally-friendly status, some people argue that we should prioritise sustainability in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.

Whatever the opinion, it is clear that the project is a landmark of urban planning and a precursor of megaprojects to come.

Guided Writing

WB page 23: Read the text on page 22 again. Underline the parts that give you basic information about Ibn Bassal and write them below.

Name	Ibn Bassal
Date	11th century CE
Location	Al-Andalus , Spain
Occupation and interests	A writer , a scientist , an engineer , great passion : botany and agriculture
Achievements	A Book of Agriculture
legacy	Irrigation systems , his book

Ibn Bassal was a famous Muslim scientist who lived in Al-Andalus , Spain in the 11th century CE . He was a practical man and he worked with the king of Toledo, Al-Ma'mun. Ibn Bassal was a great writer , a famous scientist and an engineer too . He wrote a famous book called A Book of Agriculture . The book contained 16 chapters about trees , fruit, herbs and vegetables . He also designed an irrigation system. Finally , Ibn Bassal left a great legacy to the world . His book and the irrigation systems had great influence on farmers and farming around the world .

Activity Book answer key

INITIAL TEST

Page 4, exercise 1

1 rugby 2 rink 3 confident 4 poet 5 skates 6 paper

Page 4, exercise 2

1 take place 2 wake up 3 settle down 4 meet up
5 look around 6 get started

Page 4, exercise 3

1 that she had some questions for her
2 that he had lived in Amman for six years
3 that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate
cake the day before
4 that he had really enjoyed the book that he had
finished that morning
5 that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry

Page 5, exercise 4

1 fossil fuels 2 wind 3 water 4 wood 5 waves
6 solar energy

Page 5, exercise 5

1 lawyer 2 helmet 3 grateful 4 likely 5 headlines
6 energy

Page 5, exercise 6

1 in; have 2 repaired; working 3 started; must
4 were written; typed

Page 5, exercise 7

1 melt 2 mix 3 slice 4 boil 5 fry 6 Sprinkle; season
7 Roast

MODULE 1

Unit 1

Page 6, exercise 1

1 *smartphone*: d 2 computer chip: b 3 floppy disk: f
4 PC: e 5 calculation: c 6 World Wide Web: a

Page 6, exercise 2

1 programs 2 mouse 3 decade 4 tablet 5 invented

Page 6, exercise 3

1 smartphone 2 program 3 calculation 4 model
5 laptop

Page 7, exercise 4

1 *said* 2 needed 3 was 4 has been
5 have 6 carry 7 wear 8 will attach

Page 7, exercise 5

1 *use* 2 play 3 to get; to buy 4 going to rain
5 come; 'm staying 6 been doing; will be
7 had; wouldn't 8 was writing; switched

Page 7, exercise 6

1 *Issa's phone might be broken.*
2 My missing laptop has been found.
3 I had my computer fixed.
4 You don't have to switch off the screen.
5 You mustn't touch this machine.
6 If I were you, I would send a text message.
7 If you press that button, the picture moves.
8 Mohammad had checked his emails before he started
work.

Page 7, exercise 7

1 the TV; it is a product that is man-made
2 a smartphone has Internet access
3 a calculator 4 and 5 Students' own answers

Page 8, exercise 8

Suggested answers: Smartphone apps can be used to
monitor how much exercise you do. Apps can track your
workout time, heart rate and how many calories you
burn.
Interactive video games can also be used to help us to
keep fit. They are used indoors and provide a healthy,
active alternative to watching television.

Page 8, exercise 9

1 is developing 2 gives different opinions

Page 8, exercise 10

A 3 B 1 C 2

Page 8, exercise 11

1 It means the connections between different
computers. Examples from the text are TV downloads
and sat nav.
and sat nav.

2 communicate

3 The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.

4 other people with a different opinion

5 Some people are excited because they think their lives
will be made easier and more comfortable. Others are
worried because they want to keep control of their
own lives and their own things.

6 Students' own answers

Page 9, exercises 12 and 13

Students' own answers

MODULE 2

Unit 2

Page 11, exercise 1

1 *malaria* 2 arthritis 3 ailment 4 immunisation
5 migraine 6 acupuncture 7 allergies

Page 11, exercise 2

1 *arthritis* 2 Allergies 3 immunisation 4 ailment
5 migraine

Page 11, exercise 3

1 *weren't used to* 2 use to 3 used to 4 are used to
5 'm not used to 6 use to

Pages 11 and 12, exercise 4

1 *used to* 2 didn't use to 3 used to 4 are used to
5 used to 6 is now used to

Page 12, exercise 5

1 *used to work; used to get up* 2 used to living
3 used to make 4 used to having 5 used to wearing

Page 12, exercise 6

1 sceptical 2 conventional 3 complementary
4 viable 5 alien

Page 12, exercise 7

- 1 No, it isn't. You should try to relax and get some exercise.
- 2 No, it can't. You can immunise yourself using conventional medicine because it produces (the necessary) antibodies.
- 3 No, they don't. They make better and healthier lifestyle choices.
- 4 No, it doesn't. You often suffer from health problems (if you get angry).

Page 13, exercise 8

A 4 B 1 C 5 D 2

Page 13, exercise 9

1 b 2 a 3 c 4 e

Pages 13 and 14, exercise 10

- 1 the growing popularity of fast food; increasing inactivity (preferring to drive rather than walk, and shopping online)
- 2 at least an hour's exercise every day
- 3 No, they don't: 'However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.'

4 *Strenuous* means requiring a lot of effort.

5 getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual; standing up when you're on the phone

Page 14, exercises 11 and 12

Students' own answers

Unit 3

Page 15, exercise 1

1 *artificial*; prosthetic 2 apparatus; equipment
3 fund; sponsor

Page 15, exercise 2

1 *catch* 2 get 3 take 4 spend 5 attend
Students' own sentences

Page 15, exercise 3

1 *waterproof* 2 tiny 3 inspire 4 risk 5 seat belt
6 monitor 7 self-confidence 8 reputation

Page 16, exercise 4

1 will be studying 2 will be having 3 will text
4 will be sleeping

Page 16, exercise 5

1 symptoms 2 medical trials 3 a coma 4 pills

Page 16, exercise 6

Students' own answers

Page 16, exercise 7

1 *'s going to take* 2 will stay 3 will have
4 *'s going to miss* 5 *'s going to do* 6 will tell

Page 17, exercise 8

Students' own answers

Page 17, exercise 9

C Accident victim tests first artificial limb

Page 17, exercise 10

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

Page 17, exercise 11

- 1 *Next month, we will have lived in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!*
- 2 Next Monday, I will be working in my new job.
- 3 Will you have done all your homework by eight o'clock?
- 4 It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight will have arrived at Queen Alia International Airport.
- 5 Will you be meeting us at the library this afternoon?
- 6 You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll have finished it by then.

Page 18, exercises 12 and 13

Students' own answers

MODULE 3

Unit 4

Page 20, exercise 1

1 *mathematician* 2 physician 3 geometry 4 polymath
5 arithmetic 6 philosopher

Page 20, exercise 2

1 g 2 c 3 d 4 a 5 f 6 b

Page 20, exercise 3

- 1 *Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE*
- 2 when/in which Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE
- 3 11 p.m. when I stopped working
- 4 who/that has influenced me most is my father
- 5 that/which I like most of all is Geography
- 6 the heat that/which made the journey unpleasant

Page 21, exercise 4

- 1 c: *A mathematician is someone who works with numbers.*
- 2 a: *Geometry and arithmetic are subjects that/which are studied by mathematicians.*

3 b: 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word that/which means 'doctor'.

4 e: A chemist is a person who/that works in a laboratory.

5 d: The stars and planets are things that/which astronomers study.

Page 21, exercise 5

1, who is also known as Avicenna,

2, which included many subjects, 3 that

4, who were worried about his health, 5 when

Page 21, exercise 6

Suggested answer: Yes, I agree with Ibn Sina; he is a famous polymath who has influenced me significantly.

He shows that if you work hard you can achieve so much in a short space of time.

Page 21, exercise 7

1 production 2 medical 3 ninth 4 inheritance

5 original 6 invention 7 discoveries 8 influential

Page 22, exercise 8

1 E 2 B 3 A 4 C

Page 22, exercise 9

1 writing *A Book of Agriculture*; designing water pumps and irrigation systems

2 irrigate

3 agriculturally productive; 'produced more than enough food ...' (lines 28–29)

4 'Legacy' means what someone leaves to the world after their death. Ibn Bassal's legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice.

5 the first paragraph: writing, science, engineering, botany, agriculture

6 Suggested answer: I think that the area around Toledo had a fast-growing population for two reasons. Firstly, I think that many people would want to live around Toledo, and Al-Andalus in general, at that time because Al-Andalus was a very prosperous place. Secondly, because the area was producing a lot of food as a result of Ibn Bassal's irrigation systems, people would be healthier and more able to provide for more children than they could before.

Page 23, exercise 10

1 power 2 friendly 3 farms; renewable 4 waste

5 footprint 6 neutral 7 free; pedestrian

Page 23, exercise 11

Name: Ibn Bassal

Date: lived in the eleventh century CE

Location: Al-Andalus

Occupation and Interests: writer, scientist and engineer / interested in botany and agriculture

Achievements: writing *A Book of Agriculture*; designing water pumps and irrigation systems

Legacy: agricultural instructions and advice

Page 23, exercise 12

Students' own answers

REVISION A

Page 29, exercise 1

1 nine hundred years ago

2 Scientists named an asteroid after him in honour of his great contributions to astronomy.

Page 29, exercise 2

1 medicine

2 He was 31 when he started writing, and he wrote at least 80 original books.

3 There is a statue of him in Cordoba, Al-Andalus.

Page 29, exercises 3 and 4

Students' own answers

Page 29, exercise 5

1 d 2 b 3 b 4 c

Page 30, exercise 6

1 It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids.

2 Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.

3 London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

Page 30, exercise 7

1 to go 2 have been waiting 3 to tell 4 be raining

5 had helped

Page 30, exercise 8

1 textiles 2 equipment 3 ailment 4 fund

Page 30, exercise 9

Mathematics: arithmetic; calculations; geometry

Medical matters: disabilities; symptoms; allergies

People: astronomer; polymath; physicist

The arts: gallery; textiles; ceramics

Page 30, exercise 10

1 symptoms 2 gallery 3 astronomer 4 disabilities

5 calculations

Appendix 3: Irregular verbs

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been	lie	lay	lain
become	became	become	lose	lost	lost
begin	began	begun	make	made	made
bend	bent	bent	mean	meant	meant
bite	bit	bitten	meet	met	met
blow	blew	blown	pay	paid	paid
break	broke	broken	prove	proved	proven/proved
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
build	built	built	read	read	read
burn	burnt	burnt	ride	rode	ridden
buy	bought	bought	ring	rang	rung
catch	caught	caught	rise	rose	risen
choose	chose	chosen	run	ran	run
come	came	come	say	said	said
cost	cost	cost	see	saw	seen
cut	cut	cut	seek	sought	sought
deal	dealt	dealt	sell	sold	sold
do	did	done	send	sent	sent
draw	drew	drawn	sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
dream	dreamt	dreamt	shake	shook	shaken
drink	drank	drunk	shine	shone	shone
drive	drove	driven	show	showed	shown
eat	ate	eaten	shut	shut	shut
fall	fell	fallen	sing	sang	sung
feed	fed	fed	sit	sat	sat
feel	felt	felt	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	smell	smelt	smelt
fly	flew	flown	speak	spoke	spoken
forget	forgot	forgotten	spell	spelt	spelt
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spend	spent	spent
get	got	got	spill	spilt	spilt
give	gave	given	stand	stood	stood
go	went	gone	steal	stole	stolen
grow	grew	grown	stick	stuck	stuck
have	had	had	swim	swam	swum
hear	heard	heard	take	took	taken
hide	hid	hidden	teach	taught	taught
hit	hit	hit	tear	tore	torn
hold	held	held	tell	told	told
hurt	hurt	hurt	think	thought	thought
keep	kept	kept	throw	threw	thrown
know	knew	known	understand	understood	understood
lay	laid	laid	wake up	woke up	woken up
lead	led	led	wear	wore	worn
learn	learnt	learnt	weave	wove/weaved	woven/weaved
leave	left	left	win	won	won
lend	lent	lent	write	wrote	written
let	let	let			