

## Revision of the tenses

### Present Simple

#### Form: الشكل

Subject (plural) جمع  $\longrightarrow$  base (infinitive) الفعل المجرد

Subject (singular) مفرد  $\longrightarrow$  base +s الفعل + (s)

#### قواعد استخدام (S)

- If the verb ends with (o, x, s, ss, ch, sh, z), you should add an (es).

( go  $\longrightarrow$  goes)

- If the verb ends with -y preceded by a consonant not a vowel, you should replace the -y by an -i, and then add the -es.

إذا انتهى الفعل ( y ) وقبلها حرف ساكن نقلبها ( i ) ونضيف (es)

( study  $\longrightarrow$  studies )

#### Negative: النفي

Subject (singular)  $\longrightarrow$  Doesn't + base

Subject (plural)  $\longrightarrow$  Don't + base

- The student **doesn't** usually **ask** many questions.
- The students **don't** usually **do** their homework at school.

#### Question: السؤال

Subject (singular)  $\longrightarrow$  Does + subject + base

Subject (plural)  $\longrightarrow$  Do + subject + base

- Does** Ahmad **speak** English?
- Do** you **speak** English?

ملاحظه: اذا كان الفعل بين الأقواس (be) نستخدم (am , is , are)

- Ali **is** usually late. (*be*)

### Uses: الاستخدامات

1- We use the Present Simple to talk about:

- **Something that is true in the present.** شيء حقيقي في المضارع

The weather **is** very hot.

- **Things that are always true.** الأشياء الصحيحة دائما

The sun **rises** in the morning.

- **Things that happen as a routine in the present.** أشياء روتينيه في المضارع

Rashid always **comes** to school at seven.

- **Scheduled or fixed events in the future.** أحداث مجدوله وثابته في المستقبل

The bus **leaves** the station at nine.

2- We use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple. المؤشرات

always, often, usually, sometimes, normally, generally, never, seldom, rarely, occasionally, regularly, frequently, continually, constantly, hardly ever, every day, every week, every month, every year, every morning, Every summer, every night, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly, hourly. once a day, twice a day, three times a week, five times a day.

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**Examples:**

- 1- Water.....of two elements .They are Oxygen and Hydrogen. (**consist**)
- 2- Birds.....their nests in Autumn. (**not build**)
- 3- The earth .....round the sun. (**revolve**)
- 4- Water.....a colour or a taste. (**not have**)
- 5- We rarely.....out anymore. (**go**)
- 6- We .....up early on Fridays. (**not get**)
- 7- Ahmad usually.....at 10 p.m. (**sleep**)
- 8- Every morning, the sun.....in my bedroom. (**shine**)
- 9- The train ..... the station at seven in the morning. (**leave**)
- 10- The scientific program ..... at 11 p.m. tonight. (**start**)
- 11- The farmers always ..... more than one crop in the season. (**plant**)
- 12- The teacher ..... always late. (**be**)

**Answers:**

- 1- consists    2- don't build    3- revolves    4- doesn't have    5- go
- 6- don't get    7- sleeps    8- shines    9- leaves    10- starts    11- plant
- 12- is.

## Present Continuous

**Form:** الشكل

I → am + (V + ing)

Subject (singular) مفرد → is + (V+ing)

Subject (plural) جمع → are + (V+ing)

**Negative:** النفي

am , is , are + not + ( V+ing)

- I am not working this Monday.
- He is not coming to my party tonight.

**Question:** السؤال

am , is ,are + subject + (V + ing) ?

- Are you waiting for the bus now?
- Is the engineer planning the new project?

**Stative verbs:** love, like, prefer, hate, dislike, see, have (own), think (believe), know, understand, need, want, remember, realize, be, begin...etc.

هذه الافعال لا تاتي مستمره وتاتي base أو base + s

**Uses:** الاستخدامات

1- We use the Present Continuous :

1- To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking. للتحدث عن الفعل الذي يحدث اثناء وقت الكلام.

- The manager is holding a meeting now.
- People are using cars from place to another nowadays.

2- To describe something temporary. لوصف فعل مؤقت.

- The newspapers **are talking** about the accident nowadays.
- The man **is staying** in a hotel right now.

3- For actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with *always*.  
للتحدث عن فعل يحدث بشكل متكرر في المضارع

- Ahmad **is always complaining** about the traffic.

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

للتحدث عن فعل في المستقبل مخطط له مسبقا في المضارع

- Sami **is moving** to a new apartment next week.

5- Key words:

Now , nowadays , at the moment , at this time , right now , Look! , Listen !,  
Can't you smell?, Be quiet!, Hurry up , Be careful!

**Examples:**

- 1- Listen! Someone.....on the door. (**knock**)
- 2- Look! Those girls..... for us. (**wave**)
- 3- It ..... heavily outside now. (**rain**)
- 4- The population of Jordan ..... very fast. (**rise**)
- 5- John.....a lot of time in the library these days ,as he's writing a book. (**spend**)
- 6- Ahmad.....with his sister in Mafraq until her husband comes back. (**live**)
- 7- I.....my homework now. (**do**)

**Answers:**

- 1- is knocking    2- are waving    3- is raining    4- is rising  
5- is spending    6- is living    7- am doing.

## Present Perfect Simple

### Form: الشكل

Subject (singular ) مفرد → has + (V3)

Subject (plural) جمع → have + (V3)

### Negative: النفي

Has + not + V3

Have + not + V3

- Layla **has not seen** the teacher yet.
- The students **have just taken** the exam.

### Question: السؤال

have + Subject + V3?

has + Subject + V3?

- **Have you seen** my pen?
- **Has Sara written** the letter?

### Uses: الاستخدامات

#### 1- We use the Present Perfect Simple to:

- **Talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.** للتحدث عن شيء كان صحيحا في الماض وما زال في المضارع

1- Ahmad **has lived** in Amman for ten years.

- **Discuss our experience up to the present.**

التحدث عن خبره استمرت الى المضارع

1- I **have faced** the same problem for two week

- Talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.

التحدث عن فعل في الماضى ونتائجه مهمه في المضارع

1- I **have lost** my keys.

- **Key words:**

already , yet , just , since , for , lately , recently , ever , so far , never finally.

- We do not use adverbial past time markers, such as *yesterday*, with the Present Perfect Simple. We use adverbial time markers that relate to the present, such as *today, this week or this month*.

لا نستخدم دلالات الماضى مع المضارع التام ولكن نستخدم دلالات المضارع مثل:  
*today , this week or this month*.

### Examples:

- 1- Nobody ..... ever ..... that mountain. (**climb**)
- 2- Nobody ..... so far. (**come**)
- 3- I..... already ..... Petra with my family. (**visit**)
- 4- I ..... recently ..... a new flat in the city. (**buy**)
- 5- Rawan ..... her hand. It is still bleeding. (**injure**)
- 6- The doctor ..... the patient yet. (**not check**)
- 7- The teacher ..... us four exams so far. (**give**)
- 8- The strangers .....just ..... to the city. (**arrive**)

### Answers:

- 1- has climbed    2- has come    3- have visited    4- have bought  
5- has injured    6- hasn't checked    7- has given    8- have arrived

## Present Perfect Continuous

### Form: الشكل

**Have + been + (V+ing)**

**Has + been + (V+ing)**

### Uses: الاستخدامات

- We use the **Present Perfect Continuous** to talk about something that began in the past and continues in the present.

للتحدث عن فعل بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرا في المضارع.

1- I **have been working** as a teacher since 1998.

2- People **have been using** cars for a long time.

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

للتحدث عن فعل تكرر عدة مرات من الماضي الى الحاضر

1- Layla **has been taking** driving lessons for a month.

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

فعل استمر لفترة طويلة وانتهى حديثا ولكن نتائجه ملاحظه في المضارع.

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

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

فعل بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر في المضارع (نستخدمه مع ) since

1- We **have been playing** tennis since June.



### أسئلة وزاره سابقه

- 1- Nour ..... an essay all morning. **(be, write)** 2011
- 2- Hatem looks tired. He ..... his science project all night. **(be, do)** 2011
- 3- The detectives ..... people all week. **(be, interview)** 2012
- 4- The child has ..... all night. **(be, sleep)** 2012
- 5- Jamal and Fawaz have ..... evening classes for a few weeks now. **(be, take)** 2013
- 6- Fadia has ..... to be a nurse since 2010. **(be, train)** 2013
- 7- Hassan looks very pale. He has ..... very well recently. **(not, be , sleep)** 2014
- 8- How nice to sit down! I've .... for three hours non-stop. **(be , walk)** 20 15

### Answers

- 1- has been writing 2- has been doing 3- have been interviewing 4- been sleeping  
5- been taking 6- been training 7- not been sleeping 8- been walking

### Use since / for:

تستعمل since للزمنه والأوقات المحدده

I have been living in Amman **since** 1999.

تستعمل for للفترات الزمنيه

I have been studying English **for** ten years.

- 1- They have been talking ..... the last hour.
- 2- James has been teaching at the university ..... June.
- 3- She has been working at the company ..... three years.
- 4- We have been waiting here ..... more than an hour.
- 5- I have been studying ..... six o'clock.
- 6- Have you been studying ..... the morning?

### Answers

- 1- for 2- since 3- for 4- for 5- since 6- since

## Past Simple

Form: الشكل

Subject (singular or plural)



V2

regular (ed)

irregular

- We **visited** Cairo last year.
- The patient **left** the hospital yesterday.

ملاحظة: اذا كان الفعل بين الأقواس (be) نستخدم (was, were)

Negative: النفي

didn't + base

- The manager **didn't accept** my project last week.

Questions: الاسئلة

Did + subject + base ?

- **Did you visit** Cairo last year?

Uses: الاستخدامات

- *We use the Past Simple to*

1- Talk about something that started and finished in the past.

للتحدث عن فعل بدأ وانتهى في الماضي

- I saw the match on TV last night.

2 -Describe a routine in the past.(فعل كان معتاد في الماضي)

- I usually **went** to Aqaba on Fridays when I was younger.

3 -Talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past.  
In this case, we use it with a time phrase.

للحديث عن فعل صحيحا في الماض وامتد لفته في الماض. في هذه الحالة نستخدم دلائل زمنية في الماض

- The man **finished** the program last week.

4- Key words:

- last year ,last month ,last week ,last Summer ,last night....etc.
- a week ago ,two days ago ,a few months ago...etc.
- yesterday ,yesterday morning ,yesterday evening etc.
- In the past , once , in 1998, when I was a child , when I was 7 years old.

### Examples:

1. Hatim's father ..... last year. He had worked for the same company all his life.  
(retire) 2011
2. Fatima ..... her homework three hours ago. (finish) 2011
3. Hatem had saved his document before viruses .....his computer.(crash) 2012
4. The plane ..... a few minutes ago. (land) 2012
5. After we had finished our dinner, we ..... into the garden. (go) 2013
6. Sultan ..... a book of mine yesterday. (borrow) 2013
7. The documentary film was interesting thus I ..... it so much. (enjoy) 2014

### Answers:

- 1- retired 2- finished 3- crashed 4- landed 5- went 6- borrowed 7- enjoyed

## Past Continuous

### Form: الشكل

Subject (singular) مفرد  $\longrightarrow$  was + (V+ing)

Subject (plural) جمع  $\longrightarrow$  were + (V+ing)

- I was **waiting** for the bus when Ali called.
- They were **playing** the match when it began to rain.

### Negative: النفي

was , were + not + ( V+ing)

- Ali **wasn't working** when he moved to the city.

### Question: السؤال

was , Were + subject + (V + ing) ?

- **Were you studying** when I came?

### Uses: الاستخدامات

- *We use the Past Continuous to:*

1- Talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.   
 للحديث عن فعل كان يحدث قبل وبعد فعل اخر في الماض

- Sami was **reading** a story when Ali called.

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

للمحديث عن شيء حدث لفترة طويلة في الماض

- The man was **working** as a teacher at that time.

**3- Key words:**

- at this time last week, this time last year, at that time .... etc.
- at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock this morning from 6 o'clock to 8 o'clock yesterday evening.
- at this time yesterday (last night ,...)
- V.2 + while (as) + (was / were + v-ing)
- was / were + v-ing + when + V.2

**Examples:**

- 1- The telephone rang while he.....a bath. (have)
- 2- We.....at a high speed when the accident happened. (drive)
- 3- It began to rain while I .....in the park. (walk)
- 4- While she.....the ladder, she slipped off. (climb)
- 5- When he reached his office, the workers.....for him. (wait)
- 6- The police caught him while he.....the car. (open)
- 7- While I .....down the street, Ahmad ran into an old friend. (walk)
- 8- We ..... our homework when the lights went out. (do)
- 9- She slept as she.....her book. (read)
- 10- As he.....the film ,the doorbell rang. ( watch )

**Answers:**

- 1- was having    2- were driving    3- was walking    4- was climbing    5- were waiting  
 6- was opening    7- was walking    8- were doing    9- was reading    10- was watching

## Past Perfect Simple

Form: الشكل

Subject + had + V3

- I had **finished** my wok before I went home.

We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past. للتحدث عن فعل حدث قبل وقت محدد في الماضي

- I had **eaten** my breakfast before I left.

Uses: الاستخدامات

Before/when + Simple Past , Past Perfect  
(Action 2) (Action 1)

After + Past Perfect , Simple Past  
(Action 1) (Action 2)

As soon as + Simple Past , Simple Past  
(Action 1) (Action 2)

### Examples:

- 1- He dried his hands after he.....them. (**wash**)
- 2- Before we started our work , we.....the ingredients. (**prepare**)
- 3- After every one.....his work , the office was locked. (**complete**)
- 4- I went to bed after I.....friend. (**phone**)
- 5- She.....the cake before we came. (**prepare**)
- 6- Before she went to sleep ,she .....the door. (**lock**)
- 7- I found the money which I.....last week. (**lose**)
- 8- When I reached home , I found that everyone.....to sleep. (**go**)

### Answers

- 1- had washed 2- had prepared 3- had completed 4- had phoned 5- had prepared  
6- had lock 7- had lost 8- had gone.

## Future with will

Form: الشكل

Subject + will + base form ( infinitive)

Subject + will not (won't) + base form ( infinitive)

- In the future, advertisements for washing powder **will include** more men.

Uses: الاستخدامات

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

للتحدث عن تنبؤ في المستقبل بدون دليل نستخدم (will)

2- We use it to express spontaneous decisions. للتعبير عن قرار مفاجيء

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

تستخدم مع perhaps, probably, maybe

4- Asking for help or offering help. طلب المساعدة أو تقديم المساعدة

5- We can also use it with I think and I hope. I think and I hope تستخدم مع

6- Key words:

- Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, tonight, soon, next week next month, next year, in a week, in a month, in a year, in the future.

### Examples:

- I'm sure he.....his next exams. (pass)
- I don't suppose they.....early next time. (come)
- I don't think he.....it again. (do)
- My shoes is wearing out. I think I.....myself some new shoes. (buy)
- Don't get anything, I.....the food. (bring)
- This necklace is very nice .I.....it. (take)

### Answers:

- 1- will pass 2- will come 3- will do 4- will buy 5- will bring 6- will take

## Future with (going to)

Form: الشكل

are / am / is + going to + base form

Uses: الاستخدامات

- We use (going to) to talk about *تستخدم going to للحديث عن*

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

خطط مستقبلية ( لا يجب ان تكون في المستقبل القريب )

2- predictions that are based on evidence.

تنبؤات معتمده على ادله

### Examples:

1- Your bag looks heavy? I.....it for you. (carry)

2- A: I don't understand this exercise. Will you help me with it?

B: Of course! I.....it to you. (explain)

3- I.....a famous musician one day. (become)

4-Now that they've won the lottery, they.....a big house.(buy)

### Answers:

1- am going to carry    2- am going to explain    3- am going to become

4- are going to buy.



**Q2: Choose the correct form of the verbs below. (WB; p.7)**

1. Children often **use / are using** computers better than their parents.
2. If you **will play / play** computer games all day, you won't have time to study.
3. I want **to get / getting** a tablet, but I can't afford **to buy / buying** one at the moment
4. Look at the black sky! It's **raining / going to rain** soon!
5. I'm **coming / come** from Ajloun, but I'm **staying / stay** in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
6. Nadia has **been doing / done** her homework for two hours! She **is / will be** finished very soon.
7. I **was writing / wrote** an email when my laptop **was switching / switched** itself off.

**Answers:**

1. use      2. play      3. to get ; to buy      4. going to rain  
5. come; 'm staying      6. been doing ; will be      7. was writing ; switched

**Q3: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (WB; p.7)**

In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company (1)..... (say) that the world only (2) ..... (need) two or three computers. He (3)..... (be) wrong! Since then, there (4) ..... (be) a technological revolution. These days, millions of families (5) ..... (have) at least one computer at home, and many people (6) ..... (carry) smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even (7) ..... (wear) them- either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. There's even more: experts say that one day soon we (8) ..... (attach) them to our skin!

**Answers:**

1. said    2.needed    3. was    4. has been    5. have    6. carry    7. wear    8. will attach

**1- Correct the verbs between brackets:**

1. When I got home yesterday, my mother .....lunch and I had to wait till two o'clock. (cook)
2. Most children ..... fish, but Ali finds it delicious. (not like)
3. If Huda ..... ill yesterday, she wouldn't miss the exam. ( not / be )
4. I couldn't climb Mount Everest even if someone ..... my equipment for me! (carry)
5. An introductory grammar of Jordanian Sign Language ..... in 2004 CE. (publish)
6. Our school ..... recently. ( renovate)
7. By 2025 CE, our public transport system will ..... ( change )
8. While I (go) .....to school, I saw a car accident.
9. Ali's parents .....money for him since he was born. (be, save)
10. The weather is freezing. It ..... (snow)
11. The heart ..... faster when we run. (beat)
12. Don't come at nine, I will ..... my friend. (visit)
13. I think that smartphones .....replace computers someday. (replace)
14. Listen! Someone ..... at the door. He might be Ali. (knock)
15. I ..... just ..... to the job. I feel so tired. (complete)
16. By the time Rashid arrived, we had ..... our dinner. (be take)

**Answers:**

1- was cooking 2- don't like 3- wasn't 4- carried 5- was published 6- has been renovated 7- have changed 8- was going 9- have been saving 10- is going to snow 11- beats 12- be visiting 13- will replace 14- is knocking 15- have completed 16- been taking.

**2- Correct the verbs between brackets:**

- 1- Sami usually .....early to class. (come , comes , is coming)
- 2- It sometimes ..... in the desert. (rains , is raining , rains)
- 3- The earth ..... bigger than the moon. ( was , is , are)
- 4- I ..... to Dubai last year. ( went , go , have gone)
- 5- Hamad and Ali ..... to Amman two days ago. (leave , leaves , left)
- 6- Ali ..... his homework now. (do , is doing , does)
- 7- The children ..... TV at the moment. (watch , is watching , are watchin)
- 8- Look! Ali and Tom ..... over there. (fight, are fighting , is fighting)
- 9- While I (go) .....to school, I saw a car accident.

**Answers:**

- 1- comes 2- rains 3- is 4- went 5-left 6- is doing 7- are watching 8- are fighting  
9- was going.

**3- Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.**

- 1- When I got home yesterday, my mother .....lunch and I had to wait till two o'clock. (cook has cooked had cooked)
- 2- I cut myself badly as I ..... an apple yesterday. (eat , was eating were eating)
- 3- Ahmad ..... to London next Sunday. (fly , will fly , is going to fly)

4- The weather report says that it ..... hot tomorrow.

(will be , is going to be , will have been)

5- I ..... your friend Ali. (have just seen , has just seen , had just seen)

6- My son ..... a tiger.

(have never seen , has never seen , has never been seeing)

7- .....you ever .....to India? (will be , have been , has been)

8- Ali ..... in Doha for 9 years. He doesn't like to live anywhere else.

( have been living , has been living , live)

9- Ali's parents .....money for him since he was born.

(has be saving , will save , have been saving)

10- After Ahmad ....., I went to bed. (leave , had left , was leaving)

11- The man ..... before the ambulance arrived. (has died , die , had died)

12- My shoes are wearing out. I think I.....myself some new shoes.

will buy am going to buy will have bought

13- This necklace is very nice. I.....it.

am going to take will take going to take

### Answer:

1- was cooking 2- was eating 3- is going to fly 4- will be 5- have just seen

6- has never seen 7- have ever been 8- has been living 9- have been saving

10- had left 11- had died. 12- am going to buy 13- will take

## Passive Voice

- The passive sentence starts with the object of the sentence:

(s)            (v)            (o)            (c)  
 The police arrested **the thief** last night.

↑  
 ↓  
**The thief** was arrested last night (by the police)

(s)            (v)            (o)            (c)  
 Sami plays **basketball** every Sunday.

↑  
 ↓  
**Basketball** is played every Sunday (by Sami)

<b>Passive Rules</b>	<b>قواعد التحويل الى Passive</b>
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	Tense	Active	Passive
1	<b>Present Simple</b>	V.1 / V1+S	is, am , are + V.3
2	<b>Past Simple</b>	V.2	was , were + V.3
3	<b>Present Continuous</b>	is, am, are + V-ing	is, am, are + being + V.3
4	<b>Past Continuous</b>	was, were + V-ing	was, were + being + V.3
5	<b>Present Perfect</b>	has / have + V.3	has / have + been + V.3
6	<b>Past Perfect</b>	had + V.3	had + been + V.3
7	<b>Modals</b>	must, had to, will ,would, shall, should, can, could + base form	Modal + be + V3

- 1- Millions of people all over the world use computers to do heavy jobs.  
**Computers**.....
- 2- I expect everyone to reach the summit after hard work.  
**Everyone**.....

3- Many schools teach English as a second language in Jordan.

**English**.....

4- Few people use this road in winter.

**This road**.....

5- We don't eat meat in the morning.

**Meat**.....

6- Nothing shakes my belief in God.

**My belief in God**.....

7- The waiter poured the coffee.

**The coffee**.....

8- The tourists burned wood in the fireplace.

**Wood**.....

9- The Smiths built a new house on the river.

**A new house**.....

10- The police are following our car right now.

**Our car**.....

11- The farmer is watering the trees at the moment.

**The trees**.....

12- The police man has fined many drivers for breaking the law.

**Many drivers**.....

13- The children have spoiled the food

**The food**.....

14- We must follow the leader's instructions.

**The leader's instructions**.....

15- I will post you a letter next week.

**You**.....

16- I am going to fix my car tomorrow morning.

**My car**.....

**Answers**

1- Computers are used to do heavy jobs.

2- Everyone is expected to reach the summit after hard work.

3- English is taught as a second language in Jordan.

4- This road is used in winter.

5- Meat isn't eaten in the morning.

6- My belief in God isn't shaken.

7- The coffee was poured.

- 8- Wood was burned in the fireplace.  
 9- A new house was built on the river.  
 10- Our car is being followed right now.  
 11- The trees are being watered at the moment.  
 12- Many drivers have been fined for breaking the law.  
 13- The food has been spoiled.  
 14- The leader's instructions must be followed.  
 15- You will be posted a letter next week.  
 16- My car is going to be fixed tomorrow morning.

### أسئلة الوزارة

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| 1. People saw smoke coming out of the forest.<br>Smoke -----   | 2011 |
| 2. The government must save the historical sites.<br>The historical sites -----  | 2011 |
| 3. The farmer must water the plants in order to grow.<br>The plants -----  | 2012 |
| 4. Hatem should send the car to the garage.<br>The car -----   | 2012 |
| 5. The patient must take the medicine on time.<br>The medicine -----   | 2013 |
| 6. Samer must fill in the job application form.<br>The job application form -----  | 2013 |
| 7. Everyone must save the natural resources.<br>The natural resources -----  | 2014 |
| 8. Children mustn't leave bicycles in the driveway.<br>Bicycles -----  | 2014 |
| 9. Different goods among countries can be ----- by traders.<br>(transport)   | 2014 |
| 10. Jordan imports 96 % of its energy from the neighboring Arab<br>countries.<br>96 % of Jordan's energy -----                             | 2015 |
| 11. Parents must not give their children everything they want.<br>Children -----   | 2015 |
| 12. According to our teacher's instructions all of our compositions -----<br>--- in ink. He won't accept papers written in pencil. (write) | 2015 |

**ANSWERS:**

1. Smoke was seen coming out of the forest.
2. The historical sites must be saved (by the government).
3. The plants must be watered in order to grow.
4. The car should be sent to the garage.
5. The medicine must be taken on time (by the patient).
6. The job application form must be filled (in) by Samer.
7. The natural resources must be saved (by everyone).
8. Bicycles mustn't be left in the driveway.
9. transported
10. 96 % of Jordan's energy is imported from the neighboring Arab countries.
11. Children must not be given everything they want.
12. must be written

**Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (SB; p.7)**

People (1) ----- (use) smartphones since they (2) ----- (invent) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people (3) ----- (buy) phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (4) ----- (produce).

By the end of 2010 CE, companies (5) ----- (sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones (6) ----- (sell) around the world each year. In the near future, it (7) ----- (estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market (8) ----- (expand) in the future. At the moment, people aged 16-30 (9) ----- (buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there (10) ----- (be) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.



**Answers:**

1. have been using    2. were invented    3. bought    4. was produced  
 5. had sold    6. are sold    7. is estimated    8. will expand  
 9. are buying    10. will be.

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.**

- 1- The new book ..... next month.  
     will be published    was published    is published
- 2- The old school..... with a new one last year.  
     was replacing    was replaced    were replace
- 3- The house ..... by the engineer lately.  
     have been designed    has designed    has been designed
- 4- The children ..... by the doctor now.  
     are checking    are being checked    is checked
- 5- Last year, many poor people ..... by the government.  
     are helped    was helped    were helped
- 6- Our writing .....recently.  
     has corrected    has been corrected    have corrected
- 7- The criminal ..... to the prison when the police catch him.  
     will take    will be taken    will have taken

**Answers:**

- 1- will be published    2- was replaced    3- has been designed  
 4- are being checked    5- were helped    6- has been corrected  
 7- will be taken

## Reported Speech

### Reporting Statements

عند نقل الجمل الخبرية:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>1-</b> He said, "I work in a factory"<br/>He said that he worked in a factory.</p>            | <p><b>(Direct speech)</b><br/><b>(Indirect speech)</b></p> |
| <p><b>2-</b> They said, "We are going to cinema"<br/>They said that they were going to cinema.</p>  | <p><b>(Direct speech)</b><br/><b>(Indirect speech)</b></p> |
| <p><b>3-</b> He said, "I am happy"<br/>He said that he was happy.</p>                               | <p><b>(Direct speech)</b><br/><b>(Indirect speech)</b></p> |
| <p><b>4-</b> He said, "I'll call you from Amman."<br/>He said that he would call me from Amman.</p> | <p><b>(Direct speech)</b><br/><b>(Indirect speech)</b></p> |

1- يجب تحويل الضمانر

Direct Speech	Reported Speech	
	مذكر	مؤنث
I	he	she
Me	him	her
My	his	her
You	he	she
You ( جمع )	they	
We	they	
Our	their	
Us	them	

## 2- ونحول زمن الفعل إلى الماضي

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<b>Present Simple</b> V.1 / V1+S	<b>Past Simple</b> V.2
<b>Past Simple</b> V.2	<b>Past Perfect</b> had + V.3
<b>Past Perfect</b> had + V.3	<b>Past Perfect</b> had + V.3
<b>Present Perfect</b> has / have + V.3	<b>Past Perfect</b> had + V.3
<b>Present Continuous</b> is / am / are + V-ing	<b>Past Continuous</b> was / were + V-ing
<b>Past Continuous</b> was / were + V-ing	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> had + been + V-ing
<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> had + been + V-ing	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> had + been + V-ing
<b>Present Perfect Continuous</b> has / have + been + V-ing	<b>Past Perfect Continuous</b> had + been + V-ing
<b>Modals</b> will shall can may must have to has to ought to	would should could might  had to

## 3- نغير ظروف الزمان والمكان واسماء الاشاره

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Tomorrow	the following day / the day
next (week)	the following (week)/ the week after
Yesterday	the day before / the previous day
last (week)	the (week) before the previous (week)
Today	that day
Tonight	that night
at this moment	at that moment
Now	then
This	that
These	those
Here	there

**Reporting questions****Yes or No questions**

المقدمه + **if / whether + S + V +.....**

- 1- “ Do you know Ali?” he said.  
He asked me if I knew Ali.
- 2- “ Did police ask me if I had seen the accident?  
The police asked me if I had seen the accident.
- 3- “ Have you gone by air or by bus? “ He wondered.  
He wondered if I had gone by air or by bus.

**Reporting questions****Wh questions**

المقدمه + اداه السؤال + S + V +.....

- 1- "Where do you want to go?" they asked me .  
They asked me where I wanted to go.
- 2- "How long did the journey take?" He wondered  
He wondered how the journey had taken.
- 3- "How are you?" he asked.  
He asked me how I was.

**Exercise:**

- 1- John said, "I love this town."  
John said that.....
- 2- "Are you sure?" He asked me.  
He asked me .....
- 3- "I can't drive a lorry," he said.  
He said that.....
- 4- "What have you decided to do?" she asked him.  
She asked him .....
- 5- "I always wake up early," he said.  
He said that.....
- 6- "Where have you been?" he asked me.  
He wanted to know.....

**Answers**

- 1- he loved that town    2- if / whether I was sure    3- he couldn't drive a lorry.    4- what he had decided to do    5- he always woke up early  
6- where I had been

**Q1: Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech. (SB; p.10)**

- 1- “Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.”  
He said that -----
- 2- “If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.”  
He said that -----
- 3- “On social media, you should only connect to people you know well.”  
He said that -----
- 4- “Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety.”  
He said that -----

**Answers:**

1. He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
2. He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.
3. He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.
4. He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.

**Q2: Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases. (SB; p.11)**

**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.

**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.

**ANSWERS:**

**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.

**Saleem said that** they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the week after, so he would need to prepare it that week.

### Initial Test (Activity Book, p.4)

#### Q4- Report the following statements. (2 marks each)

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.*

5- *that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry.*

#### **Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.**

1- The students said that the exams .....very difficult.

are    was    were

2- Ali said that he..... a problem with his computer.

have    has    had

3- Rana said that she ..... a new car the coming week.

would buy    will buy    shall buy

4- The manager said that the engineers ..... the project.

was designing    are designing    were designing

**Answers:**

1- were    2- had    3- would buy    4- were designing

**A) 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 BIIKLET.**

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- Rawan is sitting in the cafe' where Ahmad works. He tells her, "I work in this cafe' 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."

**Your answer should begin from Ahmad said that ...in the following new paragraph:**

**A week later Rawan is speaking to a friend on the phone: "I saw Ahmad at the cafe' last week." Ahmad said that ..... (2015)**

**Answers:**

1. The manager said that the engineers were going to design the new highway the month after.

2. Rami said that his mother would celebrate her birthday the weekend after.

3. Ahmad said that he worked in that café almost every day. But he had seen a famous TV presenter there for the first time the day before. She had eaten ice- cream at the table where she was sitting then.



## Causative Verbs (Having things done)

**Form: HAVE + SOMETHING + DONE**

**Have + object + V3 (past participle)**

- 1- I fixed the washing machine. ( **I did it myself** )
- 2- I had my washing machine fixed.(**I asked someone to fix it for me** )
- 3- I must translate this contract into English .The writer of this sentence is a.....: ( **translator , businesswoman** )

Tenses	Active Forms	Causative Forms
Present Simple	V.1	have + O + V3
	V1+S	has + O + V3
Past Simple	V.2	had + O + V3
Present Continuous	is / am / are + V- ing	is / am / are+ having+ O +V3
Past Continuous	was / were + V – ing	was / were + having+ O + V3
Present Perfect	has / have + V.3	has / have had + O + V3
Past Perfect	had + V.3	had had + O + V.3
Present Perfect Continues	has / have +been+ V-ing	has / have + been + having + O + V.3
Past Perfect Cont.	had + been + V-ing	had + been + having + O + V.3
Modals	will, can, might, ...+ base	will, can, might, + have + O +V.3

أسئلة وزاره سابقه

- 1- Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He had it ..... (repair)  
(2011)
- 2- Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we had them  
.....(plant) (2012)
- 3- He took the photos himself. He didn't have them..... (take) (2011)
- 4- Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it .....  
by a photographer (take) (2012)
- 5- Manal didn't buy her English dictionary. She had it ..... (buy)  
(2014)
- 6- Rawan didn't type the report herself. She had it..... (type) (2012)
- 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) (2015)

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.**

- 1- I didn't plant the tree. I had it .....  
planting    planted    plant
- 2- My brother didn't paint his house. He had it .....  
painting    paint    painted
- 3- Ali didn't write the letter. He had it .....by someone else.  
wrote    written    write
- 4- I had my car ..... by the mechanic.  
fixed    fix    fixing

**Answers:**

- 1- planted    2- painted    3- written    4- fixed

## CONDITIONALS (If Clauses)

اشكال الجمل الشرطيه

النوع	فعل الشرط	جواب الشرط	المعنى
(zero)	<b>simple present</b> If + S + V.1+..... If you read this book,	<b>simple present</b> S + V.1 +..... You find good information.	حقيقه أكيد و عواقب حتميه
(first)	<b>simple present</b> If + S + V.1+..... If you study hard,	<b>will/shall/can/may/must+V1</b>  You will succeed.	الشرط ممكن حدوثه في المستقبل
(second)	<b>simple past</b> If + S + V.2 + ..... If I met Ahmad,	<b>would/should/could/might+ V1</b> S + would + base form + I would tell him the news	الفعل غير حقيقي وغير محتمل
(third)	<b>past perfect</b> If + S + (had + V.3 ) + If I had studied harder,	<b>would/should/could/might+ have+ V3</b> I would have succeeded	فعل مستحيل حدوثه (تخيل)

### Exercise:

Complete the Conditional Sentences by putting the verbs into the correct form.

1. If I..... a compass, I would give it to you. (**have**)
2. If he..... ill, he would have run the marathon. (**not be**)
3. If you..... to Ireland, you will need a raincoat. (**go**)
4. We would not have missed the train if we..... earlier. (**get up**)
5. If we lived in the country, the kids..... outside all day long. (**play**)
6. If they..... that much, they wouldn't have got a stomach ache. (**not eat**)
7. I will not be able to write you if you .....me your address. (**not give**)

### Answers:

- 1- had 2- hadn't been 3- go 4- had got up 5- would play 6- had not eaten  
7- do not give

## Modal Verbs

Modal Verb	Use (الاستخدام)	Meaning (المعنى)
must / mustn't	to express obligation	للتعبير عن الإلزام والإلزام
have to / don't have to	to express necessity	للتعبير عن الضرورة
can / can't	to express ability	للتعبير عن القدرة
should / shouldn't	to express advisability	للتعبير عن النصح
might	to express probability	للتعبير عن الاحتمالية

1. There are plenty of tomatoes in the fridge. You .....t buy any.
2. It's a hospital. You..... smoke.
3. He had been working for more than 11 hours. He..... be tired after such head work. He may prefer to get some rest.
4. The teacher said we..... read this book for our own pleasure as it is optional. But we can read it if we don't want to.
5. ....you stand on your head for more than a minute? No, I can't.
6. Take an umbrella. It..... rain later.
7. You..... leave small objects lying around. Such objects may be swallowed by children.
8. People..... walk on grass.

### Answers:

- 1- don't have to   2- mustn't   3- must   4- can   5- Can   6- might   7- shouldn't  
8- mustn't

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.**

1- You .....bring you dictionary. It not necessary.

have to    don't have to    mustn't

2- You .....smoke in the library. It is not allowed.

can't    mustn't    shouldn't

3- It is possible for you to come early to the meeting. You .....early.

must come    might come    should come

4- You .....take a taxi to get to work early. It is just an advice.

might    can    should

### **Answers:**

1- don't have to    2- mustn't    3- might come    4- should

### **To - infinitive**

**Verbs followed by to infinitive:** (to + مجرد ب) افعال تتبع ب

afford, agree, aim, arrange, attempt, choose, consent, decide, deserve, demand, expect, fail, happen, help, hope, intend, learn, manage, need, offer, plan, pretend, proceed, promise, refuse, seem, swear, threaten, volunteer, want, would hate, would like, would love.

I want to get a tablet, but I can't afford to buy one at the moment.

**Verbs followed by gerund:** (V+ing) افعال تتبع ب

Admit, advise, allow, avoid, appreciate, complete, consider, delay, deny, fancy, finish, go, imagine, involve, keep, mention, mind, miss, permit, postpone, practice, reject, resist, risk, suggest, waste.

الفعل ياتي بعده v+ ing اذا كان معناه توقف دائم اما لذا كان معناه توقف مؤقت ياتي بعده to و مجرد

My computer had stopped working.

**Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.**

- 1- I intend .....at university next year.  
study    studying    to study
- 2- I am planning .....in a bigger city.  
living    to live    live
- 3- I enjoy ..... Football matches.  
watch    to watch    watching
- 4- My computer stopped ..... . I should set it fixed.  
work    to work    working

**Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning.**

- 1- The sky is black. I am sure it is going to rain.  
It .....
- 2- No one answers the questions correctly. I am certain the exam is difficult.  
The exam .....
- 3- Perhaps Sami’s car is new.  
Sami’s car .....
- 4- You are not allowed to bring your dictionary with you.  
You .....
- 5- It is necessary to see a doctor soon.  
You .....
- 6- I think you should keep the old stamps.  
If .....
- 7- Open the window to allow the air enters.  
If you .....
- 8-I think you should read more books to enrich your vocabulary.  
If .....
- 9- Rami finished his school, and then he joined the university.  
Before Rami .....
- 10- Sara wrote the letter to her friend, and then she sent it.  
Before Sara .....
- 11- Ali started playing at 9 o’clock. It is now 11 and he is still playing.  
Ali ..... since 9.
- 12- Jack started giving the speech at 9 o’clock. It is now 10 and he is still giving the speech.  
Jack .....for an hour.

## Module 1: Starting out

### Unit 1: Information Technology

Words	Meanings	Meanings (عربي)
<b>calculation</b>	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value.	عملية حسابيه
<b>computer chip</b>	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current.	رقاقه الكمبيوتر
<b>floppy disk</b>	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information.	قرص مرن
<b>PC</b>	an abbreviation for <b>personal computer</b> , a computer that is used by one person at a time.	حاسوب شخصي
<b>program</b>	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function.	برنامج حاسوب
<b>programme</b>	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television.	برنامج تلفزيوني او على الراديو
<b>smartphone</b>	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology.	هاتف ذكي
<b>World Wide Web</b>	an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for to search for information by moving from one document to another.	شبكة الويب العالميه
<b>Rely on</b>	to have trust or confidence in something	يعتمد على

## تاريخ الحواسيب THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

عندما تستخدم جهاز كمبيوتر، فكر في التكنولوجيا المطلوبة لتشغيله

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for **it** to work.

الناس يستخدمون أنواع من أجهزة الكمبيوتر لآلاف السنين

People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine

تم العثور على آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان عمرها أكثر من 2000 سنة

was found on the seabed in Greece **that** was more than 2,000 years old. **It** is

ويعتقد أن هذا أول كمبيوتر

believed that this was the first ever computer.

في 1940 تطورت التكنولوجيا للمخترعين

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first

ومثل هذا النوع لصناعه اول جيل من الكمبيوترات الحديثه

generation of modern computers. **One** such model was so large that **it** needed

خلال ذلك العقد كان ضخما بحيث احتاج الى غرفه مساحتها 167 متر مربع لاستيعابه

a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate **it**. During that decade,

كان يستغرق 25 دقيقه اول برنامج كمبيوتر طور العلماء في انكلترا

scientists in England developed the first computer program. **It** took 25 minutes

تم تطوير رقائق الكمبيوتر في عام 1958 لاكمال حساب واحد

to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

وبعدها بعامين اخترع وقد أنتجت اول لعبة الكمبيوتر في عام 1962

The first computer game was produced in 1962CE, followed two years later

في عام 1971 م تم اختراع القرص المرن ماوس الكمبيوتر

by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, **which**

مما يعني أن المعلومات يمكن أن تكون مشتركة بين الكمبيوترات

meant that information could be shared between computers.

وتم اختراع اول كمبيوتر شخصي عام 1974 م

The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people

ليتمكن الناس من شراء أجهزة كمبيوتر للاستخدام في المنزل

could buy computers to use at home.



في عام 1990 تمكن الناس من شراء جهاز كمبيوتر محمول لأول مره في عام 1983 م  
 In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE,  
 تمكن العالم البريطاني تيم بيرنرز لي من تطوير شبكة الويب العالميه  
 the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web.  
 اليوم ظهرت الهواتف الذكية لم يكن حتى عام 2007 م حتى  
 It was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most  
 معظم الناس استخدام هواتفهم النقالة في كل يوم  
 people use **their** mobile phones every day.

يمكنك بالفعل شراء ماذا سيحدث في المستقبل؟  
 What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches **which** can  
 وقد طور العلماء أيضا النظارات الساعات التي يمكن أن تعمل نفس عمل الهواتف النقالة  
 do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that  
 الحياة في المستقبل ستشهد المزيد من التي هي قادرة على عمل اكثر من ذلك  
 are capable of doing even more than **this**. Life in the future is going to see  
 فمن المرجح أن التغييرات في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب  
 further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects  
 جميع جوانب الحياة اليومية ستعتمد على برنامج كمبيوتر  
 of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to  
 بدءا من كيفية تنقلنا إلى الكيفية التي يتم تدفئه بيوتنا  
 how our homes are heated.

### SB P 7 Comprehension

#### 4- Listen to and read the article again and answer the questions.

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 inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1975 CE.

-----

4- How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future?  
How far do you agree with the article? (**Critical Thinking**)

5- We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development? (**Critical Thinking**)

**Answers**

- 1- It was found on the seabed in Greece.
- 2- One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.
- 3- 1) In 1958CE, the computer chip was developed. 2) The first computer game was produced in 1962CE. 3) Followed two years later by the computer mouse.
- 4) In 1971CE, the floppy disk was invented. 5) The first Pc was produced in 1974 CE
- 4- 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- I agree that computers have enable us to do many great things overly reliant on technology isn’t a positive aspect of this development.

**Questions:**

- 1- What do you think about when you are using a computer?  
-----
- 2- According to the text. What is needed for computer to work?  
-----
- 3- Where was the first computer found?  
-----
- 4- When was the first computer found or invented?  
-----
- 5- When was the first generation of modern computers made/ invented?  
-----
- 6- What did the first modern computer need?  
-----

7- What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?  
-----

8- Write down the sentence which indicates that the size of the first generation of the modern computers was so large.  
-----

9- When did scientists develop the first computer program?  
-----

10- Where did scientists develop the first computer program?  
-----

11- How long did the first computer program take to complete one calculation?  
-----

12- Quote the sentence which indicates that the first computer program was very slow.  
-----

13- List the inventions that were completed between 1958CE and 1974CE.  
-----

14- When was the computer chip developed?  
-----

15- When was the first computer game produced?  
-----

16- When was the computer mouse produced?  
-----

17- When was the floppy disk invented?  
-----

18- Quote the sentence which indicates that information could be shared between computers for the first time.  
-----

19- Users of computers are always in danger because online crimes. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways for being well-protected. (**Critical Thinking**)

-----

20- What was the purpose of floppy disk?

-----

21- What are the machines which can do the same as mobile phones?

-----

22- Computer programs may affect all aspects of everyday life in the future. Mention two of these aspects.

-----

23- What does the underlined compound noun **computer chip** mean?

-----

24- What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to?

### **Answers:**

- 1- When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for it to work.
- 2- A technology.
- 3- It was found on the seabed in Greece.
- 4- It was found for more than 2.000 years old.
- 5- In 1940.
- 6- It needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.
- 7- It needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.
- 8- One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.
- 9- Scientists developed the first computer program in 1940
- 10- In England
- 11- It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.
- 12- It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.
- 13- 1) In 1958CE, the computer chip was developed.  
2) The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE.  
3) Followed two years later by the computer mouse.  
4) In 1971CE, the floppy disk was invented.  
5) The first Pc was produced in 1974 CE .

- 
- 14- In 1958CE, the computer chip was developed.
- 15- The first computer game was produced in 1962CE.
- 16- The computer mouse was produced in 1964.
- 17- In 1971CE.
- 18- Which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time.
- 19- 1- We should use an anti-virus.  
2- We shouldn't open any email from unknown source.  
3- We shouldn't give our password to anyone.
- 20- The purpose of floppy disk was to share information between computers.
- 21- Watches and glasses.
- 22- How to travel and how our homes are heated.
- 23- a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current  
personal computer
- 

**(SB P7)**  
**Speaking**

**7- Work in pairs and answer the following questions.**

**1- Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful? Why?**

I think tablet is the most useful because it is small and light, you can take it out with you and you can use it for different activities such as surfing net, listening to music, reading a book, watching a film .. ....

**2- What are the advantages and disadvantages of having laptop computers, tablet computers or smartphones?**

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.

**3- What would life be like without computers?**

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 easier, ets...

**VOCABULARY- AB p. 6**

**1: Match the descriptions with the words in the box. One word is not needed.**

**computer chip**      **calculation**      **floppy disk**  
**smartphone**      **program**      **PC**      **World Wide Web**

1 a mobile phone that connects to the Internet	smartphone: d
2 a very small piece found inside every computer	_____
3 a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from	_____
4 a computer designed for one person to use	_____
5 when you use maths to work out an answer	_____
6 all the information shared by computers through the Internet	_____

**Answers:**

**2- Computer chip   3- floppy disk   4- PC   5- calculation   6- World Wide Web**

**1- Tick the word that is different. (1 mark each)**

- 1- track ميدان rugby رجلي court ملعب pitch ملعب  
 2- journalist صحفي clerk كاتب playwright كاتب مسرحي rink حلبة تزلج  
 3- confident واثق tense متوتر upset غاضب worried قلق  
 4- oar مجداف poet شاعر bat مضرب goggles نظارات واقية  
 5- muscle عضلات eyelids جفون skates حذاء التزلج heartbeat نبضات القلب  
 6- wind رياح coal فحم gas غاز paper ورق

**Answers**

- 1- Rugby 2- rink 3- confident 4- poet 5- skates 6- paper

**2- Add one word from box A and one word from box B to complete each sentence. (1 mark each)**

A	B
get	around
look	down
meet	place
settle	started
take	up
wake	up

get started مباشر العمل  
settle down يستقر

look around يتفرج على  
take place يحدث

meet up يلتقي  
wake up يستيقظ

1- Tell me about the novel you're reading.

Where does the story .....

2- I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't ..... early enough.

3- When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and .....

4- If you're free at the weekend, let's ..... and go shopping together.

5- I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and .....

6- I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should

.....right now!

**Answers:** 1- take place 2- wake up 3- settle down 4- meet up 5- look around 6- get started

4- Find six natural sources of power. Circle them and write them down. (1 mark)

Qklfossilfuelsaiwindplfwaterqkldwoodghelwavessmfysolareenergyb

- 1- ..... 4- .....  
 2- ..... 5- .....  
 3- ..... 6- .....

*Fossil fuel 2- wind 3- water 4- wood 5- waves 6- solar energy*

5- Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed. (1 mark each)

energy طاقة grateful ممتن headlines عناوين helmet خوذه  
 lawyer محامي likely محتمل navy سلاح البحريه

- 1- I am studying hard because I want to be a .....  
 2- When you ride a bike, you should always wear a .....  
 3- Thank you so much! We are very .....  
 4- Do you think it is ..... to rain tomorrow?  
 5- I always look at the newspaper ..... , but I don't always read the articles.  
 6- Solar panels generate ..... From the sun.

Answers:

1- Lawyer 2-helmet 3- grateful 4- likely 5- headlines 6- energy

6- Circle the correct words. (1 mark each)

- 1- We're going to Aqaba again **in/on** the summer. **I have /had** been looking forward to it since last year.  
 2- We had the computer **repaired / repairing** because it had stopped **to work /working**.  
 3- Mahmoud was walking home when the rain **was starting/started**. It was very heavy, so he **must/can't** have got very wet.  
 4- In the past, most letters **wrote/were written** by hand, but these days they are usually **typed/typing**.

Answers:

1- in / have 2- repaired / working 3- started / must 4- were written / typed

Complete the sentences with the cooking verbs in the box. One verb is not.



boil يغلي fry يقلي grill يشوي melt يذيب mix يخلط roast (يحمص)  
 season يتبل slice يقطع الى شرائح sprinkle يرش

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

### Answers:

1- melt    2- mix    3- slice    4- boil    5- fry    6- sprinkle, season    7- roast

### AB P6

#### 2: Choose the correct word.

- 1- **Modern** computers can run a lot of **programs** / **models** at the same time.
- 2- **You** can move around the computer screen using a **tablet** / **mouse**.
- 3- From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a **decade** / **generation**.
- 4- A **laptop** / **tablet** doesn't need a keyboard.
- 5- The television was first **invented** / **developed** by John Logie Baird.

### Answers:

1- programs    2- mouse    3- decade    4- tablet    5- invented

---

### 3: Complete the sentences. Use words from exercises 1 and 2.

1. Although they are pocket-sized, -----s are powerful computers as well as phones.
2. My brother is learning how to write computer -----s.
3. I need to make a few -----s before I decide how much to spend.
4. Mobile phones used to be huge. Early -----s were as big as bricks!
5. I can close the lid of my ----- and then put it in my bag.

### ANSWERS

1. *smartphone*    2. *program*    3. *calculation*    4. *model*    5. *laptop*

### AB P7

#### 5- Choose the correct form of the verbs below.

- 1- Children often **use / are using** computers better than their parents.
- 2- If you **will play / play** computer games all day, you won't have time to study.
- 3- I want **to get / getting** a tablet, but I can't afford **to buy/buying** one at the moment.
- 4- Look at the black sky! It's **raining / going to rain** soon!
- 5- **I'm coming / come** from Ajloun, but I'm **staying / stay** in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
- 6- Nadia has **been doing / done** her homework for two hours! She **is / will** be finished very soon.
- 7- If Ali **had / has** his own computers, he **wouldn't / doesn't** need to go to the library so often.
- 8- **I was writing / wrote** an email when my laptop **was switching / switched** itself off.

### Answers

- 1- *use*    2- *play*    3- *to get, to buy*    4- *going to rain*    5- *come , am staying*    6- *been doing, will be*    7- *had , wouldn't*    8- *was writing, switched*
-

**AB P7****6- Rewrite the sentences with the word in brackets.**

- 1- Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)  
*Issa's phone might be broken.*
- 2- Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been)  
My \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- I asked someone to fix my computer. (had)  
I \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have)  
You \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)  
You \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- I think you should send a text message. (would)  
If \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)  
If you \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- Mohammed checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)  
Mohammed had \_\_\_\_\_

**Answers**

- 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.*

**AB P7****Vocabulary****7- Answer the following questions.**

- 1- Which of these is an **invention** – the TV or gravity? Explain your answer.  
*The TV it's a product that is man-made.*
- 2- What is the difference between a **smartphone** and an ordinary mobile phone?  
*Smartphone has internet access*

3- If you need to make a **calculation** what do you usually use?

*A calculator*

4- Which would you rather have – a **PC, a tablet or a laptop**? Why?

*A tablet because it is used as a PC .*

5- Do you usually use a **floppy disk**? If not, what do you use?

*No, I use a memory card.*

---

## **SB P8**

### **Speaking**

**1 Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.**

**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 internet to find information on what you are studying.

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

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

---

## **SB P8**

### **Reading**

**2- This text is a talk (an informal presentation) about using technology in class. Listen and read. Complete the text with these sentences.**

**A-** They could even email students in another country.

**B-** For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.

**C-** Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

**D-** If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.

استعمال التكنولوجيا في الصف  
**Using Technology in Class**

Words	Meanings (انجليزي)	Meanings (عربي)
<b>blog</b>	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.	سجل شخصي على الانترنت
<b>email exchange</b>	a series of emails between two or more people, each email is generally a reply to the previous one.	تبادل الايميلات
<b>post</b>	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it.	ينشر
<b>social media</b>	social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.	التواصل الاجتماعي
<b>tablet computer</b>	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.	الحاسوب اللوحي
<b>whiteboard</b>	a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students.	اللوحة الابيض
<b>post (v) (n)</b>	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it.	ان تضع تعليق او رساله
<b>web-building program (noun)</b>	a software that helps you to create a website.	برنامج لبناء المواقع الالكتروني
<b>web hosting (n)</b>	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites.	استضافه المواقع الالكتروني

## استعمال التكنولوجيا في الصف Using Technology in Class

ولكنهم يحبون التعلم أكثر الشباب يحبون التعلم  
Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if **they**  
إذا قدمت لهم المعلومات بطريقة مثيرة للاهتمام وبطريقة فيها تحدي  
are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way.  
التكنولوجيا سأتحدث حول كيفية استخدام، اليوم،  
Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in  
في الغرف الدراسية الأردنية  
Jordanian classrooms.

وإليك بعض الأفكار  
Here are some ideas:  
العديد من الغرف الدراسية الآن تستخدم السبورة كشاشة كمبيوتر  
Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a  
يمكن للمدرسين اظهار المواقع على السبوره امام الصف ونتيجة لذلك  
consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the  
ثم يمكن للمعلمين استخدام الإنترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية  
class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes,  
وهلم جرا وتسجيلات للغات، والموسيقى ولعب الألعاب التعليمية  
play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

لاستخدامها للطلاب تتوفر أجهزة الكمبيوتر اللوحي في بعض البلدان  
In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use  
عرض وبالتالي، يمكن للطلاب استخدام أقراص للقيام بمهام مثل في الصف  
in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing  
وعمل الرسوم البيانية الصور والبحث عن المعلومات، وتسجيل المقابلات  
photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating  
الكمبيوترات اللوحيه مثاليه للعمل الوجي والمجموعات  
diagrams **tablets are ideal for pair and group work.**

يمكن للمدرسين ربما تطلب من الطلبة على بدء كتابة  
Teachers can perhaps ask **their** students to start writing a blog  
إما عن حياتهم الخاصة أو كما لو كانوا اشخاص مشهورين (اليوميات على الإنترنت)  
(an online diary), either about **their** own lives or as if **they** were someone

يمكنهم أيضا إنشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت للغرفة الدراسي .  
 famous. **They** can also create a website for the classroom. Students can  
 يستطيعون ارسال وعلى سبيل المثال . يمكن للطلاب المساهمة في الموقع  
 contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos  
 اعماله و الصور والرسائل  
 and messages.

معظم الشباب يمكنهم التواصل من خلال وسائل الاعلام الاجتماعية  
 Most young people communicate through social media, by **which they**  
 بعض الطلاب يحبون التي من خلالها يمكنهم تبادل الصور والرسائل عبر الإنترنت  
 send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to  
 يمكن للمدرسين لأي شخص ليقرأها إرسال الرسائل التي هي اقل من 140 حروف  
 send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can  
 المعلومات حول ما تعلموه في مطالبة الطلاب تلخيص  
 ask students to summarise information about what **they** have learnt in class  
 اذا تعلم الطلاب التلخيص فبإمكانهم استخدام مهاره في المستقبل الصف في نفس الطريقة  
 in the same way. **if students learn to summarise quickly they will be able to use  
 skill in future.**

كلنا ترغب في إرسال رسائل البريد الإلكتروني اليس كذلك؟ تبادل الايميل مفيد جدا  
 We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful  
 يمكن للمدرسين مطالبة الطلاب في كتابة ما تعلموه الطلاب في الغرف الصفية  
 in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what **they** have learnt  
 يمكن للطلاب ارسال ايميلات لطلاب في بلد اخرى من نفس العمر في مدارس اخرى  
 to students of a similar age at another school **They could even email students in  
 تبادل المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم البعض ونتيجة لذلك**  
**another country.** As a result, students can then share information and help each  
 في الواجبات  
 other with tasks.

وهناك طريقة أخرى للتواصل مع مدارس أخرى هي من خلال التحدث  
 Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking  
 لذلك يمكنك . معظم أجهزة الكمبيوتر لديها الكاميرات إلى الناس على جهاز الكمبيوتر  
 to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also  
 يمكن للطلاب بهذه الطريقة ، أن ترى أيضا الأشخاص الذين تتحدث إليهم  
 see the people you are talking to. In this way, students **who** are studying  
 ما يفعله الطلاب في الغرف الصفية في إنجلترا ان يشاهدوا الذين يدرسون اللغة الإنجليزية في الأردن  
 English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom

يمكنك أيضا استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف فيما هم يتكلمون اليهم  
while **they** are speaking to **them**. You can also use this system to invite guest

العلماء او المدرسين على سبيل المثال للتحدث خلال الكمبيوتر  
speakers to give talks over a computer. **For example, scientists or teachers from**  
إذا كان لديك هذا النوع من الدروس من دول اخرى يستطيعون اعطاء حصص للصف  
**another country could give a lesson to the class** If you had this type of lesson,  
فإن الطلاب سيكونون مستمتعين  
the students would be very excited.

يمكن للطلاب الطلاب غالبا ما يستخدمون أجهزة الكمبيوتر في المنزل إذا كانت لديهم  
Students often use computers at home if **they** have **them**. Students can  
استخدام الوسائل الاجتماعية على أجهزة الكمبيوتر الخاصة بهم لمساعدتهم في دراستهم  
use social media on **their** computers to help **them** with **their** studies,  
طرح الأسئلة مطالبة الطلاب الآخرين لفحص ومقارنة أعمالهم بما في ذلك  
including asking other students to check and compare **their** work, asking  
أيضا يجب أن يكون المعلم جزء من مجموعة وتبادل الأفكار  
questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to  
هل لاحدكم أي أسئلة؟ شكرا لإصغانكم لمراقبه ما يحدث  
monitor what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any  
questions?

### **Question:**

1. Find a word in the text that means “to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it.”

2. The way of presenting information has two characteristics make young people love learning. Write down these two characteristics.

3. Teachers can use the Internet for many purposes. Write down two of these purposes.



4. There are many tasks which can be done using tablet computers in classrooms. Write down two of these tasks.

-----

5. Teachers can ask their students to write a blog in two forms. Write down these two forms.

-----

6. Students can contribute to the class website. Explain this statement.

-----

7. Summarising quickly by students has a benefit. Write down this benefit.

-----

8. Write down the sentence which indicates the number of letters of messages which students like to send.

-----

9. There are many things most young people usually send to each other through the Internet (social media). Write down two of these things.

-----

10. How can students employ email exchanges in the process of learning?

-----

11. What is the benefit of using email exchanges in education?

-----

12. There are many ways in which you can communicate with other schools by many ways. Write down two of them.

-----

13. “We can also use online computers to give talks over a computer.” Explain this statement.

-----

14. What is the positive side of having online lessons?

-----

15. Social media can be used by students to help them. Explain this statement.

-----

16. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

17. In what ways can digital information be used to educate people? **(SB p. 8)**

-----

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

----- **(SB p.8)**

19. Using internet has become an addiction which is a serious problem nowadays.  
Explain this statement, **suggesting three ways** for avoiding this problem.

-----

20. Quote the sentence which shows that teachers can display websites on the board  
in front of the class?

-----

### Answers:

1. post

2. an interesting way and a challenging way

3. 1- to show educational programmes      2- to play educational games

3- to play music   4- to play recordings of languages (Any 2 of them)

4. Students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.

5. 1- to start writing a blog about their own lives   2- as if they were someone famous

6. The students can post work, photos and messages.

7. If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.

8. "Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read."

9. 1- photos      2- messages

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.

11. Students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

12. 1-Email exchanges   2- talking to people over the computer using cameras.

13. Scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.

14. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

15. 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.

- 16. **they (1):** Young people / **I:** the writer (presenter) / **their:** Teachers / **they (2,3,4):** students / **which:** social media / **they (5):** Most young people / **that:** messages / **who:** students / **them (1):** students in England / **them (2):** computers
- 17. 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. **(TB)**
- 18. 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. **(TB)**
- 19. 1- Don't sit for a long time. 2- Try to read more books. 3- Go out with friends.
- 20. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.

**P 9 SB**

**Vocabulary**

**3 Which of the following would you use to ...**

**Blog      email exchange      social media      tablet computer      whiteboard**

- 1- record interviews with people? .....
- 2- share information with students in another country?.....
- 3- watch educational programs in class?.....
- 4- ask another student to check your homework? .....
- 5- write an online diary? .....

**Answers** 1- tablet computer    2- email exchange    3- whitboard    4- social media  
5- blog

**9P SB**

4- Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article.

1. **share ideas:** to give your ideas to another person or to a group  
**compare ideas:** where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different
2. **create a website:** to construct a website that currently does not exist  
**contribute to a website:** offer your writing and work to the website.
3. **research information:** to use a variety of sources to find the information you need  
**present information:** to give the results of your research in a presentation
4. **monitor what is happening:** you know what is happening and you are following the developments.  
  
**find out what is happening:** you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.
5. **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  
**talk to people:** an informal discussion
6. **show photos:** you show people photos that you have in person  
**send photos:** you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post

**9P SB****Speaking**

5- Complete the sentences so they are true for you. Work in pairs.

1. My teacher says I must .....
2. In our English lessons, I can .....
3. I use technology to .....
4. Next year, I will start .....
5. If I had more time, I would .....
6. If I use a computer, I .....
7. If the teacher gives us homework today, I.....

**Answers:**

- 1- learn these words    2- use a dictionary    3- help me to do my homework  
 4- to learn the violin    5- learn another language    6- learn a lot of useful information  
 7- will do it before I watch TV

**SB P10**

1- Read the words in box. Check the meaning of any word that you don't know in the glossary on page 90 or in a dictionary.

Words	Meanings (انجليزي)	Meanings (عربي)
access	to find information, especially on a computer	عملية الوصول للمعلومة
filter	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer	برنامج فلترة
identity fraud	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	انتحال الشخصية
privacy setting	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see information	ضبط الخصوصية
security settings	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	ضبط الحماية
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات
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 الملاحة عن طريق الستلايت
user	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم

**Q3: Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words.**

(SB p.10)

( in , on , out , about , with )

1. to **know** ----- dangers of the Internet
2. to **connect** ----- people on the Internet
3. to **turn** ----- privacy settings
4. to **give** ----- personal information
5. to **fill** ----- a form

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

## انترنت الأشياء

**The Internet of Things****What is the 'Internet of Things'? ماهو إنترنت الأشياء**

يفعل أكثر من ذلك ولكن الآن الجميع يعلم أن الإنترنت يربط الناس

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now **it** does more than

أجهزة الكمبيوتر في كثير من الأحيان تتواصل في هذه الأيام أنه يربط الأشياء أيضا

that – **it** connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate

جهاز التلفزيون تلقائيا يحمل على سبيل المثال مع بعضهم البعض

with each other; for example, your TV automatically downloads your

يخبرك أين أنت او نظام الملاحة برنامجك التلفزيوني المفضل

favourite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are.

وهناك المزيد في المستقبل سيأتي ويعرف هذا باسم "إنترنت الأشياء"

This is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more to come.

**An easy life! حياة سهلة**

ويقول الخبراء أن سيتم ربط المليارات من آلات وخلال بضع سنوات

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be

ونتيجة لذلك لبعضها البعض وإلى شبكة الإنترنت

connected to each other and to the Internet. As a consequence,

سوف تعرف الثلاجة على سبيل المثال ستدير أجهزة الكمبيوتر بشكل متزايد حياتنا

computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge

متى تحتاج المزيد من الحليب وإضافته إلى قائمة التسوق الخاصة بك على الإنترنت

will know when you need more milk and add **it** to your online shopping list;

ساعتك سوف تسجل وستغلق الشبابيك الخاص بك إذا كان من المحتمل أن تمطر

your windows will close if **it** is likely to rain; your watch will record your

والأريكة الخاص بك وسوف تقول لك إذا كنت وتراسل طبيبك معدل نبضات القلب

heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need

في حاجة إلى الوقوف والحصول على بعض التمارين الرياضية

to stand up and get some exercise!

## A frightening future      مستقبل مخيف

. بالنسبة لهم الكثير من الناس متحمسون لـ "إنترنت الأشياء"

Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For **them**, a

يقولون أن حياتنا ستكون أسهل هو حلم سيتحقق

dream is coming true. They say that our lives will be easier and more

والبعض الآخر ليسوا متأكدين من ذلك ومع ذلك وأكثر راحة

comfortable. However, **others** are not so sure. **They** want to keep control of

بالإضافة إلى ذلك يريدون الحفاظ على السيطرة على حياتهم والأشياء الخاصة بهم

their own lives and **their** own things. In addition, **they** wonder what would

إلى كلمات المرور الخاصة بهم وضوابط الأمان يتساءلون ماذا سيحدث لو تمكن المجرمين من الوصول

happen if criminals managed to access **their** passwords and security settings.

كابوس الحلم يمكن أن تصبح بسهولة

The dream could easily become a nightmare!

### Questions:

1. What does the 'Internet of Things' mean? Give an example from the text. (WB p.8)

-----

2. How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text?  
(WB p.8)

-----

3. What does the word '**others**' in **bold** in the third paragraph refer to? (WB p.8)

-----

4. According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried? (WB p.8)

-----

5. Technology can keep us fit. Think of this statement and write your point of view.

-----

6. Circle the correct words. (WB; p.8)

1. The article is about how the Internet **has developed** / **is developing**.

2. The writer **says what he thinks** / **gives different opinions**.

-----

7. There are future predictions regarding fridges, windows and watches. What are they?

-----

8. There two targets for online criminals who try to get access to. Write down these two items.

-----

9- Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as ‘speak to’.  
(WB p.8)

-----

10- What does the underlined pronouns refer to?

11- Quote the sentence which indicates that not all people sure about the benefits of the "internet of things"

-----

12- Some people are not satisfied about the "internet of things" for two reasons.

-----

**Answers:**

1- It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloads and sat nav.

2- The sofa will tell you when to get some exercises.

3- other people with a different opinion

4- 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.

5- 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.

6- 1- is developing    2- gives different opinions



7- -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.

8-1- passwords      2- security settings

9- communicate.

10- according to the text.

11- However, **others** are not so sure.

12- 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.

### **SB P11**

#### **6- Work in pairs and discuss these questions.**

1- In what ways are web pages different to pages in books or magazines?

2- Are some web pages easier to use than others? Why/ why not?

3- What do you think makes a good website?

#### **Answer**

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...

**Writing: (AB P9)**

12 What are the advantages and disadvantages of the ‘Internet of Things’?  
Read the lists and add your own ideas.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<p><b>health:</b> monitor health and activity; fridges advise on healthy eating; more time to relax; _____</p>	<p><b>privacy:</b> everything you do is tracked; _____ _____</p>
<p><b>transport:</b> driverless cars – automatically avoid crashes; traffic controlled more efficiently – no more traffic jams; _____ _____</p>	<p><b>security:</b> criminals could get control of your personal information; criminals could take over the whole system; _____ _____</p>
<p><b>at home:</b> control washing machines, cookers, etc. with your phone; lights and heating go on and off automatically (saving energy); _____ _____</p>	<p><b>safety:</b> computers sometimes fail – consequences could be terrible; _____ _____</p>
<p><b>leisure:</b> smart TV automatically downloads your favourite shows; music systems play music to suit your mood; _____ _____</p>	<p><b>employment:</b> many thousands of jobs are lost; _____ _____</p>

13 Look at the sentences below, then write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of the ‘Internet of Things’. Use some of the expressions in **bold** below and ideas from exercise 12.

- Lights will go off automatically.  
**In this way, /Therefore, /Consequently, /As a result,** we will save energy.
- **On the one hand,** life would be easier. **On the other hand,** we would have less privacy.
- Driverless cars would make travelling simple. **However,** if they went wrong, they could be very dangerous.
- **Although** the ‘Internet of Things’ sounds exciting, we should be careful.

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# Unit Two

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

Word	English Meaning	المعنى بالعربي
<b>acupuncture (n)</b>	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	الوخز بالإبر
<b>ailment (n)</b>	illness	اعتلال / مرض خفيف
<b>allergy (n)</b> <b>allergic (adj)</b>	a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash	تحسس / حساسية
<b>arthritis (n)</b> <b>arthritic (adj)</b>	a disease causing painful inflammation and Stiffness of the joints.	التهاب المفاصل
<b>herbal remedy (n)</b> <b>remedy (v)</b> <b>remedial (adj)</b>	an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease	التداوي بالأعشاب
<b>homoeopathy (n)</b>	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances.	معالجة بالأعشاب
<b>immunisation (n)</b> <b>immunise (v)</b> <b>immune (adj)</b>	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness.	التلقيح / المطاعيم
<b>malaria (n)</b>	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes.	مرض الملاريا
<b>migraine (n)</b>	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision.	الصداع النصفي او الشقيقة
<b>antibody (n)</b>	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	الجسم المضاد
<b>complementary medicine (n)</b> <b>complement (v)</b>	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices.	الطب البديل الطب التكميلي
<b>conventional (adj)</b> <b>convention (n)</b> <b>conventionally (adv)</b>	having been used for a long time and is considered usual	تقليدي

<b>option (n)</b> <b>optional (adj)</b>	something that is or may be chosen	خيار
<b>viable (adj)</b> <b>viability (n)</b>	effective and able to be successful	قابل للنجاح قابل للتطبيق
<b>practitioner (n)</b> <b>practise (v)</b> <b>practical (adj)</b> <b>practically (adv)</b>	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession	من يمارس مهنة او مهارة
<b>sceptical (adj)</b> <b>sceptic (n)</b> <b>scepticism (n)</b>	having doubts; not easily convinced.	متشكك

### Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

الطب التكميلي: هل هو علاج فعلاً؟

والوخز بالإبر      التداوي بالأعشاب      لطالما كان الأطباء متشككون في فاعلية وصحة  
Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and  
إذا رغب المريض بالتداوي بمثل هذه العلاجات غير التقليدية      واشكال اخرى من الطب التكميلي  
other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of  
فإنه يتوجب عليهم أن يستشيروا من يمارس هذا الطب والذين بالأغلب لا يحملون  
nonconventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was  
في السنوات الأخيرة، اختلف مفهوم      وعلى اية حال      شهادته طبيه  
likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this  
هذه النوع من العلاج      فالعديد من أطباء العائلة هذه الأيام يدرسون الطب  
type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary  
والعديد من المداويين بالطب التكميلي      التكميلي جنباً إلى جنب مع الطب التقليدي  
medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine  
يحملون شهادات في الطب ايضاً  
consultants also have medical degrees.

الطب التكميلي      لا يوجد اي دليل علمي بأن      لطالما قال النقاد أنه

Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional  
وإنه من الشائع ان الخبراء الطبيون أصبحوا مدركين ان الطب البديل او التكميلي      المعالجة به نافعة  
treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognise  
هو ليس دائماً الطريقة الوحيدة لعلاج الأمراض الخفيفة  
that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

70% من المرضى خيروا بين العلاج بالأعشاب في إحدى عيادات الجراحة في لندن  
 At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a  
 والتهاب المفاصل الأرق شائعة مثل أو علاج تكميلي بديل لأمراض  
 herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis  
 وقال 50 % من المرضى عندها أن العلاج ساعدهم اختاروا التداوي بالأعشاب والشقيقة  
 and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the  
 قال أحد الأطباء "انا الآن اخذ بعين الاعتبار ان الطب البديل التكميلي هو خيار قابل للنجاح  
 treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option  
 وبعض الحساسية والاكئاب والقلق وتشمل للعديد من الحالات  
 for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It  
 فهي توفر خيارا اخر عندما لا ينفذ الطب التقليدي بشكل دقيق  
 provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem  
 adequately.

لا يمكن للطب البديل ان يُستخدم لكل العلاجات الطبية على اية حال  
 However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can  
 لأنها لن تنتج الأجسام المضادة المطلوبة عمليات التطعيم لا يمكنها ان تحل محل  
 never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to  
 ولا يمكنها ايضا ان تحمينا من الملاريا لحماية من أمراض الطفولة  
 protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.  
 انه سيقوم بالعودة للعلاجات الطبية التقليدية أو لا ليتأكد قال احد الأطباء  
 One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure  
 فإن العلاج بالطب البديل لم تعد وعلى اية حال انه لم تفوته اي حالة خفية  
 that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments  
 يجب على الطب البديل ان يعمل جنبا إلى جنب في رأيه فكرة غريبة  
 is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, it should work alongside modern  
 مع الطب الحديث وليس ضده  
 medicine, and not against it."

### Answer the following questions:

- 1- What medical conditions may be possible to treat using complementary medicine?  
 .....
- 2- Read the article again, and decide if these sentences are true or false. Correct the  
 false sentences.

- a- Doctors and patients didn't use to be convinced that complementary forms of medicine work.  
.....
  - b- Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment.  
.....
  - c- At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy did not help them.  
.....
  - d- Complementary medicine can work as a replacement for immunisations or to treat malaria.  
.....
- 3- The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?  
.....
- 4- "Complementary treatments should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.  
.....
- 5- There are two kinds of practitioners who practice non-conventional treatment. Mention them.  
.....
- 6- Give a word from the text which means the same as "illness".  
.....
- 7- Why can't complementary medicine replace modern medicine?  
.....
- 8- There are two pieces of evidence which show that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Write these two pieces of evidence down.  
.....
- 9- Certain medical conditions may possibly be treated using complementary medicine. Write down four of these medical conditions.  
.....
- 10- What does the underlined word "it" refer to?
- 11- Quote the sentence which shows that a large number of doctors didn't use to be easily convinced of the effectiveness of complementary medicine and its forms.  
.....



- 
- 12- Find a word in the text which means "giving drugs to protect against illnesses".
- 13- Complementary medicine has gained wide recognition all over the world. Suggest three reasons that make patients choose to turn to complementary medicine.
- .....
- 14- " He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything". Explain this quotation and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
- .....

**Answers:**

- 1- 1) insomnia                                   2) arthritis                                   3) migraines
- 4) anxiety   5) depression         6) certain allergies
- 2- **a. true     b. true    c. false. Fifty percent of patient said it helped.   d. false.**  
 Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments.
- 3- I think people's opinions of complementary medicine might have changed because of more information being freely available on the Internet. Additionally, more research
- 4- conventional medicine isn't always the solution to a medical problem.  
 may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.
- 5- a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree.  
 many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.
- 6- ailment.
- 7- 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.
- 8- many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional Treatments. Many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.
- 9- 1) insomnia                                   2) arthritis                                   3) migraines
- 4) anxiety                                   5) depression                               6) certain allergies
- 10- complementary medicine.
- 11- Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine.
- 12- immunisations
- 13- + 14- Any relevant answer.

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

فلماذا؟ كذلك كان وإذا صحة أكثر السعيدين الناس هل

Word	English Meaning	المعنى بالعربي
feel blue (v phrase) [idiom]	to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
see red (v phrase) [idiom]	to be angry	يغضب
white elephant (n phrase) [idiom]	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	مكلف بدون فائدة
have the green light (v phrase) [idiom]	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	يسمح   يأخذ أو يعطي الاذن
red-handed (adj) [idiom]	in the act of doing something wrong	يرتكب خطأ
out of the blue (adj) [idiom]	apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly	بشكل مفاجئ
bounce back (phrasal v)	to start to be successful again after a difficult time	النهوض بعد الفشل
focus on (phrasal v) focus (n) focused (adj)	to direct your attention or effort at something specific	يركز على
setback (n)	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	فشل / إخفاق
raise (v)	a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يسأل
optimistic (adj) optimism (n) optimist (n)	believing that good things will happen in the future	متفائل

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

هل الناس السعيدين أكثر صحة وإذا كان كذلك فلماذا؟

من الطبيعي ان تشعر بالقليل من الحزن من حين لآخر. بالرغم من أن الدراسات اظهرت أن المشاعر السلبية يمكن  
It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative  
أن تؤذي الجسم.

emotions can harm the body.

عندما تغضب، يرتفع ضغط الدم لديك يمكن ان يكون للغضب ايضا تأثيرات مؤذية على الصحة

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure

ويمكن أن تعاني من الصداع ومشاكل في النوم ومشاكل في الهضم

is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.

لم يستطع العلماء حتى الآن عن المشاعر والتوجهات الإيجابية؟ ولكن ماذا

However, what there about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had

هناك علاقة بين المشاعر الإيجابية والصحة الجيدة التحري واكتشاف ما إذا كان

not investigated whether is a link between positive feelings and good health.

والذين تراوحت اعمارهم بين ال 25 الى 74 في دراسة تتبعت اكثر من 6000 رجل وامرأة

Then, in a study **that** had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for

وجد الباحثون ان الايجابية قللت خطر أمراض القلب ل 20 سنة

20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other

على الصحة تشمل وجود شبكة اقارب وأصدقاء داعمين للشخص ومن العوامل الأخرى التي تؤثر

factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an

للحياة متفائلة ونظرة

optimistic outlook on life.

أظهرت الدراسات أن الأطفال اللذين يملكون قدرة اكبر على التركيز على مهمة معينة والذين

The research showed that children **who** were more able to stay focused on a task, and

كانوا عادة في حالة صحية أفضل بعد 30 عام . في عمر السابعة لديهم اتجاهات أكثر ايجابية في الحياة

**who** had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30

years later.

يؤمن بعض المختصين في الصحة بأن الخيارات السيئة في اسلوب الحياة مثل لقد كانت الدراسة جدلية

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

التدخين وقلة التمارين هي السبب وراء أمراض القلب وامراض اخرى

choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other

تساءل الباحثون وهم موافقون وليست اتجاهاتهم الشخصية  
 هل يقوم الناس المتفائلون على الفكرة عن السبب الذي يجعل الناس يتخذون قرارات سيئه في نمط حياتهم  
 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  
 باتخاذ خيارات حياتية أفضل  
 make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

يقدّر العلماء انه ليس ظروف وبيئة كل انسان تعطيه الفرصة  
 يعتقدون انه إذا علمنا الأطفال على تطوير ليعيش حياة بدون قلق  
 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  
 تفكيراً إيجابياً وأن ينهضوا بعد كل سقوط هذه الصفات  
 to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will  
 ستحسن صحتهم بشكل عام في المستقبل  
 improve **their** overall health in the future.

1- Do you ever feel yourself getting angry? What kind of things can make you angry?

.....

2- Do you think that feeling angry is bad for you?

.....

3- What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?

.....

4- What is controversial about the researchers' study?

.....

5- What is your opinion of the researchers' findings?

.....

6- (Read the quotation by Thomas Carlyle "He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything". Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?

.....

7- How can we improve our children’s overall health in the future?

.....

8- Quote the sentence which indicates the positive factors which influence health.

.....

9- What do the underlined pronouns in the text refer to?

.....

10- It is believed that there are two bad lifestyle choices can cause heart diseases and other illnesses. Write them down.

.....

11- There are many qualities should be developed in children to improve their health in the future. Write two of these qualities.

.....

**Answers:**

1- Students' own answers.

2- Students' own answers.

3- They can raise blood pressure and cause headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems, as well as leading to illnesses such as heart disease.

4- Many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for these problems and not an individual's attitude.

5- Students' own answers.

6- The quotation is stressing the importance of health through emphasising that it is possible to feel optimistic about the future when one is healthy. Hope for the future and a positive attitude are seen as, overall, the most important things in life.

7- if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to ‘bounce back’ after a setback

8- Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

9- in the paragraph.

10- smoking and lack of exercise.

11- to develop positive thinking, and to ‘bounce back’ after a setback

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

Word	English Meaning	المعنى بالعربي
<b>commitment (n)</b> <b>commit (v)</b> <b>committed (adj)</b>	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way.	التزام
<b>healthcare (n)</b>	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	الرعاية الصحية
<b>life expectancy (n)</b> <b>expect (v)</b> <b>expectation (n)</b>	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	متوسط العمر المتوقع
<b>mortality (n)</b> <b>mortal (n and adj)</b> <b>mortally (adv)</b>	death, especially on a large scale (e.g. Infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate)	معدل الوفيات
<b>reputation (n)</b> <b>repute (v)</b>	the common opinion that people have about someone or something.	السمعة
<b>decline (v)</b> <b>decline (n)</b>	to decrease in quantity or importance	ينخفض

### Introduction

هذا على الأغلب يعود تعدد الصحة في الأردن من الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط  
Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to  
التطورات في جعل الرعاية الصحية لكل أولى أولوياته لالتزام الدولة  
the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in  
التعليم والأوضاع الاقتصادية الصرف الصحي والماء النظيف والطعام والإسكان كل ذلك جعل  
education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made  
مجتمعنا أكثر صحة  
our community healthier.

المراكز الصحية

### A. Healthcare centres

تطور عدد الخدمات الصحية بشكل سريع وكنتيجة للتخطيط الحذر  
As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing  
تم بناء أكثر من 800 مركز صحي في السنوات الأخيرة  
rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have  
98 بالمئة من الأطفال الأردنيين في عام 2012 وأيضا 188 عيادة لطب الأسنان  
been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children

تم تطعيمهم بشكل تام بفضل فرق التطعيم والتي كانت ولا زالت تسعى وراء  
 were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams **that** had been working towards  
 وجود مناطق نائية في الدولة والتي يكون فيها الناس بالرغم من هذا الهدف لعدة سنوات  
 this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country **where**  
 والماء النقي فإن الآن حوالي 99 بدون اتصال ثابت بالكهرباء  
 people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per  
 بالمئة من سكان الدولة تتوفر لهم تلك الأشياء  
 cent of the country's population now has access.

المستشفيات

### B. Hospitals

بالرغم من ان الدولة كانت تركز بشكل رئيسي على تطوير وتحسين الخدمات الصحية الأساسية  
 Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving **its** primary healthcare  
 فقد انتشرت سمعة الأطباء الأردنيين فإنها لم تهمل المنشآت الطبية المتطورة الخاصة بها  
 facilities, **it** has not neglected **its** advanced medical facilities. The reputation of  
 والعديد من المرضى يأتون إلى الأردن في المنطقة  
 Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan  
 بدأ برنامج عمليات القلب المفتوح في عمان في عام 1970 لعمليات القلب المفتوح  
 for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE  
 in Amman.

متوسط الأعمار

### C. Life expectancy

ففي عام 1965 ميلادي إن ارقام متوسط العمر الافتراضي توضح ان النظام الصحي الأردني ناجح  
 The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965  
 في عام 2012. كان معدل متوسط العمر الافتراضي في الاردن حوالي 50 عاما  
 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life  
 فإنه بين عام 1981 و عام 1991 وفقا لإحصائيات منظمة اليونيسيف ارتفع لحوالي 73.5  
 expectancy had risen to 73.5. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and  
 بشكل سريع لم يُشهد في اي مكان في العالم انخفاض عدد وفيات المواليد  
 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in  
 الي 32 وفاة فقط من كل 1000 في عام 2014 من كل 1000 كان يتوفى 70 في عام 1981  
 the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000  
 births in 2014 CE.

### Conclusion

إن معدل وفيات المواليد والنظام الصحي المتميز كانا من العوامل المساهمة  
 The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been  
 في الزيادة السكانية الصحية والتي سينتج عنها قوى عاملة قوية  
 contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a strong  
 وفوائد اقتصادية لكامل البلد  
 work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

### Answer the following questions:

1- What is the title of the report?

.....

2- What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections?

.....

3- Is the language formal or informal? How can you tell?

.....

4- What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion in this report??

.....

5- What does the underlined word "dental" in the text mean?

.....

6- Write down the sentence which shows that Jordan has one of the best health care service in the region.

.....

7- There are many factors that made Jordanians healthier. Write down two of them.

.....

8- There are two factors have been contributing to Jordan's healthy population growth. Write them down.

.....

9- What was the life expectancy in Jordan in 1965 and 2012?

.....

10- Quote the sentence which indicates that Jordanian doctors have been well-known in the region.

.....

11- Find a word in the report which means "decreased in quantity or importance"

.....

12- What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to?

.....



13- Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Explain this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

.....

**Answers:**

- 1- Health in Jordan: A report
- 2- They tell the reader what the section will be about. If it is a very long report, they are very useful in helping the reader to find particular pieces of information and making the text easier to read.
- 3- The language is formal. There are no contractions; 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.
- 4- ‘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’.
- 5- related to teeth.
- 6- Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East.
- 7- Advances in education, economic conditions
- 8- The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system.
- 9- In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.
- 10- The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.
- 11- decline.
- 12- where: remote areas of the country/ its: the country.
- 13- students' own answers.

**Get moving!**  
ابدا الحركة

Word	English Meaning	المعنى بالعربي
<b>obese (adj)</b> <b>obesity (n)</b>	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health	السمنة المفرطة
<b>cope with (phrasal v)</b>	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	يتكيف مع
<b>strenuous (adj)</b>	using or needing a lot of effort	مجهد / متعب

**مشكلة في تزايد**

**A- A growing problem**

يوجد في العديد من الدول عدد متزايد من الصغار والبالغين الذين يعانون من زيادة الوزن او حتى السمنة المفرطة  
In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or  
شيوخ الطعام السريع والذي لم يكن أحد الأسباب لذلك هو  
even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, **which** didn't use  
كان الناس في السابق والعامل الكبير الاخر هو قلة التمارين شائعا في السابق  
to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often  
وكان للتكنولوجيا الحديثة ولكن هذه الأيام العديد منا يستقل السيارة يمشون إلى المدرسة أو العمل  
walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has  
محدثين في شاشات الكمبيوتر فنفضي وقتا أكثر وأكثر دورها الكبير في ذلك  
also played **its** part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens.  
ولكن الآن لم يحلم أحد في التسوق عبر الإنترنت قبل اختراع الإنترنت  
Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we  
يمكننا شراء كل شيء بدون مغادرة الأريكة  
can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

**حان الوقت للإصغاء**

**B- Time to listen**

ونصيحتهم واضحة لطالما حذر خبراء الصحة من هذا الظاهرة لسنوات  
Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and **their** advice is clear.  
اما الأطفال يجب على البالغين التمرن لساعتين ونصف في الأسبوع على الأقل  
Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children  
وقد يبدو هذا ليس بالكثير التمرن لساعة يوميا على الأقل والمراهقين فيجب عليهم  
and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very

انه اقل من 50 بالمئة من البريطانيين لا يتمكنون من ذلك لكن الدراسات اظهرت  
 much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population  
 اطفال المدارس اقل نشاطا جسديا مما كانوا عليه في السابق  
 manages this. School children are less physically active than **they** used to be. Girls in  
 تكره الفتيات خصوصا حصص اللياقة البدنية/الرياضة. قد يؤدي هذا إلى مشاكل صحية خطيرة  
 particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.

جيد بالنسبة لك

### C- It's good for you!

ويجب ان تتضمن نشاطات متوسطة مثل يوصي الخبراء بالتنوع في النشاطات  
 Experts recommend a mixture of activities. **These** should include moderate exercise,  
 وينصحون ايضا بتمارين ونشاطات أكثر إجهاد مثل الركض المشي السريع  
 such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. **They** also advise  
 كلما بنيت عضلات أكثر تقوي العضلات مثل الضغط  
 exercise **that** strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we build,  
 بالإضافة إلى أن الرياضة طريقة رائعة ونصبح أكثر لياقة فإنك تحرق سعرات حرارية أكثر  
 the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a great way  
 تبين أن المرضى الذين كانوا يعانون من الاكتئاب في دراسة حديثة للتأقلم مع الضغط  
 to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression  
 بعد زيادة النشاطات الجسدية لديهم أعربوا عن تحسن عظيم  
 reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

نصائح مفيدة

### D- Useful tips

كيف يمكننا ان نتدبر امور كل هذه التمارين الإضافية؟ بالطبع هذا يجعلنا نتساءل  
 Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The  
 وليس بالضرورة بحيث تصبح روتين جعل التمارين اساسية في حياتنا اليومية إن أفضل طريقة هي  
 best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. **It** doesn't have to  
 يمكنك النزول من الباص قبل الوصول إلى وجهتك أن تأخذ وقتا إضافيا  
 take much extra time. You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up  
 والأكثر أهمية أن نجد رياضة نحبها او تقف على قدميك وأنت تتكلم في الهاتف  
 when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport **that** we enjoy  
 سنصبح كلنا لائقون جسديا وأكثر صحة وأكثر سعادة بهذه الطريقة  
 doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

**Answer the following questions:**

1- According to the article, what are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?

.....

- 2- What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for someone in your age group?  
.....
- 3- Do most British people get enough exercise? Which sentence in the article tells you this?  
.....
- 4- Guess the meaning of the highlighted word “strenuous” in paragraph C. Then check in a dictionary.  
.....
- 5- The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal lives. Give two examples from the article.  
.....
- 6- In your opinion, are people in Jordan overweight? Do they share the same reasons with other countries? Give examples from your own experience to explain your answers.  
.....
- 7- Paragraphs C and D: Think of some simple ways you and other people you know could increase your physical activity. Write two or three ideas.  
.....
- 8- What do the underlined pronouns in the text above refer to?  
.....
- 9- Quote the sentence which indicates that girls hate sport?  
.....

**Answers:**

- 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.
- 6- + 7- students' own answers.
- 8- According to the text.
- 9- Girls in particular often dislike PE.

Vocabulary:

## مصطلحات الألوان

## Colour Idioms

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

A- What feeling does each idiom indicate? Use these:

(happiness / sadness / fear / anger)

- 1- feel a bit blue .....
- 2- see red .....

B- What do the underlined/bolded *colour* idioms mean?

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

-----  
**A. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your BOOKLET.**

The news came out of the blue, I was shocked.

**Replace the underlined colour idiom with its meaning.**

**B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your BOOKLET.**

Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught feel blue.

**Replace the underlined colour idiom with the correct one.**

**C. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your BOOKLET.**

People shouldn't be angry, when they hear bad news.

**Replace the underlined phrase with a correct colour idiom with the same meaning.**

**C- Complete the sentences with the words in the box.**

**viable / alien / conventional / sceptical / complementary**

- 1- I don't really believe that story – I'm very .....
- 2- Doctors often treat infections with antibiotics; that is the ..... approach.
- 3- Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as ....
- 4- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is .....
- 5- If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is .....

**Answers:**

- 1- sceptical    2- conventional    3- complementary    4- viable    5- alien

**D- These sentences contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed.**

**conventional medicine      produce antibodies      children and teenagers**

**better and healthier lifestyle choices      suffer from health problems**

**relax and get some exercise**

- 1- A good way to cope with stress is to work extra hard. No, it isn't. You should try to .....
- 2- Complementary medicine can be used to immunise people. No, it can't. You can immunize yourself using .....
- 3- Optimistic people make bad lifestyle choices. No, they don't. They make .....
- 4- Seeing red has positive effects on your health. No, it doesn't. You often .....

**Answers:**

- 1- relax and get some exercise    2- conventional medicine    3- better and healthier lifestyle choices    4- suffer from health problems.

**Writing: A Report** التقارير كتابة

- عند كتابة التقرير، أكتب تقريرك في 3 فقرات رئيسية. يمكنك فصل الفقرة الوسطى لعدة فقرات حسب المطالب في السؤال.

اكتب عنوانا مناسباً لتقريرك. استخلصه من السؤال.

1-المقدمة: اشرح عن ماذا سنتناول في تقريرك في جملتين أو ثلاثة.

The aim of this report is to provide information concerning ..... The aim of this report is to.....

It will include factors/details which/ about

and suggest ways to .....

2-في الفقرة الثانية، فقرة العرض، اعرض الموضوع، النسب، التواريخ وتحدث عن المطالب في السؤال لان السؤال يطلب

منك امور معينة. ولا تأكتب رأيك نهائياً. كما قلنا يمكنك كتابة اكثر من فقرة.

A study was done to find out.....; Just under a quarter of those interviewed.....

The majority of the respondents said.....85 per cent of respondents said

3-التوصيات والخاتمة: لخص معلوماتك وضع بعض الإقتراحات إن وجد. استخدم الترقيم لتوضيح افكارك. ملاحظات:

1- اترك سطر بين الفقرات ، ضع عناوين لكل فقرة توضح محتوى كل فقرة.

2- استخدم علامات الترقيم التي شرحناها في الوحدة الأولى .

3- استخدم قواعد صحيحة والتي تعلمتها سابقاً.

4- راجع الاخطاء اللغوية.

**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.

## **Unit 2 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.

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## **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]

#### **Useful language:**

**The aim of this report is to...; A study was done to find out...; Just under a quarter of those interviewed...; The majority of the respondents said.../85 per cent of respondents said...; Only a minority of those questioned said.../10 per cent of those questioned said...**

**Exercise 20:** Exercise is so important for our lives. Write a report answering the following questions: Are you, your family and your friends active enough? How could you increase your physical activity? Suggest three useful activities which can be practiced without wasting time.

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**Exercise 21:** Write a report about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information. Write about 200 words.

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Unit Three

## Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

Word	English Meaning	المعنى بالعربي
sponsor (v) sponsor (n) sponsored (adj)	to financially support a person or an event.	يرعي \ راعي
prosthetic (n) prosthetics (n)	an artificial body part.	طرف صناعي
limb (n) limb (adj)	arm or leg of a person. describing an artificial body part.	طرف ( قدم / ذراع )
artificial (adj) artifice (n) artificially (adv)	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally.	صناعي
appendage (n) append (v)	a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body.	عينة / نموذج من قدم او يد صناعية
apparatus (n)	the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose.	اداة / جهاز
equipment (n)	tools or machines that have a particular purpose.	معدات
fund (v)	to pay for.	يمول

## Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

## جوله طفل اماراتي مخترع في جولة حول العالم

Ten-year-old Adeb 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.

سيذهب اديب البلوشي ذو العشر سنوات من دبي في جولة الى سبع دول في جولة نظمها ومولها الشيخ حمدان بن محمد امير دبي.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with **his** invention – a prosthetic limb for **his** father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that **he** is

sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

جذب الطفل انتباهه (اهتمام) الشيخ حمدان باختراعه وهو طرف صناعي لوالده. وقد اهتم الشيخ بالطفل ويأمل بأن هذه الرحلة التي يرهاها لأديب ستعطيه ثقة أكبر بنفسه وتلهم المخترعين الإماراتيين الآخرين.

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

خطرت فكرة القدم الصناعية لأديب بينما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته. والده الذي يضع قدماً صناعياً لم يستطع السباحة في البحر لأنه لا يمكنه المخاطرة بتبيل قدمه. وهذا الهمة أديب ان يخترع قدماً صناعياً مقاومة للماء

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

سيزور اديب الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وفرنسا وبريطانيا و إيرلندا وبلجيكا واطاليا وألمانيا حيث سيبقى هناك مع اقاربه. ولكن بينما هو في المانيا، لن يقضي اديب وقته بالتنزه. سيعمل مع طبيب مختص لبناء النموذج الأولي. سيحضر أيضاً دورة عن الأطراف الصناعية وسيتعلم عن الأدوات الطبية المختلفة

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

اخترع اديب العديد من الأجهزة الأخرى بما فيها رجل الي للتنظيف مصغر وجهاز لمراقبة القلب والذي يتم توصيله لحزام الأمان في السيارة، في حالات الطوارئ سيتم الاتصال بخدمات الانقاذ وعائلة السائق بواسطة هذا الجهاز الفاحص

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

اخترع ايضاً اديب خوذة رأس مقاومة للحريق والتي تحتوي على جهاز تصوير (كاميرا) ستساعد عمال الانقاذ في حالات الطوارئ. ولهذا السبب استحق بجداره سمعته كواحد من أصغر المخترعين في العالم

**Answer the following questions:**

- 1- Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?  
.....
- 2- How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?  
.....
- 3- Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there?  
.....
- 4- What does the suffix -proof mean in (waterproof/fireproof)?  
.....
- 5- What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt? .....
- 6- The Sheikh offered Adeeb the gift of a world tour for two reasons. Write down these two reasons. ....
- 7- Why did the father refuse to swim in the sea?  
.....
- 8- Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeeb is going to visit many countries.  
.....
- 9- Will Adeeb be spending all his time sightseeing in Germany? If not, what will he be doing?  
.....
- 10- Mention some of Adeeb's inventions.  
.....
- 11- Sponsoring inventors is a very noble matter, what do you think are the advantages of sponsoring those genius people?  
.....
- 12- What did Adeeb gain for what he did?  
.....
- 13- What do the underlined pronouns refer to?  
.....

**Answers:**

- 1- Because the boy (Adeeb) caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father.
- 2- Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet.
- 3- He will be staying with relatives. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.
- 4- Against.
- 5- It is so helpful in case of an emergency, this device will communicate with rescue services and the driver's family and inform them about the case the driver has.
- 6- The Sheikh hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.
- 7- The father refused to swim because he could not risk getting his leg wet.
- 8- Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives.
- 9- No, he will not. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.
- 10- Adeeb has invented several devices, including a tiny cleaning robot, a heart monitor and a fireproof helmet.
- 11- Sponsoring genius people has many advantages such as: They can leave their work and work more on their ideas, they also have enough money for research.
- 12- Adeeb rightly deserved his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

## In the future

## في المستقبل

Word	English Meaning	المعنى بالعربي
symptom (n)	a physical problem that might indicate a disease.	اعراض
stroke (n)	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally.	السكتة الدماغية
side effect (n)	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness.	آثار جانبية
scanner (n) scan (v)	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body	ماسح اشعاعي للصور الطبية
pill (n)	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole.	حبة دواء
MRI (n)	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons.	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
medical trial (n) trial (v)	trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications.	تجربة دوائية
implant (n) (v)	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body.	زرعة طبية
expansion (n) expand (v)	the act of making something bigger.	توسع
drug (n)	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines.	عقار/دواء
dementia (n)	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	الخلل الدماغى الناجى عن تقدم العمر
coma (n)	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	الغيبوبة
cancerous (adj)	something that has or can cause cancer. a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally.	سرطانى



## 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.

سنتمكن في المستقبل من القيام بعملية جراحية لزيادة الذكاء. طور العلماء زراعته في الدماغ تعمل على تحسين الرؤية أو تمكن ذوي الإحتياجات الخاصة من استخدام افكارهم للتحكم بأطرافهم الصناعية مثل الذراعين والارجل او الأيدي او لتشغيل واستخدام كرسي العجلات. اظهرت الدراسات على القرود في عام 2012 أن 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 الدماغ والذي يمكن ان يكون سببه الخلل الدماغي او السكتة الدماغية او اضرار دماغية اخرى.

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

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain (3) scanner called an MRI. **They** suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man **who** has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that **he** has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning

techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what **they** would like to be done in order to improve **their** quality of life.

سيتمكن الأطباء من التواصل مع الناس المصابين بالغيبوبة.

أكد علماء أعصاب في عام 2012 أنه كان من الممكن التواصل مع بعض المرضى في غيبوبتهم باستخدام ماسح دماغي خاص يسمى (التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي). وأقترحوا أنه وفي المستقبل سيكون من الممكن عمل حوارات ذات معنى أكثر مع المرضى في حالة الغيبوبة. وحدث هذا فعلاً بعد عامين. أثبت الماسح الدماغي الذي استخدم مع مريض في غيبوبة منذ اثني عشر عاماً أن لديه وعي وعقل مفكر - وهي فكرة كانت في حالة جدل بين العديدين. يخطط الأطباء لإستخدام تقنية مسح دماغي مشابهة في المستقبل لمعرفة ما إذا كان المرضى يتألمون في الغيبوبة أو ماذا يرغبون أن يحدث لتحسين جودة / مستوى حياتهم.

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

A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, **which** doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce **their** symptoms overnight. **It** is taken as a single (4) pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual (5) side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein **which** causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that **they** are definitely going to continue the trial. **They** have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work.

Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that **it** will help patients from all over the world.

سيساعد نوع جديد من العقار الطبي في علاج انواع من السرطان بشكل شبه فوري.

يتم تجربة دواء جديد للسرطان في بليموث، بريطانيا، والذي يأمل الأطباء أنه سيمد حياة مرضى السرطان ويقلل أعراضه بين عشية وضحاها. يؤخذ الدواء حبة منفردة كل صباح ولم يظهر على المرضى أي أعراض جانبية كالإسهال وسقوط الشعر المعتاد عندما يكونون تحت أنواع 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 أكثر من أي علاج آخر. تم عمل مقابلات مع المرضى بعد عام من بداية العلاج وكانوا اصحاء وجيدين. قالوا انهم سيقومون حتماً بإكمال التجربة (العلاجية) لديهم كل الاسباب لتجعلهم يؤمنون بان العلاج سيعمل. يأمل العلماء في مستشفى بليموث ان العلاج سيساعد المرضى في كل انحاء العالم.

**Answer the following questions, your answer should be based on your brain and the book:**

- 1- What do you think the implications ( نتائج/تداعيات ) will be for the world if people live longer? Should we be using technology to help us to improve life expectancy?  
.....
- 2- What are the benefits of the implants that scientists have lately developed?  
.....
- 3- The writer suggests three kinds of limbs, write down two of which.  
.....
- 4- Will it be possible to communicate with people who are in a coma? If yes, how would that be possible?  
.....
- 5- What does MRI stand for?  
.....
- 6- Write down the sentences which indicate that communicating with people who are in a coma was achieved.  
.....
- 7- What is the doctors' plan for communicating with people in a coma?  
.....
- 8- The writer talks about a type of drug for people who suffer from cancer, what does that drug do?  
.....
- 9- What do other forms of cancer treatment do when patients undergo them?  
.....

10- How does the new cancer treatment work?  
.....

11- What was the impression of those patients on the new cancer treatment and what is their opinion about it?  
.....

12- Why do you think cancer patients agreed to undergo new types of treatments?  
.....

13- What do you think will be the request of those who are in a coma if they were able to be contacted with?  
.....

14- What do the underlined words/pronouns refer to?

**Answer:**

1- If people live longer, there will be shortage in services such as healthcare and education. We should be utilizing technology to make other life aspects easier.

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

3- arms, legs

4- Yes, it will be possible to communicate with people who are in a coma by using a special brain scanner called an MRI.

5- MRI stands for (Magnetic Resonance Imaging).

6- Neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain (3) scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened.

7- 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.

8- A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.

9- Other forms of cancer treatment have side effects such as the sickness and hair loss

that are experienced when undergoing usual cancer treatment.

10- The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.

11. 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.

12- I think cancer patients agree to undergo new types of treatment because they have already suffered from old treatments and they believe it might help.

13- I think they will want to know about their family members, they also might wish to get news about work and life.

### The King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان

Word	English Meaning	المعنى بالعربي
ward (n) (v)	a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح / قسم
radiotherapy (n)	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer.	العلاج الإشعاعي
outpatient (n)	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night.	مريض غير مقيم
paediatric (adj) paediatrics (n) paediatrician (n)	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses.	متعلق بطب الأطفال

### The King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment Centre. **It** treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the

country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment.

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

مركز الملك الحسين للسرطان هو مركز الأردن الوحيد والشامل لعلاج السرطان. يعالج المركز المرضى البالغين والمرضى من الأطفال. ومع ازدياد عدد السكان في الدولة، سيعتمد عدد أكبر من العائلات على هذا المستشفى لعلاج السرطان. يأتي الناس ليس من الأردن فحسب، بل من بلاد أخرى من المنطقة لانهم ينجذبون لسمعته الممتازة والتكاليف المنخفضة والتشابه الثقافي واللغوي.

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.

وللتعامل مع زيادة الطلب على العلاج، بدأ مركز الحسين للسرطان برنامجاً للتوسع. بدأ البناء عام 2011 وبحلول عام 2016 سيكون المركز قد ضاعف قدرته الاستيعابية بزيادة المساحة لحالات مرضية جديدة من 3500 في السنة إلى 9000

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

عندها، سيكونون قد اضافو 182 سرير اضافي مع وحداتٍ إضافيةٍ لأقسامٍ مختلفةٍ بما فيها العلاج الإشعاعي . سيكون قد تم افتتاح اجنحةٍ للبالغين وللأطفال . إضافةً إلى مبنى مكون من عشرة طوابق للمرضى غير المقيمين ومركز تعليمي والذي سيتضمن غرف تعليمية ومكتبة . يعيش العديد من المرضى بعيداً عن عمان حيث يوجد المركز ، والرحلة عادة ما تكون صعبة من وإلى المركز ، لهذا السبب هناك خطط لتوسيع منشآت العناية بمرضى السرطان لتشمل مناطق اخرى من الأردن . يطمح مستشفى الملك عبدالله الجامعي في اربد في المستقبل القريب بإقامة وتشغيل وحدات العلاج الاشعاعي، لكي لا يضطر مرضى السرطان من شمالي الأردن للذهاب إلى عمان للعلاج بالاشعاع.

**Read the article again and answer the questions.**

1- Why does the hospital need to expand?

.....

2- Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.

.....

3- What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?

.....

4- What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?

.....

5- What does KHCC stand for?

.....

6- Where do people come from in order to get medical treatment?

.....

7- What is the plan to face the increase in the demand for treatment?

.....

8- What does the underlined word “paediatric” mean?

.....

9- What is the current capacity rate of KHCC per year?

.....

10- What are the things that will be added to the hospital by 2016?

.....

11- Why is it important to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan?

.....

12- What is the advantages of starting a radiotherapy unit in King Abdullah University Hospital?

.....

13- Where is King Abdullah University Hospital located?

.....

14- What does the education centre in KHCC include?

.....

15- What do the underlined and bolded words/pronouns refer to?

.....

16- Quote the sentence which shows that the hospital is an attractive medical centre for many Jordanians and Arabs.

.....

17- Read the quotation. “Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity.Hippocrates (460 BCE–370 BCE) Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?

.....

**Answers:**

1- The King Hussein Cancer Center is Jordan’s only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. For the previously mentioned reasons and 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- Patients come from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by the hospital's excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.
- 3- The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 4- 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.
- 5- The King Hussein Cancer Center.
- 6- People come from other countries to get medical treatment.
- 7- The KHCC has begun an expansion programme. There are other plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan.
- 8- Paediatric: describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses.
- 9- The hospital's capacity is 3,500 per year.
- 10- 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.
- 11- 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.
- 12- Cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.
- 13- King Abdullah University Hospital is located in Irbid.
- 14- The education centre includes teaching rooms and a library.
- 16- Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region.
- 17- Yes, I agree with this quotation because doctors depend on love to strengthen their relationships with their patients and that is so helpful in curing diseases.

**Accident Victim Tests First Artificial Limb**  
ضحية حادث يخضع لتجربة اول طرف صناعي

Word	English Meaning	المعنى بالعربي
bionic (adj)	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered.	ذو اعضاء آلية
cross (adj).	angry or annoyed	غاضب/منزعج
career (n)	a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress.	وظيفة
publicise (v) publicity (n)	to give information about something to the public, so that they know about it.	ينشر

**Accident Victim Tests First Artificial Limb**  
ضحية حادث يخضع لتجربة 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.

ابتكر العلماء بنجاح يد آلية يمكنها الإحساس. انها اختراع جديد مثير للحماسة والذي يسعى العلماء لتطويره. من المحتمل في المستقبل غير البعيد ستحل اذرع واقدام صناعية محل الاطراف الصناعية الحالية.

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.

كان دينيس سورينسن البالغ من العمر 39 من الدنمارك اول شخص جرب هذا الاختراع .كان يستخدم يد صناعية عادية بعدما فقد يده اليسرى في حادث لمدة تسع سنوات .كانت اليد التي طورها علماء سويسريون و ايطاليون تحسينا ضخما .لا يستطيع سيرنسون التقاط الأشياء وتعديلها بها فحسب، بل يستطيع ايضا الاحساس بهم .اوضح انه عندما يمسك جسما، يستطيع ان يحس ما اذا كان ناعما او قاس (خشن)، مربع او مستدير .وقال ان الاحساس كان تقريبا كالأحساس الذي شعر به باليد الثانية.

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، كان سورينسن يشارك في تجارب والأداة لم تكن جاهزة للاستخدام بعد .سمح له بإرتدائها لمدة شهر فقط لاسباب تخص السلامة .وبذلك فقد استرجع يده الصناعية الآن .على اية حال هو يأمل بأن يرتدي هذا النوع الجديد من الايدي قريبا .ويتطلع بشوق للوقت الذي ستكون فيه اطرافا مشابهة متاحة لآلاف الناس الذين يحتاجونها .سيكون بذلك قد شارك بتغيير مجرى حياتهم.

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

1- Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?

.....

2- Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?

.....

3- Which hand is he wearing now? Why?

.....

4- What do the bolded and underlined pronouns refer to?

.....

- 
- 5- Find a word that is the opposite of ‘natural’ in the first and third paragraphs.  
.....
  - 6- What is special about the new artificial hand they are talking about?  
.....
  - 7- Quote the sentence which indicates personal information about the man under the testing process.  
.....
  - 8- What do the underlined/bolded words and pronouns refer to?  
.....
  - 9- What could Sorensen do with the new hand?  
.....
  - 10- Why can’t Sorensen wear his new hand now?  
.....
  - 11- If you were in Sorensen’s place (god forbid), would you agree to undergo this kind of test? Why? Why not?  
.....
  - 12- **Replace the underlined word artificial with the correct opposite.**

Many people use **artificial** limbs because of their injuries in accidents.

**Answers:**

- 1- Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.
- 2- Dennis needs that new hand because he had lost his left hand.
- 3- He is using his old one because the new is not ready for general use yet.
- 5- artificial.
- 6- The new artificial hand has a sense of touch.
- 7- Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention.
- 9- Sorensen could pick up and manipulate objects, he could also feel them.
- 10- He could not use it forever because he was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet.
- 11- I would easily agree to go through such an experiment because I have nothing to lose. I will also be helping others by trying this artificial arm.
- 12- Natural.

**Collocations:** هي الكلمات التي عادة ما تستخدم معا

Collocation	المعنى
catch (someone's) attention	يحظى بإنتباه شخص ما
get an idea	تخطر له / لها فكرة
take interest	يهتم بشخص او شيء
spend time	يقضي الوقت
attend a course	يلتحق بدوره

**look at the table above and work the following out:**

- 1- I think we need to ..... more time together.
- 2- Over two hundred people .....ed the course.
- 3- They ..... the idea of the car from the beetle itself.
- 4- Some guys know how to ..... girls attention.

**1- Replace the underlined misused verb in the sentence below with the correct one to form the appropriate collocation.**

You should spend a course to learn English.

**2- Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.**

I think we need to..... more time together.

attend      catch      spend

## The Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر

### Use: (function)

• We use the future continuous (will + be + main verb in the –ing form) to talk about a continuous action in the future.

نستخدم المستقبل المستمر ( will be + v-ing ) للتحدث عن حدث مستمر بالمستقبل

- *This time next year, they will be preparing for their final exams.*

- *what will be doing in ten years' time?*

### Form: التركيب

Subject	Will	Be	V-ing	Rest of sentence.
<i>he/she/the</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>waiting</i>	<i>for her when her plane arrives tonight.</i>
<i>he/she/they</i>	<i>will not</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>waiting</i>	<i>for her when her plane arrives tonight.</i>

### Question: السؤال

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Be	V-ing	Rest of sentence.
<i>Will</i>	<i>he/she/they</i>	<i>Be</i>	<i>waiting</i>	<i>for her when her plane arrives tonight?</i>

(Student's Book p.21)

Complete the mini-dialogues using the future continuous.

1- A: can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or \_\_\_\_\_ (you have) dinner with your family then?

2- B: no, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) dinner at that time. I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the news. My mum \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.

3- A: what do you think \_\_\_\_\_ (you do) in two years' time? \_\_\_\_\_ (you work), or \_\_\_\_\_ (you do) a university degree?

4- B: I certainly \_\_\_\_\_ (not work) because I want to do a degree in medicine. It's a very long course, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (still study) in seven years' time!

**Answers:**

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

**(Student's Book p.21)****Choose the correct form of the verbs in bold.**

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

**Answers:**

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

**(Student's Book p.23)****Make correct sentences about the future****Examples:**

- I hope to go to Australia next year.
- I plan to learn French soon.
- I intend to go shopping at the weekend.

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

**Answers:**

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

**Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning.**

1- I intend to join the university after leaving school.

I am .....

2- I hope I could speak English fluently.

I am .....

**Answers:**

- 1- I am planning to join the university after leaving school.
- 2- I am planning to speak English fluently.



Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.

1- My broher intends ..... to a bigger apartment next month.

(move , moving , to move)

2- We are planning ..... make the party in my house.

(making , to make , making)

**Answers:**

1- to move    2- to make

**(Activity Book p.16)**

*There is one mistake in the verb tenses, rewrite the verb in the correct tense.*

*1- A: what do you think you will be doing in two years' time?*

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

**Will be studying**

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

*B: ok, I'll phone at nine.*

**Will be having**

*3- A: what time will you get here tomorrow?*

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

**Will text**

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

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

**Will be sleeping**

## The Future Perfect المستقبل التام

### Use: (function)

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

نستخدم المستقبل التام ( **will have +p.p** ) للتحدث عن حدث سيكتمل في وقت معين في المستقبل ( أي يوجد حدثين في المستقبل لكن أحدهم يسبق الثاني وينتهي)

- *By 2019 CE, the new motorway will have opened.*
- *we're late! By the time we get to the station, the train will have gone.*

Form: التركيب

Subject	Will + have	Past participle	Rest of sentence.
<i>He/she/they/I...</i>	<i>will have</i>	<i>finished</i>	<i>my homework by the time I go out tonight.</i>
<i>He/she/they/I...</i>	<i>will not have</i>	<i>finished</i>	<i>my homework by the time I go out tonight</i>

Question: السؤال

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	have	Past participle	Rest of sentence.
<i>Will</i>	<i>he/she/they/I</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>finished</i>	<i>my homework by the time I go out tonight?</i>

---

**Student's Book (p.25)**

**Complete the sentences with the future perfect form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we \_\_\_\_\_ 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 arrive)
4. By the next year, \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ England? (visit)

**Answers:**

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

**Student's Book (p.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. device 4. sends 5. brain***

---

**(Activity Book p.17)**

**Complete the sentences in the future perfect or the future continuous.**

1. Next month, we / live / in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Next Monday, I / work / in my new job.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. You / do / all your homework by eight o'clock?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight / arrive / at Queen Alia International Airport

\_\_\_\_\_

5. You / meet us / at the library this afternoon?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I / finish / it by then.

\_\_\_\_\_

**Answers:**

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

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.

1- By the end of the month, I .....from university.

will be graduating    will have graduated    graduated    was graduating

2- Don't call me at seven. I will .....dinner with my family.

have had    be having    have    had

3- This time next Monday, I .....my car to Irbid.

will be driving    was driving    will be driven    drove

4- Next month, Sara .....English at university for three years.

will be studying    will be studied    will study    studied

5- The manager .....the meeting in half an hour.

hold    will be holding    held    was holding

6- Don't come at 9, I will..... the match.

have watched    watch    be watching    watched

7- Rami .....his lunch by the time I arrive.

have taken    will have taken    will take    took

8- Next Monday, I .....in Amman for a year.

live    will live    will have lived    lived

9- This time next Sunday, I .....the math exam.

will be taking    take    had taken    took

**Answers:**

- 1- will have graduated 2- be having 3- will be driving 4- will have studied  
 5- will be holding 6- be watching 7- will have taken 8- will have lived 9- will be taking

**اسئله الوزاره**

- 1- Will you .....your homework by seven o'clock? (do)  
 2- Next month, our family will ..... in this house for a year. (have, live)  
 3- This time next year, students will .....for their final exams. (prepare)  
 4- In thirty years' time, scientists .....a cure for cancer.

(found , find , will have found , were finding)

**Answers:**

- 1- have done 2- have lived 3- be preparing 4- will have found

**Writing:****1 - Descriptive Essay: المقالة الوصفية**

-كغيرها من المقالات، تُقسم المقالة الوصفية إلى ثلاثة أقسام:

**1- (introduction and personal viewpoint) الأولى الفقرة**

المقدمة والرأي الشخصي: وفيها يضع مقدمة ورأيك الشخصي في حدود ثلاث جمل.

**2- descriptions more detailed الفقرة الثانية وهي الأطول**

وفيها وصف مفصل لما يطلبه السؤال: حسب الترتيب المنطقي الذي يراه الطالب. وضع فيها تشبيهات ووصف والعديد من التفاصيل.

**3- conclusion and personal viewpoint الفقرة الثالثة والأخيرة**

ضع فيها الخاتمة وهو تلخيص قصير لما سبق ذكره ورأي شخصي بالإضافة إلى تساؤل او اقتراح.

مثال مقترح على هذه المقالة من الكتاب:

**Worldwide transport in the future**

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. 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.

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!

**Exercise 18: 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.**

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**Exercise 19: Describe Jordan in the next century. What do you think it will look like? What will people be doing? What will life be like?**

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

However, he hope that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again. He is looking forward to the time when similar arteficial limbs are available for the thousands of people who need them , He will have helped to trancform their lives.

A new cancer drug is being trealled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduced their symbtoms overnight. It is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects.



3- What is Jabir ibn hayyan famous for?

.....

4- What are the achievements of Jabir ibn hayyan?

.....

5- Ali ibn Nafi' has many achievements. Write them down.

.....

6- What are the two fields that Al-kindi was famous for?

.....

7- Arab scholars have made tremendous contributions to the world. Suggest two other discoveries that were made by other Arab or Muslim scientists.

.....

8- What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

9- Which successful person has influenced you the most in your life and why?

.....

10- How would you define success?

.....

1- Why do megaprojects exist? What are the advantages and disadvantages of megaprojects to people and the environment?

.....

2- What are the purposes of megaprojects?

.....

3- What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?

.....

4- What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar city?

.....

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

.....

6- There are many procedures will be followed to reduce carbon footprint. Write them down.

.....

7- Do you think that a similar project to Masdar city would be successful in Jordan? What advantages and disadvantages can you think of?

.....

Write a summary of the article about Masdar city on page 32 (STB). Remember to be concise and write between 100 and 150 words.

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Read the text on page 22 again. Underline the parts that gives you basic information about Ibn Bassal and write them below.

Name:.....

Date:.....

Location:.....

Occupation and interests:.....

Achievements:.....

Legacy:.....

Now write three short paragraphs (40-60 words each) summarising the text about Ibn Bassal. Use the prompts in exercise 26 as a guide.

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Revision A / SB , pages 41- 42  
**A problem for our wildlife**

**1. Read the beginning of a newspaper article and answer the questions.**

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.

رغم الجهود الجيدة لمجموعات الحماية و حملاتهم ، إلا أن عدد كبير من أنواع الحيوانات ، بما فيها الفيلة الإفريقية ، النمر والفقمات ، لا يزال يتناقص . إنها حاجة البشر المتزايدة للأرض و المصادر ، إضافة إلى أن صيد الحيوانات و الأسماك ، مسؤول عن هذا التناقص السريع في الحيوانات البرية .

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.

تدييات غريبة مثل القطط الكبيرة هي الأكثر تهديدا، لكن حتى الطيور العادية و الحشرات في العديد من أجزاء العالم تنقرض إلى الأبد. وفقا لتقرير منظمة الحياة البرية العالمية و جمعية الحيوان في لندن ، فإن عدد الحيوانات البرية في العالم انخفض بمعدل 52 % منذ عام 1970 م .

1. What evidence is there in the text that attempts have been made in the past to stop the decline in the wildlife population?

.....

2. Name three reasons for the disappearance of many animals around the world.

.....

3. Which species is the most endangered? Which of the reasons, in your opinion, apply to this species in particular?

.....

4. '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?

.....

**2. Listen to the rest of the newspaper article and answer the questions.**

The report also carries the warning that humans are using resources faster than the planet can restore. For example, we are cutting down forests more quickly than newly-planted trees can grow, overfishing is causing a marine imbalance, and pollution is becoming harder and harder to control.

و أيضا يحمل التقرير تحذيرا من أن البشر يستخدمون الموارد أسرع مما يستطيع كوكب الأرض تجديده. مثلا، نحن نقطع الغابات بسرعة اكبر مما تستطيع الأشجار المزروعة حديثا أن تنمو، و يسبب الصيد الجائر عدم توازن بحري، و التلوث تصبح السيطرة عليها أصعب و أصعب.

The authors of the report hope that this picture will serve as a wake-up call to all of us. They want to emphasise how important it is for each one of us to take responsibility for our actions, and to protect our planet by thinking carefully about everything we do.

و يأمل مؤلفو التقرير أن هذه الصورة ستكون بمثابة للاستيقاظ لنا جميعا . هم يريدون التأكيد كم هو مهم لكل واحد منا أن يتحمل المسؤولية عن اعمالنا ، و أن نحمي كوكبنا من خلال التفكير مليا في كل ما نقوم به.

1. Name two examples of how the world is running out of natural resources.

.....

2. Choose the correct meaning of a 'wake-up call'.

a. an alarm clock   b. a warning   c. a telephone call   d. a danger

.....

3. What do the authors of the report hope to achieve? There are two possible answers.

.....

### Vocabulary and grammar:

3- Choose the most suitable item from the words in the box to complete the sentences.  
One word is not needed.

**Sustainability , apparatus , physician , mortality , prosthetic**

1. After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the..... away.
2. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the..... of the environment.
3. Athletes with ..... legs can take part in the Paralympics.
4. Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading ..... specialising in cancer care.

4. 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 to / use to / used to)
2. By the end of this year, we..... here for ten years. (will live / will be living / will have lived)

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**5. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.**

- 1. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.  
He has written many books, but it .....
- 2. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.  
He ..... since 5 p.m.
- 3. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.  
I am .....

**Speaking :**

**6. Your local health centre has been given a large donation and they want to use it to improve the facility. Here are some ways in which it could be improved:**

- a cafeteria • disabled access • a nutrition centre • a new swimming pool

**Discuss with your partner the advantages and disadvantages of all the possible facilities. Decide which two facilities are the most useful.**

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**Writing**

7. Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistakes. Find and correct them.

Scientists will say that exercise is not only important for general fitness; but that it is also good for the brain, it helped us concentrate better? As a result, we perform better in exams.

1. .... 2. .... 3. .... 4. .... 5. ....

**Revision A / SB , pages 41- 42****MODEL ANSWERS**

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.

1. 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.
2. 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. 1. 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.

### Test A (Modules 1–3 ) TB , pages 148- 149

#### Reading

Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow.

A. Can you think of a medicine that is very effective and is fun, free and very easy to administer? You may be surprised by the answer ... It is laughter.

هل بإمكانك أن تفكر بدواء فعال جدا و يبعث على المرح ، مجانية و تسهل إدارته ؟ ربما تتفاجيء بالإجابة ..... إنه الضحك

B. Laughter is contagious. If people sitting near you start to laugh, it is very difficult not to Join in. When you start laughing with other people, you feel relaxed and friendly towards them. In fact, if you laugh out loud, all the muscles in your body relax and stay that way for up to three-quarters of an hour. It is a great way to remove stress.

الضحك معدي . إذا جلس الناس بالقرب منك ليبدأوا الضحك ، من الصعب أن لا تشاركهم . عندما تبدأ الضحك مع الآخرين ، تشعر بالارتياح و الود تجاههم . في الواقع ، إذا ضحكت بصوت مرتفع ، فان كل العضلات في جسمك تسترخي و تبقى بهذا الشكل لمدة ثلاثة أرباع الساعة . إنها طريقة رائعة للتخلص من التوتر.

C. There are chemicals in your body called endorphins. These make your body feel good and help to reduce pain and tiredness. Laughter releases these endorphins and makes you feel a lot better. That's not the only advantage of laughter. It can also improve your immune system, which protects your body against disease. Your body produces proteins, called antibodies, to help it fight illnesses and infections. When you laugh, the number of antibodies increases. Another benefit of laughter is that it can protect your heart. When you laugh, blood starts flowing round your body more efficiently, and this can help prevent heart attacks.

هناك مواد كيميائية في جسمك تسمى الاندروفين . هذه تجعل جسمك يشعر بحالة جيدة و يساعد على تقليل الألم و التوتر . الضحك يطلق الاندروفين و يجعلك تشعر بشكل أفضل بكثير . هذه ليست الايجابية للضحك . يمكنه أيضا إن يحسن نظام المناعة خاصتك ، الذي يحمي جسمك ضد الأمراض . جسمك ينتج بروتينات تسمى أجسام مضادة ، لمساعدته على مقاومة الأمراض و العدوى . عندما تضحك ، يزداد عدد الأجسام المضادة . فائدة أخرى للضحك هي انه يحمي القلب . عندما تضحك ، يبدأ الدم بالتدفق حول جسمك بفعالية اكبر ، و هذا يساعد على منع النوبات القلبية

D. So not only does laughter make you feel happy, it's also very good for your health. My advice is to start laughing!

لذلك الضحك لا يجعلك سعيدا فقط، لكنه أيضا جيد جدا لصحتك. نصيحتي هي أن تبدأ بالضحك

A. Answer the following questions about the text. (5 marks)

1. How is laughter contagious?

.....

2. What is the function of endorphins?

.....

3. What is the difference between endorphins and antibodies?

.....

4. What are three benefits of laughter?

.....

5. How can laughter protect your heart?

.....



**B. The text has four paragraphs. In which paragraph (A–D) can you find information about the following? (10 marks)**

1. chemicals in your body: .....
2. the author’s recommendation: .....
3. what happens to the muscles in your body when you laugh: .....
4. three benefits of laughing: .....
5. a pleasant surprise about laughing: .....
6. how your body fights illness: .....
7. an organ in your body that laughter is particularly good for: .....
8. the ‘infectiousness’ of laughter: .....
9. stress reduction: .....
10. how laughter affects your relationships with others: .....

**C. Complete the following summary with words from the text. (5 marks)**

Laughter is a good and free medicine for people. It relieves (1) ..... and creates a (2) .....atmosphere. When you laugh, the body produces endorphins to decrease (3) .....and fatigue. It also creates antibodies to fight illnesses and (4)..... . In addition, the blood circulates better and decreases the possibility of heart (5)..... .

**USE OF ENGLISH : (30 marks)**

**A. These sentences have the wrong word in bold. Correct them by using one of the words in the box below. (5 marks)**

**antibodies , artificially-created , blog , calculations, desalination**

1. **Textiles** plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have little fresh water. ....
2. Many megaprojects consist of **sceptical** cities, which will be built according to principles of sustainable living. ....
3. I came across a **conventional** post the other day. It was discussing the importance of traditional crafts in our modern-day society. ....
4. Homoeopathy cannot produce **ceramics** needed to protect against childhood diseases. ....
5. One of the earliest computers took as long as 25 minutes to do simple mathematical **demonstrations**. ....

**B. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences. (5 marks)**

1. My grandparents gave me a fountain pen / pedestrian for my birthday, and I am learning calligraphy now.
2. Some **ailments** / **inoculations** can be treated effectively with homoeopathic remedies.
3. When there is not enough rainfall to grow crops, the ground must be **irrigated** / **publicised**.
4. I enjoy painting and sculpture so I decided to do a degree in **Fine Arts** / **craftsmanship**.
5. Elderly people often suffer from **dementia** / **acupuncture**, which is difficult to treat.

**C. Complete the text below with the correct form of each verb in brackets. You may need to use more than one word. (10 marks)**

Some advertisements say that you can (1) ..... (**learn**) a language in a month; others promise that a basic knowledge (2) ..... (**be**) yours in 24 hours. There are languagelearning courses that

promise excellent results with very little effort, and even less time! However, these advertisements gave many people the wrong idea, and after some people (3) ..... (**struggle**) for months to achieve a good level, they (4) ..... (**begin**) wondering what had gone wrong. A complaint (5) ..... (**recently make**) against Learn Assist, a language school chain, and the company (6) ..... (**force**) to remove its claim that its technique is better than any other method. The Managing Director of Learn Assist said "While we still believe that what we say is true, we accept it is best for us to change our advert. However, the fact (7) ..... (**remain**), if you (8) ..... (**spend**) three hours per day for five weeks on our language course you (9) ..... (**speak**) the language very soon. What we (10) ..... (**do**) next time is make this clearer in the advert."

### Test A (Modules 1–3 ) TB , pages 148- 149

#### MODEL ANSWERS

- A. 1. If people sitting near you start laughing, you end up joining in.  
 2. Endorphins make your body feel good and help to reduce pain and tiredness.  
 3. Endorphins are chemicals in your body that are released through laughter to help to reduce pain and tiredness, whereas antibodies are proteins that help the body to fight illnesses and infections.  
 4. Answers can include: Laughter can remove stress, reduce pain and tiredness, improve your immune system and protect your heart.  
 5. It can protect the heart by making blood flow round your body more efficiently, and therefore prevents heart attacks.

C. 1 stress 2. friendly/relaxed 3. pain 4. Infections 5. attacks

#### USE OF ENGLISH

- A. 1. Desalination 2. artificially-created 3. blog 4. Antibodies 5. Calculations  
 B. 1. fountain pen 2. ailments 3. irrigated 4. Fine Arts 5. dementia  
 C. 1. learn 2. will be 3. had struggled 4. began 5. was recently made 6. was forced  
 Remains 8. spend/spent 9. will/would speak 10. will do