

سلسلة الموسوعة الذهبية
في

اللغة الإنجليزية

مكتف للطلاب النظاميين
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UNIT ONE

Information technology تكنولوجيا المعلومات

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

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

Using technology in class (SB 8)

استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف

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

يحب الشباب التعلم , لاكتهم يحبون التعلم أكثر إذا قدمت لهم المعلومات بطريقة مثيرة للاهتمام والتحدي . اليوم , سوف أتكلم عن كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصفوف الأردنية.

they= Young people / they= Young people / I = the writer /you=the reader

Here are some ideas:

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

إليك بعض الأفكار
تستخدم العديد من الغرف الصفية ألواح الألواح السحرية كشاشة كمبيوتر. ونتيجة لذلك، يستطيع المدرسين عرض مواقع الانترنت على اللوح
إمام الطلاب. وبعد ذلك يستطيع المعلمين استخدام الانترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية، ولعب الألعاب التعليمية، والموسيقى، والتسجيلات
الغوية، وغيرها.

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. (1) **C tablets are ideal for pair and group work.**

في بعض البلدان، تتوفر أجهزة الكمبيوتر اللوحية للطلاب لاستخدامها في الصف. وبالتالي، يستطيع الطلاب استخدام الأجهزة اللوحية للقيام
بمهام مثل عرض الصور، البحث عن المعلومات، تسجيل المقابلات و إنشاء الجداول البيانية. الكمبيوترات اللوحية مثالية للمجموعات الزوجية
ومجموعات العمل.

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

their = Teachers / their, they, they, they, their = students

قد يطلب المعلمون من الطلاب البدء في كتابة مدونه (يوميات على النت) إما عن حياتهم الخاصة أو كما لو كانوا أشخاص مشهورين .
ويمكنهم إنشاء موقع على الانترنت للصف. ويمكنهم المشاركة في الموقع، وذلك على سبيل المثال يمكنهم إرسال أعماله، صورهم و مسجاتهم.

Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send each other photos and messages via the internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way. (2) **D if students learn to summarise quickly they will be able to use skill in future.**

Which=social media/ they= Most young people /they= students / they=students

معظم الشباب يتواصلون عبر مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، والتي من خلالها يرسلون الصور والرسائل عبر الانترنت. بعض الطلاب يحبون
إرسال الرسائل التي هي اقل من 140 حرف ليقرئها أي شخص. ويستطيع المدرسين أن يطلبوا من طلابهم تلخيص المعلومات التي تعلموها
في الصف بنفس الطريقة. إذا تعلم الطلاب التلخيص بسرعة سوف يكونوا قادرين على استخدام أنت في المستقبل.

We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. (3) **A They could even email students in another country.** As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

We, we = people / they =students / they =students

الكل منا يحب إرسال الايميلات، أليس كذلك؟ تبادل الايميلات مفيد جدا داخل غرفة الصف. ويمكن للمعلمين الطلب من الطلاب بان يرسلوا ما
تعلم والى طلاب آخرين بنفس العمر في مدارس أخرى. أو حتى إرسال الاميلات إلى بلدان أخرى. ونتيجة لذلك، يمكن للطلاب تبادل
المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم البعض مع المهام.

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talk over a computer. (4) **B For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class** if you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

*you=the reader / this=way / who=students /they= students who are studying English in Jordan /
them= students in England / this=system / this=type of lessons*

وهناك طريقة أخرى للتواصل مع مدارس أخرى وهي من خلال التحدث مع الناس عبر الكمبيوتر. معظم أجهزة الكمبيوتر لديها كاميرات , لذلك بإمكانك مشاهدة الناس الذين تتكلم معهم. في هذه الطريقة يستطيع الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة الانجليزية في الأردن بان يشاهد ما يفعله الطلاب في انكلترا في الصف بينما يتحدثون معهم. وبإمكانك استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف لإعطاء المحاضرات على الكمبيوتر. على سبيل المثال العلماء أو المعلمين من بلد آخر بإمكانهم أن يعطوا درس للطلبة, إذ كان لديك هذا النوع من الدرس, فإن الطلاب سوف يكونوا في غاية السعادة.

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

they=students / them=computers / their, them, their= students

يستخدم الطلاب عادة الكمبيوترات في البيت إذا كانوا يمتلكونها. يمكن للطلاب استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي عبر كمبيوتراتهم لمساعدتهم في الدراسة. بما في ذلك سؤال الطلبة الآخرين لفحص ومقارنة أعمالهم, وأيضا سؤال الأسئلة ومشاركة أفكارهم. يجب أن يكون المعلم جزء من المجموعة, أيضا لرصد ما يحدث. شكرا لسماعكم؟ هل لدى أحدكم أسئلة؟

QUESTIONS

- 1-What do young people love?
- 2- How \ when do young people like learning even more?
- 3- learning should be presented to young people with information that has two features?
- 4- What is the writer going to talk about?
- 5- What do Many classrooms now use?
- 6- How can teacher use a whiteboard as a computer screen?
- 7- What can teachers show on the board in front of the class?

Answers:

- 1- Young people love learning.
- 2- Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way.
- 3-interesting and challenging
- 4- He is going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms. a whiteboard as a computer screen. 5- many classroom now use
- 6- teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.
- 7-they can show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

4-Work in pairs. Explain the different in meaning between these phrases from the article. (SB 9) مهم

1- to share ideas يشارك (شتوية 2017) To give your ideas to another person or to a group	compare ideas يقارن (شتوية 2017) where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different
2- to create to a website ينشئ موقع To construct a website that currently doesn't exist.	contribute to a website يساهم بموقع offer your writing and work to the website
3- to research information يبحث عن معلومات To use a verity of resources to find the information you need	present information يقدم معلومات to give the results of your research in a presentation
4- to monitor what is happening يراقب You know what is having and you are following the developments.	find out what is happening يكتشف you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.
5- to give a talk to people يلقي كلمة - خطاب You have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expected it.	talk to people يتحدث مع الناس an informal discussion
6- to show photos يعرض You show people photos that you have in person.	send photos يرسل you send photos to someone over the internet or by post.

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

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

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

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

The Internet of Things (AB 8)

انترنت الأشياء

A- What is the 'internet of Things'?

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

it= internet / These=days / you , your =the reader

ماذا يعني انترنت الأشياء؟

كل واحد يعرف أن الانترنت يربط بين الناس , ولاكنه الآن يفعل أكثر من ذلك انه يربط الأشياء , ايضا . هذه الأيام أجهزه الكمبيوتر - غالبا موصولة مع بعضها البعض , على سبيل المثال , يحمل تلفازك تلقائيا برنامجك التلفزيوني المفضل , أو يقوم برنامج الملاحة بإخبارك أين أنت . هذا يعرف باسم " انترنت الأشياء " والقادم اعظم.

B- An easy life!

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

us, our=people/ it=milk / it=the weather/ you ,your ,=the reader

حياة سهله.

في غضون سنوات قليلة, يقول الخبراء بأنه سيتم ربط بلايين من الاجهزه مع بعضها البعض وشبكة الإنترنت. ونتيجة لذلك, ستقوم أجهزة الكمبيوتر بشكل متزايد بإدارة حياتنا. على سبيل المثال, ستعرف ثلاجتك متى تحتاج إلى مزيد من الحليب واطافته إلى قائمة التسوق الخاصة بك عبر النت, وستغلق نوافذك في حالة احتمالية سقوط المطر. وستسجل ساعتك معدل نبضات قلبك وتراسل طبيبك, وستخبرك أريكنتك متى عليك القيام والحصول على بعض التمارين الرياضية.

C- A frightening future.

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

Them , they= Many people/ others=other people /they , their =others(other people)

مستقبل مخيف

معظم الناس سعيدين من انترنت الأشياء. وبالنسبة لهم هو حلم قادم. قالوا بان حياتهم ستكون أسهل ومريحة. ومع ذلك البعض الآخر غير متأكدين من ذلك يريدون الحفاظ على السيطرة على حياتهم والأشياء الخاصة بهم. بالإضافة إلى ذلك, يتسألون ما الذي سيحدث إذا المجرمين استطاعوا الوصول إلى كلمات المرور الخاصة بهم وإعدادات الخصوصية. حلم يمكن أن يصبح بسهولة كابوس.

Questions

- 1- What is the meaning of 'Internet of Things'?
- 2- What does everyone know?
- 3- there are many thing that can be done by the internet of things. Write down two of them.
- 4-What does experts say?
- 5- experts say that billions of machines, will be connected to each other and to the internet. When?
- 6-Which will increasingly run our lives ?

Answers

- 1- It means the connection between different computers
- 2-Everyone knows that the internet connects people and objects .
- 3- Your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are.
- 4- Experts say that billions of machines, will be connected to each other and to the internet.
- 5- In just a few years' time
- 6-Computers

Grammar

Simple Present المضارع البسيط

keywords:

من حين لآخر occasionally عادة normally أحيانا, sometimes غالبا, often عادة usually دائما always
 نادرا hardly نادرا seldom نادرا rarely لا يحدث أبدا never يوميا, daily كل..... every +time سنويا, yearly شهريا, monthly أسبوعيا, weekly

Affirmative مثبت

-I, You, They, We + V1
 -He, She, It + V1+ (s , es)+.....

-They play chess every Friday.

Note :(s , ss , ch , sh , o , x) + es Examples: wash=washes / go =goes

Negative: نفي

-I, You , They, We + don't + base

-He, She, It + doesn't + base

-They don't play chess every Friday.

Question: Yes , No

DO / Does + S+ base

-Do they play chess every Friday?

Question:Wh

Wh + do / does + S+ base

-What do they play every Friday?

-They play chess every Friday. (**Affirmative مثبت**)

***Function: الوظيفة**

1- Facts & permanent actions: حقائق وأمور دائمة

- The earth revolves around the sun.

2- Habits and routines/ repeated activities regularly: عادات وروتين / أحداث متكررة بشكل منتظم

Examples

3- Scheduled or fixed events in the future.

-The plane leaves at 8 pm tomorrow.

Correct the verb:

1 -She usuallyearly in the morning. (get up)

2 - Imy uncle every month. (visit)

Simple Past

الماضي البسيط

Affirmative مثبت

S + V2...

Negative: نفي

S + didn't + base

Question: Yes ,No

Did + S+ base

Question:Wh

Wh + did + S+ base

Regular Verbs افعال منتظمة

play played played
fix fixed fixed

Irregular Verbs افعال غير منتظمة

go went gone
eat ate eaten

Function:

To talk about finished actions that happened at a specific time in the past.

key words:-

yesterday أمس , last+ time... , ago, قبل , in the past في الماضي
1994/1987... , once a time مرة ذات

Correct the verb

- 1-I.....this film along time ago. (watch)
2-The police.....the thief two days ago. (arrest)

Present continuous المضارع المستمر

Affirmative: مثبت

- He , She , It + is + V + ing+.....
- They ,We, You + are + V + ing+.....
- I + am + V + ing+.....

-Rami is reading at present.

Key words: now , at the moment (this +time ..) , today , look , watch out , listen , look out , be quiet , nowadays, these days , this week , this month , this year, today, tonight, at present.

Negative: نفي

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

-They aren`t working now .

Question: Yes ,No

(Is, Are, Am)+ S +V + ing+.....?

-Is Laila studying at the moment?

Question:Wh

Wh +(is ,are ,am)+ S +V + ing?

Functions:

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

- She is watching TV now.
-Ali and Rami aren`t playing at the moment
- What are you doing? I am drinking tea now.

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

- We are going to Petra today.
- Ali intends to finish his project tonight. (AB 30)
Ali is.....

Answer: Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.

Correct the verb:

- 1- The boys..... chess at the moment. (play)
2- Look! The drivers fast. (drive)

Past continuous الماضي المستمر

Affirmative: مثبت

- He , She , It , I + was + V + ing+.....
- They , We , You + were + V + ing+.....

- While they were playing tennis, it rained.

-I was walking home when I met Ali.

Key words:

while / as أثناء	when عندما
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Negative: نفي

S +(was, were)+ not +V + ing+..... .

Ex:

- They weren't working when the manager arrived.
- You were not listening to me when I told you to turn the oven off

Question: Yes ,No

(was, were) + S +V + ing+.....? .

Ex:

- Were they studying when she called ?

Question:Wh

Wh +(was, were) + S +V + ing? .

Ex:

- A:What were you doing when you broke your leg?
- B: I was driving my bicycle.(Affirmative: مثبت)

Functions: الوظائف

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

Ex:

Rules الماضي المستمر له ايضا 4 اشكال مهمة

- 1-While /As + past continuous , past simple
- 2-When + past simple , past continuous
- 3- past simple while / as past continuous
- 4- past continuous when past simple

Exercise: Correct the verb

- 1- As I..... (work) , a man knocked at my door.
- 2- While my brother..... (carry) my bag, he dropped it.

المضارع التام Present Perfect

Form : Affirmative

S + (have, has) + p.p

Function:

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

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

Negative:

S+ has , have + not +V3 +

Question: Yes ,No

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

Question: Wh

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

keywords:

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

اسئلة سنوات سابقة

1-The childrenalready the sandcastle on the beach.(build)

2-Our neighbours.....recently to Aqaba. (move)

3-Laila.....recently learning English. (start)

المضارع التام المستمر Present Perfect Continuous

Affirmative: مثبت

- He , She , It + has + been + V +ing

- They , We , You , I + have + been + V +ing

Negative: نفي

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

Question: Yes ,No

(Has , Have) + S + been + V +ing

Question:Wh

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

Key words:

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

الوظائف Functions:

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

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

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

EX:

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

2-Has Ali been living in Amman since 2010?

الماضي التام Past Perfect

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

Affirmative: مثبت

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

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

Negative: نفي

S+ had + not + V3 +

-I hadn't eaten before I slept.

Question: Yes ,No

Had + S + V3 +?

Key words:

after -because	until-before-by the time - then
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الوظائف Functions:

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

للتحدث عن أحداث حصلت في الماضي قبل وقت محدد بالماضي .

الماضي التام له أيضا 4 اشكال مهمة Rules

-past perfect (اول) حدث

-past simple (ثاني) حدث

Rules

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

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

3- ثاني past simple after/ because اول past perfect

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

(حدث اول)

(حدث ثاني)

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

After they had trained hard , they won the match.

Before they won the match , they had trained hard

Correct the verb:

A-

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

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

3-He.....(not,call)his friend after he.....(travel).

B-

- 1- Rami ate his lunch then he slept
Before.....
- 2-They studied hard so they passed the exams.
- 3-Laila cleaned the room and then she went out.
After

A)Future with will

Affirmative :

S + will +base

Negative:

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

Question: Yes ,No

Will + S +base

Key words:

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

functions:

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

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

-It will rain tonight.

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

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

-I will call the police.

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

-Perhaps we **will make** another attempt.

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

B)Future with be going to

Affirmative :

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

Negative:

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

Question: Yes ,No

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

Question:Wh

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

Key words;

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

functions:

- We use going to to talk about:

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

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

-Look out! That cup is going to fall off.

Answers:

Use the verb in the brackets with(will or (be) going to).

1- He doesn't look healthy and never does any exercise. He..... ill one day.(be)

2-I think that Ali full marks tomorrow.(get)

Verbs followed by gerund and infinitive

1) Some verbs can be followed by an –ing form (V + ing) (gerund)

avoid يتجنب , consider يعتبر , dislike يكره , enjoy يستمتع , finish ينهي , practise يمارس , love يحب ,
stop يتوقف , suggest يقترح , start يبدأ

2)Some verbs can be followed by an infinitive (to + infinitive)

agree يوافق , ask يسأل , begin يبدأ , attempt يحاول , choose يختار , decide يقرر , expect يتوقع , hope يأمل ,
manage يدير , offer يعرض , prepare يحضر , promise يعد , seem يبدو , want يريد , able يقدر ,
intend ينوي , can't afford لا يطيق , plan يخطط

3) Some verbs can be followed by an infinitive (to + infinitive) or (V + ing) (gerund)

hate يكره , like يحب , continue يستمر , prefer يفضل , try يحاول , remember يتذكر , forget ينسى

Correct the verbs:

1- Fatima dislikes (be) with children very much.

2- Rakan enjoyed (learn) Arabic at school.

3-I suggested(wait) for a bus but they wanted to walk.

4- The car has run out of fuel. We should stop (fill) it with fuel.

الكلام المنقول Reported speech

Direct and Indirect speech

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

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

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

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

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

Direct	Indirect
can	could
may	might
will	would
shall	should
have to , has to	had to
ought to	ought to
could	could
would	would
might	might
should	should

التحويل حسب المخاطب -Note-you-your

التحويل حسب المتكلم I – my

1. Reported Statements: تحويل الجمل الخبرية

Rule:

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

- 1- "The children are leaving school now."
The headmaster told me that.....
- 2- "Some people have complained about the high prices."
I told the manager that.....
- 3- "You should practice your English every day."
The teacher advised Hadeel that.....
- 4- "I like reading books about psychology."
Sami said that.....
- 5- "I will participate more in class discussions."

The passive

Tense	Active	Passive
present simple	S + V1 (s, es) + O	O+(is ,are , am) + V3
past simple	S + V 2 + O	O+(was ,were)+ V3
present perfect	S +(has , have) + V3 + O	O+ (has , have) + been + V3

Ali speaks English.
English.....

Correct the verb between brackets .

- 1-The regulations have.....(change) recently.
- 2-My car.....(make) in 2007.
- 3-Ali has(offer) a new job by the manager lately.
- 4-The rooms already by the worker.(paint)

Causative السببية

Have something done

Form:

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

اولا يجب ان نعلم الجدول التالي

verb to (have)

Tense	Active	Causative
<i>past simple</i>	S + V 2 + O	S+ had+ O+ V3

- e.g. - He's had his hair cut.
- They've had their flat redecorated.

I asked someone to fix my computer (had).

I had my computer fixed.

Expressing Possibilities الاحتمالية

A)

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

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

- 1- Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)
Issa's phone might be broken.
- 2- It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have)
You
- 3- You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)
You

Unit Two
words of unit (2)
A Healthy Life حياة صحية

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

scepticism (n)		
feel blue (v phrase)	[idiom] to feel sad.	يشعر بالحزن
see red (v phrase)	[idiom] to be angry.	يغضب
white elephant (n phrase)	[idiom] something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose.	مكلف بدون فائدة
have the green light (v phrase)	[idiom] to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen.	يسمح / يُسمح له/
red-handed (adj)	[idiom] in the act of doing something wrong.	يرتكب خطأ
out of the blue (adj)	[idiom] apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly.	بشكل مفاجيء
bounce back (phrasal v)	to start to be successful again after a difficult time.	النهوض بعد الفشل
focus on (phrasal v) focus (n) focused (adj)	to direct your attention or effort at something specific.	يركز على
setback (n)	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse.	فشل
raise (v)	a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something.	يرفع/ يسأل
optimistic (adj) optimism (n) optimist (n)	believing that good things will happen in the future.	متفائل
commitment (n) commit (v) committed (adj)	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way.	إلتزام
healthcare (n)	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	الرعاية الصحية
life expectancy (n) expect (v) expectation (n)	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live.	متوسط العمر المتوقع
mortality (n) mortal (n and adj) mortally (adv)	death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate).	الوفيات
reputation (n) repute (v)	the common opinion that people have about someone or something.	السمعة
decline (v) decline (n)	to decrease in quantity or importance.	ينخفض
obese (adj) obesity (n)	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health.	السمنة
cope with (phrasal v)	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	يتعامل مع
strenuous (adj)	using or needing a lot of effort.	متعب
alien(adj)		غريب

Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?(SB 14) (شئوية 2017)

الطب التكميلي: هل هو علاج فعلا؟

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

this= kind of non-conventional treatment / they= patients / who= a private practitioner / this= type of treatment / these=days
 مازال الأطباء يشكون بشأن العلاجات – الوخز بالإبر و بعض الأدوية المكملة. أن أراد المريض اخذ احد الأدوية غير التقليدية – اعتادوا على استشارة أحد الممارسين للمهنة والذي قد لا يكون حاصلًا على شهادة طبية على أية حال – في السنوات الأخيرة فهم هذا النوع من العلاجات تغير. هذه الأيام أكثر الأطباء يدرسون العلاجات المكملة بجانب الأدوية التقليدية وبعض مستشاري الأدوية المكملة لديهم شهادات طبية.

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

it= to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

بينما اعتاد النقاد أن يقولوا أنه لا يوجد دليل أن العلاجات غير التقليدية تعمل جيدا – لأن أكثر من الشائع بالنسبة للخبراء في مجال الأدوية يدركون أن الأدوية التقليدية ليست الطريقة الوحيدة لعلاج المرض .

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

who=70 per cent of patients / I = One doctor / It= homoeopathy

في العلاجات الجراحية في لندن 70 % من المرضى الذين تم العرض عليهم الخيار بين العلاج العشبي و العلاج التقليدي للشكوى من الأرق التهاب المفاصل وأمراض الشقيقة اختاروا العلاجات العشبية . 50 % من المرضى قالوا أن العلاج ساعدهم . أحد الأطباء قال اعتبر حاليا أن العلاجات الطبيعية خيار فعال للعلاج في ظروف مختلفة بما فيها القلق و الكآبة و الحساسيات المختلفة. تزيد لدينا خيارات أخرى عندما الأدوية التقليدية تشخص المرض بشكل كافي .

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria. One doctor said, "I will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no longer an alien concept. In my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it"

It= complementary medicine / I = One doctor / it= the idea of complementary treatments / it= modern medicine

على أية حال فان الأدوية المكملة لا تستخدم لجميع العلاجات. لا يمكن أن تكون البديل للقاحات لأنها لا تنتج الأجسام المضادة التي تحتاجها الأجسام لعلاج أمراض الطفولة. ولا تستخدم كمضاد للملاريا. أحد الأطباء قال سوف أعود للعلاجات التقليدية أو لا للتأكد أنه لا يوجد شروط أساسية مفقودة. على أية حال أن الفكرة من العلاجات التقليدية هي ليست مفهوماً أجنبياً. برأيي أنها تعمل مساندة للعلاجات الحديثة وليس ضدها .

- 1- The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?
- 2- "Complementary treatments ... should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with

Suggested answers

- 1- I think people's opinions of complementary medicine might have changed because of more information being freely available on the Internet. Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.
- 2- Students' answers might include mention of the doctor's comments recognition that conventional medicine isn't always the solution to a medical problem and the positive responses from patients

Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why? (SB 16)

هل الناس السعيدين أكثر صحة وإذا كان كذلك فلماذا؟

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

It= to feel a bit blue from time to time

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

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

you , your , the reader

أيضا للغضب نتائج سلبية على صحتنا – عندما تغضب يرتفع ضغط دمك وقد تشعر بالصداع و مشاكل النوم و الهضم . على أية حال ماذا بشأن المشاعر و المواقف الايجابية ؟ حتى وقت متأخر فان العلماء لم يحققوا فيما ن كان هناك رابط بين المشاعر الايجابية و الصحة السليمة . Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

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

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

who=children

اثبت العلماء أن الأطفال القادرين على البقاء بتركيزهم الجيد في مهامهم و لديهم مواقف ايجابية في سن السابعة يكونون بصحة جيدة بعد 92 عام .

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

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

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

it= to live without worry / they=the researchers / we=people / these=qualities / their=children

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

Questions:

Health in Jordan: A report (SB 18 تقرير الصحة : الأردن في الصحة)

Introduction

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

This= Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East / our=people

الظروف الصحية في الأردن هي الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط - وهذا عائد للالتزام بالبلد تجاه الجميع - تطور في التعليم والظروف الاقتصادية - تصريف المجاري - المياه النظيفة - الحمية - المياه النظيفة تجعل مجتمعنا أكثر صحة .

A Healthcare centres

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

that= immunisation teams / this=goal / where= remote areas of the country

المراكز الصحية

كنتيجة للتخطيط الجيد عدد الخدمات الصحية تزداد بسرعة - أكثر من 800 مركز خدماتي بني و أكثر من 188 عيادة أسنان . وفي 2102 يوجد 98 % من أطفال الأردنيين يتم تلقيحهم - شكرا لفريق التلقيح الذين يعملون لتحقيق الأهداف لسنوات عديدة . بالرغم من أن مناطق بعيدة تأخذ الطاقة وتوفر الماء - أكثر من 99% من الوطن لديهم خدمات .

B Hospitals

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

it=the country

المستشفيات

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

C Life expectancy

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

this= The life expectancy

العمر الافتراضي

إن أرقام متوسط العمر الافتراضي توضح ان النظام الصحي الأردني ناجح . ففي عام 1965 ميلادي كان معدل متوسط العمر الافتراضي في الأردن حوالي 50 عاما . في عام 2012 كان هذا المعدل للعمر الافتراضي قد ارتفع لحوالي 73.5 . طبقا لإحصاءات منظمة اليونسيف فإنه بين عام 1981 و عام 1991 انخفض عدد وفيات المواليد بشكل سريع لم يُشهد في اي مكان في العالم - من كل 1000 كان يتوفى 70 في 1981 الي 32 وفاة فقط من كل 1000 في عام 2014 .

Conclusion

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

which= Jordan's healthy population growth

الخلاصة

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

Answer the following questions based on the text.

- 1- According to the text, why is the health situation in Jordan one of the best in the Middle East?
- 2- The text mentions some factors that created Jordan's healthy population growth . Write down two of these factors.
- 3- What was the fact that 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized in 2012 CE a result of?
- 4- The report claims that Jordan's healthcare system is successful? Write down two pieces of evidence to show this claim.

Answers:

- 1- This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority
- 2- a) The low infant mortality rate, b) as well as the excellent healthcare system
- 3- Thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years.
- 4- a) In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5. b) between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world - from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

Read the report again and answer these questions. (SB 18)

- 1 What is the title of the report?
- 2 What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections?
- 3 What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion?
- 4 Is the language formal or informal? How can you tell?

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 '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'.
- 4 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

Colour Idioms مصطلحات الالوان

مهمين جدا حفظ انجليزي - انجليزي

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

a-What feeling does each of the idioms in bold from the text refer to? (SB 17)

A happiness B sadness C fear D anger

b- What do the following colour idioms in brackets mean?

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

b 1 permission 2 in the act of doing something wrong 3 unexpectedly 4 a useless possession a feel a bit blue B see red D

Grammar

1. (be) used to

Affirmative :

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

Negative:

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

Question: Yes ,No

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

Question:Wh

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

Function:

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

نستخدم هذه القاعدة be used to ويتبعها إسما أو ضميرا أو فعلا مضاف إليه ing لوصف أشياء مألوقة أو اعتيادية متعارف عليها.

-We've lived in the city a long time, so we're **used to the traffic**. (noun)

-I didn't like getting up early, but I'm **used to it** now. (pronoun)

-She's lived in the UK for a year. She's **used to speaking** English now. (v-ing)

2. used to

Affirmative :

Subject +used to + infinitive..... .

Negative:

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

Question: Yes ,No

Did + S+ use to + infinitive ?

Question:Wh

Wh + did + S+ use to + infinitive ?

Function:

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

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

- My mother **used to buy** my clothes, but now I choose my own.

- She **used to be** a teacher, but now she's retired.

Make sentences with a similar meaning.

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

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

I

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

I

Answers: 1-When I was a child, I used to be shy. 2-I was used to getting up early. 3- I am used to getting up early.

الماضي التام المستمر Past Perfect Continuous

FORM :

- Affirmative sentences:

-S+ had +been + V+ ing

- Negative sentences:

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

- Question: Yes , No

- Had+ S + been+ V +ing ?

Question: Wh

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

Key words:

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

Function:

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

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

Examples:

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

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

Correct the verb between brackets:

1- She (call)..... her mother for two hours when I came.

2- I (not/ wait).....for a long time when he met me.

3-You looked tired yesterdayyou (work) all the time ?

)

Sample plan a report

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

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

- استمع الى الكلمات . صل بينها وبين لفظها .

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

Answers

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

word	Phonetic Transcription	word	Phonetic Transcription
importance	/ɪm'pɔ:təns/	technology	/tek'nælədʒi /
school	/'sku:l/	audience	/ɔ:diəns /
exercise	/'eksəsaɪz/	healthy	/'helθi /
angry	/'æŋgrɪ/	carrying	/'kæri:jɪŋ/
calm	/'kɑ:m /		

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

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

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

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

سيذهب طفل اماراتي في جولة حول العالم

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

which= a tour

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

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

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

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

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

he , his= Adeeb / who , he , his =his father(Abeeb's father)

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

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

where=German / he , his=Adeeb

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

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

which= a heart monitor / this=special checking device

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

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

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

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

مع اسئلة اضافية (SB 20) Exercise

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

Critical thinking

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

Answers:

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

The King Hussein Cancer Center(SB 24)

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان

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

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

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

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

Its= The King Hussein Cancer Center

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

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

which= an education centre

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

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, **where** the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

where=Amman / this= reason

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

Exercise (SB 24) مع اسئلة اضافية

- 1- Why does the hospital need to expand?
- 2- Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.
- 3- What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?
- 4- What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?
- 5- What does KHCC stand for?
- 6- What does the underlined word "**paediatric**" mean?
- 7- What is the current capacity rate of KHCC per year?
- 8- There are many the things that will be added to the hospital by 2016. Write down two of these things.

- 9- Why is it important to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan?
- 10- What is the advantage of starting a radiotherapy unit in King Abdullah University Hospital?
- 11- Where is King Abdullah University Hospital located?
- 12- What does the education centre in KHCC include?
- 13- Quote the sentence which shows that the hospital is an attractive medical centre for many Jordanians and Arabs.
- 14- What does the underlined word **they** refer to?

15-Critical thinking

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

Answers

- 1- Because the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment so it needs to expand
- 2- as they are attracted by the hospital's excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.
- 3- The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 4- In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.
- 5- The King Hussein Cancer Center.
- 6- describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses.
- 7- The hospital's capacity is 3,500 per year.
- 8- They will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy.
- 9- Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 10- Cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.
- 11- in Irbid.
- 12- The education centre includes teaching rooms and a library.
- 13- Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region.
- 14- Patients 15-Yes, I agree with this because doctors depend on love to strengthen their relationships with their patients and that is so helpful in curing diseases

Accident Victim Tests First Artificial Limb (AB 17)

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.

it, which= a prosthetic hand / they= scientists

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

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, **he** had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, **which** was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With **it**, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but **he** could also feel **them**. ‘When I held an object, **I** could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,’ he explained. **He** said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with **his** other hand.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answers:

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

Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1- What is special about the new artificial hand they are talking about?
- 2- Quote the sentence which indicates personal information about the man under the testing process.
- 3- How long has Sorensen been using an artificial hand?
- 4- What could Sorensen do with the new hand?
- 5- Why can't Sorensen wear his new hand now?

Answers:

- 1- The new artificial hand has a sense of touch.
- 2- Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention.
- 3- He had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.
- 4- Sorensen could pick up and manipulate objects, he could also feel them.
- 5- He could not use it forever because he was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet.

Collocations:

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

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

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

Answers: 1- catch 2- get 3- take 4- spend 5- attend

Grammar:

The Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر

Affirmative

S+will+be+V+ ing

Negative

S+will+ not+be+ V + ing

Question: Yes ,No

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

Question: Wh

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

Function

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

نستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتحدث عن حدث مستمر بالمستقبل

Key Words:

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

Examples

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

The Future Perfect المستقبل التام

Form:

Affirmative

S+will+ have +V 3

Negative

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

Question: Yes ,No

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

Question: Wh

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

Use: (function)

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

نستخدم المستقبل التام للتحدث عن حدث سيكتمل بوقت محدد بالمستقبل

Key Words

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

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

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

Writing skills : Using rhetorical devices.

Simile:

Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.

Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food.

Metaphor:

The world will be at your fingertips.

Onomatopoeia:

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.

Personification:

Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

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

Word	English	Arabic
arithmetic (n)	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division/ the study of numbers	علم الحساب
geometry (n) geometric (adj) geometrically (adv)	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	علم الهندسة والحساب
mathematician (n) mathematics (n) mathematical (adj)	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	رياضياتي
physician (n)	someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment	طبيب
polymath (n)	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects / an expert in many subjects	متعدد الثقافات
ground-breaking (adj) break (v)	new, innovative	مبتكر
inheritance (noun) inherit (verb)	money or things that you get from someone after they die	ارث
revolutionise (verb) revolution (noun) revolutionary (adj)	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	احداث ثورة
composition (noun) compose (verb)	[of music] a piece of music that someone has written	تأليف
algebra (noun) algebraic (adjective)	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers	الجبر
musical harmony (n)	a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a	تناغو موسيقي

harmonious (adj) harmonise (verb)	group of different notes together	
minaret (noun)	the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer	مأذنة
camera obscura (n)	Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera	غرفة مظلمة
philosopher (n) philosophise (v) philosophical (adj)	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy	فيلسوف
grid (n)	[energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة
artificially-created (adj) create (verb) creation (noun)	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	صناعي
zero-waste (adjective)	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	ممكن استخدامه مجددا
outweigh (verb)	to be more important than something else	أكثر أهمية
windmill (noun)	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour	طاحونة هوائية
vary (verb) variation (noun) variable (adjective)	to differ according to the situation	يختلف
pedestrian (noun) pedestrian (adjective)	someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars	الماشي
megaproject (noun)	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشاريع ضخمة
sustainability (noun) sustain (verb) sustainable (adjective)	the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water	استمرارية
desalination (noun) desalinate (verb)	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used	تحلية ماء البحر
carbon-neutral (adj) neutralise (verb) neutrality (noun)	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere	الكربون الطبيعي
criticise (verb) critic, criticism (noun) critical (adjective)	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something)	ينتقد
irrigate (verb) irrigation (noun)	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow	يروي
inoculation (noun) inoculate (verb) inoculable (adj)	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease	تلقيح
fountain pen (noun)	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write	قلم يعبئ
fertile land	describes land that produces more than enough food for the fast-growing population.	ارض خصبة
legacy	means the things, money or knowledge you get after	أرث

	someone dies.	
talent	special ability	موهبة
founder	the person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city	مؤسس
scales	an instrument to measure weight	ميزان
laboratory	a room for scientific experiments	مختبر
growth		نمو
effect		اثر-تأثير
transport		ينقل
footprint		بصمة
waste		مخلفات
planning		تخطيط
economic growth		نمو اقتصادي
negative effects		تأثيرات سلبية
carbon footprint		بصمة الكربون
public transport		النقل العام
biological waste		مخلفات بيولوجية
urban planning		التخطيط المدني
chemist		كيميائي-صيدلي
flying		طيران
clock		منبه
algebra		الجبر
soap		صابون
crystal		كريستال
glasses		نظارات
cheque		شيك
carpet		سجاد
benefit		فائدة
farms		مزارع
free		حر
friendly		ودود
neutral		محايد
power		طاقة
renewable		متجدد

Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from exercise Collocation (SB 33)

- 1- When people talk about _____, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.
- 2- Pollution has some serious _____ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
- 3- We can all work hard to reduce our _____ by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
- 4- If we take _____ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
- 5- Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of _____, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
- 6- The need for more effective _____ is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

Answers 1- economic growth 2-negative effects 3-carbon footprint 4-public transport 5- biological waste 6- urban planning

The importance of Islamic achievements in history (SB 28)

أهمية الإنجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ

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

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

Its= The Arab world/who=the person/he,his= Jabir ibn Hayyan/which=the way

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

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

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

He,him= Ziryab/who=the person/it was= that led him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE

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

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

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

She,her= Fatima al – Fihri/it= This learning centre/it is where= Morocco's top

university / it was Fatima's sister,Mariam/who/ Mariam/which=the Andalus Mosque

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

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

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

It= his work in arithmetic and geometry/ that= his work in arithmetic and geometry

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

Answer the following questions:

- 1- Who is probably the founder of chemistry?
- 2- What was Al-Kindi?
- 3- What is Jabir ibn Hayyan famous for?
- 4- Who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque?
- 5- What is the noble thing that Fatima al-Fihri did?
- 6- Why was Ali ibn Nafi ' called "Ziryab (or 'Blackbird')"?

Answers:

- 1- Jabir ibn Hayyan .
- 2- Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath.
- 3- He is most well-known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid.
- 4- It was Fatima's sister, Mariam, who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque.
- 5- She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study.
- 6- He was called 'Ziryab' or 'Blackbird' because of his beautiful voice.

Grammar Relative clauses جمل الوصل

Differences

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

A) Defining relative clauses المعرفة

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

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

The relative pronouns:

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

B) Non-defining relative clauses الغير معرفة

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

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

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

- London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK. (AB 30)
 London ,

Answer: -London , which is the capital of the UK , is a huge city.

Cleft sentence الجملة المشتقة

Function:

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

A)

- The thing that ...
- The person who ...
- The time when **or** (in which) + **الشيء المراد التركيز عليه + Be + باقي الجملة**
- The place where ...
- The way...

B)

- It (was , is) + **الشيء المراد التركيز عليه** + that clause...

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

-with (that) we use a preposition

Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown.(SB 29)

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

The person who.....

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

The country where.....

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

It was.....

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

It was.....

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

It is

Answers:

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

Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold. The first one is done for you.(AB 20)

1- **Queen Rania** opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

2-Petra was made a World Heritage Site in **1985 CE.**

The year.....

3-I stopped working at **11 p.m.**

It was.....

4-My father has influenced me most.

The person.....

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

The subject.....

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

It was.....

Answers:

- 1-Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE 1
- 2- when/in which Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE
- 3- 11 p.m. when I stopped working
- 4- who/that has influenced me most is my father
- 5- that/which I like most of all is Geography
- 6- the heat that/which made the journey unpleasant

قواعد شاملة للمستوى 3

A)Correct the verb between brackets.

1. It ----- this afternoon. Look! It"s cloudy. (rain)
2. I ----- to Canada. This is my own plan. (travel)
- 3.Different goods among countries can be ----- by traders. (transport) ▶ 2014
4. Majed didn"t repair his computer himself. He had it -----.
5. Muna didn"t write the email. She had it ----- . (write) ▶2013
6. Maher felt tired after he ----- a project all day. (be, do)
7. Ahmad was upset because he had----- in the contest. (not , be, participate)
- 8.The man horse is white won the race.(a.who b.whose c.that)
- 9.The girl won the prize is Amal.(a.who b.whose c.when)
- 10.The car was rented was good.(a.who b.when c.which)
- 11- You(study) when she called.
- 12- I did not have any money because I (lose) my wallet.
- 13- Rawan (not / study) when I called her, she is trying to ignore me.
14. She avoided (tell) him about her plans.
15. He decided (write)a story.
16. If they (have) time at the weekend, they will come to see us.
- 17.If we (know) about your problem, we would have helped you .
- 18.I leave if she (come) to this place.
- 19.We (arrive) earlier if we had not missed the bus.
- 20.I (talk) on the phone right now.
- 21.. I----- (be, learn) English for seven years now.
- 22.Before I ----- (go) to London, I had not enjoyed learning English.
23. During my last summer holidays, my parents ----- (send) me on a language course to London.
24. I think I ----- (do) one unit every week.
25. And I ----- (already begin) to read the texts in my English textbook again.
26. We ----- meeting every Saturday.(use)
27. Sami didn't-----to come early. (use)
- 28.We -----the hot weather. (use)
- 29 .My mother wasn't used to-----every day. (cook)
- 30 .In 5 year's time , I ----- law at university. (study)
- 31- In 5 year's time , I ----- studying law at university. (finish)
32. Light at almost 300,000 kilometres per second. (travel)
33. Water of hydrogen and oxygen. (consist)
- 34 .Lamis spoke with her mother as she (cook)
35. you ever to china? (be)
36. Look! The sun (rise).
- 37.We the game during this week. (practice)
- 38 .He all the morning tomorrow. (travel)
39. While I ----- (do) the language course, I met lots of young people from was doing
- 40 .When I was a child, my grandmother (make) cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.

Answers:

- 1- is going to rain 2- am going to travel 3- transported 4- repaired 5- written 6- had been doing 7- not been participating 8- whose 9- who 10 – which 11- were studying 12 - had lost 13 - was `t studying 14 – telling 15 - to write 16 - have 17 – had known 18 – comes 19 - would have arrived 20 -am talking 21 - have been learning 22- went 23 – sent 24 - will do 25 - have already begun 26 – are used to 27 –use 28 – are used to 29 – cooking 30- will be studying 31 - will have

B) Derivation

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

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

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

1. (2016)- Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to study Medicine.
Before Tala
2. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)
Mohammad had
3. My computer isn't working properly , I need to fix it as quick as possible.
My computer isn't working properly, I need to
4. Ali painted my house . (had)
I
5. I'm going to pay someone to cut my grass.
I'm going to
6. "We can solve our own problems."
The girls said that
7. "I did not give my CD to anyone."
Rosalina said that
8. They serve the dinner whenever we visit them.
The dinner
9. I liked the people. I met them at the school last night.(who)
.....
10. The man called the police. His wallet was stolen.(whose).
.....
- 11 .Al-Jazari** invented the **mechanical clock** in the **twelfth century**.
.....
12. **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud.
The person who
13. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory **in Iraq**.
The country where

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

It was.....

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

It was.....

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

It is

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

I.....

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

People were.....

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

I.....

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

You

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

When

Answers:

1- went to Britain to study Medicine , she had taken three English courses in the British Council.

2- checked his emails before he started work.

3- have my compute fixed as quick as possible.

4- had my house painted.

5- have my grass cut

6- they could solve their own problems.

7- she hadn't given her CD to anyone .

8- The dinner is served (by them) whenever they are visited (by us).

9- I liked the people who I met at the school last night.

10 -The man called the police whose wallet was stolen.

11-

The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

17 - am used to getting up early.

19- used to living in tents.

19- was used to speaking English.

20 – should study hard for the exams .

21.he saw me ,he was playing tennis.

D) Choose the correct proposition

about , on , in , out , with

1. You are advised not to give-----personal information on the Internet.

2. Fill-----the application form and sent it on our email address.

3. If you want to protect your system, turn-----your computer's firewall.

4. A good manager should know everything -----the organisation.

5. You need to download a messenger to connect-----your relatives and friends.

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

الكلمات المطلوبة للاشتقاق

Verb فعل	Noun اسم	Adjective صفة	Adverb ظرف
produce ينتج	production product producer	productive	productively
-----	medicine دواء/طب	medical	medically
-----	nine تسعة	ninth	ninthly
inherit يرث	inheritance inheritor	inheritable	-----
originate ينشأ	origin	original originality	originally
invent يخترع-يبتكر	invention inventor	inventive	inventively
discover يكتشف	discovery discoverer	discovered discoverable	-----
influence يؤثر	influence	influential	influentially
----- <u>unit 5</u>	tradition تقبيد-عادي <u>unit 5</u>	traditional	traditionally
weave ينسج <u>unit 5</u>	weaver weaving	weaved	-----
attract يجذب <u>unit 5</u>	attraction	attractive	attractively
create يخلق-يبتكر <u>unit 5</u>	creation-creativity creature	creative	creatively
translate يترجم <u>unit 5</u>	translation translator	translated	-----
-----	archaeology علم الآثار <u>unit 5</u>	archaeological	archaeologically
appreciate يقدر/يتذوق <u>unit 5</u>	appreciation	appreciative	appreciatively
educate يعلم <u>unit 5</u>	education educator	educational educative	educationally
collect يجمع <u>unit 5</u>	collection	collective	collectively
install يركب <u>unit 5</u>	installation	installed	-----
operate يشغل	operation	operational	operationally
expect يتوقع	expectancy expectation	expectant	expectantly
calculate يحسب	calculation calculator	-----	-----
access يدخل	access	accessible	accessibly
-----	allergy حساسية	allergic	-----
-----	arthritis التهاب مفاصل	arthritic	-----
remedy يعالج	remedy	remedial	-----
immunize يطعم	immunization	immune	-----
-----	option خيار	optional	optionally
complement يكتمل	complement	complementary	-----
practice يمارس	practitioner	practical	practically
-----	sceptic شخص شكاك scepticism الشك	skeptical	-----

-----	قابلية للحياة viability	viable	-----
-----	التفاؤل optimism المتفائل optimist	optimistic	-----
يلتزم commit	commitment	committed	-----
-----	انسان فان mortal معدل الوفيات mortality	mortal	mortally
يدعم/يساند sustain	استدامه sustainability	sustainable	-----
يعتبر - يعد reput	شهرة reputation	reputational	reputationally
يضيف يلحق append	appendage	-----	-----
-----	حيلة براعة artifice	artificial	artificially
-----	سرطان cancer	cancerous	-----
-----	بمسح- يفحص scan	scanner	-----
يعتمد على rely(on)	reliance	reliable	-----
يوسع expand	expansion	-----	-----
يصف علاج prescribe	prescription	prescriptive	-----
يعدي infect	infection	infectious	infectiously
يشخص مرض diagnose	diagnoses	diagnostic	-----
ينوي intend	intention	intended	-----
-----	جراح surgeon جراحة surgery	surgical	surgically
يعتقد believe	believer believing belief	believable	-----
-----	طب الأطفال paediatrics paediatrician	paediatric	-----
-----	mathematics رياضياتي mathematician	mathematical	-----
يوالف harmonise	harmony	harmonious	-----
ينجح succeed	success	successful	successfully
يختتم conclude	conclusion	concluding	-----
يثور revolutionise	revolution	revolutionary	-----
-----	-----	كثير extreme	extremely
يطعم inoculate	inoculation	inoculable	-----
ينتقد criticise	critic criticism	critical	critically
-----	دواء-طب medicine	medical	medically
-----	ماشبي pedestrian	pedestrian	-----
يوضح <u>unit 5</u> demonstrate	demonstration	demonstrative	-----
يحلّي (ماء من الملح) desalinate	desalination	desalinated	-----
ينشأ originate	origin	original originality	originally
-----	-----	-----	-----
يروي irrigate	irrigation	irrigated	-----
ينظم organize	organization	organized	-----
يحيّد neutral	neutrality	neutral	neutrally
-----	طفل child	childish	childishly
يتدرب train	training	training	-----

A. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

1. The Middle East is famous for the ----- of olive oil. (produce)

2. Ibn Sina wrote ----- textbooks. **(medicine)**
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the ----- century. **(nine)**
4. My father bought our house with an ----- from his grandfather. **(inherit)**
5. Scholars have discovered an ----- document from the twelfth century. **(origin)**
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important ----- ever? **(invent)**
7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical ----- . **(discover)**
8. Who was the most ----- writer of the twentieth century? **(influence)**
9. The Giralda Tower was ----- a minaret. **(origin)**
10. The ----- system must be linked with **(education)**
11. Jordan has a ----- of being a friendly and welcoming country. **(repute)**
12. The -----of oil made some countries rich. **(discover)**
13. When we go to on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips are ----- . **(education)**
14. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes to ----- rugs. **(product)**
15. There is a particular Bedouin style of ----- . **(weave)**

Answers:1- production 2- medical 3- ninth 4- inheritance 5- original 6- invention 7- discovery 8- influential 9- originally 10- educational
11- reputation 12- discovery 13- educational 14- produce 15- weaving

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

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



save the rope on his hand?
his courage.

GUIDED WRITING

الكتابة الموجهة

JUST DO IT.

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

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

-Firstly, there are many الطوائف such as ... الفرعية 1 and الفرعية 2
-In addition, there are other الكلمة الافتتاحية في الطوائف like الفرعية 3 and الفرعية 4

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

How to save Forests?
-avoid building residential areas.
-build parks for visitors.
-reduce cutting down trees.
-ban the criminals who cut trees.

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

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

What should be done to keep fitness ?
- drink 8 -10 liters of water daily.
- run 2 -4 kilometre every morning.
- do exercises
- reduce the amount of calories.

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

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

Why do people leave their countries?
-find better jobs.
- complete high education.
-escape from wars.
- seek better life.

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

completing high education.

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

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

On the one hand, العنوان has many advantages such as and
On the other hand, العنوان has some disadvantages like and

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

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

On the one hand, العنوان has many advantages such as and
On the other hand, العنوان has some disadvantages like and

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

There are many advantages of العنوان such as and
On the other hand, there are some disadvantages of العنوان like and

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

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

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

الوظائف اللغوية Functions

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

اللغة الإنجليزية

المستوى (4) الفصل الثاني
(2019)

الأستاذ وليد صوان

07 88 56 99 22



مدارس الأرقام
مدارس العمرية
مدارس الاتحاد
مدارس أكاديمية القادة الدولية



الأستاذ وليد صوان. لغة إنجليزية - توجيهي - الأردن

وليد صوا **You Tube** ومن خلال

Unit Six
Education Today التعليم اليوم
Words of unit (6)

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
academic (adj) academic (n) academy (n) academically (adv)	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمي
compulsory (adj)	obligatory; required	اجباري
contradictory (adj) contradict (v) contradiction (n)	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true	تناقض
developed nation (n)	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	أمة متطورة
fluently (adv) fluency (n) fluent (adj)	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة
option (n) optional (adj)	something that is or may be chosen	خيار
tuition (n)	teaching, especially in small groups	تدريس
astrophysics (n)	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	فيزياء فلكية
pioneering (adj) pioneer (v/n)	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	رائد
tailor-made (adj)	custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم
undertake (v) undertaking (n)	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يتعهد
qualifications (pl n) qualify (v) qualified (adj)	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam	مؤهلات
tutorial (n) tutor (v/n)	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	فترة تعليمية
put (my) back into it (v-phrase)	[idiom] to put a lot of effort into something	يجتهد
colloquial (adj)	(of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامية
degree (n)	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	درجة علمية
halls of residence (n)	accommodation provided by a university or college	سكن جامعي
motive (n)	reason for doing something	دافع
minority	not many, the opposite of 'majority'	أقلية
fees	costs, charges	رسوم
debt	money you owe	دين
financial	relating to money	مالي
Pharmacy (n) pharmaceutical (adj)	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines	الصيدلة
Marketing(n) market (v/n)	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer	التسويق
Psychology (n) psychological (adj)	the study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس

Sociology (n) sociological (adj)	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups	علم الاجتماع
Agriculture (n) agricultural (adj)	the science or practice of farming	الزراعة
Engineering (n) engineer (v/n)	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built	الهندسة
Linguistics (n) linguist (n) linguistic (adj)	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	اللغويات
Economics (n) economical (adj) economically (adv)	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used	الإقتصاد
Business Management manage (v) managerial (adj)	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organising and planning	إدارة أعمال
career advisor (n) advise (v) advice (n)	someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work	المستشار
lifelong(adj)	continuing or existing throughout your life	طويل الامد
Maths		الرياضيات
Dentistry		طب الأسنان
Arabic Language and Literature		اللغة العربية وأدابها
Biology		الأحياء
Medicine		الطب
Geography		الجغرافيا
Fine Arts		الفنون الجميلة
Law		القانون
Physics		الفيزياء
Banking and Finance		العلوم الماليه والمصرفية
History		التاريخ
Nursing		التمريض
Geology		علم الارض
Translation		الترجمة
Visual Arts		الفنون البصرية
Chemistry		الكيمياء
secondary		ثانوي
organisation		منظمة
development		تطور
achievement		انجاز
increasingly		بشكل متزايد
prospects		فرص
global		عالمي
proficiency		مهارة
abroad		خارج الوطن

Grammar

محددات الكمية للمقارنة Quantifiers to make comparisons

One syllable

Adjective الأصل	Comparative (than)	(the) Superlative
small	smaller than	the smallest
big	bigger than	the biggest
few	fewer than	the fewest

Two syllables with ` y `

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
happy	happier than	the happiest
sunny	sunnier than	the sunniest

Two syllables and more

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
expensive	more / less expensive than	the most / least expensive
beautiful	more / less beautiful than	the most / least beautiful
exciting	more / less exciting than	the most / least exciting

Exceptions

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
far	farther-further than	the farthest - furthest
معدود many	more (adj / اسم جمع) than	the most(adj)
معدود much غير	more (adj / لا يجمع) than	the most(adj)
معدود little غير	less (adj /) than	the least(adj)

- English is the best subject for me

نضيف +most او least للصفة الطويلة ولا نقارنها مع اسم آخر

- She is the most beautiful in the town.

- Which subjects are the least popular?

مساواة (Equality)

- as (adj/adv) as

الأصل

-Ali is as tall as Rami.

-My car is as expensive as your car.

-I have as much *money* as you have . غير معدود

-My classroom has as many *students* as your classroom . معدود

غير مساوي (not equals)

- not as (adj/adv) as

الأصل

-more than غير معدود } less than عكس
fewer than معدود } عكس

-the most غير معدود } the least عكس
the fewest معدود }

Ex: يوجد عدة طرق للتعبير عن عدم المساواة

طرق عدم المساواة:

1- الجدول

2- عكس الصفة

3- not as as

4- قلب ب more less / fewer

- more expensive ----- less expensive or cheaper
- taller ----- shorter
- later ----- earlier

- Ali is **taller** than Rami.
- Rami is **shorter** than Ali.
- Rami isn't as **tall** as Rami .

- BMW is **more** expensive than Toyota.
- Toyota is **less** expensive than BMW.
- Toyota isn't as expensive as BMW.
- Toyota is cheaper than BMW

- My school has (**more, fewer**) students than your school. معدود
- I have (**more, less**) money that you have. غير معدود

-Complete each of the following sentences.

further	later	least	less	longer	much
---------	-------	-------	------	--------	------

- 1- My sister doesn't eat as as I do. She always puts on her plate than I do.
- 2- I'm tired today because I went to bed than usual last night.
- 3- I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the..... interesting story I've ever read
- 4- The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little

Answers: 1- much, less 2- later 3- least 4- longer

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

1. Maths is more popular than Science.
Science
- 2- Travelling by car is less exciting than travelling by train.
Travelling by train.....
- 3- Alex speaks English fluently, Rami also speaks English fluently.
Alex speaks
- 4- A dog is more faithful than a cat.
A cat.....
- 5- Amman is the best city in the Middle East.
No other city in the Middle East is.....
- 6- No fruit is more expensive than apples in the market.
Apples.....
- 7- Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.
Learning English isn't.....
- 8- Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.
Learning English is.....
- 9- Students like doing Maths more than doing Music an Art.
Students don't
- 10 -Mansaf is more popular than Magloubeh .
Magloubeh isn't

Answers:

- 1- Science is less popular than Maths.
- 2- Travelling by train is more exciting than travelling by car.
- 3- Alex speaks English as fluently as Rami.
- 4- A cat is less faithful than a dog.
- 5- No other city in the Middle East is better than Amman.
- 6- Apples are the most expensive fruit in the market.
- 7- learning English isn't as difficult as learning Chinese.
- 8- Learning English is less difficult than learning Chinese. *Or* Learning English is easier than learning Chinese.
- 9- Students don't like doing Music and Art as much as doing Maths.
- 10- Magloubeh isn't as popular as Mansaf.

Space Schools مدرسة الفضاء (SB 46)

Studio schools are pioneering schools **which** receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and **which** seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. These schools often specialise in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.

Which, which = Studio schools

المدارس السينمائية هي من المدارس الرائدة والتي تستقبل الدعم والتمويل من الشركات الخاصة والتي تهدف إلى تشجيع الشباب لممارسة دراسة ثانوية ليست تقليدية. تختص هذه المدارس أحياناً بمجال واحد. وتعي أيضاً ان مثل هذا المجال الواسع من المهارات والمؤهلات يجب ان يكون متاح لكل الشباب.

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds **who** have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a **tailor-made** curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics. Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.

who = fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds

إحدى هذه المدارس فتحت ابوابها مؤخراً لتعليم الطلاب من سن الرابع عشرة وحتى الثامن عشرة والذين لديهم اهتمام خاص للعمل في مجال الفضاء. يأخذ الطلاب منهاج قد تم تأليفه لهم خصيصاً فيه مواد مثل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية. تكون الدروس عبارة عن خليط من الدروس القصيرة ومشاريع تشرف عليها شركات رائدة في الفضاء والتكنولوجيا.

Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in **their** Maths and Science exams. When **they** leave school, **they** will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. 'They don't have to become astronauts!' says a spokesperson for the school. 'Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.'

their, they, they, They = students or with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams,

يتم احضار علماء ومهندسين بارزون كمحاضرين ضيوف (غير متفرغين) لطلاب يهدفون لتحقيق علامات عليا في اختبارات الرياضيات والعلوم الخاصة بهم. وعند مغادرتهم المدرسة سيتم وضعهم في المكان المناسب ليحتلوا وظائف مختلفة. "ليسوا مضطرين ان يصبحوا رواد فضاء" يقول المتحدث باسم المدرسة. "إن العلامات المتميزة في مواد العلوم والتكنولوجيا يمكنها فتح العديد من الابواب ويمكن ايضا ان تقود إلى فرص مهنية متعددة.

Answer the following questions

- 1- From where do studio schools receive funding and supporting?
- 2- What is the aim/ purpose of Studio schools?
- 3- What do Studio schools specialize in?
- 4- Write down the sentence which indicates that all young people in Studio schools attend the same skills and qualification.
- 5- How old of the students who learn in studio schools?
- 6- Who are the students who attend Studio schools?
- 7- Where are the curriculums of studio schools designed?
- 8- Students at studio schools follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school that including many subjects, write down two of these subjects.

- 9- Students at studio schools receive two kinds of lessons. Write down these two lessons.
 10- Who give lectures in studio schools?
 11- Lectures in studio schools are given by guest lecturers. Write down these guest lecturers.
 12- Why are Prominent scientists and engineers brought in as guest lecturers at studio schools?
 13- Students in studio schools aim to achieve top grades in two subjects. Write down these two subjects.

Answers:

- 1- They receive funding as well as support from private businesses.
 2- They seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education. 3- These schools often specialise in one specific area
 4- These schools often specialise in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.5- fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds. 6- students, who have a special interest in working in the space industry and their age between fourteen- to eighteen-year olds.7- they are designed at the school. 8- Astronomy and Astrophysics.
 9- Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.
 10+ 11- Prominent scientists and engineers 12- because students aim to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams. 13- Maths and Science.

بعد المدرسة (AB 33) After school

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this. Twenty years ago, **it** was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, **it** was only about 5%. **Another huge change** has been financial. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Since then, tuition fees have been introduced. Most students borrow this money from the government. **They** don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, **they** pay it back slowly out of future earnings.

This= almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education /It , it=the figure / They , they= most students /it , it=money

يذهب 50 % من تاركي المدارس (الذين انجزوا الدراسة المدرسية) لاكمال التعليم العالي. لم يكن الرقم دائما بمثل هذا الارتفاع. قبل حوالي عشرين سنة، كان الرقم اقرب الى ال 30% وقبلها بثلاثون عاما كان الرقم حوالي 5%. التغيير الكبير الثاني كان مالياً. قبل عام 1998 للميلاد، كان التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة مجاني بالكامل للبريطانيين. منذ ذلك الوقت، تم استحداث رسوم الدراسة بمجموعات صغيرة. اغلب الطالب يستلف هذا المال من الحكومة. ليسوا مضطرين لدفعه حالا. بدلا من ذلك، يقومون بتسديده ببطء مما سيكتسبه في المستقبل.

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while **they** studied for **their** degree. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid **debt** by staying at home, **where** they don't have to pay rent? Most of **them** say that **they** want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest **one**. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture. Where do these students live? **Many** have rooms in halls of residence, especially in **their** first year; **others** rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that **their** parents have bought for **them**. Most of **them** need to learn to cook, do **their** own washing and manage **their** time and money.

they , their=17,000 students / they , them , they , their =students / where=home / One=university / Many ,their=students / Their, them , them , their= lucky minority live in property that their parents have bought for them

بالرغم من التكلفة العالية، يختار العديد من الطلاب الدراسة بعيداً عن الوطن. كشفت دراسة مسحية تناولت 17.000 طالب ان 7% ارادوا البقاء في منازلهم خلال دراستهم الجامعية. وبالطبع يعني هذا اقتراض المزيد من المال من الحكومة. فلماذا لا يتجنب الطلاب المديونية ببقائهم في بيوتهم حيث لا يضطرون لدفع اجارات؟ يقول معظمهم انهم يريدون اختيار جامعاتهم بدلا من الاقرب. إن الرغبة بالعيش في ثقافة جديدة تعد احد الدوافع القوية لذلك. أين يسكن هؤلاء الطلاب؟ يعيش اغلبهم في سكنات جامعية خصوصا في عامهم الاول. ويستأجر اخرون غرف او منازل. يسكن القليل المحفوظ منهم في ممتلكات اشترها اهلهم لهم. اغلبهم يجب عليه ان يتعلم الطبخ والتنظيف وكيف يتدروا امر إدارة الوقت والمال.

Answer the following questions.(AB 33)

- 1-What does the word 'it' in bold refer to in the first paragraph?
 2-The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold 'another huge change'. What was the first huge change?
 3- How are students able to afford to leave home? Which part of the text tells you this?

Answers

- 1- the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education
 2-the change over 50 years of the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education increasing by ten times (from 5 to 50%)
 3-They borrow money from the government (lines 10–11)

Body Idioms (مصطلحات الجسم)

مهمين جدا - تحفظ انجليزي - انجليزي

get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	ان تخبر احد بالذي يقلقك
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute(صيفية 2016)	تفقد الثقة
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	تقرر كيف ستتعامل بموقف
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	ان تبقى مبتهج
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for maths and numbers	ان تملك القدرة على الحسابات
put (my) back into it (v phrase)	to put a lot of effort into something	يجتهد

Complete the sentences with body idioms. (AB 34)

- 1- I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll at the last minute.
- 2- If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to
- 3- I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really
- 4-! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
- 5- I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to

Answers: 1- get cold feet 2- get it off your chest 3- have a head for figures 4- Keep your chin up 5- play it by ear into it.

Unit Seven

Lifelong Learning تعليم مستمر words of unit (7)

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
circulation (n) circulate (v)	the movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart; also air the movement of air	الدورة الدموية
concentration (n) concentrate (v)	attention, or attention span	التركيز
dehydration (n) dehydrate (v) dehydrated (adj)	the state of having drunk too little water	الجفاف
diet (n) diet (v) dietary (adj)	the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day	الحمية
memory (n) memorise (v) memorable (adj)	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	ذاكرة
nutrition (n) nutritious (adj)	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	التغذية
beneficial (adj)	being useful or helpful	مفيد
utterance (n) utter (v)	something that is said, such as a statement	اللفظ
vocational (adj) vocation (noun)	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني
enrol (v) enrolment (n)	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course	يسجل
diploma (n)	either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course	دبلوم
Master's degree (n)	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	درجة الماجستير
online distance learning(n)	a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication	التعلم عن بعد

PhD (n)	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	الدكتوراه
simulator (n) simulate (v) simulation (n)	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine	جهاز محاكاة
multilingual (adj) multilingualism (n)	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات
multitask (v)	to do several things at the same time	متعدد المهام
immerse (v) immersion (n)	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it	يقحم / يغمس / يدمج
drop a course (v)	to stop studying a certain subject at university	يسقط مادة
degree (n)	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	درجة علمية
postgraduate (n)	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD; ~ degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level	طلاب الدراسات العليا
private university(n)	a university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة
public university(n)	a university that is funded by public means, through a government	جامعة حكومية
undergraduate(n)	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	ما قبل التخرج

How to Revise for Exams (SB 50)

كيفية المراجعة للإمتحانات

A: Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?

هل تعرف فيما اذا فات الاوان لبدء المراجعة الان؟

No, it's never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.

لا، لم يفت الأوان لتبدأ المراجعة! أول شيء يمكنني فعله هو تجهيز جدول مراجعة.

it= to start revising

B: Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable?

هل تمانع بان تخبرني كيفية عمل جدول؟

Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. **This** way, by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh.

ألق نظرة على كل المواد التي يتوجب عليك دراستها وفكر في الموعد الذي ستقوم بدراسة كل واحدة منها. انها فكرة جيدة ان تقوم بتغيير ترتيب المواد في جدولك الدراسي كل يوم. حاول دراسة القليل من اللغة الإنجليزية، والقليل من الرياضيات ومن ثم الأحياء وكذلك هكذا وبتغيير التركيز في مراجعاتك تبقي عقلك متيقظاً.

one=subject / it= to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day

C: Do you know whether it's best to get up early, or to revise late at night?

هل تعرف فيما اذا كان من الافضل الاستيقاظ مبكراً، او ان تراجع في وقت متأخر من الليل؟

The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at **its** best. I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break. It's been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour, so **frequent** breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.

كلما بدأت مبكراً أكثر في الصباح كلما كانت مراجعتك مفيدة أكثر هذا لأن الصباح هو الموعد المناسب حيث تشعر بكامل اليقظة وتكون ذاكرتك في أحسن أحوالها. أوصي بدراسة لفترات تنقسم إلى 30 دقيقة ومن ثم اخذ استراحة. لقد اثبت ان التركيز يبدأ بالإنحدار بعد نصف ساعة. ولذلك نتساعد الأستراحات المتكررة الدماغ على التعافي واستعادة التركيز.

it= your memory / it= proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour

D: Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?

هل يمكن التوضيح ماذا تعني بفترات راحة متكررة؟

By a break, I mean any change of activity from studying. It could be something as simple as just getting up from your desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes.

استراحة تعني اي تغيير في النشاط بعيداً عن الدراسة. يمكن ان يشمل هذا التغيير شي بسيط كالتفويض عن مكتبك والإستماع إلى الموسيقى أو المشي هنا وهناك لمدة عشر دقائق.

it= a break

E: Could you tell me how much exercise I need?

هل يمكن ان تخبرني كم من التمارين احتاج؟

Physical activity is very important, of course, especially when you are studying. Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel. The physical activity will increase your heart rate and, in turn, **that** will increase your blood circulation. **It** also sends more oxygen to the brain, **which** makes you revise more efficiently!

النشاط الجسدي مهم جداً. خصوصاً عندما ندرس. أن التمرين يحدث فرقاً كبيراً بالطريقة التي تشعر بها. سيزيد النشاط الجسدي مستوى نبض الدورة الدموية. ويرسل النشاط اكسجين أكثر إلى دماغك والذي يجعلك تراجع موادك بطريقة أكثر فاعلية. قلبك والذي بدوره سيزيد من نشاط

That , it = Physical activity / which= sending more oxygen to the brain

F: Do you mind giving me some advice about diet?

هل تمانع من اعطائي بعض النصائح حول النظام الغذائي؟

Nutrition is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can. It's essential not to become **dehydrated**, so drink lots of water.

إن التغذية مهمة جداً. يجب عليك ان تحاول تناول قدر ما تستطيع من الخضار والفواكه. من الضروري ان لا تصاب بالجفاف لذا اشرب الكثير من الماء.

it= not to become dehydrated

Indirect questions الاسئلة الغير مباشرة

- We can use indirect questions to ask questions in a polite, formal way.
يمكننا استخدام الاسئلة الغير مباشرة للسؤال بطريقة رسمية وادبية اكثر
- We can begin impersonal questions with
يمكننا ان نبدا الاسئلة المباشرة باحد العبارات التالية:

A) Yes/No questions

Could you tell me

Do you know

Do you mind telling me + if/whether + subject + verb.....?

Could you explain

I wonder

- Is there a post box near here?

Do you know **if/whether** there's a post box near here, please?

B) wh questions (what, who, why, when, where, how etc.)

Could you tell me

Do you know

Do you mind telling me + wh + subject + verb.....?

Could you explain

I wonder

Note:

Do = V1

Does = V1+s

Did=V2

-What time **does** the bus **leave**?

Could you tell me what time the bus **leaves**?

-What **did** he **eat**?

Could you tell me what he **ate**?

Rewrite the following sentences

1- What is the time, please?

Could you tell

2- Who is that man?

Do you know

3- Why is the train late?

Do you mind telling me

4- Where is the nearest bank?

Do you mind + V+ ing (gerund) للفعل الرئيسي + تكلمة الجملة كما هي + ؟

Examples:

1-Can you suggest a new method?

Do you mind suggesting a new method?

or

Do you mind telling me if / whether you can suggest a new method? (طبيعي)

Rewrite these direct questions as indirect questions using all the phrases in the box. Then ask and answer the questions with your partner.(SB 51)

- Complete each of the following sentences so that the new one is similar in meaning to the one before.

1- Can you suggest a better way for revising lessons?

Do you mind

2- Are we allowed to use a dictionary for the exam?

Do you know

3- Tell me where is the bathroom, please?

Do you know

4- What is the difference between stars and planets?

Could you explain

5- When does the party start, please?

Do you know

6- When will the interview be?

Do you know

- 7- Can we take photos here?
Do you mind telling me
- 8- Did they announce the results?
Could you tell me
- 9- Was the interview cancelled?
Do you know
- 10- Has the party started yet?
Could you tell me

Answers:

- 1- Do you mind suggesting a better way for revising lessons?
2- Do you know if we are allowed to use a dictionary for the exam?
3- Do you know where the bathroom is, please?
4- Could you explain what the difference between stars and planets is?
5- Do you know when the party starts, please?
6- Do you know when the interview will be?
7- Do you mind telling me if we can take photos here?
8- Could you tell me if they announced the results?
9- Do you know if the interview was cancelled?
10- Could you tell me if the party has started yet?

Learning a Foreign Language (SB 52)

تعلم لغة أجنبية

Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. **These** include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within **these** systems. **These** skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. It is said that students **who** study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students **who** have only mastered **their** mother tongue.

يدعي البعض أن تعلم لغة أجنبية يحسن فاعلية الدماغ في العديد من الطرق المختلفة. تعلم المفردات اللغوية والقواعد يزود العقل بتمرين مفيد يحسن الذاكرة. علاوة على تمرين الدماغ، يعتقد أيضا أن تعلم لغة جديدة يزود الدماغ بتحديات جديدة. تشتمل على التعرف على أنظمة لغوية وطرق التعامل معها. تزيد هذه المهارات فرصك بالنجاح في مهام حل المشكلات المختلفة. يقال أن الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغات الأجنبية يبلون بلاءً أفضل ككل في امتحانات عامة في الرياضيات والقراءة والمعاني من الطلاب الذين اتقنوا لغتهم الأم فقط.

which= beneficial 'exercise' / it= that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges / these= systems / it=that students who study foreign languages do better / who ,their ,who =students

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, **multilingual** people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. It has been proved that **they** are also able to **switch** easily between completely different tasks. One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less **distracted** by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

طبقا لدراسة قامت بها جامعة بنسلفينيا الحكومية الأمريكية أن الأشخاص ثنائيي اللغة قادرين على التبديل بين نظامين كلاميين أو كتابيين أو نظامين قواعديين بشكل بسيط جداً. وقد أثبت أيضا أنهم يستطيعون التبديل بين مهام مختلفة أيضا. إحدى الدراسات طلبت من المشاركين فيها أن يقدودوا جهاز محاكاة القيادة بينما يقومون بمهام مختلفة في نفس الوقت. اثبتت الدراسة أن الأشخاص ثنائيي اللغة كانوا اقل تشتيت من قبل المهام الأخرى وبذلك قاموا بأخطاء قيادة أقل.

it= that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks / they= multilingual people

It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills. When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way **that** an utterance is made. This process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations in **which** judgement is called for, and decisions have to be made.

من المعتقد أن تعلم اللغة يطور من مهارات اتخاذ القرار لديك. عندما تتحدث لغة أجنبية، فإنك تزن الاختلافات من حيث معنى الكلمة أو من حيث اللفظ. ثم تتحول هذه العملية بلا وعي أو قصد إلى مواقف أخرى حيث تتطلب اصدار احكام ويجب فيها اتخاذ قرارات.

it= language learning can also improve your decision-making skills / you , your=the reader / which=other situations

Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve **your** ability to use your mother tongue more effectively. As you become more aware of the way that a language works, **you** begin to apply **it** to the language **that** you use every day. The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

أخيراً، إن تعلم لغة أجنبية يمكنه أيضاً تحسين قدراتك في استخدام لغتك الأم بشكل أكثر فاعلية. بما أنك تصبح أكثر وعياً بالطريقة التي تعمل بها لغة معينة، فإنك تبدأ بتطبيق هذه الطريقة على اللغة التي تستخدمها كل يوم. إن المهارات التي اكتسبتها بتعلمك لغة أجنبية يمكنها أن تجعلك متحدثاً أفضل و كاتباً أفضل في لغتك الأصلية.

that=the way / it= the way that a language works / that=the language

Read the essay again and explain how learning a foreign language improves your (SB 52)

- 1- memory
- 2- problem-solving skills
- 3- use of your mother tongue
- 4- ability to multitask
- 5- decision-making skills.

Answers

- 1- It exercises the brain and so improves your memory.
- 2- It presents the brain with unique challenges such as recognising different language systems and communicating within these systems. These skills improve problem-solving skills.
- 3- As you learn a foreign language, you become more aware of the way language works, which helps you to understand your own language better.
- 4- Multilingual people are able to switch between two or more languages easily. This transfers to other activities, making multilingual people more able to multitask.
- 5- When you speak a foreign language, you have to constantly decide between differences in language. This decision-making skill is transferred to other situations.

Questions:

- 1- According to the text, what is the benefit of speaking a foreign language?
- 2- Write down two ways of providing the brain with beneficial exercise.
- 3- There are many benefits of learning a new language (learning new vocabulary and grammar rules). Write down two of these benefits.
- 4- Learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges. Write down two examples of such challenges.

Answers:

- 1- improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
- 2- Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules
- 3- improving memory, exercising the brain and presenting it with unique challenges
- 4- These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.

The impersonal passive المبنى للمجهول الغير شخصي

-اولا يجب ان تعرف كيف تحول من معلوم الى مجهول

المعلوم والمجهول Active and Passive

Verb to (be)

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

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

- The impersonal passive is a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.

هي طريقة رسمية لنقل الافكار والاقوال والاعتقاد والرأي

- We can use the impersonal passive with

الأكثر استخدام (أفعال الاعتقاد)

present	past	PP
say يقول	said	said
think يعتقد	thought	thought
claim يدعي	claimed	claimed
believe يعتقد	believed	believed
prove يثبت	proved	proved
know يعلم	knew	known
assume يقترض	assumed	assumed
report يبلغ	reported	reported

يمكن تحويل الجملة بطريقتين:

الطريقة الاولى:

خطوات الحل:

- 1- نضع It (موجودة)
- 2- ما قبل that يحول الى مجهول (نحذف الفاعل)
- 2- نكمل الجملة كما هي .

إذا كان الشكل في السؤال على النحو التالي وطلب ان تبدأ الجملة ب *It*

تكملة الجملة + **that** + **active** + **subject**

يحول الى

ثم بقية الجملة **that** + **passive** + **It**
موجود

- People say that children are afraid of animals.

It.....

Answer: It is said that children are afraid of animals.

العكس (الطريقة الاولى)

إذا كان الشكل في السؤال على النحو التالي وطلب ان تبدأ الجملة ب subject (موجود)

ثم بقية الجملة **that + passive + It** موجود

يحول الى

تكملة الجملة كما هي **that + active + subject** (خارجي - موجود) معلوم

-It is said that children are afraid of animals.

People.....

Answer: People say that children are afraid of animals.

الطريقة الثانية :

خطوات الحل:

- 1- نضع ما بعد that (موجودة)
- 2- ما قبل that يحول الى مجهول (نحذف الفاعل)
- 3- نحذف that
- 4- نضيف to ثم نحول الفعل كما في الجدول.

إذا كان الشكل في السؤال على النحو التالي وطلب ان تبدأ الجملة بما بعد **that**

تكملة الجملة **that + active + subject**

يحول الى

ثم بقية الجملة + **that + passive + (موجود بعد)**

مجهول (تحول الى)	معلوم (اذا كانت)
to be	is / are /am
to+ infinitive	V1(s) will +base
to have been	was / were
to have +v3	have /has +v3 had+v3 V2

Examples:

1- They say that exercise is good for your health.

It

Exercise

2- People believed that local meat is better than imported meat.

It

Local meat

3- Scientists have proved that our mobiles have reduced our social activity.

It

Our mobiles

4- People assumed that Ahmed is a good footballer.

It
Ahmed

5 - My friends know that my car pollutes the environment.

It.....
My car

6 - Experts have reported that eating fruits is good for our bodies.

It.....
Eating fruits

Answers

1-It is said that exercise is good for your health.

Exercise is said to be good for your health

2- It was believed that local meat is better than imported meat.

Local meat was believed to be better than imported meat.

3- It has been proved that our mobiles have reduced our social activity.

Our mobiles have been proved to have reduced our social activity.

4- It was assumed that Ahmed is a good footballer.

Ahmed was assumed to be a good footballer.

5-It is known that my car pollutes the environment.

My car is known to pollute the environment.

6- It has been reported that eating fruits is good for our bodies.

Eating fruits has been reported to be good for our bodies.

العكس (الطريقة الثانية)

إذا كان الشكل في السؤال على النحو التالي وطلب ان تبدأ ب *subject* (خارجي)

ثم بقية الجملة + base + to + passive + object

يحول الى

ثم بقية الجملة + الفعل حسب الجدول + اول الجملة + active + subject + معلوم (خارجي - موجود)

وزارى 2016 صيفي

-Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.

People believe that

Answer: People believe that doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases.

Rewrite them using an active form

1- Nuclear power stations are believed to be dangerous.

People

2- The mission was found to have been impossible.

Answers:

1-People believe that nuclear power stations are dangerous.

2-They found that the mission was impossible.

Education in Jordan (SB 54)

التعليم في الأردن

Our country has a high standard of education. This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, **compulsory** education. For higher education, students enter university, either for academic or vocational courses.

Our=Jordanians / This= Our country has a high standard of education / that=the fact

هناك معايير عالية الجودة للتعليم في بلدنا. هذا يعزى لحقيقة أن الحكومة تعتبر التعليم ضرورة. كل المدارس من الروضة وحتى الثانوي هي تحت مجال إختصاص ومسؤولية وزارة التعليم. تعليم ما قبل المدرسة وتعليم الروضة هما اختياريين يتبعها عشر سنوات من التعليم الحر الإلزامي. وللتعليم العالي يذهب الطلاب للجامعات. إما للتحصيل الأكاديمي أو المهني.

Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at **these** institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. **These** are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

one=a university / theses = A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world

يستطيع الطلاب الإلتحاق بواحدة من عشرة جامعات أو إحدى الجامعات التسع عشرة الخاصة. يختار عدد كبير من الطلاب الاردنيين الدراسة في هذه المؤسسات، والعديد من الطلاب الأجانب من كل انحاء العالم ايضاً. هؤلاء الطلاب هم طلاب ما قبل التخرج (بكالوريوس) أو طلاب دراسات عليا يدرسون الماجستير أو الدكتوراه او دبلوم عال.

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. **These** are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, **which** was set up in 2005 CE. **It** is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and **it** follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

These= the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt / which , it , it= the German-Jordanian University in Amman

الجامعات الثلاثة التي تحتوي اكبر عدد طلاب من طلاب البكالوريوس هي الجامعة الاردنية في عمان وجامعة اليرموك في اربد وجامعة البلقاء التطبيقية في السلط. وهذه كلها جامعات حكومية. وكمثال على جامعة احدث لنتكلم عن الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية في عمان والتي تم تأسيسها عام 2005 للميلاد. انها تعاون بين وزارة التعليم العالي في الأردن ووزارة التعليم والبحث في ألمانيا الاتحادية وهي تتبع الأسلوب الألماني في التعليم في العلوم التطبيقية.

For students **who** wish to complete **their** university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enrol onto online distance learning programmes. In the future, this **option** will become available in many other universities.

who , their =students / it=to enrol onto online distance learning programmes / option= online distance learning programmes

يمكن للطلاب الذين يرغبون بالدراسة والعمل في نفس الوقت أن ينضموا للبرامج التعليمية المتاحة على شبكة الإنترنت والتي توفرها بعض الجامعات الأردنية. سيكون هذا الخيار متاح لدي المزيد من الجامعات الأخرى.

Read the article about education in Jordan. Find the best type of course or institution for the following people (SB 54)

- 1- a child who is too young to start primary school.
- 2- an undergraduate who wants to get a first degree.
- 3- someone who wants a degree from a non-fee-paying university .
- 4- a postgraduate with a first degree, who wants to study further.
- 5- a postgraduate with a Master's degree, who wants to study further .
- 6- someone who is unable to attend university but wants a degree.

Answers

1- pre-school or kindergarten 2- public or private university 3- a public university 4- Master's degree at a public or private university 5- a PhD at a public or private university 6- online distance learning

Read the text and answer these questions:

- 1- Quote the sentence which indicates that Jordan has a high standard of education.
- 2- Why does Jordan have a high standard of education?
- 3- Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordan's government considers education a necessity.
- 4- There are two kinds of optional education in Jordan. Write them down.
- 5- There are two kinds of universities in Jordan. Write them down.
- 6- Two kinds of students study at Jordanian universities. Write them down.
- 7- Jordanian universities award many different high education degrees. Write down two of these degrees.

- 8- The writer mentions many Jordanian public universities. Write down two of them.
 9- When was the German-Jordanian University set up?
 10- The German-Jordanian University is collaboration between two sectors. Write down these two sectors.
 11- How can students who are working completing their university studies?
 12- Quote the sentence which indicates that students will be able to enrol onto online distance learning program in the future.

Answers:

- 1- Our country has a high standard of education.
 2 +3- This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.
 4- Pre-school and kindergarten education
 5- Public universities and private universities.
 6- A large number of Jordanian students as well as foreign students from all over the world.
 7- a first degree, a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma. تكفي نقتنين
 8- the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt.
 9- In 2005 CE.
 10- The MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research
 11- It is possible in some Jordanian universities to enrol onto online distance learning programmes.
 12- In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

Reading (AB 37) (شئوية 2018)

Learn English fast – the natural way! تعلم الانجليزية بسرعة – الطريقة الطبيعية

It is said that the best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in it, and that's what we offer at Extreme English: total immersion.

It= that the best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in it / it= a language

تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية بسرعة يُقال أن أفضل طريقة لاكتساب لغة ما هي ان تقحم نفسك فيها. وهذا ما نقدمه في "إكستريم إنجلش" الإنجليزية المطلقة: الإدماج التام

What exactly do you mean by 'total immersion'?

You will stay in one of our beautiful apartments. You'll hear and speak English all day long. You can either join a small group of other students of a similar level, or request a **'tailor-made' course**. For example, you may require a course in academic English to prepare you for undergraduate or postgraduate studies, or a **vocational** course to help you with your career. Either way, you will live and work together as a family.

ماذا بالضبط تعني بالإندماج التام؟

ستبقى في احدى الشقق الجمالية الخاصة بنا. ستسمع وتتحدث الإنجليزية طوال اليوم. يمكنك إما الإنضمام لمجموعة صغيرة من الطلاب ذوو المستوى نفسه. او تطلب منهاجا معداً بشكل خاص. يمكنك مثلا ان تطلب دورة متخصص باللغة الإنجليزية للأغراض الدراسية لتجهزك لدراسة البكالوريوس أو للدراسات العليا او دورة مهنية لتساعدك في مهنتك. في كلتا الحالتين، ستعيشون وتعملون معا كعائلة.

What will I be doing?

In the mornings, after breakfast, one or more of our trained and experienced teachers will arrive, and you will have three hours of intensive tuition. Then, after enjoying lunch together around the table, you'll visit local places of interest, go shopping, take part in sports, etc. In the evenings, there will be a choice of cultural activities, for example the theatre or a concert, or you may prefer to relax at home and chat (in English, naturally!). Whatever you do, your teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends.

ماذا سأفعل؟ في الصباح بعد الفطور، سيصل واحد من معلمينا المدربين جيداً او اكثر من واحد. وستحصل على ثلاث ساعات من التعليم الجماعي المكثف. وبعدها، بعد الإستمتاع بالغداء معا حول الطاولة. ستزور أماكن اخرى مثيرة للإهتمام وستذهب للتسوق وتشارك في الرياضات الخ.. وفي المساء سيكون هناك مختارات من النشاطات الثقافية، كالمسرح او حفل موسيقي على سبيل المثال. ربما تفضل الإسترخاء في البيت والتحدث بالإنجليزية بشكل طبيعي. اي شيء ترغب في فعله، سيكون معلموك معك كمرشدين ومعلمين وأصدقاء

How long are the courses?

Some people just come for a week, and they are usually amazed by how much progress they make in such a short time. Others come for two, three, even four weeks. It's up to you. You can be sure of one thing – we'll do our very best to give you a first-class experience and send you home thinking and dreaming in English.

they, others= some people

كم مدة الدورات؟ يأتي بعض الناس لأسبوع، ويندهشون من التقدم الذي يحرزونه في وقت قصير كهذا. آخرون يأتون لأسبوعين ، ثلاثة وربما اربع اسابيع. هذا يرجع لك. يمكنك التأكد من شيء واحد فقط- سنقوم بكامل وسعنا لنعطيك تجربة من الدرجة الأولى ونرسلك إلى المنزل مفكراً وحالماً باللغة الإنجليزية.

Answer the questions.(AB 37)

- 1- The text says that students will be living ‘as a family’. Give two examples from the text that illustrate this.
- 2-Which part of the day will be the most formal? What happens then ?
- 3-What do you think ‘a tailor-made course’ means, in paragraph 2 ?
- 4-Students have a lot of options on these courses. However, there are two decisions they have to make before they arrive. What are they?
- 5-Imagine you joined a small group of students on a course like this. Think of three positive aspects, and three possible problems you might face.
- 6- Would you go on a course like this? Why/Why not?

Answers:

- 1-The students eat and socialise together.
- 2- the morning, when there are three hours of intensive tuition
- 3- Suggested answer: a course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student
- 4- the duration of the course they wish to attend and the nature of the course (academic or vocational)
- 5- and
- 6- Students’ own answers

Collocating Phrases (AB 35)

No	Collocation انتظام	English Meaning	المعنى بالعربي
1	draw up a timetable	write a schedule	يضع /يكتب/يرسم جدولاً
2	do exercise	keep fit	يقوم بالتمارين
3	make a start	begin	يبدأ
4	take a break	relax	يأخذ استراحة
5	do a subject	study	يدرس
6	make a difference	change something	يغير شيء

Use the collocations to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you. (AB 35)

- 1- If you want to lose weight, you should do exercise every day.
- 2-The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven’t done anything yet! You really must
- 3- If you send money to charity, you will to a lot of lives. (شتوية 2018)
- 4-You look tired. Why don’t you
- 5-I need to organise my time better. I think I’ll

Answers: 1- do exercise 2- make a start 3- make a difference 4- take a break 5- draw up a timetable

Unit Nine

The World of Business عالم الأعمال

words of unit (9)

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
be able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	أن تكون قادراً اجابة اسئلة مفصلة
do a deal (v)	to arrange an agreement in business	يقوم بصفقة
give a business card	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	يعطي بطاقة أعمال
make small talk (verb phrase)	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	يجري محادثة بسيطة
negotiate (v) negotiation (n) negotiable (adj)	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	يتفاوض
shake hands (v)	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	يسلم باليد
tell a joke (v)	to say something to make people laugh	يقول نكتة
reserve (n) reserve (v)	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use	إحتياطي
pharmaceuticals (pl.n.) pharmaceutical (adj)	companies which produce drugs and medicine	صيدلاني
mineral (n) mineral (adj)	a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth	معدي
import (n) import (v) importation (n) imported (adj)	goods bought from other countries	يستورد
goods (pl. n.)	things that are produced in order to be sold	بضائة
Gross Domestic Product (n)	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	الناتج المحلي
extraction (n) extract (v)	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else	مستخلص
fertiliser (n) fertilise (v) fertilisation (n) fertile (adj)	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow	اسمدة
domestic (adj) domesticate (v) domesticity (n)	relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries	داخلي
dominate (v) dominance (n) dominant (adj)	to be the most important feature of something	يسيطر على
export (n) export (v) exportation (n)	goods sold to another country	يصدر
agreement (n) agree (v)	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations	يوافق
sales pitch (n)	-the statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something -a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product	حملة ترويجية
package holiday	an organised trip with everything included in the price(travel ,	عطلة شاملة المصاريف

	accommodation , food)	
age group	a set of people of similar age	مجموعة لنفس العمر
department store	a large shop that sells many different types of things	متجر كبير
machinery (n)	machines, especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something	آلة
knitwear (n)	clothing made from wool	المنسوجات
extensively (adv) extensive (adj) extend (v)	in a way to cover or affect a large area	مكثف
corporate (adj) corporation (n)	belonging to or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organisation	تعاونية
prepare	to make or get something or someone ready for something that will happen in the future	يعد
track record (n)	all of a person's or organisation's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something	انجازات
compromise	when each side changes their position a little so that they can agree.	مساومة
conflict	when two sides disagree and argue	صراع
patient	when you stay calm and take your time	صبور
previous	last	سابق
gas		غاز
oil		نفط-زيت
vegetable		خضار
target market		السوق المستهدف

Complete the explanations with words from the box. One word is not needed. (AB 44)

compromise conflict negotiate patient prepared previous track record

- 1- When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you
- 2- When you are ready for something, you arefor it.
- 3- When you can prove that you have experience, you have a
- 4- When two sides disagree and argue, there is
- 5- When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to
- 6- When you stay calm and take your time, you are being

Answers: 1- negotiate 2- prepared 3- track record 4- conflict 5- compromise 6- patient

Doing business in China (SB 64)

ممارسة الاعمال في الصين

Today, we talk to Mr. Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman **who** often visits China. We asked him when he first started doing business with China. 'I've been doing business with China for many years. **My** first trip **there** was in 2004 CE, and **it** was not very successful.'

who , him , he= Mr. Ghanem / there=China / it=first trip

نتحدث اليوم للسيد غانم، وهو رجل أعمال مقيم في عمان ويزور الصين غالبا. وقد سألناه عن أول مرة بدأ فيها أعمال بالتجارة مع الصين. "أنا أقوم بالأعمال التجارية مع الصين منذ عدة سنوات. وكانت أول رحلة لي إلى هناك عام 2004 ولم تكن ناجحة."

Why was it not successful?

'I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent me to China when I was still quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth'!

I= Mr. Ghanem / they= small computer company

لماذا لم تكن ناجحة؟
كنت اعمل لدى شركة كمبيوتر صغيرة في عمان، فأرسلوني الى الصين بينما كنت صغيرا نوعا ما لو أن الشركة أدركت ان الصينيون يحترمون العمر والخبرة اكثر من الشباب.

?Did you make any mistakes on that visit

'Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn **their** respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip'.

you =reader / we=Mr Ghanem and his company / their= Chinese people / its=a new company

هل ارتكبت بأي اخطاء في تلك الزيارة؟
"نعم! أتمنى لو أنني كنت تفصيت عن الثقافة الصينية قبل أن أزور ذلك البلد. لكي تكون ناجحا في الصين، يجب أن تكسب احترامهم. فرجال الأعمال الصينيون يسألون عن النجاحات التي حققتها الشركة في السابق. وعلى أي حال، لأنني كنت قد عملت لدى شركة جديدة، لم يكن بوسعي أن أتحدث عن سجل انجازاتها. لذا، لم تقوم بأي صفقة تجارية في هذه الرحلة الأولى.

When did you learn how to be successful in China?

'I joined a larger company and **they** sent me on a cultural awareness course. On **my** next visit to China, it felt as if I hadn't known anything on my first visit'!

I, me , my= Mr Ghanem / they =a large company staff / it= my next visit to China

متى تعلمت كيفية تكون ناجحا في الصين؟
لقد التحقت بشركة كبيرة وأرسلوني في دورة توعية ثقافية. وفي زيارتي التالية إلى الصين، شعرت أنني لم أكن أعرف أي شيء في زيارتي الأولى.

What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China?

'Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients. I also send **my** business card with my job position and qualifications translated into Chinese'.

I, me , my= Mr Ghanem

ما النصيحة التي تستطيع أن تقدمها للناس الذين يودون القيام بالأعمال التجارية في الصين؟
قبل ان ازور اي شركة، اقوم بإرسال رسائل من عملاء سابقين. وارسل ايضا بطاقتي الشخصية وفيها مناصبي في العمل ومؤهلاتي مترجمة إلى اللغة الصينية.

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

'Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with **him** gently. I began the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as **this** may not be translated correctly or could cause offence'.

I, my = Mr Ghanem / this=arrive late / him= the company director / this= a joke

هل يمكنك إخباري عن اخر اجتماع لك في الصين؟
بالطبع! وصلت في الموعد. يجب أن لا تتأخر، لأن هذا نوع من قلة الاحترام. وعندما قابلت مدير الشركة بعدها، صافحته برفق بدأت " الاجتماع بإيجاز عن تجاربي الرائعة في الصين. وأثناء الاجتماع، حرصت على أن يكون صوتي ولغة الجسد عندي تحت السيطرة. لم ألقى أي نكتة، لأن ذلك قد لا يترجم بالشكل الصحيح أو قد يسبب استياء..

Was it a successful meeting?

'Yes, it was. I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting, so I was prepared for **his** detailed questions. When I began negotiating, I started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict. It is always important to be patient. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful'.

I, my= Mr Ghanem / it=a meeting / his=the director / it=to be patient

هل كان إجتماعا ناجحا؟

نعم لقد كان ناجحاً علمت بأن المدير قد اطلع عن عملي بعمق قبل الاجتماع، لذلك كنت على استعداد لأسئلته التفصيلية. عندما بدأت التفاوض، بدأت بالقضايا المهمة. يؤمن الصينيون بتجنب الصدام. وضروري ان تكون صبور دائماً. وكنت مستعداً للمساومة، لذلك في النهاية، كان الاجتماع ناجحاً.

Listen to and read the interview again and answer the questions .(SB 65) And extra questions.

- 1- Why was Mr. Ghanem's first business trip to China not successful?
- 2- What do you think is a 'track record'?
- 3- What does the word 'his' in bold in the final paragraph refer to?
- 4- What changed when Mr. Ghanem visited China for the second time?
- 5- What similarities do you think there are, in terms of expectations at business meetings, between China and Jordan?
- 6- Do you think that you would be a successful business person in China? Why/Why not?
- 7- **Critical Thinking:** What are the world's top three economies? (Consult Mr. Google.)
- 8- Quote the sentence which indicates how serious you should be in visiting or meeting Chinese companies.
- 9- Why was Mr. Ghanem prepared for the director's detailed questions?
- 10- Would it be good to send young people in business to China? Why? Why not?
- 11- **Critical Thinking:** Why should one research Chinese culture before he/she visits the country?
- 12- There are five steps for a successful meeting with Chinese mentioned in the sixth paragraph, write them down briefly.

Answers:

- 1- It wasn't successful because he didn't have enough knowledge about the culture of China, and he was too young.
- 2- A 'track record' is your reputation based on the things you have done or not done in the past.
- 3- the director.
- 4- He had been on a cultural awareness course and so he knew how to do business in China.
- 5- Suggested answers: the need to be culturally aware, the need for preparation, the need to listen carefully and negotiate.
- 6- No, I would not be a successful business person because I always make jokes and never be serious.
- 7- USA, UK and Germany.
- 8- "I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence."
- 9- Because he knew that the director had researched his business thoroughly before the meeting.
- 10- No, it is not a good idea because the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!
- 11- You should research Chinese culture before you visit the country because there are many things that you have to know before going there.
- 12- You should arrive on time. You have to shake hands with others gently. Begin the meeting by making small talk about interesting experiences in China. Make sure that your voice and body language are calm and controlled. never tell jokes.

Our country's imports and exports (SB 66) (شئوية 2017)

واردات وصادرات بلدنا

In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports. First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. **Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers.** Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. **However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism.** Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

it= Jordan

في هذا التقرير، سنسلط على الدول التي لها علاقات تجارية مع الاردن والسلع التي تصدرها. اولاً الأردن غني بالبوتاس والفوسفات، وعمليات استخراجها من أكبر العمليات في العالمولا عجب ان تكون اكبر صادرتين من صادراتها هي الكيمياويات والأسمدة. تمثل المنتجات الادوية والصناعات الأخرى حوالي 30 بالمئة من الناتج المحلي، ويصدر الأردن حوالي 75 بالمئة من منتوجاته الدوائية ولكن اغلب الإقتصاد (65 %) يعتمد على الخدمات، اغلبه يعتمد على السياحة والسفر. أغلب صادرات الأردن تذهب إلى العراق والولايات المتحدة والهند والمملكة العربية السعودية.

Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves. **For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs.** Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This was followed by the EU, with 17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.

that reason= Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves / its , its=Jordan

والآن نعلم النظر إلى الواردات. وعلى العكس من الدول الأخرى في الشرق الأوسط، لا يمتلك الأردن مخزون كبير من النفط أو الغاز. ولذلك، يجب على الأردن استيراد النفط والغاز لتلبية حاجاته من الطاقة. والواردات الرئيسية الأخرى هي السيارات والأدوية والقمح. في عام 2013 كانت 23.6% من واردات الأردن من السعودية يليها وارداتنا من الاتحاد الأوروبي بحوالي 17.6%. واردات أخرى تأتي من الصين والولايات المتحدة.

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. **Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.**

It, it=Jordan

تتمتع الأردن باتفاقيات للتجارة الحرة أكثر من أي دولة عربية أخرى، وتتبادل تجارياً بحرية مع العديد من الدول بما فيها الولايات المتحدة وكندا وماليزيا. ما هي المناطق الأخرى ذات الأهمية التجارية في الأردن؟ أولاً وقع الأردن اتفاقية التجارة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي في عام 1997. ووقع الأردن اتفاقيات مع مصر، والمغرب وتونس في عام 2004. وفي عام 2011، وقع الأردن اتفاقيات أخرى مع الاتحاد الأوروبي ومصر والمغرب وتونس. من المحتمل نمو التجارة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي وشمال أفريقيا.

Read the report again and answer the questions. (SB 67)

- 1- What does the article suggest that many of Jordan's fertilisers are made from?
- 2- Why does Jordan import a lot of oil and gas?
- 3- Which country supplies Jordan with most of its imports?
- 4- Why is trade with the EU and North Africa likely to grow?

Answers:

- 1-They are made from potash and phosphate, as this is what Jordan is rich in.
- 2-Jordan imports a lot of oil and gas because it does not have enough of its own reserves for the needs of the country.
- 3-Saudi Arabia
- 4-Trade with these areas is likely to grow because Jordan has signed trade agreements with both areas.

Questions:

- 1- The writer mentions two minerals in which Jordan is rich. Write them down.
- 2- What is the aim / purpose of this report?
- 3- Most of Jordan's exports go to some countries particularly. Mention two of these countries.
- 4- Jordan exports many main goods to many countries. Name two of these goods.
- 5- Jordan imports many goods. Write down two of Jordan's main imports.
- 6- Quote the sentence which indicates the reason behind the simplicity of Jordan's trade with other countries.
- 7- What economy sector has the highest percentage of Jordan's Gross Domestic product?
- 8- What does the writer mean by 'these minerals', in the first paragraph?
- 9- Quote the sentence which indicates that Jordan is rich in some natural resources.
- 10- Quote the sentence which indicates that wheat is one of the main Jordan's imports.
- 11- What is the function of the underlined item 'the largest', in the first paragraph?
- 12- What does the underlined word 'pharmaceuticals' mean?
- 13- Find a word in the text which means "an arrangement or promise to do something".
- 14- What does the underlined word 'reserves', in the third paragraph, mean?
- 15- Find a word in the text which is the opposite of "import"?
- 16- Gibran Khalil Gibran: "Unless the exchange be in love and kindly justice, it will but lead some greed and others to hunger." Do you agree with it? Why? Why not?
- 17- One of Jordan's main imports is wheat. Write down three suggestions to reduce the import of wheat in Jordan.
- 18- Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs. Suggest three solutions to cut down the import of oil and gas.

Answers:

- 1- potash and phosphate
- 2- to look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports
- 3- They go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.
- 4- chemicals and fertilisers
- 5- oil , gas , cars , medicines and wheat
- 6- "Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia."

- 7- Pharmaceuticals and other industries
 8- potash and phosphate
 9- Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world.
 10- "Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat."
 11- making comparisons
 12- companies which produce drugs and medicine
 13- agreement 14- things kept back or set aside 15- exports

Suggested Answers:

- 16- I agree with it. I think that Gibran is talking about trade here. He is taking about mutual respect, and this could be applied to any exchange, as well as trade. He is perhaps commenting on the emergence of capitalism.
 17- 1. The government should help small farmers and support them.
 2. The government should grow wheat in large areas of the country.
 3. The citizens should reduce wheat in their diet.
 18- 1. prospecting for oil all around the country.
 2. reducing the oil consumption
 3. using other natural resources

business-today/sales/how-to-make-a-sales-pitch (AB 46)

كيف تعمل خطاب للبيع

Whether you're selling a new type of toothpaste to a chain of pharmacies, the latest computer software to a school or a new kind of package holiday to a travel agency – you need to know ...

How to make a sales pitch...

كيف تعمل خطاب للبيع

سواء كنت تبيع نوعا جديدا من معجون الأسنان لمجموعة من الصيدليات، أو كنت تبيع برمجيات الحاسوب لمدرسة أو كنت تروج لنوع جديد من الاجازات مغطاة التكلفة لوكالة سفر.

1 Do your research

Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product. (1) Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced? You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people **who** might buy **it**. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – **that** is, similar products on the market. (2) Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value? In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what **their** needs are. For example, if **they** represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers **who** do not have lots of money. (3) What makes your product perfect for **them**? Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do **that** is to use **it**!

it= to know everything about your product / you=the redear / it , it , it , it=your product / their , they=people/ that= to know who the target market is / their , they=people / who , them=customers / that= to believe in what you're selling

نفذ بحثك

لا ترجع من عرض تسويقي وأنت تتمنى لو أنك كنت مستعد بشكل افضل. من المهم معرفة كل شيء عن منتجك. هل تعرف متى تم انتاجه لأول مرة وأين تم انتاجه؟ ويجب عليك معرفة السوق المستهدفة أيضا. الفئة العمرية و دخل تلك الفئة الراغبون بشراء تلك السلعة. ليس هذا فقط، بل يجب عليك معرفة كل شيء عن المنافسين أي المنتجات المشابهة لمنتجك في السوق. ولماذا يعتبر منتج أفضل من الآخرين ولماذا يتمتع بقيمة أكبر؟ وبالإضافة لذلك، يجب أن تعرف الناس الذين تتحدث وما هي حاجاتهم مثلا اذا كانوا يمثلون متجرا للطبقة الوسطى في حي بسيط كن مستعدا لتوضيح سبب كون منتجك يناسب الزبائن بشكل خاص الذين لديهم الكثير من المال ما الذي يجعل منتجك مناسباً تماماً لهم؟ وخاصة يجب ان تؤمن بما تبيع وافضل طريقة لذلك هي استخدام المنتج.

2 Prepare and practise

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say **it**. (4) Will you read **it** word by word, use notes or memorise **it**? Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). Then practise it, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise it again.

it . it , it= your presentation / it= to have a list of your main points / it= something interrupts you / it , it= your presentation

جهز ومارس

خطط لعرضك التقديمي بعناية، ليس فقط ما ستقوله، بل كيف ستقوله. هل ستقرأه كلمة كلمة، أم ستستخدم ملاحظات لتتذكره؟ ومهما تقرر، فمن المهم ان يكون لديك قائمة بالنقاط الرئيسية احتياطاً من ان يقاطعك شيء ما ، او تتجمد أعصابك وهذا يحصل! إذا تدرّب عليه ، وإن أمكن أمام زملائك. قم بالتعديلات و تدرّب ثانية.

3 Be professional

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. (5) For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!). While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. (6) Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile! When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!). Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session. I wish I had known all this when I started out in business!

Good luck!

them, their=your hosts / it=to appear confident / it= to find out the answer

كن محترفاً:

إجعل عرضك قصيراً وبسيطاً ابدأ تعليقات ودية، مثلاً، أشكر مضيفيك لأنهم سمحوا لك بالتحدث إليهم، وامتدح شركتهم. تذكر ان تتكلم ببطء ووضوح. من الضروري ان تظهر واثقا (حتى لو كنت متوترا). ولا تطأطأ رأسك منخفضا وانت تتكلم. بدلاً من ذلك انظر حول الغرفة واجعل بينك وبين جمهورك تواصل بالعيون. ابتسم عندما تنهي كلامك واعرض على الناس ان يسألوك. إذا لم تكن تعرف الإجابات، لا تتظاهر، اشكر السائل وعده بأن تجد له الإجابة (وقم بذلك) جهز ملخص لعرضك التقديمي وسلمه في نهاية الجلسة. اتمنى لو عرفت هذا عندما بدأت العمل. حظاً طيباً.

Answer the following questions:

- 1- What is the first thing you need to know before starting a business?
- 2- What do we mean by "the target market"?
- 3- What are the things that a presenter needs to know about their product?
- 4- The final paragraph suggests many characteristics for a successful presentation, write down three of them.
- 5- How should a speaker behave with their audience?
- 6- What is the strategy that should be followed if you were asked a question and you don't know the answer?
- 7- **Critical Thinking:** What do you think the best way that helps a speaker reorganize their thoughts in case someone interrupts them or their nerves freezes?

Answers:

- 1- You need to know how to make a sales pitch.
- 2- The target market is the age group or income of the people who might buy your product.
- 3- The presenter should know what he/she will say, how he/she will say it. Will he/she read it word by word, use notes or memorise it?
- 4- Your presentation should be short and simple, it is important to appear confident and smile! When you've finished speaking, invite questions.
- 5- A speaker should behave very kindly, the final paragraph explains that in details.
- 6- If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!).
- 7- Having a list of what you want to say is so important to go over such cases.

Vocabulary: (AB 44) تحفظ كما هي

No	Collocations متلازمات	المعنى بالعربي
1	make a mistake	يتركب خطأ
2	ask questions	يسأل سؤال
3	shake hands	يسلم باليد
4	earn respect	يكسب احترام
5	join a company	يلتحق بشركة
6	cause offence	يسبب إساءة
7	make small talk	يجري محادثة صغيرة

Complete the sentences with collocations from exercise 1. The first one is done for you. (AB 44)

- 1- Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to make a mistake.
- 2- If you are polite, you won't or upset anybody.
- 3- Before the serious discussion starts, we always..... ; it's often about the weather!
- 4- Nasser has applied to..... the where his father works.
- 5- In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to
- 6 -After the talk, there will be a chance for you to..... about anything you don't understand.
- 7- By working hard, you will..... the of your boss.

Answers : 1- make a mistake 2- cause offence 3- make small talk 4- join, company 5- shake hands 6- ask questions 7- earn, respect

Grammar
wish / If only

- 1- المثبت ----- ينفى (حسب المعنى)
- 2- المنفي ----- يثبت (حسب المعنى)
- 3- مضارع بسيط ----- ماضي بسيط
- 4- ماضي بسيط ----- ماضي تام
- 5- مضارع تام ----- ماضي تام

A) Unreal past forms for present wishes

هنا نستخدم الماضي لتمني شئ للحاضر او المستقبل

Function

• We use **wish or If only + Past Simple** to express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.

A) simple present/ future ----- past simple

base/ base +s,es -----	didn't + infinitive
have to, has to -----	didn't have to
is , are , am -----	weren't
isn't , aren't , am not -----	were
don't , doesn't + infinitive ---	V2
don't , doesn't + have -----	had
can -----	couldn't
will -----	wouldn't
can't -----	could
won't -----	would

Note:

regret / regrets / I am sorry / He is sorry / It is a pity / would like تحذف
-Sami regrets he can't drive a car.
Sami wishes he could drive a car.

قانون

wish / If only + pronoun + past simple الماضي البسيط

B) Unreal past forms for past regrets

نستخدم هذا للتعبير عن شئ حدث في الماضي (ندم)

Function

• We use **wish or If only + Past Perfect** to express **regrets** about the past. We might use it to reflect on past actions if we are trying to improve our work or our behaviour.

B) past simple/ present perfect ----- past perfect

V2 -----	hadn't + V3
didn't + infinitive -----	had + V3
was, were -----	hadn't been
wasn't, weren't -----	had been
has , have + V 3 -----	hadn't + V3
hasn't , haven't + V 3 -----	had + V3

Note:

regret + V+ing..... hadn't+ V3

-Ali regrets going to school late.(only)

If only Ali hadn't gone to school late.

Or

If only Ali had gone to school earlier.

should have+ V3 -----had+ V3

shouldn't have+ V3 -----hadn't+ V3

Nader should have been careful.He made a terrible accident

وزاري

Nader wishes.....

Answer: he had been careful

wish / If only + pronoun+ past perfect الماضي التام

• The tense of the verb after wish is more in the past than the action it is describing.

Examples

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.(SB 65)

- 1- Ali did not pass his exams. If only he ----- harder last year. (study)
- 2- Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China. He wishes he ----- a cultural awareness course. (do)
- 3- It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it ----- cooler. (be)
- 4- I feel ill. I wish I -----so many sweets! (not eat)

Answers 1- had studied 2- had done 3- had been 4- hadn't eaten

Read the situations and complete the sentences. The first one is done for you .(AB 45)

- 1- Sultan forgot to do his Science homework. If only hadn't forgotten to do it.
- 2- I regret going to bed late last night. I wish I ----- earlier.
- 3- Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. If only she ----- a map.
- 4- Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home. I wish I -----
- 5- Our team didn't play very well yesterday. If only they ----- better.

Answers: 2- had gone 3- had had/had brought 4- hadn't forgotten it/hadn't left it at home 5- had played.

1- I don't have a camera, so I can't take any pictures.

I wish

2- My grandmother regrets she didn't go to school when she was young.

My grandmother wishes.

3- You should have called the police when you saw the burglar.

If only.....

4- Bilal regrets being rude to his brother last night.

Bilal wishes.....

5- Rawan regrets being unable to come to my party last Friday.

If only.....

6- I regret eating so much food last night.

I wish I.....

7- You have forgotten to bring some salt.

If only

8- You shouldn't have gone to bed late last night.

If only.....

9- It's a pity that Omar isn't here tonight.

I wish

10- I don't know how to make an apple pie.

If only

11- I don't have a laptop.

I wish

12- I'd like to be a doctor.

I wish

13- I regret that I work in a small company.

I wish

14- I have to work late at night.

If only

15- I am sorry that I didn't see you leave.

I wish

Answers:

1- I wish I had a camera. (so that I can take some pictures)

2- My grandmother wishes she had gone to school when she was young.

3- If only you had called the police when you saw the burglar.

4- Bilal wishes he hadn't been rude to his brother last night.

5- If only Rawan had been able to come to my party last Friday.

6- I wish I hadn't eaten so much food last night.

7- If only you hadn't forgotten to bring some salt/ Or If only you had remembered to bring some salt.

8- If only you hadn't gone to bed late last night. /Or If only you had gone early to bed last night.

9- I wish Omar was/ or were here tonight. استعمال أفوى

10- If only I knew how to make an apple pie.

11- I wish I had a laptop.

12- I wish I were a doctor.

13- I wish I didn't work in a small company/ Or I wish I worked in a big company.

14- If only I didn't have to work late at night.

15- I wish I had seen you leave.

Unit 10

Career Choices خيارات مهنية

words of unit (10)

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
headphones (pl.n)	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.	سماعات
interpreter (n) interpret (v) interpretation (n)	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another	مترجم فوري
regional (adj) region (n)	relating to a particular region or area	إقليمي
rewarding (adj) reward (v/n)	giving personal satisfaction	يعود بالرضى
secure (adj)secure (v) security (n)	safe; free from danger	أمن
seminar (n)	a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training	درس تدريب
translation (n)	the process of changing the words of a language into the words of another one	ترجمة
fond of (adj)	having an affection or liking for someone or something	مغرم ب
adaptable (adj) adapt (v) adaptation (n)	able to adapt to new conditions or situations	قابل للتكيف
competent (adj) competence (noun)	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard	ذو كفاءة
conscientious (adj) conscience (noun)	showing a lot of care and attention (to a task)	مدرك

enthusiastic (adj) enthusiasm (noun)	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something	متحمس
keen (adj)	having or showing eagerness or interest	متشوق
personal attributes attribute (n) attribute (v) attribution (n)	a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person)	ميزة خاصة
reference (n) refer (verb)	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	مرجع
curriculum vitae (n)	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers	سيرة ذاتية
voluntary (adj) volunteer (n/v)	done or given by choice	تطوعي-متطوع
enclosed (adj) enclose (verb)	surrounded, especially by a fence or wall	حاجز
ambitious (adj) ambition (noun)	having a strong desire for success or achievement	طموح
full-time (adj)	happening or working for the whole of the working week, and not only part of it	دوام كامل
intern (n) intern (v) internship (n)	someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience	متدرب
surveyor (n) survey (v/n)	a person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or to record the details of an area of land	مساح
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والإتصالات
pension	money you save over your lifetime to pay for your old age:	معاش
web enquiries	online questions	موقع للاستعلام
calculations	maths; work with numbers	حسابات
recruiting	finding suitable employees	ايجاد موظف مناسب
marketing	promoting your product; finding customers	تسويق
training		تدريب
work experience		الخبرة العملية
qualifications		مؤهلات
advertising		اعلان
banking		مصرفي
career advisor		مستشار وظيفي
doctor		طبيب
lawyer		محامي
teacher		معلم
achievements		انجازات
contact details		بيانات للتواصل

My Job as an Interpreter (SB 72)

عملي كمترجمة فورية

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because they want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is my reply.

My , I, me= Fatima Musa / they= many students

اسمي فاطمة موسى و عملت كمترجمة فورية لمدة خمس سنوات. العديد من الطلاب راسلونني بالايمل مستفسرين عن عملي لأنهم يريدون أن يعرفوا ما هي طبيعة عملي. لذلك هذا ردي.

I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

I, my= Fatima Musa / him=Fatimas` s father / we= Fatimas` s family

لطالما كنت دائما مغرمة باللغات. والدي عمل في بلدان مختلفة عديدة عندما كنت صغيرة و غالبا ما سافرنا معه. عندما كنا نزرور بلد كنت دائما اريد تعلم لغتها. في المدرسة كنت جيدة جدا في الانجليزية. لذلك قررت أن اتخذ مهنة مترجمة.

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what they say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying.

My . I= Fatima Musa , they=people who speak English / who= anyone in the room

عملي الآن يشمل الذهاب إلى المؤتمرات و الندوات المهمة في أنحاء العالم. عندما يتحدث احدهم بالانجليزية في مؤتمر استمع إلى ما يقولون عبر السماعات الراسية. ثم أترجم إلى العربية بينما المتحدث يتحدث. أقدم الترجمة عبر سماعات راسية إلى الناس الآخرين في الاجتماع. هذا يعني إن أي احد في الغرفة يتحدث العربية يمكنه أن يفهم ما يقوله الناس.

Is it an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

it=interpreter / you =readers , students / it= English language

هل هو عمل سهل؟ لا أبدا. الانجليزية ليست واحدة في جميع الدول الناطقة بالانجليزية. مثلا الكلمات الانجليزية المستخدمة في الهند تكون احيانا مختلفة عن الكلمات التي يستخدمها الناس في بريطانيا أو أمريكا أو اسراليا. بالإضافة لمعرفة الانجليزية تحتاج لان تعرف أيضا الكثير عن الانجليزية المتخصصة بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم للحديث عن الاعمال او العلم او القانون , مثلا تجعلها لغة مختلفة تقريبا.

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.

you=readers , students / it=interpreter job

إذا لم يكن لديك شعادة في لغة ما، لن تتمكن من أن تصبح مترجما فوريا. وبشرط ان يكون لك مؤهل علمي عالي، فممكن ان تحصل على وظيفة كمترجم فوري بسرعة. إذا حصلت على مقابلة لوظيفة، يجب عليك اظهار انك تمتلك مهارات استماع جيدة وصوت واضح. وستحتاج أيضا ان تظهر انك تستطيع التفكير بسرعة وانه يمكنك التركيز لفترات طويلة من الوقت. اذا كنت ناجحا في ذلك فإنها مهنة آمنة و مجزية. ربما تحتاج السفر كثيرا وهذه ليست مشكلة كبيرة طالما تستمتع بزيارة البلدان الاخرى.

It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

It=nterpreter job / I =Fatima Musa / you=readers ,students / it = if I translate things badly

إنها وظيفة فيها مسؤولية جدا. أنامدرك انه إذا ما ترجمت شيء بشكل خاطيء فإن ذلك يمكن ان يؤثر على قانون مهم او اتفاقية تجارية بين البلدانعلى اي حال , ستحصل بالرضاء التام عندما تعلم ان الناس يفهمون كل شيء تترجمه.

Questions:

- 1- Why have many students emailed Fatima?
- 2- Why did Fatima decide to work as an interpreter? -There are many things helped Fatima to work as an interpreter. Write down two of them.
- 3- An interpreter's job in English language is not easy for two reasons. Write them down.
- 4- Quote the sentence which indicates that Fatima has always been fond of languages.
- 5- Specialist English is important to be used in many fields. Write down two of these fields.
- 6- English is the first language in many countries. Write down two of these countries.
- 7- Quote the sentence which indicates that English is different from one country to another.
- 8- During an interview for the job of an interpreter, the participant should prove that he has many specific

Answers:

- 1- because they want to know what it would be like to do my job.
- 2- She has always been fond of languages. When she visited a country with her father, she always wanted to learn the language, and at school she was very good at English.
- 3- because English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language.
- 4- I have always been fond of languages.
- 5- business, science or law
- 6- the UK, the USA, India or Australia.
- 7- English is not the same in all Englishspeaking countries.
- 8- having good listening skills and a clear speaking voice.

Stepping into The Business World (AB 51) (صيفية 2017)

لدخول في عالم الأعمال (التجارة)

Business Studies is a popular choice for students **who** are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, **some** go on to further study, but most of **them** take up employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, **(1) which are a kind of apprenticeship**. We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, **who** is about to graduate in the subject.

who , some , them=students / which= training schemes, / who= Ricky Miles

دراسات الأعمال خيار شائع عند الطلاب الذين يختارون تخصص جامعي في بريطانيا. بعد التخرج بعضهم يذهب إلى المزيد من الدراسة لكن معظمهم يتولون وظيفة. العديد من الشركات الكبرى تقدم للخريجين برامج تدريبية وهي نوع من التدريب المهني. ذهبنا لمقابلة ريكي مايلز ذو الثانية والعشرين من العمر الذي يوشك على أن يتخرج.

How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky?

منذ متى وأنت تدرس الأعمال يا ريكي

It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months, **(2)but they weren't in the same year.**

انه برنامج لمدة اربع سنوات يشمل فترتين من خبرة العمل. كل منهما تستمر لستة اشهر , لكنهما ليس بنفس السنة.

What exactly have you studied over those four years?

ماذا درست بالضبط في غضون هذه السنوات الأربع؟

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, Marketing and Sales, too. I also did a course in Management, **which** is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. **We** all had to do IT, too, **(3)because computer skills are essential.**

It=studying business studies / which= course in Management / we=workers

الكثير جدا! الرياضيات بالطبع والمحاسبة! والتمويل والاقتصاد نعم والتسويق والمبيعات أيضا. كما أخذت مساقا في الإدارة عن التوظيف وإدارة الموظفين. وكيف تتعامل مع المشكلات ومساق في الدعاية وكان علينا أن ندرس تكنولوجيا المعلومات أيضا , لان مهارات الحاسوب مهمة.

What did you most enjoy about the degree?

ما هو أكثر شيء استمتعت به في برنامج الشهادة؟

The work experience, definitely. **I** learnt so much, both times, **(4)and of course it looks great on my curriculum vitae**. One of the companies offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more experience that way. Also, I wouldn't have had much money last year if I hadn't had that job!

I , my=Ricky / it= the work experience

بالتأكيد تعلمت الكثير في الفترتين و بالطبع بدت رائعة في سيرتي الذاتية. إحدى الشركات عرضت علي عمل مدفوع الأجر الصيف الماضي لذلك تمكنت من الحصول على المزيد من الخبرة بتلك الطريقة. أيضا لم يكن ليكون لدي الكثير من المال العام الماضي لو لم احصل على ذلك العمل.

What kind of company was that, and what did you do there?

ما نوع تلك الشركة و ماذا عملت هناك؟

It was a company that provides financial products – savings and pensions, mostly. At first I just ‘shadowed’ different people, (5) **watching what they were doing**. Then I did quite a lot of checking for **them** – you know, checking **their** calculations. When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department. My job was to follow up web enquiries, (6) **and send out further information to possible clients**. I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

I, my=Ricky / their=different people / it= was to follow up web enquiries, (6) and send out further information to possible clients / them=people

كانت شركة تقدم منتجات مالية- أكثر شيء مدخرات و رواتب تقاعدية. في البداية كنت فقط أتتبع أشخاص مختلفين راقب ماذا يفعلون. ثم قمت بالكثير من أعمال التدقيق عليهم أنت تعرف تدقيق حساباتهم. عندما عدت في الصيف كنت في دائرة المبيعات. عملي كان ان أتابع استفسارات الانترنت و أرسل ، معلومات. واستمعت بعلمي و ما كنت لأحصل على تلك الفرصة لو لم يكن لدي خبرة عمل مسبقا .

What are you planning to do next?

ماذا تخطط لان تفعل لاحقا؟

I've just applied for a job with a bank. I have the right qualifications, but I know there will be a lot of other applicants. I'll just have to wait and see if I get an interview. If I do, (7) **I'll have to prepare really carefully**.

I=Ricky

لقد تقدمت حديثا لوظيفة في بنك. لدي المؤهلات المطلوبة لكني اعرف بأنه سيكون هناك الكثير من متقدمين كثر للوظيفة. علي فقط أن انتظر و أرى إن كنت سأحصل على مقابلة. إذا حصلت علي أن استعد بجد حقا.

Read the text again and answer the questions. (AB 51) And extra questions :

- 1- What is the name of Ricky's degree?
- 2- How did he spend a quarter of his time as a student?
- 3- What kind of company did he work for last summer, and what was his job?
- 4- What is he waiting to find out?
- 5- Would you like to do the same kind of degree course as Ricky? Why/Why not?
- 6- Who is Ricky Miles?
- 7- What do graduate training schemes represent for students?
- 8- The speaker states that all the students had to do IT, what is the reason behind that?

Answers:

- 1- Business Studies.
- 2- doing work experience.
- 3- It was a company providing financial products, and his job was to follow up web enquiries.
- 4- whether or not he will get an interview.
- 5- No, it has no future here in Jordan.
- 6- He is a twenty-two-year-old **who** is about to graduate in Business Studies.
- 7- They represent a kind of apprenticeship.
- 8- All the students had to do IT because computer skills are essential.

احفظها كما هي

English	Arabic
take a course	يلتحق بدورة / يدرس مادة
feeling of satisfaction	شعور بالرضاء
passwords / secure	تأمين كلمات السر
responsible person	شخص مسؤول
get a job	يحصل على وظيفة
long meeting	اجتماع طويل

Prepositions (Verbs with Prepositions) (AB 49)

احفظها كما هي

verb + preposition	Arabic
work as	يعمل كـ
decide on	يقرر ان
translate into	يترجم إلى
talk about	يتحدث عن
ask about	يسأل عن
good at	جيد بـ

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the box. One preposition is not needed. (AB 49)

about (x2) / as / at / in / into / on

- 1- Would you like to work a teacher in a big school?
- 2- We need to decide a place to meet.
- 3- Can you translate this Arabic English for me, please?
- 4- I'd like to talk the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
- 5- The teacher asked us our favourite books.
- 6- My sister is really good drawing and painting.

Answers: 1- as 2- on 3- into 4- about 5- about 6- at.

Grammar

Conditional Clauses (If Clauses) الشرطية الجمل

Note:

If + reason , result

Zero Conditional

If + Simple Present , Simple Present
If + S+ V1 (s/es) , S+ V1 (s/es)

● **Function** : **We use the zero conditional** (if + Present Simple/Present Simple)

To describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.

لوصف شئ دائما يحدث (النتيجة متأكدة)

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

First Conditional

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

● **Function** : **We use the first conditional** (if + Present Simple/will + Present Simple)

To describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.

لوصف شئ لنتيجة لشئ (متوقع الحدوث)

- If he **studies** hard, he **will pass** the exams.
- If I **have** enough time, I **will write** to my parents every week.

:

if	إذا
when	عندما (الشرطية)
provided that	على شرط / بشرط
as long as	إذا / طالما
unless	إذا لم
even if	حتى لو

• We can use (**provided that, as long as, unless and even if**) in the same way as if, **but they don't** all mean the same thing.

-I'll buy the book (if/provided that/as long as) it isn't expensive. (I won't buy it if it is too expensive)
سأشتري الكتاب إذا لم يكن غالي الثمن.

-I'll buy it unless it's expensive. (I'll buy it if it isn't too expensive.)
- سأشتريه إذا لم يكن غالي الثمن.

-I'll buy it even if it's expensive. (I will buy it. The price isn't important.)
- سأشتريه حتى لو كان غالي الثمن.

- **provided that , as long as , when** تقريبا نفس المعنى

Second Conditional

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

If + S+ V2 , S + would + base

Function : unreal things

غير حقيقي (لن يحصل)

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

-If I went to school , I would see my friends.

- If I didn't study, I would fail.

-If I **were** you, I **would accept** their invitation

اعطاء نصيحة Giving advice

you should / you shouldn't / you ought to / it would be a good idea for you to

-it would be a good idea for you to **تحول** You could

-you ought to **تحول** Why don't you?

Example:

1-You shouldn't play football.
..... (were)

2-You should clean the room.
..... (if)

3-You ought to study for the exam.
..... (why)

4-It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions.
..... (could)

Answers:

1-If I were you, I wouldn't play football.

2- If I were you, I wouldn clean the room.

3-Why don't you study for the exam?

4-You could make a list of questions.

Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets. The first one is done for you (AB 52)

- 1- You should practise the presentation several times. (were)
 - *If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times.*
- 2- It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)
-
- 3- You ought to get some work experience. (why)
-
- 4- You shouldn't look too casual. (If)
-
- 5- You should do a lot of research. (would)
-

Answers:

- 2- You could make a list of questions.
 3- Why don't you get some work experience?
 4- If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual.
 5- If I were you, I would do a lot of research.

Third conditional

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

● **Function:** We use the third conditional (if + Past Perfect/would have + past participle)
To imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible, and did not happen.

تخيل حالات بالماضي وهي مستحيلة ولم تحدث

Note:

If + reason , result

-If/ because/since/as + **reason** سبب

-so/and so/therefore/consequently/as a result/thus/because of that/that`s why/that`s how/and + **result** نتيجة

Correct the verb between brackets .

- 1-If they hard, they will get great marks. (study)
 2- If he had gone to school, he his friends (see)
 3- She would have written a story if she a pen. (have)
 4- If your brother watched the film, he it. (like)
 5- Unless he reads the lesson, he marks (lose)
 6-If Hala had practised harder, she (be) able to win.
 7- I..... (accept) the job if they had offered a higher salary.

Answers: 1- study 2- would /could / might have seen 3- had had 4- would like 5- loses, will lose 6- would /could / might have been
 7- would /could / might have accepted

Join the sentence beginnings 1–5 with their endings a–e, using the words in bold. (AB 50)

1- During Ramadan, we eat	if	a- it's closed.
2- I'll phone you	when	b- we're tired.
3- We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday	even if	c- it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.
4- I will take the job offer	unless	d- the sun sets.
5- We have to go to school,	provided that	e- I miss the bus so that you pick me up.

Answer:

- 1- During Ramadan, we eat when the sun sets.
- 2- I'll phone you if I miss the bus so that you pick me up.
- 3- We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday unless it's closed.
- 4- I will take the job offer provided that it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.
- 5- We have to go to school, even if we're tired.

Read the situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets.

The first one is done for you (AB 52)

- 1- Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)
- If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade.
- 2- I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)
- 3- I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)
- 4- You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd. (might not)
- 5- I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)

Answers:

- 2- I might have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday.
- 3- I could have been able to contact you if I had known your phone number.
- 4- If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd.
- 5- I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam.

الكلمات المطلوبة للاشتقاق

فعل <i>Verb</i>	اسم <i>Noun</i>	صفة <i>Adjective</i>	ظرف <i>Adverb</i>
educate يعلم – يتقف	education educator	educational	educationally
succeed ينجح	success النجاح	successful	successfully
achieve يحقق/ينجز	achievement achiever	achievable	-----
organize ينظم	organization organiser	organized	-----
develop يطور/ينمي	development	developed developing	-----
experience يجرب	experience	experienced	-----
dominate يهيمن	dominance	dominant	dominantly
depend يعتمد	dependence	dependent	dependently
repeat يكرر	repetition	repeated	repeatedly
correct يصحح	correction	correct	correctly
circulate يجري/يسري	circulation	circulatory	-----
dehydrate يجفف	dehydration	dehydrated	-----
advise ينصح	advice	advisable	advisably
revise يراجع	revision	revisable	-----
concentrate يركز	concentration	concentrated concentrating	-----
qualify يؤهل	qualification	qualified	-----
recommend يوصي بـ	recommendation	recommended	-----
-----	youth الشباب	young	-----
-----	awareness وعي/إدراك	aware	-----
memorize يحفظ	memory	memorable	memorably
-----	nutrition تغذية، غذاء nutrient مغذ، عنصر غذائي	nutritious	nutritiously
particularize يعين/يخصص	-----	particular	particularly
compete ينافس	competition competence	competitive competent	competitively
know يعرف	knowledge	knowledgeable	knowledgeably

idealise يجعله مثاليا/كامل	idealisation	ideal	ideally
create يخلق/ينشأ	creation	creative	creatively
teach يعلم	teaching teacher	teachable	-----
economise يقتصد	economy	economic economical	economically
criticise ينتقد	criticism	critical	critically
academies يكون اكايمي	academic academy	academic	academically
contradict يتناقض	contradiction	contradictory	-----
	fluency طلاقة اللسان	fluent	fluently
pioneer يبتكر	pioneer	pioneering	-----
-----	option خيار/اختيار	optional	Optionally
tutor يعلم	tutor tutorial	-----	-----
manage يدير	management	managerial	-----
circulate يدور/يسري	circulation	-----	-----
diet يتحمى/يتبع حمية	diet	dietary	-----
-----	multilingualism تعددية لغوية	multilingual	-----
simulate يحاكي/أي يقلد	simulation simulator	-----	-----
utter ينطق/ يتكلم	utterance	-----	-----
-----	vocation مهنة	vocational	-----
enroll هيسجل بالجامعة	enrolment	-----	-----
immerse ينفس	immersion	-----	-----
-----	sociology علم الاجتماع sociologist عالم اجتماع	sociological	-----
-----	psychologist عالم نفس sociologist عالم اجتماع	psychological	-----
inten (Unit 8) قصد/ينوي	intention	intentional	-----
replicate (Unit 8) يكرر	replication	-----	-----
negotiate يفاوض	negotiation	negotiable	-----
import يستورد	importation	imported	-----
export يصدر	exportation	-----	-----
extract يستخرج/يستخلص	extraction	-----	-----
fertilise يسمد/يخصب	fertilization fertilizer	fertile	-----
agree يوافق	agreement	-----	-----
market يسوق	marketing market	-----	-----
interpret ترجم	interpretation interpreter	-----	-----
-----	cancer سرطان	cancerous	-----
scan يفحص	scanner	-----	-----
-----	region إقليم أو منطقة	regional	-----
secure يحمي	security	secure	-----

reward يكافئ	reward	rewarding	-----
-----	conscience الضمير	conscientious	-----
adapt يتكيف/يتأقلم	adaptation	adaptable	-----
يعزو إلى	attribution	-----	-----
attribute	attribute	-----	-----
refer يشير إلى	reference	-----	-----
enthuse يحمس	enthusiasm	enthusiastic	enthusiastically
-----	agriculture الزراعة	agricultural	agriculturally
engineer يهندس	engineer engineering	-----	-----
-----	linguistics علم اللغة	linguistic	-----
memorise يحفظ	memory	memorable	-----
-----	pharmacy صيدلية	pharmaceutical	-----
-----	proficiency مهارة (Unit 8)	proficient	proficiently
undertake يتعهد	undertaking	-----	-----
blame يلوم	blame	-----	-----
-----	corporation شركة	corporate	-----
-----	dialect لهجة	dialectal	-----
domesticate يروض	domesticity	domestic	-----
evolve ينشأ/يتطور (Unit 8)	evolution	evolutionary	-----
extend يتمدد/يتوسع	extension	extensive	extensively
-----	mineral معدن	mineral	-----
enclose يرفق/يضمن	-----	enclosed	-----
reserve يحفظ	reserve reservation	-----	-----
-----	ambition	ambitious	ambitiously
intern يتدرب	intern internship	-----	-----
survey يمسح	survey surveyor	-----	-----
volunteer يتطوع	volunteer	voluntary	-----
-----	business تجارة/عمل	busy مشغول	-----

Derivation

Derivation: The origin from which a word or phrase has developed . (nouns / verbs / adjectives / adverbs)

(adjective + noun + verb + adverb + adjective + noun)

verb	ate	ise	ize	en	ed	fy			
noun	ion / ness	ity / age	ment	ence	ency	gy / ure	ing / dom	ist / ism	er / or
adjective	al	ive	ant	ent	ful	ous	ible	able	ic
adverb	ly								

A . Nouns :

We use the nouns after the following :

1. After the definite and indefinite articles : (a / an / the) : (if there isn't a noun after the blank)

I bought a new car .

2. After prepositions (in / on / of / at / with / for / by / from / without / into / through / after / before / under etc.)

Ahmed is interested in computers .

3. After the possessives ('s / s') :

بعد ادوات الملكية :

The student's English book on the desk . The students' English books are on the desk.

4. After the possessive pronouns: (my / his / her / their / your / our / its) : بعد ضمائر الملكية :

Their abilities made them win The World Cup .

5. After adjectives:

My friend bought a *wonderful* car .

6. After numbers : cardinal (one) or ordinal (first) :

He made his first impression about that man according to his last speech.

7. After the words (this / these / that / those) : بعد ادوات الاشارة :

I liked that shirt so much .:

8. After (much / many / few / some / any / little / more / no / several) : بعد صفات الكميات :

Some students need more exercises.

9. Subject + verb:

عندما تاتي كفاعل في اول الجملة :

Prevention is better than cure.

10. No: Zaid is very clever and I don't know why he has **no** confidence ? بعد ادوات نفي الاسماء

11. After: (need) – (cause): The earthquake caused destruction.

B . Adjectives :

1. Adjectives describe nouns:

He has a **good** appearance. (before nouns)

2. After (verb to be) :

This scene **is** interesting .

3. After adverbs (adverb + adjective) :

It is **completely** hard .

4. (**be / look / feel / sound / seem / become / find / taste / smell / get / turn**) + (**as + adj + as**) :

-He is as busy as a bee .

-He looks as clever as Ibn Cina

5. " **be** " + (**very / too / so / quite / a bit / absolutely / extremely / really / well**)

He is **too** nervous to deal with.

6. **After these verbs (look / feel / sound / seem / become / find / taste / smell / get / turn)**

He seems happy .

7. After (**be + more / the most**) : He is more careful than Ali .

C. Verbs : We use verbs :

1. **After (to)** : : Try to find a solution to your problem .

2. **After the adverbs of frequency:(always /usually/often / seldom / rarely / sometimes/ never)**

They usually speak English outside their class .

3. **After (would rather / had better / let / make / help)**

You should make him do his homework .

- I'd rather perform the pilgrimage .

- Let's go to the cinema.

4. **After the (verbs to do) : (do / does / did)**

He doesn't help the poor.

5. **After the modals (will / would / shall / should / may / might / can / could / must)** : He shouldn't drive so fast .

6. **Subject + verb + object :**

All ministries of education provide students with all needs at the start of the year .

7. **After without be (extremely / really)**

He really speaks French.

D. Adverbs :

1. Adverbs describe verbs: He is driving slowly

1. We use the adverbs before adjectives: (be + ly) It is completely hard .

2. Adverbs are used as a single clause (without verbs) : (verbless clauses) (ly , + subject + verb)
Suddenly , he began to drive slowly .

3. " verb " + (as adv as) : He didn't play the match as confidently as the other members .

4. subject + adv + verb :

The boys politely responded to the teacher's order.

5. behave + ly .

6. (am, is, are, was , were) + adv + V3

8. Auxiliary + ly + verb = Sami has ----- passed his driving test. (success)

- Choose the correct derived words between brackets. (نمط قديم، اختيار من متعدد)

- 1 Petra is an important..... site.
(archaeology, archaeological, archaeologically)
- 2 I will be going to university to continue my.....
(educate, education, educated)
- 3 In our exam, we had to..... A text from Arabic into English.
(translate, translation, translated)
- 4 They are going to..... a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
(installation, installed, install)
- 5 Thank you for your help, I really..... it.
(appreciate, appreciation, appreciated)
- 6 Have you seen Nasser'sof postcards? He's got hundreds.
(collect, collection, collectively)
- 7- The Middle East is famous for the..... of olive oil.
(produce, production, productive)
- 8- Ibn Sina wrote..... textbooks.
(medicine, medical, medically)
- 9- Fatima al-Fihri was born in the..... century.
(nine, ninth, ninthly)
- 10- My father bought our house with a..... from his grandfather.
(inherit, inheritance, inherited)
- 11- Scholars have discovered an..... document from the twelfth century.
(origin, original, originally)
- 12- Do you think the wheel was the most importantever?
(invent, invention, invented)
- 13- Al-Kindi made **many**.....important mathematical.....
(discover, discovery, اكتشاف, discoveries)
- 14- Who was the mostwriter of the twentieth century?
(influence, influential, influential)
- 15- Many instruments that are still used today **in****were**designed by Arab scholars.
(operational, operation, operations)
- 16- When do youto receive your test results?
(expect, expectancy, expectantly)
- 17- Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan use Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair to rugs, bags and other beautiful items.
(product, production, productive)
- 18-, the process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article.
(traditional, tradition, traditionally)
- 19- There is a particular Bedouin style of that buyers find very attractive.
(weave, weaving, weaved)
- 20- There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers find very
(attract, attraction, attractive)
- 21- Another craft practised in Madaba is the of ceramic items.
(create, creation, creative)

Answers:-

- 1 archaeological 2 education 3 translate 4 install 5 appreciate 6 collection 7- production 8- medical 9- ninth 10- inheritance 11- original 12- invention 13- discoveries 14- influential 15- operations 16- expect 17- produce 18- Traditionally 19- weaving 20- attractive 21- creation.

Complete the following sentences with suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

مهم: - الجمل الأكثر أهمية حسب النمط الجديد: -

- 1 Petra is an important..... site. (archaeology)
- 2 I will be going to university to continue my..... (educate)
- 3 In our exam, we had to..... A text from Arabic into English. (translated)
- 4 They are going to..... a new air conditioning unit in our flat. (installation)
- 5 Thank you for your help, I really..... it (appreciated)
- 6 Have you seen Nasser's of postcards? He's got hundreds. (collectively)
- 7- The Middle East is famous for the..... of olive oil. (produce)
- 8- Ibn Sina wrote..... textbooks. (medicine)
- 9- Fatima al-Fihri was born in the..... century. (nine)
- 10- My father bought our house with a..... from his grandfather. (inherit)
- 11- Scholars have discovered an..... document from the twelfth century. (origin)
- 12- Do you think the wheel was the most important ever? (invent)
- 13- Al-Kindi made many important mathematical..... (discover)
- 14- Who was the most writer of the twentieth century?(influence)
- 15- Many instruments that are still used today in were designed by Arab scholars. (operational / operate / operations)
- 16- When do you to receive your test results? (expectantly)
- 17- Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan use Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair to rugs, bags and other beautiful items. (product)
- 18-, the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article. (Traditional)
- 19- There is a particular Bedouin style of that buyers find very attractive. (weave)
- 20- There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers find very (attraction).
- 21- Another craft practised in Madaba is the of ceramic items. (creative)

Answers:- 1 archaeological 2 education 3 translate 4 install 5 appreciate 6 collection 7- production 8- medical 9- ninth 10- inheritance 11- original 12- invention 13- discoveries 14- influential 15- operations 16- expect 17- produce 18- Traditionally 19- weaving 20- attractive 21- creation.

ملخص الاستفان

- 1- انظر بعد الفراغ في جميع الجمل للبحث عن اهم عنصرين وهما الاسم والصفة. وقبل الفراغ خاصة اذا كان (Verb)
BE – is, was, are , were, being, been) لانه يلها عادة صفة.
- 2- اذا كان قبل الفراغ to او modals يلها عادة فعل.
- 3- اذا كان قبل الفراغ اداة تعريف او تنكير مثل the, a, an او حرف جر ضح اسم. ولا تنسى ان تتأكد ملاما بعد الفراغ في مثل هذه الحالة فلا انت the قبل الفراغ واتي بعد الفراغ اسم في هذه الحالة ضح صفة.
- 4- اذا انت احدي هذه الكلمات مثل the قبل الفراغ واتي بعد الفراغ اسم في هذه الحالة ضح صفة.
extremely و really فله عادة باني صفة.
- 5- اذا اتى قبل الفراغ فعل فله باني غالبا ظرف.
- 6- اذا اتى الفراغ في نهاية الجملة فان الجواب سيكون على النحو التالي:-
- اذا كان قبل الفراغ صفة فالجواب اسم.
- اذا كان قبل الفراغ فعل من افعال be فالجواب صفة.
- اذا كان قبل الفراغ ضمير فالجواب فعل.
- اذا كان قبل الفراغ فعل فالاعلم ان الجواب ظرف، لكن اذا لم يكن في الخيارات ظرف فالجواب اسم.
- اذا كان قبل الفراغ حرف جر فضح اسم.
- 7- لا تنسى ان and تجمع بين اشغالين متشابهين ، فلا اتى بعدها اسم فالجواب بعدها اسم وهكذا.
- 8- لا تنسى انه باني صفتين لاسم ولا باني اسمين لصفة.
- 9- لا تنسى ان هناك كثيرا من المدمع مرت ملكه وأنتلته اسر عينها خلال الدورة ، ومن هذه المدمع

	الوظيفة Function
My father is a doctor. <u>He</u> works in Dubai	to link ideas
Have you thought about , should , Why don't you , You could, My main recommendation, If I were you,I'd	to give advice
because , as , since , because of , due to	to show cause / explain the reason for something
therefore, so , as a result , because of that, consequently	to show result/ explain the consequences of an action

LITERATURE SPOT

1.A Green Cornfield حقل الذرة الاخضر – poem

A Green Cornfield

By: Christina Rossetti

The earth was green, the sky was blue
I saw and heard one sunny morn
A skylark hang between the two
A singing **speck** above the corn

A stage below, in gay **accord**
White butterflies danced on the wing
And still the singing skylark soared
And silent sank and soared to sing

he cornfield stretched a **tender** green
To right and left beside my walks
I knew he had a **nest** unseen
Somewhere among the million **stalks**

And as I paused to hear his song
While **swift** the sunny moments slid
Perhaps his mate sat listening long
And listened longer than I did

حقل الذرة الخضراء

بقلم كريستينا روسيتي

السماء كانت زرقاء والارض خضراء
رايت وسمعت ذات صباح مشرق
طائر القبره عالقا بين الاثنين
نقطه سوداء تغني فوق الذره

على مسافه ادنى وبتناغم
وكانت الفراشات البيضاء ترقص على الجناح
وظل صوت القبره يرتفع بالغناء
ويهبط بصمت ويرتفع بالغناء

حقل الذره امتد يانعا في الاخضر
على جانبي الطريق وانا امشي
عرفت ان عشا مخبأ للقبره
بين ملايين السيقان في مكان ما

وعندما توقفت لكي اسمع غناءه
ومرت اللحظات المشمسه بسرعه
وربما كانت صديقته جالسها طويلا وهي تستمع
ولربما اتسمعت لوقت اطول مني

1.S B P 86 Vocabulary

Questions with answers

- 1- Is a speck something big or small (line 4)? *small*
- 2- If something is in accord, it is in agreement or disagreement, (line5)

In agreement

- 3-does tender suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong ? (line 9)? *Fresh and young*

4- What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)? *It lays eggs*

5- Which part of a plant is the stalk (line 12)?

It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves

6- Does swift mean slow or fast (line 14)? *fast*

2.Comprehension

Choose the correct word to complete the summary of the poem.

The poet describes how (1) (**content/sad / lonely**) she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) (**flying away from the cornfield / flying in the sky / falling towards her**)

It doesn't sing as it flies (3) (**lower / higher**). Below it, butterflies (4) (**sit quietly / move slowly / move quickly**) in the cornfield.

The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) (**visible in / hidden in / far away from**) the cornfield.

She (6) (**notices / imagines / knows**) that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.

Answers: 1- content 2- flying 3- lower 4- move quickly 5- hidden in 6- imagines

3.Analysis:-

Answer the questions about the poem.

1- The poet uses many examples of alliteration الجناس

Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?

Some word pairs alliterate singing speck on (line 4), listening long on (line 15), listened longer on (line 16) but there are also lines that alliterate: and still the singing skylark soared (line 7), And silent sank and soared to sing (line 8) and while swift the sunny moments slid (line14)

words together (here we have soared Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar and sank; silent and singing).

2-Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?

The two references are I knew he had a nest unseen (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); perhaps his mate sat listening long (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.

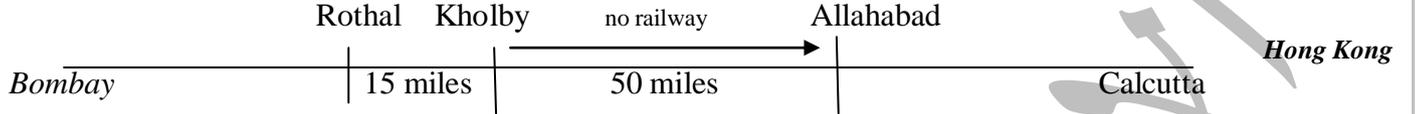
3- How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

She says, perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did (lines 15-16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

4.AB PAGE 57 :-

Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern, the pattern is called a rhyme scheme. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.

The rhyme scheme is a bob. In other words the first line and third lines rhyme as do the second and fourth.



AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS

حول العالم في ثمانين يوما

BY:

Jules Verne

The story, set in 1873 CE, is about an Englishman, Mr Phileas Fogg, who is trying to complete a journey around the world in eighty days. At this point in the story, he and his traveling companion, the Frenchman Mr Passepartout, are traveling through India by train. They have befriended another traveler, Sir Francis Cromarty

في هذه القصة التي حصلت في عام 1873 عن رجل انجليزي اسمه السيد فيليب فوج، والذي يحاول ان يكمل رحلته حول العالم في ثمانين يوم، وعند هذه النقطة من القصة، هو وصديقه الفرنسي السيد باسيپارتوت يسافران الى الهند في القطار ويصادقان شخص اخر معهم بالرحله اسمه السيد فرانسيس كرومارتي

The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several **bungalows** and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'

توقف القطار في تمام الساعه الثامنه، في وسط الغابه على بعد 15 ميل بعد منطقة روثال، كان يوجد الاكواخ والمسكن وقد كان العامل يمر بين العربات ويصرخ ان المسافرين سينزلون هنا.

'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis. - اين نحن

'At the **hamlet** of Kholby.' - في قريه خولبي

'Do we stop here?' - هل سنتوقف هنا

'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.' - بالتأكيد، الخط الحديدي لن ينتهي بعد

'What! Not finished?' - نعم، لم ينتهي!

- 'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again'

لا بقي خمسون ميلا من هنا الى اللاباد حيث يبدأ الخط الثاني

'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm.'

domesticated. Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him. However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce. Male elephants, as they are only suitable for circus shows, are much sought after especially as the majority are domesticated. When therefore Mr Fogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-blank. Mr Fogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the elephant to Allahabad. Refused. Twenty pounds? Refused also. Forty pounds'

وصلا الى الكوخ بسرعه، الحيوان المطلوب كان محاطا بسياج خشبي عالي، خرج الهندي من الكوخ وبناءا على طلبهم قادهم الى الحظيره، الفيل الذي تمت تربيته ليس لحمل الاثقال، لكن لاغراض القتال كان نصف الياف، رغم سعادته السيد فوج الا ان تعليمات التوجيه للفيل لم تنفع، فالفيل كان محافظا على وداعته. كيوني وهو اسم الفيل كان لا يسير بسرعه على عكس اي وسيله مواصلات مريحه، السيد فوج قرر ان يستاجره على الرغم من ذلك، الفيه بالهند ليست رخيصه لانها اصيحت نادره، الفيله الذكور مناسبه لعروض السيرك فقط ومطلوبه جدا بعدما اصيحت غالبيتها مدجنه، عندما اظهر السيد فوج نيته باستاجار الفيل "كيوني" من الهندي لكن الهندي رفض الفكرة، السيد فوج اصر وعرض عشر جنيهات عن كل ساعه الايجار لاستعارته ليصل الى اللاباد الهندي رفض، عشرون..... اربعون..... وفضل رافضا.

ومازال رافضا Still refused

'Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused'.

السيد فيلس قرر ان يشتري الفيل وعرض عليه 1000 جنيهه ولكن الهندي ضل رافضا.

At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded. 'What a price, good heavens!' cried Passepartout, 'for an elephant.' It only remained now to find a guide, which was comparatively easy. A young Parsee*, with an intelligent face, offered his services, which Mr Fogg accepted, promising so generous a reward as to materially stimulate his zeal. The elephant was led out and equipped. Provisions were purchased at Kholby, and, while Sir Francis and Mr Fogg took the howdahs* on either side, Passepartout got astride the saddle-cloth between them. The Parsee perched himself on the elephant's neck, and at nine o'clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut".

وبسعر 2000 جنيهه وافق الهندي، يا له من سعر بحق السماء، صرخ باسيبارتوت، من اجل فيل... بقي ان نجد دليلا الان، وهو امر سهل مقارنة مع الفيل كي نصل الى المدينة، وظهر شاب من اصل فارسي ذو وجه ذكي وقدم خدماته للساده لكي يساعدهم فقبل السيد فوج واعدا له بمكافاه كبيره ليثير طمعه المادي. تم اقتياد الفيل ووضع المعدات اللازمه للركوب، والمونه اشتروها من خولبي وبينما وضع السيدان المقعد على ظهر الفيل وارخيا طرفيه على جانبي الفيل قام باسيبارتوت بربط السرج بين الطرفين، والفارسي جلس على رقبه الفيل. وفي تمام الساعه التاسعه انطلقوا من القرية الى الحيوان كان يسير في غابه كثيفه من النخيل على اقصر الطرق.

* Parsee – a person living in South Asia but descended from Persia.

* howdah – a seat for riding an elephant

1.VOCABULARY:-

Question 1: Answer the questions.

- 1- What kind of house is a bungalow (line 6)?
- 2- How does the word hamlet (line 9) suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped?
- 3- What form of transport is a steamer (line 24)?

4- What kind of facial expression is a wry grimace (line 30), and why did Passepartout's face show this expression?

5- Read line 36 again. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

Answers:-

1- a house with one floor.

2- A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses.

3- It's a ship powered by steam.

4- It's an expression that shows pain or unhappiness. Passepartout wasn't happy because he didn't want to walk far, as he didn't think his shoes would be sturdy enough.

5- enclosed, palings: The elephant was in a compound surrounded by high palings. In other words, the animal was fenced in an area.

2.COMPREHENSION:-

Question 2: Answer the questions:-

1- Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?

2- Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor? What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed? (line 15)

3- How does Mr Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue? How does his attitude differ from that of Sir Francis? Look at (lines 23 to 26).

4- Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?

5- How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?

6- How many people travel on the elephant?

Answers:-

1- The train cannot continue its journey because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.

2- He is annoyed because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go. 'Growing warm' means getting annoyed.

3- Fogg says that he suspected that this might happen and suggests that they find another means of transport. Compared to Sir Francis, he is very calm and confident and doesn't show any anger.

4- He wanted it for fighting.

5- 'It still preserved its natural gentleness', meaning that it does not want to fight (lines 40-41).

6- four – the guide, Passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg

Question 3: Complete the sentences with the correct word

calm confident enthusiastic unapologetic worried

- 1-The conductor is about having sold a ticket to Allahabad to the travellers, even though the train will not take them there.
- 2- Mr Fogg is that he will still complete his journey in eighty days.
- 3- Passepartout feels about the prospect of walking the rest of the way to Allahabad.
- 4- Mr Fogg remains while he negotiates the sale of the elephant.
- 5- The guide is very about making the journey by elephant.

Answers: 1- unapologetic 2- confident 3- worried 4- calm 5- enthusiastic

Question 4:

-Complete the sentences 1–3 with the names of the characters:-

Sir Francis Passepartout Phileas Fogg

- 1- is prepared to walk the rest of the way to Allahabad.
- 2- thinks that two thousand pounds is too much to pay for an elephant.
- 3- does not know where they are when the train stops.

Answers: 1- Phileas Fogg 2- Passepartout 3- Sir Francis

3.IDEAS:-

Question 5:-

Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas:-

- 1- time 2- money 3- transport

Answers: 1- lines 20–21 2- lines 49–51 3- lines 41–43

Question 6: -

Consider the idea of transport. Compare the train (lines 6–15) and the elephant (lines 38–45). What are the advantages and disadvantages of each mode of transport mentioned, and how does this relate to the rest of the extract?

Suggested answer: -

Transport is an important theme in this story. These two passages describing a train's unfinished route and an elephant's potential to be a good mode of transport are interesting since the railway is not finished (line 11) and the elephant is needed to continue on their journey. The elephant, a live animal, is described like a mode of transport; it 'could doubtless travel rapidly and for a long time'. In this situation, the man-made transport fails, whereas the animal seems to be a more positive investment.

Question 7:-

Do you think that this story shows the importance of time? Justify your answer?

Suggested answer:-

I think that this story shows the importance of time when Phileas Fogg is so precise about the number of days they have to spare in line 24. It also references time in the passage where the elephant is described ('rapidly', line 41). However, I think that more importance is given to efficiency, because Phileas Fogg is not in a hurry; he is instead very well prepared (lines 23– 25).

4.Analysis: A.B - PAGE. 57:-

1- Read lines 8–22. Making specific reference to these lines, compare and contrast the characters of Sir Francis and Phileas Fogg. Comment on the things they say and do. Remember to quote from the text.

5.TEACHER'S BOOK:-

Read the following extract from the story. Find to examples of literary device:-

'the parsee perched himself on the elephant's neck, and at nine o'clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut'

Answer:-

1.alliteration: جناس

Persee perched

2.personification: تجسيد

Animal marching

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

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



ave the rope on his hand?
his courage.

GUIDED WRITING

الكتابة الموجهة

JUST DO IT.

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

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

-Firstly, there are many الطوائف such as ... الفرعية 1 and الفرعية 2
-In addition, there are other الكلمة الافتتاحية في العنوان like الفرعية 3 and الفرعية 4

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

How to save Forests?
-avoid building residential areas.
-build parks for visitors.
-reduce cutting down trees.
-ban the criminals who cut trees.

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

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

What should be done to keep fitness ?
- drink 8 -10 liters of water daily.
- run 2 -4 kilometre every morning.
- do exercises
- reduce the amount of calories.

- Firstly, there are many **thing (ways)** that should be done to keep fitness_ such as drinking.....daily and runningmorning.

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

Why do people leave their countries?
-find better jobs.
- complete high education.
-escape from wars.
- seek better life.

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

completing high education.

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

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

On the one hand, العنوان has many advantages such as and
On the other hand, العنوان has some disadvantages likeand.....

.....

.....

.....

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

On the one hand, العنوان has many advantages such as and
On the other hand, العنوان has some disadvantages likeand.....

.....

.....

.....

There are many advantages of العنوان such as and
On the other hand, there are some disadvantages of العنوان like and

.....

.....

.....

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

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.....

.....

Choose the correct answer.

- 1- I will travel tomorrow,.....?
A. shall I ? B. won't I? C. will I ?
- 2-You did a great work,.....?
A. do I ? ? B. didn't you? C. did you?
- 3 - ----- you heat water to 100°C, it doesn't boil.
A. If B. Unless C. When
- 4- Ali will get a good job easily because he has a high
A. qualify B. qualification C. qualified
- 5- The students won't pass the exam if they.....well.
A. work B. don't work C. worked
- 6- If Rami had prepared the lesson, he marks.
A. would have got B. gets C. would get
- 7- Laila did not pass the exam. If only she..... harder.
A. hadn't studied B. studied C. had studied
- 8- I feel cold. If only I..... a coat.
A. had brought B. brought C. hadn't brought
- 9- Congratulations! Not many people such high marks.
A. achievement B. achieve C. achievable
- 10- My school has students than your school.
A. less B. much C. fewer
- 11- I have money than you have.
A. less B. much C. fewer
- 12- Do you mind telling me ?
A. where the post office are B. where is the post office C. where the post office is
- 13 - Do you know..... I've passed my exam or not?
A. whether B. if C. when
- 14 - It that Rami is bad.
A. used to be believe B. is used to be believed C. used to be believed

15- Nuclear power stations to be dangerous.

A. are believed B. is believed C. has been believed

16- Is one side of the brain more than the other?

A. dominate B. dominance C. dominant

17- Don't let the baby play with the balloon; It might and frighten her.

A. recall B. spill C. pop

18- Let's the story and discover what really happened.

A. get away with B. come up with C. look into

19- Ail has a new job by the manager lately.

A. been offer B. been offered C. offered

20- Would you like to work a teacher in a big school?

A. into B. on C. as

Answers: 1-A 2-B 3-B 4-B 5-B 6-A 7-C 8-A 9-B 10-C 11-A 12-C 13-A 14-C 15-A 16-C 17-C 18-C 19-B 20-C

Good Luck my dear students

Done by

T. Waleed Suwwan