

مكثف (٢) القطع و الكلمات و الاملاء و الانشاء الحر

مادة اللغة الإنجليزية للفروع الاكاديمية للعام ٢٠٢٠

جيل (٢٠٠٢)

يحتوي هذا المكثف على ١٠٠ علامة تقريبا

تم صياغة القطع بنمط الدوائر

جميع اسئلة الكتاب (الكلمات و القطع) موجودة في المكثف و مصاغة
بطريقة وزارية

اجابة اسئلة القطع تكون باللون الغامق . اجابة سؤال الكلمات الحل بالترتيب

محبكم : فراس ابو كرم (٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

اذا لديك حلم ، يجب عليك حمايته .
If you have a dream , you have to protect it

الاستاذ : فراس ابو كرم (٠٧٩٩٥٢٢١٦٠)

Scientists have already developed **brain implants** الدماغ في شرايح توضع في that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. **In 2012 CE**, research on **monkeys** القردة showed that a brain implant improved their **decision-making abilities** قدرات صنع القرار. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by **brain damage** تلف الدماغ , which could be **caused by dementia** الخرف , **a stroke** السكتة الدماغية **or other brain injuries**.

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

A **new cancer drug** is being trailed in **Plymouth** اسم المستشفى , **UK**, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. **It is taken as a single pill** واحدة every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual **side effects** الاثار الجانبية such as **the sickness and hair loss** that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment **works** تعمل by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow . It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment .

1. InCE , CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities . (**2012** , 2014 , 2016)
2. In 2012 CE, research on showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities . (**monkeys** , rats , cats)
3. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their(**decision-making abilities** , movement , hair)
4. Brain damage could be caused by..... (**dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries** / walking / talking)
5. In CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma . (**2010** , 2009 , 2011)
6. In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients (**in a coma** , of cancer , of Malaria)

7. confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma . (**Neuroscientists** علماء الاعصاب , Dentists , Psychiatrists)
8. It was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma by using
(**an MRI** , CTU , X ray)
9. More meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible has happened in CE (2010 , **2012** , 2008) مهم
10. One of these words refers to **medical apparatus** تشير الى احد هذه الكلمات .
(**scanner** الماسح الضوئي , dementia , coma)
11. One of these words refers to **medical condition** حالة مرضية .
(scanner , **dementia** الخرف , MRI)
12. The fact that had previously been disputed by many is the truth of the refuted before many is the fact that anyone in a coma is
(**has a conscious, thinking mind** له عقل واعى و يفكر , is clinically dead , can work)
13. One of these words refers to an **illness** مرض .
(scanner , **cancer** السرطان , communicate)
14. A new cancer drug is being trailed in , UK .
(**Plymouth** , Newcastle , London)
15. **The name of the hospital is** اسم المستشفى هو
(**Plymouth** , Newcastle , London)
16. The new cancer drug is taken as a single pill every
(**morning** , afternoon , afternoon)
17. The new cancer drug is taken as pill every morning .
(**one** , two , three) مهم
18. The usual side effects of undergoing other forms of cancer treatment are.....(**the sickness and hair loss** , dementia , brain damage)
19. The new cancer drug works by..... a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow .(**blocking** , speeding up , activating)
20. The new cancer drug will patients' life expectancy .
(decrease , **improve** يحسن , reduce)
21. **The best** افضل **heading** عنوان **for the first paragraph** للفقرة الاولى is
a. **We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence**
سوف نجري عملية جراحية لزيادة ذكائنا الصناعي
b. Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma
c. A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly

22. The best **افضل heading عنوان** for the second paragraph **الفقرة الثانية** is

- a. We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence
b. Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma
سوف نتمكن مع التواصل مع ناس في غيبوبة
c. A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly
23. The best **افضل heading عنوان** for the third paragraph **الفقرة الثالثة** is
- a. We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence
b. Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma
c. A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly
دواء جديد لعلاج بعض انواع مرض السرطان بسرعة

كلمات القطعة

1. Symptoms اعراض : a. physical problems that might indicate a disease b. signs of illness
2. Stroke سكتة دماغية : an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked
3. Side effects اعراض جانبية : effects of medicine on your body
4. Scanner الماسح الضوئي : a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body .
5. Pill حبة دواء : a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole
6. MRI الرنين المغناطيسي : a scan that uses strong magnetic fields
7. Medical trials تجارب طبية : a. trials to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications b. special tests
8. Implant شريحة يتم وضعها في الجسم : prosthetic object implanted in the body
9. Drug دواء : a. medicine b. a substance for making medicine
10. Dementia الخرف : mental illness with problems with memory and personality changes
11. Coma غيبوبة : a state of unconsciousness
12. Cancerous سرطاني : something that can cause cancer
13. Communicate with يتواصل مع : speak to

ضمائر القطعة

ضمائر الفقرة الأولى بالترتيب

1. That : brain implants
2. Their : disabled people المعاقين
3. Their : monkeys القرود
4. Who : people الناس
5. Which : brain damage تلف الدماغ

ضمائر الفقرة الثانية بالترتيب

1. **They : neuroscientists** علماء الاعصاب
2. **It :** more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible
3. **Who : a man** رجل
4. **He :** a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years شخص في غيبوبة اكثر من ١٢ سنة
5. **That : a fact** حقيقة
6. **They/ their :** patients المرضى

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة بالترتيب

1. **Which:** A new cancer drug علاج جديد للسرطان
2. **Their :** cancer patients مرضى السرطان
3. **It :** A new cancer drug
4. **That :** the sickness and hair loss الغثيان و تساقط الشعر
5. **Which :** a protein البروتين
6. **It :** the new treatment العلاج الجديد
7. **They/ They :** The patients المرضى
8. **It :** the new drug الدواء الجديد

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

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his **invention** اختراعه - a **prosthetic limb for his father** طرف صناعي لوالده . The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy , and hopes that the **tour** الرحلة he is sponsoring for Adeeb **will give the young inventor more self-confidence** وثقة بالنفس and **inspire** تشجع other young Emirati inventors .
مخترعين إماراتيين صغار.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was **at the beach** على الشاطئ with his family . His father , who wears an artificial leg , **could not swim in the sea as** لا يغامر ان تتعرض **he could not risk getting his leg wet** لا يستطيع ان يسبح في البحر لأنه لأنه . This inspired Adeeb to invent **a waterproof prosthetic leg** قدم صناعية ضد الماء .
قدمه للبلل .

Adeeb is going to visit the **USA, France , the UK, Ireland , Belgium** بلجيكا , **Italy** and **Germany** ألمانيا , **where** he will be **staying with** مع اقاربه 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** دورة **on prosthetics** والأطراف الصناعية and **learning about different kinds of medical apparatus** .

Adeeb has invented several other **devices** اجهزة / اختراعات , including a **tiny cleaning robot** روبوت صغير جدا للتنظيف and a **heart monitor** جهاز مراقبة القلب , which is **attached to** موصول ب **a car seat belt** حزام الامان في السيارة . In the case of an emergency , **rescue services** رجال الانقاذ and the driver's family **عائلة السائق** will be automatically **connected with the driver** موصول مع السائق through the special checking device .

He has also invented a **fireproof helmet** خوذة مضادة للحريق . 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 .

1. This article is about المقالة عن
(**a young inventor** مخترع صغير , health in Jordan , information technology)
2. Ten -year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi is from (**Dubai** , France , Germany)
3. How old كم عمر is Adeeb ?years old . (**10** , 20 , 30)
4. Adeeb is going to travel to **countries** دول . (**seven** , tow , three)
5. Adeeb's tour has been organised and funded by
(**Shiekh Hamdan bin Mohammed** , his father , his relatives)

6. Adeeb caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention -
 (**a prosthetic limb for his father** , heart monitor , cleaning robot)
7. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in Adeeb to give him
 (**more self-confidence**, financial support only , gifts)
8. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in Adeeb to
 (**inspire other young Emirati inventors** , financial support only , gifts)
9. Adeeb got the idea for the waterproof prosthetic leg while he was
 (**at the beach** على الشاطئ , at home , at school)
10. Adeeb's father could not swim in the sea as
 (**he could not risk getting his leg wet** , he cannot swim , he doesn't like water)
11. Adeeb will be staying with(**relatives** , friends , school mates)
12. Adeeb will be staying with relatives while he is in
 (**Germany** , France , the USA) مهم
13. Adeeb will be attending a course on(**prosthetics** , French , English)
14. Adeeb has invented a heart monitor which is attached to
 (**a car seat belt** , wheel , a chair)
15. Adeeb invented a fireproof(**helmet** خوذة , watch , glasses)

رفع بواسطة
Ashraf AB

القطعة

1. Sponsor يمول :	a. support with money b. fund c. pay for
2. Prosthetic صناعي :	a. artificial b. not natural c. made by humans
3. Limb طرف / ذراع او رجل :	a. appendage b. arm or leg of a person
4. Apparatus جهاز / معدات :	a. equipment b. machinery c. tools
5. Proof ضد :	a. against b. able to protect from

الضمائر بالترتيب

ضمائر الفقرة الاولى

1. which : tour رحلة

ضمائر الفقرة الثانية

1. His/ his : the boy الولد
2. That : the tour الرحلة
3. He : Sheikh Hamdan الشيخ حمدان

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة

1. He / his / His : Adeeb
2. Who : Adeeb's father والد اديب
3. He / his : Adeeb's father
4. This : Adeeb's father could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet

ضمائر الفقرة الرابعة

1. Where : Germany المانيا
2. He / his : Adeeb

ضمائر الفقرة الخامسة

1. Which : a heart monitor جهاز مراقبة القلب

ضمائر الفقرة السادسة

1. He : Adeeb
2. which : this special equipment اداة خاصة

ضمائر الفقرة الاخيرة

1. his : Adeeb

Scientists have successfully invented a **prosthetic hand with a sense of touch** يد صناعية بحاسة اللمس . 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 .

Dennis Sorensen , a **39-years-old** from **Denmark** الدنمارك , was the first person to try out the new invention . After **losing his left hand** ايفقد يده اليسار in an accident , he had been **using a standard prosthetic hand** يد صناعية عادية **for nine years** ل تسع سنوات . The new hand , **which was developed by** اخترعها **Swiss and Italian scientists** علماء سويسريون و ايطاليون , was a huge improvement .

With it , Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects , but he could also feel them .يشعر بها . ' 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 .

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** لمدة شهر , **for safety reasons** لأسباب تتعلق بالسلامة العامة . 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 .

1. **The best title for this article is** هو is لهذه المقالة عنوان افضل
 - a. Accident victim invents hand that cannot feel
 - b. Accident victim hates wearing a new hand
 - c. **Accident victim tests first artificial limb** ضحية حادث سير يجرب اول طرف صناعي
2. **Who invented the new prosthetic hand** من اخترع اليد الصناعي الجديدة مهم?
 - a. **Swiss and Italian Scientists**
 - b. American and British scientists
 - c. Arab scientists
3. **Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand** لماذا يحتاج اديب الى يد صناعية مهم?
 - a. **He lost his left hand in an accident** فقد يده اليسرى في حادث سير
 - b. He is in a coma
 - c. He cannot walk
4. **What is special about the new hand** ما هو الشيء المميز لهذه اليد الصناعية مهم?
 - a. **a sense of touch** حاسة لمس
 - b. a sense of taste
 - c. a sense of smell

5. Dennis Sorensen is-years-old . (39 , 13 , 33)
6. Dennis Sorensen is from..... . (**Denmark** الدنمارك , France , Germany)
7.was the first person to try out the new invention .
(**Dennis Sorensen** , David , Ronaldo)
8. **Dennis Sorensen** had been using a standard prosthetic hand.....
(for nine years , for a month , for four years)
9. One of these words **الكلمات** احد هذه الكلمات **is an opposite** عكس of “ **natural** طبيعي “
مهم
(**prosthetic** صناعي , limb , object)
10. One of these words **الكلمات** احد هذه الكلمات **is not** ليس an opposite عكس of “ **natural** طبيعي “
“
(**prosthetic** صناعي , **artificial** اصناعي , **object** شيء)
11. The word **الكلمة** “ **prosthetic** صناعي “ is similar to مشابه ل
(**artificial** صناعي , accident , limb)
12. With **the new hand** , Sorensen could not only **pick up and manipulate objects**
, but he could also them . (**feel** , taste , hear)
13. **Dennis Sorensen** was only allowed to wear **the new hand**
(for a month لمد شهر , for a week , for a year)
14. **Dennis Sorensen** was only allowed to wear **the new hand**
(for 30 days لمد ٣٠ يوما , for a week , for a year)
15. **Dennis Sorensen** has his old artificial hand back because
(**the equipment is not ready for general use yet** , the new hand is expensive ,
he didn't like the new hand)

الكلمات

1. Prosthetic صناعي :	a. artificial b. opposite of natural
2. Equipment ادوات :	tool

ضمائر القطعة بالترتيب

ضمائر الفقرة الاولى

3. It : a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch يد صناعية بحاجة لمس
4. which : an exciting new invention اختراع جديد مثير
5. They: scientists العلماء

ضمائر الفقرة الثانية

1. His / he : Dennis Sorensen
2. Which : the new hand اليد الجديدة

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة

1. It : the new hand اليد الجديدة
2. He : Dennis Sorensen
3. Them : objects اشياء
4. I : Dennis Sorensen
5. It : an object شيء
6. he /He/ he/ his : Dennis Sorensen
7. ones : sensations الاحاسيس

ضمائر الفقرة الرابعة

1. He : Sorensen
2. It : the new hand // the equipment
3. He/ his : Dennis Sorensen
4. Who : thousands of people الالف الطلبة
5. Them : similar artificial limbs اطراف صناعية مشابهة
6. He : Dennis Sorensen
7. Their : thousands of people who need similar الالف الناس الذين يحتاجوا اطراف صناعية مشابهة

It's normal to **feel** a bit **blue** تشعر بالحزن from time to time .However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body . **Anger** الغضب can also have harmful **effects** يرتفع on health . When you **see red** تغضب , **your blood pressure** ضغط الدم **is raised** ويرتفع **and you can suffer from headaches** صداع , **sleep problems** مشاكل في النوم **and digestive problems** مشاكل في الهضم . However, what about positive feelings and attitudes ?Until recently , scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health .

Then , in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years , researchers found that **positivity** الطاقة الايجابية **reduced the risk of heart disease** قللت خطر امراض القلب . Other **factors influencing health** عوامل اخرى تؤثر في الصحة **included a supportive network of family and friends** الاسرة و الاصدقاء الداعمين , **and an optimistic outlook on life** النظرة المتفائلة على الحياة .

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

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

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

1. The **color idiom** اللون **which refers to** الذي يشير الى **sadness** الحزن **is** هو (**feel a bit blue** , see red , optimistic) مهم
2. The **color idiom** اللون **which refers to** الذي يشير الى **anger** الغضب **is** هو (feel blue , see red , optimistic) مهم
3. The **negative feeling** الشعور السلبي mentioned in the text **is** المذكور في النص (**anger** الغضب , happiness , positivity)
4. The article states possible **effects** of anger on health . (**four** , three , two)
5. **reduces the risk of heart** disease . (**Positivity** الطاقة الايجابية , Negativity , Anger)

6. Other factors influencing health positively included.....
(a supportive network of family and friends and an optimistic outlook on life , bad parenting , bad friends)
7. are the reason of heart diseases and other illnesses .
(Smoking or lack of exercise , Overeating , Oversleeping) مهم
8. According to the articleare bad lifestyle choices .
(smoking and lack of exercise , overeating and oversleeping , eating fast food) مهم
9. We should teach children to develop thinking . (positive , negative , bad)
10. The word which means (start to be successful again after a difficult time) is(setback , **bounce back** , optimistic)
11. The word which means (a problem that stops progress) is
(**setback** , raise , optimistic)
12. The word which means (believing that good things will happen in the future) is(setback , raise , **optimistic**)
13. The underlined word (they) refers to
(**The researchers** , environment , circumstances)

كلمات القطعة

1. Bounce back يسترد عافيته : start to be successful again after a difficult time
2. Setback مشكلة تعيق التقدم : 1. A problem that stops progress 2.a problem that makes a situation worse
3. Focus on يركز على : direct your effort at
4. Raise يطرح سؤال ليثير الشكوك : 1. bring up a problem 2. cast doubt on something
5. Optimistic متفائل : believing that good things will happen
6. See red يغضب : be angry
7. Feel blue يحزن : feel sad

ضمائر الفقرة الثانية

1. You/ your : reader القارئ

ضمائر الفقرة الرابعة

1. Who / who : children الاطفال

ضمائر الفقرة الاخيرة

1. They : the researchers الباحثون
2. Their : children الاطفال

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** **التغير** has been **financial** **مادي** . **Before** **قبل** **1998 CE** , higher education in the UK was completely **free** **مجانا** for UK citizens . **Since then** **منذ** **عام ١٩٩٨** , **tuition fees** **رسوم التعليم** have been **introduced** **فرضت** . Most **students borrow** **يستقروضوا** **this money from the government** **من الحكومة** . **They** don't have to repay it immediately . Instead , they **pay it back slowly out of future earnings** **يسددوه من عملهم في المستقبل** .

Despite the high cost , **most students choose to study away from home** **يدرسوا بعيدا عن الوطن** . A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only **7% wanted to stay at home** **الوطن** **ارادوا البقاء في الوطن** 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** **جامعة من اختيارهم** , rather than the nearest one . **Another strong motive** **الرغبة في العيش في ثقافة** **is the desire to live in a new culture** **سبب اخر قوي** **is the desire to live in a new culture** **في ثقافة جديدة** . Where do these students **live** **يسكن** ? Many have rooms **in halls of residence** **سكن** **الطلبة الجامعي** , especially in their first year . Others **rent flats or houses** . A **lucky minority** **الاقلية المحظوظة** live in property that their parents have bought for them . Most of them need to **learn** **يتعلموا** **to cook** **ان يطبخوا** , **do their own washing and manage their time and money** .

1. University students (have to pay before they study , **pay the government back out of future earnings** **يسددوا دين الدراسة عندما يعملوا في المستقبل** , don't pay when they study)
2. The number of school leavers who go to university in England has greatlyin the past 30 years . (**increased** , decreased , remained the same)
3. It isto go to university than it used to be .
انهان تدرس الان مما كان عليه الوضع في الماضي
(**more expensive** , cheaper , inexpensive) **مهم**
4. Most university students choose the
(cheapest university , nearest university , **option of studying away from home** **خيار الدراسة بعيدا عن الوطن**)
5.is the first huge change **التغير الاول** . (almost 50 % of school leavers go on to higher education , financial change , travel problems)
6. The second huge change **التغير الثاني** is..... .
(all school leavers go on to higher education , **financial change** , travel problems)

7. Students are able to afford من خلال by الدراسة في الخارج leave home يتحمل نفقات
 (**borrowing money from the government** استقراض المال من الحكومة , taking money from friends , working)
8. About of school leavers go on to higher education in England .
 (**half** نصف , quarter ربع , third ثلث)
 الجواب هو (النصف half) لأن خمسين بالمئة تعادل النصف
9. In England , tuition fees رسوم الدراسة have been introduced
 (**since 1998** , before 1998 , in 2002)
10. , higher education in the UK was completely free مجاناً for UK citizens .
 (Since 1998 , **Before 1998** , In 2002)
11. In England ,% of students want to study at home .
 (seven , **seventeen** , seventy)
12. A lot of students ,especially in their first year , live in
 (**halls of residence** سكن الطلبة الجامعي , flats they own , houses they own)
13. The opposite عكس of majority اغلبية is (**minority** اقلية , fees , motive , debt)
14. The word which means “ **not many** “ is
 (**minority** , fees , motive , debt)
15. The word which means “ **money you owe** ” المال الذي انت مدين به is
 (minority , fees , motive , debt)
16. The word (**they**) in paragraph one refers to
 (All students , **Most students** , few students)

كلمات القطعة

المعنى المعطاة في سؤال الوزارة	الجواب من النص
1. accommodation.....	halls of residence سكن الطلبة الجامعي
2. reason	motive سبب
3. a. not many b. opposite of majority	minority اقلية
4. a. costs b. charges	fees رسوم
5. money you owe	debt دين المال
6. relating to money	financial مالية// مادية
7. a. teachingsmall..... b. lessons	tuition التعليم
8. a qualification that	degree شهادة

ضمائر الفقرة الاولى بالترتيب

1. it / it : the figure النسبة/ الرقم
2. **They/ they : Most students** معظم الطلبة
3. It / it : this money هذا المال

ضمائر الفقرة الثانية بالترتيب

1. they / their : 7%
2. where : at home في الوطن
3. they/ them/ they/ their: students الطلبة
4. their : Many students الكثير من الطلاب
5. their / them: A lucky minority من الطلبة الاقلية المحظوظة
6. them / their/ their : students الطلبة

ما مر ذكرك الا و ابتسمت له

كأنك العيد و الباقي ايام !

فراس ابو كرم

A few years ago, as many as **1,000** schools across the **USA** started making school years **longer** اطول by **adding up** اضافة **to ten extra days** عشرة ايام اضافية **to the school year** or by **making each school day longer by half an hour** بنصف ساعة .

This was because it was found that secondary school students in **the USA and the UK** were **spending the least time** الوقت الاقل at school, with an **average school year of 187 days**. The typical **Jordanian school year** السنة الدراسية في الاردن **is longer than this** اطول من هذا. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. **South Koreans** الكوريون الجنوبيون **attend school for 220 days** per year, and in **Japan** اليابان , **the school year numbers 243 days**.

According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), **students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea** spend **the most time** الوقت الاطول studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They **go to school for about nine hours** تسع ساعات , although this includes **optional** اختيارية **after-school tuition and activities** نشاطات . They also spend about **three hours** ثلاث ساعات **on homework** الواجبات every day, which is three times as much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams .

In Finland فنلندا , however, students are usually given **less than half an hour of homework** اقل من نصف ساعة واجبات per night, and **they** attend school for **fewer and shorter days** اقل و اقصر than 85% of other developed nations. Despite this, they achieve top marks in **subjects** مواد like **Maths and Science** العلوم والرياضيات . In addition , **most students also speak** يتكلموا **at least two, and often** غالباً **three, languages** لغات fluently .

The contradictory views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in **determining** تحديد whether students will succeed at school or not .

1. The best **title** عنوان for this study is (**the time we spend at school** , arts , hospitals in Jordan)
الوقت الذي نقضيه في المدرسة
2. The **change** التغيير that has recently taken place حدث in some American schools في المدارس الامريكية **is** هو مهم
(**making school years longer** اطول , making school years shorter , keeping the school year days the same)
جعل ايام الدراسة اطول
3. The average school year السنة الدراسية in America امريكا **will become** سوف **become** تصبحday . (187 , 197 , 220) مهم
4. The average school year in America **is** هيdays .
(187 , 197 , 220) مهم

5. Who **more homework** **يعمل أكثر واجبات** on average ?
(students in the USA , students in Finland , **students in Japan**)
6. How many days a year do most students in **America** (the USA) attend school ?
كم يوم في السنة يذهب الطلبة الامريكيون للمدرسة ؟
(**187 days** , 220 days , 243 days)
7. How many days a year do most students in **South Korea** attend school ?
(187 days , **220 days** , 243 days)
8. How many days a year do most students in **Japan** attend school ?
(187 days , 220 days , **243 days**)
9. In one of these countries students don't spend the most time studying .
في احدى هذه الدول الطلاب لا يقضوا الوقت الاطول في الدراسة
(students in Japan , **students in the UK** , students in South Korea)
10. This study **findings** **نتائج** on
(**the time that students spend at school in different countries** **الوقت الذي يقضيه**
الطلبة في المدرسة في دول مختلفة , the time that students spend at schools in America ,
the homework students in Japan do)
11. As many as schools across the USA started making school years longer
. (**1,000** , 187 , 220)
12. As many as 1,000 schools across thestarted making school years
longer . (**USA** , France , UAE)
13. As many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years
(**longer** , shorter , less)
14. Some schools across the USA started making school years longer by making
each school day longer by
(**30 minutes** **دقيقة** , 60 minutes , an hour).
15. Some schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up
to extra days to the school year . (**10** , 30 , 20)
16. Most students in the UK attend school fordays .
(1,000 , **187** , 220 , 243)
17. It is to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea .
(compulsory , obligatory , **optional** **اختياري**)
18. Finland's school days **ايام الدراسة في فنلندا** are
(**short and few** , long and many , the longest)
19. The typical Jordanian school year is
(**longer than 187 days** , less than 187 days , is 187 days)
20. The typical American school year is
(longer than 187 days , less than 187 days , **187 days**)
21. The school year numbers inis 243 days .
(**Japan** , South Korea , Finland)

22. The school year numbers inis 220 days .
(Japan , **South Korea** , Finland)
23. Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea go to school for about
hours . (3 , **9** , 6)
24. Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend about hours on
homework every day . (**3** , 9 , 6)
25. Students in Finland achieve top marks in subjects like
(**Maths and Science** , History and Geography , Music and Art)
26. Students in Finland are in general
(monolinguals يتحدث لغة واحدة , bilinguals يتحدث لغتين , **multilinguals** يتحدث أكثر من ٣ لغات)

كلمات القطعة

المعنى المعطاة في السؤال	الكلمة الموجودة في النص (الجواب)
a. You have to do b. Obligatory c. required	compulsory اجباري
a. On different..... bdifferent.....	contradictory متناقض
a. wealthy countries..... b. rich.....	developed nations الدول المتقدمة
speaking.....well Your choice	fluently بطلاقة optional اختياري
a. Lesson b.small groups	tuition // درس // التعليم بمجموعات صغيرة
...education.....collegelevel .	academic أكاديمي

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة:

1. They / they / They / They / Their: students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
الطلاب في اليابان ، اندونيسيا و كوريا الجنوبية

ضمائر الفقرة الرابعة :

2. They / they : Students in Finland الطلبة في فنلندا

Two summers ago , I spent **five months** اشهر **studying Arabic** اللغة العربية **at the German-Jordanian University** near Madaba . As my father is originally from Jordan , I grew up **speaking** اتكلم العربية as well as German الألمانية .

I have **relatives** اقارب in Jordan and they **arranged** رتبوا for me to **stay** with **a wonderful family** عائلة who live just outside Madaba . I was amazed by the number of international students there , who were not only from Germany , but from all over the world . Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level .I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic , which is what my family speaks and understands . **The Arabic class** صف اللغة العربية , in Modern Standard Arabic , was **challenging** صعب , especially **the grammar** القواعد .

Every week كل اسبوع , **we had to learn** نتعلم **a vocabulary list** قائمة مفردات **of around 50 words** خمسون كلمة . Living with a family helped to improve my **Arabic-speaking skills** مهارات تحدث اللغة العربية because , while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets ,I could also practise it at home . I really **put my back into it** بذلت جهدا كبيرا , and I earned an **A** علامة ممتاز on the course .

What **impressed** اعجبني me most about students in Jordan was **their behaviour and their attitude to studying** تصرفهم و موقفهم من الدراسة . All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity .They also showed extremely **positive values** قيم ايجابية . Everybody was **honest** صادق , and **people discussed problems rather than getting angry** ابدلا من الغضب if they disagreed with each other .

As someone who enjoys **delicious food** طعام شهوي , **beautiful places and friendly** ودود , **hospitable people** ناس كرماء , studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions I have made in my life .I made many new friends. I also **improved** طورت **my Arabic speaking, writing and reading** مهارات القراءة والكتابة **skills** . My **dream** حلمي **is to be fluent in Arabic one day** ما وان اكون طلاقة في اللغة العربية يوما ما and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can , I know I'm going to make this dream a reality .

1. The writer is willing to go **to study Arabic** .
(**Jordan** , Iraq , Egypt)
2. The writer is willing to go to Jordan to study **Arabic** .
(**Arabic** , German , French)
3. The writer is willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic because
(**her father is Jordanian** , Jordan is near Germany ,
the weather in Jordan is lovely)
4. The writer is willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic because
(**she has a family in Jordan** , Jordan is near Germany ,
the weather in Jordan is lovely)

5. The writer is willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic because
(**she had never studied it formally** لم تدرسها بشكل رسمي , Jordan is near Germany , the weather in Jordan is lovely)
6. The writer spent months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University. (**5, 8, 2**)
7. The writer spent five months studying at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba . (**Arabic** , German , French) .
8. The writer spent five months studying Arabic at the
(**German-Jordanian University** , Yarmouk university , American university) .
9. The writer is (monolingual , **bilingual** تتكلم لغتين , multilingual)
10. The writer **speaks** two languages :.....
(**Arabic and German** , French and Chinese , Portuguese and Urdu)
11. The writer's..... in Jordan arranged for her to stay with a wonderful family .(**relatives** , friends , neighbors)
12. The Arabic class , in Modern Standard Arabic , was challenging , especially the (**grammar** , vocabulary , listening)
13. The Arabic class , in Modern Standard Arabic , was , especially the grammar . (**difficult** صعبة , easy , simple)
14. Every week , we had to learn a vocabulary list of around words . (**50, 80 , 70**)
15. Every , we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words .
(**week** , day , month)
16. The writer got anmark علامة on the course . (**excellent** ممتازة , good , low)
17. What **impressed** the writer (Anita) about her fellow students at the university ?
(**their behavior and attitude to studying was very good** , their behavior and attitude to studying was not very good , their behavior and attitude to studying was very bad)
18. All the students whom the writer met were not لم يكونوا
(**angry** غاضب , honest , friendly)
19. Jordanian الاردني food الطعام is (**tasty** شهوي , bad , not delicious)
20. Jordanian people الاردنيون are (**generous** كرماء , miser , cheap)
21. Jordanian people are (**friendly** , aggressive , violent)
22. Anita's dream حلم is one day .
(**to be fluent in Arabic** , to live in Jordan , to work in Jordan)

الكلمات

1. put my back into it بذلت جهدا كبيرا	1. <u>tried</u> hard 2. <u>put</u> a lot of effort into it
2. fluent طلق	<u>speaking</u> a language well
3. Colloquial العامية	Used in <u>informal</u> conversations

ضمائر الفقرة الاولى

1. I / me / my : the writer الكاتبة // Anita

ضمائر الفقرة الثانية

1. they: relatives in Jordan اقارب في الاردن
2. who: a wonderful family عائلة جميلة
3. there: The German –Jordanian university الجامعة الالمانية
4. who: the number of international students عدد الطلبة الاجانب
5. which : colloquial Arabic اللغة العربية العامية

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة

1. we : the writer and other students الكاتب و طلبة اخرون
2. it // it : Arabic اللغة العربية

ضمائر الفقرة الرابعة

1. their // their : students in Jordan الطلبة في الاردن
2. who : all the students كل الطلبة
3. their : all the students
4. it : university education التعليم الجامعي
5. them : all the students
their:
they:
6. they : people الناس or students الطلبة

ضمائر الفقرة الخامسة

1. who : someone شخص ما

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

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** **منهاج** at the school , including **subjects** **مواد** such as Astronomy **علم الفلك** and Astrophysics **الفيزياء الفلكية** .

Lessons **الدروس** are a mixture of small-class tutorials **بعض مكثفة بعدد طلاب قليل** , with **projects** **مشاريع** supervised by leading companies **شركات** in both the space and technology industries **صناعات الفضاء و التكنولوجيا** .

Prominent scientists and engineers **علماء مشاهير و مهندسين** are brought in as **guest lecturers** **محاضرين ضيوف** , 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 . "

1. Studio schools receive funding and support from
(**private sector** , public sector , government)
2. Studio schools often specialise in specific area . (**one** , two , three)
3. One of these subjects is not taught **لا يتم تدريسها** in space schools .
(**Arabic** , Maths , Astronomy , Astrophysics)
4. One of these special subjects students study at this school.
احد هذه المواد يدرسها الطلبة في هذه المدرسة
(Dentistry , Law , Pharmacy , **Astrophysics**)
5.can attend **يلتحق** these schools **بهذه المدارس**.
(**Teenagers** **سنة ١٣-١٩** , **المحامون** , **كبار السن**)
6. Famousare brought in as guest lecturers .
(doctors , **engineers** , nurses)
7. Famousare brought in as guest lecturers .
(doctors , **scientists** , nurses)
8. One of these **احد هذه** is not involved **لا يهتم / لا يخرط ب** in space schools .
(**prominent doctors** , prominent engineers , leading companies in the space and technology industries)

9. Students who leave space schools become
(**astronauts** رواد فضاء , nurses , doctors)
10. Students who leave space schools may become
(**chemists** كيميائيون , carpenters , musician)
11. The word which means “ **made to fit exactly** “ is
(**tailor-made** , pioneering , tutorials , Astrophysics)
12. The word which means “ **giving new ideas for the first time** “ is
(tailor-made , **pioneering** , tutorials , Astrophysics)
13. The word which means “ **periods of intensive teaching to a student** “ is
(tailor-made , pioneering , **tutorials** , Astrophysics)
14. The word which means “ **the study of chemical structure of stars** “ is
(tailor-made , pioneering , tutorials , **Astrophysics**)
15. The word “ **their** “ in the last paragraph refers to
(**students** , prominent scientists , guest lecturers)

كلمات القطعة

المعنى في سؤال الوزارة	الكلمة الجواب في القطعة
1. committo do it	undertake يتعهد بعمل شيء و يباشر العمل به
2. periods oftutor.....small group	tutorials حصص مكثفة بأعداد صغيرة
3. official recordsexam	qualifications مؤهلات
4. ... newfirst time	pioneering تقدم افكار جديدة لأول مرة
5. a. custom-made b. made c.designed needs	tailor-made مصنوع حسب طلب الزبون
6. the study stars	Astrophysics الفيزياء الفلكية

ضمائر القطعة

1. which/ which : Studio schools مدارس الاستوديو
2. who: fourteen-to eighteen -year-olds اعمارهم من ١٤-١٨ سنة
3. their / they / they / They : students الطلبة

.....

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 .

.....

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 قائمة تسوقك الالكتروني ; your windows will close if it is likely to rain .Your watch ساعتك will record your heart rate and email your doctor .Your sofa الاريكة will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

.....

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 اخترقوا their passwords كلمة السر and security settings . The dream could easily become a nightmare .

1. The article المقالة is about عن how كيف the Internet الانترنت
(is not good only , is developing يتطور , developed تطور)
2. The writer الكاتب
(says what he thinks يقول بما يعتقد به , gives different opinions يعطي وجهات نظر
(يتحدث عن الحياة السهلة An easy life , talks about an easy life مختلفة)
3. The best heading افضل عنوان for paragraph one للفقرة الاولى (the first paragraph) is (What is the Internet of Things ما هو انترنت الاشياء ,
An easy life حياة سهلة , An unknown future مستقبل مجهول)
4. The best heading for paragraph two للفقرة الثانية (the second paragraph) is (What is he Internet of Things , An easy life حياة سهلة , a frightening future مستقبل مخيف)
5. The best heading for paragraph three الثالثة (the last الاخيرة paragraph) is
(What is he Internet of Things , An easy life , a frightening future مستقبل مخيف)
6. The word “ communicate with “ means
(speak to , find information , sat nav)

7. The underlined pronoun (it) paragraph one refers to
(everyone , people , the Internet)
8. The underlined pronoun (that) paragraph one refers to
(everyone , **connecting people** , the Internet)
9. The underlined pronoun (it) paragraph two refers to
(milk , **Many people** , Some people)
10. The underlined pronoun (them) paragraph three refers to
(milk , **Many people** , Some people)
11. The underlined pronoun (it) paragraph two refers to
(milk , Many people , Some people)
12. One of these is a disadvantage **سلبية** of the Internet of Things .
(**criminals** **المجرمون** **could get control** **ينحكموا ب** **of your personal**
information **معلوماتك الشخصية** , monitor health , more time to relax)
13. One of these is a disadvantage of the Internet of Things .
(**everything you do is tracked** **أي شيء تعمله مراقب** , monitor health , fridges
advise on healthy eating)
14. One of these is an advantage **إيجابية** of the Internet of Things .
(**criminals could get control of your personal information** , **monitor**
health **يراقب صحتك** , **criminals could take over** **يسيطروا على** the whole system **النظام**
)
15. The type **نوع** of shopping **التسوق** in the future will be
(**online shopping** , shopping from big malls ,shopping from supermarkets)
16. Yourwill record your heart rate . (watch , fridge , sofa)
17. Your will tell you when you need to get some exercise .
(watch , fridge , sofa)
18. Your automatically downloads your favourite TV show .
(TV, watch , sat nav system)
19. Your tells you where you are . (TV, watch , sat nav system)

كلمات القطعة

1. Security settings اعدادات الحماية : controls available on computer programs to protect computers from viruses
2. Sat nav system نظام الملاحة : a system of computers and satellites , used in cars
3. communicate with يتكلم مع : speak to
4. access يجد معلومات على الكمبيوتر : find information on a computer

ضمانر القطعة كاملة و بالترتيب

ضمانر الفقرة الاولى

1. It/ it : the Internet الانترنت
2. That : to connect people ان تربط الناس

ضمانر الفقرة الثانية

1. It : milk الحليب

ضمانر الفقرة الثالثة

1. Them/ they : many people كثير من الناس

ضمانر الفقرة الرابعة

1. **Others**: other people **with other opinion** ناس اخرون بوجهة نظر اخرى
2. they : other people **with other opinion** ناس اخرون بوجهة نظر اخرى
3. Their/their/they / their : other people with other opinion

كل سنة و انت الوحيد الذي هواه واصل الى حدود السماء

فراس ابو كرم

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

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** الانترنت to **show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on** . In some countries, **tablet computers** التابلت are available for students to use in class to do tasks such as **showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams**. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

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

Email exchanges تبادل الايميلات are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country. **As a result, students can then share information** يتشاركوا بالمعلومات **and help each other with tasks**.

Another way of communicating with **other schools** is through talking to people over the computer . Most computers have **cameras**, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students **who** are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while **they** are speaking to **them**. You can also use this system to invite **guest speakers** محاضرين ضيوف **to give talks** لإعطاء **over a computer**. For example, **scientists** علماء **or teachers from another country** مدرسين ن بلد اخر **could give a lesson to the class**.

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** المعلم must be part of the group, too, to **monitor** يراقب what is happening.

1. The sentence which acts an **introduction** مقدمة is

 - a. **Young people like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting way**
 - b. Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen
 - c. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class

2. The sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about عن ماذا ستكون المحاضرة is
- a. Young people like learning even more if they are presented with information in an interesting way
- b. Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen
- c. **Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms**
3. Which of the following would you use سوف تستخدم أي من هذه to record interviews لتسجيل المقابلات with people ?
(blog المدونة , email exchange تبادل الايميلات , whiteboard اللوح الابيض , **tablet computer** التابلت)
4. Which of the following would you use to share information لكي تشارك المعلومات with students في بلد اخر in another country مع طلبة ?
(blog , **email exchange** , whiteboard , blackboard)
5. Which of the following would you use to ask another student لكي تسأل طالبا اخر to check your homework لكي يدقق لك الواجب ?
(blog , **email exchange** , whiteboard , blackboard)
6. Which of the following would you use to write an online diary مذكرات الكترونية ?
(**blog** , email exchange , blackboard , whiteboard)
7. This text النص is a talk about يتحدث عن
(**using technology in class** استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف , history of computers , the Internet of Things)
8. This text النص is هو
(**an informal presentation** درس غير رسمي , formal presentation , report)
9. The word “ monitor يراقب “ means (**the teacher knows what is happening** يعرف ماذا يحدث in class , the teacher does not know what is happening in class , the teacher has no role)
10. By using, you can invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer . (**camera** , blog , whiteboard) .
11. One of the roles احد ادوار of teacher المعلم is
(**monitor students** يراقب الطلاب , waste students' time , punish students)
12. “ blog “ means (**a regularly updated personal website or web page** , a mobile phone with advanced computing technology , a mobile computer , with a touch screen , processor and battery all in one unit)
13. The word which means “ to **put** a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it “ is (**post** , email exchange , social media)
14. The pronoun (**they**) in paragraph five refers to
(**students who are studying English in Jordan** , students in England , students in France)

15. The pronoun (**them**) in paragraph five refers to
(students who are studying English in Jordan , **students in England** ,
students in France)

كلمات القطعة هي :

1. Blog مدونة الكترونية : updated personal web page
2. Email exchange تبادل الايميلات : a reply to a previous email
3. Social media التواصل الاجتماعي : social interaction between people on websites
4. Tablet computer التابلت : a mobile computer with a touch screen with battery
5. Whiteboard اللوح الابيض : touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches
6. Programme برنامج : something you listen to on radio or television
7. Post يضع رسالة على الانترنت : put a message on the Internet

ضمائر الفقرة الاولى

1. **They / they** : young people الشباب

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة

1. **Their** : teachers المعلمون
2. **Their/ they/they /they** : students الطلبة

ضمائر الفقرة الرابعة

1. Which : to communicate through social media التواصل من خلال وسائل التواصل
2. They : most young people معظم الشباب
3. That : messages رسائل
4. They/they: students الطلبة

ضمائر الفقرة الخامسة

1. They/they: students الطلبة

ضمائر الفقرة السادسة

1. Who : students الطلبة
2. They : students who are studying English in Jordan الطلبة الذين يدرسون الانجليزي في الاردن
3. Them : students in England الطلبة في بريطانيا

ضمائر الفقرة السابعة

1. They : students الطلبة
2. Them : computers الكمبيوترات
3. Their/them /their/ their : students الطلبة

كل عام و انت اكثر سعادة و مجدا و حمدا

فراس ابو كرم

People have been using these types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was **found on the seabed** في اليونان **in Greece** **that was more than 2000 years old** قبل الفين سنة . It is believed that this was the first ever computer.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so **large** ضخم, it needed a **room that was 167 square meteres** to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. **It took 25 minutes** وخمس وعشرين دقيقة **to complete one calculation** لكي تنهي **one calculation** عملية حسابية واحدة . In **1958 CE**, the **computer chip** was developed.

The first **computer game** لعبة was produced in **1962 CE**, followed **two years later** بعدها **by the computer mouse** فأرة الكمبيوتر . In **1971 CE**, the **floppy disk** القرص المرن was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. The **first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE**, so people could buy computers to use at home. In **1983 CE**, people could buy a **laptop** for the first time. Then, in **1990 CE**, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed **the World Wide Web** الشبكة العنكبوتية . However, it was not until **2007 CE** that the first **smartphones** الهواتف الذكية appeared. Today, most people use their mobile phones every day.

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

1. How old كم عمر is the world's oldest computer قديم كمبيوتر (**more than 2000 years old** , more than 500 years old , more than 200 years old) مهم
2. Where was the first ever computer found أين وجد أول كمبيوتر(**on the seabed in Greece** , on the seabed in Spain , on the seabed in France) مهم
3. This article is about المقالة عن (**the history of computers** تاريخ الحواسيب , the Internet of Things , using technology in class)
4. You know that تعرف ان first modern computers were very large because (**it needed a room that was 167 square meteres to accommodate it** , it needed a room that was 16 square meteres to accommodate it , it needed a room that was 20 square meteres to accommodate it)
5. You know that تعرف ان first modern computers were very slow because (**It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation** , it took a second to complete one calculation , It took 55 minutes to complete one calculation)

6. Which of these inventions **أى من هذه الاختراعات** was completed in **1958CE** ?
(**the computer chip** , the first computer game , the computer mouse , the floppy disk)
7. Which of these inventions was completed in **1962 CE** ?
(the computer chip , **the first computer game** , the computer mouse , the floppy disk)
8. Which of these inventions was completed in **1964 CE** ? (the computer chip , the first computer game , **the computer mouse** , the floppy disk) **مهم**
9. Which of these inventions was completed in **1971 CE** ? (the computer chip , the first computer game , the computer mouse , **the floppy disk**)
10. Which of these inventions was completed in **1974CE** ?
(the computer chip , **the personal computer (PC)** , the computer mouse , the floppy disk)
11. InCE , people could buy a **laptop** for the first time .
(**1983** , 2007 , 1990)
12. InCE , people could buy a **smartphone** for the first time .
(1983 , **2007** , 1990)
13. InCE , the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the **World Wide Web** . (1983 , 2007 , 1990)
14. In **1983 CE** , people could buy a for the first time .
(**laptop** , PC , smartphone)
15. Two inventions **اختراعين** were completed **تم الانتهاء منهم** in the **1960s** **في الستينات** .
(**the first computer game and the computer mouse** , the floppy disk and PC , the laptop and smartphones)
16. Two inventions were completed in the **1970s** **في السبعينات** .
17. (the first computer game and the computer mouse , **the floppy disk and PC** , the laptop and smartphones)

كلمات القطعة

1. Calculation عملية حسابية : using numbers to find out value
2. Computer chip رقاقة كمبيوتر : a small piece inside a computer which stores information
3. Floppy disk القرص المرن : a removable magnetic disk that stores information
4. Program برنامج كمبيوتر : a set of instructions enabling a computer to function
5. Smart phone هاتف ذكي : a mobile phone with advanced technology
6. Rely on يعتمد على / يثق ب : 1. Have trust in something 2. have confidence in something
7. Personal computer (PC) كمبيوتر شخصي : a computer that is used by one person
8. World wide web الشبكة العنكبوتية : an information system known as the Internet

ضمائر القطعة بالترتيب

ضمائر الفقرة الاولى

1. That : the technology التكنولوجيا
2. It : a computer كمبيوتر
3. That / this : a metal machine الة معدنية

ضمائر الفقرة الثانية

1. It : one such model احد النماذج
2. That : a room غرفة
3. It : one such model

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة

1. Which : the floppy disk was invented اخترع القرص المرن

ضمائر الفقرة الرابعة

1. Their : most people معظم الناس

ضمائر الفقرة الاخيرة

1. Which : watches الساعات
2. That : glasses النظارات
3. This : the same as mobile phones نفس الهواتف

كلماتنا في الحب تقتل حينا

ان الكلمات تموت حين تقال !

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is **the growing popularity of fast food** الشعبية المتزايدة للطعام السريع, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is **lack of exercise** قلة التمارين الرياضية. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. **Modern technology** التكنولوجيا الحديثة has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

Health experts خبراء الصحة have been warning about this trend for years, and **their** advice is clear. **Adults** الكبار should aim to exercise يتمرّنوا for at least **two and a half hours every week** نصف كل اسبوع ; for **children** الاطفال **and teenagers** the target should be at least **an hour a day** ساعة في اليوم. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that **less than 50% of the British population manages this** اقل من نصف البريطانيين قاموا بالرياضة. School children are less physically active than they used to be. **Girls in particular often dislike PE** البنات يكرهن الرياضة. This can lead to serious health problems.

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

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily **lives** حياتهم اليومية so that it becomes a routine. It doesn't have to take much extra time. **You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone** ! فف عندما تتكلم بالهاتف

1. The article states ذكرت main **reasons** اسباب for higher rates of **obesity** السمنة. (three , five , seven)
2. The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal **lives**. Give two examples from the article.
3. **Adults** should aim to exercise for at least every **week**. (two and a half hours , four hours , seven hours)
4. **Adults** should aim to exercise for at least a **day** باليوم. (two and a half hours , four hours , about twenty minutes مهم) حوالي ٢٠ دقيقة
5. **Children** and teenagers should aim to exercise for at least every **week**. (two and a half hours , four hours , seven hours مهم) (سبع ساعات

6. Children and teenagers should aim to exercise for at least a day .(two and a half hours , four hours , one hour)
7.British people don't get enough exercise لا يمارسوا التمارين (Most معظم , Half , Less than half)
8. The exercise that experts advise to strengthen the **muscles** is(sit-ups , jumping , snorkeling)
9. The school **subject** that the British **girls** don't like is (PE , English , Geography)
10. One example of moderate exercises is(fast walking, running , jumping)
11. One example of strenuous exercises is(fast walking, running , jumping)
12. The underlined word (their) refers to(Health experts , adults , children)
13. The best heading عنوان for paragraph One الفقرة الاولى is
- a. A growing problem of obesity مشكلة السمنة المتزايدة
- b. Useful tips نصائح مفيدة
- c. It is good for you جيد لك

كلمات القطعة

المعنى المعطاة في سؤال الوزارة	الجواب من القطعة
1. needing effort	strenuous متعب
2. fat	obese سمين
3. a. bring up a problem b. cast	raise يطرح سؤال
4. a. handle b. deal	cope with يتعامل بنجاح مع
5. directing	focusing on يركز على

لو كان محبا لحكى

لو كان مشتاقا لأتى

ضمائر القطعة بالترتيب

ضمائر الفقرة الاولى

1. This : an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or obese
2. Which / it : fast food
3. Its: modern technology

ضمائر الفقرة الثانية

1. Their : health experts
2. They: school children
3. This: not being physically active ان لا تكون نشط جسديا

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة

1. These : a mixture of activities
2. They : experts
3. That : exercise
4. Who: patients

ضمائر الفقرة الاخيرة

1. It / it / it : all this extra exercise
2. That : a sport

اعلنت عليك الحب

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment center. It **treats** يعالج both **adult** الكبار and **paediatric patients** المرضى الاطفال. 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** سمعته الممتازة , **lower costs** تكاليفه المنخفضة , and **cultural and language similarities** التشابه اللغوي و الحضاري .

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme . **Building** البناء started بدأ in **2011 CE** . The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3500 per year to 9000 .

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

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located يقع , and the **journey** الرحلة to and from the hospital is often **difficult** صعبة . 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** الات للعلاج بالأشعة , so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment .

1. The King Hussein Cancer Center **treats**.....(**both adult and paediatric patients** , only فقط adult patients , only paediatric patients).
2. Patients come from other countries in the region to KHCC , as they are attracted by.....(its location , its size , **its excellent reputation and lower costs**) .
3. **patients from other countries visit the KHCC forreasons .**
(**three** , five , seven)
4. the KHCC has begun an expansion programme in CE .
(**2011** , 2013 , 2016)
5. The hospital will have increasing space for new cancer cases from 3500 per year to(**9000** , 4000 , 5000)
6. By 2016, they will have added extra **beds** . (100 , **182** , 90)
7. They will have built a special-floor outpatients' building (**ten** , nine , eight)
8. **The education centre** in the outpatients' building will include teaching rooms and(a **library** , restaurant , swimming pool)

9. The disadvantages سلبية of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman is that
(the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult , its costs . its size)
10. The KHCC is located in يقع في (Amman , Irbid , Jerash)
11. In the near future, hopes to set up radiotherapy machines .
(King Abdullah University Hospital , Princess Basma Hospital , Prince Rahed Hospital)
12. The word which means “ the use of controlled amounts of radiation to treat cancer” is (radiotherapy , cope with , paediatric)

كلمات القطعة

المعنى المعطاة في سؤال الوزارة	الجواب من النص
1. have trust or confidence	rely on يعتمد على
2. A. deal successfully .. b. handle	cope with يتعامل بنجاح مع
3. something bigger	expansion توسعة
4. the opinion	reputation السمعة
5. rooms in a for.....	wards اجنحة في مستشفى
6. people who go to	outpatients مريض العيادات الخارجية
7. that deals with children	paediatric له علاقة بالأطفال
8. the use of radiation	radiotherapy العلاج بالأشعة

ضمائر الفقرة الاولى

1. It : The KHCC مركز الحسين للسرطان
2. They : patients المرضى
3. Its : The KHCC

ضمائر الفقرة الثانية

1. Its: The KHCC

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة

1. They / they : The KHCC مركز الحسين للسرطان
2. Which : an education centre مركز تعليمي

ضمائر الفقرة الاخيرة

1. Where : Amman عمان

Ibn Bassal was a writer , a scientist and an engineer who lived **عاش** in **AL-Andalus** في **الاندلس** in the eleventh century CE . He worked in the court of **Al-Ma'mun** الذي كان ملك **الملك المأمون** , who was the **King of Toledo** . His great passions were **botany** علم النباتات , which is the study of plants , and **agriculture** الزراعة . Although he was a great scholar , he was also a practical man . All of his writing came from his own “ hands-on “ experience of working the land .

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was **A book of Agriculture** كتاب في الزراعة . The **book consisted sixteen chapters** which explain how best to grow trees , fruit and vegetables , as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers ; perhaps **the most famous chapter** of all was the one that **described how to treat different types of soil** . Ibn Bassal also worked out how to **irrigate the land** by finding underground water and digging wells . He designed **water pumps** and irrigation systems .

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

1. Ibn Bassal was(a **polymath** , an artist , astronomer)
2. Ibn Bassal lived in in the eleventh century CE .
(**AL-Andalus** , Bagdad , Fez)
3. Ibn Bassal lived in AL-Andalus in
(**the 11th century CE** , 9th century , 7th century) .
4. Al-Ma'mun was the King of(**Toledo** , Morocco , Bagdad) .
5. Ibn Bassal worked in the court of(**Al-Ma'mun** , Al-Mansoor , Al-Hadi)
6. Ibn Bassal 's great passions were
(**botany and agriculture** , medicine and art , geometry and arithmetic) .
7. Botany is the study of(**plants** , stars , organs)
8. The name of Ibn Bassal's book is
(**A book of Agriculture** , Al-qanoon , Stars)
9. Ibn Bassal's book consisted of Chapters . (**16** , 60 , 6)
10. Perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one that.....
(**described how to treat different types of soil** , about fruits , about herbs) .
11. Ibn Bassal worked out how to irrigate the land by
(**finding underground water and digging wells** , drip irrigation , sprinkle irrigation) .

12. Ibn Bassal designed..... and irrigation systems .
 (**water pumps** , cars , medical apparatus)
13. The influence تأثير of Ibn Bassal's book was
 (**enormous** ضخم / كبير , little , insignificant) .
14. The influence تأثير of Ibn Bassal's book was
 (**huge** ضخم , little , insignificant) .
15. As farmers down the generations followed Ibn Bassal's instructions and advice ,
the land became.....
 (**wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast –
 growing population** , unproductive , very dry) .
16. The irrigation systems that Ibn Bassal and his followers put in place are still in
 evidence in(**Spain** , France , Germany)

كلمات القطعة

1. irrigate يسقي / يروي : supply land with water
2. fertile خصبة : agriculturally productive
3. Legacy الميراث / التركة : what someone leaves after his death

ضمائر القطعة بالترتيب

ضمائر الفقرة الاولى

1. **Who** : ابن البصال
2. **He** : Ibn Bassal
3. **Who** : المأمون
4. **His** : Ibn Bassal
5. **Which** : علم النبات
6. **He/he/his/his** : Ibn Bassal

رفع بواسطة
Ashraf AB

ضمائر الفقرة الثانية

1. **Which**: one of the many things
2. **Which** : sixteen chapters
3. **One// that** : the chapter
4. **He/ his** : ابن البصال

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة

1. **His**: Ibn Bassal
2. **That** : the irrigation systems
3. **He/his/his** : Ibn Bassal

The Arab world has many famous chemists in its history, but the person who is known as **the founder of chemistry** مؤسس الكيمياء is probably **Jabir ibn Hayyan**. He is most well-known for the beginning of the **production of sulphuric acid** حامض الكبريت. He also **built a set of scales** موازين مجموعة ن الموازين which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory . **His scales** موازينه could weigh things over **6000 times smaller than a kilogram** اصغر من الكيلو بستة الاف مرة .

Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as **'Ziryab'** (or **'Blackbird** الغندليب الاسمر), **because of his beautiful voice** (بسبب صوته الجميل). He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was his talent for music that led him to **Cordoba** قرطبة in the **ninth century CE** في القرن التاسع. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. **He is the person who established** اسس **the first music school** مدرسة موسيقية **in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus** في قرطبة في الاندلس , teaching musical harmony and composition. He revolutionized musical theory, and is also **the person who introduced** قدم **the oud** العود **to Europe** الى اوروبيا .

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a **wealthy businessman** رجل اعمال غني . She **used her father's inheritance** استخدمت ميراث والدها **to build a learning centre** لبناء مدرسة **in Fez, Morocco** في فاس في المغرب . 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** اختها , **Mariam**, who **supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque** بناء مسجد الاندلس , which was not far from the learning centre.

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

1. The article is about(**important Islamic achievements** انجازات اسلامية مهمة , health in Jordan , Technology)
2. The person who is known as the founder of chemistry is probably (**Jabir ibn Hayyan** , Alkindi , Ali ibn Nafi)
3. Jabir ibn Hayyan is most well known for the beginning of the production of(**sulphuric acid** , battery acid , fertilizer acid)
4. Jabir ibn Hayyan built a set of(**scales** , knives , web pages)
5. Jabir ibn Hayyan's scales could weigh things over times smaller than a kilogram. (**6000** , 600 , 60)
6. Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as(**'Ziryab** ' , Jabir , Ahmed)
7. Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as 'Blackbird', because of..... (**his beautiful voice** , his poetry , his books) .

8. Ali ibn Nafi's talent for music led him to..... in the ninth century CE.
(**Cordoba** , Cairo , Bagdad)
9. Ali ibn Nafi' established..... in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus ..
(**the first music school**, space schools , law schools)
10. Ali ibn Nafi' introduced the to Europe. (**oud** , violin , guitar)
11. Ali ibn Nafi' introduced the oud to(**Europe** , America , Australia)
12. Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a businessman.
(**very rich** **غني جدا** , poor , very poor)
13. She used her father's inheritance to build
(**a learning centre in Fez, Morocco** , a music school , a laboratory)
14. Fatima's sister,, supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque.
(**Mariam** , Huda , Najwa)
15. Fatima's sister supervised the building of
(**the Andalus Mosque** , the laboratory , the music school)
16. Al-Kindi was a(**polymath** **يعرف في مواضيع كثيرة**, blacksmith , carpenter)
17. Al-Kindi's work in has made him most famous.
(**arithmetic and geometry** , fine arts , botany)

كلمات القطعة

1. Ground-breaking جديد : 1.new 2.innovative
2. Musical harmony الانسجام الموسيقي : good sound in music
3. Revolutionized غير : changed the way people do something
4. Inheritance الميراث : money you get from someone after they die
5. Polymath خبير في مواضيع كثيرة : 1.someone who has knowledge about many subjects 2, experts in many subjects
6. Composition مقطوعة موسيقية : a piece of music
7. Geometry هندسة الاشكال : a branch of math deal with lines , curves
8. Arithmetic علم الحساب : 1.a branch of math deal with calculations 2. study of numbers
9. Talent موهبة : special ability
10. Founder مؤسس : the person who starts something new
11. Scales الميزان : instruments to measure weight
12. Laboratory مختبر : a room for scientific experiments

ضمائر القطعة بالترتيب

ضمائر الفقرة الاولى

1. Its : the Arab world
2. Who : the person
3. He// He : Jabir ibn Hayyan
4. Which: a set of scales
5. Which : the way
6. His : Jabir ibn Hayyan

ضمائر الفقرة الثانية

1. His/ he/him/he: Ali ibn Nafi'
2. There : Cordoba قرطبة
3. He/ who /He/who : Ali ibn Nafi'

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة

1. She / her : Fatima al-Fihri
2. It: learning centre
3. Where : in learning centre
4. Who : Maryam
5. Which : the Andalus Mosque

ضمائر الفقرة الاخيرة

1. He/ his / him : AL-Kindi

احنا و القمر جيران

فيروز

Megaprojects المشاريع الضخمة are extremely large investment projects, which are **designed to encourage economic growth** تشجع النمو الاقتصادي and **bring new benefits to cities** تجلب فوائد للمدن. Although megaprojects **vary** تختلف in terms of **size and cost** الحجم و التكلفة , they are all, by definition, **expensive** مكلفة , **public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage**. Projects range from **motorways** طرق , **airports** مطارات , **stations** محطات قطار , **tunnels** انفاق , **bridges** جسور , etc. to entire city complexes.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been **criticized** انتقدت **because of** بسبب **their negative effects** آثارها السلبية **on a community or the environment** على المجتمع و البيئة . This essay will look at these issues with regard to **Masdar City** مدينة مصدر , a megaproject **in Abu Dhabi** في ابو ظبي .

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

The city will run entirely on a **renewable energy sources** مصادر الطاقة المتجددة . It is built on an advanced energy **grid** شبكة كهرباء which **monitors exactly how much electricity** is being used by every outlet in the complex . Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a **car-free zone** منطقة خالية من السيارات , designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. **Electric, driverless cars** سيارات كهربائية بدون سائق **will operate as public transport vehicles** سوف تعمل كوسائل النقل العام , and the city will be **connected to other locations** متصلة مع اماكن اخرى **by a network of roads and railways** عن طريق شبكة من الطرق و سكك الحديد .

Energy الطاقة will be provided by **solar power** الطاقة الشمسية and **wind farms** طاقة الرياح , and there are also plans to build the world's largest **hydrogen plant** محطة هيدروجين . A **desalination plant** مصنع لتحلية مياه البحر will be used to **provide the city's water** لتزود المدينة بالماء , with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

The current residents of Masdar City السكان الحاليين لمدينة مصدر **are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology** طلاب يدرسون في جامعة مصدر , a university whose students are fully **committed** ملتزمون **to finding solutions to the world's energy problems** ايجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة في العالم .

While the project has **the support** **يحظى ب** of many global, environmental and conversation organizations **منظمات حماية البيئة**, there is some **criticism** of it **انتقاد لمدينة** هناك. It is felt that, **instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities** **الاستدامة يجب ان تكون اولوية لمدن موجودة** . مصدر .

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

1. **Megaprojects vary** **تختلف** in terms of(**size and cost** , color , shape)
2. **Megaprojects are**(cheap , **expensive** , low cost)
3. **Why** are megaprojects **designed** ?.....
(**to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities** , pollute atmosphere , kill trees)
4. **What examples** **امثلة** of megaprojects are provided in the essay ?.....
(**motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges** / universities / colleges)
5. **Why** have many megaprojects been **criticized** ?
(**because of their negative effects on a community or the environment** , because of their cost , because of their size)
6. **Masdar City is** (**a megaproject** **مشروع عملاق** , **a hospital** , **a factory**)
7. Where is Masdar City **located** **تقع** ?.....(**in Abu Dhabi** , in Dhabi , Sharjah)
8. **When** did Masdar City **begin** **بدأت**?..... . (**in2006 CE** . in 2009 , in 2000)
9. What is the **area** **مساحة** of Masdar city ?.....
(**six square kilometers** , sixteen square kilometers , sixty square kilometers)
10. **When** will Masar City be **completed** **تنتهي** ? in.....CE . (**2025** , 2022 , 2030)
11. **How many residents** is Masdar City expected to house ?.....
(**40,000** , 1,5000 , 50 ,000)
12. **How many buisnesses** will be in Masdar City in 2025 CE ?.....
(40,000 , 1,5000 , 50 ,000)
13. What is the benefit of the advanced energy **grid** ?(**monitors exactly how much electricity is being used** , monitor students , monitor traffic)
14. **What will operate as public transport vehicles** ?
(**Electric, driverless cars** / planes / trains)
15. **How** will the city be **connected** to other locations ?
(**by a network of roads and railways** , by planes , by balloons)
16. **How** will **energy** be provided ?.....
(**by solar power and wind farms** , by oil , by gas)
17. What will be used to **provide the city's water** ?.....
(**a desalination plant** , springs , rain water)

18. **How many plants** will be built in Masdar City ?.....plants .
(**two** , five , seven)
19. **Who** are the **current residents** of Masdar City ?..... .
(**all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology** , pilots ,
civil engineers)
20. **What is the name of the university** الجامعة اسم mentioned in the text ?..... .
(**Masdar Institute of Science and Technology** , Yarmouk university , Jordan
University)
21. **What goal is the university students committed to** ?.....
(**to finding solutions to the world's energy problems** , to finding solutions to
unemployment , to finding solutions to truancy)
22. **Who supports** يدعم the project of Masdar City ?
(**many global, environmental and conservation organizations** ,
Pharmaceuticals , computer companies)
23. **What is the criticism** الانتقاد of Masdar City ?
(**instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be
made a priority of existing cities.** , its cost , its size)

كلمات القطعة هي :

1. Grid شبكة كهرباء : a system of wires
2. Artificially-created (غير حقيقي) مصطنع : 1. Not real 2. made by people
3. Zero-waste خالية من الفضلات : 1. producing no waste 2. having parts that can be reused
4. Outweigh يفوق في الأهمية : to be more important than something else
5. Windmill طاحونة هواء : a building that uses wind power to grind corn into flour
6. Vary يختلف : differ
7. Pedestrian المشاة : someone who is walking
8. Megaproject مشروع عملاق : very large , expensive business project
9. Sustainability الديمومة : the state of being able to continue forever
10. Desalination تحلية مياه البحر : removing salt from sea
11. Carbon-neutral محايد للكربون : not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere
12. Criticism انتقاد (اسم) : 1. judement with disapproval 2. evaluation 3. analysis
Criticized (فعل) ينتقد : 1. juded with disapproval 2. evaluated 3. analyzed

ضمائر القطعة بالترتيب

صيغة السؤال على الضمير العائد تكون كالتالي

What does the underlined word () refer to?

على ماذا تعود الكلمة التي تحتها خط؟

ضمائر الفقرة الاولى

1. Which/ they : mega projects مشاريع عملاقة
2. That : public projects مشاريع عامة

ضمائر الفقرة الثانية

1. It : the concept of a megaproject مفهوم المشروع العملاق
2. Their : many megaprojects مشاريع عملاقة كثيرة

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة

1. Which/ its/it/it : Masdar City

ضمائر الفقرة الرابعة

1. It: Masdar City
2. Which : an advanced energy grid شبكة كهرباء متقدمة
3. It: Masdar City

ضمائر الفقرة السادسة

1. Whose : university جامعة

ضمائر الفقرة السابعة

It : the project المشروع

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

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

At a surgery in London, 70 percent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as **insomnia** الارق , **arthritis** التهاب المفاصل **and migraines** الصداع النصفي chose the herbal remedy. **Fifty percent of patients then said that the treatment helped** ان خمسين بالمئة من المرضى قالوا ان العلاج بالاعشاب فادهم . One doctor said , "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including **anxiety** القلق , **depression** الاحباط **and certain allergies** انواع من الحساسية . It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

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

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

1. **Most doctors used to be** about the validity complementary medicine. (convinced , **doubtful** متشكك , trustful)
2. **Some forms اشكال of complementary medicine are** (**homoeopathy and acupuncture** , migraine , arthritis)
3. The majority of patients found the herbal remedy was
- (**useful** مفيد , **useless** غير مفيد , **worthless** غير مفيد)
4. Complementary medicine can **treat**medical conditions حالات مرضية . (**six** , three , two)
5. Complementary medicine **cannot treat** لا يعالج (**Malaria** , arthritis , migraine)

6. Complementary medicine cannot replace
(**immunization** , alien , skeptical)
7. The idea of complementary treatments فكرة العلاج بالطب التكميلي is no longer
a concept (**strange** , غريب , popular , common) لم تعد
8. The word which means (**effective and able to be successful**) is
(**viable** , option , conventional)
9. The word which means (**something that is or may be chosen**) is
(viable , option , conventional)
10. The word which means (**having been used for a long time**) is
(viable , option , **conventional**)
11. The word which means “ **giving drugs to protect against illness**” is
(viable , option , **immunization**)

كلمات القطعة

1. Acupuncture الوخز بالإبر : a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles
2. Ailment مرض : illness // disease
3. Allergy حساسية : 1. a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something 2. a condition that makes you ill when you touch or eat something
4. Arthritis التهاب المفاصل : 1. A disease causing painful inflammation 2. a disease causing pain in joints
5. Herbal remedy العلاج بالأعشاب : a mixture of a plant used to cure a disease
6. Homoeopathy العلاج بالمثل : a form of complementary medicine in which illness is treated by small doses of herbs
7. Immunization التطعيم : 1. When someone's immune system becomes protected against an illness 2. giving a drug to protect against illness
8. Malaria الملاريا : a dangerous disease caused by mosquitos
9. Migraine الصاع النصفي : a very bad headache
10. Antibody جسم مضاد : a substance produced by the body to fight disease
11. Complementary medicine الطب التكميلي : medical treatment which provides an alternative to modern medicine
12. Conventional اعتيادي // متعارف عليه : having been used for a long time and is usual
13. Option خيار : something that is chosen
14. Viable فعال : effective and able to be successful;
15. Practitioner شخص مؤهل ان يمارس مهنة : 1. someone who is qualified to practice a job 2. qualified doctor

- | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 16. Sceptical : متشكك : 1. Having doubts عنده شكوك
2. not easily convinced لا يقنع بسهولة |
| 17. Alien : غريب : strange |

ضمائر القطعة بالترتيب

ضمائر الفقرة الاولى

1. **They** : المرضى
2. **Who** : طبيب خاص

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة

1. **Who**: 70 per cent of patients سبعون بالمائة من المرضى
2. **I** : one doctor احد الاطباء
3. **It** : homeopathy العلاج بالمثل

ضمائر الفقرة الرابعة

1. **It/ it / It** : complementary medicine الطب التكميلي

ضمائر الفقرة الاخيرة

1. **I // my** : one doctor احد الاطباء
2. **It** : the idea of complementary treatments فكرة العلاج بالطب التكميلي
3. **It** : modern medicine الطب الحديث

كل المفروض مرفوض
اثبت للعالم انك موجود

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** ان الاحوال الاقتصادية, **Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing** تجعل الخدمة الصحية اولوية. **جعلت مجتمعنا اكثر صحة** have made our community healthier.

As a result of careful planning, **the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years.** عدد الخدمات الصحية تزايدت 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 percent of Jordanian children were fully immunized** , thanks to immunisation teams . Although there were **remote areas of the country where** people had been **without consistent access to electricity and safe water** , almost 99 percent of the country's population now has access.

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** . عمليات القلب المفتوح الكثير من المرضى يأتوا الى الاردن من اجل .

The life expectancy figures show that **Jordan's healthcare system is successful** نظام الخدمة الصحية الاردني ناجح. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. **In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 74.5.** ارتفع متوسط العمر المتوقع **more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 15 deaths per 1,000 births in 2016 CE.**

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, عوامل **to Jordan's healthy population growth** , **which** will result **with economic benefits for the whole country** . **نظام الخدمة الصحية الممتاز, نسبة وفيات المواليد الجدد المنخفضة, و** **بفوائد اقتصادية على البلد** .

1. This report **is about** عن هذا التقرير (**Health in Jordan** , information technology , arts)
2. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East **is because of** (**Jordan's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority** , its price , its buildings) .
3. **Advances** in education, economic conditions,, clean water, diet and housing have **made our community healthier.** (**sanitation** , music , art)

4. The **number of healthcare services has been** rapidly over the past years. (**increasing** , decreasing , declining)
5. **More than** different kinds of **healthcare centres** have been built. (**800** , 8 , 80)
6.**dental clinics** have been built. (**800** , **188** , 80)
7. In 2012 CE, percent of Jordanian children were fully immunized . (**98** , 50 , 40)
8. In 2012 CE, nearly تقريباً Jordanian children were fully immunized . (**all** جميع , half , less than half)
9. **Remote areas of the country** had been without consistent access to(**electricity and safe water** , wells , springs).
10. **Many more patients come to Jordan for**..... (**open heart surgery** , eye surgery , ear surgery).
11. **The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is**.....(**successful** , bad , poor)
12. In 2012 CE, the **average life expectancy** had to 74.5. (**risen** , fallen , remained the same)
13. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's **infant mortality rates** (**declined** , risen , improved)
14. **The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to** (**Jordan's healthy population growth** , tourism , poor economy)
15., **as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth** . (**The low infant mortality rate** , The high infant mortality rate , The big infant mortality rate)

كلمات القطعة

المعنى المعطاة في الوزارة	الكلمة الجواب في النص	المعنى بالعربية
1. a promise to do..	Commitment	التزام // تعهد
2. decreased ..	Declined	تناقصت
3. 1. death //// deaths	Mortality	الوفيات
4. the opinion that people.....	Reputation	السمعة /// الصيت
5. the..... expected to live	life expectancy	متوسط العمر المتوقع
6. the treatment of illness by doctors	Healthcare	العناية الصحية

7. a. giving..... b.the immune system.....	Immunization	التطعيم
8. directing effort	focusing on	يركز على

ضمائر القطعة بالترتيب

ضمائر الفقرة الثانية

1. That : immunization teams فرق التطعيم

ضمائر الفقرة الثالثة

1. Where : remote areas of the country المناطق النائية من البلد

ضمائر الفقرة الرابعة

1. Its/it/its: the country البلد

ضمائر الفقرة الاخيرة

1. Which : Jordan's healthy population growth الزيادة الصحية في عدد سكان الاردن

هل عندك شك ان دخولك في قلبي هو اعظم يوم في التاريخ

نزار قباني"

الانشاء

1. Face to face and online learning **التعلم وجها لوجه و التعلم عن بعد**

In this essay **المقالة** , I am going to write about the advantages **اجابيات** and disadvantages **سلبيات** of face to face and online learning .

There are many advantages **اجابيات** of face-to face learning **التعليم وجها لوجه** .

Firstly **اولا** , there is **هناك** a lot of **الاسئلة** questions **الكثير من الاسئلة** and discussions **النقاش** .

Also **ايضا** , there is a lot of **من المعلمين** support **الدعم** from teachers **هناك الكثير من**

Moreover **بالإضافة الى ذلك** , you have **تمتلك** the ability to **القدرة على** read **لغة** body language **قراءة**

رخيصة to make **eye contact** **على عمل** . In addition **بالإضافة** , it is cheap **رخيصة**

and Interesting **ممتعة** .

There are many advantages **اجابيات** of online learning **التعليم الالكتروني** . Firstly , you don't

have to attend classes **تحضر المحاضرات** . Also, you can work and study **تعمل و تدرس**

In addition , it is easy , interesting and cheap **رخيصة**

On the other hand **في المقابل** , there are some disadvantages **سلبيات** of distance learning

online learning. There is little support from teachers **دعم قليل من المعلمين** and it is not exciting

. You lose **تفقد** the ability to **القدرة على** make **eye contact** **على عمل** and to **القدرة على** read **قراءة**

body language .

2. A person who has influenced you most (**شخص اثر فيك**)

My father is the person who has influenced you most . He is my godfather **العراب** , friend , mentor **معلم** and tutor .

He teaches me **علمني** how to be **صبور** patient , hardworking **مجد** , ambitious **طموح**

. He instilled in **غرس داخلي** me positive values **قيم ايجابية** such as patience **الصبر** ,

tolerance **التسامح** , sacrifice **التضحية** , self-esteem **احترام الذات** , self-confidence **الثقة**

positivity and honesty **الصدق** . He teaches me that knowledge is

power **المعرفة قوة** . His desire **رغبته** to see me at the top **القمة** . I always think

of seeing myself at the top **ارى نفسي في القمة** .

3. Getting rid of stress التخلص من التوتر

There are many ways to get rid of stress . You can play sport . Also, you may talk to a friend . You should spend your time with family and friends . For me , when I feel stressed متوتر , I spend most of my time sleeping . Try watching a funny مضحك TV . The best way to control stress and anger is reading the Holy Quran قراءة القرآن الكريم and praying الصلاة .

4. Obesity – causes and ways to lose weight السمنة- اسبابها

There are many causes اسباب of obesity . The first cause is the growing popularity of fast food الشعبية المتزايدة للطعام السريع . Another big cause سبب اخر is lack of exercise قلة التمارين الرياضية . Also , modern technology التكنولوجيا الحديثة played its part لعبت دورها . Sometimes genetic factors عوامل وراثية or medications الادوية are هي other causes اسباب اخرى .

There are many ways to lose الوزن تفقد weight . You can drink a lot of water before you eat تأكل . You can avoid تتجنب fatty foods الطعام المشيع بالدهون . You can walk for 30 minutes or run . You should eat slowly ببطيء and drink coffee . Try eating foods full of protein بروتين غنية بـ and have ginger الزنجبيل .

5. Doing voluntary work العمل التطوعي

Volunteer work is rewarding . In this essay , I will write about the benefits of doing volunteer work .

There are many benefits of doing voluntary work . Firstly , volunteering leads to strong bonds with other people . Also , It changes people's lives for the better . Moreover , when you volunteer , you develop self-esteem and confidence . In addition , It helps you discover a hobby or passion . When you volunteer , you can meet people and have fun . Not only that , you build social skills and build awareness .

شرح كلمات الموضوع

Volunteer work is rewarding العمل التطوعي مرضي للضمير

volunteering leads to strong bonds العمل التطوعي يؤدي إلى روابط قوية

It changes people's lives for the better تغيير حياة الناس للأفضل

you develop self-esteem and confidence تطور احترام الذات و الثقة

discover a hobby or passion تكتشف هواية أو شغف

Not only that , you build social skills and build awareness .

ليس هذا فحسب ' انك تبني مهارات اجتماعية و تزيد من الإدراك

6. Friendship الصداقة

A friend is a beacon when you lose your way . In this essay , I will write about the qualities of a good friend .

Good friends love each other through thick and thin . They believe in you . They share dreams with each other . They care about you يهتموا بك . Good friends understand you يفهمك and they trust you يثقوا بك . They sacrifice for you . They do not ignore you . They respect you . Good friends make us have broad smiles .

شرح كلمات الموضوع

A friend is a beacon when you lose your way الصديق منارة عندما تضل طريقك

Qualities ميزات

through thick and thin في السراء و الضراء

believe in you يؤمنوا بك

They sacrifice for you . They do not ignore you . They respect you . Good friends make us have broad smiles . يضحوا من أجلك . لا يتجاهلوك . يحترموك . يجعلوا ابتسامتنا كبيرة .

ظلموا تذكروني

محبكم : فراس ابو كرم

كلمات الفصل الاول و الاملاء

كلمات الوحدة الاولى (و هي المطلوبة ايضا منك في الاملاء)

1. access يبحث عن معلومة (موجودة في كمبيوتر)
2. blog مدونة الكترونية
3. calculation عملية حسابية
4. computer chip رقاقة الحاسوب
5. email exchange تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية
6. filter الفلتر
7. floppy disk القرص المرن
8. ICT(Information and Communication Technology) معلومات و تكنولوجيا الاتصال
9. identity fraud سرقة البيانات الشخصية
10. PC (personal computer) الحاسوب الشخصي
11. Post يرسل
12. privacy settings إعدادات الخصوصية
13. program برمجية// برنامج كمبيوتر
14. programme برنامج إذاعي أو تلفزيوني
15. rely on يعتمد على
16. sat nav system (satellite navigation system) نظام الأقمار الصناعية البحرية
17. security settings إعدادات الحماية
18. smartphone الهاتف الذكي
19. social media مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
20. tablet computer كمبيوتر لوحي
21. user مستخدم
22. web-building program برمجية إنشاء موقع الكتروني
23. web hosting استضافة موقع الكتروني
24. whiteboard لوح مغناطيسي
25. World Wide Web الشبكة العنكبوتية
26. share ideas تشارك الأفكار
27. compare ideas تبادل الأفكار
28. create a web site إنشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت
29. contribute to a web site المساهمة في موقع على شبكة الانترنت
30. research information البحث عن معلومات
31. present information تقديم معلومات
32. monitor مراقبة ما يحدث (المعنى يعرف ما يحدث)
33. find out يحاول أن يعرف ما يحدث(المعنى لا يعرف ما يحدث)
34. give a talk to people إلقاء محاضرة بالناس (شيء رسمي)
35. talk to people التحدث مع الناس (بطريقة غير رسمية)
36. show photos عرض الصور

37. send photos إرسال الصور
38. know about يعرف عن
39. connect to // connect with يتواصل مع
40. turn on (عكس يطفى) يشغل
41. give out يعطي معلومات عن // يفصح
42. fill in يعيى طلب
43. invent يخترع
44. invention اختراع
45. decade (عشرة سنوات) العقد
46. Laptop الكمبيوتر المحمول
47. communicate مع // يتكلم مع

ملاحظة :

ركز على كل جملة مكتوب عندها مهم او أي تمرين مكتوب عليه تطبيق مهم لأنها جمل التمارين الموجودة في كتابي اللغة الإنجليزية- (كتاب الأنشطة و كتاب الطالب)

تطبيق (١) الحل هنا بالترتيب

calculation , access , mouse , decade , programs , tablet

1. I need to make a **few**s before I decide how much to **spend** . مهم
2. Criminals might your **passwords** and security settings .
3. You can **move** around the **computer screen** using a مهم
4. A period of **ten years** is a
5. Modern **computers** can **run** a lot ofat the same time . مهم
6. A.....does **not need a keyboard** . مهم

تطبيق (٢)

Laptop , models , blog , filters , program , decade

1. I can close the **lid** غطاء of myand then put it in my **bag** . مهم
2. Mobile phones used to be huge . **Early**were as big as bricks ! مهم
3. Ais a regularly updated **web page** or an online **diary** .
4. Many computers havewhich **stop** people **seeing** certain websites
5. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a **computer**
6. From **1990 CE to 2000 CE** was aمهم

Programs , connect , fill , floppy disk, rely , smartphones

1. My brother is learning how to **write computer** مهم
2. On social media , you should only**to** people you know well .
3. You should be very careful when you**in forms** on the Internet .
4. A is a small **square** piece of **plastic** used for **storing** information from and into computers .
5. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will**on** a computer program .
6. Although they are **pocket –sized** ,are powerful **computers** as well as phones . مهم

كلمات الوحدة الثانية

1. Acupuncture : الوخز بالإبر
2. ailment : مرض خفيف / وعكة صحية
3. allergy: // حساسية
4. homoeopathy : الطب البديل (العلاج بالمثل)
5. arthritis : التهاب المفاصل
6. immunization : التطعيم
7. malaria: ملاريا
8. Migraine: صداع نصفي (الشقيقة)
9. viable : قابل للنجاح و الاستمرارية
10. herbal remedy: التداوي بالأعشاب
11. alien : غريب // غير مألوف
12. Conventional: اعتيادي // المتعارف عليه // حديث (الطب الحديث)
13. sceptical : متشكك
14. complementary طب تكميلي / بديل
15. infant mortality: وفيات المواليد الجدد
16. antibody //antibodies : الجسم المضاد
17. Option : خيار
18. cope with : يتعامل بنجاح مع // يتغلب على
19. bounce back : النهوض بعد الفشل
20. focus on : يركز على
21. Practitioner: طبيب مرخص // من يمارس مهنة
22. setback : فشل / إخفاق
23. raise a question : يطرح سؤال ليثير الشكوك / يسأل
24. optimistic: متفائل
25. commitment: تعهد // التزام
26. healthcare : الرعاية الصحية
27. life expectancy : متوسط العمر المتوقع
28. decline : يتناقص
29. obese : سمين جدا
30. Strenuous: شاق // مجهد / متعب
31. reputation (الصيت) السمعة
32. dental : له علاقة بالأسنان
33. Sanitation: الصرف الصحي
34. workforce : الأيدي العاملة
35. feel blue: يشعر بالحزن
36. see red : يغضب
37. white elephant: شيء مكلف بدون فائدة (عديم النفع)

38. have/get the green light (يعطي الضوء الأخضر) يوافق / يأذن / يسمح
39. red-handed متلبسا بالجرم
40. out of the blue بشكل مفاجئ
41. produce ينتج
42. Teenagers المراهقين
43. healthy lifestyle choice نمط حياة صحي
44. suffer from يعاني من
45. relax يستريح
46. get some exercise يتمرن
47. stress التوتر

ربما كانوا محقين حين وضعوا الحب بالكتب
ربما لم يكن ليعيش في أي مكان آخر

فراس ابو كرم

Malaria , Arthritis , ailment , Migraine , Acupuncture , Allergies

1.is a serious illness that is spread by **mosquitoes** .
2.is a disease that causes pain and swelling in **joints** .
3. Anis an **illness or disease** which is **not** very **serious** .
4.is an extremely bad **headache** .
5.is a form of complementary medicine which uses thin **needles** .
6.are conditions that make you ill when you **eat** , **touch** or **breathe** a particular thing .

تطبيق مهم

Allergy حساسية , arthritis , immunisation , ailments , migraine

1. I don't drink **milk** حليب. I haveto it .
2. My grandfather hasin his **fingers** , so he sometimes find it difficult to write .
3. Many serious diseases can be **prevented by** , which helps the body to build **antibodies** .
4. **Headaches and colds** are common , especially in winter .
5. If you have a , the best thing to do is to take some medicine and **rest somewhere quiet** .

الصيغة الجديدة للكلمات في حالة الدوائر :

Headaches and colds are common , especially in winter .
(**ailments** , immunisations , Malaria , acupuncture)

تعرف ان السؤال الوزاري يتعلق بالكلمات عندما الخيارات الاربعة هي عبارة عن اربع كلمات مختلفة في الكتابة و المعنى

تطبيق مهم

sceptical , conventional , complementary , viable , cope with , alien

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

strenuous , obese , sceptical , ailment , alien

1. Fast walking is a moderate exercise , but running is a**exercise** .
2. An increasing number of young people and adults are **overweight** or even
3. Most doctors used t be**about** the validity of complementary medicine .
4. Conventional medicine might not always be the only way to treat **an**
5. The idea of complementary treatments is no longer **an****concept** .

كم كان كبيراً حظي حين عثرت عليك

تطبيق مهم

green light , red-handed , out of the blue , white elephant , see red

1. Have you heard the good news ? We have **got the**to **go ahead** with our project !
2. Luckily , the police arrived and the thief was **caught**
3. I was shocked when I heard the news . It **came completely**
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club . **The building** is a
5. When you, you may suffer from **sleep problems**

optimistic , bounce back , healthcare , focusing on , antibodies

1. You should have **an****outlook** on life .
2. If we teach children toafter a **setback** , their health will improve in the future
3. The number of**services** has been increasing rapidly over the past years .
4. Jordan has been improving its primary and advanced medical facilities .
5. Many serious diseases can be prevented by **immunisation** , which helps the body to **build**

Life expectancy , mortality , work force , setback

1. In 2016 CE , the **average**had risen to **74,6** .
2. Jordan's **infant****rates** declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world .
3. Jordan's healthy population growth will result in a **strong**with economic benefits for the whole country .
4. If we teach children to **bounce back** after a , their health will improve in the future

كلمات الوحدة الثالثة

1. apparatus / جهاز / أداة
2. equipment / جهاز / أداة
3. appendage طرف ملحق بالجذع مثل الذراع
4. limb طرف (ذراع، رجل)
5. bionic ذو أطراف آلية
6. artificial صناعي
7. prosthetic صناعي
8. cancerous سرطاني
9. coma غيبوبة
10. cope with يتعامل بنجاح مع // يتغلب على
11. cross غاضب / منزعج
12. dementia جنون
13. drug دواء/ عقار
14. expansion توسع
15. radiotherapy علاج إشعاعي
16. scanner ماسح إشعاعي للصور الطبية
17. side effects آثار جانبية
18. sponsor يدعم / يمول
19. fund يدعم / يمول
20. symptom عرض من أعراض المرض
21. ward جناح في مستشفى / قسم
22. implant شريحة موضوعة في الجسم // زراعة عضو
23. medical trial دواء تجريبي
24. MRI التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
25. outpatient مريض غير مقيم
26. paediatric متعلق بطب الأطفال
27. pill حبة / قرص دواء
28. publicise يعمم/ ينشر
29. stroke سكتة دماغية
30. reputation السمعة (الصيت)
31. waterproof ضد الماء
32. fireproof ضد الحريق
33. Career مهنة // وظيفة
34. catch attention يلفت الانتباه
35. get an idea يحصل على فكرة
36. take interest يحصل على الاهتمام
37. spend time يقضي الوقت
38. attend a course يلتحق بدورة

39. helmet خوذة
40. tiny صغير جدا
41. Inspire يلهم
42. seat belt حزام الأمان
43. risk يخاطر // يغامر
44. self-confidence الثقة بالنفس

و يكون حب احدهم لك ضوء ا
ليؤكد لك ان الظلام لم يعد مطبقا

فراس ابو كرم

تطبيق مهم

waterproof , tiny , inspire , risk , prosthetic

1. You can wear your **watch** when you go **swimming** if it is
2. It is amazing how huge **trees** grow from.....**seeds** .
3. The Olympic games oftenyoung **people** to take up a sport .
4. Please hurry up . Let's not**missing** the bus .
5. Artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's **limbs** .

تطبيق مهم

Seat belt , monitor , self-confidence , reputation , prosthetic,

1. Drivers and passengers must always **wear** ain the **car** .
2. When my grandfather had a heart attack , the doctors **attached** a specialto his **chest** .
3. It is important to encourage young people and help them **develop**.....
4. Petra **has a****as** a fascinating place to visit .
5. Scientists have successfully invented a **hand** with a sense of touch .

تطبيق مهم

symptoms , medical trials , coma , pills , Artificial

1. Doctors **look at the****before** they decide how to treat the patient .
2. Scientists **perform**to make sure the drugs are **safe** .
3. After Ali's accident lay **in a**for two weeks .
4. My grandfather has to take a lot of **medicine** – he takes **six** differentevery day .
5.**arms and legs** will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs .

bionic , life expectancy , apparatus , implants , stroke , prosthetic

1. Before long , all **prosthetics** will be
2. By the time I am fifty , the **average**will be 100 .
3. He will be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of **medical**
4. Scientists have already developed **brain**that improve vision .
5. **Brain damage** could be caused by aand dementia .
6. The **opposite of natural is**

pediatric , reputation , dementia

1. The KHCC treats both **adult** andpatients .
2. Patients visit the KHCC for treatment because of its **excellent**
3. **Brain damage** could be caused byand a stroke .

كلمات الوحدة الرابعة

1. arithmetic علم الحساب
2. algebra علم الجبر
3. geometry علم الهندسة
4. mathematician عالم رياضيات
5. philosopher فيلسوف
6. physician طبيب
7. polymath متعدد المواهب (شخص علامة / موسوعة)
8. composition تأليف موسيقي // مقطوعة موسيقية
9. musical harmony إيقاع موسيقي متناغم
10. revolutionise يحدث تغيير // يحدث ثورة بهدف التغيير
11. windmill طواحين الهواء
12. inoculation تطعيم // مطعمم وقائي
13. artificially created نسخه صناعية مطابقه للحقيقة
14. carbon – neutral متعادل كربونيا (لا يزيد من كمية الكربون بالجو)
15. criticise ينتقد
16. desalination تحلية مياه البحر
17. grid شبكة كهرباء
18. megaproject مشروع ضخم
19. outweigh يفوق في الأهميه
20. pedestrian المشاة
21. sustainability استدامة
22. irrigate يسقي // يروي
23. zero waste خال من النفايات
24. inheritance ميراث
25. carbon footprint اثر الكربون
26. biological waste نفايات المستشفيات // نفايات حيوية
27. economic growth نمو اقتصادي
28. urban planning تخطيط حضري / تخطيط عمراني
29. negative effect تأثير سلبي
30. public transport مواصلات عامة
31. minaret منذنة مسجد
32. talent موهبة
33. chemist كيميائي
34. founder مؤسس
35. scale الميزان
36. laboratory مختبر
37. fertile خصبة (ارض)
38. Legacy (الورثة) (التركة)

39. **solar power** الطاقة الشمسية
40. **environmentally friendly** صديق للبيئة
41. **pedestrian friendly** صديق للمشاة
42. **wind farms** طاقة الرياح // مزارع الرياح
43. **renewable energy** الطاقة المتجددة
44. **car-free** خالية من السيارات
45. **Fountain pen** قلم ريشة
46. **Soap** الصابون
47. **Breathtaking** جميل / اخاذ
48. **Lifelike** شبيه بالحياة كأنه حقيقي
49. **Qualify** يتأهل الى
50. **Commitment** التزم / تعهد
51. **Crystal glasses** كاسات كريستال
52. **Carpets** السجاد
53. **Clock** الساعة
54. **Flying** الطيران
55. **Cheques** الشيكات
56. **Chess** الشطرنج
57. **Coffee** القهوة
58. **Camera obscura** كلمة لاتينية معناها الغرفة المظلمة و هي جهاز ادى الى اختراع الكاميرا

و ان كنت سأحدث عن نعيم الحياة فسوف ابدا بك

فراس ابو كرم

Negative effects , biological waste , urban planning , Physician , mathematician , philosopher , laboratory

1. **Pollution** has some **serious**on the **environment** , such as the death of wildlife and plant life . مهم
2. **Hospitals** need to **dispose** of a lot ofbecause it is **dangerous** . مهم
3. The need for more **effective**is evident when we consider modern day problems like **traffic** . مهم
4.is an old-fashioned word for **doctor** .
5. Ais **someone** who works with **numbers** .
6. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the**Aristotle** .
7. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his **research in** a

تطبيق مهم

Farms , renewable , Mathematician , physician , geometry , polymath , arithmetic , philosopher

1. **Wind**are an example of renewable energy .
2. **Wind** farms are an example of **energy** .
3. My father teaches **Maths** . He is a
4. You must not take in a medicine without **consulting** a
5. We learn about **shapes , lines and angles** when we study
6. Mr Karam is a **true**, working in **all** kinds of creative and scientific **fields** .
7. Karam is very good with **numbers** and **calculations** . He always scores high in
8. Ais **someone** who thinks and writes about the meaning of **life** .

polymath , laboratory , scale , artificially , carbon footprint

1. He is a He is **expert** in many **subjects** .
2. Ais a **room** for scientific **experiments** .
3. Ais an instrument to measure **weight** .
4. Masdar City will be the world's first carbon-neutral , zero –waste-
created city .
5. In order to **reduce its**, Masdar City will be a car-free zone .

Economic growth , carbon footprint , public transport irrigate , fertile , legacy , pedestrian , desalination ,

1.means an **improvement in the average standard of living** or an increase in the value of a country's products .
2. We can all work hard to **reduce** ourby living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle .
3. If we takemore often , **there will be fewer cars** on the roads , which will result in **cleaner air** in our cities .
4. Ibn Bassal worked out how tothe **land** by digging wells .
5. The **land** isand produce enough **crops** .
6. Although his name is not widely known , Ibn Bassal'sto the world has been great .
7. Masdar City is designed to be**and cycle-friendly** .
8. A **plant** will be used to provide Masdar City with **water** .

تطبيق مهم بحاجة الى تركيز

power , friendly , zero-waste , footprint , neutral , car-free , pedestrian

1. In hot countries , **solar**is an important source of **energy** .
2. “ **green** “ projects are **environmentally**
3. If a city **recycles** everything and doesn't throw anything away , it is
4. We **burn carbon** whenever we use oil , coal or gas . This is known as our **carbon**
5. If we **replace as much carbon as we burn** , we are **carbon-**
6. A place where **no cars** are allowed is a**zone** .
7. A place where **no cars** are allowed is**friendly** .

scales , ground-breaking , economic growth , vary , negative effects

1. Jabir ibn Hayyan'scould **weigh** items over 6000 times smaller than a kilogram .
2. Al-Kindi made a **discoveries** in many fields .
3. **Megaprojects** are designed to **encourage**and bring new benefits to cities .
4. Megaprojects**in terms of size and cost** .
5. Many megaprojects have been **criticized** because of their**on a community and environment** .

outweigh , urban planning , talent , Geometry

1. The **benefits** of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatlyany **disadvantages** .
2. Masdar city will be a **blueprint for future** that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries .
3. The word “ “ means a special **ability** .
4.and **arithmetic** are subjects that are studied by **mathematicians** .

كلمات الوحدة السادسة (و هي المطلوبة ايضا منك في الاملاء)

1. Contradictory	مختلف /// متناقض
2. Compulsory	اجباري (عكس اختياري)
3. Tuition	دروس /// التعليم بمجموعات صغيرة
4. Optional	اختياري
5. tailor-made	مصنوع حسب الطلب // مصنوع حسب الزبون
6. prospects	فرص التقدم في الوظيفة
7. proficiency	كفاءة
8. put my back into it	بذلت جهدا كبيرا
9. get it off your chest	يخرج ما في صدره من ضيق (يفضفض)
10. get cold feet	يتردد في اللحظة الاخيرة // يخاف // يفقد ثقته في نفسه
11. play it by ear	يقرر حسب ما تقتضيه الظروف
12. keep your chin up	يبقى مبتهجا في الظروف الصعبة
13. have a head for figures	يمتلك موهبة خاصة في الرياضيات و الارقام
14. minority	اقلية (عكس اقلية)
15. debt	الدين (دين النقود)
16. financial	مالية // مادية
17. Astrophysics	الفيزياء الفلكية
18. Undertake	يتعهد بالقيام بعمل شيء و يباشر العمل به
19. Tutorial	فترة من التعليم المكثف يعطيها مدرس الى طالب او مجموعة
20. Qualifications	مؤهلات
21. Pioneering	رائدة (تقدم افكار جديدة و لأول مرة)
22. career advisor	مستشار وظيفي
23. colloquial	العامية (عكس الفصحى)
24. halls of residence	سكن الطلبة الجامعي
25. motive	سبب // دافع
26. fees	رسوم
27. tuition fees	رسوم التسجيل
28. academic	اكاديمي (عكس مهني)
29. developed nation	دولة متقدمة
30. fluently	بطلاقة
31. global	عالمي // كوني
32. lifelong	على طول الحياة
33. abroad	في الخارج
34. increasingly	بشكل متزايد
35. Dentistry	طب الاسنان
36. Finance	تخصص المالية
37. Pharmacy	الصيدلة
38. Sociology	علم الاجتماع (سسيولوجي)

39. Marketing	التسويق
40. Linguistics	اللغويات
41. Economics	علم الاقتصاد
42. Fine Arts	الفنون الجميلة
43. Medicine	الطب
44. Geography	الجغرافيا
45. Law	القانون
46. Maths	الرياضيات
47. Arabic language and literature	اللغة العربية و آدابها
48. Geology	الجيولوجيا (علم الارض)
49. Psychology	علم النفس
50. Translation	الترجمة
51. Visual arts	الفنون المرئية (البصرية)
52. Chemistry	الكيمياء
53. Nursing	التمريض
54. Agriculture	الزراعة
55. History	التاريخ
56. Banking and Finance	علوم مالية و مصرفية
57. Physics	الفيزياء
58. Engineering	الهندسة
59. Business management	ادارة الاعمال
60. Biology	البيولوجيا (الاحياء)

الحب الاول لا يموت، بل يأتي الحب الحقيقي ليدفنه حيا

فراس ابو كرم

تطبيق مهم (الحل بالترتيب)

Prospects , developed nation , global , compulsory

1. If you do a degree in Medicine , your **job**will be better than doing a general degree .
2. Ais a country that's **economically** and socially **developed** .
3. Language proficiency is becoming important for anyone who wants to work for a**organisation** . .
4. You **have to do it** . It is

تطبيق (٢)

Linguistics , get it off your chest , optional , fees , halls of residence , motive

1. Studyinglets me focus on my love of **language** in an analytical way .
مهم .
2. If you have got a problem , **talk** to someone about it . It helps to
3. You **don't have to** stay after school for the chess club – it is
4. **Tuition**have been introduced in England since 1998 CE .
5. Many university **students live in**, especially in their first year .
6. A **strong**to study abroad is the desire to live in a new culture .
قوي للدراسة بالخارج هو السكن في ثقافة جديدة .

تطبيق

tuition , proficiency , tailor-made , debt , prospects

1. If you would like to learn to play the guitar , you can **get private**
2. If you keep working hard to **improve** your English , you will reach a **level of**in few years .
3. Some universities offer**courses** that are able to **suit** individual **needs** .
4. She **borrowed** a lot of money and she is still **paying off** the
5. You can increase your **employment**by graduating with an international degree .

تطبيق

get cold feet , have head for figures , play it by ear , fluently ,
put my back into , minority

1. I'm too **nervous** to do a parachute jump . I think I will.....**at the last minute** مهم.
2. I don't think I would be a very good **accountant** . I don't really مهم
3. **I'm not sure if** it will be warm enough to have a barbecue . We will **have to** مهم.
4. In Finland , most students **speak** at least two or three languages
5. I got an **A** on the English course because I it .
حصلت على ممتاز في المادة لأنني
6. The **opposite** عكس **of majority** اغلبية is

تطبيق مهم

Keep your chin up , proficiency , lifelong , enrolls

1. ! I'm sure everything will be **fine in the end** .
2. **Language**is becoming increasingly important for anyone who wants to work abroad .
3. Studying is a**activity** – you are never too old to start .
4. The German-Jordanian **University**more than 5,000 **students** .

تطبيق

contradictory , tuition , compulsory

1. If two **ideas** are , they are completely **different** .
2. Some schools offer optional **after-school**and **activities** .
3. The **opposite** عكس **of optional** اختياري is

كلمات الوحدة السابعة لصندوق الكلمات و (هي نفسها للإملاء)

الكلمة	المعنى
1. circulation	جريان // سريان /// دوران (دورة دموية)
2. dehydration	الجفاف
3. nutrition	التغذية
4. undergraduate	طالب بكالوريوس (لم يتخرج بعد)
5. postgraduate	طالب دراسات عليا (ماجستير او دكتوراه)
6. postgraduate degree	الشهادة العليا (الماجستير او الدكتوراة)
7. PhD	شهادة الدكتوراة
8. Vocational	مهني (عكس اكايمي)
9. Academic	اكاديمي (عكس مهني)
10. private university	جامعة خاصة
11. public university	جامعة حكومية
12. make a difference	يغير للأحسن (يحدث الفرق)
13. draw up a timetable	يكتب برنامج دراسي
14. make a start	يبدأ
15. take a break	يستريح
16. do a subject	يدرس (مادة)
do English	يدرس انجليزي
17. enroll	يسجل في مدرسة او كلية او جامعة
18. beneficial	مفيد
19. immerse	ينغمس // ينشغل كلياً //
20. multitask	يقوم بأكثر من عمل في ان واحد
21. multilingual	من يتكلم اكثر من لغتين
22. drop a course	يسحب المساق في الجامعة
23. diet	طعام
24. concentration	تركيز
25. degree	شهادة
26. Master's degree	شهادة الماجستير
27. Diploma	شهادة
28. Memory	ذاكرة
29. online distance learning	التعليم عن بعد (عن طريق الانترنت)
30. tutor	معلم
31. mother tongue	اللغة الام
32. utterance	لفظة // كلمة /// مفردة
33. Simulator	جهاز محاكاة (جهاز يشبه جهاز اصلي)

كلمات الوحدة التاسعة لصندوق الكلمات و الاملاء ايضا

الكلمة	المعنى
1. prepared for his detailed questions	مستعد لأسئلته الصعبة و الدقيقة
2. domestic	محلي
3. give a business card	يقدم بطاقة الاعمال
4. fertilizer	سماد
5. negotiate	يتفاوض
6. Corporate	مساهمة (تقال لشركة)
7. tell a joke	يحكي نكتة
8. track record	سجل الاداء // سجل الانجاز
9. agreement	معاهدة // اتفاقية
10. dominate	يهيمن // يسيطر
11. export exports	يصدر صادرات
12. import imports	يستورد واردات
13. reserve	احتياطي (غاز / نفط)
14. extraction	استخلاص / استخراج
15. Gross Domestic Product	الناتج القومي المحلي
16. package holiday	رحلة منظمة : رحلة شاملة التكاليف بما فيها السكن و الطعام
17. sales pitch	عرض ترويجي لسلعة (عرض تسويقي)
18. target market	الزبائن المحتملين (السوق المستهدف)
19. age group	الفئة العمرية
20. department store	متجر كبير
21. compromise	يتنازل // يساوم
22. prepared	مستعد
23. previous	السابق
24. patient	صبور
25. conflict	جدال/ خلاف / صدام / صراع
26. cause offence	يسبب الالهانة و الحرج
27. earn respect	يستحق الاحترام
28. join a company	يلتحق بشركة للعمل فيها
29. ask questions	يسأل اسئلة
30. make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
31. shake hands	يصافح // يسلم باليد
32. do a deal	يعقد صفقة تجارية
33. make small talk	يجري حوار صغير
34. goods	بضائع
35. knitwear	تريكو (المنسوجات)
36. machinery	الألات
37. minerals	الاملاح (مواد موجودة في الطعام وجيدة للصحة)
38. pharmaceuticals	الشركات التي تنتج (تصنع) الادوية

رفع بواسطة
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