# TAWJIHI

# LEVEL THREE

## Unit one

## قطع القراءة والكلمات

## مع تمارين مكثف

### PREPARED BY

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## الفروع الأكاديمية

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وما توفيقي إلا بالله عليه توكلتُ واليه أُنيب

<u>**طبيعة أسئلة الوزارة على نصوص القراءة (النظام القديم)**</u>

**كيفية الأجابة على أسئلة نصوص القراءة في امتحان الوزارة :**

1. إذا كان في السؤال

**write down two / three / four ….**

فهذا يعني **عدد نقاط** . نبحث في النص عن

**(and, also, as well as, in addition, or, beside, moreover )**

ويكون عدد الأسئلة سؤالان.

2. **What does the underlined word, pronoun "……" refer to?**

على ماذا يعود الضمير أو الكلمة ؟ ( سؤال عن الضمائر )

3. **Find a word from the text that means "English meaning"**

هنا نبحث عن الكلمة من النص ويكون الطالب قد حفظ معاني الكلمات

4. سؤال الأقتباس، العبارات التي تدل على سؤال الاقتباس هي:

**(write down the sentence, quote the sentence, which part of the text tells you …)**

نكتب عبارة الاقتباس كاملة حتى النقطة .

5. <u>**سؤال التفكير الناقد:**</u>

عليك أن تقترح ثلاث نقاط حول فكره معينه ، وهذه الفكرة تكون إما على عنوان الوحدة أو على النص نفسه. يمكنك أن تستخدم عبارات أو كلمات من النص لتساعدك في كتابة رأيك .

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<u>**أسئلة الوزارة (الأسئلة الموضوعية ـ ضع دائرة)**</u> **– عليك معرفة ومراعاة ما يلى**

1. القسم الأول في الامتحان هو القراءة وهو مكون من سبعة اسئلة جميعها اختيار من متعدد .

<u>**READING**</u>: For questions (1-7), read the following texts carefully, and then choose the correct answer from A,B,C or D to complete the sentence below each text.

2. يتم اعطائك اربعة خيارات لكل سؤال خيار واحد صحيح والباقي خطأ ، التركيز على الفكرة الرئيسية في السؤال .

3. يكون من خلال الاسئلة معنى كلمة .

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4. اذا كان من بين الاسئلة سؤال صح ام خطأ (TRUE/FALSE) فيتم التعامل معه بناءاً على معلومات الفقرة أو النص المعطى حيث نركز على الأرقام والنسب والتواريخ ، بحيث اذا تطابقت نضع صح ويكون الخيار أ بالماسح الضوئي ، واذا لم يتطابق نضع خطأ الخيار ب بالماسح الضوئي .

5. يكون من بين الاسئلة سؤال عن **ضمير.**

6. قد يرد سؤال عن المتلازمات <u>**collocations**</u> فيجب حفظها .

When Mr Rashed met the company director, he shook ……..… with him gently.

A) Talk

B) A joke

C) A deal

D) hands

7. تكون نصوص القراءة مقتبسة من أكثر من نص من الكتاب وليس نصاً واحداً فقط ، لذلك عليك قراءة وفهم جميع القطع.



# الوحدة الأولى ـ تكنولوجيا المعلومات

## The history of the computer:

**كتاب الطالب صفحة (٦) تاريخ الكمبيوتر**

| No. | The word | Meaning | English meaning |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Calculation (n) <br> Calculate (v) | عملية حسابية <br> يحسب | Using maths to work out an answer. <br> استخدام الارقام الرياضية لمعرفة الاجابة . |
| 2 | Computer chip (n) | رقاقة حاسوب | A small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current. <br> قطعة صغير داخل جهاز الكمبيوتر التي تقوم بتخزين المعلومات عن طريق التيار الكهربائي . |

| 3 | Floppy disk (n) | قرص مرن | A flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information<br><br>قرص مغناطيسي مرن قابل للازالة يخزن عليه المعلومات. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | PC (n) | حاسوب شخصي | An abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time.<br><br>اختصار لجهاز كمبيوتر شخصي . |
| 5 | Program (n) | برنامج | A set of instructions enabling a computer to function.<br><br>مجموعة من الاوامر تمكن الكمبيوتر من العمل . |
| 6 | Smartphone (n) | هاتف ذكي | A mobile phone with advanced computing technology.<br><br>هاتف محمول يعمل على نظام التكنولوجيا المتقدمة . |
| 7 | World Wide Web | الشبكة العنكبوتية | An information system, known as the internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another.<br><br>نظام المعلومات ، المعروف باسم شبكة الانترنت ، يسمح للوثائق ان تكون متصلة بوثائق اخرى ، ويمكن للناس البحث عن معلومات من خلال الانتقال من وثيقة الى اخرى. |
| 8 | Rely on (ph.v.)<br><br>Reliable (adj.) | يعتمد على<br><br>يمكن الاعتماد عليه | To have trust or confidence in something or someone.<br><br>ان يكون ذو ثقة او يعتمد على شخص او شيئ . |

## The History of Computer

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

عندما تستخدم الكمبيوتر ، فكر بالتكنولوجيا المطلوبة للكمبيوتر (له) من أجل ان يعمل . ما زال الناس يستخدمون أنواع من أجهزة الحاسوب منذ آلاف السنين . آله معدنية وُجدت في قاع البحر في اليونان والتي يزيد عمرها عن ٢٠٠٠ عام . يُعتقد ان هذه الآلة المعدنية كانت أول حاسوب .

**that**: the technology – **it**: a computer – **that**: a metal machine – **this**: a metal machine

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large **it** needed a room **that** was 167 square meters to accommodate **it**. During that decade, Scientists in England developed the first computer program. **It** took 25 minutes to complete one *calculation*. In 1958 CE, the *computer chip* was developed.

في الأربعينيات (من عام ١٩٤٠ – ١٩٤٩) ، تطورت التكنولوجيا بشكل كاف للمخترعين كي يعملوا أول **جيل** (الجيل generation من ٢٣ – ٣٠ سنه) من الحواسيب الحديثة . واحدى هذه النماذج كان كبيراً جداً ، لذلك احتاج لغرفة مساحتها ١٦٧ متر مربع لوضعه فيها . خلال ذلك العقد طور العلماء في انجلترا أول برنامج حاسوبي . احتاج الى ٢٥ دقيقة للقيام بعملية حسابية واحده . في عام ١٩٨٥ ميلادي طُورت شريحة الحاسوب .

**it**: one such model (the first generation of modern computer) – **that**: a room.

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

أول لعبة حاسوب تم انتاجها عام ١٩٦٢ ميلادي ، وبعد عامين انتجت فأرة الحاسوب . في عام ١٩٧١ ميلادي تم اختراع القرص المرن ، مما يعني أن المعلومات يمكن أن تكون مشتركة بين الحواسيب لأول مرة . أول حاسوب شخصي تم انتاجه عام ١٩٧٤ ميلادي ، لذلك تمكن الناس من شراء الحاسوب للاستخدام في المنزل .

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

في عام ١٩٨٢ اصبح بامكان الناس شراء جهاز حاسوب محمول لأول مره . ثم في عام ١٩٩٠ ميلادي طور العالم البريطاني تيم بيرنرز لي شبكة الانترنت العالمية ، لم تظهر الهواتف الذكية الأولى حتى عام ٢٠٠٧ ميلادي . هذه الايام معظم الناس يستخدمون هواتفهم النقالة يومياً .

**their**: most people

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

ماذا سيحدث في المستقبل ؟ بإمكانك الان شراء ساعات تقوم بنفس عمل الهواتف الذكية . طور العلماء ايضاً نظارات تستطيع القيام بعمل الهواتف الذكية أو اكثر . الحياة في المستقبل ستشهد تغيرات أكثر في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب. من المحتمل ان كل نواحي الحياة اليومية ستعتمد على برامج الحاسوب ، ابتداءاً من كيفية السفر الى كيفية تدفئة البيوت.

**which**: watches – **that**: glasses - **this**: the same as mobile phones

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**Using technology in class**                    تمرين ٢ كتاب الطالب صفحه ٨

| No. | The word | Meaning | English meaning |
|-----|----------|---------|-----------------|
| 1 | Blog (n) + (v) | مدونة<br>يدون | A regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.<br><br>موقع شخصي على الانترنت يتم تحديثه بانتظام ، او صفحة ويب ، عادة ما تكون مكتوبة باسلوب غير رسمي. |
| 2 | Email exchange (n) | تبادل بريد الكتروني | A series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one.<br><br>عدد من رسائل البريد الالكتروني بين اثنين او اكثر من الاشخاص ، كل بريد الكتروني عموماً هو رداً على سابقه . |
| 3 | Whiteboard (n) | لوح رقمي | A touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks.<br><br>هو برنامج كمبيوتر بشاشة تعمل باللمس والذي يمكنك من رسم سكتشات أو كتابة عرض الافكار والكلمات . |
| 4 | Social media (n) | وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي | Social interaction on websites or blogs.<br><br>التفاعل الاجتماعي على مواقع الانترنت او المدونات |
| 5 | Tablet computer (n) | حاسوب لوحي | A mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.<br><br>كمبيوتر محمول مع شاشة تعمل باللمس . |

| 6 | Post (v) + (n) | ينشر عبر النت | To put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it. |
| | | منشور | ان تضع رسالة او وثيقة على الانترنت كي يراها الناس . نشر او منشور على النت ـ البريد |
| 7 | Programme (n) | برنامج تلفزيوني او اذاعي | Content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television. |
| | | | المحتوى المراد سماعه على الاذاعه او مشاهدته على التلفاز |

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

الشباب يحبون التعلم ، لكنهم يحبون التعلم أكثر اذا زودوا بالمعلومات بطريقة أكثر متعة وأكثر اثارة للتحدي . اليوم سأقوم بإعطاء محاضرة عن كيفية امكانك استخدام التكنولوجيا في الغرف الصفية الأردنية.

**They : young people – I : the writer – you : the reader**

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

العديد من الغرف الصفية الآن تستخدم اللوح الأبيض كشاشة للحاسوب . ونتيجة لذلك ، يستطيع المعلمون عرض المواقع الالكترونية على اللوح امام الطلاب . يستطيع المعلمون بعد ذلك استخدام الانترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية ، لعب الالعاب التعليمية ، الموسيقى ، تسجيل اللغات وغيرها .

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

في بعض الدول ، أجهزة التابلت متوفرة للطلاب لاستخدامها في غرفة الصف ، لذلك يستطيع الطلاب استخدام اجهزة التابلت للقيام بمهام مثل : عرض الصور ، البحث عن المعلومات ، تسجيل المقابلات ، انشاء الرسومات البيانية . اجهزة التابلت مثالية للعمل الثنائي والجماعي.

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

ربما يمكن للمعلمون الطلب من الطلاب البدء بكتابة المذكرات اليومية على الانترنت ، اما حول حياتهم الشخصية او كما لو انهم كانوا اشخاصاً مشهورين ، يمكنهم ايضاً انشاء موقع الكتروني لغرفة الصف ، يستطيع الطلاب المشاركة في الموقع الالكتروني ، لذلك على سبيل المثال يستطيعون ارسال العمل والصور والرسائل .

<u>**Their : teacher – their, they, they, they: students**</u>

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

معظم الشباب يتواصلون خلال وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي والتي يرسلون من خلالها الصور والرسائل عبر الانترنت ، بعض الطلاب يحبون ارسال الرسائل التي تكون اقل من ١٤٠ حرف لأي شخص لقرائتها . يستطيع المعلمون الطلب من الطلاب تلخيص المعلومات حول ما تعلمون في غرفة الصف بنفس الطريقة ، اذا تعلم الطلاب كيفية التلخيص بسرعة فسيكون بإمكانهم استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل .

<u>**Which : social media – they: most young people – they: students**</u>

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

جميعنا نحب ارسال البريد الالكتروني ، اليس كذلك ؟ تبادل البريد الالكتروني مفيد جداً في غرفة الصف . يستطيع المعلمون الطلب من الطلاب ارسال ما تعلمون عبر البريد الالكتروني الى طلاب بنفس العمر في مدرسة اخرى . بإمكانهم حتى تبادل البريد الالكتروني مع طلاب في دولة اخرى . كنتيجة لذلك يستطيع الطلاب المشاركة في المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم في انجاز المهام .

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

طريقة اخرى للتواصل مع المدارس الأخرى من خلال الحديث عبر الحاسوب ، معظم اجهزة الحاسوب لها كاميرات لذا بإمكانك رؤية الناس الذين تتحدث معهم . بهذه الطريقة يستطيع الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة الانجليزية في الاردن رؤية ما يقوم به الطلاب في انجلترا في غرفة الصف بينما يتحدثون معهم . تستطيع ايضاً استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف لاعطاء محاضراتهم عبر الحاسوب . على سبيل المثال : العلماء او المعلمين من دول اخرى بأمكانهم اعطاء درس لطلاب الصف . اذا كان لديك هذا النوع من الدرس سيكون الطلاب اكثر استمتاعاً .

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

عادة يستخدم الطلاب اجهزة الحاسوب داخل المنزل اذا كانوا يملكونها ، يستطيع الطلاب استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي على اجهزة الحاسوب الخاصة بهم لمساعدتهم في دراستهم ، متضمناً الطلب من طلاب آخرين للتأكد من صحة العمل

ومقارنته مع أعمال الآخرين ، والطلب منهم طرح اسئلة وتبادل الافكار ، يجب ان يكون المعلم جزءاً من المجموعة ايضاً ، لمراقبة ما يحدث ، شكراً لاستماعكم هل لدى اي منكم اسئلة ؟

**they: students – them: computers – their,them,their: students – you: the reader**

## المحادثة – كتاب الطالب صفحة ٨

**4. work in pairs, explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article.**

**المطلوب من هذا التمرين هو توضيح الفرق في المعنى بين العبارات التالية الواردة في المقالة السابقة (مهم)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Share ideas**: to give your ideas to another person or to a group. <br><br> **Compare ideas**: where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different. | تبادل الافكار <br><br> مقارنة الافكار |
| **To create a website**: to construct a website that currently does not exist. <br><br> **To contribute to a website**: offer your writing and work to the website. | انشاء موقع انترنت <br><br> يشارك في موقع انترنت |
| **Research information**: to use a variety of sources to find the information you need. <br><br> **Present information**: to give the results of your research in a presentation. | بحث عن معلومات <br><br> عرض معلومات |
| **Monitor what is happening**: you know what is happening and you are following the developments. <br><br> **Find out what is happening**: you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it. | مراقبة ما يحدث <br><br> اكتشاف ما يحدث |
| **Give a talk to people** : you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it. | القاء محاضره للناس |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Talk to people**: an informal discussion. | التحدث مع الناس |
| **To show photos**: you show people photos that you have in person.<br><br>**To send photos**: you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post. | عرض صور<br><br>ارسال صور |

- **سؤال وزاري٢٠١٧**

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

    1. Kareem **shared a large number** of ideas with the committee.
    2. The student **compared his ideas** with his teacher's.

**Explain the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases in the above sentences.**

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### The Internet of Things

**كتاب النشاطات صفحه ٨**

| No. | The word | Meaning | English meaning |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Access (v) + (n) + (adj) | يدخل الى الانترنت/دخول<br>يمكن الوصول اليه | To find information, especially on a computer.<br>يجد المعلومات ، وخاصة عن طريق الكمبيوتر |
| 2 | Filter (n) + (v) | تصفيه<br>يصفي او يفلتر | A program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer.<br>برنامج يتحقق ما اذا كان محتوى ما على صفحة ويب يجب عرضه على المشاهد ام لا . |
| 3 | Identity fraud (n) | تزوير او انتحال الشخصية | Illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things.<br>اجراءات غير مشروعه باستخدام هوية شخص آخر ، عادة لشراء اشياء على النت . |
| 4 | Privacy setting (n) | اعدادات الخصوصية | Controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information.<br>عناصر التحكم المتوفرة في مواقع الشبكات الاجتماعية التي تسمح لك بتحديد الذين يمكن او يروا معلومات معينة . |

| 5 | Security setting (n) | اعدادات الامان | Controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | عناصر التحكم المتوفرة في برامج الكمبيوتر التي تمكنك من حماية كمبيوترك من الفيروسات . |

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

**ما هو انترنت الاشياء ؟** كل واحد يعرف ان الانترنت يربط بين الناس ، لكنه الان يعمل اكثر من ذلك ، فهو يربط بين الاشياء ايضاً . هذه الايام اجهزة الحاسوب تتواصل مع بعضها البعض . على سبيل المثال : جهازك التلفزيوني وبشكل اوتماتيكي يحمّل العرض التلفزيوني المفضل لك ، او نظام الملاحة الفضائي الخاص بك يخبرك اين انت . هذا ما يعرف بـ "انترنت الاشياء" وهناك ما هو كثير قادم .

**It: the Internet – your: the reader**

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

**حياة سهلة !** في غضون بضعة سنوات يقول الخبراء ان البلايين من الالات ستكون مرتبطة مع بعضها والكل مرتبط مع الانترنت. وكنتيجة لذلك ستدير اجهزة الحاسوب بشكل متزايد حياتنا الخاصة . على سبيل المثال : ستعلم ثلاجتك متى تحتاج المزيد من الحليب وستضيفها الى قائمة المشتريات عبر الانترنت . نوافذ منزلك ستغلق اذا كان من المحتمل وجود مطر . ساعتك ستسجل سرعة نبض القلب عندك وترسلها عبر البريد الالكتروني الى طبيبك . والكنبة الخاصة بك ستخبرك متى تحتاج ان تقف وتقوم بعمل بعض التمارين الرياضية .

**our, us : people – your: the reader – it: milk**

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

**مستقبل مخيف** . العديد من الناس يشعرن بالاثارة من انترنت الاشياء . بالنسبة لهم الحلم اصبح حقيقة . يقولون بأن حياتهم ستكون اكثر سهولة واكثر راحة . على اي حال الاخرون ليسوا متأكدين . يريدون ان يبقوا مسيطرين على اشيائهم الخاصة. اضافة لذلك ، انهم يتساءلون ماذا سيحدث اذا استطاع المجرمون الوصول الى كلمة السر واعدادات الامان. الحلم بسهولة سيصبح كابوساً .

them, they: many people – others, they their, they: people with different opinion

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# أسئلة عامه مكثف على فقرات القراءة للوحدة الأولى

## سؤال وزاره ٢٠٢٠

**READING** : **For questions (1-7) , read the following texts carefully, and then choose the correct answer from A,B,C or D to complete the sentence below each text.**

The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home. In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web.

- **It was in …….. that the first computer mouse was produced.**

A) 1962 CE　　　　B) 1974 CE　　　　C) 1964 CE　　　　D) 1971

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

- **The underlined word (that) in the text refers to ………**
  A) A computer     B) people     C) technology     D) work
- **The underlined word (that) in the text refers to ………**
  A) A computer     B) seabed     C) a metal machine     D) people
- **It was more than 2,000 years old when a metal machine was found …**
  A) In Italy          B) in USA          C) in Greece          D) in UAE
- **How long have been people using types of computers …**
  A) Since 1992     B) for thousands of years     C) many years     D) years ago

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square meters to accommodate it. During that decade, Scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

- **The underlined word (it) in the text refers to ………**
  A)   model     B) generation     C) a room     D) square meters

- **Technology had developed enough for inventors in the 1940s in order to:**
  A)  Make the first computer program.
  B)  Make the largest computer ever.
  C)  Make the first generation.
  D)  Make the first generation modern computers.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square meters to accommodate  it. During that decade, Scientists in England developed the

first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

- **The information in the text which shows that the first modern computers were very large are :**
  A) One such model was very large it needed a big room.
  B) A very large room was needed to keep the computers in.
  C) A very large room was needed to keep the computers in; the room was 167 square meters.
  D) A large room.

- **There are two inventions were completed in 1940s. they are:**
  A) A large computer and a room
  B) B) the first generation of modern computers and the first computer program.

  C) the first generation of modern computer and a new chip.

  D) a new computer and a chip.

- **The sentence which indicates that the first computer program was very slow is:**

  A) the first generation of modern computers.

  B) one such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square meters to accommodate it.

  C) it took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.

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

- **The inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE were:**
  A) The computer chip, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer.
  B) The computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer, new computer.
  C) The computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer.
  D) the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer, new computer.

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

- **What did the British scientist Tim Benners Lee develpe in 1990?**
A) He developed smart phones.
B) He developed mobile phones.
C) He developed a new laptop.
D) He developed the world wide web.

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

- **There are two machines can do the same work as mobile phones.**
A) Watches and phones   B) watches and computer   C) watches and glasses   D) mobile phones and glasses

- **The underlined phrasal verb (rely on) means:**

A) To be honest    B) to have trust in your computer

C) to have trust or confidence in something or someone        D) to have a computer program

- the word which means "all the information shared by computers through the internet "is
A) You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones.
B) Scientists have also developed glasses that can do as much as this and more.
C) It is likely that all aspects of everyday life rely on computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

D) Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology.

**Using technology in class**

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

- **The underlined word "they "refers to**
A) Young people      B) information      C) love      D) learning

Here are some ideas: Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on. In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can access the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.

- **(وزاري مسار جامعات٢٠٢٠)The word which means to find information, especially on a computer" in the text is …..**
    A) Show      B) use      C) play      D) access

- **The sentence which shows an example about how whiteboard can be used as a computer screen.**
A) Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen.
B) Teachers can use the internet inside the class.
C) Teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.
D) Teachers can use the internet to show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

- **Teacher can use internet for many purposes. These purposes are:**
A) To show websites on the board and play games.
B) To show educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.
C) To show educational programs, play educational games, music, recordings of music, and so on.
D) To show music, recordings of languages, educational programs, play educational games, and so on.

- The word in the text which means "**a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students**".
A) Websites
B) Whiteboard
C) Computer
D) Educational program

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

- **Teachers can ask the students to start writing personal web page about :**
A) Their photos or their messages.
B) Their lives or their work.
C) Their studying or their friends.
D) Their lives or as if they were someone famous.

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

- **Some students like to send messages that aren't more than 140 letters for anyone to read.**
A) True          B) False

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

- **The underlined pronoun (they) refers to:**
A) Teachers     B) emails     C) students     D) tasks

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

country could give a lesson to the class if you had this type of lesson, the students would by very excited.

- **There are two benefits of exchanging emails in education. They are:**
A) To send emails and talk to people.
B) Students can email what they have learnt to students of a similar age and share information.
C) Students can share information and help each other with tasks.
D) Students can exchange emails and talk to people over the computer using cameras.

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

- **Which sentence indicates that it is necessary for the teacher to be a part of the group of learning.**
A) Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school.
B) Teachers can ask students to summaries information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.
C) Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog.
D) The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

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## The Internet of Things

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

**The meaning of 'Internet of Things'?**
A) the internet connects people.
B) The connections between different computers.
C) People can use the Internet.

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

- **There are many things that can be done by computer. They are:**
 A)  Experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet.
 B)  Computers will run our lives in just a few years' time.
 C)  Your fridge will know when you need more milk, your windows will close if **it** is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

- **Watches in the future can help people in two ways. They are:**
 A)  They will record your email and watch your eyes.
 B)  They will know when you start your work and finish it.
 C)  They will record your heart rate and email your doctor.

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

- **The underlined word (they) refers to:**

 A)  Internet of things.

 B)  Many people.

 C)  Passwords and security settings.

- **More and more schools have begun posting their own home pages** **(وزاري مسار جامعات ٢٠٢٠)**

 **on the ……. .**

A)  Floppy disk          **B) World Wide Web**

C) computer chip  D) smartphone

| Question Words | Meanings | Examples | == |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Who** | Asking about a person | Who's at the gate? He's Sami. | السؤال عن شخص عاقل |
| **Where** | Asking about a place | Where do you work? At Ali's restaurant. | السؤال عن مكان |
| **Why** | Asking for a reason | Why do you study English? Because I like English. | في نمط هذا السؤال تكون غالباً الاجابة بعد هذه الكلمات: |

في خانة Why، يوجد جدول فرعي:

| | |
|---|---|
| Because … | بسبب |
| So …. | لأن |
| As …. | لأن |
| To + infinitive | من اجل |
| In order to + infinitive | لكي |
| For ….. | لكي |
| Due to | بسبب |
| So that …. | لذلك |

| **How** | Asking about a manner | How do you go to school? By bus | By …. <br><br> There are some ways ….. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **When** | Asking about a time | When do you take lunch? At 12.00 | السؤال عن وقت |
| **What** | Asking about a thing | What's your brother's name? Ahmad | ماذا – السؤال عن شيئ |
| **Which** | Asking about a choice. | Which one do you prefer? The pink one | اي – السؤال عن خيار بين شيئين |
| **Whose** | Asking about a possession | Whose pen is this? It's mine. | السؤال عن اسم ملكيه (شئ يعود لشئ) |
| **Whom** | Asking about an object of a verb | Whom did you meet? I met my teacher. | من – السؤال عن اسم مفعول به للفاعل |
| **What kind** | Asking about a description | What kind of movies do you like? Action | ما نوع – السؤال عن صنف او نوع |
| **What time** | Asking about an exact time | What time did you study English? At 9.00 | السؤال عن وقت محدد |
| **How many** | Asking about a quantity (countable) | How many brothers do you have? Two | كم – السؤال عن كميه معدود |
| **How much** | Asking about an amount or price (uncountable) | How much is this shirt? It's 15 J.D | كم – السؤال عن كميه او ثمن لقيمه غير معدود |
| **How long** | Asking about a duration or length . | How long is Zarqa River? It's 65 kilometers long.<br><br>How long did you stay here? For five days. | K.m /m.<br><br><br>Hours / minutes / time |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **How often** | Asking about frequency | How often do you go to the gym? Every day | كم مره – السؤال عن عدد المرات او تكرار المرات |
| **How far** | Asking about a distance | How far is your office? It's about 5km far. | كم بُعد – السؤال عن مسافة او بعد |
| **How old** | Asking about an age | How old is your brother? He's 8 | كم عُمر |
| **How high** | Asking about highest | How high is the hill | كم ارتفاع (هنا غالباً يكون السؤال عن ارتفاع مكان يكون عريضا) مثل جبل او تله |
| **How tall** | Asking about a tall | How tall is that building | كم ارتفاع (غالباً يكون السؤال عن ارتفاع شيئ ضيق مثل برج او بنايه او عمود... الخ) |
| **Why do you think ….** | | | سؤال عن رأيك طبقاً لما تقرأ |
| **Explain** <br><br> **Justify your answer ?** | اشرح <br><br> برر أجابتك | Explain what "say it with flowers' means ? in your own words | يمكن أن يكون نمط هذا السؤال عن معنى جملة او كلمة او يسأل عن امر كيف يتم او تم . |
| **Are there …** <br><br> **Is there …** <br><br> **Do you like…** <br><br> **Do you often …** | في انماط هذه الاسئلة غالباً تكون الاجابة نعم او لا ، لكن عادة يتبع هذه الاسئلة بسؤال آخر يمكن ان يكون عن رأيك في أمر، او شئ. | | |