

COURSE

English Corner

توجيهي / انجليزي

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نسخة معدلة من النسخة القديمة مع الاجابة النموذجية في نهاية كل وحدة

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Unit One

Information Technology

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
calculation	(noun) a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value . <i>calculate (verb)</i>	عملية حسابية
computer chip	(noun) small piece inside a computer which stores information	شريحة الحاسوب
floppy disk	(noun) a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	القرص المرن
PC	(noun) an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time	الحاسوب الشخصي
program	(noun) a set of instructions enabling a computer to function	برنامج
smartphone	(noun) a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	هاتف نكي
World Wide Web	(noun) an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents	الشبكة العنكبوتية

The History of Computers

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for it to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that this was the first ever computer. In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. **One such model** was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square 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 first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed **two years later** by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home. In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. It was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones 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.

عندما تستخدم الحاسوب , فكر في التكنولوجيا المطلوبة لتشغيله. يستخدم الناس أنواعا من الحواسيب منذ آلاف السنين. وقد عثر على آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان عمرها أكثر من 2000 عام. و يعتقد بأنها جهاز الحاسوب الأول على الإطلاق. في الأربعينيات من القرن الماضي, تطورت التكنولوجيا بشكل كافي مكن المخترعين من صنع الجيل الأول من الحواسيب الحديثة. كان هذا النموذج من الحواسيب كبير جدا حيث انه احتاج لغرفة مساحتها 167 مترا مربعا ليوضع فيها. وخلال ذلك العقد, طور علماء في إنجلترا أول برنامج حاسوب. حيث استغرق الأمر 25 دقيقة لأكمال عملية حسابية واحدة. في عام 1958, تم تطوير شريحة الكمبيوتر.

وقد انتجت أول لعبة حاسوب في عام 1962 ميلادي وبعد عامين تم انتاج الفارة. في عام 1971 ميلادي اخترع القرص المرن والذي سمح بمشاركة المعلومات بين اجهزة الحاسوب. وفي عام 1974 تم انتاج اول حاسوب شخصي, وهكذا اصبح بإمكان الناس شراء الحواسيب للاستخدام في المنزل. في عام 1983 ميلادي تمكن الناس من شراء حاسوب محمول للمرة الأولى. وفي عام 1990 طور العالم البريطاني تيم بيرنر الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية. ومع ذلك لم يظهر الهاتف الذكي حتى عام 2007. حاليا, معظم الناس يستخدمون الهواتف النقالة الذكية يوميا.

ماذا سيحدث في المستقبل ؟ يمكنك الان شراء ساعة تقوم بعمل الهواتف النقالة وطور العلماء ايضا نظارات يمكنها القيام بأكثر من هذا. الحياة في المستقبل ستشهد مزيدا من التطور في مجال تكنولوجيا الحاسوب. ومن المرجح أن جميع جوانب الحياة اليومية ستعتمد على برنامج الحاسوب, من الكيفية التي نساfer بها الى الكيفية التي يتم بها تدفئة بيوتنا .

Question Number One:

1. Quote the sentence which indicates the country in which the first computer was found.

اكتب الجملة التي تبين البلد الذي عثر فيه على أول حاسوب.

2. What do the underlined words “one such model” refer to? -----
3. What do the underlined words “During that decade” refer to? -----
4. What are the two disadvantages of the first generation of computers? -----
ما هي السلبيتين للجيل الأول من الحواسيب؟
5. Many inventions were invented between 1958CE and 1974CE. Write down three of them.
العديد من الاختراعات أنجزت ما بين عام 1958 - 1971. اكتب ثلاثة منها.
6. What do the underlined words (two years later) indicate? -----
7. Quote the sentence which indicates the impact of inventing the floppy disk.
اكتب الجملة التي اثر اختراع القرص المرن.

8. Two aspects of everyday life will depend on technology in the future. Write them down.
يقدم النص جانبين من نواحي الحياة اليومية التي ستعتمد على التكنولوجيا في المستقبل. انكرهما.

9. Find a word in the text which means " a way of using numbers in order to find out an a mount, price or value". -----

10. Find a phrasal verb in the text which means "to have trust or confidence in something or someone". -----

11. What does the underlined pronoun (their) refer to? -----

12. We rely more and more on computer technology. Suggest three positive consequences of depending on computer technology.-----

نعتمد وبشكل متزايد على تكنولوجيا الحاسوب. انكر ثلاثة نتائج ايجابية للاعتماد على تكنولوجيا الحاسوب

13. We rely more and more on computer technology. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.-----

نعتمد على تكنولوجيا الحاسوب كثيرا . فكر في هذه الجملة ومن ثم اكتب رأيك. ستتطور تكنولوجيا الحاسوب وبشكل متزايد في المستقبل . فكر في هذه الجملة ومن ثم اكتب رأيك.

Hani Gazaz

Answers

- 1) A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old.
- 2) the first generation of modern computers
- 3) the 1940s
- 4) large and slow
- 5) the computer chip - the computer mouse – the computer game
- 6) 1964
- 7) In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers.
- 8) how we travel - how our homes are heated.
- 9) calculation
- 10) rely on
- 11) most people
- 12) saving time saving money making life easier and more comfortable
- 13) I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development.

Hani Gazaz

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
blog	(noun) a regularly updated personal website or web page	مدونه
email exchange	(noun) a series of emails between two or more people	تبادل الايميل
social media	(noun) social interaction between people and communities	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
tablet computer	(noun) a mobile computer, with a touch screen	الحاسوب اللوحي
whiteboard	(noun) a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas	اللوح الرقمي
post	(verb) to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it . <i>post</i> (noun)	ينشر

Using Technology in Class

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

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages.

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

رغم ان الشباب يحب التعلم, الا انهم يحبونه أكثر عندما يقدم لهم بطريقة مثيرة للاهتمام والتحدي . اليوم , اقدم كلمة حول كيف يمكنك استخدام التكنولوجيا في غرفة الصف الاردنية . هذه الأيام, تستخدم العديد من الغرف الصفية اللوح الأبيض الرقمي كشاشة كمبيوتر . ونتيجة لذلك , فان المعلمون يمكن أن يعرضوا المواقع الالكترونية على هذا اللوح الأبيض أمام الطلاب ومن ثم يمكن ان يستخدم المعلمون الانترنت لعرض برامج تعليمية وتشغيل الالعاب التعليمية والموسيقى وتسجيل اللغات , وهكذا.

في بعض الدول , اجهزة الحواسيب اللوحية متوفرة للطلاب لأستخدامها في الغرف الصفية. لذلك, الطلاب يمكنهم استخدامها لانجاز المهام مثل : عرض الصور , البحث عن المعلومات و تسجيل المقابلات, وعمل الرسوم البيانية . وتعتبر الحواسيب اللوحية مناسبة للعمل الجماعي والتثائي. ويستطيع المعلمون الطلب من طلابهم البدء بكتابة مدونة , اما عن حياتهم او كما لو كانوا اشخاص مشهورين . كما يمكنهم إنشاء موقع على شبكة الانترنت خاص بالصف. بالاضافة الى ذلك, يمكن ان يساهم الطلاب في هذا الموقع , على سبيل المثال يستطيع الطلبة نشر اعمال وصور ورسائل.

يتواصل معظم الشباب من خلال وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي , يرسلون من خلالها لبعضهم البعض رسائل وصور عبر الانترنت. ويحب بعض الطلاب أن يرسل الرسائل التي تقل عن 140 حرف ليقرأها اي كان . يمكن للمعلمين أن يطلبوا من الطلاب أن يلخصوا ما تعلموه في الصف. بنفس الطريقة. اذا تعلم الطلاب التلخيص بسرعة , سيصبحوا قادرين على استخدام تلك المهارة في المستقبل.

Question Number One:

1. Using the Internet in classrooms has many benefits. Write down two of these benefits.

استخدام الانترنت داخل الغرف الصفية عدة فوائد . انكر اثنتين من تلك الفوائد.

2. Quote the sentence which shows the impact of using a whiteboard in the classroom.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين اثر استخدام اللوح الرقمي في غرفة الصف.

3. The text states different technological devices that can be used in classrooms. Write down two of these technological devices.

يعرض النص أجهزة تكنولوجية مختلفة يمكن استخدامها في الغرفة الصفية. انكر اثنتين من تلك الأجهزة.

4. Tablet computers help student do many tasks in class. Write down two of these tasks.

يمكن أجهزة الكمبيوتر اللوحية الطلاب القيام بمهام عدة في الغرفة الصفية. انكر اثنتين من تلك المهام.

5. What are the types of work that tablet computers are ideal for? -----

6. Find a word in the text which means "personal website or web page". -----

7. Find a word in the text which means "to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it". -----

8. What do the underlined words "this skill" refer to? -----

9. It is thought that a tablet is the most useful modern technology. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.-----

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

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

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

يرغب الجميع في ارسال رسائل الكترونية، اليس كذلك؟ تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية مفيد جدا في الغرف الصفية. يمكن للمعلمين ان يطلبوا من طلابهم ارسال ما تعلموه لطلاب من نفس الفئة العمرية في مدرسة اخرى. حتى ان باستطاعتهم ارسال رسائل الكترونية للطلاب في دولة اخرى. ونتيجة لذلك يستطيع الطلاب تبادل ومساعدة بعضهم البعض في الواجبات.

وطريقة اخرى للتواصل مع مدارس اخرى هي من خلال التحدث للناس من خلال الحاسوب. لدى معظم الحواسيب كاميرات، لذلك يمكنك ان ترى الاشخاص الذين تتحدث اليهم. بهذه الطريقة يمكن للطلاب الذين يدرسون الانجليزية في الاردن ان يشاهدوا ماذا يفعل الطلاب في انجلترا في غرفهم الصفية اثناء التحدث معهم. كما يمكنك استخدام هذا النظام في دعوة ضيوف متحدثين لتقديم الكلمات عبر الحاسوب. ومثال على ذلك، يستطيع العلماء او المعلمين تقديم درس لطلاب الصف. اذا كان لديك درس من هذه النوعية، سيكون الطلاب مسرورين جدا.

الطلاب غالبا يستخدمون الحواسيب في المنزل اذا توفرت لديهم. ويستطيع الطلاب استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي من خلال اجهزة الحاسوب لمساعدتهم في دراستهم، بما في ذلك تدقيق ومقارنة اعمالهم، و طرح الاسئلة و تبادل الافكار. ويجب ان يكون المعلم طرفا في المجموعة ايضا بهدف مراقبة ما يحدث.

Hani Gazaz.

شكرا لحسن استماعكم.

Question Number One:

1. The text states two ways of communicating with other schools. Write down these two ways.

قدم النص طريقتين للتواصل مع مدارس اخرى. اكتب تلك الطريقتين

2. The text provides two benefits for students who email what they have learnt to other students. Write down these two benefits.-----

قدم النص فائدتين للطلاب الذين يتواصلوا بالبريد الالكتروني ما تعلموه لطلاب اخرين. اكتبهما.

3. Quote the sentence which states the examples of guest speakers who can give a lesson to class over a computer.

اكتب الجملة التي تبين الامثلة المتعلقة بالمتحدثين الضيوف الذين يمكنهم اعطاء درس للصف عبر الكمبيوتر.

-
4. There are many benefits of using social media on computers at home. Write down three of these benefits.
هناك فوائد عديدة لاستخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي من خلال الحواسيب في البيت . اكتب ثلاثة منها.
-
5. What do the underlined words (**this system**) refer to?
6. Find a noun in the text which means “**a series of emails between two or more people.**” -----
7. Find a phrase in the text which means “**the teacher knows what is happening and he is following the developments.**” -----
8. Creating a website for the classroom is an interesting and challenging idea. Suggest three expected things that make a good website.
تصميم موقع للصف هي فكرة رائعة وفيها تحدي . اقترح ثلاثة اشياء تجعل من الموقع موقعا جيدا.
-

Answers

TEXT A :

- 1) showing educational programmes playing educational games
- 2) As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.
- 3) a whiteboard - a tablet computer
- 4) showing photographs - researching information
- 5) pair work - group work
- 6) blog
- 7) post
- 8) summarization
- 9) I think a tablet is the most useful because it's small and light; you can take it out with you and you can use it for different activities, e.g. surfing the net, listening to music and reading a book.

TEXT B:

- 1) email exchanges - talking to people over the computer
- 2) sharing information and helping each other with tasks.
- 3) For example, scientists and teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.
- 4) asking questions - sharing ideas.
- 5) talking to people over the computer
- 6) email exchanges
- 7) to monitor what is happening
- 8) easy to use - quality of the content - colorful pages

Hani Gazaz

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
“sat nav” system	(noun) satellite navigation system: a system of computers and satellites	نظام ملاحه الاقمار الصناعية
security settings	(noun) controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses .	اعدادات الامان
access	(verb) to find information, especially on a computer. <i>access</i> (noun) – <i>accessible</i> (adjective)	يجد معلومت/يدخل الي
communicate	speak to	يتواصل

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 is a lot more to come.

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!

An unknown 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.

ما المقصود بالانترنت تالاشياء؟

يعلم الجميع بان الانترنت يصل الناس ببعضهم البعض , لكنه في الوقت الحاضر يفعل اكثر من ذلك- انه يصل الاشياء ايضا . حاليا , تتواصل الحواسيب مع بعضها البعض . فعلى سبيل المثال , يقوم تلفازك بتحميل برنامجك المفضل تلقائيا او يقوم نظام الملاحه عبر الاقمار الصناعية باخبارك عن مكانك . ويعرف هذا باسم (انترنت الاشياء) وهناك المزيد مستقبلا .

حياه مريحة

يقول الخبراء انه في السنوات القليلة القادمة مليارات الالات ستترتبط مع بعضها البعض وسترتبط بالانترنت . ونتيجة لذلك , ستقوم الحواسيب و بشكل متزايد بادارة حياتنا . فعلى سبيل المثال , ستعرف ثلاجتك متى ستحتاج الى المزيد من الحليب و اضافته تلقائيا الى قائمة المشتريات الالكترونية الخاصة بك , وستغلق نوافذ البيت اذا كان هناك احتمال لتساقط المطر , وستقوم ساعتك بتسجيل معدل نبضات قلبك وترسلها الى طبيبك , وسيخبرك مقعدك متى يجب عليك الوقوف وعمل بعض التمارين الرياضية .

مستقبل مجهول

كثيرا من الناس متحمسون لانترنت الاشياء بالنسبة لهم حلم سيتحقق . يقولون ان حياتنا ستكون اسهل واكثر راحة . مع ذلك , اخرون ليسوا متاكدين من ذلك . فهم يريدون التحكم في حياتهم والاشياء الخاصة بهم .بالاضافة الى ذلك , هم يتساءلون ماذا لو تمكن المجرمون من الوصول الى كلمات المرور الخاصة بهم او اعداداتهم الامنية . الحلم سيصبح بسهولة كابوسا .

هاني قزاز

Question Number One:

Hani Gazaz

1. Quote the sentence which shows that the Internet does not only connect people, but also objects.
اكتب الجملة التي تبين بان الانترنت لا يربط فقط بين الأشخاص وإنما أيضا بين الأشياء .

2. The "Internet of Things" means the connections between different computers. Give two examples from the article to show that.

يعني " انترنت الأشياء " الربط بين حواسيب مختلفة . اكتب مثالين على ذلك من المقال .

3. Quote the sentence which shows the impact of connecting machines to each other and to the Internet.
اكتب الجملة التي تبين اثر ربط الالات ببعضها البعض وبالانترنت.
-
4. Computers will increasingly run our lives for us. Write down two examples from the article.
نتيجة لانترنت الأشياء فان الحواسيب ستدير حياتنا . اكتب مثالين من المقال على ذلك.
-
5. How will the “Internet of things” help people to keep fit?
كيف سيساعد "انترنت الاشياء" الناس في المحافظة على لياقتهم؟
-
6. Why are some people excited about the future?
لماذا بعض الناس قلقين حول نترنت الأشياء؟
-
7. Some people are worried about the "Internet of Things" for two reasons. Write these two reasons down.
بعض الناس قلقين حول انترنت الاشياء لسببين. انكرهما .
-
8. Quote the sentence which shows that a large number of people are delighted of the "Internet of Things".
اكتب الجملة التي تبين بان عدد كبير من الناس متحمسين لفكرة انترنت الأشياء.
-
9. Find a word in the text which means, "speak to"-----
10. What does the underlined pronoun "others" refer to? -----
11. Some people believe that the "Internet of Things" is exciting .Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
يعتقد بعض الأشخاص بان انترنت الأشياء سيجعل حياتهم مريحة وأكثر سهولة . فكر في هذه الجملة ومن ثم اكتب رأيك .
-
12. It is believed that computer safety is important .Suggest three possible ways to stop other people access your information.
يعتقد بان امن الكمبيوتر شيء مهم. اكتب ثلاثة طرق تمنع الآخرين من الوصول إلى معلوماتك .
-
13. Some people say that the “Internet of Things” is worrying. Write down three possible disadvantages of the “Internet of Things”.
يقول بعض الناس بان انترنت الاشياء مقلق . اكتب ثلاث مساوي لانترنت الاشياء.
-

Answers

- 1) Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now it does more than that – it connects objects, too.
- 2) Your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your ‘sat nav’ system tells you where you are.
- 3) As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us.
- 4) 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.
- 5) Your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!
- 6) Their lives will be easier and more comfortable.
- 7) 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.
- 8) Many people are excited about the ‘Internet of Things’.
- 9) Communicate
- 10) People who are worried about the Internet of Things.
- 11) I agree with this statement because it makes our life easy and comfortable.
- 12) - changing your password regularly - keeping your privacy settings on - using a long password
- 13) – having less privacy - losing thousands of jobs - stealing your personal information

Vocabulary (AB .p. 6)

<i>smartphone</i>	هاتف ذكي	<i>Decade</i>	عقد/عشر سنوات
<i>laptop</i>	حاسب محمول	<i>Program</i>	برنامج
<i>calculation</i>	عملية حسابية	<i>Tablet</i>	حاسوب لوحي
<i>model</i>	نموذج	<i>Mouse</i>	فأرة
<i>invented</i>	اخترع		

VOPCABULARY (5): For items (1-10), choose the correct option from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences. (AB.p.6)

- 1) Modern computers can run a lot of -----at the same time.
A) calculations B) decades C) programs D) accesses
- 2) You can move around the computer screen using a -----.
A) floppy disk B) email exchange C) social media D) mouse
- 3) A period of ten years is a -----.
A) decade B) program C) filter D) calculation
- 4) A ----- doesn't need a keyboard.
A) mouse B) personal computer C) laptop D) tablet
- 5) The television was first ----- by John Logie Baird.
A) developed B) invented C) posted D) created
- 6) Although they are pocket-sized, ----- are powerful computers as well as phones .
A) floppy disks B) smartphones C) calculations D) tablet computers
- 7) My brother is learning how to write computers -----.
A) Chips B) calculations C) programs D) tablets *Hani Gazaz*
- 8) I need to make a few ----- before I decide how much to spend
A)calculations B) programs C) decades D) models
- 9) Mobile phones used to be huge. Early ----- were as big as bricks.
A) floppy disks B) models C) calculations D) programs
- 10) I can close the lid of my ----- and then put it in my bag.
A)mouse B) laptop C) smartphone D) model

DIRIVATION: For items (1-7), choose the correct option from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1) The system has been designed to give the user quick and easy ----- to the required information.
A) accessible B) access C) accessibility D) accessed
- 2) I'm trying to ----- how long the project will take to complete.
A) calculate B) calculation C) calculating D) calculated
- 3) Currently, investors do not always have access to ----- information when they need it.
A) rely B) reliability C) reliable D) reliably
- 4) The book has succeeded in making philosophy ----- to a wider audience.
A) accessible B) access C) accessibility D) accessed
- 5) I spent hours doing that ----- and I still got the answer wrong.
A) calculate B) calculation C) calculating D) calculated
- 6) Bank customers can -----their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system.
A) access B) accessible C) accessing D) accessibly
- 7) Which of these is an ----- -the TV or gravity?
A) invent B) inventive C) invention D) inventively

Hani Gazaz

Unit Two
A healthy Life

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
acupuncture	(noun) a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	الوخز بالابر
ailment	(noun) illness	مرض
allergy	(noun) a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something . allergic (adjective)	حساسية
antibody	(noun) a substance produced by the body to fight disease	مضاد حيوي
arthritis	(noun) a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints. arthritic (adjective)	التهب المفاصل
complementary medicine	(noun) medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices. complement (verb)	الطب التكميلي
herbal remedy	(noun) an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease. remedy (verb) – remedial (adjective)	العلاج بالاعشاب
homoeopathy	(noun) a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	الطب التجانسي
immunisation	(noun) the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness. immunise (verb) – immune (adjective)	التطعيم
malaria	(noun) a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	ملاريا
migraine	(noun) a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	صداع نصفي
option	(noun) something that is or may be chosen. optional (adjective)	خيار
practitioner	(noun) someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession . practise (verb) – practical (adjective) practically (adverb)	طبيب ممارس
conventional	(adjective) having been used for a long time and is considered usual. convention (noun) – conventionally (adverb)	تقليدي
sceptical	(adjective) having doubts; not easily convinced . sceptic, scepticism (noun)	متشكك
viable	(adjective) effective and able to be successful . viability (noun)	قابل للنجاح

Hani Gazaz

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive **this kind of non- conventional treatment**, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of **this type** of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees. Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognize that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

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

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

كان معظم الاطباء غير مقتنعين في فعالية العلاج بالطب التجانسي او الوخز بالإبر والاشكال الاخرى من اشكال الطب التكميلي. فاذا اراد المرضى تلقي هذا النوع من العلاج غير التقليدي , فانه كان عليهم استشارة طبيب متمرس عادة ليس لديه شهادة طب جامعية. مع ذلك, في السنوات الاخيرة, اختلفت النظرة لمثل هذا النوع من العلاج . هذه الايام, العديد من اطباء الاسرة يدرسون الطب التكميلي جنباً الى جنب مع الطب التقليدي و العديد من الاستشاريين في الطب التكميلي لديهم شهادات طبية جامعية. على الرغم من ان النقاد اعتادوا التصريح بانه لا يوجد اي دليل علمي على ان العلاجات غير التقليدية كانت ناجحة فعلا, الا انه حالياً من المألوف عند الخبراء الطبيين الاعتراف بان الطب التقليدي ليس دائماً هو السبيل الوحيد لعلاج مرض ما.

في عيادة جراحية في لندن 70 بالمئة من المرضى الذين عرض عليهم الاختيار بين طب الاعشاب او الطب التقليدي بهدف علاج شكاوى شائعة مثل الارق والتهاب المفاصل والصداع النصفي اختاروا العلاج بالاعشاب. وقال 50 بالمئة من المرضى حينها بان ساعدهم. وقال احد الاطباء " انا الان اعتبر الطب التجانسي خيارا ناجحا لعلاج العديد من الحالات بما في ذلك القلق والاكتئاب وبعض انواع الحساسية . انه يقدم خيارا اخر عندما لا يعالج الطب التقليدي المشكلة بشكل فعال.

على كل حال, لا يمكن استخدام الطب التكميلي لجميع العلاجات الطبية . فهو لا يمكن ان يحل محل المطاعيم لانه لا ينتج الاجسام المضادة الضرورية للحماية ضد امراض الطفولة. وايضا لا يمكن استخدامه للحماية من الملاريا. وقال احد الاطباء سالجا دائما للعلاج الطبي اولا لضمان عدم اهمال اي مسبب جوهري للمرض. عل كل حال, فكرة العلاجات التكميلية لم تعد مفهوم غريب في رايي, ينبغي ان يعمل العلاج التكميلي جنباً الى جنب مع الطب الحديث, وليس ضده.

هاني غاز

Question Number One:

Hani Gazaz

1. Quote the sentence which shows that a large number of doctors didn't use to be easily convinced of complementary medicine and its forms.

اكتب الجملة التي تبين ان عددا كبيرا من الاطباء كانوا متشككين حول فاعلية الطب التكميلي واشكاله.

2. The text states two forms of complementary medicine . Write these two forms down.

يقدم النص شكلين من اشكال الطب التكميلي. انكرهما.

3. There are two pieces of evidence which show that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Write them down.

هناك دليلين يظهران بان فكرة الناس عن الطب التكميلي قد تغيرت عبر الزمن. اكتب هاذين الدليلين.

4. At a surgery in London, a large number of patients chose the herbal remedy for common complaints.

Write down two of these common complaints.

Hani Gazaz

في عيادة جراحية في لندن , عدد كبير من المرضى اختاروا العلاج بالإعشاب من أجل علاج الأمراض شائعة , انكر اثنين من تلك الأمراض.

5. Complementary medicine can be used to treat certain medical conditions. Write down two of these medical conditions.

يمكن استخدام الطب التكميلي لعلاج ظروف مرضية معينة . اكتب اثنين من تلك الظروف المرضية.

6. Complementary medicine can't work as a replacement for two medical treatments .Write these two medical treatments down.

لا يمكن أن يعمل الطب التكميلي كبديل لحالتين من حالات العلاج الطبي. انكر تلك الحالتين.

7. Why can't complementary medicine substitute immunisation?

لماذا لا يمكن ان يحل الطب التكميلي مكان التطعيم؟

8. Find a word in the text which means "a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision."-----

9. Find a word in the text which means "effective and able to be successful". -----

10. What do the underlined phrase (**this kind of non- conventional treatment**) refer to? -----

11. Complementary medicine should work alongside modern medicine. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

يجب أن تعمل العلاجات التكميلية جنبا إلى جنب مع الطب الحديث , وليس ضدّه. فكر في هذه العبارة ومن ثم اكتب وجهة نظرك.

Answers

- 1) Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine.
- 2) homoeopathy - acupuncture
- 3) These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.
- 4) insomnia - arthritis
- 5) anxiety - depression
- 6) immunisation - malaria
- 7) As it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases.
- 8) migraine
- 9) viable
- 10) complementary medicine
- 11) I agree with this statement because complementary medicine provides another option when modern medicine does not address the problem adequately.

Hani Gazaz

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
setback	(noun) a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	نكسة/مشكلة
bounce back	(phrasal verb) to start to be successful again after a difficult time	يعاود الكرة
feel blue	(verb phrase) [idiom] to feel sad	يحزن
focus on	(phrasal verb) to direct your attention or effort at something specific <i>focus (noun) – focused (adjective)</i>	يركز
see red	(verb phrase) [idiom] to be angry	يغضب
optimistic	(adjective) believing that good things will happen in the future <i>optimism, optimist (noun)</i>	متفائل
raise	(verb) a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يطرح

Are Happier People Healthier

It is normal **to feel a bit blue** from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body. Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health. Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life. The research showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices? The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it possible to live without worry. However, **they** believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and bounce back after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

من المؤلف ان نشعر بالحزن قليلا من وقت لآخر. على كل حال, اظهرت الدراسات بان المشاعر السلبية قد تضر الجسم. الغضب ايضا ممكن ان يكون له تاثير ضار على الصحة. عندما تغضب فان ضغط دمك يرتفع, ويمكن ان تعاني من الصداع ومشاكل النوم, ومشاكل في الهضم. على كل حال, ماذا عن المشاعر والمواقف الايجابية؟ حتى وقت قريب, لم يبحث العلماء فيما اذا كان هنالك رابط بين المشاعر الايجابية والصحة الجيدة. وفي دراسة تعقبت اكثر من 6000 رجل تتراوح اعمارهم بين 25 و 74 سنة لمدة عشرين سنة, وجد الباحثون ان الايجابية قللت من خطر الاصابة بامراض القلب. و عوامل اخرى تؤثر في الصحة تشمل شبكة داعمة من العائلة والاصدقاء, نظرة متفائلة نحو الحياة. و اظهرت الدراسة ان الاطفال الذين كانوا اكثر قدرة في التركيز على مهمة ما والذين كان لديهم موقف اكثر ايجابية نحو الحياة وهم في سن السابعة, كانوا عادة في وضع صحي افضل بعد 30 عاما.

وكانت الدراسة موضع جدل. و يعتقد بعض مختصي الصحة ان خيارات نمط حياة سيئة مثل التدخين او عدم ممارسة التمارين الرياضية هي السبب في امراض القلب وامراض اخرى, وليس موقف الفرد. وبينما الباحثون موافقون, يطرحون السؤال التالي: لماذا يتخذ الناس قرارات نمط حياة سيئة؟ هل الناس الاكثر تفائلا يتخذون خيارات نمط حياة صحية اكثر وافضل؟ يدرك الباحثون بانه ليست الظروف والبيئة الشخصية هي التي تجعل من الممكن العيش بدون قلق. على كل حال, هم يعتقدون انه اذا علمنا الاطفال ان يطوروا التفكير الايجابي, وان يعاودوا الكرة بعد اخفاق, فان هذه السمات ستحسن من مجمل حياتهم الصحية في المستقبل.

Question Number One:

Hani Gazaz

1. What feeling does the underlined idiom “to feel a bit blue” refer to?

ما هو الشعور الذي يشير اليه المصطلح الذي تحته خط؟

2. There are four possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health. Write them down.

هنالك أربعة تأثيرات محتملة للغضب والتوتر على صحة الإنسان. انكرها.

3. Certain factors may influence the health positively .Write two of these factors down.
تأثر عوامل معينة في الصحة. اذكر اثنين من تلك العوامل.
4. There are two research findings about children who were in better health 30 years later. Write these two findings down.
هنالك نتيجتين بحثيتين حول الاطفال الذين تمتعوا بصحة جيدة . اكتب تلك النتيجتين.
5. What are the bad life style choices that may cause heart disease?
ما هي انمطة الحياة السيئة التي ربما تسبب مرض القلب?
Hani Gazaz
6. What is controversial about the researcher's study?
ما هي نقطة الجدل حول الدراسة البحثية؟
7. Children should be taught two qualities in order to improve their overall health. Write them down.
ينبغي تعليم الاطفال سمتين من اجل تحسين صحتهم الكلية . اكتبهما .
8. Find a word in the text which means, "**believing that good things will happen in the future**". ---
9. Find a word in the text which means, "**a problem that delays or stops progress or making a situation worse**"-----
10. Find a word in the text which means, "**to start to be successful again after a difficult time**". ----
11. What does the underlined pronoun "**they**" refer to? -----
12. Good habits help people overcome stressful situations. Suggest three possible habits that help people not to be stressed any more.
تساعد العادات الجيدة الأشخاص في التغلب على الموافق التي تسبب التوتر. اقترح ثلاثة عادات تساعد على أن لا يعودوا متوترين.

Answers

- 1) sadness
- 2) They can raise blood pressure and cause headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems
- 3) supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life
- 4) children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven.
- 5) smoking or lack of exercise.
- 6) Many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for heart disease and other illnesses and not an individual's attitude.
- 7) developing positive thinking, and bouncing back after a setback.
- 8) optimistic
- 9) setback
- 10) bounce back
- 11) researchers
- 12) taking a deep breath - counting to ten - reciting some verses from the Holy Quran

Hani Gazaz

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
commitment	(noun) a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way. commit (verb) – committed (adjective)	التزام / تعهد
healthcare	(noun) the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	يعاود الكرة
Life expectancy	(noun) the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live. expectation (noun) – expect (verb)	يخزن
mortality	(noun) death, especially on a large scale <i>mortal (noun and adjective)</i> – <i>mortally (adverb)</i>	يركز
see red	(verb phrase) [idiom] to be angry	يغضب
reputation	(noun) the common opinion that people have about someone or something. <i>repute (verb)</i>	متفائل
decline	(verb) to decrease in quantity or importance. <i>decline (noun)</i>	يطرح

Health in Jordan

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier. As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centers have been built as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards **this goal** for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access. Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, **it** has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open-heart surgery. In Jordan, the open-heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world - from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE. The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for **the whole country**.

تعتبر الأوضاع الصحية في الاردن من بين الافضل في منطقة الشرق الاوسط. ويرجع السبب في ذلك الى التزام الدولة بجعل الرعاية الصحية للجميع اولوية قصوى. التقدم في التعليم والاوضاع الاقتصادية والصرف الصحي والمياه الصالحة والتغذية والسكن اوجد مجتمع يتمتع بالصحة . ونتيجة للتخطيط الواعي فان عدد خدمات الرعاية الصحية ارتفع بشكل سريع في السنوات الماضية . حيث تم بناء اكثر من 800 مركز رعاية صحية و 188 عيادة اسنان.

وفي عام 2012, كانت نسبة الاطفال الذين طعموا بشكل كامل 98 بالمئة , شكرا لفرق التطعيم الذين عملوا على تحقيق هذا الهدف منذ سنوات عدة . وبالرغم من ان سكان المناطق النائية في الاردن لم يكن يتوفر لديهم الكهرباء والماء الصالح , الا ان 99 بالمئة من السكان الان تتوفر لديهم. وبالرغم من ان الدولة تركز على تحسين مرافق الرعاية الصحية الرئيسية , الا انها لم تهمل المرافق الطبية المتقدمة . وقد انتشرت سمعة الاطباء الاردنيين في المنطقة , وحاليا العديد من المرضى يزورون الاردن لاجراء عمليات القلب . وقد بدأت جراحة القلب المفتوح في الاردن عام 1970 في مدينة عمان.

وتظهر الارقام المتعلقة بمتوسط العمر المتوقع بان نظام الرعاية الصحية الاردني بانه ناجح . في عام 1965 كان متوسط العمر المتوقع للاردني هو 50 سنة . في عام 2012 , ارتفع متوسط العمر ليصل الى 73,5 . ووفقا لاحصائيات منظمة اليونسكو ما بين عام 1981 و 1991 فان معدلات وفيات الرضع انخفضت وبشكل سريع من اي مكان اخر في العالم – من 70 وفاة لكل 1000 حالة ولادة في عام 1981 الى 32 وفاة في عام 2014. وتعتبر معدل وفيات الاطفال ونظام الرعاية الصحية الممتاز عوامل مساهمة لنمو الصحي لسكان الاردن والذي سينتج عنه توفر القوى العاملة الصحية مع الفوائد الاقتصادية للبلد باسره.

1. Why are health conditions in Jordan among the best in the Middle East?

لماذا الاوضاع الصحية في الاردن من بين الافضل في منطقة الشرق الاوسط؟

2. Many different factors have made Jordanian community healthier. Write down two of these factors .

عدة عوامل جعلت المجتمع الأردني أكثر صحة. انكرا اثنين من تلك العوامل.

3. Quote the sentence which shows the impact of careful planning on health care.

اكتب الجملة التي تبين اثر التخطيط السليم على الرعاية الصحية.

4. What do the underlined words (**this goal**) refer to? -----

5. Two factors have been contributing to Jordan's healthy population growth. Write them down.

عاملين ساهما في النمو الصحي لسكان الأردن. اكتب هاذين العاملين.

6. What is the impact of having a healthy population growth on the whole country?

ما هو اثر النمو الصحي لسكان الاردن على البلد ككل؟

7. What does the underlined phrase "**the whole country**" refer to? -----

8. Find a two- word noun in the text which means, "**the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live**". -----

9. Find a word in the text which means, "**decreased in quantity or importance**" -----

10. What does the underlined pronoun "**it**" refer to? -----

11. Statistics have shown that Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

اظهرت الاحصاءات بان معدل وفيات الاطفال انخفض في الاردن وبشكل اسرع من اي مكان اخر في العالم. فكر واكتب رأيك.

12. Many patients from other countries in the region visit Jordan to receive treatment. Suggest three possible reasons that make them visit Jordan.

يزور العديد من مرضى الأقطار المجاورة الاردن لتلقي العلاج. اكتب ثلاثة اسباب تدفعهم لذلك.

Answers

1) This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.

2) economic conditions - sanitation

3) As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years.

4) Immunizing 98 per cent of Jordanian children

5) The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system.

6) a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

7) Jordan

8) life expectancy

9) declined

10) the country

11) I agree with this statement because Jordan was very keen to immunize all children against childhood diseases across the country.

12) doctors' reputation - lower cost - cultural and language similarities

13)

Get Moving

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
cope with	(phrasal verb) to deal successfully with, or handle a situation	يتكيف مع
obese	(adjective) extremely fat . <i>obesity (noun)</i>	سمين
strenuous	(adjective) using or needing a lot of effort	مجهد

A. growing problem

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, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology 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.

B Time to listen

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

C It's good for you

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. They also advise exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. 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.

مشكلة متزايدة

في العديد من الدول , هنالك عدد متزايد من الشباب والبالغين الذين يعانون من السمنة والوزن الزائد. واحد من الاسباب التي ادت الى ذلك هو الانتشار المتزايد للطعام السريع , والذي لم يكن مولوفا من قبل كما هو الان. وعامل اخر كبير هو عدم ممارسة الرياضة . اعتاد الناس ان يمشوا للمدرسة او العمل , ولكن هذه الايام العديد منا يستخدم السيارة . ولعبت ايضا التكنولوجيا الحديثة دورا في ذلك , نمضي المزيد والمزيد من الوقت على شاشات الحاسوب . قبل اختراع الانترنت , لم يكن احد يحلم بالتسوق عبر الانترنت , ولكن حاليا بمقدورنا شراء تقريبا اي شي دون مغادرة الاربكة.

حان الوقت للاستماع

يحذر خبراء الصحة من هذا الميل منذ سنوات , ونصحتهم واضحة . ينبغي ان يمارس البالغين التمارين الرياضية على الاقل ساعتين ونصف اسبوعيا , وللاطفال والمراهقين على الاقل ساعة يوميا . ويبدو هذا ليس بالوقت الكثير . على كل حال , اظهر البحث مؤخرا بان اقل من 50 بالمئة من سكان بريطانيا يقومون بذلك . وكما اظهر البحث ان اطفال المدارس اقل نشاطا بدنيا مما كانوا عليه . وبشكل خاص , البنات عادة لا يحبين التربية الرياضية . وهذا الامر يؤدي الى مشاكل صحية خطيرة.

انه جيد لك

يوصي الخبراء بممارسة مزيج من الانشطة . ويتضمن ذلك تمرين معتدل مثل المشي السريع و تمرين مجهد مثل الركض . وينصحون كذلك بالتمارين الرياضية التي تقوي العضلات , مثل , تمارين ضغط المعدة . كلما بنينا المزيد من العضلات , فاننا نحرق المزيد من السعرات الحرارية , وكلما اصبحنا اكثر صحة ولياقة . بالاضافة الى ذلك , يعتبر التمرين طريقة رائعة للتكيف مع التوتر . واطهرت دراسة حديثة , بان المرضى الذين يعانون من الاكتئاب ابدوا تحسن كبير بعد زيادة النشاط البدني.

D Useful tips

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 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! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

نصائح مفيدة

بالطبع هذا الامر يطرح السؤال التالي: كيف يمكن ان اجد الوقت الكافي للقيام بكل هذه التمارين الاضافية؟ الطريقة المثلى لذلك هو ان نجعل التمرين جزءا من حياتنا اليومية بحيث يصبح روتين يومي. وهذا لا يتطلب وقتا اضافيا. نستطيع النزول من الباص في المحطة السابقة للمحطة التي عادة ننزل عندها, او الوقوف عندما نتحدث بالهاتف. والاهم, ينبغي علينا ان نجد رياضة نستمتع بها. بهذه الطريقة, سنصبح اكثر صحة ولياقة وسعادة.

Question Number One:

1. The article states some reasons for higher rates of obesity .Write down three of these reasons.
صرح النص ببعض الأسباب التي تؤدي إلى مستويات السمنة المرتفعة. اكتب اثنين من تلك الأسباب.
2. Quote the sentence which states that most British people don't get enough exercise.
اكتب الجملة التي تبين بان معظم البريطانيين لا يمارسون التمارين الرياضية بشكل كافي .
3. What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for teenagers?
ما هو الحد الأدنى من التمارين الموصى به لفئة المراهقين?

4. What are the types of activities that experts recommend?
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ما هما نوعا الانشطة الرياضية التي يوصي بها الخبراء?

5. The article states two benefits of exercise. Write down these two benefits.
قدم النص بعض الفوائد للنشاط البدني. انكر اثنين من تلك الفوائد .

6. Find a word in the text which means, "using or needing a lot of effort."-----
7. Find a two- word phrasal verb in the text which means, "to deal successfully with a situation " . -

8. What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to? -----
9. Quote the sentence which states the impact of physical activity on people who suffered from depression.
اكتب الجملة التي تبين الاثر الايجابي للنشاط البدني على الاشخاص الذين عنوا من التوتر .

10. The article states some ways of including exercise in our daily life. Write down two of these ways.
قدم النص بعض الطرق التي من خلالها يمكن تضمين التمرين في حياتنا اليومية. اكتب طريقتين منها.

11. It is said that modern technology has played its part in increasing the number of young people who are overweight or even obese. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write your point of view.
يقال بان التكنولوجيا الحديثة تلعب دورها في زيادة الشباب الذين يعانون من الوزن الزائد والسمنة. فكر واكتب رأيك?

12. An increasing number of school children are overweight or even obese. Suggest three possible ways that can help school children overcome obesity.
عدد طلاب المدارس الذين يعانون من السمنة في ازدياد. اكتب ثلاث طرق ممكنة تساعد الطلاب في التغلب على السمنة.

- 1) Fast food - lack of exercise - modern technology
- 2) However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.
- 3) at least an hour a day.
- 4) moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running
- 5) 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.
- 6) strenuous.
- 7) cope with.
- 8) school children.
- 9) In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.
- 10) getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual - standing up when you're on the phone
- 11) I agree with this statement because spending too much time on computer screens prevents burning calories which in turn causes obesity.
- 12) Providing children with health education - increasing the amount of physical activity at schools - Encouraging students to eat vegetables and fruits at schools.

Vocabulary

Colour Idioms (SB. p. 17)

Colour Idiom	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
<i>have the green light</i>	to have or give permission to go ahead with something	يسمح / يعطي الاذن
<i>red – handed</i>	In the act of doing something wrong	متلبس بالجرم المشهود
<i>out of the blue</i>	apparently from nowhere, unexpectedly	فجأة
<i>white elephant</i>	a useless possession	عديم الفائدة
<i>feel blue</i>	to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
<i>see red</i>	to be angry	يغضب

VOPCABULARY (1): For items (1-10), choose the correct option from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

1. Have you heard the good news? We've got the ----- to go ahead with our project.
A) out of the blue B) green light C) red-handed D) white elephant
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught -----.
A) green light B) out of the blue C) white elephant D) red-handed
3. I was shocked when I heard the news .It came completely -----.
A) red- handed B) green light C) out of the blue D) white elephant
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a -----.
A) white elephant B) green light C) out of the blue D) red-handed
5. My teacher gave us **the green light** to create the classroom's website.
The underlined colour idioms means -----.
A) unexpectedly B) a useless position B) permission D) doing something wrong
6. The sentence in which the colour idiom is used correctly is -----.
A) That theatre is a real white elephant. Nobody goes there.
B) The students were given the red- handed to go ahead with the project.
C) While I was sleeping, my friend called me feel blue.
D) A camera will be set up to catch the thief green light.

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7. The sentence which contains a misused colour idiom is -----.
- A) His manager finally gave him the green light to start the new project.
 B) People who don't finish a job on time always make me red-handed.
 C) I haven't seen him since childhood. Then, completely out of the blue, I received a letter from him.
 D) Yesterday I felt blue, and nothing seemed to make me happy.
8. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a **white elephant**.
The underlined color idiom in the sentences above means -----.
- A) permission B) unexpectedly C) useless possession D) angry
9. This house became a **useless possession** as its owner left to live in the city. **The underlined phrase means -----.**
- A) red handed B) green light C) out of the blue D) white elephant
10. My father gave us the **red-handed** to go on the camping trip.
The correct colour idiom which can replace the underlined misused one is -----.
- A) out of the blue B) green light C) see red D) white elephant

Vocabulary (AB. p. 11)

Match the phrases in the table with the correct meanings. (AB .p. 11)

<i>a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes</i>	malaria	ملاريا
<i>a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints</i>	arthritis	التهاب المفاصل
<i>an illness or disease which is not very serious</i>	ailment	مرض
<i>giving a drug to protect against illness</i>	immunisation	تطعيم
<i>an extremely bad headache</i>	migraine	صداع نصفي
<i>a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles</i>	acupuncture	الوخز بالابر
<i>conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing.</i>	allergies	حساسية

VOPCABULARY (2): For items (1-4), choose the correct option from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences. (AB.p.11)

- 1) ----- is a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes.
 A) Arthritis B) Malaria C) Migraine D) Ailment
- 2) Most doctors used to be sceptical about the effectiveness of **acupuncture**.
The underlined word means -----.
- A) an extremely bad headache
 B) an illness which is not very serious
 C) giving a drug to protect against illness
 D) a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles.
- 3) ----- are conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing.
 A) Migraines B) Immunisations C) Allergies D) Ailments
- 4) Experts say that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an **ailment**.
The underlined word means -----.
- A) giving a drug to protect against illness B) an illness which is not very serious
 C) a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes D) a disease that causes swelling in joints

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Vocabulary (AB. p. 11-12)

<i>ailments</i>	امراض	<i>viable</i>	قابل للتطبيق/النجاح
<i>arthritis</i>	التهاب المفاصل	<i>alien</i>	غريب
<i>migraine</i>	صداع نصفي	<i>conventional</i>	تقليدي
<i>immunisation</i>	تطعيم	<i>sceptical</i>	متشكك
<i>allergy</i>	حساسية	complementary	تكميلي

VOPCABULARY (3) : For items (1-12), choose the correct option from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences. (AB.p.11 /12) *Hani Gazaz*

- 1) My grandfather has ----- in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
A) arthritis B) migraine C) allergies D) malaria
- 2) ----- to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
A) arthritis B) migraine C) allergies D) malaria
- 3) Many serious diseases can be prevented by -----, which helps the body to build antibodies.
A) practitioner B) immunisation C) reputation D) migraine
- 4) Headaches and colds are common -----, especially in winter.
A) allergies B) immunizations C) antibodies D) ailments
- 5) If you have a ----- the best way to do is to take some medicine and rest somewhere quite
A) arthritis B) migraine C) allergies D) malaria
- 6) I do not really believe that story –I 'm very -----.
A) scepticl B) viable C) alien D) conventional
- 7) Doctors often treat infections with antibodies; that it is the ----- approach.
A) conventional B) viable C) complementary D) alien
- 8) Medicines that are not the normal, traditionally accepted treatments are known as -----.
A)homoeopathy B) practitioner C) complementary D) malaria
- 9) Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is -----.
A) scepticl B) conventional C) alien D) viable
- 10) If something seems very strange, we sometimes say it is -----.
A) scepticl B) conventional C) alien D) viable

DERIVATION: For items (1-12), choose the correct option from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences. *Hani Gazaz*

- 1) The minister has announced that we are firmly ----- to reducing unemployment.
A) commitment B) commit C) committed D) committing
- 2) Hospitals have a -----to provide the medical care.
A) commit B) commitment C) committing D) committed
- 3) She used photographs to ----- the text of the news story.
A) complement B) complementary C) complemented D) complementarity
- 4) Nutritionists say that organic food isn't as nutritious as ----- grown food.
A) convention B) conventionally C) conventionality D) conventional
- 5) Students can enroll in ----- English classes to improve their level of proficiency.
A) remediate B) remedy C)remedial D) remediation
- 6) The second dose of vaccine is given to ----- people who received the first one.
A) immunize B) immunization C) immune D) immunizing
- 7) ----- gives people the ability to resist infection temporarily and permanently.
A) Immune B) Immunised C) Immunisation D) Immunise.
- 8) There was a note of ----- in his voice as he spoke about his recovery.
A) optimistically B) optimistic C) optimism D) optimist

Unit Three

Medical Advances

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
apparatus	(noun) the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
appendage	(noun) a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body. append (verb)	طرف
artificial	(adjective) made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally. artifice (noun)-artificially (adverb)	صناعي
prosthetic	(noun) an artificial body part; ~ (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part. prosthetics (noun)	طرف صناعي
limb	(noun) arm or leg of a person	ساق/ذراع
reputation	(noun) the common opinion that people have about someone or something. repute (verb)	سمعة
Proof	to provide protection against.	ضد

Young Emirate Inventor

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that **he** is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg. Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through **this special checking device**. He has also invented a fireproof helmet. **This special equipment**, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

سيسافر اديب البلوشي البالغ من العمر 10 سنوات الى سبعة دول في جولة نظمها ومولها الشيخ حمدان بن محمد ولي عهد اماره دبي. حظي الصبي باهتمام الشيخ حمدان عن طريق اختراعه -وهو اختراع الطرف الصناعية لوالده. وابدى الشيخ اهتمام خاص باديب. ويأمل الشيخ حمدان من الجولة التي يرهاها لأديب ان تعطي الشباب مزيدا من الثقة بالنفس وان تلهم المخترعين الاخرين من الشباب الاماراتي.

تولدت فكرة الساق الصناعية من نوع خاص لدى اديب اثناء تواجده على الشاطئ مع اسرته . والده والذي يرتدي ساق اصطناعي لم يكن بمقدوره السباحة في البحر خوفا من ان يتبل ساقه. وهذا الامر الههم اديب لاختراع ساق اصطناعية ضد الماء. سيزور اديب امريكا , فرنسا , بريطانيا , ايرلاندا , المانيا , ايطاليا , بلجيكا و المانيا حيث سيقوم مع اقاربه . على كل حال , اثناء اقامته في المانيا , اديب لن يمضي وقته في زيارة الاماكن السياحية. سيعمل مع طبيب متخصص لبناء الطرف . و سيلتحق ايضا بدورة حول الاطراف الاصطناعية وسيتعلم حول الانواع المختلفة للاجهزة الطبية .

اخترع اديب العديد من الاجهزة الاخرى بما في ذلك روبوت صغير للتنظيف وجهاز مراقبة القلب والذي يثبت في حزام الامان للسيارة . وفي حالة الطوارئ , خدمات الانقاذ وعائلة السائق المريض تتواصل تلقائيا معه عبر جهاز الفحص الخاص هذا . اخترع اديب ايضا خوذته مضادة للحريق. هذه الأداة الخاصة التي تحتوي على نظام كاميرا داخلي. ستساعد عمال الانقاذ في حالات الطوارئ ومن أجل هذه الأسباب فإن أديب يستحق شهرته كواحد من أصغر المخترعين في العالم

هاني قزاز

Question Number One:

Hani Gazaz

1. Why did Sheikh Hamdan offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?
لماذا الشيخ حمدان اهتم بمساعدة اديب ؟

2. How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof leg?
كيف حصل اديب على فكرة الساق ضد الماء؟

3. Quote the sentence which indicates the countries that Adeeb al-Balooshi will be visiting during his a tour in Europe.
اقتبس الجملة التي تبين الدول التي سيزورها اثناء جولته في دول أوروبا.

4. Adeeb will be doing many things while he is in Germany. Write down two of these things.
سيقوم اديب بعمل أشياء عدة أثناء إقامته في ألمانيا. اكتب اثنين من تلك الأشياء.

5. Adeeb invented many different devices. Write down two of these devices.
اخترع اديب عدة أجهزة مختلفة. اذكر اثنين منها .

6. Find a word in the text which means "the technical equipment needed for a particular purpose" -----
7. Find a word in the text which means "a body part, such as an arm or leg , connected to the main trunk of the body"-----
8. Find a word in the text which means "to financially support a person or an event " . -----
9. What do the underlined words (**this special checking device**) refer to? -----
10. What do the underlined words (**This special equipment,**) refer to? -----
11. What does the underlined pronoun "**he**" refer to ?-----
12. In car heart monitor should be built into the car seat. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

13. Developing young people creativity should be the responsibility of all the members of the society. Write down three possible suggestions that can be done to develop young people creativity. .

Answers

- 1) to give him more self-confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.
- 2) He got the inspiration when he was at the beach with his family. His father couldn't swim because he couldn't risk getting his prosthetic leg wet.
- 3) Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives.
- 4) He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage - He will also be attending a course on prosthetics.
- 5) a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor
- 6) apparatus
- 7) appendage
- 8) sponsor
- 9) a heart monitor
- 10) a fireproof helmet
- 11) Sheik Hamdan
- 12) I agree with this statement. It is built into the seat belt so that when the driver or passenger wears it, it is near their heart.
- 13) funding them - providing them with needed resources - training

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
coma	(noun) a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
dementia	(noun) a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	الخرف
drug	(noun) a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء
cancerous	(adjective) something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally. cancer (noun)	سرطاني
implant	(noun) a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body. implant (verb)	زرعة
MRI	(noun) (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
pill	(noun) a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة دواء
scanner	(noun) a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body. scan (verb)	ماسح طبي
side effect	(noun) effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	اثر جانبية
stroke	(noun) an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية
symptom	(noun) a physical problem that might indicate a disease	عرض مرضي

In the Future A

Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries. In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. **Two years later**, it has Finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what **they** would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

لقد طور العلماء زراعات دماغية تعمل على تحسين الرؤية أو السماح لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة استخدام افكارهم بهدف السيطرة على الاطراف الصناعية مثل الاذرع والسيقان او الايدي او لتشغيل كرسي متنقل. في عام 2012 اظهرت الابحاث التي اجريت على القروذ ان زراعة الدماغ حسنت من قدرت القروذ في اتخاذ القرار. كيف سيستفيد الانسان من هذا البحث؟ يتطلع العلماء الى تطوير جهاز مماثل يهدف مساعدة الافراد الذين يعانون من تلف الدماغ والذي يمكن ان يسببه الخرف، السكتة الدماغية او الاصابات الدماغية الاخرى. في عام 2010، اكد علماء الاعصاب على انه من المحتمل التواصل مع بعض مرضى الغيبوبة، وذلك من خلال استخدام ماسح ضوئي للدماغ يدعى التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي. ويدعي العلماء بانه في المستقبل من الممكن اجراء حوار ذو معنى مع مرضى الغيبوبة. وبعد عامين من ذلك، تحقق ذلك الامر. وقد تم تجريب الماسح الضوئي على رجل في غيبوبة منذ 12 عام، حيث اثبت ان الرجل يتمتع بعقل واعى مفكر – الحقيقة التي تم الاختلاف عليها مسبقا من قبل العديد من الاطباء. ويخطط الاطباء الى استخدام تقنيات ماسح ضوئي للدماغ مماثلة في المستقبل بهدف معرفة فيما اذا المرضى يعانون من الالم او ما الذي يمكن عمله من اجل تحسين نوعية حياتهم.

Hani Gazaz

Question Number One:

1. The brain implants that have been developed by scientists have tow advantages. Write them down.

زراعت الدماغ التي طورها العلماء لها فائدتين، انكرهما.

2. What are the causes of brain damage?

ما هي اسباب تلف الدماغ؟

3. What does the scanner which used on a man who has been in a coma prove?
 ماذا يبرهن الماسح الضوئي الذي استخدم على رجل في غيبوبة؟
4. What do the underlined words (**Two years later**) indicate----- ?
5. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future for two aims. Write them down.
 يخطط الاطباء لاستخدام تقنيات ماسح ضوئي للدماغ في المستقبل لهدفين . انكرهما .
6. Find a word in the text which means "a state of unconsciousness". -----
7. What does the underlined pronoun "**they**" refer to? -----

Answers

- 1) improving vision - allowing disabled people to use their thoughts
- 2) dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.
- 3) proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind
- 4) 2012
- 5) to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.
- 6) Coma
- 7) Patients

Hani Gazaz

In the Future B

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

لقد تم تجريب علاج جديد للسرطان في بليموث, انجلترا , والذي يامل الاطباء من خلاله اطالة عمر مرضى السرطان وتقليل اعراض المرض بين عشية وضحاها. ويتم تناول الدواء كقرص كل صباح , وحتى الان لم يظهر على المرضى اي من التأثيرات الجانبية المعتادة مثل الغثيان وفقدان الشعر التي يعاني منها المرضى الذين يخضعون لاشكال اخرى من علاج السرطان. ويعمل العلاج الجديد عن طريق منع بروتين يسبب نمو الخلايا السرطانية . سيحسن هذا العلاج متوسط العمر المتوقع ونوعية الحياة للمرضى بشكل اسرع بكثير من اي علاج اخر. وقد تم مقابلة المرضى بعد بدء العلاج , وقد وجد انهم يتمتعوا بصحة جيدة , ماكدن انهم سوف يستمرون في التجربة . ولديهم اسبابهم للاعتقاد بان الدواء الجديد سينجح. ويامل الاطباء في مستشفى بليموث بان الدواء الجديد سيساعد المرضى من كافة انحاء العالم

8. There are two side effects which appear when patients undergo the usual cancer treatment. Write down these two side effects.
 هنالك اثرين جانبيين يظهران على المرضى الذين يخضعون لعلاج السرطان العادي. اكتب هاذين الأثرين .
9. What are the two aspects of patient's life that will be improved by the new cancer drug?
 ما هما الجانبين من حياة المريض التي سوف يحسنها علاج السرطان الجديد؟
10. Quote the sentence which shows how the new cancer drug works.
 اكتب الجملة التي تبين كيفية عمل علاج السرطان الجديد.
11. Find a word in the article which means "physical problems that might indicate a disease". -----
12. Find a word in the article which means "the length of time that a person or an animal is expected to live". -----

13. What does the underlined pronoun “It” refer to? -----
14. It is said that robots are particularly suited to storing and delivering medicine. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write your point of view.

15. Since the beginning of the 20th century life expectancy is increasing constantly. Suggest three reasons that lead to increase life expectancy of people.
منذ بداية القرن العشرين تزايد متوسط عمر بشكل مستمر . اقترح ثلاثة أسباب أدت إلى ذلك .

Answers

- 8) sickness and hair loss
9) patients' life expectancy and quality of life
10) The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.
11) Symptoms
12) Life expectancy
13) A new cancer drug
14) I agree with this statement because this task requires accuracy and speed, something that is very suitable for robots.
15) -Using technology in medicine - Immunisation against childhood diseases - Advances in education

Hani Gazaz

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
expansion	(noun) the act of making something bigger. <i>expand (verb)</i>	توسعة
pediatric	(adjective) describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses. <i>paediatrics, paediatrician (noun)</i>	عيادة الاطفال
radiotherapy	(noun) the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	العلاج بالاشعاع
outpatient	(noun) someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مرضى العيادات الخارجية
ward	(noun) a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care. <i>ward (verb)</i>	جناح

The King Hussein Cancer Center

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

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000. **By then**, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and pediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.

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

يعتبر مركز الحسين للسرطان المركز الوحيد الشامل لعلاج السرطان في الأردن. يعالج المركز المرضى الشباب والأطفال. وبسبب الزيادة السكانية للأردن، المزيد من العائلات سوف تعتمد على المستشفى لعلاج السرطان. لا يأتي المرضى فقط من الأردن، ولكن أيضا من الدول المجاورة وذلك بسبب سمعته الطيبة، والتكلفة المنخفضة والتشابه الثقافي واللغوي.

وبهدف التكيف مع الطلب المتزايد على العلاج، فإن مركز الحسين للسرطان شرع في برنامج توسعة. وقد بدأت أعمال البناء في عام 2011. سيكون لدى المستشفى أكثر من ضعف طاقته الاستيعابية بحلول عام 2016، زيادة المساحة المخصصة لحالات السرطان الجديدة من 3500 حالة إلى 9000 حالة. بحلول عام 2016، سيتم إضافة 182 سرير إضافي، جنباً إلى جنب مع وحدات أكبر للأقسام المختلفة، بما في ذلك العلاج بالاشعة. سيتم بناء بناية بعشرة ادوار مخصصة لمرضى العيادات الخارجية، مع مركز تعليمي والذي سوف يشتمل على غرف تعليمية ومكتبة.

يسكن العديد من مرضى السرطان بعيداً عن عمان حيث يقع المركز، والرحلة إلى ومن المستشفى غالباً صعبة. لذلك السبب، هنالك خطط لنشر مرافق العناية بالسرطان إلى مناطق أخرى من الأردن. في المستقبل القريب، يأمل مستشفى الملك عبدالله في إربد في استخدام الآت العلاج بالاشعة حتى لا يضطر مرضى السرطان من المناطق الشمالية الذهاب لمدينة عمان من أجل تلقي العلاج بالاشعة.

هاني قزاز

Question Number One:

- Quote the sentence which states the two groups of patients who are treated in the KHCC.
اكتب الجملة التي تبين مجموعتي المرضى الذين يعالجهما مركز الحسين للسرطان.
- Patients from other countries visit KHCC for three reasons. Write them down.
يزور المرضى من دول أخرى مركز الحسين للسرطان لثلاثة أسباب. انكرها.
- Why does KHCC need to expand?

Hani Gazaz
لماذا مركز الحسين للسرطان بحاجة للتوسعة؟

4. Many procedures will be implemented to expand KHCC in 2016. Write down two of these procedures.
سيطبق عدد من الاجراءات لتوسعة الحسين للسرطان. اكتب اثنين من تلك الاجراءات.
5. Quote the sentence that indicates the disadvantage of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman.
اكتب الجملة التي تبين سيئة مركز الحسين بالنسبة للمرضى الذين يسكنون بعيد عن عمان.
6. What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?
ماهي الخطط المستقبلية لزيادة مرافق الرعاية الصحية في المناطق الاخرى من الاردن؟
7. Find a word in the text which means, "The act of making something bigger than usual". -----
8. Find a word in the text which means, " The common opinion that people have a bout someone or something". -----
9. Find a word in the text which means, "to deal successfully with or handle a situation". -----
10. What does the underlined word "**where**" refer to? -----
11. It is expected that the population of Jordan will keep on increasing. Suggest three possible ways that help Jordan cope with this increase in population.
من المتوقع أن يستمر سكان الأردن بالازدياد. اقترح ثلاثة طرق ممكنة تساعد الأردن بالتعامل مع هذه الزيادة.

Answers

Hani Gazaz

- 1) It treats both adult and pediatric patients.
- 2) excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.
- 3) In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment
- 4) they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and pediatric wards will have opened.
- 5) Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 6) King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines.
- 7) Expansion
- 8) Reputation
- 9) Cope with
- 10) Amman
- 11) Building new schools and hospitals - building new networks of roads and railways - Building new cities

Hani Gazaz

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
artificial	(adjective) made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally. <i>artifice (noun)-artificially (adverb)</i>	اصطناعي
apparatus	(noun) the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
limb	(noun) arm or leg of a person	نراع / ساق
prosthetic	(noun) an artificial body part; ~ (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part. <i>prosthetics (noun)</i>	طرف اصطناعي

Accidents victim tests first artificial limb

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

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

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

اختراع العلماء بنجاح يد صناعية تتميز بحاسة اللمس . وهو اختراع جديد رائع , والذي يخطط العلماء لتطويره . ومن المحتمل في المستقبل القريب , ان تحل اذرع وسيقان مماثلة محل الاطراف الاصطناعية الموجودة حاليا .

حيث كان دينيس سورنسن , 39 عام من الدنمارك , الشخص الاول الذي جرب الاختراع الجديد . بعد ان فقد يده اليسرى في حادث , دينيس استخدم يدا صناعية عادية لمدة 9 سنوات . اليد الجديدة التي طورها علماء سويسريين وايطاليين , كانت تقدما كبيرا . من خلالها , استطاع دينيس رفع والتلاعب واسعور بالاشياء . ويقول : عندما امسكت شيئا , استطعت ان اشعر فيما اذا كان لينا او صلبا , دائريا او مربعا . وقال ان الاحاسيس تقريبا نفس تلك التي كان يشعر بها بيده الاخرى .

لسوء الحظ , شارك سورنسن فقط في تجارب , والاداة ليست جاهزة للاستخدام العام بعد . حيث سمح له بارتدائها لمدة شهر وذلك لدواعي السلامة . ولذلك يرتدي الان يده الصناعية القديمة . على كل حال , يامل دينيس بان يرتدي النوع الجديد لليد مرة اخرى قريبا . ويتطلع لليوم الذي تتوفر فيه اطراف صناعية مماثلة لالوف الناس الذين يحتاجونها . سوف يكون قد ساعد على تغيير حياتهم .

Question Number One:

Hani Gazaz

1. What is special about the new prosthetic hand?
.....
ما الشيء الخاص حول اليد الصناعية الجديدة ؟
2. Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?
.....
لماذا يحتاج دنس ليد صناعية ؟
3. Quote the sentence which states the people who invented the new prosthetic hand.
.....
اكتب الجملة التي تبين الاشخاص الذين اخترعوا اليد الصناعية الجديدة .
4. Dennis Sorensen was able to do many things by wearing the new invented hand. Write down three of these things.
.....
5. Dennis Sorensen now has his old artificial hand back for two reasons. Write these two reasons down.
.....

6. Find a word in the text which means, "an artificial body part". -----
7. Find a word in the text which is the opposite of "natural". -----
8. What does the underlined pronoun "them" refer to? -----
9. What does the underlined noun phrase (the equipment) refer to? -----
10. Nowadays, robots are being used in lots of different areas of medicine. Suggest three expected tasks that robots may perform in hospitals.

هذه الايام, يستخدم الروبوت في عدة مجالات طبية . اقترح ثلاثة مهام يمكن ان يقوم بها الروبوت في المستشفيات.

- 1) It allows the wearer to feel objects.
- 2) Because he lost his left hand in an accident.
- 3) The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement.
- 4) picking up objects - manipulating objects - feeling objects
- 5) He was only taking part in trials - the equipment is not ready for general use yet.
- 6) prosthetic
- 7) artificial
- 8) artificial limbs
- 9) the new invented hand
- 10) - helping in operations - lifting a patient off the floor and into a wheelchair - carrying out surgery

Vocabulary

Make pairs of words with similar meaning and match them with the correct definition. (AB. p. 15)

Definition	Words with similar meanings		Arabic meaning
<i>an adjective describing an object that is manufactured by humans</i>	artificial	prosthetic	اصطناعي
<i>Tools or machines that have a particular purpose</i>	apparatus	equipment	جهاز
<i>To pay for</i>	fund	sponsor	يمول / يرعى

VOPCABULARY (1): For items (1-10), choose the correct option from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1) The correct definition of the word "apparatus" is ----- Hani Gazaz
 - A) an adjective describing an object that is manufactured by humans.
 - B) tools or machines that have a particular purpose.
 - C) a physical problem that might indicate a disease.
 - D) the use of controlled amounts of radiation to treat disease, especially cancer.
- 2) The company has agreed to fund my trip to Germany. The underlined phrase means -----
 - A) to pay for
 - B) to protect against
 - C) to expand
 - D) to scan
- 3) He has been wearing his artificial hand for five years. The similar meaning of the underlined word is -----
 - A) cancerous
 - B) paediatric
 - C) prosthetic
 - D) sponsored
- 4) ----- is an adjective describing an object that is manufactured by humans.
 - A) Tiny
 - B) Cancerous
 - C) Paediatric
 - D) Artificial

Choose the correct verb to complete the collocations. (AB.p. 15)

Collocation	Meaning in Arabic
catch attention	يجذب انتباه
get an idea	يصبح لديه فكرة
take an interest	بيدي اهتمام
spend time	يمضي وقت
attend a course	يلتحق بدورة او مساق

VOPCABULARY (2): For items (1-5), choose the correct option from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

- The film didn't -----, so I didn't watch it with my family. **Hani Gazaz**
A) get an idea B) take an interest C) catch my attention D) spend time
- Parents should -----in everything their child does.
A) attend a course B) catch their attention C) get an idea D) take an interest
- These days, many people ----- surfing social networking sites.
A) spend time B) take interest C) get an idea D) attend course
- Adeeb **caught** the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg, while he was at the beach. **The correct verb that can replace the underlined misused one is -----.**
A) caught B) attended C) got D) took
- Anita plans to ----- several courses on prosthetic with specialised people.
A) attend B) get C) catch D) spend

Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. (AB .p. 15)

Word	Arabic meaning
helmet	خوذة
inspire	يلهم
monitor	جهاز مراقبة
reputation	سمعة
risk	يخاطر
seat belt	حزام الامان
self- confidence	ثقة بالنفس
tiny	صغير
waterproof	ضد الماء

VOPCABULARY (3): For items (1-9), choose the correct option from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences. (AB .p. 15)

- You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's-----
A) tiny B) artificial C) waterproof D) cancerous
- It's amazing how huge trees grow from ----- seeds.
A) artificial B) funded C) tiny D) waterproof
- The Olympic games often ----- young people to take a sport.
A) scan B) inspire C) sponsor D) get **Hani Gazaz**
- Please hurry up. Let's not ----- missing the bus .
A) monitor B) catch C) risk D) take
- You must always wear a ----- in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.
A) monitor B) coma C) seat belt D) dementia
- When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special ----- to his chest.
A) monitor B) seat belt C) scanner D) helmet

7. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop -----.
 A) self-confidence B) seat belt C) signs of illness D) special tests
8. Petra has a ----- as a fascinating place to visit.
 A) scanner B) helmet C) stroke D) reputation

(AB p. 16)

<i>Phrase</i>	<i>English meaning</i>	<i>Arabic Meaning</i>
<i>a coma</i>	an un conscious state	غيبوبة
<i>medical trials</i>	special test	فحوصات
<i>pills</i>	tablets	اقراص دواء
<i>symptoms</i>	signs of illness	اعراض

VOCABULARY (4): For items (1-6), choose the correct option from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences. (AB .p. 16)

- 1) Doctors look at the ----- before they decide how to treat the patient.
 A) medical trials B) signs of illness C) tablets D) coma
- 2) Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform ----- to make sure the drugs are safe.
 A) special test B) pills C) dementia D) signs of illness
- 3) After Ali's accident, he lay in **an unconscious state** for two weeks. **The underlined phrase means**
 A) dementia B) symptom C) coma D) pill
- 4) My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine –he takes six different-----every day.
 A) tablets B) symptoms C) tests D) trials
- 5) Doctors are doing **medical trials** on a new drug. **The underlined phrase means -----.**
 A) signs of illness B) artificial limbs C) medical tools D) special tests
- 6) High temperature and headache are -----of flu.
 A) ailments B) pills C) symptoms D) prosthetics

DERIVATION: For items (1-9), choose the correct option from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1) Those oranges have been ----- colored.
 A) artificial B) artificially C) artifice D) artificiality
- 2) The rapid ----- of the software industry has led to variety of career opportunities.
 A) expand B) expanded C) expansion D) expandable
- 3) I'm trying to get people at work to ----- me to do a hundred-mile cycle.
 A) sponsored B) sponsoring C) sponsorship D) sponsor
- 4) A ----- walk in aid of the local school is scheduled to take place next week.
 A) sponsored B) sponsoring C) sponsorship D) sponsor
- 5) An MRI ----- makes images of the brain, spinal cord, and other organs.
 A) scan B) scanner C) scannable D) scanned
- 6) Experienced Jordanian doctors can easily ----- human bodies using ultrasound devices
 A) scan B) scanned C) scannable D) scanner
- 7) When a person has an ----- disease, he is usually isolated.
 A) infect B) infectious C) infection D) infectiously
- 8) Many candy advertisements are usually presented in an -----manner in the TV.
 A) attractive B) attract C) attraction D) attractively

Hani Gazaz

Unit 4

Success Stories

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
arithmetic	the study of numbers/ the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations	علم الحساب
composition	a piece of music that someone has written . <i>compose (verb)</i>	التأليف الموسيقي
geometry	the study of relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces. <i>geometric (adj), geometrically (adv)</i>	علم الهندسة
inheritance	money or things that you get from someone after they die. <i>inherit (verb)</i>	ميراث
mathematician	a person who studies mathematics to a very complex level. <i>mathematics (noun) , mathematical (adjective)</i>	عالم رياضيات
musical harmony	a pleasant sound in music . <i>harmonise (verb) harmonious (adj)</i>	التناغم الموسيقي
philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally. <i>philosophise (verb) , philosophical (adjective)</i>	فيلسوف
physician	someone qualified to practise medicine, (a doctor)	طبيب
polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	واسع المعرفة
revolutionise	to completely change the way people do something . <i>revolution (noun) , revolutionary (adjective)</i>	
talent	special ability	يحدث تغيير / تجديد
founder	the person who starts something new	مؤسس
scale	an instrument to measure weight	ميزان
laboratory	a room for scientific experiment	مختبر
ground-breaking	new , innovative	جديد / خلاق

The Importance of Islamic Achievements in History

Jabir ibn Hayyan

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

Ali ibn Nafi

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

جابر بن حيان

لدى العالم العربي العديد من الكيميائيين المشهورين في تاريخه , ولكن الشخص المعروف بأنه مؤسس الكيمياء هو جابر بن حيان. جابر بن حيان مشهور أكثر بأنه أول من انتج حامض الكبريتيك. وهو أيضا صمم مجموعة من الموازين التي غيرت الطريقة التي يزن بها الكيميائيين الأشياء في المختبر : استطاعت موازينه ان تزن مواد اقل بكثير ب 6000 مرة من الكيلو غرام.

علي بن نافع

يعرف علي بن نافع باسم زرياب ايضا (او الشحرور بسبب صوته الجميل) وكان تلميذا موهوبا لموسيقار مشهور من بغداد, وقد قادته موهبته في الموسيقى الى مدينة قرطبة في القرن التاسع عشر. وقد حل ضيفا على الحاكم الاموي هناك. وهو الشخص الذي اسس اول مدرسة موسيقية في العالم في مدينة قرطبة- الاندلس , والتي كان تدرس الايقاع الموسيقي والتلحين . وكذلك احدث ثورة في النظرية الموسيقية , وهو ايضا الشخص الذي قدم العود لاوروبا.

Fatima al-Fihri

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

Al-Kindi

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

فاطمة الفهري

كانت فاطمة الفهري بنت رجل اعمال غني . ولقد استغلت ميراث والدها لبناء مركز تعليمي في مدينة فاس , مراکش . ولقد اصبح هذا المركز جامعة مرموقة ياتي اليها الطلبة من جميع انحاء العالم للدراسة فيها . وكانت اختها مريم تشرف على بناء مسجد الاندلس والذي لم يكن يبعد كثيرا عن المركز التعليمي.

الكندي

كان الكندي فيزيائي, فيلسوف, وعالم رياضيات , كيميائي , موسيقي, وفلكي – واسع الاطلاع والمعرفة بحق. ولقد عمل اكتشافات خلاقة في العديد من هذه الحقول المعرفية , ولكن على الأرجح ان عمله في علم الحساب والهندسة هو الذي جعله اكثر شهرة .

هاني قزاز

Question Number One:

1. Jabir Ibn Hayyan is known as the founder of chemistry. Write down two of his achievement in the field of chemistry.

Hani Gazaz

يعتبر ابن حيان مؤسس علم الكيمياء . اكتب اثنين من انجازاته في حقل الكيمياء .

2. Why is the set of scales which was built by Jabir Ibn Hayyan significant?

لماذا مجموعة الموازين التي صممها ابن حيان مهمة؟

3. Ali Ibn Nafi' was a famous musician. Write down two of his achievements in the field of music.

يعتبر زرياب (علي بن نافع) موسيقيا مشهورا . اكتب اثنين من منجزاته في حقل الموسيقى .

4. Why is Ali Ibn Nafi known as Ziryab?

لماذا اشتهر ابن نافع باسم زرياب ؟

5. Quote the sentence which shows the importance of the learning center that Fatima al-Fihri built.

اكتب الجملة التي تبين أهمية المركز التعليمي الذي أسسته فاطمة الفهري .

6. Who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque?

Hani Gazaz

من هو الشخص الذي كان يشرف على مسجد الاندلس ؟

7. Al-Kindi had a lot of knowledge about many different subjects. Write down three of these subjects.

كان الكندي واسع الاطلاع على عدد كبير من المواضيع . انكر ثلاثة من تلك المواضيع .

8. Al-Kindi's work in two subjects has made him most famous. Write down these two subjects.

اصبح الكندي اكثر شهرة بسبب عمله في موضوعين . انكرهما .

9. Find a word in the text which means, "money or things that you get from someone after they die".

10. Find a word in the text which means, "new, innovative".

11. Find a word in the text which means, "someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects."

12. What does the underlined pronoun "there" refer to?

13. Success is being very good at something you care. Suggest three possible ways that may help you succeed at something you care.

النجاح هو أن تكون ماهرا في شئ أنت تهتم به . اقترح ثلاثة طرق يمكنها أن تساعدك في النجاح في شئ تهتم به .

Masdar City – a positive step?

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes. The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of **their** negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi. Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity. Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways. Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled. The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems. While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities. In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

المشاريع العملاقة هي مشاريع استثمارية كبيرة جدا والتي انشئت لتشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وجلب منافع جديدة للمدن. وعلى الرغم من ان المشاريع العملاقة تختلف من حيث الحجم والتكلفة , الا انها جميعها , حسب التعريف , مرتفعة الثمن , مشاريع عامة تستقطب مستوى عالي من الاهتمام والتغطية الاعلامية . وتتراوح المشاريع من الطرق السريعة , المطارات , المحطات , الانفاق , الجسور الى مدينة باكملها. ويستند دائما مفهوم المشروع العملاق على المنافع التي يجلبها للمجتمع. مع ذلك , تم انتقاد العديد من المشاريع العملاقة بسبب تاثيرها السلبي على المجتمع والبيئة . ستناقش هذه المقالة تلك القضايا وذلك من خلال مدينة مصدر , مشروع عملاق في مدينة دبي. مدينة مصدر والتي بدا العمل على انشائها عام 2006, ستكون اول مدينة في العالم خالية من الكربون والنفثات موجوة اصطناعيا . سوف تغطي المدينة مساحة بحجم ستة كيلو متر مربع عندما يتم الانتهاء من بنائها عام 2025, ومن المتوقع ان تضم اكثر من 40000 مواطن , 50000 مسافر و 1500 مشروع تجاري يشتركون بشكل خاص بمنتجات صديقة للبيئة.

سيتم تشغيل المدينة وبشكل كامل على مصادر الطاقة المتجددة. ولقد بنيت المدينة على شبكة طاقة متقدمة والتي تتحكم بالضبط بكمية الطاقة المستهلكة . علاوة على ذلك , بهدف التقليل من انبعاث الكربون , ستكون المدينة منطقة خالية من السيارات , مصصمة للمشاة والدرجات الهوائية . وسيتم تشغيل سيارات كهربائية بدون سائق كوسائل نقل عامة , وسيتم ربط المدينة بمدن اخرى عبر شبكة من الطرق والسكك الحديدية . سيتم تزويد المدينة بالطاقة عن طريق الطاقة الشمسية ومزارع الرياح , وايضا هنالك خطط لبناء اكبر محطة هيدروجينية في العالم. سيتم استخدام محطة لتحلية المياه بهدف تزويد المدينة بالمياه , بحيث يتم اعادة تدوير 80 بالمئة من المياه المستخدمة . سيتم استخدام النفايات البيولوجية كمصدر للطاقة ايضا , وسيتم تدوير المخلفات الصناعية . والسكان الحاليين لمدينة مصدر جميعهم طلاب يدرسون في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا , جامعة طلابها ملتزمون تماما بايجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة في العالم. بالرغم من ان المشروع قد نال دعم العديد من منظمات البيئة والمحافظة العالمية , الا انه تعرض للنقد. بدلا من انشاء مدينة صناعية مستدامة , يجب ان تكون الاستدامة اولوية للمدن القائمة حاليا. في الختام , منافع مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة تفوق وبشكل كبير اية عيوب. اذا تحققت اهداف المطورين , فان المدينة ستكون مشروع عمل لمزيد من التخطيط الحضري في المستقبل والذي من شأنه ان يلهم مشاريع عملاقة ماثلة في دول اخرى .

هاني قزاز

Question Number One:

1. There are two benefits of creating megaprojects. Write down these two benefits. *Hani Gazaz*
هناك فائدتين لإنشاء المشاريع العملاقة. انكر تلك الفائدتين.

2. Quote the sentence which states the examples of megaprojects.
اكتب الجملة التي تبين الامثلة على المشاريع العملاقة.

3. Why were many megaprojects criticised?
لماذا تم نقد العديد من المشاريع العملاقة؟

4. It is likely that Masdar city will house three groups of people. Write them down.
متوقع ان تاوي مدينة مصدر ثلاثة مجموعات من الناس إنكرها.

5. Carbon footprint in Masdar city will be reduced by many ways .Write down two of these ways.
تقليل انبعث الكربون في مدينة مصدر سيققل بعدة طرق. اكتب اثنين من تلك الطرق.

6. Various power resources will provide Masdar city with energy. Write down three of these resources.
مصادر طاقة عديدة ستزود مدينة مصدر بالطاقة. اكتب اثنين من تلك المصادر.

7. What is the advantage of building a desalination plant in *Masdar City*?
ما فائدة انشاء محطة تحلية المياه في مدينة مصدر ؟

8. Who are the current inhabitants of *Masdar City*?
من هم السكان الحاليين لمدينة مصدر ؟

9. Find a word in the essay which means, "to be more important than something else."-----
10. Find a word in the essay which means, "someone who is walking, especially along a street". -----
11. What does the underlined pronoun "**their**" refer to? -----
12. Some people argue that Masdar City is a beneficial project. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
يجادل بعض الأشخاص بان فوائد مدينة مصدر على المجتمع والبيئة تفوق عيوبها.فكر في هذه الجملة ومن ثم اكتب رأيك.

Answers

- 1) Encouraging economic growth and bringing new benefits to cities.
- 2) Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.
- 3) Because of their negative effects on a community or the environment.
- 4) Residents, commuters and businesses.
- 5) Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly.
- 6) Solar power and wind farms.
- 7) To provide the city's water.
- 8) students
- 9) outweigh
- 10) pedestrian
- 11) megaprojects
- 12) I agree with this statements because Masdar city brings new economic benefits to people and reduces pollution.

Word	English Meaning	Arabic
irrigate	supply land with water	بيروي
fertile land	produced more than enough food, agriculturally productive	ارض خصبة
legacy	What someone leaves to the world after his death	ارث

A founding father of farming

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, who was the king of Toledo. His great passions were botany, which is the study of plants, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.

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

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

ابن بصال الذي عاش في الاندلس في القرن الحادي عشر كان كاتباً، عالماً، مهندساً. ولقد عمل في بلاط المامون الذي كان ملكاً لتوليدو. ولقد كان شغفه لعلم النبات كبيراً، وهو العلم الذي يدرس النباتات والزراعة. بالرغم من انه كان باحثاً عظيماً، الا انه ايضا رجل عملي وجميع كتاباته كان مصدرها خبرته العملية في زراعة الارض.

واحد من الاشياء التي حققها ابن بصال هو كتاب الزراعة. تالف الكتاب من ستة عشر وحدة والتي تبين الطريقة الامثل لزراعة الاشجار، الفواكه والخضروات، الاعشاب والورود طيبة الرائحة، وربما يكون الباب الاكثر شهرة هو الذي يصف كيفية التعامل مع الانواع المختلفة للتربة. وشرح ابن بصال ايضا كيفية ري الارض من خلال البحث عن المياه الجوفية وحفر الابار. ولقد صمم مضخات المياه وانظمة الري. وكل هذه الاشياء تم تناقلها من خلال كتاباته.

لقد كان تاثير كتاب ابن بصال كبيراً. لان المزارعون عبر الاجيال تتبعوا تعليماته ونصائحه، اصبحت الارض خصبة وانتجت اكثر مما يكفي من الغذاء للسكان الذين يتزايد عددهم سريعاً. ولا زالت انظمة الري التي انشأها هو واتباعه قائمة كشواهد في اسبانيا. وعلا الرغم من ان اسمه غير معروف بشكل كبير، الا ان ابن ارثه للعالم عظيماً.

هاني قزاز

Question Number One:

- Ibn Bassal's achievements were various. Write down two of his achievements. Hani Gazaz
انجازات ابن بصال عديدة. اكتب اثنين من منجزاته.

- Quote the sentence which shows the areas of knowledge that made Ibn Bassal a polymath.
اكتب الجملة التي تبين مجالات المعرفة التي جعلت ابن بصال واسع المعرفة والاطلاع.

- Ibn Bassal was a polymath. Write down two examples of his areas of knowledge.
كان ابن بصال واسع الاطلاع. اكتب مثالين على حقول معرفته.

- What are the two great interests of Ibn Bassal?
ما هما الاهتمامين الكبيرين لابن بصال؟

- Quote the sentence which contains the title of Ibn Bassal's book.
اكتب الجملة التي تتضمن عنوان كتاب ابن بصال.

6. Which is the most famous chapter of Ibn Bassal's book?

ما الوحدة الأكثر شهرة في كتاب ابن بصل؟

7. How could Ibn Bassal solve the problem of irrigating the land?

كيف استطاع ابن بصل حل مشكلة ري الارض؟

8. The text provides two benefits for following Ibn Bassal's instructions. Write down these two benefits.

قدم النص فائدتين لإتباع تعليمات ابن بصل. انكرهما.

9. Find a word in the text which means "what someone leaves to the world after his death".

10. Find a word in the text which means "supply land with water."

11. What does the underlined pronoun "which" refer to?

12. Ibn Sina said "I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length". Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. *Hani Gazaz*

13. The area around Toledo had a fast growing population. Suggest three possible reasons that made the population there be a "fast growing one".

المنطقة التي تحيط في توليدو شهدت نمو سكاني سريع. اكتب ثلاثة اسباب جعلت النمو السكاني هناك سريعاً.

Answers

- 1) A Book of Agriculture working out how to irrigate the land
- 2) Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE.
- 3) writing science
- 4) plants agriculture
- 5) One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was *A Book of Agriculture*.
- 6) the one that describes how to treat different types of soil
- 7) By finding underground water and digging wells.
- 8) The land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population.
- 9) legacy
- 10) irrigate
- 11) sixteen chapters
- 12) I agree with Ibn Sina; he is a famous polymath who has influenced me significantly. He shows that if you work hard you can achieve so much in a short space of time
- 13) Al-Andalus was a very prosperous place - the area was producing a lot of food - the land was very fertile.

Vocabulary

Vocabulary (SB. p. 33)

<i>Carbon footprint</i>	انبعاث الكربون	<i>Biological waste</i>	مخلفات حيوية
<i>Economic growth</i>	نمو اقتصادي	<i>Urban planning</i>	تخطيط حضري
<i>Public transport</i>	وسائل نقل عامة	<i>Negative effects</i>	اثر سلبية

VOPCABULARY (1): For items (1-6), choose the correct option from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

Hani Gazaz

- 1) When people talk about ----- they can mean an improvement in the average of standard living.
A) economic growth B) public transport C) negative effects D) urban planning
- 2) Pollution has some serious ----- on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
A) biological waste B) economic growth C) negative effects D) urban planning
- 3) We can all work hard to reduce our ----- by living a more environmentally –friendly lifestyle.
A) negative effects B) economic growth C) carbon footprint D) biological waste
- 4) If we take ----- more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
A) urban planning B) economic growth C) negative effects D) public transport
- 5) Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of -----, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
A) biological waste B) negative effects C) public transport D) carbon footprint
- 6) The need for more effective ----- is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
A) economic growth B) public transport C) negative effects D) urban planning

Vocabulary (AB. p. 20)

<i>philosopher</i>	فيلسوف	<i>arithmetic</i>	الحساب	<i>polymath</i>	واسع المعرفة
<i>geometry</i>	علم الهندسة	<i>mathematician</i>	عالم حساب	<i>physician</i>	طبيب

VOPCABULARY (2) : For items (1-6), choose the correct option from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1) My father teaches Maths .He's a -----
A) physician B) polymath C) philosopher D) mathematician
- 2) You must not take in medicine without consulting a -----
A) mathematician B) physician C) polymath D) philosopher
- 3) We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study -----.
A) chemist B) arithmetic C) geometry D) philosophy
- 4) Mr. Shahin is a true -----, working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.
A) polymath B) philosopher C) physician D) mathematician
- 5) Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in -----.
A) geometry B) arithmetic C) chemist D) philosophy
- 6) A ----- is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.
A) philosopher B) polymath C) physician D) mathematician

- 4) Scholars have discovered an ----- document from the twelfth century.
 A) origin B) originate C) originally D) original
- 5) Do you think the wheel was the most important ----- ever?
 A) invent B) invented C) invention D) inventive
- 6) Al-Kindi made many important mathematical -----.
 A) discoveries B) discover C) discovered D) discovering
- 7) Who was the most ----- writer of the twentieth century?
 A) influence B) influential C) influencer D) influencing
- 8) Manal always presents her ----- work in literature clearly.
 A) create B) creation C) creatively D) creative
- 9) Economists say that raising the sales tax will ----- the tax cut.
 A) neutral B) neutralise C) neutrality D) neutralised
- 10) My lawyer is going to ----- a letter of complaint.
 A) composed B) composing C) compose D) composition
- 11) The designs for the new theatre have attracted widespread -----.
 A) critic B) criticised C) criticise D) criticism
- 12) It's a lot easier to ----- a plan than to offer useful suggestions.
 A) critic B) criticised C) criticise D) criticism
- 13) In Jordan , there is an increase in the number of projects which ----- water .
 A) desalination B) desalinated C) desalinate D) desalinating
- 14) The park is a series of pools and fountains made from ----- shaped concrete.
 A) geometry B) geometrically C) geometric D) geometrical
- 15) All the buildings on the campus are architecturally-----.
 A) harmonise B) harmony C) harmonious D) harmoniously
- 16) The garden has been designed to ----- with the natural landscape.
 A) harmonise B) harmony C) harmonious D) harmoniously
- 17) Computers have brought ----- changes to publishing.
 A) revolution B) revolutionary C) revolutionise D) revolutionised
- 18) Marketing plays a key role in a company's plan for ----- business development.
 A) sustain B) sustainability C) sustainable D) sustained
- 19) We remain committed to ensuring ----- of our social security system.
 A) sustain B) sustainability C) sustainable D) sustained
- 20) It is hard to see what will ----- them when they have no income.
 A) sustain B) sustainability C) sustainable D) sustained
- 21) Some people give a regular monthly donation while others ----- the amount they give.
 A) variable B) variation C) vary D) varied
- 22) Finding interpreters who can ----- directly from Chinese to Arabic is almost difficult.
 A) translation B) translated C) translating D) translate

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المضارع البسيط

فاعل الجملة	صيغة الفعل
I / you / they / We/ plural noun (boys)	التصريف الأول للفعل مجرد بدون أي إضافة visit, clean , write , watch ... I always <u>visit</u> my grandparents.
	don't + التصريف الأول للفعل
He /She /It / singular noun (boy)	التصريف الأول للفعل مضاف له s أو es Faisal usually <u>visits</u> his grandparents.
	doesn't + التصريف الأول للفعل

متى نستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط؟

أولاً: للتحدث أو الكتابة عن أشياء تحدث بشكل روتيني , وعادة في هذه الحالة تحتوي الجملة على احد الظروف التكرارية التالية :

often, always , sometimes, usually , daily, weekly, monthly, yearly , every (day, month, week, year , Monday) once / twice / three times (a week , a day , a year)

- 1) **Children** usually use computers better than their parents.
- 2) **Sami** usually uses computers better than his parents.

ثانياً : عندما نتحدث ونكتب عن أحداث مبرمجة أو محدد زمن وقوعها في المستقبل (وغالبا ما تستخدم الافعال التالية في هذه الحالة) (start , begin , arrive , leave , finish , open)

at 5p.m tomorrow - **on the 10th of** Thu –Al-Hujjah – **in the end of** September

- 1) Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that **begins** on the 10th of Thu –Al-Hijjah according to the Islamic calendar. (begin)

ثالثاً : للتحدث أو الكتابة عن حقائق علمية او حقائق عامة :

- 1) Water **evaporates** at 150 C. (evaporate)

Hani Gazaz

- 2) The heart **alters** its rate pumping according to how active a person is.(alter)

➤ لتحديد زمن الفعل يجب معرفة **المعنى العام للجملة** وذلك لان هذه النوعية من الجمل لا تحتوي على مؤشر , حيث يتبين من المعنى العام للجملة الأولى أن الماء يتبخر على 150 درجة مئوية , وان القلب يعدل معدل ضخه وفقا لمقدار نشاط الشخص , لذلك نستخدم **زمن المضارع البسيط.**

لاحظ كذلك أننا استخدمنا **التصريف الأول للفعل مضاف له (s)** وذلك لان الفاعل في الجملتين مفرد (water , the heart)

Exercise

- 1) My father is a mathematician. He ----- math.
A) teaches B) teach C) was teaching D) had taught
- 2) The lesson ----- at 9.30 tomorrow instead of 10.30.
A) started B) start C) starts D) was started
- 3) Sultan ----- his teeth twice a day.
A) brush B) brushed C) is brushed D) brushes
- 4) She ----- her parents every day.
A) doesn't see B) isn't seen C) didn't see D) won't see
- 5) My parents always ----- me how to bounce back after a setback.
A) teach B) teaches C) taught D) are taught
- 6) The Olympic Games often ----- young people to take up a sport.
A) are inspired B) inspire C) would inspire D) will inspire

Answers: 1) A 2) C 3) D 4) A 5) A 6) B

الماضي البسيط

فاصل الجملة	صيغة الفعل
الجملة المثبتة I / you / they / We / He / She / It Singular and plural nouns	التصريف الثاني للفعل visited , cleaned , wrote , went We went shopping yesterday morning.
الجملة المنفية I / you / they / We / He / She / It Singular and plural nouns	التصريف الأول مجرد + didn't He didn't phone me last night.

متى نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط؟

• للتحدث أو الكتابة عن فعل حصل وانتهى في الماضي , وعادة تحتوي الجملة على احد الظروف الزمنية التالية :
yesterday , ago, تاريخ في الزمن الماضي (1980) , last (day, week, month, year, night, Monday ...

➤ نبحث عن الطرف الزمني في الجملة حيث أن الطرف في الجملة الأولى **ago** والثانية **last weekend** وفي هذه الحالة ليس من المهم تحديد الفاعل وذلك لان **جميع الضمانر والأسماء المفردة والجمع** نستخدم معها نفس صيغة الفعل في الجمل المثبتة وهي **التصريف الثاني للفعل**, تصبح الجملة :

- 1) They **got** married seven months ago . (get)
- 2) My friend **went** on holiday last weekend. (go)

➤ نبحث عن الطرف الزمني في الجملة حيث أن الظروف هي **last night** و **last weekend** وفي هذه الحالة ليس من المهم تحديد الفاعل وذلك لان **جميع الضمانر والأسماء المفردة والجمع** نستخدم معها نفس صيغة الفعل في الجمل المنفية وهي **التصريف الأول مجرد + didn't**

قارن بين الأمثلة التالية

- 1) My brother **didn't phone** me last night. (not- phone)
- 2) They **didn't go** on holiday last weekend. (not- go)

ملاحظة مهمة : اذا احتوت الجملة على اداة الربط **when** وتبع الاداة جملة تحتوي على was /were نستخدم في الشق الاخر من الجملة التصريف الثاني للفعل.

- 1) I **learnt** to play piano **when I was** a child.

Hani Gazaz

Exercise

- 1) Yesterday, the rain -----our journey to the forest unpleasant.
A) is made B) made C) had made D) was being made
 - 2) My grandfather ----- arthritis three years ago
A) have B)has C) had been D) had
 - 3) My grandparents ----- emails last night.
A) don't send B) weren't sent C) didn't send D) will not send
 - 4) I ----- well in my exams last year.
A) do B) does C) am doing D) did
 - 5) In 2019, my friend Safwan ----- his old car.
A) sells B) was selling C)had sold D) sold
 - 6) Dr. Marwan ----- a course on prosthetics three years ago.
A) had attend B)was attended C) attend D) attended
 - 7) The plane ----- a few minutes ago.
A) will land B) landed C) was landing D) lands
 - 8) When they were in Aqaba, they ----- the museum.
A) visit B)visited C) were visited D) were visiting
- Answers:** 1) B 2) D 3) C 4) D 5) D 6) D 7) B 8) B

المضارع المستمر

فاعل الجملة	صيغة الفعل		
I	am	(not)	V1+ing
He/ She/it /singular	is		
You /We / They /plural	are		

متى نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر

أولاً : عندما نتحدث أو نكتب عن فعل يحدث أثناء لحظة الكلام , وعادة نستخدم العبارات التالية :

(at the moment , now , nowadays, look, listen, watch out, be quite)

خطوات الحل

نبحث عن احد العبارات السابقة في الجملة وبناء عليه نحدد زمن الجملة وهو المضارع المستمر

نحدد الفاعل وبناء عليه نختار صيغة الفعل المناسب وفقا لفاعل الجملة

- 1) Look! the tree **is falling** down. (fall)
- 2) Listen! the girls **are singing** .(sing)
- 3) The children **are not sleeping** right now. They are playing. (not- sleep)

ثانياً : عندما نكتب أو نتحدث عن حدث يحصل بصورة مؤقتة

في هذه الحالة يجب تفسير المعنى العام للجملة لان تحديد الزمن يعتمد على المعنى العام .

- 1) I come from Amman, but I **am staying** in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Amman in the winter. (stay)
- Hani Gazaz*

نلاحظ أن الجملة لا تحتوي على أي عبارة من العبارات المستخدمة مع زمن المضارع المستمر لذلك نعتمد على معنى الجملة العام في تحديد الزمن (أنا أصلاً من مدينة عمان ,ولكن أقيم في اربد لمدة أشهر قليلة .وسوف ارجع إلى عمان في فصل الشتاء) , نفهم من المعنى العام أن إقامته هي إقامة مؤقتة في مدينة اربد وسيرجع إلى عمان لذلك نستخدم صيغة زمن المضارع المستمر مع مراعاة الفعل المساعد الذي يجب استخدامه مع الفاعل.

ثالثاً : نستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر عندما نتحدث او نكتب عن فعل يحدث بشكل متكرر ونستخدم معه في هذه الحالة (always)

It **is** always **raining** in London.

- 1) I----- now, so the dinner will be ready in about half an hour.
A) was cooking B) am cooking C) have been cooking D) cook
- 2) Salwa's mother -----with her at the moment. She's just come out of hospital.
A) is living B) was living C) will live D) lives
- 3) I like to keep everything, but my wife ----- always ----- things out.
A) had / thrown B) will / throw C) is / thrown D) is / throwing
- 4) Please be quiet. The children -----.
A) sleep B) will sleep C) are sleeping D) were sleeping
- 5) What sort of clothes ----- teenagers ----- nowadays?
A) are / wearing B) had / worn C) are / worn D) were / wearing
- 6) The workers ----- at the moment. They are on a break.
A)were not working B) haven't been working C) aren't being worked D) aren't working
- 7) She usually works in her office, but she ----- from home this week.
A) is worked B) is working C) worked D) had been working

Answers: 1) B 2) A 3) D 4) C 5) A 6) D 7) B

الماضي المستمر

فاعل الجملة	صيغة الفعل		
<i>He/ She/it /singular</i>	<i>was</i>	(not)	V1+ing
<i>You /We / They /plural</i>	<i>were</i>		

متى نستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر؟

أولاً : نستخدم الماضي المستمر عندما نكتب أو نتحدث عن فعل كان يحدث بصورة مستمرة لحظة حصول فعل آخر في الماضي (التصريف الثاني للفعل) ويتم ربط الزمنين بأحد العبارات التالية : **when ,while , as**

لاحظ : أن أداة الربط (While, As) التي تربط بين شقي الجملة تقع إما في أول الجملة أو في وسطها , إذا وقعت أول الجملة أو وسطها يتبعها **الماضي المستمر** والشق الثاني من الجملة **الماضي البسيط** (التصريف الثاني للفعل)

- 1) While the teacher **was explaining** the lesson, someone **knocked** on the door.
- 2) Someone **knocked** on the door while the teacher **was explaining** the lesson.

لاحظ : أن أداة الربط (when) التي تربط بين شقي الجملة تقع إما في أول الجملة أو في وسطها , إذا وقعت أول الجملة يتبعها **الماضي البسيط** (التصريف الثاني للفعل) والشق الثاني من الجملة **الماضي المستمر** وإذا وقعت في وسط الجملة يتبعها **الماضي البسيط** والشق الأول من الجملة **الماضي المستمر**.

- 1) When the bell **rang**, I **was writing** a letter.
- 2) I **was writing** a letter when the bell **rang**.

Hani Gazaz

Exercise

- 1) Lisa ----- to school when she saw the accident.
A) was cycling B) cycles C) is cycling D) cycled
- 2) What ----- you ----- about when you won the race?
A) had / thought B) were / thinking C) are / thinking D) have / thought
- 3) The children were doing their homework when I ----- home.
A) get B) had got C) got D) was getting
- 4) As I ----- for the bus, I met my best schoolfriend.
A) was waiting B) am waiting C) have been waiting D) waited
- 5) While Safwan ----- last night, someone stole his car.
A) is sleeping B) had slept C) sleeps D) was sleeping

Answers: 1) A 2) B 3) C 4) A 5) D

Hani Gazaz

المضارع التام

فاعل الجملة	صيغة الفعل		
<i>He/ She/it /singular</i>	<i>has</i>	(not)	V3
<i>I / You /We / They /plural</i>	<i>have</i>		

متى نستخدم زمن المضارع التام

أولا : عندما نكتب أو نتحدث عن حدث حصل في الماضي ولكنه مرتبط بالوقت الحاضر وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم العبارات التالية :

(recently , lately , already, just , so far , yet, ever, once , **since for**)

- 1) The government **has** recently **announced** new laws to try to reduce the crime rate in the country.

خطوات الحل

نحدد العبارة المستخدمة في الجملة وهي **recently** ووفقا لذلك نستخدم قاعدة المضارع التام المذكورة في الجدول أعلاه.
نحدد **الفاعل** وبناء عليه نختار صيغة الفعل المناسب

بما أن الفاعل هو اسم يدل على صيغة المفرد **government** نستخدم (التصريف الثالث +has)

ملاحظة مهمة جدا:

إذا ذكرت **since /for** في الجملة وكان الفعل بين القوسين المراد تصحيحه فعل يدل على الانجاز (, **fail, win ,finish** , **succeed, find, graduate find lose**) أو أفعال الحواس أو فعل (be) يجب أن نستخدم قاعدة المضارع التام . وإذا كان الفعل ليس فعل انجاز , نستخدم قاعدة **المضارع التام المستمر** التي سندرسها لاحقا.

- 1) Salwa **has been** in her room since this morning. (be)
2) We **have finished** our exams for three days. (finish).

Hani Gazaz

المضارع التام المستمر

فاعل الجملة	صيغة الفعل
He/ She/it /singular	has
I / You /We / They /plural	have
	(not) been +V1+ing

متى نستخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر

أولا : عندما نكتب أو نتحدث عن فعل بدأ في الماضي ولا زال مستمر الحدوث في الوقت الحاضر (لم ينتهي الفعل بعد) وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم العبارات التالية (since , for , all) بشرط ان لا يكون الفعل من افعال الانجاز او فعل الكينونة , حيث درسنا سابقا ان فعل الانجاز او فعل (be) الكينونة **يجب ان يستخدم في زمن المضارع التام** اذا وجد في الجملة عبارة **since /for**.

- 1) The mechanic **has been mending** my car for three days . (mend)
2) We **have been painting** the door white since 7a.m.(paint)

لاحظ كيفية استخدام فعل الانجاز او الكينونة

- 1) They **have been** married since last year. (be)
2) Salwa **has finished** her work for an hour .(finish)

ثانيا : نستخدم المضارع التام المستمر عندما نتحدث أو نكتب عن فعل حصل في الماضي القريب ولا زال أثره /ظاهر في الوقت الحاضر وغالبا تحتوي الجملة على اداة ربط سببية او نتيجة مثل (**because, as , that's why, so**) بالإضافة إلى الأثر أو النتيجة واحيانا يتم حذف اداة الربط **واستخدام نقطة او فصلة منقوطة بنلا منها**.

- 1) I **have been painting** the house. **That's why I have** some paints on my clothes. (paint)
2) I **look** very tired because I **have been playing** tennis for 3 hours. (play)
3) I **look** very tired. I **have been playing** tennis for 3 hours. (play)
4) My mother **is** very tired; she **has been preparing** a big meal. (prepare)
5) She **has been doing** her homework, so she **is** tired. (do)

Exercise

- 1) My father ----- a wonderful novel for three days. **Hani Gazaz**
A) is reading B) was reading C) has been reading D) has been read
- 2) Bayan looks sleepy now. She -----her science project all night.
A) have been doing B) has been doing C) is doing D)does
- 3) My parents ----- --the living room all day.
A) had been decorated B)were decorating C)have been decorating D) has decorated
- 4) My friend has a headache. He has been -----too much TV.
A) watched B)watch C)watching D)watches
- 5) They ----- married for nearly fifty years.
A) have been B) were being C) will be D) are
- 6) Scientists ----- recently ----- a new drug for cancer.
A) are / discovered B) had / discovered C) have/ discovered D) were/ discovered
- 7) I ----- dinner, so there are plates all over the table.
A) have been eating B) has eaten C) had been eating D) would eat
- 8) We ----- just ----- back from our holidays.
A) have / got B) had been / got C) will / get D) are got
- 9) Have you ----- your homework yet?
A) finished B) finishing C) finishes D) to finish
- 10) Children in our village -----regular exercises since last month.
A) are done B) have been doing C) would done D) has been doing
- 11) We ----- a lot of positive feedback yet.
A) haven't had B) hadn't had C) won't have D) hasn't had
- 12) The grass looks wet. It -----.
A) have been raining B) had been raining C) will have rained D) has been raining
- 13) I ----- a cake .That's why the kitchen is such a mess.
A) had been making B) has been making C) have been making D) have been made

Answers : 1) C 2) B 3) C 4) C 5) A 6) C 7) A 8) A 9) A 10) B 11) A
12) D 13) C

Hani Gazaz

الماضي التام

فاعل الجملة	صيغة الفعل		
I/ He/ She/it / You /We / They / singular /plural	had	(not)	V3

متى نستخدم زمن الماضي التام

أولاً : نستخدم الماضي التام عندما نكتب أو نتحدث عن فعل حصل قبل حدوث فعل آخر في الماضي (الحدث الذي حصل أولاً يكون في الماضي التام والفعل الذي حصل بعده يكون ماضي بسيط) , ويتم ربط الزمنين بأحد العبارات التالية : **before /after**

خطوات الحل

- نبحث عن احد الروابط التالية **before /after** في الجملة وبناء عليه نحدد زمن الجملة وهو الماضي التام
- إذا احتوت الجملة على زمن الماضي البسيط نصح الفعل المراد تصحيحه في زمن الماضي التام , وإذا احتوت الجملة على زمن الماضي التام نصح الفعل بحيث يصبح ماضي بسيط.

- 1) After Marwan **had saved** enough money, he bought his new bike. (save)
2) Before Marwan he **bought** his new bike, he had saved enough money. (buy)

- 3) Marwan bought his new bike **after** he **had saved** enough money. (save)
 4) Marwan had saved enough money **before** he **bought** his new bike. (buy)

لاحظ : أن أداة الربط (before /after) التي تربط بين شقي الجملة تقع إما في أول الجملة أو في وسطها , حيث يتبع (after) زمن الماضي التام ويتبع (before) زمن الماضي البسيط .

ثانيا : عندما نتحدث ونكتب عن فعل حدث عند حلول وقت محدد في الماضي وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم

By + وقت محدد في زمن الماضي / التصريف الثاني للفعل + الفاعل + By the time + *Hani Gazaz*

- 1) By the end of 2014, I **had graduated** from the University of Jordan. (graduate)
 2) By the time the guests **arrived**, my Mum **had prepared** a meal. (prepare)

ملاحظة مهمة جدا : اذا كان الرابط في الجملة (when) وكان الفعل من افعال الانجاز في هذه الحالة نستخدم زمن الماضي التام وليس زمن الماضي المستمر . مثال من كتاب الطالب صفحة 19:

- 1) When the results were published, Hind was very delighted to learn that she **had passed**.

Exercise

- 1) After my grandfather ----- the plants, he took a break.
 A) is watered B) waters C) had watered D) is being watered
 2) After the doctor had looked at my signs of illness, he ----- how to treat me.
 A) decided B) decides C) would decide D) was decided
 3) Before we ----- to London, we had bought warm clothes.
 A) went B) have going C) were gone D) go
 4) Marwan ----- his document before viruses crashed his computer.
 A) has saved B) would save C) had saved D) saves
 5) By 2017, I ----- with my relatives in Morocco.
 A) had been stayed B) have stayed C) were staying D) had stayed
 6) She ----- her first poem by the time she was eight.
 A) published B) has published C) was published D) had published

Answers : 1) C 2) A 3) A 4) C 5) D 6) D

المستقبل باستخدام will

نستخدم (التصرف الاول + will) :

اولا : للتعبير عن الاعتقاد بان الفعل سيحصل في المستقبل وفي هذه الحالة نستخدم العبارات التالية (think , believe)

- 1) I think Brazil **will win** the World Cup.

ثانيا : للتعبير عن قرار اثناء لحظة الكلام

- 1) I am thirsty. I will bring you a glass of water.
 2) The room is very hot. I will open the window.

ثالثا: تستخدم مع العبارات التالية

Hani Gazaz

➤ *perhaps / probably / likely / maybe / It is possible / It is probable / I hope .*

- 1) It is probable that smart phone's market **will expand** in the future.(expand)

المستقبل باستخدام be going to

أولاً: للتحدث أو الكتابة عن خطط مستقبلية, ونستخدم العبارات التالية في هذه الحالة

This morning, this afternoon, this evening

1) This evening, I **am going to visit** my grandparents.

ثانياً: عندما نكتب أو نتحدث عن توقعات مستقبلية معتمدة على دليل

1) Look at the black sky, it **is going to rain**

Exercise

- This evening, the committee members -----the latest critical issues.
A) will discuss B) was going to discuss C) discusses D) are going to discuss
 - The passengers think that the flight attendants ----- them.
A) don't serve B) wasn't going to serve C) would serve D) will not serve
 - It is possible that Sami ----- to Jordan and get a new Job.
A) will return B) would return C) returns D) is going to return
 - I think humans -----to Mars in 2070.
A) will travel B) were going to travel C) have travelled D) had been travelled
 - Look at the black sky! It ----- to rain.
A) goes B) is going C) was going D) has been going
 - According to Anita's schedule, she ----- his relatives in Madaba next Friday.
A) would be visited B) will be visited C) was going to visit D) is going to visit
 - According to the weather forecast, it ----- tomorrow.
A) was going to rain B) has been raining C) rains D) is going to rain
- Answers:** 1) D 2) D 3) A 4) A 5) B 6) D 7) D

Hani Gazaz

Reported speech

لتحويل الجمل الخبرية إلى الكلام المنقول نتبع ما يلي:

- إذا كان فاعل الجملة الخبرية اسم , يستخدم كما هو عند تحويل الجملة الخبرية إلى الكلام المنقول
- تحويل الضمائر حسب موقعها في الجملة.
- تحويل الزمن المضارع إلى ماضي, والزمن الماضي إلى ماضي تام.
- تحويل الظروف الزمنية.

جدول (1) تحويل الضمائر حسب موقعها في الجملة

ضمير الفاعل	يصبح في الكلام المنقول	ضمير المفعول به	يصبح في الكلام المنقول	ضمير الملكية	يصبح في الكلام المنقول
I	he / she	me	him/her	my	his /her
we	they	us	them	our	their
you	He / she /I / they	you	Him /her /me/them	your	his/her/their/my

جدول (2) تحويل زمن الجملة

الكلام المباشر	يصبح في الكلام المنقول	مثل	يصبح في الكلام المنقول
V1	V2	write	wrote
V1-s/es	V2	writes	wrote
V2	had +V3	wrote	had written

don't / doesn't +V1	Didn't+V1	don't write	didn't write
didn't +V1	hadn't+V3	Didn't write	hadn't written
am/is +V1ing	was+V1ing	am/is writing	was writing
are +V1ing	were+V1ing	are writing	were writing
Was/were+V1ing	had been +V1ing	was/were writing	had been writing
have / has +V3	had +V3	have/has written	had written
had +V3	had +V3	had written	had written
have /has +been+v1ing	had been+V1ing	have/has been writing	had been writing
had been +V1ing	had been +V1ing	had been writing	had been writing

جدول (3) تحويل الافعال الشكلية

الكلام المباشر	يصبح في الكلام المنقول	مثل	يصبح في الكلام المنقول
will/shall/ can+V1	would/should/could +V1	will / shall/could write	would/should /could write
may/ must	May/must +v1	may/must write	might/had to write

جدول (4) تحويل العبارات الزمنية واسماء الاشارة

الكلام المباشر	الكلام المنقول
now/ her	then/there
this/ these	That/those
last/ next	the previous / the following
yesterday /tomorrow	the day before/ the day after

خطوات الحل :

أولاً : إذا كان فاعل الجملة في الجملة المباشرة اسم , نستخدم الاسم كما هو في جملة الكلام المنقول ومن ثم تحويل الفعل الشكلي حسب ما ذكر في جدول رقم (2).

1) "Some students will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."

The teacher said that **some students would** prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area.

- نلاحظ في جملة الكلام المنقول انه تم استخدام الاسم كما هو (فاعل الجملة) ومن ثم تم تحويل (will) إلى (would) ملاحظة : الفعل (prepare) لا يتم إجراء أي تغيير عليه , فقط نكتفي بتحويل (will) حسب ما هو مذكور في جدول رقم (3). ثانياً : إذا كان فاعل الجملة في الجملة المباشرة ضمير , يتم تحويله حسب ما ذكر في جدول رقم (1)

أمثلة تتضمن الضمير عندما يكون فاعل للجملة

1) "I go to the theme park ."

Rami said that **he went** to the theme park.

Samya said that **she went** to the theme park.

- لاحظ أن (I) ضمير الفاعل تحول إلى (he) في الجملة الأولى وذلك لان جملة الكلام المنقول بدأت باسم مذكر (Rami) وفي الجملة الثانية تحول إلى (she) وذلك لان جملة الكلام المنقول بدأت باسم مؤنث (Samya) ومن ثم تحويل الفعل (go) إلى (went) حسب ما هو مذكور في جدول رقم (2).

" We are painting the door white."

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The workers said that **they were** painting the door white.

- لاحظ أن (we) ضمير الفاعل تحول إلى (they) والفعل المساعد (are) إلى (were)

ملاحظة : الفعل (painting) لا يتم إجراء أي تغيير عليه فقط نكتفي بتحويل الفعل المساعد من المضارع إلى الماضي.

1) "You have done well during the meeting"

The manager told **Rami** that **he had** done well during the meeting.

The manager told Salwa that **she had** done well during the meeting.

The manager told **me** that **I had** done well during the meeting.

The manager told the workers that they had done well during the meeting.

➤ لاحظ أن الضمير (you) يقع في بداية الجملة كضمير فاعل , حيث تم تحويله إلى (he) في الجملة الأولى وذلك لان المخاطب في الجملة المباشر هو (Rami) والى (she) في الجملة الثانية لان المخاطب هو (Salwa) وفي الجملة الثالثة إلى (I) لان المخاطب (me). لاحظ أيضا أننا نعتد في تحويل الضمير (you) وفقا للاسم الذي يقع بعد الفعل (told) . كما انه تم تحويل الفعل (have) إلى (had) ويبقى الفعل (done) كما هو.

أمثلة تتضمن الضمير عندما يكون الضمير مفعول به في الجملة

1) "The woman gave **me** an interesting book.

Faisal told me that the woman **had given him** an interesting book.

Salwa told me that the woman **had given her** an interesting book

➤ نلاحظ أن (me) ضمير المفعول به تحول إلى (him) في الجملة الأولى وذلك لان جملة الكلام المنقول بدأت باسم مذكر (Faisal) وفي الجملة الثانية تحول إلى (her) وذلك لان جملة الكلام المنقول بدأت باسم مؤنث (Salwa) ومن ثم تحويل الفعل (gave) إلى (had given) حسب ما هو مذكور في جدول رقم (2).

1) "The manager may speak to us."

The employees said that the manager **might** speak to **them**.

➤ نلاحظ أن ضمير المفعول به (us) تحول إلى (them) والفعل الشكلي (may) إلى (might) حسب ما هو مذكور في جدول رقم (3).

1) "The teacher can help **you**."

Sami told **Rami** that the teacher **could** help **him**.

Sami told **Tala** that the teacher **could** help **her**.

Sami told **me** that the teacher **could** help **me**.

Sami told **the students** that the teacher could help **them**.

➤ لاحظ أن الضمير (you) وقع في محل مفعول به ولذلك يجب أن يحول إلى احد ضمائر المفعول به التالية (him/her/me/them) وذلك وفقا للاسم **المخاطب** الذي يقع بعد الفعل (told) . في الجملة الأولى تحول الضمير إلى (him) لان الاسم بعد الفعل (told) هو (Rami) , وفي الجملة الثانية تحول إلى (her) لان الاسم بعد الفعل (told) هو (Tala) , وفي الجملة الثالثة تحول إلى (me) لأنه تبع الفعل الضمير (me) حيث إنا هو المخاطب. نستنتج مما سبق انه يجب تحويل الضمير (you) وفقا للمخاطب وليس بناء على ناقل الكلام وهو (Sami) كما هو واضح في الجمل السابقة . لاحظ أيضا انه تم تحويل (can) إلى (could) حسب ما هو موضح في جدول رقم (3)

أمثلة تتضمن ضمائر الملكية .

1) "My father bought a new house last year."

Sami told me that **his** father **had bought** a new house **the previous** year.

Salwa told me that her father **had bought** a new house **the previous** year.

➤ نلاحظ أن ضمير الملكية (my) تحول في الجملة الأولى إلى (his) وذلك لان الضمير يعود على (Sami) وفي الجملة الثانية تحول إلى (her) لان الضمير يعود على (Samya). وتم تحويل الفعل (bought) إلى (had bought) حسب الجدول الثاني ومن ثم تم تحويل (last) إلى (the previous) حسب جدول رقم (3).

1) "Our teacher has a fast car."

The students said that **their** teacher **had** a fast car.

➤ نلاحظ أن ضمير الملكية (our) تحول إلى (their) حيث انه يعود على (the students) ومن ثم تم تحويل (has) إلى (had) .

1) "Your brother was friendly and kind."

Rami told **Sami** that **his** brother **had been** friendly and kind.

Rami told **Salwa** that **her** brother **had been** friendly and kind.

Rami told **me** that **my** brother **had been** friendly and kind.

Rami told **the girls** that **their** brother **had been** friendly and kind.

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➤ نلاحظ أن الضمير (your) هو احد ضمائر الملكية ,ولذلك يجب أن يحول إلى احد ضمائر الملكية التالية (his/her/my/their) وذلك وفقا للاسم **المخاطب** الذي يقع بعد الفعل (told) . في الجملة الأولى تحوّل الضمير إلى (his) لان الاسم بعد الفعل (told) هو (Sami) , وفي الجملة الثانية تحوّل إلى (her) لان الاسم بعد الفعل (told) هو (Salwa) , وفي الجملة الثالثة تحوّل إلى (my) لأنه تبع الفعل الضمير (me) حيث إنا هو المخاطب. نستنتج مما سبق انه يجب تحويل الضمير (your) وفقا للمخاطب وليس بناء على ناقل الكلام وهو (Rami) كما هو واضح في الجمل السابقة . لاحظ أيضا انه تم تحويل (was) إلى (had been) حسب ما هو موضح في جدول رقم (2)

ملاحظة مهمة : يجب تحويل الضمير (you) و الضمير (your) وفقا للمخاطب والذي يقع عادة بعد الفعل (told).

Exercise

- 1) "Many computers have filters."
Safwan said that-----
- 2) "I have chosen to participate in the Marathon."
The girl said that -----
- 3) "We work in this hospital almost every day."
The nurses told me that -----
- 4) "The students are very happy about the English exam in my school."
Safwan said that -----
- 5) "My friend works in a big mall."
He said that -----
- 6) "I lived in Amman last year."
Sami said-----
- 7) "I will never forget my visit to Petra last year."
Maha said that -----
- 8) "Majed didn't repair his computer."
Salwa said that -----
- 9) "I am writing a letter to my friend."
The nurse said that -----
- 10) The farmers must water the plants in order to grow.
Safwan said that -----
- 11) "You don't speak French fluently."
My father told the guests that -----
- 12) "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."
Tareq said -----

Answers

- 1) Many computers had filters.
- 2) she had chosen to participate in the Marathon
- 3) they worked in this hospital almost every day.
- 4) the students were very happy about the English exam in his school.
- 5) his friend worked in a big mall.
- 6) he had lived in Amman the year before.
- 7) she would never forget my visit to Petra the year before.
- 8) Majed had not repaired his computer.
- 9) She was writing a letter to her friend.
- 10) the farmers had to water the plants in order to grow.
- 11) they didn't speak French fluently.
- 12) He really had enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.

المبني للمجهول

للتحويل من المبني للمعلوم يجب إتباع الأمور التالية:

أولاً: معرفة زمن الجملة في المبني للمعلوم ووفقاً لذلك نتبع القاعدة المناسبة للتحويل من معلوم إلى مجهول.

ثانياً: اختيار الفعل المساعد المناسب وفقاً للمفعول به ، لذلك يجب التركيز فيما إذا كان المفعول به مفرد أو جمع.

ثالثاً: استخدام التصريف الثالث للفعل مع جميع الأزمنة.

الزمن	المبني للمعلوم	المبني للمجهول
المضارع البسيط	تصريف أول مجرد أو مضاف له (s) don't / doesn't + التصريف الأول	التصريف الثالث + is / am / are is not / am not / are not + التصريف الثالث
الماضي البسيط	تصريف ثاني didn't + التصريف الأول	التصريف الثالث + was / were was not / were not + التصريف الثالث
المضارع التام	التصريف الثالث + have / has	التصريف الثالث + have / has-been

المضارع البسيط :

❖ They **organize** the competition every year.

The competition **is organized** by them every year.

➤ نلاحظ أن زمن الجملة (**organize**) مضارع بسيط (**تصريف أول مجرد**) , لذلك عند تحويل الجملة من المعلوم إلى المجهول نتبع القاعدة التالية (التصريف الثالث + **am / is / are**)

❖ Safwan **visits** many European countries every year.

Many European countries **are visited** by Safwan every year.

➤ نلاحظ أن فعل الجملة (**visits**) مضارع بسيط (**تصريف أول مضاف له s**) , لذلك عند تحويل الجملة من المعلوم إلى المجهول نتبع القاعدة التالية (التصريف الثالث + **am / is / are**)

المضارع البسيط المنفي :

❖ We **don't play** tennis every day.

Tennis **is not played** by us every day.

➤ لاحظ أن فعل الجملة (**don't play**) مضارع بسيط في حالة النفي , لذلك عند تحويل الجملة من المعلوم إلى المجهول نتبع القاعدة التالية (التصريف الثالث + **am not / is not / are not**)

❖ Safwan **doesn't type** the reports every evening.

The reports **are not typed** by Safwan every evening.

➤ لاحظ أن فعل الجملة (**doesn't type**) مضارع بسيط في حالة النفي , لذلك عند تحويل الجملة من المعلوم إلى المجهول نتبع القاعدة التالية (التصريف الثالث + **am not / is not / are not**)

الماضي البسيط :

❖ They **organized** the competition last year.

The competition **was organized** by them last year.

➤ نلاحظ أن فعل الجملة (**organized**) ماضي بسيط (**تصريف ثاني**) , لذلك عند تحويل الجملة من المعلوم إلى المجهول نتبع القاعدة التالية (التصريف الثالث + **was / were**)

الماضي البسيط المنفي :

❖ We **didn't play** tennis yesterday.

Tennis **was not played** by us yesterday.

❖ Safwan **didn't type** the reports last night.

The reports **were not typed** by Safwan last night.

➤ لاحظ أن فعل الجملة (**didn't play/type**) ماضي بسيط في حالة النفي , لذلك عند تحويل الجملة من المعلوم إلى المجهول تتبع القاعدة التالية (التصريف الثالث+ **was/were+ not**)

المضارع التام

❖ The government **has renovated** the school recently.

The school **has been renovated** by the government recently.

❖ The government **has renovated** many schools recently

Many schools **have been renovated** by the government recently.

➤ لاحظ أن زمن الجملة (**has renovated**) مضارع تام , لذلك عند تحويل الجملة من المعلوم إلى المجهول تتبع القاعدة التالية (التصريف الثالث + **have /has/ + been**)

Exercise

- 1) People have been using smartphones since they ----- in the early 2000s.
A) invented B) were invented C) has invented D) inventing
- 2) About one billion smartphones ----- around the world each year.
A) are produced B) is produced C) were produced D) have been produced
- 3) A metal machine ----- on the seabed in Greece that was more 2,000 years.
A) was found B) has been found C) is found D) has found
- 4) The first computer program ----- in England in 1940.
A) have been developed B) has been developed C) was developed D) developed
- 5) The new cancer drug ----- as a single pill every morning.
A) had been taken B) taking C) is taken D) was taken
- 6) Whiteboards ----- now ----- as a computer screen by many schools.
A) are / used B) were/ used C) were being/ used D) had / used
- 7) All his credit cards ----- last week.
A) were stolen B) are stolen C) would steal D) stole
- 8) Scientists hope to develop a device to help people who ----- by brain damage.
A) have affected B) have been affected C) was affected D) affecting
- 9) She was walking when she ----- by a dangerous dog.
A) is attached B) attacked C) was attacked D) has been attacked
- 10) My laptop ----- usually ----- by Safwan.
A) was / discharged B) is / discharged C) has been / discharged D) had / discharged
- 11) A set of scales ----- to weigh items 6000 times smaller than a kilogram.
A) are built B) built C) was built D) have built
- 12) Enough Money ----- by my parents to fund our university courses.
A) has been saved B) has saved C) will save D) save
- 13) Many wild animals become more aggressive when they -----.
A) are captured B) capturing C) had been captured D) has captured
- 14) Students in my class like learning if they ----- with information in an interesting way.
A) were presented B) presenting C) have presented D) are presented

Answers : 1) B 2) A 3) A 4) C 5) C 6) A 7) A 8) B 9) C 10) B 11) C

12) A 13) A 14) D

أولاً: الجملة التي تبدأ ب If

- ❖ I **think** you should **see** a doctor.

If-----.

معرفة مفاتيح الحل من الجملة وهي **think** و **should** وبناء على ذلك نستخدم

I were you , I would

ومن ثم نكمل ما بعد **should** كما هو , تصبح الجملة

- ❖ If I were you , I would see a doctor.

ثانياً : الجملة التي تبدأ ب if

- ❖ Press that button **to make** the picture move .

If -----

مفتاح الحل هو **to make** لذلك نستخدم الشق الأول كما هو ثم نحذف **to make** ومن ثم نستخدم الشق الثاني كما هو مع مراعاة إضافة s إذا كان فعل الجزء الثاني مكن الجملة مفرد:

- ❖ If you press that button , the picture **moves** .

ثالثاً : الجملة التي تبدأ ب after / .before

- ❖ Salwa finished her work , **and then** she went home

After -----

Before-----

مفاتيح الحل هي **and then** أو **later**

إذا بدأت الجملة ب **after** نستخدم الشق الأول من الجملة ونحول الفعل إلى **ماضي تام** نحذف **and then** أو **later** ومن ثم نستخدم الجزء الثاني من الجملة كما هو

تصبح الجملة

- ❖ After Salwa **had finished** her work , she went home .

إذا بدأت جملة الحل ب **before** نأخذ الشق الثاني كما هو ونحذف **and then** ومن ثم نستخدم الشق الثاني بشرط تحويل الفعل إلى ماضي تام فتصبح الجملة كما يلي:

- ❖ Before Salwa went home , **she had finished** her work.

ملاحظة في هذه الحالة يتم التبديل بين الاسم وضميره لان الجملة بعد **before** يجب أن تبدأ بالاسم.

رابعاً : has / have been +v1-ing

- ❖ Safwan **started** reading at 7 p.m .It's 9 p.m , and he is **still reading**.

Safwan -----

مفاتيح الحل هي **reading , still , 7.p.m , started** , إذا وجدت هذه المفاتيح نتبع قاعدة المضارع التام المستمر **has +v1ing** ,ويجب أن نستخدم الفعل الموجود بعد **started** كما هو ومن ثم نستخدم **since** و بعدها الرقم الأول في الجملة الدال على الوقت :

- ❖ Safwan **has been reading since 7. P.m.**

نستخدم have /has حسب فاعل الجملة الثانية

Exercise

- 1) Maher studied very hard for several weeks, and then he passed his final exams.
Before Maher -----
- 2) I think I should get up early every morning.
If -----
- 3) Tala took three English courses in British council, and then she went to Britain to study medicine.
After Tala -----
- 4) Move that car to make the guests leave.
If -----
- 5) It started raining at 5 a.m. It is 9 a.m., and it is still raining.
It -----

Answers

- 1) passed his final exam, he had studied very hard for several weeks.
- 2) I were you, I would get up early every morning.
- 3) had taken three English courses in British council, she went to Britain to study medicine
- 4) you move that car, the guests leave.
- 5) It has been raining since 5 a.m.

Causative

للتعبير عن طلب الخدمة من شخص آخر نتبع القاعدة التالية:

- التصريف الثالث + مفعول به (ضمير أو اسم) + have + طالب الخدمة

ملاحظة يتم استخدام (have) حسب زمن الجملة

مضارع بسيط	have/has
ماضي بسيط	had
مستقبل بسيط	will have
مضارع مستمر	is/am/ are having
ماضي مستمر	was/were/having

- ❖ He **repaired** his computer.

He **had** his computer **repaired**. (causative)

➤ لاحظ أن الفعل في الجملة الأولى (repaired) ماضي بسيط ولذلك في جملة طلب الخدمة من شخص آخر تم استخدام الفعل (had) ومن ثم تم تحويل الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث (repaired).

- ❖ Safwan **will repair** his computer.

Safwan **will have** his computer **repaired**. (causative)

➤ لاحظ أن الفعل في الجملة الأولى (will repair) مستقبل بسيط ولذلك في جملة طلب الخدمة من شخص آخر تم استخدام الفعل (will have) ومن ثم تم تحويل الفعل الرئيسي إلى التصريف الثالث (repaired).

ولإعادة كتابة الجملة التي تحتوي على احد هذه الأفعال بصيغة ال (causative) نتبع ما يلي:

مثال

- ❖ I asked someone to fix my computer.

I **had** my computer **fixed**.

➤ نلاحظ أن مفتاح الحل في الجملة المراد تحويلها إلى (causative) هو الفعل (asked+ someone)

➤ لاحظ انه تم حذف عبارة (asked someone) وحل محلها (had) ومن ثم المفعول به والتصريف الثالث للفعل (fix)

Exercise

- 1) Rawan ----- her phone ----- last night.
A) have / stolen B) was / stolen C) had / stolen D) is / stolen
- 2) We ----- our house ----- every Friday.
A) are / cleaned B) have / cleaned C) will / clean D) had / cleaned
- 3) She had her phone number ----- as she had been receiving calls from strangers.
A) changed B) was changing C) will change D) changing
- 4) I had my digital camera ----- after I had dropped it in the water.
A) is repaired B) repaired C) was repaired D) will repair
- 5) Muna didn't write the email. She had it -----.
A) was written B) to write C) wrote D) written
- 6) Instead of buying a new bicycle. Why don't you have your old one -----.
A) fixed B) will fix C) fixing D) fixe

Answers : 1) C 2) B 3) A 4) B 5) D 6) A

مفتاح الحل في الجملة المراد اعادة كتابتها	القاعدة المستخدمة في الجملة الجديدة بحيث تعطي نفس المعنى
<i>It is normal / it isn't normal</i> It is normal for my friend to send emails It isn't normal for many people to drink coffee in the morning.	am / is / are + used to + V1ing My friend is used to sending emails Many people aren't used to drinking coffee in the morning
<i>had difficulty / now</i> I had difficulty in driving cars in the past, but now I can drive well.	am / is / are used to + V1ing I am used to driving cars well now
<i>still having difficulty</i> I just got glasses this week. I am still having difficulty in wearing them.	am / is / are not + V1ing I am not used to wearing them now.
<i>was not easy / now</i> It was not easy for me to live alone in the past, but now I do.	I am used to living alone now.

لاحظ ان جميع مفاتيح الحل السابقة استبدلت ب (be used to) مع مراعاة ان (still having difficulty - لا زلت اواجه صعوبة) تم استخدام النفي في الجملة الجديدة / وعبارة (was not easy ليس سهلا) تم استخدام قاعدة الاثبات . كما اننا نستخدم (am) اذا كان فاعل الجملة الجديدة (I) و (is) اذا كان فاعل الجملة مفرد ونستخدم (are) اذا كان فاعل الجملة جمع .

Exercise

- It is normal for my brother now to speak English fluently.
My brother -----
- It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner every day.
American people -----
- My son had difficulty studying online in the past, but now he studies online.
My son -----
- Marwa has bought an electronic dictionary recently. She is still having difficulty in using it.
Marwa -----
- It was not easy for me to play chess, but now I can play well.
I -----

Answers

- is used to speaking English fluently.
- are not used to eating steak for lunch and dinner every day.
- is used to studying online now.
- is not used to using it.
- am used to playing chess now.

الماضي التام المستمر

I /we/they /you/he/she /it Plural and singular noun	had been +v1-ing
--------------------------------------------------------	------------------

نستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن افعال او مواقف كانت مستمرة الحدوث في وقت محدد في الماضي

نستخدم العبارات التالية مع هذا الزمن بشرط ان يرافق هذه العبارات مدة زمنية محددة (for/ all)

❖ Before / after / when / by the time +S+v

1) Ali had been thinking about his friend **for a while** when he received a text from him.

2) By the time the bus **arrived**, we had been waiting for an hour.

➤ لاحظ تحديد المدة الزمنية المعينة باستخدام (**for**) ولذلك استخدمنا قاعدة الماضي التام المستمر وليس الماضي التام .

نستخدم هذا الزمن للتعبير عن نتيجة او اثر كان ظاهر في الماضي

نستخدم هذه العبارات في هذه الحالة : (*because / as/ since/ so/ ;*)

- 1) I had been painting the house, so I had some paints on my clothes. (paint)
- 2) I looked very tired yesterday because I had been playing tennis. (play)
- 3) My mother was very tired ; she has been preparing a big meal all afternoon . (prepare)
- 4) She has been doing her homework , so she was tired. (do)

Exercise

- 1) My teacher was very busy yesterday as he ----- the classroom's website .
A) has been creating B) was created C) had been creating D) has created
- 2) Before the guests arrived, my mother ----- a meal for three hours.
A) was cooked B) had been cooking C) cooked D) would cook
- 3) We were late! By the time we got to the station, the train -----.
A) has been going B) is gone C) will have gone D) had been going

Answers: 1) C 2) B 3) D

Unit 3

المستقبل المستمر

I /we/they /you/he/she /it
Plural and singular noun

will be +v1-ing

نستخدم هذا الزمن عندما نتحدث او نكتب عن فعل مستمر في المستقبل .
نستخدم مع هذا الزمن العبارات التالية:

- this time year ,week , month , summer ...) / this time tomorrow / **in two years' time** , **in four months' time** / at 7 p.m. tomorrow / after 5 p.m. tonight

- 1) **This time next year**, we **will be preparing** for our final exams. (prepare)
- 2) **In ten years'**, Salwa **will be studying** biology in London. (study)

ملاحظة مهمة : إذا كان الفعل من (أفعال الانجاز أو be) و مؤشر الجملة من مؤشرات المستقبل المستمر يجب أن نستخدم في هذه الحالة زمن المستقبل التام.

- 1) **This time tomorrow** , we will be celebrating because we **will have finished** our exams. (finish)
- 2) **This time next month** , my parents **will have been** married **for** twenty years. (be)

ملاحظة مهمة : نستخدم زمن المستقبل المستمر في الجملة الشرطية رقم (1) اذا ذكر في الجملة عبارة تدل على زمن في المستقبل :

- ❖ If you need to contact me next week, we will be staying at a hotel in Aqaba. (كتاب الطالب صفحة 21)

المستقبل التام

I /we/they /you/he/she /it
Plural and singular noun

will have +v3

نستخدم هذا الزمن عندما نتحدث او نكتب عن فعل سوف ينتهي في وقت ما محدد في المستقبل

نستخدم مع هذا الزمن العبارات التالية :

- By next year, next month , next year , tomorrow , the end of the week
- By seven , five o'clock / By (2027, 2029) / By the time +S+v1

- 1) By 2023 CE, the new motorway will have opened.
- 2) We are late! By the time we get to the station, the train will have gone.

Exercise

- 1) what do you think you ----- in two years' time?
A) will have done B)will be doing C)would do D) will had done
- 2) Do you think you ----- your school friend when you go to university?
A) miss B) was going to miss C) will miss D) are going to discuss
- 3) If you need to contact me next week, we ----- at a hotel in Aqaba.
A) have stayed B) has been staying C)will be staying D) will stay
- 4) By the end of this year, we ----- here for ten years.
A) will have lived B)had been living C) will be living D) will live
- 5) In three years' time, my brother ----- from the university of Jordan.
A) will graduate B) is going to graduate C) graduates D) will have graduated
- 6) Will it still -----this evening?
A) be raining B) have rained C) rain D) going to rain
- 7) This time next year, they ----- for their final exams.
A) will prepare B) would prepare C) will be preparing D) will have prepared
- 8) Next month , we ----- in this house for a year .Let's celebrate.
A) will have lived B) will be living C) will live D) live
- 9) If you need help to find a job, I ----- you.
A) help B)would help C) will help D) would have helped
- 10) I can't call my dad right now .He ----- the plane .It takes off in an hour.
A) will board B) will have board C) will be boarding D) is going to board
- 11) It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight----- at Queen Alia International airport.
A) will have arrived B) has been arriving C) would arrive D) arrived
- 12) We won't be home tomorrow tonight .We ----- the football match at the stadium .
A) will have watched B)will watch C) will be watching D) have been watching
- 13) This time tomorrow, we will be celebrating because we ----- our exams.
A) will finish B) is going to finish C) finish D) will have finished
- 14) This time next month, my parents -----married for twenty years.
A) have been B) will have been C) has been D) will be
- 15) Will you ----- all your homework by eight o'clock?
A) do B) be doing C) has done D) have done
- 16) By next year , ----- you ----- England?
A) will / visit B) would /visit C) will / be visiting D) will / have visited
- 17) You can borrow this book tomorrow .I ----- it by then.
A) will have finished B) have finished C) finish D) will finish

- 18) The book that you ordered ----- by the end of the week.
 A) would not arrived B) will not have arrived C) will arrive D) arrived
- 19) Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby.-----
 A) will have slept B) will be sleeping C) will sleep D) sleeps
- 20) Don't phone me at seven. I -----dinner with my family.
 A) will be having B) was having C) will have D) have
- Answers:** 1) B 2) C 3) C 4) A 5) D 6) A 7) C 8) A 9) C 10) C 11) A
 12) C 13) D 14) B 15) D 16) D 17) A 18) B 19) B 20) A

Unit Four

Cleft Sentences

هناك طريقتين لكتابة الجملة المنقسمة :

ملاحظة مهمة : الاسم المؤكد عليه قد يكون اسم فاعل, مفعول به , اسم مكان او زمان .

تكملة الجملة + ضمير الوصل + المؤكد + **It is / was**

❖ **Huda won** the prize for Art **last year**.

It was Huda who won the prize for Art last year.

It was last year when Huda won the prize for Art.

- لاحظ في الجملة الاولى ان المؤكد عليه هو (Huda) ولذلك استخدمنا ضمير الوصل (who) , كما تم استخدام (was) لان زمن الجملة ماضي بسيط (won).
- لاحظ في الجملة الثانية ان المؤكد عليه هو (last year) ولذلك استخدمنا ضمير الوصل (when) .
- لاحظ كذلك ان ضمير الوصل يتبع الاسم المؤكد عليه ومن ثم تكتمل الجملة .

❖ Huda **wins** the prize for Art every year.

It is Huda who wins the prize for Art every year.

لاحظ استخدام (is) وذلك لان زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط (wins)

الاسم المؤكد عليه + **is / was** + تكملة الجملة + ضمير الوصل + العبارة التي تدل على الاسم المؤكد عليه

Huda won the prize for Art last year.	The person who/ that won the price for Art was Huda. لاحظ ان المؤكد عليه هو (Huda) وذلك لان الجملة المنقسمة تبدأ بعبارة (the person) وكذلك تم استخدام ضمير الوصل (who/that) لان الاسم المؤكد عليه عاقل (Huda) وتم استخدام (was) لان زمن الجملة ماضي بسيط.
My neighbor's generosity impresses me more than anything else.	The thing which/ that impresses me more than anything else is my neighbor's generosity. لاحظ ان المؤكد عليه هو (My neighbor's generosity) وذلك لان الجملة المنقسمة تبدأ بعبارة (the thing) وكذلك تم استخدام ضمير الوصل (which /that) لان الاسم المؤكد عليه غير عاقل وتم استخدام (is) لان زمن الجملة مضارع بسيط.
Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985CE	The year when Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985CE. لاحظ ان الجملة المنقسمة بدأت ب The year لذلك نستخدم ضمير الوصل (when) حيث ان للاسم المؤكد عليه هو 1985 وتم استخدام was لان زمن الجملة في الماضي .
Jabir bin Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.	The country where Jabir bin Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

لاحظ ان الجملة المنقسمة بدأت ب **The country** لذلك نستخدم ضمير الوصل (**where**) حيث ان الاسم المؤكد عليه هو **Iraq** وتم استخدام **was** لان زمن الجملة في الماضي .

نلاحظ بان الجملة المنقسمة تبدأ بعبارة :

The person/ The thing / The year / The country/ the time / the place

قارن الامثلة التالية :

- 1) The Aqaba beach is the place **where** I enjoy watching the sunset.
- 2) I would like to take you to a café **which** serves excellent coffee.

نلاحظ في المثال الثاني ان اسم المكان (**café**) وقع في محل فاعل وتبع ضمير الوصل فعل مضارع هو (**serves**) لذلك استخدمنا ضمير الوصل (**which**) وليس (**where**) كما هو الحال في الجملة الاولى.

Exercise

1. The Olympic Games were held in London **in 2012 CE**.

It was

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

It

3. Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985CE.

The year

4. I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was

5. My father has influenced me most.

The person

6. I like Geography most of all.

The subject.....

7. The heat made the journey unpleasant.

The thing

8. Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.

The person.....

9. Jabir bin Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

The country

10. Ali ibn Nafi established the first music school in the world.

It was

Answers

- 1) 2012 CE **when** the Olympic Games were held in London / **in** 2012 CE **that** the Olympic Games were held in London /
- 2) **was** Queen Rania **who / that** opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007CE.
- 3) **when** Petra was made a World Heritage Site **was** 1985CE.
- 4) 11 a.m. **when** I stopped working.
- 5) **who/ that** has influenced me most **is** my father .
- 6) **which / that** I like most of all **is** Geography.
- 7) **which / that** made the journey unpleasant **was** the heat
- 8) **who/ that** contributed to the invention of the oud **was** Al-Kindi.
- 9) **where** Jabir bin Hayyan did his research in a laboratory **was** Iraq
- 10) Ali ibn Nafi **who/ that** established the first music school in the world.

Exercise

- 1) Qasr Bashir is an extremely well- preserved Roman castle ----- is situated in the Jordanian desert.
A) which B)where C)who D) when
- 2) Ibn Sina -----is also known as Avicenna was a polymath.
A) when B) whose C) who's D) who
- 3) It was the month of Ramadan ----- Ibn Sina died, in June 1037CE.
A) where B) when C)which D)who
- 4) The person ----- has influenced me most is my father.
A when B) which C) whose D) who
- 5) There are about twenty-three stables -----horses have been kept.
A) which B)when C) who D) where
- 6) The year -----Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985CE.
A) who B) where C)when D)which
- 7) Ibn Sina's friends -----were worried about his health advised him to relax.
A) who B) which C) when D) where
- 8) The stars and planets are things ----- astronomers study.
A) which B) who C) where D) when

Answers : 1) A 2) D 3) B 4) D 5) D 6) C 7) A 8) A

ملاحظة مهمة جدا : يجب الرجوع لكافة التمرين المتعلقة بالقواعد في كتاب الانشطة والطالب والتدرب على حلها باستمرار.

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق

هاني قزاز

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