



Action Pack 12

Units 1 - 4

ملخص اللغة الإنجليزية



المستوى الثالث - الفصل الأول

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Colour idioms	Meaning	Arabic
see red	become angry . (feeling = anger)	يغضب
feel a bit blue	become sad (feeling = sadness)	يشعر بالكآبة والحزن
the green light	permission	يسمح / ياذن
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس بالجريمة – يفعل شيئاً خطأ
out of the blue	unexpectedly	فجأة
a white elephant	a useless possession	ملكية غير مجدية – مكلف بدون فائدة

Complete the following sentences with the correct phrase :

1. Have you heard the good news ? We've -----to go ahead with our project !
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught ----- .
3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely -----.
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a -----.
5. It's normal to ----- from time to time .
6. When you ----- , your blood pressure is raised.

1. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.
What does the underlined colour idiom out of the blue mean ? -----
2. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a red-handed .
Replace the underlined colour- idiom with the correct one. -----
3. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught the green light . 2018
Replace the underlined colour- idiom with the correct one. -----
4. A lot of houses in the nearby village became white elephant as their owners left to live in the city . 2016
What does the underlined colour- idiom mean ? -----
5. Have you heard the good news ? We've got the permission to go ahead with our project !. 2016
Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour- idiom. -----
6. It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time . 2017
What feeling does the underlined phrase express ? -----
7. Have you heard the good news ? We've got a white elephant to go ahead with our project !. 2019
Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one. -----

Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic
catch attention	يجلب الانتباه	spend time	يمضي الوقت	public transport	المواصلات العامة	carbon footprint	أثر الكربون
get an idea	يلتقط فكرة	attend a course	يحضر دورة	urban planning	التخطيط العمراني	biological waste	النفايات البيولوجية
take an interest	يهتم بشخص أو شيء	side effects	اعراض جانبية	economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي	negative effect	الآثار السلبية

(attend - catch - carbon footprint - urban planning)

1. Brilliant students always ----- their teachers' attention with their remarkable answers.
2. Fatima plans to ----- several courses on prosthetic with specialized people.

3. Replace the underlined misused verb with the appropriate collocation :

اهتمام بالمعنى والاملاء والتبديل

I like to attend time learning foreign languages . -----

2018

Phrases	Phrases	Phrases	Phrases
know about	يعرف عن	give out	يعطي (معلومات)
connect with	يتواصل مع	fill in	يعبئ (نموذج)
turn on	يشغل	cope with = deal with	يتعامل مع
		wake up	يستيقظ
		take place	يحدث
		settle down	يستقر
		look around	يلقي نظرة
		meet up	يلتقي
		get started	يبدأ

wake up - take place - settle down - look around - meet up - get started

1. Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story ----- ?
2. I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't ----- early enough.
3. When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and -----.
4. If you're free at the weekend, let's ----- and go shopping together.
5. I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and ----- .
6. I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should ----- right now!

Phrase	Different Meanings
share ideas مشاركة معلومات	give your ideas to others
compare ideas مقارنة معلومات	show differences or similarities between ideas
create a website انشاء موقع	make a new website
contribute to a website المشاركة في موقع	offer your work to a website
research information بحث معلومات	find the information you need.
present information عرض معلومات	give information in a presentation
monitor what is happening مراقبة ما يحدث	watch what is happening
find out what is happening اكتشاف ما يحدث	discover what is happening
give a talk to people اعطاء محاضرة	give a speech to a group of people
talk to people التحدث مع الناس	an informal discussion
show photos عرض صور	show people photos that you have
send photos ارسال صور	post photos to someone

2. Students can ----- to the website of their school ; they can post work and photos. 2020
a. share b. compare c. contribute d. create

Function (express / indicate) المستوى الثالث	
consequence النتيجة	In this way, As a consequence, Therefore, As a result, Thus, In consequence , For this , that reason , so
opposition / contrast التناقض	In spite of , However, On the contrary , Whereas , conversely, despite , On one hand / On the other hand , although
continuation or addition الاضافة	Furthermore, In addition , Likewise, Also, One reason for this, Moreover as well as , and
Recommendations التوصية	It is recommended that ... / The best course of action would be to
conclusion الخاتمة	It appears that ... / This results in
introduction المقدمة	The aim of this report is to / This report examines..... / In this report will be examined
emphasis / stress التأكيد	The thing that / The person who / The place where The time when
Rhetorical Devices	
metaphor الاستعارة	The world will be at your fingers.
onomatopoeia المحاكاة الصوتية	Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.
personification التشخيص	Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us , by telling us when to wake up , eat and sleep.
simile = (like – as) التشبيه	-Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal -Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food.

- Lights will go on and off automatically. In this way, / Therefore, / Consequently, / As a result, we will save energy. -----
- On the one hand, life would be easier. On the other hand, we will have less privacy and security. -----
- Driverless cars automatically avoid crashes. However, their computers sometimes fail . -----
- Although the "Internet of Things" will make our life easier, it will make many problems to privacy. -----
- Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient. 2016
What is the function of using despite in the above sentence ? -----
- The world **will be at your fingers**. 2017 , 2021
Identify the type of rhetorical device used in the above sentence . -----
- New means of transportation will take us to our destination smoothly. 2021
The underlined words in the sentence above represent one of the following rhetorical devices
a. simile b. onomatopoeia c. metaphor d. personification

Grammar

1. The Present Simple Tense : V 1 / don't – doesn't + V-inf.

1. S + V-inf. / don't + v-inf. (I , we , you , they)	Key words
2. S + V-s/es / doesn't + v-inf. (he , she , it)	every / each + time always , these days , often ,
3. be = (am – is – are)	daily , weekly , monthly , yearly , frequently ,
4. (not be) = (am not – isn't – aren't)	occasionally , usually , sometimes , rarely ,
5. play – plays / carry – carries / (o, -x, -s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -z + (-es).	seldom , never , On Sundays , twice a month

1. Something that is true in the present :
2. Things that are always true. (fact) :
3. Scheduled or fixed events in the future . :
4. We use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple . :
 - I always ----- tennis. (play)
 - The Earth ----- the sun . (circle)
 - The train ----- tonight at 6 pm. (leave)
 - He *never* ----- his wallet. (forget)
5. Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that ----- on the 10th of Thu-Al-Hijjah . (begin) 2017

2. The Present Continuous Tense : S + am , is , are + V-ing

Present Continuous	S + am , is, are + V-ing / S + am , is, are (not) + V-ing		
Key words	now / at this moment / listen / look ! / Be quiet / Be careful / watch out / currently / at present		
like – liking	see – seeing	be – being	die – dying
sit – sitting / listen – listening	happen – happening	visit – visiting	develop - developing
prefer – preferring	transfer - transferring	remember – remembering	offer - offering

1. Something that is happening at the moment of speaking .
2. To describe something temporary.
3. For actions that happen repeatedly in the present. (*always*) - (criticism and annoyance)
4. To talk about the Future, where something has been planned . (tomorrow – next + time)
 - I----- the present continuous now. (study)
 - She comes from Ajloun. She ----- with her friend for a week. She will return to Ajloun in the spring. (stay)
 - You ----- always ----- your keys. (lose)
 - I ----- my father tomorrow. (meet)
5. The workers ----- at the moment . They are on a break. (not , work) 2018

3. The Present Perfect Simple :

1. (has / have + V3) (hasn't / haven't + V3)	Key words
2. اي جملة بدون دليل (ليست حقيقة علمية)	just / so far / ,so / already / recently / lately / today
3. (V1 . has / have + V3) ربط الماضي بالحاضر	ever / times / never / since / for / yet / this week

For : a week / an hour / three hours **Since** : Saturday / yesterday / 1930 / last week / March / I was born .

1. He is at home. He ----- the task . (finish)
2. Salem ----- already ----- to school. (go)
3. Salem ----- yet . (not, finish)
4. I ----- English . (study)
5. I ----- my driving test. That's why I can take my father's car. (pass)

4. Present Perfect Continuous : (Subject + has / have + been + Ving) (for , since , all , How long) (be, verb)

1. Salma ----- English for 2 hours . (be , study)
 2. The government has ----- hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be, work) 2016
 3. He started studying at 5:00 pm. It's 10:00 pm, and he's still studying. (has / have + been + V-ing)
- He** -----since 5:00 pm. الفعل بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرا في الحاضر

5. The Past Simple : (V2) =

(V) = S + V2 (not, v) = didn't + V-inf. (be) = was , were (not be) = wasn't , weren't

(yesterday / last week , month , year / ago / in 1960 / in ancient times / days / one day / in early)
(first ever / when I was a child / v2+ thus + v2)

1. Alia ----- Ali yesterday . (visit)
2. Alia ----- her lunch yesterday . (not ,have)
2. Alia ----- at home yesterday . (not ,be)

6. The Past Continuous : (Subject + was / were + V-ing) yesterday + (at this time – morning – evening)

S + (V2) ----- while / as ----- S + (was, were + V-ing) While + S + was , were + V-ing , S + V2	(I, he, she, it – was)
S + (was, were + V-ing) ----- when ----- S + (V2) When + S + V2 , S + was , were + V-ing	(we, you, they – were)

1. Sami ----- tennis at 9:00 yesterday. (play)
2. While Salma ----- in Aqaba, she visited the castle. (stay) 2016
3. The students in my class ----- about their achievements in science when the bell suddenly rang. (talk) 2017

7. The Past Perfect Simple : Subject + had + V-3 (never, recently) / (V2..... and then.....V2)

1. After / as soon as / because +	S + (had + V3) ----- , S + V2
2. Before / by the time +	S + V2 ----- , S + (had V3)
3. By + time (1920), +	S + (had V3) (for – since – all + time) تستخدم هذه القاعدة بشرط عدم وجود

1. By the time Alex finished his studies, he ----- in London for over eight years. (be)
2. Before she went to the library, Huda ----- her mother to prepare lunch. (help)
3. Ahmad had his lunch, **and then** he started work.
After -----
Before -----
Ahmad had -----
Ahmad started -----
4. Tala took three English courses in the British Council **and then** she went to Britain to study medicine. 2016
Before Tala -----

8. The Past Perfect Continuous : Subject + had + been + V-ing , V2 (since , for , all) - (be , v)

1. After / as soon as / because +	had been + v-ing (for – since – all) + time , S + v2 (be , v)
2. Before / by the time +	V2 , had been + v-ing (for – since – all) + time (be , v)
3. By + time (1920) , +	had been + v-ing (for – since – all) + time (be , v)

1. Ali ----- about his friend when he received a text from him . (be, think) 2018
2. Before she went to the library, Huda ----- her mother to prepare lunch for an hour. (be, help)
3. The children ----- in the yard for two hours. (has been playing - is playing - had been playing) 2018
4. When he arrived Mr. Mohammad was exhausted. He ----- for five days . (be , climb)
5. I received a letter from Siham yesterday. She ----- to write since last year . (promise)
6. Salma was very tired . She ----- very busy all day . (be)
7. A : when I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired. B : Yes, I ----- for half an hour. (run)
8. My mother lost her purse yesterday.
She ----- in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (shop)
9. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired.
She ----- all afternoon for a special family dinner. 4 (cook)

9. The Future with will : Subject + will (won't = will not) + V-inf.

1. perhaps , maybe , probably , I think , I hope , in 2050 , in the future , one day soon , later .	I think Brazil ----- the World Cup. (not win)
2. predicting without evidence.	The year 2025 ----- a very interesting year. (be)
3. To express spontaneous decision.	A: the phone is ringing. B: I ----- it. (answer)

10. The Future with going to : Subject + am-is-are + going to +inf. = (plan – arrange – prepare – intend)
(next + time / tomorrow = am , is , are + V-ing / am , is , are + going to + V-inf.)

1. Predictions that are based on evidence.	The clouds are dark. It ----- any minute. (rain) Look at the black sky. It ----- to rain. (go - is going - was going) 2018
2. Future plans : (intend – plan)	I <i>intend</i> to learn English language. I am ----- I am -----

11. The Future Continuous : S + will be + V-ing

Subject + will (won't) be + V-ing	at + time + future / tonight at 5 pm. / in an hour / Will – still (in time / In 2 days / the exact time later / This time tomorrow
-----------------------------------	---

1. This time next year (In two days), They ----- for the final exam. (prepare)
2. It's a very long course, so I ----- in seven years' time . (still study)
3. Can I call you tonight after 6 pm or you----- dinner with your family then . (have)
4. Will it still ----- this evening ? (rain)
5. If you need to contact me next week, we'll ----- at a hotel in Aqaba. (stay)
6. I can't call my dad right now. He'll ----- the plane. It takes off in an hour. (board)

12. The Future Perfect : (next month , for) Let's celebrate

1. (Subject + will have + V-3) - for + time	Key words
2. (Subject + won't have + V-3)	-by + future / by the time + v1 / by.. tomorrow,
3. By + time (future) = By 2025 , will have + V3	-by next .../ by then / by three years from now /
4. By the time + V1 , will have + V3	-by the end of this year / before long)
5. By the time + V2 , had + V3 / had been + V-ing . (be,v)	- (This time tomorrow / next for + time)

1. By 2029 CE, the new motorway ----- . (open)
2. Next month, we ----- in this house *for* a year. Let's celebrate. (live)
3. Next month, our family ----- in this house *for* a year. (have, live)
4. This time next month, my parents ----- married *for* twenty years. (be)
5. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we ----- our exams. (finish)
6. Will you ----- your homework *by* seven o'clock ? (do) 2016
7. In thirty years' time , scientists ----- a cure for cancer. (found - find - will have found – were finding) 2018
8. By the time we *get* to the station, the train ----- . (not, go)
9. By the time we *got* to the station, the train ----- . (not, go)

13.

1. It isn't necessary to :	You don't have to : (necessary to = have to)
2. are not allowed to :	mustn't + V-inf. (allowed to = could)
3. I think you should + V-inf.	If I were you , I would + V-inf.
4. V1 ----- + to make ----- + V1	If you + V1 ----- , ----- V-s

1. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen . You -----
2. You are not allowed to touch this machine . You -----
3. I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary. If I ----- 2017
4. I think I should see a doctor. If I ----- 2018
5. Press the button *to make* the picture move . If you ----- 5

14. Used to :

1. (Subject + used to + V-inf.) - affirmative	Key words - when I was young – a student – a child – 12 years old - when I was your age - when you were younger - --, but now – these days – but we stopped – but it closed
2. (Subject + didn't use to + V-inf.) - negative	
3. (Did + Subject + use to + V-inf. ?) - interrogative	
4. S + used to + V-inf. = past habit = past state	
5. It was a past habit for Ali to do.... = Ali used to do	

1. She ----- a teacher, but now she's retired. (use to, be)
2. My mother ----- my clothes, but now she does. (not, use to, buy)
3. My grandparents didn't ----- emails when they were my age. (use to, send)
4. I ----- shopping in the local market, but it closed two years ago. (use to, go)
5. It **was a past habit (normal)** for my brother to get up early. **My brother** -----
6. When I was young, I ----- on foot to my school . (are used to going – used to go – use to go – am used to going) 2018

15. Be + used to + V- ing :

1. S + (am , is , are , was , were) + used to + V-ing / noun / pron.)	Key words - always – usually - often - has / have + V3 - , but + be + used to + it -
2. S + (am , is , are , was , were - not) + used to + V-ing / noun / pron.)	
3. Be (am – is – are) + used to = (normal – familiar – customary – ordinary - habitual)	
4. It is normal for Ali to do.... = Ali is used to doing	
5. It isn't normal for Ali to do.... = Ali isn't used to doing	

1. We've lived in the city along time , so we----- the traffic. (use to)
- 2 We always go to the market across the street, so we ----- fresh vegetables. (use to , eat)
3. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We ----- the cold weather. (not, use to)
4. My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year.He says he ----- there now. (use to, live)
5. My mother **is used to** buy my clothes , but now I choose my own .-----
6. There **wasn't used to** be so much pollution , but these days it is a global problem . -----
7. Most Jordanians **used to** the hot weather **where** we have in summer . -----
8. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.
I am -----
9. It's not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner everyday. It is too expensive.
American people ----- 2017
10. It's not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.
My grandfather ----- 2017
11. It's not normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary .
My younger brother ----- 2018

16. Causative Verbs – (Subject + has / have / had + object + V3) افعال السببية

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| - I will ask someone to do my homework. | I will ----- |
| - I asked someone to fix my computer . | I ----- (had) |
| - Sami didn't do his work . | Sami had ----- |
| - Sami did his work himself. | Sami didn't ----- |

17. Speculation : التخمين

1. must , can't + V1	تأكيد في المضارع	sure, certain , It's true , I know , certainly , definitely
2. must , can't + have + V3	تأكيد في الماضي	
3. might + V1	احتمال في المضارع	not sure , not certain , I don't know , I think , I believe possible , probable , may be , perhaps
4. might have + V3	احتمال في الماضي	

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken . Issa's phone -----.(might)
2. I am sure English is easy. English -----.
3. I am sure Geography isn't difficult. Geography -----.

18. Verbs + to + inf. / Verbs +V-ing

Verbs followed by (to + inf.)	(want - plan - hope - afford - intend - used - need - offer - expect)
Verbs followed by (V + ing)	(stop - enjoy - avoid - mind) + V-ing

1. I **want** to get a new apartment but I can't **afford** ----- money at the moment. (borrow) 2017
2. My friend **stopped** ----- when the teacher came. (talk)

19. Reported Speech : V1 → V2 → had + V3 → had + V3

V1	⇒	V2	⇒	don't , doesn't	⇒	didn't
V2	⇒	had + V3	⇒	didn't	⇒	hadn't + v3
had + V3	⇒	had + V3	⇒	is , am	⇒	was
will / would	⇒	would	⇒	are	⇒	were
shall / should	⇒	should	⇒	was - were	⇒	had been
can / could	⇒	could	⇒	need	⇒	would need
may / might	⇒	Might	⇒	has , have	⇒	had
ought to	⇒	ought to	⇒	had	⇒	had had
must , have to , has to	⇒	had to	⇒		⇒	

2. Pronouns :

myself	⇒	I	⇒	me	⇒	my
himself	⇒	he	⇒	him	⇒	his
herself	⇒	she	⇒	her	⇒	her
ourselves	⇒	we	⇒	us	⇒	our
themselves	⇒	They	⇒	them	⇒	their
yourself - yourselves	⇒	You + V	⇒	V + you	⇒	your

3. Adverbs and demonstratives changes :

today	that day	here	there
tonight	that night	this	that
at the moment	at that moment	next	the following
yesterday	the day before - the previous day	these	those
ago	before	since / last week	the week before - previous week
tomorrow	the day after - the following day	now	Then - at that time

1. " Some parents take their children to the city park weekly." Mr, Asmar said ----- . 2018
2. " Schools provide children with basic education " Safwan said ----- . 2018
3. " I'll meet you here tomorrow." She told me ----- .
4. " I was sleeping when you called." Rania told Adel ----- .
5. " I'll come here with you to see my grandfather again." She told Tareq ----- .
6. " I've lost my glass." Muna said ----- .

20. Passive Voice :

Active	Passive
Present Simple : S + V1 + O	Present Simple : O + (am - is - are) + V3 + by + S
Past Simple : S + V2 + O	Past Simple : O + (was / were) + V3 + by + S
Future Simple : S + (will , shall , must , has to , ...) + V . inf. + O would , can , could , may , used to , have to , has to	Future Simple : O + (will / shall , ...) + be + V3 + by + S
Present Continuous : S + (am-is-are) + V. ing + O	Present Continuous : O + (am-is-are) + being + V3 + by + S
Past Continuous : S + (was / were) + V. ing + O	Past Continuous : O + (was / were) + being + V3 + by + S
Future Perfect : S + will + have + V3 + O	Future Perfect : O + will + have + been + V3 + by + S
Perfect : S + (has-have-had) + V3 + O	Perfect : O + (has-have-had) + been + V3 + by + S
- don't - doesn't ----- am not , isn't , aren't	/ didn't ----- wasn't , weren't
- am , is , are + always , usually , often + V3	

1. Somebody has found my laptop .

My -----

2. My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.

Enough money -----

3. Safwan usually discharges my laptop.

My laptop -----

4. The teacher did not bring us the new books last week.

We -----

عند تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس إذا وجدت الكلمات التالية يحول الفعل حسب الجدول الآيمن	Passive
every , each , always , usually , often	(am – is – are) + V3
yesterday , last week , year , month , in 1960 , in the past , when	(was - were) + V3
tomorrow , next week , in two months	(will + be) + V3
now , at the moment , at present	(am - is - are) + being + V3
just , so far , so , already , recently , lately , today	(has - have) + been + V3

6. Many Jordanian poems ----- now ----- into English. (translate)

7. Now, about one billion smartphones ----- around the world each year. (sell) 2017

8. Ibn Rushd who ----- in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath. (born) 2017

9. The ruins ----- by thousands of tourists every year . (view) 2018

10. Last night, many students ----- in the English club. (was elected - were elected - are elected) 2018

11. Three of my articles ----- last month in the local newspaper. 2019
(have published – have been published – will be published – were published)

12. Many galloons of fresh milk ----- everyday. (are drunk - is drinking - drank – are drinking) 2019

21. Conditional Sentences

If Clause	Main Clause
If / When + S + Simple Present (V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are / (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't	Subject + simple present (a fact) (V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are (he , she , it + V-s / es) (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't (I , we , you , they + V1)

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + Simple Present (V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are / (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't	Subject + will / won't + V-inf.

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + Past Simple = V2 / didn't + V-inf. be = was , were / (not be) = wasn't , weren't	Subject + would (wouldn't) + V-inf.

If Clause	Main Clause
If + S + had + (V3) hadn't + v3	Subject + would + have + (V3) wouldn't

1. If a city ----- everything and doesn't throw anything away, It's zero waste. (recycle) 2016

2. The bus is late. If it ----- soon, we will get a taxi. (not, arrive) 2017

3. If I ----- her address, I would send her an invitation . (find)

4. If you boil water, it ----- . (evaporate)

5. If I ----- you , I would study harder . (be)

6. I'd go out if it ----- raining . (not be)

7. If Ali ----- his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friend's computer. (have)

8. If you play computer games all day, you ----- time to study. (not , have)

9. **I think you should** check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.

If you -----

10. Press the button **to make** the picture move . **If you** -----.

22. Cleft Sentences :

Sami (who) bought a car (which) from Amman (where) yesterday (when) (in which)				
The person who -----	(is – was)	+	Sami	
The thing which -----	(is – was)	+	a car	
The place where -----	(is – was)	+	Amman	
The time / year / day when -----	(is – was)	+	yesterday	
The way in which ----- / The reason why -----				
Sami	(is– was)	the person	who	
A car	(is– was)	the thing	which / that	
Amman	(is – was)	the place	where	+ باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد
Yesterday	(is –was)	the time	when	
It	(is –was –)	Sami	who	
It	(is –was –)	a car	which	
It	(is –was –)	Amman	where	that + باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد
It	(is –was –)	yesterday	when	
What + ----- + (is - was) + الاسم المحدد				

- He has written many books , but his final book made him famous all over the world .
He has written many books, but it -----
- The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.
The event -----
- The Egyptians built the pyramids. It -----
- The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I. (passive)
The person -----
- I would like to go to London next year.
What -----
- Queen Rania opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.
It was -----
- Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.
The year -----
- I stopped working at 11 p.m.
It was -----
- My father has influenced me most.
The person -----
- I like Geography most of all.
The subject -----
- The heat made the journey unpleasant.
It was -----
- The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE.
The year ----- 2016
- Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature .
It is ----- 2016
- Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.
The year ----- 2017
- My neighbours' generosity impresses me more than anything else.
The thing that ----- 2017
- The Second World War ended in 1945 in Europe .
The year ----- 2018
- I would like to visit Petra next month.
What ----- 2018

23. Relative Clauses : (who / which / that / where / when / whose)

Defining clauses : *Necessary* to the meaning of the sentence .

e.g. : There are many animals **which** have four legs .

Non-defining clauses : Add extra information - Not necessary - (has a comma after the main clause .)

e.g. : Ali , **who lives in Aqaba** , is my friend .

Relative words	Sentences
1. Who : Ahmad , Salma , the person , the man , the scientist	I told you about the man who lives next door .
2. which / that : the thing , the car , the lion , the event	Do you see the tiger which is lying on the roof ?
3. whose : the man whose + n / The car whose + n	I met the man whose daughter is a doctor
4. Where : the place where / Amman where + n + v / Amman which + V	The city where we met Ali is very beautiful .
5. When : the time / year / day / period / week	I remember the day when we entered the school.

1. London is a huge city. It's the capital of the UK.

London-----

2. The Giralda tower stands 104 metres tall. It is one of the most important buildings in Spain.

The Giralda Tower,-----

3. Ibn Sina's friends advised him to relax. They were worried about his health.

Ibn Sina's friends,-----

4. The students ----- cleaned the street are from our school. (**which** - **who** - **when** - **whose**) 2018

5. The prize ----- Huda won last year was for Art . (**when** - **where** - **which** - **who**) 2018

Grammar

(for + time) - استخدامات مختلفة لبعض كلمات القواعد		
1. has / have + v3	- He -----	for three hours . (study)
2. has / have + been + V-ing	- He -----	for three hours . (be , study)
3. had been + V-ing , v2	- After he -----	for three hours , he slept. (be , study)
4. will have + V3	- Next month, my parents -----	married for 20 years. (be)

(By + time) - استخدامات مختلفة لبعض كلمات القواعد		
By + time (past) , had + V3	- By 1985, some schools -----	laptops. (use)
By + time (past) , had been + V-ing	- By 1985, some schools -----	laptops for along time. (be,use)
By + time (future) , will have + V3	- By 2030, some schools -----	smartphones . (use)
By the time + v2 , had + v3	- By the time we arrived , the train -----	. (leave)
By the time + v2 , had been + V-ing	- By the time we arrived , the train -----	for an hour. (be, wait)
By the time + v1 , will have + v3	- By the time we arrive , the train -----	. (leave)

(When) - استخدامات مختلفة لبعض كلمات القواعد		
1. was / were + V-ing .. when.. + V2	- I -----	TV when she called. (watch)
2. had been + V-ing .. when .. + V2	- Ali -----	about his friend when he received a text from him . (be, think)

Plural nouns : people - children - men - mice -police - feet - women - oxen - youth -teeth - fish - cattle

Singular : news - a number - information - government - family - team

Editing :

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

1. b-p / c-k / j-g / s-t / i-e / s-z / o-u / f-v

ركز على تبديل الحروف التالية في الكلمات

2. Capital letter , comma, full stop, question mark (a-A / , / ? / : / ;)

3. One grammar mistake . (will have helped = will help)

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

In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which interprets it as vision.

1. 2. 3. 4.

These days, many classrooms used a whitebourd 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 educasional programmes.

1. 2. 3. 4.

In the future, billions of machines will be connect to each other and to the enternet. As a consekuece, computers will run our lives for us. Fore example ,your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list.

1. 2. 3. 4.

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acubuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive the kind of non-convintional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who is likely not to have a medical degree.

1. 2. 3. 4.

One doctor said, " I now consider homoeopathy to be a vieble option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allerjiies. It provides another option when conventional medicine didn't address the problem adequately."

1. 2. 3. 4.

Edit the following text . There are two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistakes

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

1. 2. 3. 4.

Functions - Grammar

Function	Sentence
Present Simple :	
1. Something that is true in the present .	- I play tennis everyday.
2. Things that are always true. General truth	- Every twelve months, The Earth circles the sun.
3. Scheduled or fixed events in the future .	- The train leaves tonight at 6 pm. /The party starts at 8 pm
Present Continuous :	
1. Something that is happening at the moment of speaking .	- I'm studying the present continuous now
2. To describe something temporary .	- She is staying with her friend for a week.
3. For actions that happen repeatedly in the present .	- You are always losing your keys
4. To talk about the Future, where something has been planned .	- I'm meeting my father tomorrow
Present Perfect	
1. To talk about the fact that something happened at an unspecified time before now .	- They have broken the law
2. Discuss our experience up to the present.	- I've passed my driving test, so I can borrow his car next week
Present Perfect Continuous : (unfinished activity)	
1. Something that began in the past and continues in the present.	- They have been talking for two hours
Past Simple	
1. express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past.	- I saw a movie yesterday
2. Describe a routine in the past .	- I always exercised every morning when I was a student
Past Continuous :	
1. Show that something happened for along time in the past .	I was watching TV yesterday in the evening
past simple and the past continuous together :	
1. to say that something happened in the middle of something else.	I was watching TV when she called
Past Perfect Simple :	
Talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.	
The Future with will :	
To talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.	- The year 2016 will be a very interesting year
To express spontaneous decision.	- A: the phone is ringing. B: I'll answer it.
The Future with going to :	
1. Future plans (a person intends to do something in the future)	- He is going to spend his vacation in Aqaba.
2. Predictions that are based on evidence.	- The clouds are dark. It's going to rain any minute.
be used to :	
1. To describe things that are familiar or customary.	- We've lived in the city along time , so we're used to the traffic.
used to :	
1.To describe past habits or past states that have now changed .	- She used to be a teacher, but now she's retired
Past Perfect Continuous	
1.To talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.	
By the time the bus arrived, we had been waiting for an hour	
The future continuous	
1.Talk about a continuous action in the future .	- They will be preparing for the final exam.
The future Perfect	
1.Talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future .	
By 2019 CE, the new motorway will have opened	
Cleft Sentences	
1.to emphasize certain pieces of information .	- Ahmad is the person who
Defining relative clauses	
1.to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about .	
- There are many animals which have four legs.	
Non-defining relative clauses	
1.to give more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about.	
The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.	

Complete each of the following sentences :

(out of the blue - red - white elephant - a bit blue - the green light - red-handed)

1. Have you heard the good news ? We've got -----to go ahead with our project !
2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught ----- .
3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely -----.
4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a -----.
5. It's normal to **feel** ----- from time to time .
6. When you **see** ----- , your blood pressure is raised.

امراض صناعي معدات يدعم منسوجات
(ailments - artificial - equipment - fund - textile)

1. My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with ----- .
2. Before the boys go climbing, they will go to a special shop to buy all the ----- that they need.
3. Old people tend to suffer from more ----- than younger people.
4. My parents have saved enough money to ----- our university courses.

Answers : 1. textile 2. equipment 3. ailments 4. Fund

برنامج اخترع مطور نموذج لابتوب تايلت فارة عقد جيل
(programs - invented - developed - models - laptop - tablet - mouse - decade - generation)

1. Modern computers can run a lot of ----- at the same time .
2. You can move around the computer screen using a ----- .
3. From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a ----- .
4. A ----- doesn't need a keyboard.
5. The television was first ----- by John Logie Baird .

1. programs 2. mouse 3. decade 4. tablet 5. Invented

تلفون ذكي لابتوب نموذج برنامج عمليات حسابية
(smartphone - laptop - model - program - calculation)

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

1. smartphone - program - calculation - model - laptop

مدونة تبادل الایمیلات وسائل التواصل تايلت سبورة ذكية
(blog - email exchange - social media - tablet computer - whiteboard)

1. Record interviews with people. -----
2. Share information with students in another country. -----
3. Watch educational programs in class. -----
4. Ask another student to check your homework. -----
5. Write an online diary. -----

1. tablet computer 2. email exchange 3. whiteboard 4. social media 5. Blog

متاح غريب علاج تقليدي مشكك علاج تكميلي
viable - alien - conventional - sceptical - complementary

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

(calculations - astronomers - symptoms - disabilities)

1. If you don't feel well, you should describe your ----- to the doctor.
2. A telescope enables ----- to observe the stars.
3. It's often impossible for people with ----- to climb stairs.
4. In our Maths exam , we have to write down our ----- as well as the answers.

Answers : symptoms - astronomers - disabilities - calculations

helmet – inspire – monitor – reputation – risk – seat built – self-confidence – tiny – waterproof

1. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's -----.
2. It's amazing how huge trees grow from ----- seeds.
3. The Olympic Games often ----- young people to take up a sport.
4. Please hurry up. Let's not ----- missing the bus.
5. You must always wear a ----- in a car, whether you are the driver or a passenger.
6. When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special ----- to the chest.
7. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop -----.
8. Petra has a ----- as a fascinating place to visit.

Answers : 1 waterproof - 2 tiny - 3 inspire - 4 risk - 5 seat belt - 6 monitor - 7 self-confidence - 8 reputation

Philosopher – arithmetic – Polymath – chemist – geometry – Mathematician – physician

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

Answers : 1- mathematician 2- physician 3- geometry 4- polymath 5- arithmetic 6- philosopher

Public transport - Urban planning - Negative effect - Economic growth - Carbon footprint - Biological waste

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

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

benefit – farms – footprint – free – friendly – neutral – pedestrian – power – renewable – waste

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

Answers : 1 power 2 friendly 3 farms; renewable 4 waste 5 footprint 6 neutral 7 free; pedestrian

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

Answers : apparatus - sustainability - prosthetic - physician

symptoms - take - catch - email exchange - optimistically

2016 – 2

1. Some teachers depend on ----- to follow up with their students assignments .
2. The doctor asked me to describe the ----- of my ailment precisely .
3. Brilliant students always ----- their teachers' attention with their remarkable answers.
4. Safwan has spoken ----- about his latest achievements in medical field.

(major - attend - make - legacy - side effects)

2016-1

1. Although Ibn Bassal's name is not widely known, his ----- to the world has been great.
2. Medicine companies usually support researches which try to minimize the ----- of many drugs.
3. Fatima plans to ----- several courses on prosthetic with specialized people.
4. King Hussein was a ----- world figure in the twentieth century.

(calculations - sponsor - security setting - carbon footprint - disabilities)

2017-1

1. People with visual ----- are now included in the Paralympics .
2. Mathematical geniuses are often able to do complicated ----- very quickly.
3. People can work hard to reduce their ----- by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
4. Large companies will ----- the next football games.

صيفي 2017 (herbal remedy - reputation - arithmetic - urban planning - disabilities)

1. Many people believe that ----- help them to be cured from common complaints such as insomnia .
2. The need for more effective ----- is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.
3. Poor customer services has ruined the company's -----.
4. Ali's progress in ----- has been remarkable.

شتوي 2018

(access - renewable - handicrafts - World Wide Web - migraine)

1. More and more schools have begun posting their homepages on the -----.
2. If you have the -----, the best thing to do is to take some medicine and to rest somewhere quiet .
3. farms are an example of ----- energy.
4. Various kinds of ----- will be shown at the exhibition .

صيفي 2018

(tiny - coma - sanitation - philosopher - visual arts)

1. Many communities still suffer from lack of clean drinking water and ----- .
2. It's amazing how huge trees grow from ----- seeds.
3. Photography and painting are two examples of the ----- .
4. It's possible for neuroscientists to communicate with some patients in a ----- .

B. Study the following sentences and answer the questions that follow :

1. Find the *synonyms* for the following words : artificial - appendage - apparatus .
2. Find a word in the text which is opposite to 'adults'. (paediatric)
3. Find a word that is the opposite of 'natural' in the first and third paragraphs. (artificial)
4. You should encourage children to " bounce back" after " a set back " .
What does the phrasal verb " bounce back" mean ? -----
5. Adeeb Al Balooshi has invented a fireproof helmet. What does the suffix "proof" mean ? ----- 15

الكتابة الموجهة Guided Writing

The	Ways to foster creativity in children	2017 - 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - create a creative atmosphere - allow children the freedom to explore their ideas - encourage children to read for pleasure. - give children the opportunity to disagree with you 		

There are many ways to foster creativity in children such as creating, allowing and encouraging....., too. Also, another way is giving

Characteristics of traditional education
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - students attend classes in person - students have more opportunities to join clubs - students need more guidance and more direct contact with teachers - students attend classes in a specific time and in a specific location

There are many characteristics of traditional education. For example, students attend classes in person, have more opportunities to join clubs and need more guidance and more direct contact with teachers ,too. Also, students attend classes in a specific time and in a specific location.

What should happen to motorists who break the speed limits ?
Ban from driving Fine for driving fast Put in prison

There are many things that should happen to motorists who break the speed limits such as banning them from driving and fining them for driving fast, too. Also, another thing is putting them in prison.

How to improve your English language ?
Listen to English programs Read English newspapers and magazines Join English courses regularly

There are many ways to improve your English language such as listening to English programs and reading newspapers and magazines, too. Also, another way is joining English courses regularly to improve.

Why do people use the internet websites ?
Buy goods Book holidays Pay bills

1. There are many reasons why people use the internet websites such as buying books and booking holidays . Another thing is paying bills.
2. People use the internet websites to buy goods and book holidays as well. Also, they use them to pay bills.
3. There are many reasons that make people use the internet websites such as buying goods and booking holidays. Also, another reason is paying bills.

Advantages of email	Disadvantages of email
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it is easy to use - it is fast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - less hand-writing practice - lack personal touch

1. There are many advantages of email . For example, it is easy to use and fast. However, there are many disadvantages. For example, it has less hand-writing practice and lack personal touch.
2. There are many advantages of email such as being easy to use and fast. However, there are many disadvantages such as having less hand-writing practice and lack personal touch.

Watching sports on TV	Watching sports live
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exciting - comfortable and cheap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - noisy - uncomfortable and expensive

Watching sports on TV is exciting but watching sports live is noisy. Also, watching sports on TV is comfortable and cheap. On the other hand, watching sports live is uncomfortable and expensive.

Successful people
work hard - communicate openly - welcome change - learn new skills-

Successful people work hard, communicate openly and welcome change, too. Also, they learn new skills.

Name	Mahmoud Darwish
Date (born and died)	1942 - 2008
Profession	Poet and author
Achievements	- Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds

Mahmoud Darwish, who was a poet and an author, was born in 1942 and died in 2008. There are many achievements for Mahmoud Darwish such as "Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds". (He wrote "Leaves of Olives and Wingless Birds.")

Name	Najeeb Mahfouth
Place/ Date of birth	Cairo , 1911
Place/ date of death	Cairo, 2006
Profession	Novelist
Achievements	- Awarded the Nobel Prize for literature - Father of modern Arabic Literature

Najeeb Mahfouth, who was a novelist, was born in Cairo in 1911 and died in Cairo in 2006. He was awarded Nobel Prize for Literature and considered (called) the father of modern Arabic Literature.

Write two sentences about Qasir Bashir

Location	Jordanian Desert
Date of construction	beginning of the 4 th century
Purpose of building	protection of the Roman borders
Description of the building	huge towers, 23 rooms

Qasir Bashir, which is located in the Jordanian Desert, was built / constructed at the beginning of the 4th century. It was built to protect the Roman borders. Also, it has huge towers and twenty-three rooms.

Name	Ibn Bassal
Date	11 th century BC
Location	AlAndalus
Profession	Writer, scientists, engineer
interests	Botany and agriculture
achievements	A book of agriculture – water pumps – irrigation system
legacy	Advice and instructions to farmers

Ibn Bassal, who lived in AlAndalus in the eleventh century, was a writer, a scientist and an engineer. He was interested in botany and agriculture, so he made many achievements such as writing a book about agriculture and designing water pumps and irrigation systems. Ibn Bassal's legacy was great because all the farmers followed his advice and instructions.

Advantages – The Internet of Things		Disadvantages– The Internet of Things	
Health	- monitor health and activity. - fridges advise on healthy eating - more time to relax	Privacy	- everything you do is tracked
Transport	- driverless cars automatically avoid crashes - traffic controlled more efficiently - no more traffic jams	Security	- criminals could get control of your personal information - criminals could take over the whole system
At home	- control washing machines, cookers, ..etc. with your phone. - lights and heating go on and off automatically (saving energy)	Safety	- computers sometimes fail - consequences could be terrible
Leisure	- smart TV automatically download your favourite shows. - music system play music to suit your mood	Employment	- many thousands of jobs are lost

1. Lights will go on and off automatically. **In this way, / Therefore,/ Consequently,/ As a result,** we will save energy.
2. **On the one hand,** life would be easier. **On the other hand,** we will have less privacy and security.
3. Driverless cars automatically avoid crashes. **However,** their computers sometimes fail and the consequences would be terrible.
4. **Although** the "Internet of Things" will make our life easier and more comfortable, it will make many problems to privacy, security and safety.

Ways to start a speech	2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - start with a positive statement. - refer to a well-known person. - quote from recent research. - thank the organizers and audience. 	

Derivation

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

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

الاسماء Nouns	الأفعال Verbs
1. After: (a / an / the) :	1. After (to)
2. After prepositions (in / on / of / at / with / for / by / from / without)	
3. After the possessives ('s / s')	2. After : (always / usually / often / seldom / rarely / sometimes / never)
4. After : (my / his / her / their / your / our / its)	
5. After adjectives :	3. After (would rather / had better / let / make / help)
6. After numbers : cardinal (one) or ordinal (first) :	
7. After the words (this / these / that / those)	4. After the (verbs to do) : (do / does / did)
8. After (much / many / few / some / any / little / more)	
9. At the beginning of the sentence as subjects	5. After (will / would / shall / should / may / might / can / could / must)
10. After (No)	
11. After : (need) – (cause) – (keep) – (see)	6. Between the subject and the object = (N + V + N)
الصفات Adjectives	الظرف / الحال Adverbs
1. Adjectives describe nouns	1. Adverbs describe verbs
2. After (verb to be)	1. We use the adverbs before adjectives : (be + ly)
3. After adverbs (adverb + adjective)	2. Adverbs (without verbs) Suddenly , he began to drive slowly
4. " be " + (very / too / so / quite / a bit / absolutely / extremely)	3. " verb " + (very / too / so / quite)
5. " be " + (as adj as)	4. " verb " + (as adv as)
6. After these verbs (look / feel / sound / seem / become / find / taste / smell / get / turn)	5. subject + ly + verb
After (be + more / the most)	am – is – are + -----ly----- + V3 / am – is – are + V3 + ----ly----- Has / have + -----ly----- + V3 / has / have + V3 + -----ly-----

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Arabic	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Arabic
access	access	accessible	يصل إلى		scepticism	sceptical	مشكك
calculate	calculation		يحسب	sponsor	sponsor	sponsored	بدعم
rely on		reliable	يعتمد على		viability	viable	متاح
allergy		allergic	يتحسس		algebra	algebraic	الجبر
append	appendage		عضو - طرف	create	creation	created	ينشئ
	arthritis	arthritic	حساسية	neutralise	neutrality	neutral	محايد
artifice		artificial	صناعي ly	compose	composition		يؤلف
	cancer	cancerous	سرطان	criticise	criticism / critic	critical	ينقد
commit	commitment	committed	يلتزم	demonstrate	demonstration		يوضح
complement	complementary		تكميلي	desalinate	desalination		يحلي
	convention	conventional	تقليدي ly		geometry	geometric	هندسة - ly
expand	expansion		توسعة	inherit	inheritance		يرث
focus on	focus	focused	يركز على	inoculate	inoculation	inoculable	يلقح
remedy	remedy	remedial	يعالج	irrigate	irrigation		يروي
immunise	immunisation	immune	يحصن - يلحق		Mathematics	Mathematical	رياضيات
expect	expectancy		يتوقع	harmonise	harmony	harmonious	عزف
	mortality	mortal	وفيات ly	philosophise	philosopher	philosophical	فلسفة
	obesity	obese	افراط وزن	qualify	qualification	qualified	يؤهل
	optimism	optimistic	متفائل	revolutionise	revolution	revolutionary	يثور
	viability	viable	متاح	vary	variation	variable	يختلف
	paediatrician	paediatric	طب اطفال		influence	influential	يؤثر
practise		practical	يمارس - عملي ly		sustainability	sustainable	استدامة
puplicise	puplicity		يعمم		medicine	medical	دواء - طب ly
repute	reputation		سمعة	succeed	success	successful	ينجح - ly
translate	translation - tor		يترجم		nine	ninth	تسعة
invent	invention - tor	invented	يخترع	produce	production	productive	ينتج
	tradition	traditional	عادة - ly		origin	original	اصلي - ly
	option	optional	اختياري				18

Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.

1. The Middle East is famous for **the** ----- of olive oil. (produce - productive - production)
2. Ibn Sina wrote ----- textbooks. (medicine - medical - medically)
3. Fatima al-Fihri was born in **the** ----- century. (nine - ninth)
4. My father bought our house with **an** ----- from his grandfather. (inherit - inherited - inheritance)
5. Scholars have discovered **an** ----- document from the twelfth century. (origin - original - originally)
6. Do you think the wheel was the most important ----- ever? (invention - invented - invent)
7. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical ----- . (discover - discovery - discoverer)
8. Who was the **most** ----- writer of the twentieth century? (influence - influencing - influential)
9. The Giralda Tower **was** ----- a minaret. (origin - original - originally)
10. **The** ----- system must be linked with (education - educate - educational)
11. Jordan has **a** ----- of being a friendly and welcoming country. (repute - reputation)
12. **The** ----- of oil made some countries rich. (discover - discovery - discoverer)
13. Developing ----- thinking is being encouraged at schools in Jordan. (create - creative - creation)
14. When we go to on school trips, we always learn new things because **the trips are** ----- . (education - educational - educate)
15. King Hussein was **a** ----- world figure in the twentieth century. (majority - major)
16. Photography and painting are two examples of **the** ----- arts. (vision - visual - visually)
17. Art, music and literature are all part of **our**----- life. (culture - cultural - culturally)
18. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes **to** ----- rugs. (product - production - productive)
19. There is a particular Bedouin style of ----- . (weave - weaver - weaving)
20. There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers **find very** ----- . (attraction - attractive - attract)
21. The craft that is practiced in Madaba is **the** ----- of ceramic items. (creative - creation - create)
22. Petra is an important ----- site. (archaeology / archaeologist / archaeological)
23. I will be going to university to continue **my** ----- . (education / educate / educational)
24. In our exam, we had **to** ----- a text from Arabic into English. (translate / translation / translated)
25. They are going **to** ----- a new air conditioning unit in our flat. (install / installed / installation)
26. Thank you for your help, **I** really ----- it. (appreciate / appreciative / appreciation)
27. Have you seen **Nasser's** ----- of postcards? He's got hundreds! (collect / collection / collective)
28. Many instruments that are still today **in** ----- were designed by Arab scholars. (operational / operate / operations)
29. When **do you** ----- to receive your test results? - (expect / expectedly / expectancy)
30. **The** ----- systems must be linked with the requirements of ...-... . (education / educational / educative)
31. Jordan has **a** ----- of being a friendly and welcoming country . (repute / reputation / reputational)
32. The newly constructed project use recycled water which helps **the** ----- of the environment. (sustain - sustainable - sustainability)
33. Taha Hussein is one of the **most** ----- writers in the twentieth century. (influence - influential - influent)
34. Maha shows **great** ----- for her new job as a lawyer . (enthusiasm - enthusiastic - enthusiastically)
35. Our national team is now **well**- -----for the second round of the competition . (qualify - qualification - qualified)
36. With children , it is important **to** ----- the right balance between love and discipline . (achieve - achieved - achievable)
37. Many candy advertisements are usually presented in **an** ----- manner in the TV. (attract - attractive - attraction)
38. Markets have different types of food which **are** ----- prepared from animal products. (artificial - artificially)
39. Imagination is the source of ----- . (create - creative - creation)
40. Bank customers **can** ----- their checking accounts instantly . (access - accessed - accessible)
- 41- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say **it is** ----- . (viable / viably / viability) 2018
- 42- -----, a man proposes to a woman, not the other way round. (Tradition / Traditional / Traditionally)
- 43- Artists usually **meets** to discuss ideas **and** ----- each other's work. (criticise / criticism / critic) 2018
- 44- Madaba has **a** ----- as a fascinating place to visit . (reputation / reputational / reputationally) 2018
- 45- Khalid received **an** ----- letter from the manager for his hard work. (appreciate / appreciation / appreciatively)
- 46- Manal always presents **her** ----- work in literature clearly. (create / creative / creatively) 2018 19

Comprehension

1. Write down two . / Mention two . / There are two Write them down .
2. Write down two . / Mention two . / There are two Write them down .
3. Quote the sentence which indicates (shows / states / tells) that ----- . Write down the sentence.....
4. Find a word / a phrasal verb which means / which have the same meaning of
5. What does the underlined pronoun "it" / he / they refer to ?
6. Explain this statement , and in two sentences, **write down your point of view.**

Answer : I think ----- because + S + V -----
Also , -----

7. Suggest three----- / Mention three ----- (reasons / results / advantages / disadvantages / ways)

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| - Increasing awareness | - developing skills | - developing abilities | - using social media | - Decreasing ----- |
| - Saving time and effort | - preparing | - Trying hard | - Keeping trying | - Doing ----- |
| - Being careful | - Helping ----- | - Increasing ----- | - Making ----- | |

كلمات مهمة في القطع

ways طرق	methods طرق	reasons اسباب	causes اسباب	advantages	disadvantages
results نتائج	solutions حلول	factors عوامل	suggestions اقتراح	differences اختلاف	facilities منشآت
difficulties صعوبات	problems مشاكل	punishments عقاب	achievements انجازات	skills مهارات	changes تغيرات
features ميزات	qualities صفات	aims اهداف	characteristics ميزات	ideas افكار	aspects مجالات
troubles مشاكل	conditions ظروف	examples امثلة	kinds انواع	types انواع	consequences
objectives اهداف	goals / purposes	describe يصف	influence يؤثر	effects / impact	reasons / causes
text نص	paragraph فقرة	word كلمة	find اوجد	quote اقتبس	indicate يشير الى
tell يخبر	show يبين	state تبين	prefer يفضل	sentence جملة	underlined تحته خط
write down اكتب	justify علل	suggest اقترح	mention اذكر	according وفقا ل	following التالي
describe اوصف	mean يعني	steps خطوات	view نظرة		

Quotations

1. Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important . *Bill Gates (1955 CE-).*

He refers to technology as a tool because he is emphasizing that it is useful and effective way of involving children . However, in term of making sure children learn or ensuring children's social development, teachers cannot be replaced . They are the most important contributors to a person's education. But of course they can use technology to help.

2. He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything . *Thomas Carlyle (1795 CE-1881 CE).*

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

3. Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity . *Hippocrates (460 BCE-370 BCE) .*

Yes, I agree with this quotation because doctors depend on love to strengthen their relationships with their patients and that are so helpful in curing diseases .

4. From India to Spain, the brilliant civilisation of Islam flourished . *Bertrand Russell (1872 CE-1970 CE).*

The quotation shows that Islam was leading the way in the world. showing how great a civilization at that time.

The History of computers

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

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. The first ever computer in the world | = A metal machine. |
| 2. How old was the first ever computer in the world ? | = 2000 years old |
| 3. Where was it found ? | = On the seabed in Greece. |
| 4. How old have people been using computers ? | = For thousands of years |

In the **1940s**, (**40 – 49**) 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, (**40 – 49**) scientists in England developed (**the first computer program**.) It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. (**slow**) In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

1. Mention two inventions in 1940s .
 - a. The first generation of modern computers : **disadvantage** = large : **evidence** = it needed a room
 - b. The first computer program : **disadvantage** = slow : **evidence** = it took 25.....
2. In 1958 = a computer chip

The first computer game was produced in 1962CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse (1964). 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 1974CE, so people could by computers to use at home.

1. Mention two inventions in 1960s .
 - 1962 = The first computer game
 - 1964 = The computer mouse
2. Mention two inventions in 1970s .
 - 1971 : the floppy disk : aim / goal / purpose = information could be shared between computers
 - 1974 : The first PC . (reason ,soresult)

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 **smartphone** appeared. Today most people used their mobile phones every day.

1. In 1983 CE, = a laptop / In 1990 CE, = the World Wide Web. / In 2007 CE , = the first Smartphone

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.

1. Two modern inventions :
 - a. watches
 - b. glasses

What is the difference between watches and glasses ?

Watches can do the same as mobile phones / glasses can do more than mobile phones .)

Life is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all **aspects** of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

1. Two aspects will rely on a computer program in the future =
 1. how we travel
 2. how our homes are heated

Word	Meaning in English	Word	Meaning in English
access	to find information	PC	A computer designed for one person
blog	an online diary – web page	floppy disk	A piece of plastic used to store information
calculation	Using Maths to work out numbers	program	Instructions making a computer work
computer chip	A small piece found inside a computer	rely on	To have trust in something or someone
smartphone	A mobile phone that connects to the internet	World Wide Web	the internet

Using Technology in Class

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

1. Two characteristics for the way of presenting information :

- a. interesting b. challenging

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, recording of languages*, and so on.

1. Reason : Using a whiteboard

Result : Teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class

2. How do teachers use the whiteboard ?

- 1. Show websites 2. Use the internet

3. Mention the consequences = results = benefits = purposes of using the internet on the whiteboard at schools ?

- = 1. show educational programmes 2. play educational games. 3. play music 4. recording of languages

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

1. Mention the benefits of using tablet computer : (tasks)

- 1. showing photographs 2. researching information 3. recording interviews 4. creating diagrams.

2. Tablets are ideal for two things :

- 1. pair work 2. 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.

1. Students can write a blog about two things :

- 1. Their own lives 2. As if they were someone famous.

2. The benefits of creating a website :

- 1. Post work 2. Post photos 3. Post messages

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

1. Benefits of using social media by young people : / Ways of using social media by young people:

- 1. send each other photos 2. Send each other messages via the internet.

2. Type of messages students like to send :

Messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read .

3. Benefits of summarizing quickly by students : result

They will be able to use this skill in the future.

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.

1. Benefits (results) of using email exchange in the process of learning :

1. share information
2. help each other with tasks.

2. Where can email exchange be useful ?

1. at another school
2. in another country

Another way of communicating with other schools is 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 or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

1. Two ways of communicating with other schools :

1. Email exchange
2. talking to people over the computer

2. Benefits of using the camera :

1. You can also see the people you are talking to.
2. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.

3. The advantage of taking online lessons :

The students would be very excited.

4. Quote the sentence which indicates the result of seeing people you are talking to using the camera.

"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."

5. What is the result of taking a lesson by teacher from another country :

The students would be very excited.

Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use **social media** on their computer 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 . Does any one have any questions ?

1. The benefits of using social media by students :

1. check and compare their work
2. asking questions
3. sharing ideas.

2. The role of the teacher when students use social media :

They must be part of the group to monitor what is happening.

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
blog	A personal website or web page, (an online diary)	سجل شخصي
email exchange	A series of emails between two or more people	تبادل الايميلات
post	To put a message on the internet	يرسل
social media	Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	وسائل الاعلام
tablet computer	A mobile computer, with a touch screen	كمبيوتر لوحي
white board	A touch screen computer	السطورة

The Internet of Things

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

1. The internet connects two things . Mention them. 1. People 2. Objects

2. Examples : 1. TV automatically downloads your favourite TV shows.

2. 'Sat nav' system tells you where you are.

3. Find a word in the paragraph which means "speak to " .
Communicate

4. What does 'The internet of Things' mean ?
The connections between different computers.

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 **window** 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.

1. Reason : billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the internet
Result : computers will increasingly run our lives for us

2. Examples about the Internet of Things in the future :

1. your fridge : will know when you need more milk **and** add it to your online shopping list

2. your window : will close if it is likely to rain

3. your watch : will record your heart rate **and** email your doctor

4. your sofa : will tell you when you need to stand up **and** get some exercise.

3. How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text ?
The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.

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

1. Many people are excited / satisfied / sure about the Internet of Things.
Why ? Explain. Give the reason.

They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.

2. Other people are not excited / not satisfied /not sure about the Internet of Things .
Why ? Mention two reasons .

1. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.

2. They wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings

3. The word "others" means : Other people

Complementary Medicine

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 treatment, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

1. Mention two kinds = forms = types of complementary medicine .

1. homoeopathy 2. acupuncture

2. Two evidences that the perception of this type of treatment (complementary medicine) has changed .

- a- Many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatment.
b- Many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

3. Two kinds of doctors patients consult them receive complementary treatment .

- a- A private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. (in the past)
b- Complementary medicine consultants who have medical degrees. (in recent years)

4. complementary medicine = non-conventional treatment
conventional treatment = modern medicine

Whereas **critics** used to say that there was not 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 .

1. Critics opinions about complementary medicine in the past (used to) and in the present (now) :

- **In the past** : They say that there was not scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked.
 - **In the present** : It is more common for medical experts to recognize that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment .
 - **ailments** = medical complaints = medical conditions = illnesses = diseases
 - **Why did medical experts change their opinion about complementary medicine ?**
Because they recognized that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an **ailment** .
-

At a surgery in London, 70% 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 percent 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."

1. Two choices were offered to patients to be treated :

1. Herbal 2. Conventional medicine (modern medicine)

2. Mention six complaints = conditions = ailments :

(insomnia , arthritis , migraines , anxiety , depression and certain allergies.)

3. Why did doctors change their perception about complementary medicine after their research ?

- It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately.
- They believe that homoeopathy is a viable option for many different conditions.
- Fifty percent of the patients said that the treatment helped

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 .

1. Why cannot complementary medicine be used for all medical treatments ? Two reasons :

A - It can never substitute for immunizations . **(inefficient)**

Why ? As it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases.

B - It also cannot be used to protect against malaria .

One doctor said, " I will always turn to conventional 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."

Why should complementary medicine work alongside modern medicine, and not against it ?

Because : (Thinking)

1. It cannot be used to protect against malaria .
2. It can never substitute for immunizations .
3. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately.
4. homoeopathy is a viable option for many different conditions.

Critical Thinking :

1. He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything . (Quotation)

Thomas Carlyle (1795 CE–1881 CE).

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

2. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time .

Why do you think this is the case ?

Because of more information being freely available on the internet . Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
acupuncture	A system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points. (Medicine which uses needles)	الوخز بالإبر
ailment	illness	مرض - اعتلال
allergy	A reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something. (sneezing)	حساسية
arthritis	A disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints .	التهاب المفاصل
herbal remedy	A mixture of a plant used to prevent or cure disease .	العلاج بالأعشاب
homoeopathy	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances (alternative medicine)	العلاجات المكملة (أعشاب)
immunisation	The process in which an individual's immune system becomes protected against illness (using drugs to protect against illness)	التحصين - تلقيح
malaria	A dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes .	ملاريا
migraine	A very bad headache	الصداع النصفي

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

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

A linking word means opposition : However

1. What is the effect of negative emotions on health ?

Negative emotions can harm the body

e.g. = feel a bit blue = become sad

2. Quote the sentence which indicates that it is natural for people to feel sad.

It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time.

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

1. Mention some examples about negative emotions .

a. anger

b. see red = become angry

feeling = anger

c. feel a bit blue = become sad

feeling = sadness

2. Mention four effects (symptoms) of anger and stress (see red) on health :

a. Your blood pressure is raised

b. You suffer from headaches.

c. You suffer from sleep problems

d. You suffer from digestive problems

3. What is the opposite of positive feelings and attitude ?

Negative emotions

4- What is the difference between negative emotions and positive feelings according to scientists ?

- Negative emotions can harm the body .

- Scientists had not investigated whether there is a **link** (relationship) between positive feelings and good health.

5. Write down the sentence that shows there is no relationship between positive feelings and good health.

"Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health."

Then, in a study that followed more than 6000 men and women aged 25 – 74 for 20 years , researchers found the 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.

1. What is the result of positivity on health ? What did researchers find about positivity ?

Positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.

2. Mention three factors (reasons) that influencing health positively .

- Positivity

- A supportive network of family and friends

- 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.

1. Mention two reasons that make children in better health 30 years later according to the research :

- Children who were more able to stay focused on a task

- Children who had a more positive attitude to life at age seven

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 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 ?

1. Mention two examples of bad lifestyle choices :

It is believed that bad lifestyle choices are the reasons of serious diseases. Write down two of these choices.

- a- smoking
- b- lack of exercise

2. According to professional believe , give two reasons for heart disease and other illnesses.

- a- smoking
- b- lack of exercise

2. What is controversial about the researchers study ?

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

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

1. What will improve children's overall health in the future ? Mention two qualities .

- a- Teaching children to develop positive thinking.
- b- Teaching children to 'bounce back' after a setback.

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
optimistic	believing that good things will happen in the future.	متفائل
focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific.	يركز على
raise	a question to bring up a problem	يسال - يرفع
bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time.	نهوض بعد الفشل
set back	a problem that delays or stops progress	فشل - اخفاق

Critical Thinking

1. According to the text, the writer states that most people use their mobile phones for different purposes everyday. Explain this statement.

People use mobile phones every day for many purposes such as calling, searching the internet , taking photos, watching films and listening to music. Also, they use the internet for educational purposes and to get information .

2. Users of computers are always in danger due to online crimes.

Explain this statement, suggesting three ways for protecting your computer.

- being careful when receiving a new email
- installing anti-virus programs and an Internet security software.
- using difficult passwords

3. In what ways can digital information be used to educate people ?

- By listening to lectures on line .
- Using Apps on tablets to learn language .
- Using the internet to find information on what you are studying.

Health in Jordan : A report

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.

1. What is the result of the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority? = reason

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East.

= result

2. Mention the (sectors) things that made our community (Jordan) healthier :

- a. Advances in education
- b. economic conditions
- c. sanitation
- d. clean water
- e. diet
- f. housing

3. Write down the sentence which shows the sectors that helped in making Jordan healthier.

" Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier."

Healthcare Centres : (Healthcare centres = primary healthcare facilities)

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 percent 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 percent of the country's population now has access.

1. What is the result of the careful planning ?

The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. = result

2. What is the reason that made the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years.?

careful planning = reason

3. Mention three healthcare services that has been increasing rapidly over the past years .

- a. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built.
- b. 188 dental clinics have been built.
- c. In 2012 CE, 98 percent of Jordanian children were fully immunized.

4. Who immunized Jordanian children ?

Immunisation teams

5. "This goal" refers to : Jordanian children were fully immunized.

6. There were two disadvantages in remote areas in Jordan. Mention them.

- a. lack of electricity
- b. Lack of safe water

Hospitals : (Hospitals = advanced medical facilities)

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.

1. Mention two facilities that Jordan focuses on to improve healthcare .

- a. primary healthcare facilities. = healthcare centres
- b. advanced medical facilities. = Hospitals

2. What is the result of the good reputation of Jordanian doctors ?

Many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.

3. Quote the sentence which indicates the beginning of the open heart surgery programme .

"In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman."

Life Expectancy

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE,

Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

1. What are the evidences that make Jordan's healthcare system successful in Jordan ?

- a. The life expectancy figures had risen from age 50 in 1965 to 73.5 in 2012 .
- b. Jordan's infant mortality rates declined from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 to 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 .

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.

1. There are two factors that have been contributing to Jordan's healthy population growth.

Mention them.

- a. The low infant mortality rate
- b. The excellent healthcare system

2. What is the result of healthy population growth ?

(positive consequences)

A strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
commitment	a promise to do something	التزام
healthcare	treatment of illness by doctors	رعاية صحية
life expectancy	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live.	متوسط العمر المتوقع
mortality	death	الوفيات
reputation	the common opinion that people have about someone or something. (fame)	السمعة
sanitation	the system which deal with human water waste	الصرف الصحي
dental	relating to treating teeth	طب اسنان
immunisation	prevention against diseases by giving treatments by needles.	التحصين
Infant mortality	death among babies	معدل وفيات الرضع

Get moving!

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.

1. **The problem** : People are overweight or even obese (obesity)
2. **The reason** : The growing popularity of fast food
3. **"Obese"** means : extremely fat , in a way that is dangerous to your health
4. **Quote the sentence which indicates that junk food didn't use to be common in the past.**
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.

1. **Mention two reasons for obesity .**
 1. Lack of exercise
 2. Modern technology
2. **How has modern technology played its part in obesity ?**
Because we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens.
3. **Quote the sentence which indicates that you can buy things while lying on the couch .**
"Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything."

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.

1. **Mention two advice of health experts .** (aim at / target)
 1. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week.
 2. children and teenagers should exercise at least an hour a day.
2. **Quote the sentence which indicates that most British people don't get enough exercise .**
" However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this."
3. **What kind of exercise do girls refuse to do and what does that lead to ?**
Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.
4. **Why are school children less physically active than they used to be?** Because of :
 - a. Modern technology
 - b. Getting up late
 - c. Sleeping late
 - d. Not eating healthy food
 - e. Eating fast food
 - f. Not doing exercises

5. What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for someone in your age group?

An hour a day

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.

1. Three kinds of activity recommended by experts :

- a. Moderate exercise : e.g. : walking
- b. Strenuous exercise : e.g. : running
- c. Exercise that strengthens the muscles : e.g. : sit-ups

Strenuous : requiring a lot of effort

2. Two results for building muscles :

- a. The more calories we burn
- b. The fitter we become

3. The treatment of "stress" : How can we cope with stress ?

Doing exercise

4. The treatment of "depression " : How can we cope with depression ?

Doing Physical activity

5. " cope with " (phrasal verb) means :

"to deal successfully with a situation."

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.

1. Mention three ways that can help you to manage to fit in all this extra exercise :

- a. To build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine.
- b. It doesn't have to take much extra time .
- c. We should find a sport that we enjoy doing.

2. Two ways of including exercise in our daily lives :

- a. You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual.
- b. Stand up when you're on the phone!

obese	extremely fat	وزن مفرط
cope with	to deal (handle) with a situation.	يتعامل مع / يتكيف مع
strenuous	requiring a lot of effort (2020)	أكثر جهد

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

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.

1. Who organized and funded Adeeb's tour ?

(fund = sponsor)

Who was the supporter of Adeeb's journey?

Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

2. What caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention ?

Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?

Because of the boy's invention – a prosthetic limb for his father.

(prosthetic = artificial)

(The 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.

4. What are the two results (benefits) for the tour ?

Why did he offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?

- The tour will give the young inventor more self-confidence.
- The tour will inspire other young Emirati inventors.

5. How did Adeeb get the idea (inspiration) 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.

1. Why couldn't Adeeb's father swim in the sea ?

As he could not risk getting his leg wet.

2. What inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg ?

Because his father could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet.

3. Where will Adeeb stay in Germany ? What will he do there ?

With his relatives. He will not be spending all his time sightseeing.

4. Quote the sentence which indicates that Adeeb isn't visiting Germany for tourism.

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.

1. Mention three things (activities) that Adeeb will be doing in Germany ?

- He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage.
- He will also be attending a course on prosthetics
- He will be 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 (2020). It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

1. Mention three other inventions (devices) for Adeeb .

- A tiny cleaning robot
- A heart monitor
- A fireproof helmet.
- a prosthetic limb (leg)
- a waterproof prosthetic leg

2. Why is the heart monitor attached to the car seat belt ?

In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver.

3. What is the benefit of the fireproof helmet ?

It will help rescue workers in emergencies.

4. What does the suffix (-proof) mean ?

To monitor those with a heart problems in the car.

5. What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor?

Why do you think that it is built in the seat-built ?

To provide protection against.

6. Find the synonyms for the following words :

artificial - appendage - apparatus - rescue
prosthetic - limb - equipment - save

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
apparatus	equipment or machinery	جهاز
appendage	a body part, such as an arm or a leg,	طرف
artificial	made by human beings (man-made)	صناعي
limb	arm or leg of a person	طرف
prosthetic	artificial	بدل - صناعي
sponsor	to financially support a person or an event – / fund – pay for	يدعم

Medical Advances

We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence. 2018

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 wheel chair. 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**.

1. **There are two benefits for developing brain implants. Mention them .** (their = disabled people)
 - a. improve vision
 - b. allow disabled people to use their thoughts.
2. **Brain implants helps disabled people to use their thoughts in two ways :**
 - a. To control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands
 - b. To operate a wheel chair
3. **What was the result of research on monkeys in 2012 ?**

In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities.
4. **There are many reasons (factors) for brain damage. Mention two of them.**
 - a. dementia b. a stroke c. other brain injuries.
5. **How will humans benefit from brain implants in the future ? What do scientists hope to do ?**
 - a. Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage.
6. **Mention two examples from the text about prosthetic limbs.**

Arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheel chair.

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

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain 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.

1. **How did neuroscientists confirm that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma in 2010 ?**

By using a special brain scanner called an MRI.
2. **What was the result of using the scanner on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years in 2012 ?**

The scanner **proves** that he has a conscious, thinking mind.
3. **Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future. Mention two reasons.**
 - a. To find out whether patients are in pain.
 - b. To find out what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.
4. **Quote the sentence which indicates that it is possible to communicate with patients in a coma in the future .**

"They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible."

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

A new cancer drug is being trialed 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.

1. Mention two benefits for the new cancer drug for patients .

What do doctors hope the new drug will do ?

- It will extend the lives of cancer patients
- It will reduce patients' symptoms overnight.
- It will improve patients' life expectancy.
- It will improve patients' quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment.
- It will help patients from all over the world.

2. Mention two side effects that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment.

- sickness
- hair loss

3. Quote the sentence which shows the way in which the new cancer drug work.

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

4. Quote the sentence which indicates that patients are convinced with the new cancer drug.

They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work.

5. Find a word in the text that means ' tablet' .

pill

6. Mention three medical advances doctors hope to be in the future.

- An operation to increase our intelligence. (brain implants)
- A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly.
- A new cancer drug

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
coma	an unconsciousness state	غيبوبة
dementia	a mental illness with memory	جنون - خرف
drug	a medicine	دواء - عقار
Implant	object implanted in the body.	زرعة عضو
medical trial	Trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications – special test	تجريبي
pill	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed – tablet	قرص
scanner	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the inside body	جهاز تخطيط
side effects	Effects of medicine on your body	اثر جانبية
Stroke	an illness when a blood tube in your brain burst or blocked	سكتة دماغية
symptoms	signs of illness	اعراض
inoculation	an injection to protect you from a disease	تلقيح

The King Hussein Cancer Center

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

1. What is KHCC ? Why is it important ?

KHCC is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre.

2. There are two kinds of people that The King Hussein Cancer Center treats . Mention them.

- a. Adult patients
- b. Paediatric patients (children) = opposite to "adults"

3. What is the reason that will make more families rely on the hospital for cancer treatment ?

As the population of the country increases.

4. Mention three reasons (factors) why patients from other countries visit the centre.

- a. excellent reputation
- b. lower costs
- c. cultural and language similarities.

5. Why do patients come from Jordan and other countries in the region to the centre ?

As they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

6. Why does the hospital need to expand?

Because there is more demand for treatment,

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.

1. The expansion programme for the hospital has two aims. What are they ?

- a. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment.
- b. Because the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. (To make it easier)

2. What is the space for new cancer cases in 2011 CE and in 2016 ?

- a. In 2011 , the new cancer cases were 3,500 per year.
- b. In 2016 , the new cancer cases will be 9,000 per year.

3. What are the new facilities that will have been added to the hospital by 2016 ?

- a. They will have added 182 extra beds
- b. They will have added bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy.
- c. New adult and pediatric wards will have opened.
- d. They will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building with an education centre .

4. Mention two things that the education centre will include .

- a. Teaching rooms
- b. A library.

5. Quote the sentence which indicates the date when the expansion of the KHCC will have finished.

" 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. "

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.

1. Mention the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?

The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.

2. Quote the sentence that indicates the reason to build other parts of The King Hussein Cancer Center .

Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.

3. What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?

King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines.

4. What is the result for set up radiotherapy machines in Irbid in the future ?

Cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
pediatrics	children, the opposite of adults	اطفال
reputation	fame	سمعة
radiotherapy	Using radiation to treat disease , especially cancer	علاج اشعاعي
outpatient	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مريض غير مقيم

Critical Thinking

1. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time .

Why do you think this is the case ?

Because of more information being freely available on the internet .

Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.

2. If you want to have a good health you have to support network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life. Think of these statements and in two sentences write down your opinion.

I think this statement is true because good family and friends relationship leads to healthy and better life leads to success . Also, if you are successful, you will enjoy everything you do in your life.

3. According to the text the writer states that we have to teach children to develop positive thinking Explain this statement, suggesting three ways to develop positive thinking.

I suggest : 1. Doing more exercises 2. Family supporting 3. Having enough sleep.

4. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Explain .

I think that health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East because of the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Also, Life expectancy rates have risen and infant mortality rates have declined. .

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

Although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think they will replace books because, for many people, reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer.

6. Spending too much time online is a serious problem nowadays.

Explain this statement, suggesting three ways for avoiding this phenomenon.

I think spending too much time online is a serious problem nowadays , but we can avoid this problem by many ways such as: - controlling our time . - visiting friends - doing exercises – watching TV – walking .. etc.

Accident 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.

1. What is the feature of the new prosthetic hand invented by scientists ?

What is special about it ?

It has a sense of touch.

2. artificial = prosthetic / limbs = arms and legs

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.

1. Who was the first person to try out the new invention ?

Dennis Sorensen

2. Why did Dennis Sorenson use (need) a standard prosthetic hand ?

Because he lost his left hand in an accident.

3. How long had he been using the 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.

1. Who developed the new hand ?

Swiss and Italian scientists (them = objects)

2. Mention three characteristics for the prosthetic hand.

- a. pick up objects . b. manipulate objects c. feel objects

3. Who do the bold pronouns '**I**' refer to ? Dennis Sorensen

4. What is the difference between the new prosthetic hand and Sorenson's other hand ?

The sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.

3. Why was Sorenson only allowed to wear the prosthetic hand 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.

1. Which hand is he wearing now? Why?

His old artificial hand because he was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet.

2. Quote the sentence which indicates that Sorenson would be happy if the new type of hand became true.

He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people who need them.

3. Find a word that is the opposite of '**natural**' . artificial

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

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

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

1. Who is Jabir bin Hayyan ?

He is the founder of Chemistry . (A famous Arab chemist)

2. Mention two of his achievements :

- The production of sulphuric acid.
- He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory.

3. What are the features of scales in a laboratory ?

His scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

4. In which field was Jaber Ibn Hayyan famous for ?

Chemistry

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

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

1. Mention two names for Ali bin Nafi' "

- 'Ziryab'
- 'Blackbird'

2. Why was he called " Blackbird" ?

Because of his beautiful voice .

3. Mention two of his achievements :

- He established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus.
- He introduced the oud to Europe.

3. What is the purpose of establishing the music school?

Teaching musical harmony and composition.

4. Why did Ali Ibn Nafi' go to Cordoba ? What led him to Cordoba ?

His talent for music

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

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, **which** (2020) was not far from the learning centre.

1. What was the achievement of Fatima al-Fihri ?

She built a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. (Morocco's university)

2. What was the achievement of Fatima's sister Mariam ?

She supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque.

3. How did Fatma build the learning centre ? inheritance : Things you give others after death

She used her father's inheritance.

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

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

1. What was AlKindi good at ?

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer.

2. What made him most famous ?

His work in arithmetic and geometry that has made him most famous.

3. What is his achievement ?

He made ground-breaking discoveries in many fields.

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

polymath

5. Quote the sentence which indicates that AlKindi has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects.

"Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath."

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
Arithmetic	– the study of numbers	الحساب
Geometry	the study of relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	الهندسة
Mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
Philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally	فيلسوف
Physician	someone qualified to practice medicine, (a doctor)	فيزيائي
Polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects - expert	متعدد الثقافة
talent	Special ability	موهبة
founder	The person who starts something new	مؤسس
scale	An instrument to measure weight	مقياس
laboratory	A room for scientific experiment	مختبر
Ground-breaking	new	جذري - جديد

Masdar City – a positive step?

Mega projects 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, to entire city complexes. etc.

1. **What are mega projects (Definition) ?** They are extremely large investment projects
2. **The writer states two benefits of creating megaprojects. Write them down.**
 - a. They encourage economic growth.
 - b. They bring new benefits to cities.
3. **What is the difference between all kinds of mega projects ?** They vary in terms of size and cost .
4. **What do mega projects have in common ? = disadvantages :**
They are expensive, public projects.
5. **The text provides many examples of mega projects . Mention two .**
Motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges and 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 issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

1. **Advantage of mega projects :** They bring benefits to a community.
2. **Disadvantage of mega projects :**
They have negative effects on a community and the environment. 2. expensive
3. **Why are mega projects criticized ?** Because of their negative effects on a community or the environment.
4. **Quote the sentence which shows the main reason to criticize mega projects ?**
"However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment."

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 is being used by every outlet in the complex.

1. **What makes Masdar city environmentally-friendly city ?**
 - a. Masdar City will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero waste artificially-created city.
 - b. Masdar City will have environmentally-friendly products.
2. **What will run Masdar City ?** The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources.
3. **Inhabitants (residents) = 40,000 commuters = 50,000 businesses = 1,500**

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. .

1. **There are many procedures that will be implemented to reduce carbon footprint in Masdar city. Mention two.**
 - a. Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly.
 - b. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles.
2. **Mention two ways that will connect Masdar City to other locations :**
 - a. roads
 - b. 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.

1. Certain power resources will supply Masdar City with energy. Write down two of these resources .

1. Solar power 2. wind farms 3. a hydrogen plant 4. Biological waste.

2. Name two materials that will be recycled in Masdar city .

recycle = reuse

1. water : 80% 2. industrial waste

3. Where does the city's water come from ?

A desalination plant

4. Who support the project ?

Many global, environmental and conservation Organisations.

5. Why is the Masdar City criticised?

It is felt that, instead of building an Artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

6. What is Masdar Institute of Science and Technology ?

A university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

7. Who is the present inhabitants (residents) of Masdar City ?

The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology

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.

1. What will happen if the aims of the developers are realized ?

Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

2. What does the underlined word "outweigh" mean ?

To be more important than something else.

1. What are the disadvantages of the creation of Masdar City?

- It will not be fully environmental clean
- It is expensive - It costs a lot of money.

2. What makes Masdar city environmentally-friendly city ? Masdar City will :

- be carbon-neutral
- have electric driverless cars
- have renewable energy sources
- have environmentally-friendly products
- have recycling
- be zero waste

3. Do you think that Masdar City is a beneficial project or not? Give your reasons.

I think it is a beneficial project because it will bring modernization and benefits to the community.

zero-waste	producing no waste	خالٍ من النفايات
desalination	The process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used again	تحلية
criticise	To evaluate or analyse – not approved	ينتقد
recycle	reuse	إعادة صناعة, تدوير

Ibn Bassal

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.

1. What was Ibn Bassal interested in ? Writing - Science - engineering - botany
2. What is "botany" ? The study of plants and agriculture.
3. Who was Al-Ma'mun ? The king of Toledo.
4. practical means = hands-on

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 described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

1. Name two of Ibn Bassal Achievements ?
Writing a book of agriculture – designing water pumps – irrigation systems.
Finding underground water - digging wells
2. The book consisted of sixteen chapters about :
how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, herbs and sweet smelling flowers
3. The most famous chapter described : how to treat different types of soil.

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

1. Why did the land become fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. ?
As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice
2. Why do you think the area around Toledo had "a fast-growing population"?
Because the area was producing a lot of food as a result of Ibn Bassal's irrigation system.

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
irrigate	supply land with water	يسقي
fertile land	produced more than enough food	ارض خصبة
hands on	field working – working by hand	عمل يدوي
legacy	what someone leaves to the world after his death	تركة

location	Seville, Spain
Height	over 104 metres
originally	a minaret
designer	Jabir Ibn Aflah

Writing an essay / article.

(about / discussing ... / mentioning..)

I think -----this subject----- is very important in our daily life which we should talk about its all aspects because it has an effect on our life / at school / in the society / in the world .

In this essay I intend to discuss the (**benefits / advantages / disadvantages / solutions / ways / effects / reasons / results / factors**) of ----- .

In my point of view , (3 paragraphs)

الأفكار حسب الأسئلة أو الكلمات المساعدة أو الموضوع

Finally , I'd like to say that I hope I have discussed useful information that expresses the main aspects about -----
(اسم الموضوع أو المطالب من الموضوع)

Informal / Personal letter

Write a letter to your friend in London telling him about your last holiday.

Your address

من الصغير الى الكبير

P.O Box

Amman,

Jordan

Date, 12 Jan. 2021

Dear,

How are you ? Really fine, I hope ? How is your family ? I hope that all of you are very well. I'm sorry I haven't written to you for three months, and that's because I'm having Tawjihi exams.

I'm writing to tell you about / to invite you ----- (**subject**)-----

Well , I have to finish now as I've got too much work to do.

Please write back and let me know more about your latest news. Hope to hear from you soon.

With love.

Yours sincerely,

(**Name** : ----- as written in the exam)

Writing A Report

Write a report for your school magazine about the advantages and disadvantages of building a new factory in your area , suggesting ideas for it .

To : My school magazine

From : Jihad

Date : 12 Jan , 2021

Subject : A new factory in our area .

reasons and the results

The **aim** of this **report** is to discuss the **advantages and the disadvantages** of -----.

In my opinion, there are many advantages :

- The factory will develop the city .
- The factory will decrease unemployment .

On the other hand , there are some disadvantages :

- The factory will affect the schools and houses .
- The factory will make pollution .

To sum up , I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about ----- suggesting that this new factory shouldn't be built near houses and schools , it should be built far away from the center of the city .

In conclusion , you should take my suggestions into consideration to find the best effective solutions for it .

Choose the correct answers :**Level 3 Action Pack 12**

1. She ----- tennis everyday.
a. aren't play b- doesn't play c. isn't play d- don't play
2. Every twelve months, the Earth ----- around the sun.
a- circle b- circled c- circles d- has circled
3. The train ----- tonight at 6.00 pm.
a- is going to leave b- will leave c- will be living d- leaves
4. He never ----- his wallet.
a- forget b- forgot c- forgets d- has forgotten
5. ----- Salem visit Ali everyday ?
a- Do b- Did c- Is d- Does
6. We ----- always listen to music.
a- don't b- doesn't c- aren't d- haven't
7. I ----- the present continuous now.
a- study b- studying c- am studying d- have studied
8. She comes from Ajloun. She ----- with her friend for a week. She will return to Ajloun in the spring.
a- stay b- is staying c- stayed d- will stay
9. You are always ----- your keys.
a- lose b- lost c- losing d- will lose
10. I ----- my father tomorrow.
a- will meet b- meet c- am meeting d- will be meeting
11. They have ----- the law.
a- broke b- break c- breaking d- broken
12. I ----- my driving test , so I can borrow his car next week.
a- have passed b- passed c- have been passing d- will pass
13. She ----- lunch today.
a- had b- has c- has had d- will have
14. We ----- Sami this week.
a- saw b- have seen c- had seen d- see
15. She ----- for two hours.
a- has talked b- talked c- will talk d- has been talking
16. The police ----- people all week.
a- interviewed b- have been interviewing c- will interview d- have interviewed
17. I ----- a movie yesterday.
a- saw b- have seen c- see d- have been seen
18. I always ----- every morning when I was a student.
a- exercise b- exercised c- exercising d- was exercising
19. I ----- French when I was a child.
a- was studying b- study c- have studied d- studied
20. I ----- TV when she called
a- was watching b- watched c- were watching d- have watched
21. While she ----- a letter the phone rang.
a- wrote b- has written c- had written d- was writing
22. I ----- TV yesterday in the evening.
a- was watching b- watched c- were watching d- have watched
23. By the time Alex ----- his studies, he had been in London for over eight years.
a- finishing b- has finished c- was finishing d- finished
24. By 1860, two men ----- climbing two mountains.
a- will have finished b- has finished c- had finished d- finished
25. By the time the bus arrived, we ----- for an hour.
a- had waited b- had been waiting c- will have waited d- waited
26. After Ali ----- at home for 10 hours, he went to his uncle's house.
a- had been being b- has been c- was d- had been
27. The year 2019 ----- a very interesting year.
a- will b- has been c- had been d- will be
28. A: the phone is ringing. B: I ----- answer it .
a- will b- will be c- answer d- answered
29. She ----- probably come back tomorrow.
a- is b- will be c- has d- will
30. I think Brazil ----- the World Cup.
a- have won b- won c- is going to win d- will win
31. He ----- his vacation in Aqaba.
a- will spend b- is going to spend c- had spent d- spending
32. The clouds are dark. It ----- any minute.
a- rains b- rained c- is going to rain d- rain
33. Salma ----- a new baby.
a- will b- will have c- is going to have d- is going to had

34. She said that she ----- to the National gallery the week before.
a- went b- will go c- had gone d- gone
35. He said he ----- a teacher.
a- is b- had been c- will be d- was
36. Am introductory grammar of Jordanian sign language ----- in 2004.
a- published b- was published c- had been published d- publishing
37. At the moment , a lot of research into the language -----.
a- was done b- is being done c- had been done d- were done
38. The television ----- by John loggie Baird.
a- invented b- was invented c- is invented d- will be invented
39. A place where no cars ----- is a car free zone.
a- are allowed b- is allowed c- allowed d- was allowed
40. A new vocational school ----- recently in my area.
a- built b- was built c- has been built d- is built
41. Different goods among the countries can be ----- by traders.
a- transporting b- transport c- transported d- transports
42. If you boil water, it ----- .
a- will evaportae b- evaporate c- would evaporate d- evaporates
43. If Sami studies hard, he ----- all his exams.
a- pass b- passes c- will pass d- would pass
44. If I ----- you, I would send a text message .
a- was b- were c- am d- had
45. I had my computer -----.
a- fix b- fixes c- fixing d- fixed
46. I intend ----- English language.
a- learn b- learns c- to learn d- learning
47. I want ----- a tablet.
a- to get b- getting c- will get d- get
48. I can't afford ----- a computer at the moment.
a- to buy b- buying c- must buy d- going to buy
49. If Ali ----- his own computer, he wouldn't need to use his friend's computer.
a- has b- have c- had had d- had
50. Many Jordanian poems ----- into English now.
a- translates b- are translating c- are being translated d- have been translated
51. Are you planning ----- shopping tomorrow ?
a- to go b- going c- will go d- goes
52. I ----- understand English, but now I do .
a- used to b- am used to c- didn't use to d- am not used to
- 53 . My grandparents didn't -----emails when they were my age.
a- used to send b- use to send c- used to send d- use to sending
54. We always go to the market across the street, so we ----- fresh vegetables.
a- are used to b- are use to c- used to d- use to
55. Will it still ----- this evening ?
a- rain b- raining c- have rained d- be raining
56. Don't phone me at seven. I ----- dinner with my family.
a- will have b- will be having c- am going to have d- will have had
57. This time next month, my parents ----- for twenty years.
a- will marry b- will have married c- are going to marry d- marry
58. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I ----- it by then .
a- will have finished b- will be finishing c- will finish d- am going to finish
59. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. Issa's phone might -----.
a- broke b- be broke c- break d- be broken
60. ----- the "Internet of Things" will make our life easier, it will make many problems to privacy.
a- Therefore b- However c- Although d- In addition
61. On the one hand, life would be easier. -----, we will have less privacy and security.
a- Therefore b- However c- Although d- On the other hand
62. Lights will go on and off automatically. -----, we will save energy.
a- Therefore b- However c- Although d- On the other hand
63. Many instruments that are still today in ----- were designed by Arab scholars.
a- operational b- operate c- operations d- operationally
- 64 . When do you ----- to receive your test results?
a- expect b- expectedly c- expectancy d- expects
65. -----, a man proposes to a woman, not the other way round.
a- Ttraditional b- Traditions c- Ttraditionally d- Tradition
66. Petra is an important ----- site.
a- educational b- archaeological c- operational d- influential
67. The synonym of the word "apparatus" is -----.
a- appendage b- artificial c- equipment d- paediatric

68. The colour idiom " see red" means -----.
a- become sad b- permission c- unexpectedly d- become angry
69. The colour idiom " out of the blue" means -----.
a- become sad b- permission c- unexpectedly d- become angry
70. 69. The colour idiom " a white elephant" means -----.
a- sadness b- permission c- unexpectedly d- a useless possession
71. I told you about the man ----- lives next door.
a- who b- which c- where d- whose
72. Do you see the tiger ----- is lying on the roof ?
a- who b- which c- where d- whose
73. The city ----- we met Ali is very beautiful.
a- who b- which c- where d- whose
74. I live in the city ----- is surrounded by many mountains .
a- who b- which c- where d- whose
75. I know the minister ----- brother is my friend .
a- who b- which c- where d- whose
76. The opposite of the word "natural" is -----
a- apparatus b- appendage c- artificial d- paediatric
77. The synonym for the word " appendage" is -----
a- apparatus b- limb c- artificial d- paediatric
78. The suffix "proof" means : -----
a- provide protection with b- provide protection on c- provide protection in d- provide protection against
79. The opposite of the phrase "bounse back" is -----.
a- take back b- down back c- set back d- sit back
80. Have you heard the good news ? We've got the -----to go ahead with our project !
a- white elephant b- red-handed c- green light d- out of the blue
81. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught ----- .
a- white elephant b- red-handed c- green light d- out of the blue
82. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely -----.
a- white elephant b- red-handed c- green light d- out of the blue
83. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a -----.
a- white elephant b- red-handed c- green light d- out of the blue
84. The correct collocation is " catch ----- "
a- an idea b- an interest c- time d- a course
85. The correct collocation is " get -----."
a- an idea b- an interest c- time d- a course
86. The correct collocation is " take -----."
a- an idea b- an interest c- time d- a course
87. The correct collocation is " spend -----."
a- an idea b- an interest c- time d- a course
88. The correct collocation is " attend -----."
a- an idea b- an interest c- time d- a course
89. To give your ideas to another person or a group " is to -----.
a- compare ideas b- create ideas c- research ideas d- share ideas
90. To construct a website that doesn't exist " is to -----.
a- compare a website b- create a website c- research a website d- share a website
91. He hopes ----- a teacher one day.
a- become b- becoming c- to become d- becomes
92. Do you intend ----- buy tickets for the play ?
a- buy b- buying c- to buy d- buys
93. Many hospitals ----- use robots to help nurses in the future .
a- plan b- plans c- to plan d- planning
94. In the near future , a new "bionic eye" ----- people with failing eyesight to see again.
a- helps b- will help c- will have helped d- will be helping
95. Don't phone me at 7:00 . I ----- dinner with my family .
a- will have b- will be having c- am going to have d- will have had

96. I ----- my finger . It's bleeding now.
a- cut **b- have cut** **c- have been cutting** **d- will cut**
97. The police ----- people all week. / this week.
a- have interviewed **b- interviewed** **c- have been interviewing** **d- interview**
98. I ----- the house . That's why I have some paints on my clothes.
a- painted **b- am painting** **c- have been painting** **d- has been painting**
99. People use smartphones since they ----- in the early 2000s.
a- invented **b- were invented** **c- have invented** **d- had invented**
100. In 2010 CE , the first tablet computer -----.
a- was produced **b- produced** **c- have been produced** **d- was producing**
101. During the early 2000s , people ----- phones in different colours and different designs.
a- bought **b- have sold** **c- had sold** **d- were sold**
102. By the end of 2010 CE, companies ----- more smartphones than PCs for the first time.
a- sold **b- produced** **c- have been produced** **d- was producing**
103. It is probable that this market ----- in the future .
a- expands **b- is going to expand** **c- was expanded** **d- will expand**
104. Since 1943 , there ----- a technological revolution .
a- was **b- have been** **c- has been** **d- had been**
105. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. You ----- to switch off the screen .
a- have **b- don't have** **c- mustn't have** **d- doesn't have**
106. You are not allowed to touch this machine . You ----- touch this machine.
a- don't have to **b- mustn't** **c- have to** **d- doesn't have to**
107. My mother ----- buy my clothes , but now I choose my own .
a- use to **b- is used to** **c- didn't use to** **d- used to**
108. We have lived in the city along time, so we ----- the traffic.
a- used to **b. are used to** **c- use to** **d- didn't use to**
109. I didn't like to get up early , but now I ----- it now.
a- used to **b. am used to** **c- use to** **d- didn't use to**
110. She's lived in the UK for a year. She ----- English now.
a- used to speak **b. is used to speak** **c- use to speak** **d- is used to speaking**
111. We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We ----- the cold weather.
a- are used to **b. were used to** **c- used to** **d- weren't used to**
112. We always go to the market across the street, so we ----- fresh vegetables.
a- used to eat **b. are used to eating** **c- use to eat** **d- didn't use to eat**
113. Please slow down . I ----- so fast .
a- used to walk **b. am used to walk** **c- use to walk** **d- am not used to walking**
114. I made my mother a cup of tea . She was hot and tired . She ----- all afternoon.
a- has been cooking **b. has cooked** **c- had been cooking** **d- was cooking**
115. This time next year , they ----- for the final exam.
a- will prepare **b. have prepared** **c- are going to prepare** **d- will be preparing**
116. We are late . By the time we ----- to the station , the train will have gone .
a- get **b. got** **c- are getting** **d- have got**
117. We are late . By the time we ----- to the station , the train had gone .
a- get **b. got** **c- are getting** **d- have got**
118. Can I call you tonight after 6 pm or you ----- dinner with your family then.
a- will have **b. have** **c- will be having** **d- will have had**
119. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we ----- our exams.
a- will finish **b. finish** **c- will be finishing** **d- will have finished**
120. The book that you ordered ----- by the end of the week .
a- had arrived **b. won't have arrived** **c- won't be arriving** **d- will arrive**
121. If you need to contact me next week , we ----- at a hotel in Aqaba.
a- will stay **b. will be staying** **c- stay** **d- will have stayed**
122. I think I ----- Geography in Karak in two years time.
a- will be studying **b. will study** **c- will have studied** **d- am going to study**
123. Don't phone me at seven. I ----- dinner with my family.
a- will have **b. have** **c- will be having** **d- will have had**
124. Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby -----.
a- will sleep **b. will have slept** **c- will be sleeping** **d- sleeps**
125. In the near future, a new "bionic eye" ----- people with failing eyesight to see again.
a- will have helped **b. will be helping** **c- helps** **d- will help**

Derivation

1. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat ----- **food** as well. (**nutrients** - **nutritious** - **nutrition**) 2016
 2. Language ----- **is** becoming an important requirement for many jobs. (**proficient** - **proficiency**) 2017
 3. My grandfather often tells us about what he did in **his** ----- . (**young** - **youth**) 2017
 4. Olives which **are**----- **grown** in the world, have been cultivated for over 6.000 years. (**extend** - **extensive** - **extensively**) 2017
 5. It is important to have **an** ----- **of** different countries' customs. (**aware** - **awareness**) 2017
 6. Maha shows **great** ----- for her new job as a lawyer in the court . (**enthusiasm** , **enthusiastic** , **enthusiastically**) 2018
 7. Our national team is now **well**- ----- for the second round of the competition . (**qualify** , **qualification** , **qualified**) 2018
 8. With children, it is important **to** ----- the right balance between love and discipline. (**achieve** , **achieved** , **achievable**) 2018
 9. **It's**----- to take regular breaks when revising. (**benefit** – **beneficial** – **beneficially**) 2018
 10. You **need** ----- at language to work fast. (**proficient** - **proficiently** - **proficiency**) 2018
 - 11- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say **it is** ----- . (**viable** / **viably** / **viability**) 2018
 - 12- -----, a man proposes to a woman, not the other way round. (**Tradition** / **Traditional** / **Traditionally**) 2018
 - 13- Artists usually **meets** to discuss ideas **and** ----- each other's work. (**criticise** / **criticism** / **critic**) 2018
 - 14- Madaba has **a** ----- as a fascinating place to visit . (**reputation** / **reputational** / **reputationally**) 2018
 - 15- Khalid received **an** ----- **letter** from the manager for his hard work. (**appreciate** / **appreciation** / **appreciatively**) 2018
 - 16- Manal always presents **her** ----- **work** in literature clearly. (**create** / **creative** / **creatively**) 2018
 17. Bank costumers can ----- their checking accounts instantly. (**access** - **accessible** - **accessibly**) 2019
 18. Hospitals have a ----- to provide the best medical care. (**commit** - **committed** - **commitment**) 2019
 19. The prices of some items are not ----- in some shops (**negotiate** - **negotiable** - **negotiablely** - **negotiation**) 2019
 20. This training job will ----- you for a better job. (**qualify** - **qualification** - **qualifying** – **qualified**) 2019
 21. The recycling project has been ----- carried out in my school. (**success** - **successful** - **successfully** - **succeed**) 2019
 22. The ----- of the internet has changed the world. (**invent** - **invention** – **inventive** – **invented**) 2019
 23. Majed has ----- passed the final exam. (**success** - **successful** - **successfully** - **succeed**) 2019
 24. Experts have proved that exercise is good for ----- . (**concentrate** - **concentration** - **concentrated** - **concentratedly**) 2019
 25. Students ----- to receive their results very soon. (**expect** - **expectation** - **expectancy** - **expectantly**) 2019
 26. Is one side of the brain more ----- than the other ? (**dominate** - **dominance** - **dominant** - **dominantly**) 2019
 27. Many people had to be ----- after being exposed to the diseases. (**immunity** – **immune** – **immunization** – **imunised**) 2020
 28. Scientists have ----- invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. (**success** – **successfully** – **successful** - **succeed**) 2020
 29. ----- gives people the ability to resist infection temporarily (**immunise** – **immune** – **immunization** – **imunised**) 2020
 30. Trees absorb carbon dioxide and ----- oxygen. (**producing** – **produce** – **production** - **productive**) 2020
 31. How many cars does this factory ----- every year ? (**immunise** – **immune** – **immunization** – **imunised**) 2020
 32. The doctors ----- prevented the spread of the virus. (**success** – **successfully** – **successful** - **succeed**) 2020
 33. I'd like you to ----- this document into English. (**translate** – **translation** – **translated** - **translator**) 2020
-
1. My family ----- a trip to Europe every year . (**plans** – **was being planned** – **would plan** – **is planned**) 2019
 2. Nadia ----- her homework for two hours . (**have done** – **have been doing** – **has been doing** – **had been done**) 2019
 3. While my father ----- a book , our neighbour came to visit us . (**is read** – **reads** – **was reading** – **is being read**) 2019
 4. I was driving to work when the engine ----- . (**stops** – **were stopping** – **is stopped** – **stopped**) 2019
 5. The children ----- in the yard for two hours. (**has been playing** - **is playing** - **had been playing**) 2018
 6. My uncle ----- working at the company for five years when he got a promotion. (**is** – **have been** – **had been** – **will be**) 2019
 7. I think humans ----- to Mars in 2070 . (**will travel** – **were going to travel** – **have travelled** – **had been travelled**) 2019
 8. Look at the black sky. It ----- to rain. (**go** - **is going** - **was going**) 2018
 9. If one presses the button , the picture ----- . (**moved** - **moves** - **would move**) 2019
 10. I would have done things differently if I ----- the manager of the factory. (**had been** - **am** - **has been** – **have been**) 2019
 11. I had my new apartment ----- before my birthday party. (**had decorated** – **decorating** – **decorated** – **decorates**) 2019
 12. I had my phone ----- after I dropped it. (**repaired** – **had repaired** – **repair** – **repairing**) 2019
 13. In thirty years' time , scientists ----- a cure for cancer. (**found** - **find** - **will have found** – **were finding**) 2018
 14. The students ----- cleaned the street are from our school. (**which** - **who** - **when** - **whose**) 2018
 15. The prize ----- Huda won last year was for Art . (**when** - **where** - **which** - **who**) 2018
 16. The person ----- has influenced me most is my father. (**when** - **where** - **which** - **who**) 2019
 17. I always go to the supermarket ----- sells organic vegetables. (**who** - **which** - **whose** - **whom**) 2019
 18. Plastic is the material ----- causes a lot of pollution. (**whose** - **who** - **where** - **which**) 2019
 19. According to Kate's schedule, she ----- her business partner next Tuesday. 2019.
(**would be met** – **will be met** – **was going to meet** – **is going to meet**) 50

20. Last night, many students ----- in the English club . 2018
(**was elected** - **were elected** - **are elected**)
21. I am afraid that my laptop ----- by somebody else yesterday. 2019
(**was used** - **are used** - **will use**)
22. Three of my articles ----- last month in the local newspaper. 2019
(**have published** - **have been published** - **will be published** - **were published**)
23. Many galloons of fresh milk ----- everyday. 2019
(**are drunk** - **is drinking** - **drank** - **are drinking**)
24. When I was young, I ----- on foot to my school . 2018
(**are used to going** - **used to go** - **use to go** - **am used to going**)
25. My friend has lived in Egypt for a year. She says she ----- living there now. 2019
(**is used to** - **used to** - **didn't use to** - **am not used to**)
26. Rashid ----- swimming every morning , but now he doesn't. 2019
(**are used to going** - **used to go** - **use to go** - **am used to going**)
27. Ali ----- the duck in the park with his father when he was young. 2019
(**is used to feeding** - **used to feed** - **am used to feeding** - **are used to feeding**)
28. The children ----- in the yard for two hours. 2018
(**has been playing** - **is playing** - **had been playing**)
29. My uncle ----- working at the company for five years when he got a promotion. 2019
(**is** - **have been** - **had been** - **will be**)

1. Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that ----- on the 10th of Thu-Al-Hijjah . (**begin**) 2017
2. The workers ----- **at the moment** . They are on a break. (**not , work**) 2018
3. The government has ----- hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (**be, work**) 2016
4. While Salma ----- in Aqaba, she visited the castle. (**stay**) 2016
5. The students in my class ----- about their achievements in science **when** the bell suddenly rang. (**talk**) 2017
6. Ali ----- about his friend when he received a text from him . (**be, think**) 2018
7. Now, about one billion smartphones ----- **around** the world each year. (**sell**) 2017
8. Ibn Rushd who ----- **in** Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath. (**born**) 2017
9. The ruins ----- **by** thousands of tourists every year . (**view**) 2018
10. If a city ----- everything and doesn't throw anything away, It's zero waste. (**recycle**) 2016
11. The bus is late. If it ----- soon, we will get a taxi. (**not, arrive**) 2017
12. I **want** to get a new apartment but I can't **afford** ----- money at the moment. (**borrow**) 2017
13. Ali ----- about his friend when he received a text from him . (**be, think**) 2018
14. **Will** you ----- your homework **by** seven o'clock ? (**do**) 2016
15. **Next month**, our family ----- in this house **for** a year. (**have, live**) 2019, 2017

1. Tala took three English courses in the British Council **and then** she went to Britain to study medicine. 2016
Before Tala -----
2. " Some parents take their children to the city park weekly." 2018
Mr, Asmar said -----
3. " Schools provide children with basic education." 2018
Safwan said -----
4. My parents have passwords to monitor their children's computers. 2019
She told me -----
5. I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary. 2017
If I -----
6. I think I should see a doctor. 2018 , 2019
If I -----

7. It's not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner everyday. It is too expensive.
American people ----- 2017
8. It's not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.
My grandfather ----- 2017
9. It's not normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary .
My younger brother ----- 2018
10. It is normal for my children now to eat fresh vegetables .
My children ----- 2019
11. Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature .
It is ----- 2016
12. My neighbours' generosity impresses me more than anything else.
The thing that ----- 2017
13. The Second World War ended in 1945 in Europe .
The year ----- 2018
14. I would like to visit Petra next month.
What ----- 2018
15. The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE.
The year ----- 2019
16. Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience.
The thing ----- 2019

1. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.
What does the underlined colour idiom out of the blue mean ? -----
2. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a red-handed .
Replace the underlined colour- idiom with the correct one. -----
3. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught the green light . 2018
Replace the underlined colour- idiom with the correct one. -----
4. A lot of houses in the nearby village became white elephant as their owners left to live in the city . 2016
What does the underlined colour- idiom mean ? -----
5. Have you heard the good news ? We've got the permission to go ahead with our project !. 2016
Replace the underlined phrase with the correct colour- idiom. -----
6. It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time . 2017
What feeling does the underlined phrase express ? -----
7. Have you heard the good news ? We've got a white elephant to go ahead with our project !. 2019
Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one. -----
10. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue . 2020
The underlined colour-idiom in the sentence above means :
a. unexpectedly b. angry c. permission d. a useless possession
5. Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient. 2016
What is the function of using despite in the above sentence ? -----
6. The world **will be at your fingers**. 2017 , 2021
Identify the type of rhetorical device used in the above sentence . -----
7. New means of transportation will take us to our destination smoothly. 2021
The underlined words in the sentence above represent one of the following rhetorical devices
a. simile b. onomatopoeia c. metaphor d. personification

1. ----- are controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information. 2021
a. Privacy settings b. Identity fraud c. Email exchange d. Security settings
2. In 1965, the average Jordanian's ----- was age 50. 2021
a. healthcare b. infant mortality c. work force d. life expectancy
3. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different ----- everyday. 2021
a. arthritis b. pills c. allergies d. prosthetic
4. We are carbon ----- if we replace as much carbon as we burn. 2021
a. waste b. footprint c. power d. neutral
5. Some universities offer ----- courses that suit different individual needs. 2021
a. tailor-made b. prospects c. increasingly d. fluently
6. ----- means a program whether a certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer. 2021
a. Filter b. Whiteboard c. Calculation d. Blog
7. My grandfather was very ill in the hospital. He suffered from a variety of ----- . 2021
a. limbs b. ailments c. options d. commitments
8. He wasn't accepted in the company because he wasn't ----- enough for the job. 2021
a. global b. dehydrated c. distant d. qualified
9. When experts talk about economic -----, they mean the standards of living . 2021
a. footprint b. polymath c. growth d. windmills
10. You can increase your employment ----- by graduating with an international degree . 2021
a. fertilisers b. prospects c. memories d. minerals
11. ----- means someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or PhD. 2021
a. Postgraduate b. Undergraduate c. Simulator d. Tutorial
12. Many countries have a central government, but they also have ----- around the country. 2021
a. regional b. compromised c. negotiated d. interpreter
-
1. ----- are extremely large investment projects. 2021
a. Magaprojects b. Megaprojects c. Migaprojects d. Megeprojects
2. The study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that ----- them is ----- . 2021
a. influnce / Astrephysics b. influence / Astrophysics c. influence / Astraphysics d. influnce / Astruphysics
3. ----- and the global market has always interested me. 2021
a. Economecs b. Economics c. Ecnomics d. Economics
4. However , language ----- is becoming increasingly important for anyone who starts to travel or work abroad. 2021
a. Profecency b. Proficiency c. Proficiancy d. Proficiency
5. If users share information on ----- media with their friends , it might be accessed with other people. 2021
a. social b. sociel c. sociail d. soceil
6. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients , they look at the main ----- of ailments. 2021
a. simptoms b. semptoms c. samptoms d. symptoms
- The workers ----- **at the moment** . They are on a break. (not , work) 2018
- According to Kate's schedule, she ----- her business partner next Tuesday.
(would be met – will be met – was going to meet – is going to meet) 2019
- Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that ----- on the 10th of Thu-Al-Hijjah . (begin) 2017
- My family ----- a trip to Europe every year . (plans – was being planned – would plan – is planned) 2019
-
1. Ibrahim ----- his new dental clinic ----- last week . 2021
a. has / furnished b. had / furnished c. is / furnished d. was / furnished
2. Rasha ----- her friend's dictionary if she had her own dictionary. 2021
a. borrowed b. will borrow c. wouldn't borrow d. will not borrow
3. The kids ----- football in the park before it started to rain. 2021
a. have played b. are playing c. play d. had played
4. Where did Maha ----- to school ? 2021
a. used to go b. use going c. use to go d. use to going

5. My sister was very busy yesterday as she ----- for a special occasion. **2021**
 a. had been preparing b. prepares c. has been prepared d. is preparing
6. This time tomorrow, we ----- because we will have finished our exams. **2021**
 a. would have celebrated b. will be celebrating c. will have celebrated d. had been celebrating
7. I ----- my car. That's why my hands are dirty. **2021**
 a. have been cleaned b. have been cleaning c. am cleaned d. had been cleaned
8. I had difficulty in driving cars in the past, but now I can drive well. **2021**
 a. I am used to driving cars well now. b. I used to drive cars well in the past.
 c. I am used to drive cars well now. d. I used to driving cars well in the past.
9. This time next year, Ahmad ----- his final presentation in the university before graduation. **2021**
 a. discuss b. has discussed c. will be discussing d. is discussed
10. Some medicine ----- for my grandfather to treat migraine monthly. **2021**
 a. prescribes b. will prescribe c. are prescribed d. is prescribed
11. The person ----- my brother bought a new mobile from was his friend. **2021**
 a. where b. when c. whose d. who
12. Ibrahim ----- his new dental clinic ----- last week. **2021**
 a. has / furnished b. had / furnished c. is / furnished d. was / furnished
13. **My parents have saved enough money to buy a new car.** **2021**
 A- Enough money has been saved to buy a new car.
 B- Enough money hasn't been saved to buy a new car.
 C- Enough money had been saved to buy a new car.
 D- Enough money hadn't been saved to buy a new car.
14. **I visit my grandparents this morning.** **2021**
 A- Huda said that she visited my grandparents this morning.
 B- Huda said that she had visited her grandparents this morning.
 C- Huda said that she visited my grandparents that morning.
 D- Huda said that she visited her grandparents that morning.
15. **It is normal for most of Jordanian people to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.** **2021**
Most of Jordanian people -----
 A- used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.
 B- are used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.
 C- are used to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.
 D- are use to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.
16. Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionized the musical theory in the world. **2021**
The sentence which emphasizes the underlined words is -----
 A- The thing that Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionized in the word was the musical theory.
 B- The person who Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionized in the word is Ali ibn Nafi'.
 C- It was Ali ibn Nafi' who revolutionized the musical theory in the word.
 D- The thing which revolutionized Ali ibn Nafi' was the musical theory in the word.
17. "We are visiting the museum today." **2021**
The correct reported speech of the sentence above is :
 A- Marwan said that they are visiting the museum that day.
 B- Marwan said that we were visiting the museum this day.
 C- Marwan said that they were visiting the museum that day.
 D- Marwan said that we are visiting the museum today.
18. "I'd already been living in London for five years." **2021**
The correct reported speech of the sentence above is :
 A- My friend said that he has already been living in London for five years.
 B- My friend said that he had already been living in London for five years.
 C- My friend said that he had already lived in London for five years.
 D- My friend said that he had already been lived in London for five years.

اسئلة وامتحان سنة 2021 (الاخير)

1. ----- is to construct a website that currently doesn't exist .
a. monitor a website b. Share a website c. Create a website d. Compare a website
2. It is too difficult for anyone using a wheelchair to ----- the building .
a. accessing b. access c. accessible d. accessibility
3. Medicines that are not the normal , traditionally accepted treatments are known as -----.
a. homoeopathy b. acupuncture c. complementary d. conventional
4. Because of traffic jam, it is ----- impossible for me to get home in less than an hour .
a. practical b. practice c. practitioner d. practically
5. You must not take any allergy medicine without consulting a -----.
a. physician b. arithmetic c. mathematician d. philosopher
6. The 20th century brought about ----- changes in our lifestyle.
a. revolutionarily b. revolutionary c. revolutionise d. revolutionist
7. You can increase your employment ----- by having an international degree .
a. lifelong b. prospects c. academic d. compulsory
8. In addition to teaching ----- for students , Rasha teaches children's literature .
a. linguistics b. linguistically c. linguist d. linguistic
9. Wages were fixed at the time of recruitment and were not ----- by anyone .
a. negotiator b. negotiable c. negotiation d. negotiate
10. Rayan had his computer ----- as it had stopped working .
a. is repaired b. repaired c. was repaired d. will repair
11. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they ----- .
a. are captured b. capturing c. had been captured d. has captured
12. Ghina ----- her bedroom when her friends arrived to her house .
a. is cleaning b. were cleaning c. was cleaning d. will be cleaning
13. Students in my country ----- their classes online since last semester .
a. are attended b. has been attending c. would attend d. have been attending
14. There ----- be so much pollution , but these days it is a global problem .
a. didn't use to b. was used to c. wasn't used to d. don't use to
15. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't ----- nothing to do all day .
a. use to have b. used having c. used to having d. used to have
16. Ali is the person ----- is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower.
a. whose b. who c. when d. where
17. **Jawad worked hard for several years, and then he bought a new car.**
a. Before Jwad worked very hard for several years , he bought a new car .
b. Before Jwad had worked very hard for several years , he bought a new car .
c. Before Jwad worked very hard for several years , he had bought a new car .
d. Before Jwad bought a new car, he had worked very hard for several years.

18 . “ I have been to Baghdad three times with my family.”

The sentence which have a similar meaning to the one above is :

- a. Ban told Sameera that they have been to Baghdad three times with my family .
- b. Ban told Sameera that I had been to Baghdad three times with your family .
- c. Ban told Sameera that we have been to Baghdad three times with her family .
- d. Ban told Sameera that she had been to Baghdad three times with her family .

19 . It is normal for most doctors now to treat patients in their clinics .

The sentence which have a similar meaning to the one above is :

- a. Most doctors used to treating patients in their clinics .
- b. Most doctors are used to treating patients in their clinics .
- c. Most doctors used to treat patients in their clinics .
- d. Most doctors are used to treat patients in their clinics .

20 . Dr Jamal revolutionised the nutrition system in the world .

The sentence which emphasizes the underlined words is :

- a. The thing that Dr Jamal revolutionised in the world was the nutrition system .
- b. The person who revolutionised the nutrition system in the world was Dr Jamal .
- c. It was Dr Jamal who revolutionised the nutrition system in the world .
- d. The thing which revolutionised Dr Jamal was the nutrition system in the world .

21. My grandfather has ----- in his fingers ----- so he sometimes finds it difficult to write .

- a. arthreties / ,
- b. arthritis / ,
- c. arthraties / :
- d. arthrites / .

22. He seems to be capable of holding a number of apparently ----- attitudes .

- a. cuntradictory
- b. cantradictory
- c. contradictory
- d. contradectory

23. ----- relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries -----

- a. Demestic / !
- b. Domestic / .
- c. Domastic / ?
- d. Domistic / .

24 . Modern / environment / helps / recycled / which / the / sustainability / . / cities / water of / the / , / use

The sentence that has the correct order of the words and phrases above is :

- a. Modern recycled cities help water which , use the sustainability of the environment .
- b. Modern cities sustainability , use the recycled which helps of water the environment .
- c. Modern cities, help recycled water which use the sustainability of the environment .
- d. Modern cities use recycled water , which helps the sustainability of the environment .

Match the beginning with the correct endings and join them using a relative pronoun. (AB - p. 21)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A mathematician is someone ----- | a. are studied by mathematicians. |
| 2. Geometry and arithmetic are subjects ----- | b. means ‘doctor’ |
| 3. 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word ----- | c. works with numbers. |
| 4. A chemist is a person ----- | d. astronomers study. |
| 5. The stars and planets are things ----- | e. works in a laboratory. |

GOOD LUCK

Emad Abu Alzumar



Action Pack 12

Units 1 - 4

ملخص اللغة الإنجليزية



المستوى الثالث - الفصل الأول

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