

السلامة
والصحة
والبيئة

Unit 1

Information Technology

1. The history of computer.....	1
2. Tenses	5
3. Reported speech	29
4. Passive voice	32
5. Using technology in class	43
6. Collocations	48
7. Phrasal verbs	50-51
8. If clause.....	52
9. Infinitives and gerunds	55
10. Modals of possibility	58
11. Causative	59
12. Internet of things	63
13. Language Functions	66

Unit 2

Medicine

1.Used to and Be used to	67
2.Complementary medicine	72
3.Are happier people healthier.....	77
4.Colour idioms	80
5.Phonetics	81
6.Health in Jordan	82
7.Get moving	86

Unit 3

Medical Advances

1.Future continuous	90
2.Future Perfect	94
3.Young Emirati inventor	96
4.Collocations	99
5.In the future	101
6.The king Hussain cancer center	106
7. Accident victim	110
8.Lamguage Functions	112
9.Derivations	114
10.Guided Writing	131

Unit 4

Success stories

1.Relative pronouns	135
2.Relative Clauses	136
3.Cleft Sentences	140
4.The importance of Islamic achievements	145
5.The Giralda	150
6.Masdar City	151
7.Collocations	156
8.The father of farming	158
9. A problem of our wildlife	160
10. Ibn Rushd	161
11. Rhetorical devices	164
12. Free writing	176

ملاحظة : يجب حفظ تعريف المعاني الموجودة في اللون
الاخضر في بداية كل فقرة

Unit One:

Information Technology THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
Calculation	A way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value.	عملية حسابية
computer chip	Small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current	رقاقة / فيشة
floppy disk	A flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information.	القرص اللين
PC(personal computer)	A computer that is used by one person at a time.	حاسوب شخصي
Smart phone	A mobile phone with advanced computing technology.	هاتف ذكي
World Wide Web	An information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another.	الشبكة العنكبوتية
Access	To find information, especially on a computer.	يصل / يجد
Filter	A program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer.	مرشح
identity fraud	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things.	سرقة / احتيال الهوية
privacy settings	Controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information.	الاعدادات السرية الخاصة
security settings	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	اعدادات الامان / الحماية
Program	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function.	برنامج
rely on	To have trust on someone or something	يعتمد على

THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

المطلوبه له التكنولوجيا في فكر الحاسوب تقوم باستخدام عنده
When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed
 منذ آلاف من الحواسيب انواع يستخدم الناس من اجل ان يعمل
for (1) it to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands
 التي كان في اليونان في قاع البحر تم العثور عليها آلة معدنيه السنين
of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was
 اول هو هذا ان اعتقد من ٢٠٠٠ سنه عمرها اكثر
more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that (2) this was the first ever

جهاز حاسوب
computer.

لصناعه للمخترعين كفايه تطورت التكنولوجيا في الاربعينيات
In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the
 كبيرا كان هذا النموذج للحواسيب الحديثه اول جيل
first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that (3)

خلال ليتسع لها بمساحة ١٦٧ متر مربع غرفه احتاج
it needed a room that was 167 square meters to accommodate it. During (4)
 برنامج حاسوب اول طور العلماء في انجلترا العقد ذلك
that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program.

في عام ١٩٥٨ عمليه حسابيه واحده لإتمام دقيقه ٢٥ استغرق
(5) It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the
 تم تطويرها رقاقه الكمبيوتر
computer chip was developed.

سنتين بعد في عام ١٩٦٢ تم انتاجها لعبة حاسوب اول
The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years
 تم اختراعه القرص المرن في عام ١٩٧١ تم انتاج فأره الحاسوب
later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, (6)

بين الحواسيب تشارك يمكن أن المعلومات جعل الذي
which meant that information could be shared between computers. The
 استطاعوا وهكذا الناس في عام ١٩٧٤ تم انتاجه حاسوب شخصي أول
first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could
 لاستخدامها في المنازل الحواسيب شراء
buy computers to use at home.

في عام ١٩٩٠ ثم لأول مره الحاسوب المحمول شراء استطاع الناس في عام ١٩٨٣
In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE,
 الشبكه العنكبوتية العالمية طور تيم بيرنرز لي العالم البريطاني
the British scientist Tim Berners- Lee developed the World Wide Web. (7)

معظم اليوم ظهرت الهواتف الذكية الاولى أن عام ٢٠٠٧ لم يكن حتى
It was not until 2007 CE that the first smart phones appeared. Today, most
 كل يوم هواتفهم النقاله يستخدمون الناس
people use (8) their mobile phones every day.

التي شراء الساعات بالفعل يمكن الان في المستقبل سيحدث ماذا
What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches (9) which
 النظارات طور العلماء الهواتف النقاله مثل تستطيع القيام
can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses

اكثر من ذلك القيام لديها القدره التي
(10) that are capable of doing even more than this.

في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب من التطورات المزيد ستشهد في المستقبل الحياة
Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology.
 على برنامج الحاسوب ستعتمد الحياة اليومية جوانب أن جميع فمن المحتمل
It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program,
 ندفي بيوتنا إلى كيف نساfer كيف من
from how we travel to how our homes are heated.



1- Where was the first ever computer found?

Answer: It was found on the Seabed in Greece.

2- What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?

Answer: A very large room was needed to keep the computer in; the room was 167square.

3- List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE.

Answer: The computer chip, the computer mouse, the first computer game, the floppy disk and the first personal computer

4- How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the article?

Answer: I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will know how to address our every day need. We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them.

5- We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development?

Answer: I disagree with the article because I do not think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computer crashed.

6- What did people at first find in the past? And where?

Answer: A metal machine in the Seabed in Greece.

7-Write down the sentence which indicates that old model of computers took large area (size).

Answer: "One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 to accommodate it"

8-When did the scientists in England develop the first computer program?

Answer: In 1940s.

9- According to the article how long did the old computers take to complete one calculation?

Answer: It took 25 minutes to complete on calculation .

10-The writer mentioned two discoveries that produced in 1962 and 1964. Write them down.

Answer: The first computer game and the computer mouse

11-Regarding to the text there are many benefits of using floppy disk. Write down on of them.

Answer: To share information between computers.

12-The writer mentioned a very smart discovery that people can use in the future instead of mobile phones. Write down it and explain it.

Answer: Watches which can do the same mobile phones

13-Find a word in the text which means " a way of using numbers to find out an amount or price"?

Answer: "Calculation"

14. What does the underlined pronoun "it" in the first paragraph refer to?

Answer: computer

15. The writer states that technology has undergone by many developments. Write down some of these developments.

Answer: Same as the third question.

16-" Technology can affect badly on the environment". Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Answer: I think that technology affects badly on the environment by many ways such as causing pollution and global warming. Another thing is dying out some kinds of animals.

Tenses: Simple present: المضارع البسيط

اثبات : Affirmative

A) -Subject (singular مفرد) + verb + s/ es/ ies

الفعل مجرد

B) -Subject (plural جمع) + verb (base form)

يوجد هناك قاعدتين للمضارع البسيط

ملحوظة هامة:

إذا كان الفعل الذي بين الأقواس (have or be) يجب الانتباه عند الحل لأن هذه الأفعال أفعال شاذة لا ينطبق عليها قواعد المضارع بسيط فالحل يكون على النحو الآتي :

Base verb	Verb	Subject
Be	Is	he, she , it (مفرد)
	Am	I (ضمير المتكلم)
	Are	• We , You , they (جمع)

	Verb	subject
Have	have	I , we , you , they (جمع)
	has	he , she , it (مفرد)

حالة النفي: Negative

-Subject (singular مفرد) + does + not + verb (base form)

الفعل مجرد

-Subject (plural جمع) + do + not + verb (base form)

الفعل مجرد

يوجد هناك قاعدتين لعمل أسئلة من المضارع البسيط :

Question: حالة الاستفهام

(A)-Does + subject (singular مفرد) + verb (base form)? الفعل مجرد

(B)-Do + subject (plural جمع) + verb (base form)? الفعل مجرد

Usages of Present Simple: استخدامات زمن المضارع البسيط

1. To talk about activities that we repeat regularly or frequently (habits / Routines/ tradition / customs)

يستخدم زمن المضارع البسيط للتحدث حول العادات المتكررة والروتينان

e.g:

- Many tourists **travel** to see the historical places **every year**.
- Ahmad **invites** his friends to his birthday party **yearly**.
- One of the patients comes to the hospital **two times a week**.

2. To talk about permanent situations now or long lasting actions.

يستخدم للتحدث حول مواقف دائمة أو الأحاديث التي تدوم لفترة طويلة

e.g:

- Ahmad **speaks** Arabic language with his parents.
- All of Huda's brothers **live** together in the same house.

3. To talk about general truths, facts or proverbs.

يستخدم للتحدث حول الحقائق والأمثال الشعبية

e.g:

- The planets **revolve** around the sun.
- The sun **rises** from the east.
- A bad workman **blames** his tools.
- Action **speaks** louder than words
- Birds of **feather** flock together

4. To talk about time schedule (timetable).

يستخدم للتحدث حول المواعيد المجدولة

e.g:

- The train **leaves** the station at 8: a.m
- The plane **takes off** at 5: p.m

الدلائل والمؤشرات: Indicators

usually, often, sometimes, generally, regularly, habitually, normally, daily
monthly, yearly, hourly, frequently, occasionally, from time to time,
rarely, seldom
every.....> every day, every week, every hour, ever, never
once+ زمن> one a day, a week.....
twice+ زمن..... twice a day, a week
times+ عدد> three times a week

Exercise

1. Muslims.....five times a day.
(pray, prays, is praying)
2. Jordan..... many historical places that all the tourists come to see.
(have , has , had)
3. Poor man..... his neighbors to help him from time to time.
(ask , asks , asked)
4. Sometimes, she..... her plans to reach the idea.
(don't order , doesn't order , hasn't ordered)
5. My classmates..... always happy about difficulty of education.
(isn't , aren't , am not)
6. They generally my opinions about learning and teaching languages.
(support , supports , supported)
7.she..... at work on time a day?
(do.... arrive , did arrived , does ... arrive)
8. Why our neighbors sometimes..... the house early?
(do ...leave , does ... leave , has Left)
9. My brother..... coffee at home every morning.
(don't drink , doesn't drink , isn't drinking)
10. He..... often at home at night.
(be , is , are)
11. Water..... of Hydrogen and oxygen.
(consists , consist , consisted)
12. An apple a day the doctor a way.
(keep , is keeping , keeps)
13. Eid Al-adaha..... at the 10th of thualhijah according to the Islamic calendar.
(begin , begins , begun) وزاري
14. Kids often.....computers better than their parents.
(use , uses , used)
15. The plane.....to USA at 10: p.m.
(take off , takes off , taking off)
16. I.....from Ajloun , but I am staying in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in spring.
(come , comes , am coming)

Answer:

1. Pray, 2. has, 3. asks, 4. doesn't order, 5. aren't, 6. support, 7. Does ... arrive , 8. do ... Leave, 9. doesn't drink, 10. is , 11. consists , 12. keeps, 13. begins, 14. use, 15. takes off, 16. come.

Notes

1. إذا انتهى الفعل بأحد الأحرف التالية (x,o,s,ss,sh,ch) والفاعل مفرد نضيف (es)

e.g:
Watch Watches / go goes / dodoes

2. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) وكان قبله حرف ساكن والفاعل مفرد فان (y) تحول الى (ies)

e.g: (s) (y) (y)
cry cries / fly flies / study studies

ونضع وكان قبله حرف علة والفاعل مفرد لا تحول

e.g:
buy buys / staystays
To be → (is /am/are)
To have → (have/ has)

The Present Continuous: المضارع المستمر

استخدامات المضارع المستمر: Usage of present continuous:

1. To talk about activities that are taking place or going on at the time of speaking.

e.g:

- Mary is studying math at the moment

لوصف أحداث تحصل لحظة الكلام

2. To describe something temporary.

e.g:

- Bill is looking for his father while his mother is abroad.

لوصف أفعال مؤقتة

3. For actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with always

(always) لوصف أحداث تحصل على نحو متكرر في الوقت الحاضر وغالبا تستخدم مع المؤشر

e.g:

-Rayan is always playing football in the garden.

4. To talk about the future, where something has been planned.

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن أحداث مستقبلية عندما يكون هنالك ترتيب شخصي

e.g:

-I am watching a comedy film tonight.

- My father is travelling to London tomorrow.

المؤشرات والدلائل: indicators:

now, right now, nowadays, at the moment, in this minute, these days, look!, listen, watch out, look out, be careful, be quiet, today, at present, at this time

اثبات : Affirmative

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
Singular (الاسم المفرد)	He , she, it	Is	V1+ ing
Plural (الاسم الجمع)	We , you , they	Are	
	I	Am	

حالة الاستفهام: Questions:

Auxiliary	Subject	Main verb
Is	He , she, it	V1+ing?
Are	We , you , they	
Am	I	

حالة النفي: Negative:

Subject		Verb		
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary		Main
Singular (الاسم المفرد)	He , she, it	Is	+ not	V1+ ing
	They, we , you	Are		
Plural (الاسم الجمع)	I	Am		



Exercise

- What — — — you..... at this moment?
(is ... doing , are... doing , were ... doing)
- Poor people in our country..... happy life nowadays.
(isn't living , wasn't living , aren't living)
- Watch out! Someone — — — to steal your phone.
(is trying , am trying , are trying)
- Nowadays, many people..... difficult financial problems.
(was facing , were facing , are facing)
- — — you to your friend on the phone at the moment?
(is ...talking , wastaking , are.... taking)
- The secretary is busy right now. She — — — the letter.
(is typing , am typing , was typing)
- Our company new programs these days.
(wasn't preparing , isn't preparing , aren't preparing)
- Be quiet, I — — — for new projects.
(is planning , was planning , am planning)
- I am living in country area until I find a new work in the city.
- I have many projects in this area. I am always coming hears.
- I am leaving tomorrow. I have got my plane ticket.

Answer:

1. Are ... doing ,2. aren't living ,3. is trying,4. are facing ,5. Are... talking ,6. is typing 7. isn't preparing , 8. am planning

ملاحظات: Notes:

1. إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف **e** تحذف **e** عند وضع **(ing)**

eg: make making / come coming / live Living

2. هناك بعض الافعال التي يضاعف فيها الحرف الساكن الاخير عند وضع **(ing)**

eg: Plan Planning / hit hitting / sit sitting / stop Stopping / swim Swimming / drop droppingetc.

(إذا انتهى الفعل بساكن وسبق بحرف علة واحد)

أفعال الجمود التي لا تقبل الاستمرارية Static verbs or Non- progressive verbs

understand, dislike, believe, care, adore, remember, agree, doubt, know, love, mean, hate, forgive, satisfy, smell, suppose, taste, want, Like, prefer, realize, hear, sound, concern, depend, fit, involve, lack, need, own, possess, include, consist, contain, cost, belong to, seem, appear, wish, have, see, think, be

في حالة وجود هذه الافعال تعامل حسب معاملة المضارع البسيط

e.g:

1. This garbage on the street bad.
(smell, smells , is smelling)
2. This coat is quit cheap. It a lot of money.
(don't cost , is costing , doesn't cost)
3. The touriststhis new hotel now.
(like , likes , are liking)
4. Lubna watching football on TV.
(hate , are hating , hates)
5. Wehim at the moment.
(hear , are hearing , hear)



Answer:

1. Smells, 2. doesn't cost , 3. like 4. hates ,5. Hear

The Present Perfect: المضارع التام

استخدامات المضارع التام: Usage of present perfect:

1. We use the present perfect to talk about achievements and experiences up to the present.

نستخدم المضارع التام للتحدث حول انجازات وخبرات في الماضي حتى هذه اللحظة.

.g:

Rami **has won** three competition.

I **have been** to Australia three times.

2. To describe past events when we do not concern about the time.

للتحدث عن افعال ماضية عندما لا يكون مهم ذكر وقت حدوثها.

.g:

Rami **has bought** a new computer.

Raed **has painted** his old car.

المؤشرات والدلائل: Indicators

For, since, already, recently, later, at last, lately, up to now, so far, Just, until now, yet, ever, never, several times, many times, once, twice.

الشكل المثبت: Positive form:

	Subject		Verb	
			Auxiliary	Main
Noun		Pronoun		
Singular (المفرد)		He, she, it	Has	Past participle (V.3)
Plural (الجمع)		We, you, they, I	Have	

Negative form: الشكل المنفي

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
Singular (المفرد)	He , she, it	has + not	Past participle (V.3)
Plural (الجمع)	We , you , they, I	have+ not	

Question form: الشكل الاستفهامي

Noun	Subject	Main Verb
Has←	he, she, it→	V.3?
Have←	we, you, they, I→	

Exercise

- Computer ----- such an important part of our life for many years.
(have been , had been , has been)
- I ----- any new record up to now.
(hasn't broken , hadn't broken , haven't broken)
- Scientists ----- a solution for pollution yet.
(haven't found , hasn't found , found)
- All the babies ----- already ----- the accident on the road.
(has ... watched, have ... watched , had ... watched)
- Where ----- Ahmad ----- his car since 3 o'clock?
(drove , have driven , has driven)
- She ----- any word yet.
(haven't written , wrote , hasn't written)
- My father ----- to America since last year.
(had travelled , has travelled , have travelled)
- Do you see those people? They ----- hand for the chief for an hour.
(waved , has waved , have waved)

Answer

1. has been, 2. haven't broken, 3. haven't found, 4. have...watched ,
5. has... driven, 6. hasn't written , 7. has travelled, 8. have waved

The Present Perfect Continuous: المضارع التام المستمر

استخدامات المضارع التام المستمر: Usage of perfect continuous

1. To talk about something that began in the past and continues in the present.

للتحدث حول شيء بدأ بالماضي واستمر في الوقت الحاضر

e.g:

- She **has been living** in Amman since she was a child.

- Rayan **has been studying** Arabic for three years.

2. To describe actions happened in the past, but they have their consequences in the present and almost are used with (because).

للتحدث عن أفعال حصلت في الماضي ولكن نتائج هذه الأفعال لا تزال ظاهرة في الحاضر وغالباً ما يستخدم مع الرابط (because).

e.g:

- Rawan is exhausted because she **has been working** all day.

الدلائل والمؤشرات: Indicators

For, since, How long, too long (all + time..... all day, all night)

الشكل المثبت: Positive form

Subject		Verb		
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main	
Singular(المفرد)	He, she, it	has	been	V1 + ing
Plural(الجمع)	We, you, they, I	Have		

الشكل المنفي: Negative form

Subject		Verb			
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary		Main	
Singular(المفرد)	He, she, it	has	not	been	V1+ ing
Plural(الجمع)	We, you, they, I	Have			

Question form : الشكل الاستفهامي

	Subject	Main Verb
Has←	he, she, it→	been+ v1+ ing?
Have←	we, you, they, I→	

Exercise

1. They look so tired because **they****next to the counter** all day.
(has been Waiting , had been waiting , have been waiting)
2. How long**you**..... **in Amman**?
(had ...been lived , have ... been living , has .. been living)
3. He**in this company** for ten years.
(has been working , have been working , had been working)
4. Students**English at school** since the beginning of the year.
(has been studying , had been studying , have been studying)
5. They have.....**this book at school** since they arrived.
(not been reading , not reading , not been read)
6. He is tired. He**the day**.
(has been working , have been working , had been working)
7. The detectives have been..... **people** all day.
(observed , observing , be observed)
8. The government has**hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights**.
(be working , be worked , been working) وزاري
9. Nadia.....**her homework** for two hours! **she will be finished very soon**.
(has been doing , have been doing , have be doing)

Answer:

1. have been waiting, 2. have ... been living, 3. has been working, 4. have been studying, 5. not been reading, 6. has been working , 7. observing, 8. been working, 9. has been doing.

The Simple Past: الماضي البسيط

Usage of past simple: استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط

1. To talk about past habits or finished actions in the past and ended in the past.

للتحدث عن عادات و احداث ونشاطات وقعت بالماضي وانتهت في الماضي

Indicators: المؤشرات والدلائل

Yesterday , in the past , eventually , last week / month / year ,
ago= three days ago , two years ago, in +(زمن بالماضي) in 1999, in 1798 ,BCE, wish

B) Negative form. الشكل المنفي

They / we / you

did+ not +V1. (base form)

He / she / it

Question form: الشكل الاستفهامي

Wh+ did +subj (singular/ plural) + v1. (base form)?

Did+ subj (singular/ plural)+ v1. (base form)?

A) Positive form:

they / we / you / I

He / she / it

V.2

e.g:

1. My friend me an expensive watch last Christmas.

(gives , gave , give)

2. Last night, we ----- Pizza for dinner.

(have , had , has)

3. Experts using computers in banking in 1976.

(starts , start , started)

4. The lawyer ----- to the court last week .

(isn't coming , don't come , didn't come)

5. - - - you at home at the airport on time last night?

(arrives , arrive , arrived)

6. Ahmad at home yesterday.

(is , was , were)

7. He ----- happy yesterday.

(weren't . isn't , wasn't)

8. The Nabateans ----- Petra in the second century BC .

(constructed , construct, had constructed)

9. The light through the curtains.....us awake last night.

(keep , kept , was kept)

10. Therea boy sitting in the class an hour ago.

(were , was , are)

11. There ----- many boys in the class an hour ago.

(were , was , had)

12. Did you ----- her in the garden last Monday?

(see , had seen , saw)

13. she here three hours ago?

(were , are, was)

14. They didn't the books at school .

(leave , left , had left)

Answer:

1. gave, 2. had , 3. started , 4. didn't come , 5. Did ... arrive , 6. was , 7. wasn't , 8. constructed , 9. kept , 10. was , 11. were , 12. see , 13. was , 14. leave

Notes
ملحوظة

was / were

1. يجب الانتباه على ان التصريف الثاني من الفعل be هو

2. تستخدم was مع المفرد ونستخدم were مع الجمع

not be wasn't / weren't

النفي مع الفعل be عندما تكون

subject + wish + subject> v.2 للمثبت / didn't v. Inf للنفي

1. I wish I a new car. (have)

2. I wish I an old car. (not, buy)

3. I wish I good at most school subjects. (be)

Answer :

1. had, 2. didn't buy , 3. Was

Notes
ملحوظة

الفرق بين الماضي البسيط (simple past) والمضارع التام (present perfect):

المضارع التام يبدأ الحدث في الماضي ولا يزال أثره موجود حتى لحظة الكلام

الماضي البسيط يبدأ الحدث وينتهي في الماضي وليس له أثر في الحاضر

The Past Continuous: الماضي المستمر

استخدامات الماضي المستمر : Usage of Past continuous

1. To talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.

للتحدث عن شيء والذي يحدث قبل وبعد حدث آخر في الماضي

- Rayan **was cleaning** the car **when I got** home.

2. show that something happened for a long time in the past.

تظهر بأن شيء حدث لوقت طويل

- **While I was studying** English, my brother **was cleaning** his old car.

3. When we start writing a story in the past.

عندما نبدأ بكتابة قصة في الماضي

- last week, I **was sitting** by the beach.

المؤشرات والدلائل Indicators:

Simple past ← While / as → Past continuous
Past continuous ← When → Simple past

الشكل المثبت Positive:

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
Singular (الاسم المفرد)	He , she, it , I	Was	V1+ ing
Plural (الاسم الجمع)	We , you, they	Were	

الشكل المنفي Negative:

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
Singular (الاسم المفرد)	He , she, it , I	was	V1+ ing
Plural (الاسم الجمع)	We , you, they	were	

Question: الشكل الاستفهامي

Noun	Subject	Main Verb
Was	He , she, it , I	V1 + ing
Were	We , you, they	

Exercise

1. My mother The letter **when** my father came.
(wrote , were writing , was writing)
2. **When** the accident happened, I the match.
(had watched, watched , was watching)
3. **As** I..... to the university, I met Huda.
(is going , were going , was going)
4. The gardener the plants **when** the guests arrived.
(water , were watering , was watering)
- 5..... they football **when** the teacher shouted at them?
(did ... play , were ... playing , was ... playing)
6. Malak the street **when** the accident happened.
(isn't crossing , weren't crossing , wasn't crossing)
7. He put his umbrella **as** it heavily.
(is raining , were raining , was raining)
8. **While** I..... the newspaper, my brother was watching the film on TV.
(read , were reading , was reading).
9. What were they in the class **when** the teacher came?
(do , did , doing)
10. Ian email **when** my laptop switched itself off.
(am writing , were writing , was writing)

Answer

1.was writing, 2. was watching ,3. was going, 4. was watering ,
5. Were.... Playing , 6. wasn't crossing , 7. was raining ,8. was reading
,9. doing, 10. was writing

The Past Perfect: الماضي التام

استخدامات الماضي التام: usage of past perfect:

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

للتحدث عن نشاطات التي حدثت قبل لحظة محددة في الماضي. زمنين سبق احدهما الآخر الحدث الذي يحدث اولاً في الماضي هو الماضي التام

المؤشرات والدلائل: Indicators:

before , after because , as soon as , by the time (v2) , after that, before that, when , by + زمن الماضي 1978 = by the year 1965

Past perfect
Simple past

→ before
→ after

Simple past
Past perfect

الشكل المثبت Positive:

	Pronoun	Verb	
		Auxiliary	Main
	He , she, it	Had	V.3
	We , you, they, I		

الشكل المنفي Negative:

	Pronoun	Verb	
		Auxiliary	Main
	He , she, it , I	had	V.3
	We , you, they	had	

Question: الشكل الاستفهامي

Wh	had	Subject	V.3?
----	-----	---------	------

Exercise

1. After I at the restaurant, I went to work .

(eats , ate , had eaten)

2. Before he the house, he had switched off the lights.

(was leaving , leave , left)

- 3 He **took** a shower **after** he ----- a nap.
(have , had had , was had)
- 4 **By the time** the police — — — — There, the thief **had left** the bank.
(gets , got , was getting)
- 5 She ----- her homework **before** she went to sleep.
(hadn't done , hasn't done , haven't done)
- 6they to Cairo **before** they **visited** London?
(had .. be , has ... been , had ... been)
- 7 **After** they **had damaged the** wall, they ----- a new room.
(built , build , has built).
- 8 The ambassador **before** the minister **arrived**.
(travelled , had travelled , was traveling)
- 9 I **decided** to study Computer science **after** I ----- teaching Italian language at the university.
(Finished , am finishing , had finished)
10. ----- she ----- the letter **after** he had left the office?
(was ...printing , does ... print , did ... print)
11. **The government** ----- new schools in Amman in 2006.
(were building , builds , built)
12. The government ----- new schools in Amman **by the year 2006**.
(had build, was building , had built)
13. He questions **after** he **had read** the lesson.
(answer , answered , had answered)
14. I **didn't go** to the cinema **because** I — — — — this film.
(saw , was seeing , had seen)
15. Had she You **before** she **went** to work?
(did visited , visited , had visited)
16. **By the time** I **arrived** the station, the train -----
(was leaving , left , had left)

Answer

1. had eaten 2. Left 3. had had 4. got 5. hadn't done 6. Had been 7. Built
8. had travelled 9. had finished 10. Did ... print 11. Built 12. had built
13. Answered 14. had seen 15. Visited 16. had left.

اعادة كتابة الجملة باستخدام كلمة قبل و بعد : Rewrite using (after) and (before)

1 Mohammad **checked** his emails, **and then** he **started** work.

Mohammad **had**..... (Before)

2 Rayan **phoned** his friend, **and then** he **started** studying.

Before.....

3 Raneem **finished** writing the report, **and then** she **went** out.

After

4 Zaid **painted** his old car, **and then** he **sold** it.

Zaid **sold** his old car.....

ملاحظات هامة:

1. يجب العلم ان الذي بعد عبارة (and then) هو الحدث الثاني اما الذي قبلها هو الحدث الاول وعند الحل يجب حذف هذه العبارة.
2. يجب تذكر ان (after) تتبع بالحدث الاول وهو الماضي التام اما (before) تتبع بالحدث الثاني وهو الماضي البسيط.

Past Perfect Continuous: الماضي التام المستمر

استخدامات الماضي التام المستمر: Usage of past perfect continuous:

1. To talk about two actions that one continued happening before the happening of the other

e.g: **التحدث عن زمنين وقعا في الماضي واحدهما استمر فترة في الماضي .**

- They **had been cleaning** the kitchen for an hour **before** their mother **arrived**.

2. To clarify the reason of happening something in the past and almost is used with (because).

e.g: **يستخدم لتوضيح سبب حصول حدث ما في الماضي.**

-Rayan was very tired because he **had been working** all day.

-Raneem failed her exam **because** he **had been playing** computer games most of the time.

المؤشرات والدلائل: Indicators:

before , after, because, as soon as , by the time, after that ,before that, when ,

by + زمن بالماضي1978 , by the year 1965, since, for, how long,

all + زمن = day, all morning, all afternoon.....etc.

الشكل المثبت: Positive form:

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
Singular (الاسم المفرد)	He , she, it	Had + been	V1+ ing
Plural (الاسم الجمع)	We , you, they, I		

الشكل المنفي: Negative form:

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
Singular (الاسم المفرد)	He , she, it	had + not	V1+ ing
Plural	We , you, they, I	had + not	

Question: الشكل الاستفهامي

				Main Verb
Wh	Had	Subject	been	V1+ ing?
Had	Subject	Been		

- 1 How long ----- You..... before you moved to Jerash?
(has.... been lived , have ... been living , had been living)
- 2 After he ----- for three hours, he went to sleep.
(have been studying , had been studying , has been studying)
- 3 They ----- football since the morning before they entered the school .
(have playing , had playing , had been playing)
- 4 For much of the walk, she ----- strong wind and rough ice.
(has been fighting, had been fighting , have been fighting)
- 5 Mustafa had ----- sleepless nights and feeling very nervous.
(been had , been had , been having)
- 6 I received a letter from Ahmad yesterday. He ----- to write since last year.
(have been promising , has been promising , had been promising)
- 7 I ----- to any historical places since I was a child before I went to Jordan.
(hasn't been going , haven't been going , hadn't been going)
- 8 A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.
B Yes, I.....for half an hour.
(had been running , have been running , was been running)
- 9 My mother lost her purse yesterday. She.....in the market; she must put it somewhere and left it there.
(had been shopping , has been shopping , have been shopping)
- 10 I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she ----- all afternoon for a special family meal.
(has been cooking , have been cooking , had been cooking)
- 11 By 5 a.m in this morning, I.....for three hours.
(was been sleeping , have been sleeping , had been sleeping)
- 12 I.....English for three years by the time I was ten.
(were been learning , has been learning , had been learning)
- 13 By the time my friend phoned me, I.....a story for two hours.
(had been reading , have been reading , was been reading)

Answer

1. had... been living, 2. had been studying, 3. had been playing, 4. had been fighting , 5. been having , 6. had been promising , 7. hadn't been going , 8. had been running, 9. had been shopping , 10. had been cooking, 11. had been sleeping, 12. had been learning, 13. had been reading.



ملاحظات:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(S. B.) Page: 19 (past perfect and past perfect continuous)

الماضي التام والماضي التام المستمر

Hind has/ **had** been working very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she has/**had passed**. she has/**had** done extremely well. she **phoned**/had phoned her parents from the college. They were/**had been** waiting for her call all morning. When she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise her. For several weeks, her parents planned/**had been planning** a special weekend away to the Jerash Festival. They have/had managed to make it a surprise for Hind, even though they were/had been using the family computer to make all the arrangements! Hind was delighted. She **has/ had been** talking about the Jerash Festival for months; and now the whole family was going! It was a wonderful graduation present.

1-Simple Future: المستقبل البسيط

Usage of simple future: استخدامات المستقبل البسيط

1. To describe sudden decision at the time of speaking. لوصف قرارات مفاجئة لحظة الكلام

-A: Your kitchen is dirty.

B: You are right. I will clean it tomorrow.

2. Predictions without evidence. توقعات بدون دليل

-I think people will live in the space in the future.

Indicators: الدلائل والمؤشرات

Next... , the following ... , the coming... , tomorrow. soon, in the future

After + أي زمن بالمستقبل , on / in + أي زمن بالمستقبل , if, possible, probable, perhaps, maybe, promise, likely, I hope, think.

Positive form: الشكل المثبت

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
Singular(المفرد)	He , she, it	Will/'ll	V1
Plural(الجمع)	We , you , they, I	Will/'ll	

Negative form: الشكل المنفي

Subject		Verb		
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main	
Singular(المفرد)	He , she, it	Will/'ll	not	V1
Plural(الجمع)	We , you , they, I	Will/'ll		

Question form: الشكل الاستفهامي

		Main Verb	
Wh	Will	Subject	V1?
Will		Subject	

e.g:

1. All the students next month.
(will graduate, would graduate , can graduate)
2. Randa me an expensive phone in 2022.
(will brought , will bring, would bring)
3. After two decades, the government A new ministry.
(built , will build , would build)
4. In the following hours, you the final result.
(could hear, would hear , will hear)
5. In the future, Rakan the golden piece.
(should buy , will bought , will buy)
6. The engineer the minister tomorrow.
(will not meet , aren't going to meet , can't met)
7. Maya will it someday as an antique for hundreds of dollars.
(sold, sell , be selling)

Answer

1. Will graduate, 2. will bring, 3. will build, 4. will hear, 5. will buy , 6. will not (won't) meet, 7. Sell

2- be going to + v1

Positive Form: حالة الإثبات

Singular → is going to +v1
plural → are going to +v1
I → am going to + v1

Negative Form: حالة النفي

Singular → is'nt going to +v1
plural → are'nt going to +v1
I → amnot going to + v1

Question : الاستفهام

WH: Wh+ is/ are+ sub+ going to+v1....?

Yes/NO :Is/ Are + sub+ going to + v1..?

Indicators: مؤشرات

this evening , this year

الاستخدامات: Usages:

أ. نستخدم هذه القاعدة عندما نتحدث عن خطط مستقبلية خطط القيام بها مسبقا .
(Planned or arranged actions)

e.g: This evening I am going to do my job

e.g: Because rayan has Tawjihi exam this year, he is going to study hard.

ب. نستخدم هذه القاعدة للتحدث عن توقعات مقرونة بدليل
(Predictions with an evidence)

e.g. It has been raining for three weeks now. I think the river is going to flood.

e.g. Nawal has been studying hard since the beginning of the year. I think she is going to pass.

Exercise:

1- Bill ----- his education this year.

(will continue, is going to continue, continues)

2- The sky is black. I think it ----- heavily soon.

(will rain, is going to rain, rains)

Reported Speech

قواعد تحويل الافعال

طريقة التحويل من جملة خبرية الى كلام المنقول اذا كان الفعل مضارع يحول الى فعل ماضي واذا كان فعل ماضي يحول الى ماضي تام الجدول الاتي يمثل طريقة التحويل:

Direct كلام مباشر		Indirect كلام منقول (غير مباشر)	
Verb tense or Modal	Example	Verb	Example
Simple present	He said, "I do "	Simple past	He said that he did
Present progressive	He said, "I am doing the work."	Past progressive	He said that he was doing the work
Simple past	He said, "I did the work".	Past perfect	He said that he had done the work
Past progressive	He said, "I was doing the work."	Past perfect progressive	He said that he had been doing the
Present perfect	He said, "I have done the work."	Past perfect	He said that he had done the work.
Future with will	He said, "I will do the work."	Would	He said that he would do the work.
Can	He said, "I can do the work."	Could	He said that he could do the work.
Have to	He said, "I have to do the work."	Had to	He said that he had to do the work.
Must	He said, "I must do the work."	Had to	He said that he had to do the work.
Simple present Negative	He said, "I don't do the work".	Simple past negative	He said that he didn't do the work
Simple past negative	He said, "I didn't do the work."	Past perfect negative	He said that he hadn't done the work.

الضمائر

اول الضمير الفاعل حسب المتكلم ويمثل الجدول الاتي طريقة التحويل

Subject ضمائر الفاعل	Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
Pronouns	I	He -she
	We	They
	You(singular)	He-she-I
	You (plural)	We, they

اما اذا كان ضمير المتكلم في موقع المفعول به نجري التعديلات حسب الجدول التالي

Object المفعول	Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
Pronouns	Me	him-her
	Us	Them
	You(singular)	Him-her-me
	You (plural)	Them, us

اما اذا جاء ضمير المتكلم ملكية نجري التعديلات حسب الجدول التالي

Possessive pronouns	Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
Pronouns	My	His-her
	Our	Their
	Your	His-her-their-my-our
	Mine	His-hers
	Ours	Theirs
	Yours	His-hers-theirs-mine-ours

تحويل الظروف الزمنية والمكانية حسب الجدول التالي

Adverbs الظروف الزمنية	Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
	This	That
	Now	Then
	These	Those
	Today	That day
	Next (week)	The (week) after
	Tonight	That night
	Ago	Before
	Yesterday	The day before
	Here	There
	Tomorrow	The next day
	At the moment	At that moment
	Last (week)	The (week) before
		The previous week

A: Report the following statements.

1- I have some questions for you, Muna

Nour told Muna

2- I've lived in Amman for six years.

Sami said

3- Yesterday, I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake.

Huda told me

4- I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.

Tareq said

5- My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."

Hussein told me

Answer

1. she had some questions for (her)

2. he had lived in Amman for six year

3. She had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before

4. he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning

5. his favourite subject that year was chemistry

B: Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech.

1- "Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites".

He said that

2- "If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too."

He said that

3- "On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."

He said that

4- "Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety."

He said that

C: Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases.

1- "Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I'm going to need some help".

Farida said that

2- "We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week."

Kareem said that

المبني للمعلوم والمجهول : Revision of Passive Forms

المبني للمجهول

In passive sentences, the subject of the sentence has something done to it, or is affected by the action of the verb. The opposite is an active sentence, where the subject of the sentence performs the action. Passive sentences do not have to mention who or what is performing the action (the agent is introduced with by).

خطوات تحويل جملة المبني للمعلوم إلى المبني للمجهول :-

- أ- نكتب المفعول به في بداية جملة المبني للمجهول
 - ب- ندخل على الجملة أفعال مساعدة تتناسب مع زمنها
 - ج- نحول الفعل الرئيسي إلى حالة التصريف الثالث
 - د- نكمل الجملة من بعد المفعول به
- قواعد إدخال الأفعال المساعدة التي تتناسب مع كل زمن
إذا كانت الجملة لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد فإننا ندخل
(Am, is, are, was, were)

: حسب زمن الجملة

1 - إذا كان الفعل في زمن المضارع البسيط ندخل حسب المفعول به
(Am is are)

2 - إذا كان الفعل في زمن الماضي البسيط ندخل حسب المفعول به
(Was were)

Be أما إذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على فعل مساعد فإننا نقوم بإزالة مع الانتباه إلى إمكانية تحويله حسب المفرد والجمع ثم نكتب إحدى أشكال الفعل
: كما يلي

- 1- be فإننا نكتب modal إذا كان الفعل المساعد فعل شكلي
- 2 - (been) فإننا نكتب (have has had) إذا كان الفعل المساعد
- 3 - (being) فإننا نكتب ((ing إذا كان الفعل الرئيسي مضاف له

Modal verbs

القاعدة:

(Object + Modal + be+ P.P)

1. Rasha must clean the rooms

The rooms must be cleaned by Rasha.

طريقة تحويل جملة تحتوي فعل شكلي مساعد

الجملة المنفية / القاعدة :

(Object + Modal + not + be +P.P)

1.You should not offer him a job.

He should not be offered a job.

ملاحظات :-

1 - انتبه إلى الفعل + going to am is are يعامل معاملة الأفعال الشكلية

القاعدة

Object + (am is are) + going to + be + P.P

e.g:

They **are going to build** a new school

A new school **is going to be built**.

2- انتبه إلى الفعل have to والفعل has to

e.g:

They **have to change** the car

The car **has to be changed**

نستخدم have to مع المفعول به إذا كان (I you we they) أو الاسم الجمع
ونستخدم has to مع المفعول به إذا كان (He she it) أو الاسم المفرد

e.g.

3- لاحظ أن الجمل أحياناً تمون منفية بكلمات مثل nobody / no one / nothing

No one will accept my proposal.

My proposal will not be accepted.



ملاحظة هامة جداً :-

Exercise

4- يأتي السؤال أيضاً في الامتحان على شكل صحح الفعل:-

-The flowers **should**by the gardener.(water)

-The questions of the exam **must**by the students. (answer)

-The reports **will**by the secretary tomorrow. (write)

-Some of the historical sites **might**..... by the government .(save)

تحويل جملة في زمن المضارع البسيط

1-Simple present :-

Object +(am is are) + verb P.P

Rana drinks coffee every morning

Coffee is drunk by Rana every morning

Object + (am is are) + not + verb P.P

Negative: - النفي

Samia doesn't clean the room every day.

The room isn't cleaned by Samia every day

في الجمل المنفية بـ (do not / does not) التي زمنها مضارع بسيط فإننا نكتب (am not) are not / is not

لاحظ أن الجمل أحياناً تكون منفية بكلمات مثل (nothing/ no one / nobody)

e.g:

No one finishes the task on time.

The task is not finished on time.

Exercise

A: Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning

1-I watch a film every week.

A film

2-No one speaks French in this class.

French

3-My brother does not play many sports.

Many sports.....

4-She visits her sister weekly.

Her sister.....

تحويل جملة في زمن المضارع المستمر

القاعدة

Object +(am ,is , are)+being +P.P

مثال

They are developing the films now.

الجملة المنفية

The films are being developed now.

القاعدة

Object + (am + is + are) + not + being +P.P

She isn't cleaning the room now.

The room is not being cleaned now.

Exercise

B: Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning

1- I am watching a film now.

A film.....

2-Sami is reading the lessons tonight.

The lessons.....

3-My brother is not playing tennis nowadays.

Tennis

4-She is helping Rana in her work.

Rana

3- Present perfect

تحويل جملة في زمن المضارع التام

القاعدة

Object + (have, has) + been + P.P

They **have built** ten schools so far.
Ten schools **have been built** so far

مثال

الجملة المنفية : انتبه أحياناً يكون النفي بكلمة no Negative

Object + (have + has) + not + been + P.P

القاعدة

No one **has watered** the flowers
The flowers **have not been watered**

مثال

4. Simple past

طريقة تحويل جملة في زمن الماضي البسيط

Object + (was + were) + P.P

القاعدة

They **wrote** the answers yesterday
The answers **were written** yesterday.

مثال

Negative :

الجملة المنفية

Object + (was + were) + not + P.P:

القاعدة

They **did not clean** the room yesterday.

The room **was not cleaned** yesterday.

مثال

في الجملة المنفية بـ **did not** التي زمنها ماضي بسيط فإننا نكتب **was not / were not**.

Exercise C: Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning

1-I watched a film last week.

A film

2-Sami read the lesson yesterday.

The lesson.....

3-My brother didn't play many sports.

Many sports.....

4-She helped Ali.

Ali.....

5-No one spoke French in this class.

French

5. Past continuous

تحويل جملة في زمن الماضي المستمر

Object + (was + were) + being +P.P :

القاعدة

Samia was making coffee when I arrived.

مثال

Coffee was being made when I arrived.

Ahmad was cleaning the windows when I arrived

مثال

The windows were being cleaned when I arrived.

Exercise D: Rewrite the following sentences without changing the meaning

1-I was watching T.V. when they came.

T.V.

2-Sami was reading the lessons when the phone rang

The lessons.....

3-She was helping Ali in his work

Ali.....

4-While my brother was playing tennis, he hurt his knee

While Tennis.....

6. Past perfect

طريقة تحويل جملة في زمن الماضي التام

Object + had + been + P.P

القاعدة

They had bought a beautiful car.

A beautiful car had been bought.

مثال

Exercise

1-I had eaten breakfast.

Breakfast

2-Sami had lost the keys again.

The keys.....

3-My brother hadn't developed the film yet.

The film.....

4-They had built a new school.

A new school.....

7. Simple future

تحويل جملة في زمن المستقبل البسيط

Object + will + be + p.p

القاعدة

They will visit London next week

London will be visited next week.

They will complete the project before the deadline

The project will be completed before the deadline

مثال

8. Future continuous

طريقة تحويل جملة في زمن المستقبل المستمر

Object + will + be + being + p.p

القاعدة

They will be interviewing me at this time tomorrow.

will be being interviewed at this time tomorrow.

At 8:00 PM tonight, Hana will be washing the dishes

At 8:00 PM tonight, the dishes will be being washed by Hana

مثال

6. future perfect

طريقة تحويل جملة في زمن المستقبل التام

Object + will + have + been + p.p

القاعدة

They will have completed the project before the deadline

The project will have been completed before the deadline

مثال

طريقة تحويل جملة تحتوي على الفعل used to - 10

Object + used to + be + P.P

القاعدة

Rania used to play basketball.

Basketball used to be played.

مثال

E: Rewrite the following into passive

فيما يلي تمرين مهم حول هذه القاعدة :

1-the government moved people from their homes

People

2-people can start the work on the dam.

The work on the dam.....

3-You can't feed normal food to small baby.

A small baby.....

4-Fatema had taken the books back to the library.

The books.....

5-Nobody has helped the students to solve the problem

The students.....

6-The thief stole the mobile phones last week

The mobile phones -----.

7-Many tourists visit the Eiffel Tower every year

The Eiffel Tower -----

8-The fire damaged many buildings in the city centre.

Many buildings -----.

9-They will open the new library to the public in September

The new library.....

10-Samia made this cheesecake

This cheesecake.....

11-Rawan is going to announce the results of the contest tomorrow

The results of contest.....

12-Mark Twain wrote that book

That book.....

13-She didn't invite Ahmad to her birthday party

Ahmad -----.

14-Thomas Edison invented the electric light bulb

The electric light bulb.....

15-Somebody has found my missing laptop

My missing laptop.....

Answers :

1-were moved from their homes by the government

2-can be started by people

3-can't be fed normal food

4-had been taken back to the library by Fatima

5-have not been helped to solve the problem

6-were stolen by the thief last night

7-is visited by many tourists every year

8-were damaged by the fire in the city center

9-will be opened to the public in September

10-was made by Sami

11-are going to be announced by Rawan tomorrow

12-was written by Mark Twain

13-was not invited to her birthday party

14-was invented by Tomas Edison

15-has been found

A: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets (SB. 7)

صح الفعل بين الاقواس . يتحدث هذا التمرين حول قواعد المعلوم والمجهول

Peopl.....(use) smartphones **since** they.....(invent) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people (buy) phones in diffiren colours and different designs . **In 2010C** , the first tablet.....(produce). **By the end of 2010**, companies.....(sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now about billions smartohones.....(sell) around the world **each year**. In t he near future, it(estimate) that over 40 per cent of the population in Jordan will have smartphones. It is **probable** that this market (expand) **in the future** . **At the moment** , people aged 16 - 30.....(buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there.....a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones **in the future**. (be)

Answers :

1-have been using 2- were invented 3- bought 4-was produced 5- had sold
6- is estimated 7- will expand 8- are buying 9- will be

B: Complete the following text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets

In **1943 CE**, the chairman of a business" machines company" (say) that the world only.....(need)two or three computers. He.....(be) wrong! **Since** then, there.....(be) a technological revolution. **these days**, millions of families.....(have) at least one computer at home, and many people even(carry) smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. a few people even.....(wear) them-either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. There is even more : experts say that one day **soon** we (attach) them to our skin!

Answers :

1- said 2- needed 3- was 4- has been 5- have 6- carry 7 wear
8- will attach

Using technology in class

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Blog	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style	مدونة
email exchange	a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one email	تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية
social media	social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي
tablet computer	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	كمبيوتر لوحي
Whiteboard	a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	لوح مغناطيسي
Post	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it	يرسل

في الصف التكنولوجيا استخدام

Using technology in class

الشباب يحب التعلم لكنهم يحبون التعلم أكثر لو
 Young people love learning, but (1) **they** like learning even more if (2) **they**
 are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way .
 قدمت لهم المعلومات ومثيرة للاهتمام بطريقة فيها تحدي
 اليوم استخدام التكنولوجيا كيف تستطيع
 Today, (3) **I** am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in
 في الغرف الصفية الاردنية حول سألقي خطاباً
 Jordanian classrooms.

Here are some ideas:

العديد من الفصول الآن تستخدم اللوح التفاعلي كشاشة حاسوب
 Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. **As a**
 لذلك يمكن للمعلمين ان يعرضوا المواقع على اللوح أمام
consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the
 الصف يستطيع المعلمين استخدام الانترنت لعرض التعليمي
 class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational

اللات تسجيل والموسيقى القيام بالالعاب الترفهية برامج
programmers, play educational games, music, recordings of languages,
وهكذا
and so on.

للإستخدام للطلبة متوفرة أصبحت حواسيب التابلت في بعض الدول
In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in
عرض مثل مهمات القيام إستخدام التابلت يستطيع الطلبة لذلك في الصف
class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing
وعمل الرسوم تسجيل المقابلات البحث عن معلومات الصور
photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating
للعمل الجماعي والثاني مثالية أجهزة التابلت البيانية
diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

مدونة بكتابة البدء من طلبتهم الطلب ربما يستطيع المعلمين
Teachers can perhaps ask (4) **their** students to start writing a blog (an
كانوا كما لو أو حياتهم الخاصة حول إما مذكرات يومية
online diary), either about (5) **their** own lives or as if (6) **they** were
للصف موقع يستطيعون إنشاء أيضاً شخص مشهور
someone famous. (7) **They** can also create a website for the classroom.
إرفاق يستطيعون على سبيل المثال في المواقع الإلكترونية المساهمة يستطيع الطلبة
Students can contribute to the website, so for example (8) **they** can post
أعمال
work, photos and messages.

التي من خلالها وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي خلال يتواصلون معظم الشباب
Most young people communicate through social media, by (9) **which** (10)
بعض الانترنت بواسطة وسائل صور لبعضهم البعض يرسلون
they send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some
لبي شخص حرف ١٤٠ تقل التي رسائل إرسال يحبون الطلبة
students like to send messages (11) **that** are under 140 letters for anyone
ما حول معلومات أن يلخصوا يمكن للمدرسين أن يطلبوا من الطلاب لقرائته
to read. Teachers can ask students to summarize information about what
تعلّموا اذا الطلبة بملس الطريقة في الصف تعلموه
(12) **they** have learnt in class the same way. If students learn to
summarize quickly, (13) **they** will be able to use this skill in future.

مفيدة جداً تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية أليس كذلك؟ رسائل البريد إرسال كلنا نحب
We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in
ما إرسال يمكن للمدرسين أن يطلبوا من الطلبة في الغرفة الصفية
the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what (14) **they** have
ويستطيعون أيضاً في مدرسة أخرى بنفس العمر للطلبة تعلموه
learnt to students of a similar age at another school. (15) **They** could even

مشاركة يستطيع الطلبة نتيجة لذلك في دولة أخرى للطلبة ارسال
email students in another country as a result; students can then share
بالواجبات ومساعدة بعضهم البعض المعلومات
information and help each other with tasks.

التحدث خلال مع المدارس الاخرى للتواصل هناك طريقة أخرى
Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to
تستطيع أيضاً لذلك لديها كاميرات معظم الحواسيب عبر الحاسوب مع الناس
people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also
الذين يمكن للطلاب بهذه الطريقة الذين تتكلم معهم الناس رؤية
see the people you are talking to . In this way, students (16) **who** are
يعملون في إنجلترا ماذا الطلبة رؤية في الأردن الانجليزية يدرسون
studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in
تستطيع أيضاً استخدام يتحدثون معهم بينما في الغرفة الصفية
the classroom while (17) **they** are speaking to (18) **them**. You can also use
على عبر الحاسوب لإلقاء خطابات متحدثين ضيوف لدعوة هذا النظام
this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For
يستطيعون إعطاء درس من دولة أخرى معلمين أو العلماء سبيل المثال
example , scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson
في غاية سيكون الطلبة هذا النوع من الدرس إذا امتلكت للصف
to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very
في غاية السعادة
excited.

إذا امتلكوها في المنزل الحواسيب يستخدم الطلبة غالباً
Students often use computers at home if (19) **they** have (20) **them**.
لتساعدهم على حواسيبهم وسائل التواصل يستطيع الطلبة استخدام
Students can use social media (21) **their** computers to help (22) **them**
أن يطلبوا من الطلبة الآخرين ويشمل ذلك في دراستهم
with (23) **their** studies, including asking other students to check
المعلمين وتشارك الأفكار طرح الاسئلة أعمالهم ومقارنة
and compare (24) **their** work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher
يحدث ماذا لمراقبة من المجموعة أن يكونو جزءاً يجب
must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

هل لديكم أي سؤال للإستماع شكراً
Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?



1. According to the text, when do some students like learning?

Answer: If they are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way

2. The writer mentioned many benefits for the whiteboard. Write down three of them.

Answer: To show educational programmes, play educational games, music and recording of languages.

3. How can students use tablet computers in some countries?

Answer: Showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams

4. The writer mentioned an example about using website by students. Write down this example.

Answer: They can post work, photos and messages

5. How can most young people communicate through social media?

Answer: They send each other photos and messages via the Internet

6. Write down the sentence which shows that students can do and use what they learnt in the future.

Answer: "If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in the future"

7. How can students use email exchange?

Answer: To email what they learnt to students of a similar age at in their country. They could even email students in another country

8. What are the two main benefits for using camera in learning in Jordan?

Answer: Students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in classroom while they are speaking to them. They can also invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer

9. How can social media help students in their studies?

Answer: Asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions or sharing ideas

10. Why must teachers be a part of the group when the students use social media?

Answer: To monitor what is happening

11 Find a word in the text which means "social interaction on websites or blog."

Answer: "Social media"

12 What does the underlined pronoun "Which" in the third paragraph refer to?

Answer: social media

13. According to the article, there are some technologies that are used in learning write down these technologies.

Answer: Whiteboard/ tablets/ computers with cameras

14. Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important. Do you agree with this statement? Why / Why not

التكنولوجيا مجرد اداة , ويبقى المعلم العنصر الالم في تحفيز الاطفال وتشجيعهم على العمل معاً

Answers: I think that teachers are the most important factor in the process of teaching and learning because they are the ones who guide their students in their studies and follow their progress in learning. Another thing is giving them the appropriate instructions in using technology in classrooms.

A: Collocations: المتلازمات

share ideas	to give your idea to another person or a group	يشارك
compare ideas	where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different.	يقارن
create a website	to construct a website that currently does not exist.	إنشاء
contribute to a website	offer your writing and work to the website.	يشارك / يقدم
research information	to use a variety of sources to find the information you need.	بحث
present information	to give the results of your research in a presentation.	تقديم
monitor what is happening	you know what is happening and you are following the developments.	إرشاد / مراقبة
find out what is happening	you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.	يعرف / يكشف
give a talk to people	you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it.	يجهز الحوار
talk to people	an informal discussion.	مناقشة غير رسمية
show photos	you show people photos that you have in person.	عرض
send photos	you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post.	إرسال صور

A: Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article.

- 1- to **share** / **compare** ideas
- 2- to **create** / **contribute** to a website
- 3- to **research** / **present** information
- 4- to **monitor** / **find out** what is happening
- 5- to **give a talk to** / **talk to** people
- 6- to **show** / **send** photos

B: Which of the following would you use:

Blog email exchange social media tablet computer Whiteboard

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

Answer

1. tablet computer 2. email exchange 3. Whiteboard 4. social media 5. blog

Computer chip Smart phone calculation program model laptop floppy

- 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.

Answer

1. Smart phone 2. program 3. calculation 4. model 5. laptop

D: Choose the correct word.

- 1-Modern computers can run a lot of (**programs / models**) at the same time.
- 2-You can move around the computer screen using a (**tablet / mouse**).
- 3-From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a (**decade / generation**).
- 4-A (**laptop / tablet**) doesn't need a keyboard.
- 5- The television was first (**invented / developed**) by John Logie Baird

Answer

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

Phrasal verb

حفظ

1. know **about**



يعرف عن

2. connect **with**



يتواصل مع

3. turn **on**



يشغل

4. give **out**



يعطي

5. fill **in**



يملاً طلباً

يجب حفظ هذه الأفعال المركبة.

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate preposition.

1- I have to **know** dangers of the Internet. (on, in, about)

2- I have to **connect** people on the Internet. (in, with, about)

3- I have to **turn** privacy settings. (with, on, up)

4- I have to **give** personal information. (in, out, on)

5- I have to **fill** a form. (in, on, of)

Initial test

1-Tick the word that is different.(WB. page 4)

track (مضمار)

rugby (لعبة الرجبي)

court (ملعب سلة)

pitch (ملعب قدم)

journalist (صحفي)

clerk (موظف كاتب)

playwright (كاتب مسرحي)

rink (حلبة التزلج)

confident (واثق بنفسه)

tense (توتر)

upset (منزعج)

worried (قلق)

oars (مجاديف)

poet (شاعر)

bat (مضرب)

goggles (نظارات واقية)

muscle (عضلة)

eyelids (جفن العين)

skates (زلاجات)

heartbeat (نبض)

wind (رياح)

coal (فحم)

gas (غاز)

paper (ورق)

Answer

a. rugby

b. rink

c. confident

d. poet

e. skates

f. paper

2- Add one word from box (A) and one word from box (B) to complete each sentence.

(A)	(B)
Get	around
look	down
meet	place
settle	started
take	up
wake	up

Exercise

1-Tell me about the novel you are reading. **Where** does the story?

2-I'm sorry I'm late. I didn'tearly enough.

3-When I graduate from university, **I would like to buy a house and**

4-If you're free at the weekend, let'sand **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 shouldright now !

Answer

1-take place 2. Wake up 3. Settle down 4. Meet up 5. Look around 6. get started

Conditional Sentences: (If clause): الجمل الشرطية

The form:

Type	If clause	Main clause
(One) Present simple: مضارع بسيط	v.1 / v.1 +s للمثبت don't/ doesn't + v. inf (النفي)	Modal (will)+ v. Inf Modal (will not/ won't)+ v. Inf
(Two) Past simple: ماضي بسيط	v.2 did not (didn't)+ v. inf (النفي)	Would+ v. Inf Wouldn't + v. inf
(zero) present simple: مضارع بسيط	v.s/v.1 للمثبت don't/doesn't. inf (النفي)	v.1/ v.1+s للمثبت don't/ doesn't +v.inf (النفي)

Usages: Functions: الاستخدامات

1 - We use type one to describe actions that are possible to happen in the future. (possibility)
(يستخدم النوع الاول لوصف احداث ممكن حصولها في المستقبل)

1.A - If you **study** hard, you **will pass** your final exams.

2.B - You **will not get** a good salary **if** you **don't work** hard.

2- We use type two in: (يستخدم النوع الثاني)

A. Giving Advice: إعطاء نصيحة

1. If I **were** you, I **would visit** the dentist.

2. I would buy a new car if I were you.

يجب العلم ان النوع الثاني لأعطاء النصيحة يثبت سؤال الشرط (If I were you) وجواب الشرط (I would+ v1).

B. Imaginative situations (actions are unlikely to happen in the present).

يستخدم النوع الثاني من الجمل الشرطية لوصف أحداث من غير المحتمل حدوثها في الوقت الحاضر.

1. If I **had** enough money, I **would buy** a BMW car.

2. I **would** visit you if I **had** enough time

3- we use the zero conditional to talk about facts and rules.

يسخدم النوع الصفري من الجمل الشرطية للتحدث حول حقائق وقوانين.

1. If you heat water to 100, it **boils**

2. If you **press** that button, the picture **moves**

Exercise

1. If it tomorrow, we **will not play** football. (rain, rains, rained)

2. If Rami **loses** his job, he with his father. (will work, would work, works)

3. If Nawal 5 kilos of her weight, she **would look** more beautiful. (loses, lost, lose)

4. If you **press** that button, the picture..... (will move, move, moves)

5. Huda **will buy** a new car if she..... a loan from the bank. (take, took, takes)

6. Huda **would buy** a new car if she a loan from the bank. (take, takes, took)

7. I a new house if I **had** much money. (buy, will buy, would buy)

8. If a city everything and **doesn't throw** anything, it is zero waste. (recycle, recycles, recycled) (واري)

9. If I you, I **would buy** a new computer. (is, are, were)

10. I my old house if I **were** you. (will rebuild, would rebuild, rebuild)

11. If you computer games all day, you won't have time to study. (play, plays, played)

12. If she **reveals** our secret, I with her again. (will not talk, would not talk, do not talk)

13. If the weather fine tomorrow, we **will go** on a picnic. (is, was, are)

Answer

1. rains, 2. will work, 3. lost, 4. moves, 5. takes, 6. took, 7. would buy, 8. recycles, 9. were,

10. would rebuild, 11. play, 12. Will not talk, 13. is

إعادة كتابة الجملة على النوع الثاني والصفري : Rewrite(the second and the zero conditional):

A: (The Second Conditional):

يطلب إعادة كتابة الجملة على النوع الثاني لإعطاء نصيحة

1. يجب عدم نسيان أن النوع الثاني لإعطاء النصيحة يحتوي في سؤاله وجوابه على (I f I were you, I would)
2. نستدل أن الجملة يراد إعادة كتابتها على النوع الثاني أن وجد في الجملة (should/shouldn't) لكن إن وجدت shouldn't يجب أن يكون جواب الشرط منفي (wouldn't) ومن المؤكد تكون أداة الشرط if موجودة في بداية الجملة الافتتاحية.

1. You should send a text message.

If.....

2. You should take notes during the lectures.

If.....

3. You shouldn't come to school late.

If.....

B: (The Zero Conditional): يطلب إعادة كتابة الجملة على النوع الصفري

1. يجب عدم نسيان أن النوع الصفري دائما يحتوي فس سؤاله وجوابه على زمن المضارع البسيط.
2. نستدل أن الجملة على النوع الصفري إذا كانت جميع أفعال الجملة مضارعة ووجد في الجملة الافتتاحية (if) الشرطية.
3. يجب العلم أن الذي بعد (to make) هو جواب الشرط والذي قبلها سؤال الشرط وعند الحل تحذف.

e.g:

1. Press that button to make the picture moves.

If.....

2. Press the red button to make the engine works.

If.....

افعال تتبع بمصدر افعال مجردة : VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUNDS OR INFINITIVE

1 - Verbs followed by gerunds (-ing)

الافعال التي تتبع فقط بمصدر (v1+ing)

finish, avoid, deny, suggest, consider, enjoy, dislike)

eg: Ibn Batota **enjoyed** (travelling)around the world In the past.

eg The government **suggest** (moving/transporting) the citizens outside.

eg: All the students **avoid** (fighting) with their teacher.

2-Verbs followed by Infinitive

الافعال التي تتبع فقط ب (to+v1)

able, agree, ask, attempt, choose, decide, expect, manage, offer, prepare, promise, seem, want, afford, need , hope ,plan, intend)

eg: The judge **decided** (to punish) the thief.

eg: Business men **wanted**(to develop)their projects.

eg: Many teams **prepare** (to win) in the world cup.

3- Verbs followed by either an Infinitive or an (-ing) form, with no difference in meaning:

الافعال التي تتبع ب (to+ v1/ v1+ing) من غير اختلاف في المعنى

begin, continue, hate, like, love, prefer, start)

eg: I **prefer** (starting) my work In this time.

eg: I **prefer**(to start) my work In this time.

eg: I **like** (to help) poor people in disasters.

eg: I **like**(helping) poor people in disasters.

4 -VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUNDS OR INFINITIVE : أفعال تتبع بمصدر أفعال مجردة :

some difference in meaning:

أفعال تتبع ب (to+ v1/ v+ing) مع اختلاف في المعنى (stop/ remember/ forget/ try)

eg: I **stopped** (smoking). أنا أقلمت (توقفت) عن التدخين

eg: I **stopped** (to smoke). أنا توقفت لأدخن

eg: I **remembered** (phoning) my friends. أنا تذكرت ان أهاتف اصدقائي

eg: I **remembered** (to phone) my friends. أنا تذكرت انه كان علي ان أهاتف اصدقائي

Notes

The verb prefer can be used in two different ways:

e . prefer (reading/ to read) fictional novels (a permanent fact (حقيقة دائمة)

e . I would prefer (to read) an autobiography today. (a preference for the immediate future , conditional). تفضيل لمستقبل قريب شرطي .

Rewrite for infinitives and Gerund

إعادة كتابة الجملة على المصدر والأفعال المجردة

1 Ali **intends** to finish his project tonight.

Ali is.....

Ali is.....

2 Mary **intends** to study English at university.

Mary.....

Mary.....

الحوطة:

Correct the verbs between brackets.

1- I cannot afford.....a new jacket at the moment. I delay that idea.

(buy, to buy, buying)

2. Are you planning.....shopping tomorrow. (go)

(going, to go , will go)

3. I cannot deny.....the accident last week. (to see, seeing, saw)

4. I managed.....a huge project next year. (do, doing, will do)

5. I want.....a tablet, but I cannot afford.....one at the moment.

(get, to get, getting)

(buy, to buy, buying)

Modal Verbs For Possibility

نستخدم (might) للتعبير ان هناك احتمالية ما في المضارع او في المستقبل

Examples:

1. Might: ربما

1. I **might** go to USA next week. (ربما سأذهب الى امريكا الأسبوع المقبل (غير مؤكد))
 2. She **might** arrive within three hours. (ربما ستصل في غضون ثلاثة ساعات (غير مؤكد))

Indicators: الدلائل والمؤشرات

(perhaps, possible, probable, maybe, unsure, not sure)

eg: It is **possible** that it will snow tomorrow.

eg: It **might** snow tomorrow.

Structure: القاعدة might + v1 (base form)

2. mustn't: (غير مسموح)

Examples:

نستخدم (mustn't) عندما لا يسمح لنا القيام بشئ ما وايضا يجب ان يتبع بفعل مجرد.

1. You **mustn't** eat in the classroom. (يجب عليك عدم تناول الطعام في الغرفة الصفية)
 2. The boy **mustn't** play in the street: (يجب ان لا يلعب الولد بالشارع)

Indicators: الدلائل

(not allowed, prevented, prohibited)

Structure: القاعدة mustn't + v1 (base form)

3. doesn't have to (مفرد) / don't have to (جمع)

Indicators: الدلائل

(it is not necessary, unnecessary)

Examples:

1. It is not necessary for me to work on Friday: (من غير الضروري ان اعمل يوم الجمعة)
 - I **don't** have to work on Friday.

Structure: القاعدة doesn't have to (مفرد) + v1 / don't have to (جمع) + v1

اعادة كتابة الجملة على افعال مودلز لأمكانية: Rewrite for modals of possibility:

1. Perhaps

Issa's Issa's phone is broken. (might)

2. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.

You (have)

3. You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You (must)

Causative

Causative: (To have something done) الجمل السببية / جمل الحصول على خدمة

عندما يقوم شخص ما بالفعل بنفسه (قبل التحويل) يجب العلم ان ترتيب الجملة كالآتي:

Subject (الفاعل) + verb (الفعل) + object (مفعول به) + complement (التكملة)

Example: Bill will paint the room

ولكن عندما نطلب شخص اخر للقيام بالفعل او تقديم خدمة لنا يجب اتباع القاعدة التالية:

القانون : Form

..+v3+(م. به) object +(فعل الحصول على خدمة ويجب تطبيق زم الجملة الاصلية عليه) +have طالب الخدمة

Bill will have the room painted.

ملاحظات هامة:

1. يجب عدم نسيان تطبيق زمن الجملة على الفعل (have) .
2. الفعل الذي اخذ منه الزمن يجب ان يحول الى (v3) .
3. يمكن استبدال م. به بالضمير it او them حسب المفعول به مفردا ام جمع.
4. غالبا الجملة المراد تحويلها تحتوي عل هذه الافعال (bring, ask, make)

A: Rewrite: Causative Form: إعادة كتابة الجملة على الجمل السببية

1. She **fixed** her old car.

She..... (have)

2. I **painted** the bedroom.

I..... (have)

3. Rayan **made** someone clean his house.

Rayan..... (have)

4. I **will ask** someone to feed the animals.

I..... (have)

5. I **asked** someone to fix my computer.

I..... (have)

6. The Taylor **made** a dress for Muna.

Muna..... (have)

7. The secretary **types** the letters to the manager.

The manager..... (have)

ملحوظة:

B: circle the verbs between the brackets.

1. Rami didn't repair his computer himself. He had it.....
(repair, repairs, repaired)
2. Do you like this photograph of our family. We had it.....by a photographer.
(take, took, taken)
3. Did you plant the trees in your garden? No, we had them.....
(plant, planted, planting)
4. Rami: " My car is broken down. How can I have it.....
(fix, fixed, fixing)
5. My father is looking for someone to have our apartment.....
(redecorate, redecorated, redecorating)

Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Energy (طاقة) grateful (ممنون) headlines (عناوين) helmet (خوذة) lawyer (محامي)
likely (محتمل) navy (سلاح البحرية)

- 1- I am **studying** hard because I want to be a.....
- 2- When you **ride a bike**, you should always wear a.....
- 3- **Thank you so much!** We are very
- 4- Do you think it isto **rain** tomorrow?
- 5- I always look at the **newspaper**.....,but I don't always read the articles.
- 6- Solar panels generate.....from the **sun**.

Answer

1. lawyer 2. helmet 3. grateful 4. likely 5. headlines 6. energy

(Circle the correct words.)

- 1- We're going to Aqaba again (in / on) the summer. I (have / had) been looking forward to it since last year.
- 2- We had the computer (repaired / repairing) because it had stopped (to work / working).
- 3- Mahmoud was walking home when the rain (was starting / started). It was very heavy, so he must / can't have got very wet.
- 4- In the past, most letters (wrote / were written) by hand, but these days they are usually (typed / typing).

Answer

1. in/ have 2. Repaired/ working 3. Started/ must 4. were written/ typed

Complete the sentences with the cooking verbs in the box. One verb is not needed.

Boil (يغلي) fry (يقلّي) roast (يحمص) grill (يشوي)
season (يتبل) melt (يذوب) Slice (يقطع) mix (يخلط) sprinkle (يرش)

- 1- When you heat cheese, it.....s.
- 2- Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and.....them together.
- 3- You need a sharp knife to.....the bread.
- 4- Heat the water until it.....s
- 5- Put the eggs in oil or butter to.....them.
- 6- some salt and pepper over the potatoes to.....them
- 7- the meat in the oven.

Answer

1. melt 2. mix 3. Slice 4. boil 5. fry 6. sprinkle / season 7. Roast

The Internet of Things

إنترنت الأشياء

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
'sat nav' system	satellite navigation system: a system of Computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	الملاحة / التنقل
security settings	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses .	اعدادات الحماية
Access	to find information, especially on a computer.	يصل / يجد

ما هو إنترنت الأشياء

What is the 'Internet of Things'?

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now (1) it does more (2) that- (3) 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.

حياة سهلة
An easy life!

It's 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.

وتضيفه المزيد من الحليب تحتاج متى ستعرف ثلاثتك على سبيل المثال
For example , your fridge will know when you need more milk and add (4) **it** to your
ساعة اليد ستسجل إذا كان من المحتمل هطول المطر ستغلق نوافذك أيضاً الى قائمة التسوق لديك
online shopping list; your windows will close if (5) **it** is likely to rain ; your watch will record
ان توقف متى تحتاج وسيخبرك مقعدك وإرسالها لطبيبك ضربات قلبك
your heart rate and email your doctor ; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand
وتقوم ببعض التمارين
up and get some exercise!

A frightening future

أصبح الحلم بالنسبة لهم إنترنت الأشياء حول متحمسين العديد من الناس
Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For (5) **them**, a dream is coming
الآخرين لأنه راحة وأكثر ستكون أسهل ان حياتنا يقولون حقيقة
true. (6) **They** say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, (7) **other**
وعلى حاجياتهم على حياتهم الخاصة البقاء مسيطرين يريدون ليسوا متأكدين من ذلك
are not so sure. (8) **They** want to keep control of (9) **their** own lives and (10) **their** own
الوصول ان تمكن المجرمين ماذا سيحدث يتسائلون علوية على ذلك
things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their
كابوس يمكن للحلم ان يصبح بسهولة واوضاع الامان ارقام السرية
passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!



1. What does the "Internet of Things" mean? Give an example from the text.

Answer: . It means the connection between different computers. Examples from the text are T.V downloads and sat nav.

2. Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as 'speak to'

Answer: Communicate.

3. How will the "Internet of Things" help you to keep fit, according to the text?

Answer: The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.

4. What does the underlined word "other" in the third paragraph refer to?

Answer: Other people with a different opinion.

5. According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?

Answer: Some people are excited because they think their lives will be made easier and more comfortable. Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and keep their own things.

6. In your opinion, is the "Internet" of Things' exciting or worrying? Why?

Answer: I think "Internet of Things" is worrying because our lives will become artificial since computers will control everything, depriving us from learning and experiencing new things. Also, our privacy will be at the stake as some people can collect information about us.

10. Write down two examples which show that computers communicate with each others.

Answer: T.V and sat nav system

11. Write down the sentence which indicates that experts expected that technology will develop in the future

Answer: "In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet.

12. According to the text, the writer states that computers will increasingly run our lives for us. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.

Answer: Yes, I agree. For example, your fridge will know when you need milk and add it to your shopping list. Also, your windows will close if it is likely to rain.

13. The writer mentioned many examples on how computer will help to develop our lives. Write down two of these examples.

Answer: same as question 9

14. According to the text, some people don't like to use technology. Why do these people scare from using technology?

Answer: Because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. Also, they are worried if criminals manage to access their bank accounts.

الوظائف اللغوية: language Functions

التعبير عن نتائج: Indicating consequences

- 1 In this way, technology makes communication more convenient.
- 2 As a consequence, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their beloved.
- 3 Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

التعبير عن تناقض: Indicating opposition

- 1 However, social media is time consuming.
- 2 Whereas, the most quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.
- 3 Despite the recent advances in technology, it is unreliable and very inconvenient.
- 4 On the one hand, life would be easier. On the other hand, we would have less privacy.
- 5 Although Ahmad was sick, he went to school.

A: Study the following sentences, and then answer the following questions?

- 1 The kid was very sick. Therefore, he kept crying.
- What is the language function of using **therefore** in the above sentence?
.....
- 2 Although Ahmad was sick, he went to work.
- What is the language function of using **although** in the above sentence?
.....

Unit 2

Grammar: USED TO AND BE USED TO

A: USED TO كان

The usage: we use (used to with a verb infinitive) to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

الاستخدام: يُستخدم للتحدث عن الحقائق أو أعمال كنا نقوم بها في الماضي ولم نعد نقوم بها في الوقت الحاضر

Affirmative: الأثبات The Rule: Subject + (used to + verb infinitive (فعل مجرد)

e.g: I used to live with my parents. Now I live in my own apartment.

Negative: الشكل المنفي

The Rule: subject + (did + not + use to + verb infinitive)

e.g: There didn't use to be so much pollution , but these days it is a global problem.

Question: الشكل الاستفهامي

le: Did + subject + use to + verb infinitive ?

: you use to live Paris?

B: BE USED TO اعتاد / تعود

The usage: Be used to +(noun , pronoun or verb in the-ing form) means to describe things that are familiar or customary.

الاستخدام: عندما نتحدث عن امرأ أصبح بالنسبة لنا امرأ عاديا أو مألوفا وهذا يعني اننا كنا في الماضي نجده صعبا أو غير مألوفا لنا أو غير معتادين على القيام به.

Affirmative: الأثبات

The Rule: Subject + (be) used to +(noun , pronoun or verb in the-ing form)

e.g: We've lived in the city a long time, so we're used to the traffic.

e.g: I didn't like getting up early , but I'm used to it now.

e.g: She's lived in the UK for a year . She's used to speaking English now.

Negative: الشكل المنفي

The Rule: Subject + (be) + not + used to +(noun, pronoun or verb in the-ing form)

e.g: We needed warm clothes when we went to London .We weren't used to the cold weather

Question: الشكل الاستفهامي

The Rule: (be) + subject + used to (+ noun , pronoun or verb in the-ing form)?

e.g: Are you used to living in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months .

ملاحظات:

قبل used to يجوز استعمال اي فعل من افعال be وهي (Been/be/were/was/are/am/is) ولكن انتبه لزمان الجملة وقضية الفاعل مفرد ام مع.

لاحظ انه يقع بعد الفعل used to مباشرة اما فعل ing+ او اسم وصفاته احيانا مثل Jordan/hard work/hot weather/fast food سمائر عادية مثل him/it/them.

استعمل بعد used to فعل مجرد تصريف اول او be/do/have

used to الغير مسبوقه بـ be

A: Choose the correct option in each sentence.

- 1-I (didn't use to / am used to) understand English, but now I do.
- 2-My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he (is used to / didn't use to) living there now.
- 3-My family and I (are used to / used to) go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.
- 4- Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you (used to / aren't used to) doing much exercise.
- 5- When I was young, I (used to / am used to) go fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!

Answer:

1. didn't use to 2. is used to 3. used to 4. aren't used to 5. used to

B: Choose the correct form of the verbs below. The first one is done for you.

1. I (used to / am used to) go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
2. There (didn't use to / wasn't used to) be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
3. I think television (used to / is used to) be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
4. Most Jordanians (are used to / used to) the hot weather that we have in summer.

5. There (was used to / used to) be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.

6. Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she (is now used to / now used to) playing it.

Answer:

1. used to 2. didn't use to 3. used to 4. are used to 5. used to 6. is now used to

C: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1. When I was a student, I **used to work** (work) very hard. I **used to get up** (get up) very early and study alone before my lectures, I attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!

2. **Are you**..... (live) in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.

3. **When I was a child**, my grandmother..... (make) cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.

4. My grandfather retired a month ago. He **isn't** (have) nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.

5. I just got glasses this week, and **I'm not** (wear) them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

Answer:

2. used to live 3. used to make 4. used to having 5. used to wearing

D: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Two phrases are needed twice.

be used to / use to / not be used to / used to

- We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We..... **the cold weather**.

- My grandparents didn't..... **send** emails when they were my age.

- Rashed..... **go** swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.

We always go to the market across the street, so we..... **eating** fresh vegetables.

- Please slow down I..... **walking** so fast!

- When you were younger, did you..... **play** in the park?

Answer:

1. weren't used to 2. use to 3. used to 4. are used to 5. am not used to 6. use to

السلامة العامة
والصحة العامة

E. Correct the verb in brackets.

1. Manal **used to** very lazy and fat, but now she's very slim and active. (**be**)
2. We **aren't used to** in so hot weather. (**work**)
3. **Did your father use to** the newspaper daily. (**read**)
4. I am not **used to** to the beach alone. (**go**)
5. Salem **used to** short stories when he was young. (**write**)
6. **Did you** to work overtime every day? (**use**)
7. Huda is **used to** exercises daily. (**do**)
8. Huda **used to** exercises daily, but she doesn't do than any more now. (**do**)
9. **Are you used to** at your office for long hours? (**sit**)

Answer:

1. be 2. working 3. read 4. going 5. write 6. use 7. doing 8. do 9. sitting

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

1. It is normal for Hadeel now to cook every day

Hadeel is

2. It is easy for me now to get up early for school.

I am

3. It is familiar for Ahmad now to live in a big city.

Ahmad is

4. It is something usual for me now to read a few pages before I go to bed.

I am

5. It was a past habit for us to live in Ajloun in summer every year.

We used

6. It was true that Rola ate meat in the past, but she is a vegetarian now.

Rola used

7. The cold weather isn't difficult any more for us.

We are

Answer:

1. Hadeel is used to cooking every day now.

2 I am used to getting up early for school now.

3. Ahmad is used to living in a big city now

4. I am used to reading a few pages before I go to bed.

5. We used to live in Ajloun in summer every year.

6. Rola used to eat meat in the past, but she is a vegetarian now.

7. We are used to the cold weather.

A healthy life

Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Acupuncture	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	العلاج الوخز بالإبر
Ailment	Illness	داء / مرض خفيف
Allergy	a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash.	تحسس / حساسية
Arthritis	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints	التهاب المفاصل
herbal remedy	an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, 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	المعالجة المثلية
Immunization	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness.	التطعيم
Malaria	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	مرض الملاريا / الحمى
Migraine	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	صداع نصفي / الشقيقة
Option	something that is or may be chosen	اختيار
complementary medicine	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	العلاج التكميلي
Conventional	Having been used for a long time and is considered usual	تقليدي
Practitioner	Someone who is qualified or registered to practice a particular occupation or profession	طبيب مؤهل
Skeptical	Having doubts; not easily convinced	متشكك / شاك
Viable	Effective and able to be successful	فعال / معمول به
Antibody	A substance produced by the body to fight diseases	جسم مضاد

الطب البديل: هل يحل المشكلة؟ Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

الاضري الوخز بالابر المعالجة المثلية فاعلية حول متخوفيين كانوا معظم الاطباء
Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other
هذا النوع تلقي ارادوا المرضى اذا من الطب البديل والاشكال
forms of complementary medicine . If patients wanted to receive this kind of non
الذي طبيب خاص يستشيروا كانوا من العلاج الغير التقليدي
conventional treatment, (1) they used to have to consult a private practitioner (2) who was
شهادة طبية لا يحمل من المحتمل
likely not to have a medical degree.

هذه الايام هذه التغيير من العلاج النوع هذا ادراك في السنوات الاخير مع ذلك
However, in recent years , the perception of this type of treatment has changed . These days,
الطب التقليدي الى جانب الطب البديل يدرسون من اطباء العائلة العديدي
many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments , and
شهادات طبية لديهم مستشاري الطب البديل والعديد من
many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

الغير تقليدية أن دليل علمي لا يوجد كانوا النقاد بينما يقولون
Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non - conventional
أن إدركوا أن خبراء الطب من الشائع الآن فعالة المعالجة
reatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical experts to recognize that
لمعالجة المرض الطريقة الوحيدة ليس دائماً الطب التقليدي
Conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

بين الخيار قدم لهم الذين من المرض ٧٠% في لندن في عيادة
At a surgery in London , 70 per cent of patients (3) who were offered the choice between a
التهاب المفاصل الأرق مثل للأمراض الشائعة الطب التقليدي أو الاعشاب
herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia , arthritis and
العلاج ان قالوا من المرضى ٥٠% العلاج بالاعشاب اختاروا والصداع
migraines chose the herbal remedy . Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment
فعال
helped.

تشمل من الحالات المختلفة للعديد انه خيار فعال المعالجة المثلية اعتبر الان قال احد الاطباء
One doctor said, "(4) I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different Conditions, including
التقليدي عندما خيار اخر ويعطينا وبعض أنواع الحساسية الاكتئاب القلق
anxiety , depression and certain allergies . (5) It provides another option when conventional
بدقة المشكلة لا يعالج الطب
medicine does not address the problem adequately".

لا يمكن الحالات المرضية لجميع استخدامه لا يمكن الطب البديل مع ذلك
 However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. (6) **It** can never
 للحماية التي تحتاج الاجسام المضادة ينتج لا لأنه التطعيم أن يحل
 substitute for immunisations as (7) **it** will not produce the antibodies needed to protect
 الملاريا من للحماية ولا يستخدم من امراض الطفولة
 against childhood diseases. (8) **It** also cannot be used to protect against malaria.
 لضمان اولا لعلاج الطب التقليدي اتوجه دائماً انا قال احد الاطباء
 One doctor said, "(9) **I** will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure
 لم المعالجة التكميلية فكرة مع ذلك خفي امر وجود عدم
 that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary treatments is no
 ضده وليس الطب الحديث الى جانب ان يعمل يجب حسب رأيي مفهوم غريب تعد
 longer an alien concept. In (10) **my** opinion, (11) **it** should work alongside modern medicine, and not against (12) **it**.



1. The writer mentioned some treatments that some doctors doubted (used not to be convinced) about validity. Write two of them.
 -Answer: homoeopathy and acupuncture.
2. Write down two conventional treatments that mentioned in the text.
 -Answer: surgery and immunisation.
3. What did patients use to do when they wanted to receive non-conventional treatment?
 -Answer: They used to have to consult a practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree.
4. Write down the sentence which shows that there are some people treating patients without medical degree.
 -Answer: If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, they used to have to consult a practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree.
5. What was the critics' opinion about non-conventional treatments?
 -Answer: They used to say that there was no scientific evidences that non-conventional treatment actually worked.
6. The writer mentioned some diseases that some patients chose to treat them by herbs. Write down these diseases.
 -Answer: insomnia, arthritis, migraines
7. According to the text there are many diseases that can be treated by homoeopathy. Write down three of them.
 -Answer: anxiety, depression, certain allergies.
8. Write down the sentence which indicates that homoeopathy can help doctors when they don't have effects (successes) from conventional medicine.
 -Answer: It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately.
9. According to the text, the writer said that doctors can't use complementary medicine for all medical treatments, write some evidences about this situation or explain how?
 Answer: It can never substitute for immunisation as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.
10. Find a word in the text which means the same as "effective and able to be successful"
 -Answer: viable
11. What does the underlined pronoun 'It' refer to?
 -Answer: homoeopathy

B. Read the article again, and decide if these sentences are (true) or (false). Correct the false sentences.

1. Doctors and patients didn't use to be convinced that complementary forms of Medicine work.
.....
2. Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment.
.....
3. At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy did not help them.
.....
4. Complementary medicine can work as a replacement for immunisations or to treat malaria.
.....

Answer:

1. True 2. true 3. False. (Fifty per cent of patients said it helped)
4. False. (Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatment)

C. Answer the following questions about the article.

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

Answer:

1. I think people's opinions of complementary medicine might more have changed because of information being freely available on the Internet. Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.
2. The statement means that doctors should not exclude complementary treatment because it is a good option when modern medicine does not treat the problem effectively-There are positive responses from patients(fifty per cent of patients said that the treatment helped). Also, some doctors admit that conventional medicine does not always the solution to a medical problem.

D. Complete the sentences with words from the box

Acupuncture
Immunization

Homeopathy
Malaria

ailment
allergies

arthritis
migraine

- 1- My grandfather has..... in his fingers , so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
- 2-..... to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
- 3- Many serious diseases can be prevented by.....which helps the body to build antibodies.
- 4- Headaches and colds are common.....s, especially in winter.
- 5- If I have a, the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

Answer:

- 1.Arthritis 2. Allergies 3. immunization 4. ailment 5. migraine

E. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

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.....

Answer:

- 1.sceptical 2.conventional 3.complementary 4.viable 5.alien

هل الناس الأكثر سعادة أكثر صحة

إذا كان كذلك

لماذا

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

Word

English meaning

Arabic meaning

Setback

a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse

فشل / اخفاق

feel blue

[idiom] to feel sad

يشعر بالكآبة / الحزن

focus on

to direct your attention or effort at something specific focus

يركز على

see red

[idiom] to be angry

يغضب

Optimistic

believing that good things will happen in the future, optimism,

متفائل

Raise

cast doubt on something

يثير سؤال أو قضية

bounce back

To start to be successful again after a difficult time

يحقق النجاح

هل الناس الأكثر سعادة أكثر صحة - وإذا كان الأمر كذلك ، فلماذا؟

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

لأخر وقت من بالهزن ان تشعر من الطبيعي

(1) It's normal to feel

a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body.

ضغط الدم تفضب عندما على الصحة تأثيرات سيئة له أيضاً الغضب

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.

لم العلماء الان حتى المواقف و المشاعر الايجابية عن ماذا مع ذلك

However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

بين ٢٥ - ٧٤ اعمارهم امرأة و رجل ٦٠٠٠ اكثر من تتبعت التي دراسة في ثم

Then ,in a study (2) that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors

عوامل أخرى مرض القلب خطر قللت الايجابية ان وجد الباحثون سنة ٢٠

influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

و في المهمات على التركيز القدرة لديهم الذين ان الاطفال اظهر البحث
The research showed that children (3) **who** were more able to stay focused on a task, and
صحة افضل عادة في في سن السابعة للحياة موقف و نظرة ايجابية لهم الذين
(4) **who** had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health
لمدة 30 عاماً
30 years later.

الحياة السيئة ان يعتقدوا اخصائي الصحة بعض الجدل في الدراسة
The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle
الاخرى و لمرض القلب الاسباب التمارين وقلة التدخين مثل انماط
choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reasons for heart disease and other
طرحوا خلال موافقتهم الباحثين موقف الفرد وليس الأمراض
illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the
يقومون هل الناس الأكثر تفاؤلاً بقرارات سيئة يقومون الناس لماذا سؤالاً
question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make
بأنماط حياة صحية وأفضل
better and healthier lifestyle choices?

البيئة و الظروف الشخصية للفرد ليس يقدر الباحثون
The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment
الاطفال علمنا اذا يعتقدوا مع ذلك قلق بدون العيش من الممكن تجعل
make it possible to live without worry. However, (5) **they** believe that if we teach children
المميزات هذه الاخفاق بعد والنجاح التفكير الايجابي تطوير
to develop positive thinking and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will
ستحسن صحتهم في المستقبل
improve (6) **their** overall health in the future.



1. What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?

Answer: blood pressure and cause headaches sleep problems and digestive problems, as well as to illness such as heart disease.

2. What is controversial about the researcher's study?

Answer: many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for these problems and not an individual's attitudes.

3. What is your opinion of the researcher's findings?

Answer: I think the findings are true about the good effects of having positive and optimistic attitudes on our health, but I think the decisive factor on having a good health depends on our health lifestyles.

4. How can children be better according to the research outlook?

Answer: It is believed that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to bounce back after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

5. Write down two bad lifestyle choices that mentioned in the text.

(According to the text, what are the main causes for heart disease and other illnesses?)

Answer: smoking and lack of exercise.

6. In your own words, what does the word "bounce back" mean?

Answer: "To start to be successful after a difficult time".

7. What feeling does each of the Idioms "feel a bit blue and see red" in the text refer to?

Choose one of these words:

a. happiness b. sadness c. fear d. anger

Answer: 1. Sadness 2. Anger

8. "Happier people are healthier". Think of this statement and In two sentences write your point of view.

Answer: I think that happier people are healthier than unhappy people. They have a better perspective on life and will do almost everything with an optimistic attitude. Because of this, I think that happier people will make healthy, positive decision in life; for example, they will choose to eat well and exercise more often.

9. Find a Color idiom which means the same as "to be angry"?

Answer: see red

10. What does the underlined word 'that' in the text refer to?

Answer: a study

Colour idioms: مصطلحات الألوان

Expression	English Meaning	Arabic
The green light	-(Permission) -to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	رخصة / اذن
Red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس بجريمة
out of the blue	Unexpectedly / suddenly apparently from nowhere	مفاجئ
White elephant	-something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose (a useless possession)	عديم الفائدة
feel blue	feel sadness	الشعور بالحزن
See red	to be angry	يفضب بشدة

A. What do the underlined colour idioms in these sentences mean?

1. Have you heard the good news? We've got **the green light** to go ahead with our project.

.....

2. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed**.

.....

3. I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**.

.....

4. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a **white elephant**.

.....

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

.....

6 when you **see red** your pressure is raised and you can suffer from headache.

.....

B. Replace the underlined phrases with the suitable colour idioms:

1. When he accused me more of being wasteful, **I got very angry**
.....

2. I heard this morning, **unexpectedly**, that I'd won a writing competition.
.....

3. They gave us **the permission** to build a new incinerator.....
.....

A. Pronunciation: Using the International Phonetic Alphabet-IPA (1)

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

- 1. /'æŋɡri/
- 2. / kɑ:m/
- 3. /sku:l/
- 4. /eksəsaɪz/
- 5. / im' pɔ: təns/

- a. importance
- b. school
- c. exercise
- d. angry
- e. calm

Answer:

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

B.Pronunciation: Using the International Phonetic Alphabet.Listen to these words. Write them using the IPA. Check your answers in a dictionary.

- 1. technology / /
- 2. audience / /
- 3. healthy / /
- 4. carrying / /

Answer:

1. tek 'nɒlədʒi 2.'ɔ:diəns 3. 'helθi 4.'kæriɪŋ

الصحة في الأردن : تقرير Health in Jordan: A report

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
Commitment	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way.	التزام
Healthcare	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	الرعاية الصحية
Life Expectancy	the length of time that a person or animal live.	متوسط العمر المتوقع
Mortality	death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate)	معدل الوفيات
Reputation	the common opinion that people have about someone or something.	سمعة / شهرة
Decline	to decrease in quantity or importance	ينحدر / ينهبط
Sanitation	the systems which supply water and deal with human waste	الصرف الصحي
Dental	relating to teeth	سني
infant mortality	deaths among children	معدل وفيات الرضع
work force	the people who are able to work	القوى العاملة

الصحة في الأردن : Health in Jordan: A report

المقدمة: Introduction:

بسبب وهذا الشرق الأوسط في الأفضل بين من الأردن في الظروف الصحية Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East.(1) This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in مجتمعا جعلت السكن الغذاء المياه الصحية الصرف الصحي الظروف الاقتصادية التعليم education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made(2) our أكثر صحة community healthier.

Healthcare centres : مراكز الرعاية الصحية :

ازداد عدد مراكز الرعاية الصحية للتخطيط الحذر نتيجة
As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams (3) **that** had been working towards this goal for several years.

بدون ان الناس حيثما في الدولة مناطق بعيدة هناك بالرغم ان
Although there were remote areas of the country (4) **where** people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

Hospitals : المستشفيات :

الرعاية الصحية الاساسية على تحسين بشكل رئيسي تركز الدولة بالرغم ان
Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving (5) **its** primary healthcare facilities, (6) **it** has not neglected (7) **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.

Life expectancy : معدل العمر المتوقع :

في ١٩٦٥ ناجح نظام الرعاية الصحية في الاردن ان اضرمت اختصاصيات معدل العمر المتوقع
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.

معدل وفيات الاطفال بين ١٩٨١ CE و ١٩٨١ 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.

Conclusion : الخاتمة

كانت نظام الرعاية الصحية المميز و معدل وفيات الرضع انخفاض
The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been
نتج عنه الذي لنمو السكان الصحي الاردني عناصر مساهمة
contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, (8) which will result in a
الدولة جميع فوائد اقتصادية و قوة عاملة قوية
strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.



1. What is the title of the report?

Answer: Health in Jordan

2. What is the purpose of the sub- heading before different section?

Answer: The sub-headings tell the reader what the section will be about. If it is a very long report, they are very useful in helping the reader to find particular pieces of information and making the text easier to read.

3. What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion?

Answer: 'Health conditions are among the best in the Middle East' and "Advances ...have made our community healthier' links with 'excellent healthcare system and' contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth.

4. What are the improvements that have made Jordan healthier?

Answer: Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing.

5. Write down the sentence which shows an example how healthcare services have been increasing.

Answer: More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built as well as 100 dental clinics.

6. What was the immunization teams' work?

Answer: to immunize Jordanian children.

7. The writer mentioned a problem that faced people in remote areas? What is it?

Answer: People had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water.

8. write down the sentence which indicates that some people came to treat be treated Jordan because Jordan is very famous in surgery.

Answer: The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.

9. Had the average of Jordanian's life expectancy risen in 2012? Explain your answer according to the average in the past?

Answer: Yes, it had. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.

10. Write down a name for a famous organization that mentioned in the tenet.

Answer: UNICEF

11.What did UNICEF state about infant mortality rates in Jordan?

Answer: According to UNICEF statistic,.....in 2014CE.

12.What does the underlined pronoun 'which' refer to?

Answer: Jordan's healthy population growth.

13. Find a word in the text which means 'people who are able to work'?

Answer: Work force



Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why /why not?

"He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything".

Get moving! تحركوا

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
cope with (phrasal verb)	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	يتعامل مع
Obese	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health	السمنة المفرطة
Strenuous	using or needing a lot of effort	مجهد / مرهق
focus on	(phrasal verb) to direct your attention or effort at something specific.	يركز على
Raise a question	bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يثير

A growing problem مشكلة متنامية

او وزن زائد لديهم البالغين و من الشباب عدد متزايد في العديد من الدول
In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even
لم يكن الذي للطعام السريع الشعبية المتزايدة لهذا احد الاسباب سمنه
obese. One reason for (1) **this** is the growing popularity of fast food, (2) **which** didn't use to be as
للمدرسة يمشون غالباً كان الناس التمارين قلة العامل الاكبر الان كما هو شائع
common as (3) **it** is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school
دوراً هماً لعبت التكنولوجيا الحديثة يذهب بالسيارة منا العديد الايام هذه لكن العمل
or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played (4) **its** part;
اختراع الانترنت قبل شاشات الحاسوب على مركزين وقتاً أكثر و أكثر نقضي
we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented,
مفادرة بدون اي شيء غالباً نشترى الان لكن بالتسوق عبر الانترنت طم لا احد
nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the
الاريكة
sofa.

وقت الاستماع B-Time to listen

البالغين واضحة ونصيحتهم سنوات من التوجه هذا حول حذروا خبراء الصحة
Health experts have been warning about this trend for years and (5) **their** advice is clear. Adults
الاطفال كل اسبوع ساعتين ونصف على الاقل
least two and a half hours every week; for children
الحديث مع ذلك كثيراً لا يبدو هذا يومياً ساعة على الاقل يتوجب التمرن
the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent
اطفال المدارس تمكنوا من هذا سكان بريطانيا من 50% من اقل اظهر البحث
research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. School children
يؤدي هذا الرياضة ليعجبون بشكل خاص الفتيات كانوا عليه مما نشاط بدني اقل
less physically active than (6) **they** used to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE. (7) **This** can lead
مشاكل صحية خطيرة
to serious health problems

هذا جيد لك! C-It's good for you!

معتدلة يجب ان تتضمن من التمارين مزيج أوصى الخبراء
Experts recommend a mixture of activities. (8) **These** should include moderate
الجري مثل تمارين اجهاد أكثر و الركض السريع مثل تمارين
exercise, such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. (9) **They**
أكثر الجلوس الصحيح مثل العضلات تقوي التي تمارين نصحوا ايضاً
also advise exercise (10) **that** strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more
علاوة على ذلك نصح أكثر رشاقة و كلما حرقنا سعرات أكثر نبني عضلات
muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition,
الذين المرض دراسة حديثة في التوتر للتعايش مع طريقة عظيمة التمارين
exercise is a great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients (11) **who** had
زيادة بعد تحسن عظيم سجلوا الاكتئاب من يعانون
been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased
النشاط البدني
physical activity.

D. Useful tips : نصائح مفيدة :

التمارين الإضافية هذه في الثبات استطيع كيف سؤالاً يشير هذا بالطبع
Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise?
روتين ستصبح لذلك حياتنا اليومية في أن تثبتها طريقة أفضل
The best way is to build (12) **it** into our daily lives so that (13) **it** becomes a routine.
قبل والتوقف من الباص النزول تستطيع وقت كبير ان تأخذ لايتوجب
(14) **It** doesn't have to take much extra time. You could get off the bus one stop earlier
أن تجد يتوجب الأكثر أهمية على الهاتف وانت الوقوف او المكان المعتاد
than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a
و وصحة أكثر نشاطاً سنصبح بتلك الطريقة نستمتع بها رياضة
sport (15) **that** we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and
أكثر سعادة
happier.



A

1. According to the article, what are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?

Answer: Growing popularity of fast food and increasing inactivity (lack of exercise) (preferring hopping online and driving rather than walking). In addition, Modern technology plays a significant role.

2. What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for someone group?

Answer: At least an hour a day.

3. Do most British people get enough exercise? Which sentence the in article tells you this?

Answer: No, they don't. 'However, Recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manage this'

4. Guess the meaning of the underlined word in the third paragraph?

Answer: requiring a lot of effort.

5. The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal lives. Write two of them.

Answer: 'You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone'

6. According to the article, what is the main problem that faces many countries these days?

Answer: Obesity

7. Write down the sentence which indicates that fast food wasn't common before. (many people didn't depend on fast food before)

Answer: 'One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now'

8. According to the first paragraph, the writer mentioned many comparisons between people's life in the past and nowadays. Write down two of these comparisons.

Answer: people become addicted to fast food and driving to work and school in comparison with the past time.

9. What did experts advise adults and teenagers to do?

Answer: Adults should exercise for at least two hours and half every week, while teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day.

10. How can everyone manage to fit in all this exercise?

Answer: The best way to build it into our daily lives.

QUESTIONS
B: Sentences 1–4 contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the brackets

1- A good way to cope with stress is to work extra hard.

No, it isn't. You should try to.....

(relax / get some exercise)

2- Complementary medicine can be used to immunize people.

No, it can't. You can immunize yourself using.....

(conventional medicine / produce antibodies)

3- Optimistic people make bad lifestyle choices.

No, they don't. They make.....

(better and healthier lifestyle choices)

4- Seeing red has positive effects on your health.

No, it doesn't. You often.....

(suffer from health problems)

Answer:

1. No, it isn't. You should try to relax and get some exercise

2. No, it can't. You can immunize yourself using conventional medicine because produce antibodies

3. No, they don't. They make better and healthier lifestyle choices

4. No, it doesn't. You often suffer from health problems

Unit 3

The Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر

Usage: We use the future continuous tense to describe an action will be in progress at a specific time in the future.

يستخدم زمن المستقبل المستمر لوصف حدث ما سيكون مستمرا في لحظة معينة في المستقبل

e.g. This time next year, students **will be preparing** for their final exams.

في مثل هذا الوقت السنة القادمة، سيكون الطلاب يستعدون لأختباراتهم النهائية (سيكون الحدث مستمرا في لحظة معينة في المستقبل).

e.g. What **will you be doing** in ten years' time?

ماذا ستكون تفعل في غضون عشرة سنوات؟ (ما الحدث الذي سيكون مستمرا في لحظة معينة في المستقبل).

Indicators: المؤشرات والدلائل

1-This time + في مثل هذا الوقت = زمن مستقبلي (this time tomorrow, this time next week, this time next year)

2 - In three years' time In four years' time = في غضون أربعة سنوات = In a years' time

= في غضون ساعتين = In two hours' time / في غضون سنة =

3-On+ زمن + يوم (On Friday afternoon= في مساء الجمعة القادم / On Saturday morning=

(في ليلة الثلاثاء القادم = On Tuesday night / في صباح السبت القادم

4-In+ شهر (in January= في شهر واحد / in June= في شهر سنة / in April= في شهر أربعة

5-Don't call me after/ before+ ساعة محددة = ساعة محددة (Don't call me after 8: am)

(لا تتصل بي قبل الساعة السادسة مساء = call me before 6: pm)

= Don't بعد الساعة الثامنة صباحا لاتتصل بي

6-Tomorrow night= غدا ليلا / (tomorrow morning غدا صباحا / tomorrow evening= غدا مساء)

7-Tonight at 6: a.m الليلة الساعة السادسة صباحا (tomorrow at 7:p.m= غدا الساعة السابعة مساء etc...)

8-within زمن + خلال (within an hour)

Form: Structure: القاعدة

Affirmative: حالة الاثبات

Singular (مفرد)

Plural (جمع)



Will+ be +v1 (ing)

Negative: حالة النفي

Singular (مفرد)

Plural (جمع)



Will not/ won't + be + v1(ing)

Interrogative: حالة النفي

Wh Question:

Wh + will + subject + be + v1(ing) + com?

Yes/ No Question:

Will + subject + be + v1(ing) + com?

Exercises:(A)

- 1-This time tomorrow, I-----in my office. (will have worked , will be working , will work)
- 2-We-----to USA in three hours' time. (will be travelling , will be travelled , will travel)
- 3-A: Can I call you tonight after 6: p.m, or-----you-----dinner with your family then? (will have , will be having , will be had)
- 4- B: No, I----- (will not be having , will not have had , will not have) dinner at that time. I ----- (will have watched , will be watching , will watch) the news. My mum----- (will prepare , will have prepared , will be preparing) dinner because usually eat at about 7 p.m.
- 5- A: What do you do you think-----you----- (will/ be doing , will/have done , will/do) in two years' time ?----- you ----- (will/have worked , will/be working , will / work),or -----you----- (will/be doing , will/have done , will/do) a university degree?
- 6- B: I certainly----- (will not be working , will not have worked , will not work) because I want to do a degree in medicine. It's a very long course, so I ----- still ----- (will be studying , will have studied , will study) in seven years' time!
- 7- If you need to contact me next week, we-----at a hotel in Aqaba. (هام)
(will have stayed , will be staying , will stay)
- 8- If you need help to find a job, I -----you. (هام)
(will be helping , will have helped , will help) (هام)
- 9- I can't call my dad right now. He-----the plane. It takes off within an hour.
(will have boarded , will board , will be boarding)
- 10- Do you think you-----your school friends when you go to university?
(will be missing , will have missed , will miss)
- 11- We won't be home tomorrow night. We -----the football match at the stadium. (will watch, will be watching , will have watched)

12-A: What will you be doing **this time tomorrow**? B: I-----at my class

(Will be sitting, will sit , will have sit)

13-A: What will you be doing **in five years' time**? B: I-----at university.

(will be studying , will study , will have studied)

14-B: What will you be doing **on Friday afternoon**? B: I-----a friend.

(will visit , will be visiting , will have visited)

15-A: What will you be doing **in June**? B: I-----for Tawjihi results

(will be waiting, will have waited , will wait)

16-A: What do you think you will be doing **in two years' time**? B: I think I will be living in Karak, and I
----- Geography.

(will study, will have studied ,will be studying)

17-A: **Don't phone me at seven**. I-----dinner with my family.

(will be having , will have , will have had). B: Ok, I will phone you at nine.

18-A: What time will you get here tomorrow? B: At about three, **I think** I-----you the exact time
later. (will text, will be texting , will have text) هام

19-**This time next year**, students-----for their final exam.

(will have prepared , will be preparing , will prepare)

UNIT 3 الوحدة الثالثة

0- What-----we-----in two years' time? (will do, will be doing , will have done)

1- Can you call me tonight after 6: p.m or -----you-----dinner with your family then?

will be having , will have had , will have)

2- Soon we -----for our holiday. (will pack, will be packing , will have packed)

ملحوظة:

3-Will it still -----this evening? (be raining , have rained , rain)

ملحوظة:

4-Next Monday, I-----in my new job. (will work , will be working , will have worked)

5-----you----- us at the library this afternoon?

will be meeting , will have met , will meet)

ملحوظة: مثال 24 و 25

Answer:

A: Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box

going to +do , going to+ miss, going to + take, will+ have, will + stay, will+ tell

Rami has broken his leg. It (1)----- a long time to get better. He (2)----- in hospital for at least two weeks, and he (3)----- his leg in plaster for much longer. Rami (4) ----- a lot of lessons at school, but he (5) -----some work while he is in hospital, and also hopes his friends (6)-----him about the lessons he has missed.

Answer:

1-is going to take 2- will stay 3- will have 4- is going to miss 5- is going to do 6- will tell

المستقبل التام The Future Perfect

Usage: we use the future perfect to describe an action will be completed at specific time in the future.

يستخدم المستقبل التام لوصف حدث سيكون منتهيا قبل وقت محدد في المستقبل

e.g. We are late! By the time we get (v1) to the station, the train will have gone

Indicators: مؤشرات ودلائل

By + زمن مستقبلي (by 2020 عام بحلول, by this weekend الاسبوع بحلول نهاية الاسبوع, by then حين في, by the end of this month نهاية الشهر بحلول) by the time + v1 = by the time I arrive, within fifty years خلال

Form: Structure: القاعدة

Affirmative: حالة الاثبات

Singular (مفرد)

Will + have+ v3

Plural (جمع)

Negative: حالة النفي

Singular (مفرد)

Will not/won't + have+ v3

Plural (جمع)

Interrogative: حالة السؤال

Wh Question:

Wh+ will+ subject+ have+ v3+ com?

Yes /No question:

Will+ subject+ have+ v3+ com?

Exercises:(A)

- 1- By the end of this month, I-----for my final exam.
(will be preparing , will have prepared , will prepare)
- 2- By 2022, my historian-----the events.
(will have recorded , will record, will be recording)
- 3- By the end of this year, I-----my university degree.
(will finish ,will be finishing , will have finished)
- 4 - This time tomorrow, we will be celebrating because we-----our exam.
(will finish ,will be finishing , will have finished)
- 5 - This time next month, my parents-----married for twenty years.
(will be, will be being , will have been)
- 6 - In three years' time, my brother-----from university.
(will graduate, will be graduating , will have graduated)
- 7 - In thirty years' time, scientists-----a cure for cancer.
(will be finding will find , will have found)
- 8 - Within fifty years, scientists-----advice that enables blind people to see.
(will be finding will find , will have found)
- 9 - Next month, we-----in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!
(will live , will be living , will have lived)
- 10 - It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight-----at Queen Alia International airport.
(will be arriving , will arrive , will have arrived)
- 11 - You can borrow this book tomorrow. I-----by then.
(will have finished, will be finishing , will finish)

ملحوظة: مثال 4 و5 و6 و7 و8

Answer:

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1-Will have prepared | 2- will have recorded | 3- will have finished | 4- will have finished |
| 5- will have been | 6- will have graduated | 7- will have found | 8- will have found |
| 9- will have lived | 10- will have arrived | 11-will have finished | |

Medical advances

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Apparatus	the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
Appendage	a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body.	ملحق / عضو إضافي
Artificial	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally	اصطناعي
Prosthetic	an artificial body part	جهاز اصطناعي
Limb	arm or leg of a person	طرف
Coma	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
Dementia	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	جنون
Drug	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	عقار
medical trial	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body.	الاثار الطبي
Implant	trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications	نسيج
Sponsor	to financially support a person or an event	يرعى / يكفل
Pill	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة الدواء
Scanner	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body.	آلة المسح في الطب
side effect	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	تأثير جانبي
Stroke	illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally	جلطة
Symptom	a physical problem that might indicate a disease	عرض / مشكلة

مخترع إماراتي صغير السن يجوب العالم

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

رحلة في لسبع دول سيسافر من دبي اديب البلوشي ذو العشر سنوات
Ten-year-old Adeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour
والتي وتم تمويلها نظمت الشيخ حمدان بن محمد سمو
(1) which has been organized and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown
الامير في دبي
Prince of Dubai.

طرف صناعي باختراعه انتباه الشيخ حمدان جذب الطفل
The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with (2) his invention – a prosthetic limb for
وتمنى أن الرحلة بالطفل أولى اهتمام خاص لوالده
(3) his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour (4)
مزيداً من الثقة في النفس المخترع الصغير ستمنح لاديب التي منحها
that (5) he is sponsoring for Adeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence
المخترعين الاماراتيين الصغار وتلهم
and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

مع الشاطئ على كان بينما من القدم الصناعية نوع خاص حصل على فكره اديب
Adeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg. while (6) he was at the beach with
في البحر السباحة لا يستطيع قدم صناعية الذي يرتدي والده عائلته
(7) his family. (8) His father, (9) who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he
رجل صناعية مقاومة للماء ليخترع اديب الهم هذا خوفاً من امكانية بل قدمه
could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeb to invent a waterproof of prosthetic
leg.

المانيا ايطاليا بلجيكا ايرلندا بريطانيا فرنسا امريكا زيارة سيقوم اديب
Adeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, (10)
اديب في المانيا بينما كان مع اقاربه سيقضي حيث
where (11) he will be staying with relatives. However, while (12) he is in Germany, Adeb will
طبيب خاص مع سيعمل وايضا كل وقته في مشاهدة المناظر السياحية لن يقضي
not be spending all (13) his time sightseeing. (14) He will be working with a specialist doctor
ويتعلم للاطراف الصناعية بدورة يلتحق وسوف عضو لصناعة
to build the appendage. (15) He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning
عن الأجهزة الطبية أنواع مختلفة حول
about different kinds of medical apparatus.

مراقب للقلب و رجل الي صغير للتنظيف تتضمن اخترع عدة ادوات اخرى اديب
Adeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor
خدمة الانقاذ الطوارئ في حالة الى حزام امان السيارة يثبت الذي
(16) which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the
من خلال اداة الفحص الخاصة مع السائق سوف تتصل تلقائياً وعائلة السائق
driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking
device.

تحتوي التي هذه المعدة خاصة خوذة ضد الحريق اخترع وايضاً
(17) He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, (18) which
في الطوارئ عمال الانقاذ ستساعد نظام كاميرة مثبت
camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies.

من اصغر كواحد هذه السمعة استحق اديب لهذه الاسباب
is for these reasons (19) that Adeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest
المخترعين في العالم
inventors in the world.

Answer:

1. Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb? Why did Sheikh Hamdan offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?

Answer: Sheikh Hamdan was interested in Adeeb's inventions of a prosthetic limb for his father. He offered Adeeb the world tour to help to give him more selfconfidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.

2. How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?

Answer: He got the inspiration when he was at the beach with his family. His father couldn't swim because he couldn't risk getting his prosthetic leg wet.

3. Who will Adeeb be staying within Germany, and what will he be doing there?

Answer: Adeeb will be staying with relatives in Germany. He will be working with a doctor to build his new invention of the waterproof prosthetic leg, as well as attending a course to find out more about prosthetics.

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

Answer: to provide protection against

5. What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it's built- into the seat belt?

Answer: The in-car heart monitor will be used to keep an eye on those with a heart problem while they are driving or in a car it is built into the seat belt so that when the driver or passenger wears it, it is near their heart.

6. Who has helped Adeeb to achieve his plan to travel on a tour?

Answer: The Crown Prince of Dubai (Sheikh Hamdan)

7. The writer mentioned a name for people in power in their countries. Write down this name and who is this one?

Answer: The Crown Prince of Dubai (Sheikh Hamdan)

8. Write down the sentence which shows that Sheikh Hamdan wishes that Adeeb will have benefits from the tour he funded it?

Answer: 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.

9. The writer mentioned many countries that Adeeb is going to visit. Write down three of them.

Answer: the USA, France, the UK etc.....

10. What are the devices that Adeeb has invented? Write down some of Adeeb's inventions?

Answer: a prosthetic limb for his father, waterproof prosthetic leg, tiny cleaning robot, heart monitor, fireproof helmet.

11. Find a word in the text which means 'the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose'?

Answer: apparatus.

12. What does the underlined word 'which' refer to?

Answer: heart monitor

13. According to the text, Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors. Do you agree? Justify your answer.

14. "Difficulties in daily life help to produce and develop new inventions." Think of this statement and write your point of view.

Quotation:

Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/ Why not?

"Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity".

حين يعشق الطب تعشق الإنسانية

؟ Collocation group 2: المتلازمات

A. Choose the correct verb to complete the collocation: group (2) حفظ للأهمية

1. Catch/take ----- someone's attention.

2. Get/catch ----- an idea.

3. take/get ----- an interest in someone/somebody.

4. spend/do ----- time doing something.

5. make/attend ----- a course.

Answer:

1. catch

2. get

3. take

4. spend

5. Attend

B. Complete these sentences with the suitable words from the box:

Helmet , inspire , monitor , reputation , risk , seat belt , self-confidence , tiny , waterproof

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

Answer:

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. waterproof | 2. tiny | 3. Inspire | 4. risk |
| 5. seat belt | 6. Monitor | 7. self-confidence | 8. Reputation |

C. Make pairs of words with similar meaning and match them with the correct definitions:

Apparatus Artificial equipment

Fund Prosthetic Sponsor

Definitions

Words with similar meaning

1. describe an object that is manufactured by humans
2. tools or machines that have a particular purpose
3. to pay for particular purpose

Answer:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Artificial/ prosthetic | 2. apparatus /equipment | 3. fund/sponsor |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|

In the future

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Coma	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
Dementia	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	جنون
Drug	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء / عقار
Cancerous	something that has or can cause cancer , a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally.	سرطاني
Implant	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body.	زراعة الأعضاء
MRI	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong Magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	تصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
Pill	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	قرص / حبة دواء
Prosthetic	an artificial body part ; ~	الاصطناعية
Scanner	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body.	ماسح اشعاعي
side effect	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	تأثيرات جانبية
Stroke	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked , resulting in the brain being unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية
Symptom	a physical problem that might indicate a disease	اعراض

في المستقبل

In the future

الذكاء لزيادة عملية للقيام ستكون لدينا القدرة

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

للمعاقين ويسمح الرؤيا تحسن التي أنسجة الدماغ طور للتو العلماء
Scientists have already developed brain implants (1) **that** improve vision or allow disabled
أو أيدي أو أرجل أذرع مثل بالاطراف الصناعية التحكم من أجل افكارهم استخدام
people to use (2) **their** thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands,
أنسجة الدماغ أن اظهر القردة على بحث في ٢٠١٢ كرسي العجلات تشغيل
or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant
البحث هذا من سيسفيد البشر كيف قدرتهم على صنع القرارات تحسن
improved (3) **their** decision - making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research?
في تأثروا الذين الناس لمساعدة اداة مشابهه تطوير يأمل العلماء
Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people (4) **who** have been affected by
اصابات دماغية اخرى او الجلطات الجنون سببه الذي تلف الدماغ
brain damage, (5) **which** could be caused by dementia, a stroke
or other brain injuries.

في غيبوبه الناس مع التواصل سيتمكن الاطباء

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

بعض مع التواصل بالامكان انه أكد علماء الاعصاب ٢٠١٠ في
In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some
ان اقترحوا يسمى ماسح خاص للدماغ باستخدام غيبوبه في المرضى
patients in a c oma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. (6) **They** suggested that,
سلكون غيبوبه المرضى مع حوارات مفيدة في المستقبل
in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible Two
على رجل استخدم المسح حدث ذلك بعد سنتين
في كان الذي
years later, (7) **it** has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man (8) **who** has been in a
للحقيقة عقل مفكر وواعي لديه اثبت ١٢ سنة من اكثر غيبوبه
coma for more than twelve years, proves that (9) **he** has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact
مسح للدماغ مشابهه استخدام يخطط الاطباء كان عليها جدل من قبل العديد التي
(10) **that** had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain - scanning
يرغبون ماذا او متألمون المرض فيما لإيجاد في المستقبل تقنيات
techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what (11) **they** would
نوعيه حياتهم تحسين من أجل ان يعمل لهم
like to be done in order to improve (12) **their** quality of life.

بشكل تام من السرطان انواع في معالجة سيساعد عقار جديد

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

انه سيطلق يأمل الاطباء الذي في بليموث تم اختباره عقار سرطان جديد
A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, (13) **which** doctors hope will extend
يؤخذ بين ليلة وضحاها اعراضه لهم ويقلل مرض السرطان من اعمار
the lives of cancer patients and reduce (14) **their** symptoms overnight. (15) **It** is taken as a
الاعراض الجانبية المعتادة لم تظهر عليهم المرض الآن كل صباح حبة دواء
single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effect
للأشكال الاخرى الخضوع عند تظهر التي وسقوط الشعر الدوار مثل
such as the sickness and hair loss (16) **that** are experienced when undergoing other forms
يسبب الذي البروتين باغلاق يعمل العلاج الجديد لعلاج السرطان
of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein (17) **which** causes
الحياة ونوعية متوسط العمر المرضى سيحسن في نمو الخلايا السرطانية
cancerous cells to grow. (18) **It** will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life
بعد سنة الذين تم مقابلتهم المرضى علاج آخر اي من بسرعة
much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after
سوف حتما انهم يقولون في صحة جيدة العلاج من بدء
starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that (19) **they** are definitely going to
سيكون فعال أن العقار الجديد للأيمن كل السباب لديهم التجربة يكملوا
continue the trial. (20) **They** have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work.
انحاء العالم جميع من المرضى سيساعد انه يتأملون مستشفى بليموث في الاطباء
Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that (21) **it** will help patients from all over the world.

1. Scientists have already developed brain implants for many purposes. Write them down.

Answer: To improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.

2. The writer mentioned many examples for prosthetic limbs. Write down these examples

Answer: arms, legs, hands

3. Write down the sentence which shows that there is a research was done on a kind of animals

Answer: In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities.

4. What are the illnesses that people have been affected by brain damage? What are the illnesses that could cause brain damage?

Answer: dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

5. When did neuroscientists believe that was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma? And how?

Answer: In 2010 CE, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI.

6 According to the text. What did doctors find from their research on human beings by using scanner in 2012?

Answer: They proved that the one who is in a coma has a conscious, thinking mind- a fact that had been disputed by many.

7. Why do doctors plan to use brain-scanning techniques?

Answer: to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

8. Where is the new cancer drug being trialed?

Answer: In Plymouth, UK.

9. What are the purposes for the new cancer drug?

Answer: Extending the lives of cancer patients and reducing their symptoms overnight.

10. What are the side effects that patient will not face from the new cancer drug?

Answer: Sickness and hair loss.

11. How does the new treatment work?

Answer: By blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow

12. Look at the third sub-heading in the article. How far do you think this is true? Give reasons.

Answer: This website is promoting medical advances, so its information maybe exaggerated. The new drug may be less effective than the article claims. In addition, the text says 'So far' treatment is going well; it does not say it has been proved to work.

13. Find a word in the text which means 'a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body'?

Answer: Scanner

14. What does the underlined pronoun 'which' refer to?

Answer: Protein

A-Read the following Information and discuss the questions:

The population of Jordan increased from approximately 2.3 million in 1980 CE to about 6.5 million in 2010 CEE it is expected that the population will keep on increasing, and by 2050 CE it will be about 11.5 million.

1. How did you think this increase in population will affect Jordan's housing, education and health facilities?

2. What can be done to help Jordan cope with this Increase In population?

Answer:

1. It might get more difficult for the government to help people , and taxes might increase
2. The government should spend more money making sure there are enough facilities for everyone.

B-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.

"Grammar" mistakes:.....

"Spelling" mistakes:.....

Answer:

1. will help 2, eyesight 3. Device 4.sends 5. Brain

D.Replace the words and phrases In bold with the words from the box

a coma

Dementia

Medical trials

Pill

symptoms

1 Doctors look at the **sign of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient

2. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform **special tests** to make sure the drugs are safe.

3. After Ali's accident, he lays in an **unconscious** state for two weeks.

4. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine-he takes six different **tablets** every day

Answer:

1. symptoms 2. Medical trails 3. a coma 4. Pills

The King Hussein Cancer Center

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Drug	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء / عقار
Expansion	the act of making something bigger.	توسع
Cancerous	Something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormal	سرطان
Paediatric	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses. (paediatrics)	له علاقة بأمراض الاطفال
Pill	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	قرص / حبة دواء
Reputation	the common opinion that people have about someone or something.	سمعه / شهرة
Radiotherapy	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	العلاج بالأشعة
side effect	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	تأثيرات جانبية
Symptom	a physical problem that might indicate a disease.	اعراض
Outpatient	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مريض غير مقيم
Ward	a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care.	قسم

The King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الملك الحسين للسرطان

مركز الحسين للسرطان انه المركز الوحيد الشامل في الأردن لعلاج السرطان
The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment
والمرض الاطفال البالغين كلاهما يعالج
centre . (1) **It** treats both adult and paediatric patients.

على المستشفى تعتمد من العائلات الكثير الزيادة في عدد سكان الدولة بسبب
As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital
في الدول الاخرى من لكن الاردن من المرضى لياتون فقط لعلاج السرطان
for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in
الثقافة الاسعار الزميدة سمعتها الممتازة يجذبهم لان في المنطقة
the region, as (2) **they** are attracted by (3) **its** excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural
التشابه في اللغة
and language similarities.

بدء مركز الحسين على العلاج على الطلب الزيادة التعايش مع من اجل
In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an
أكثر من سيمتلك المستشفى ٢٠١١ في بدأ البناء برنامج توسعة
expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than
٣٥٠٠ من لحالات السرطان الجديدة مساحة اضافية ٢٠١٦ بطول سعتة ضعف
doubled (4) **its** capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per
٩٠٠٠ الي كل سنة
year to 9,000.

تختلف وحدات كبيره مع سرير اضافي ١٨٢ على اضافة سيعلموا في ذلك الوقت
By then, (5) **they** will have added 182 extra beds , along with bigger units for different
سيتم فتحها اجنحة لاطفال والبالغين العلاج بالاشعة تشمل لأقسام
departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened.
مع بنائة للمراجعين من عشر طوابق خاصة سيقوموا ببناء بالاضافة
Additionally, (6) **they** will have built a special ten - floor outpatients' building, with an
ومكتبة غرف للتعليم سيشمل الذي مركز تعليمي
education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.

و يقع مركز الحسين حيثما عمان عن بعيدا يعيشون من مرضى السرطان العديد
Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, (7) **where** the KHCC is located, and the
توسيع خطط هناك السبب لذلك صعوبة المستشفى الى و من الرحلة
journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend
جامعه الملك عبد الله المستقبل بقرب الأخرى في المدن في الاجزاء مراكز الرعاية بالسرطان

cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University
من مرضى السرطان لذلك الآلات للمعالجة بالاشعاع يامل في اريد مستشفى
Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines , so that cancer patients from
شمال للالعلاج بالاشعة الى عمان الذهاب لن يحب عليهم الاردن
northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

1. Why does the hospital need to expand?

Answer: Because there is more demand for treatment.

2. Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the center.

Answer: Excellent reputation, the costs are lower and there are cultural and language similarities.

3. What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?

Answer: The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.

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

Answer: There are plans to set up radiotherapy machines in Irbid.

5. What is KHCC? And define it.

Answer: The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients.

6. According to the article, the writer states that KHCC doesn't treat all the illnesses. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer.

Answer: yes, I agree because the article states "The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients".

7. Write down the sentence which indicates that some people will depend on KHCC for cancer treatment.

As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment.

8. What does KHCC do to cope with the increase in demand for treatment?

Answer: In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme.

9. What are the special services that attracted patients to Jordan?

(The writer mentioned many advantages/ characteristics that make Jordan the main destination for treatment, write down these characteristics.)

Answer: The same as the second question.

10. Write down the sentence which shows that KHCC will develop in its size/ yard in the future.

Answer: 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.

11 .There are many properties that were added to develop the centre. Write them down.

Answer: they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, (6) they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.

12. What is the main purpose for King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid?

Answer: To help patients who live far away from Amman.

13 Find a word in the text which means" the use of controlled amount of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer".

Answer: radiotherapy

14.What does the underlined pronoun ' It' refer to?

Answer: The King Hussein Cancer Centre

15." Using many developments in the King Hussein Cancer Center help the patients", think of this statement and write your point of view.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

طرف اصطناعي اولي يجرب ضحية حادث

Accident victim tests first artificial limb

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Artificial	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally.	اصطناعية
Limb	arm or leg of a person	طرف
Prosthetic	an artificial body part;	طرف صناعي

انه لمس حاسه ذو يد صناعيه اخترع العلماء بنجاح
 Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. (1) **It** is an
 ليس بالامكان تطويره خططا الذي اختراع جديد ومثير
 exciting new invention , (2) **which** (3) **they** plan to develop. It is possible that , in the
 في هذه الأيام سيجل محل ارجل 9 اذرع صناعيه مشابهه في المستقبل البعيد
 not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's
 الأطراف الصناعية
 prosthetic limbs.

الجديد يجرب شخص اول من الدنمارك
 Dennis Sorensen , a 39-year-old from Denmark , was the first person to try out the new
 قديمة يستخدم كان في حادث يده اليسرى
 invention . After losing (4) **his** left hand in an accident, (5) **he** had been using a standard
 لمدته تسع سنوات يد صناعية
 prosthetic hand for nine years.

كبير كانت علماء ايطاليون وسويسريون من طورت التي اليد الجديدة
 The new hand , (6) **which** was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists , was a huge
 لكن بالاشياء التحكم و التقاط لا يستطيع فقط سورنسين خلالها تحسين
 Improvement. With (7) **it**, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects , but
 بهما الشعور يستطيع ايضا
 (8) **he** could also feel (9) them.

مربع او دائره طلبه او ناعمه اذا يستطيع الشعور شيء احمل عندما
 'When (10) **I** held an object, (11) **I** could feel **it** was soft or hard, round or square,' (13) **he**
 بالمشاعر مشابهه كانت if (12)
 explained. (14) **He** said that the sensations were almost the same as the (15) **ones** (16) **he** felt
 في تجربته جزءاً كان سورنسن لسوء الحظ باليد الاخرى التي يشعر بها
 with (17) **his** other hand. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, the
 لمدته شهر ارتدائها سمح له فقط للاستخدام العام بعد لم تكن جاهزة
 equipment is not ready for general use yet. (18) **He** was only allowed to wear (19) **it** for a month,
 لاسباب السلامة الآن لديه القديمة يده الصناعية
 for safety reasons. So now (20) **he** has (21) **his** old artificial hand back.

مرة اخرى النوع الجديد يرتدي انه قريباً يامل مع ذلك
 However, (22) **he** hopes that soon (23) **he** will be wearing the new type of hand again. (24) **He** is
 لاتلاف تتوفر اطراف صناعية مشابهة عندما الوقت ويتطلع الى
 looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of
 في حياتهم تغيير في حياتهم الذين من الناس
 people (25) **who** need (26) **them**. (27) **He** will have helped to transform their lives.



1. Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What's special about it?

Answer: Swiss and Italian scientists invented the new prosthetic hand; it allows the wearers to feel the objects.

2. Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?

Answer: Dennis Sorensen needs a prosthetic hand because he lost his left hand in an accident.

3. Which hand is he wearing now? Why?

Answer: Because the new hand is not ready for general use.

4. Who do the underlined pronouns 'I' refer to in the text?

Answer: Dennis Sorensen

5. Find a word that is the opposite of 'natural' in the first and the third paragraphs.

Answer: artificial

6. Write down the sentence which indicates that Sorensen did some of these experiments but he did not complete.

Answer: Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet.

Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

A. Expressing opposition : التعبير عن المعارضة أو التناقض

On the one hand, من ناحية
On the other hand, من ناحية أخرى
in spite of this, بالرغم من هذا
On the contrary, على العكس تماما
Conversely, العكس بالعكس / بالمقابل
Despite بالرغم من
Whereas بينما

B. Expressing continuation or addition: التعبير عن الاستمرارية والاضافة

Furthermore, علاوة على ذلك
Likewise, بطريقة مماثلة / ايضا
One reason for this is وسبب لهذا
In addition, بالاضافة

C. Agreement: التعبير عن الموافق

I agree أنا موافق
you're right انت محق
I'm in favor of انا مع
that's true ذلك صحيح

D. Disagreement عدم موافقة

I disagree انا لا اوافق
I don't agree انا لا اوافق
I am afraid you are wrong اخشى انك مخطئ
I am afraid ,I can't agree with you اخشى انني لا استطيع ان اوافق
You have got a point, but لديك وجهة نظر ولكن
Not really, ليس حقيقة
Maybe, but ربما ولكن
I don't think so انا لا اعتقد هذا
Not necessarily ليس بالضرورة
that's not true ذلك ليس صحيحا

E. Introduction الكتابة المقدمة

- The aim of the report is to.....الهدف من التقرير هو.....
- The report examines.....التقرير يدرس.....
- In this report, ((..... will be examined.....في هذا التقرير سيتم فحص.....

F. Reporting information اعطاء معلومات

- There are more than (.....) well-equipped health centers in (Name of Town).....
يوجد هنالك أكثر من (عدد) مركز صحي جيد التجهيز (ضع اسم بلدتك)
- Almost three- quarters of the population are regular users of
تقريباً ثلاثة أرباع السكان هم مستفيدون دائمون
- The number of (....) has declined/increased since(date)....
عدد (الطلاب) انخفض/ أو ازداد منذ.....

G. Conclusions/Recommendation الخاتمة/التوصيات

- It appears that.....يبدو أنه.....
- These results in.....وينتج عن ذلك.....
- It is recommended that.....يوصى ب.....
- The best course of action would be to.....أفضل مسار لاتخاذ القرار أنه.....

A. Read the following mini-dialogues carefully, and then answer the questions that follow:

- A-Rami: Ahmad can speak English. **In addition**, he can speak French.
- B-Huda: I am afraid I **can't agree** with you.
- what is the function of Rami's response?.....
- What is the function of Huda's response?.....

Answer: continuation or addition / disagreement

A. Ahmad: **On the one** hand, the mobile phone is very useful and practical. **On the other** hand, it may cause health problems.

B. Noor: **That's true**.

What is the function of Ahmad's response?.....

What is the function of Noor's response?.....

Answer: opposition/ agreement

Derivation

الاشتقاق

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Ate	tion	Ful	-ly
En	sion	Less	
Ize	ssion	Ent	
ise	ity	Ant	
	ment	Ing	
	ence	Ed	
	ance	Able	
	ee	ish	
	ness	ory	
	ce	ical	
	cy	ic	
	ism	y	
	or	al	
	ist	ive	
	er	ous	
	ess		
	eude		
	age		
	hood		
	dom		
	ship		
	ure		
	ian		
	eer/th		

اهم مواقع الاسم

1. بعد أدوات التعريف (a, an, the) لكن بشرط أن لا يتبع الفراغ اسم فإذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم يجب ان نضع في الفراغ صفة

- My father works for an that helps to protect the environment. (organize)
 .g. It is amazing to watch the of a baby in the first year of life. (develop)
 .g. She devoted her life to the of voting rights for women. (achieve)
 .g. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a (recommend)
 .g. It's important to have an of different countries, customs. (aware)
 .g. Petra is a beautiful city. (beauty)

2. إذا جاء الفراغ في بداية الجملة وكان الفراغ متبوعاً بفعل.

- .g. is the achievement of something desired, planned, or attempted. (successful)
 .g. has some serious effects on the environment, such as the death of the wildlife. (pollute)

3. بعد الصفة

- .g. I know a lot about life from my personal (experience)
 .g. The discovery of DNA was a major scientific (achieve)
 .g. There was a look of intense on her face (concentrate)
 .g. The company offers many opportunities for professional (develop)
 .g. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct (qualify)
 .g. Computer experts have used new important (inform)

4. بعد (s') الملكية أو بعد صفات التملك التالية صفات التملك هي My , your , our , his , her , its , their

- e.g. She received her at private schools (educate)
 e.g. the group's On tax reduction has won them a lot of support. (concentrate)
 e.g. My father of talks about what he did in his (young)

بعد أحد حروف الجر مثل in , on , of , about , with , without , at , from, for

e.g. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of (dehydrate)

e.g. I try to keep up with the latest developments in(technological)

e.g. The software is still in the early stages of(develop)

e.g. She earned her master's degree in (educate)

e.g. The drug companies have a lot of on doctors. (influentially)

e.g. The best way to learn is by(experienced)

بعد محددات الكمية مثل any , one , much , many , no , few , a few , little , a little , some , a lot of , several , enough

e.g. Let's open the windows to get somein here (circulate)

e.g. It's important that parents should allow their children some(independent)

e.g. In the UK one in nine adults has no(qualify)

e.g. She gained a lot ofat that job.(experienced)

بعد ضمائر الإشارة التالية this , that , these , those بشرط أن لا يكون بعد الفراغ اسم ، فإذا جاء اسم يجب وضع صفة

e.g. Thisshowed a lot of enthusiasm and courage. (voluntary)

e.g. The police offered thatfor any information about robbery(rewarding)

3 - بعد المصدر (الفعل المنتهي بـ ing) لكن بشرط أن لا يقع بعد الفراغ اسم فإذا جاء اسم يجب وضع صفة

e.g. Gatheringshould be our first step(inform)

9 - إذا جاء الفراغ على النحو التالي : The Of

e.g. She devoted her life to theof voting rights for women. (achieve)

e.g. He had been raised to accept the of Dad over Mom(dominate)

10 - بعد الفعل وذلك كمفعول به

e.g. It was hard to follow what the teacher was saying, and eventually I lost (concentrate)

e.g. The noise outside madedifficult (concentrated)

فيما يلي بعض اللواحق التي تشير وتدل على أن الكلمة اسم :

(tion, ment- sion – ity-ence-er-or-ing-ist-ice-dom-ure-y-al-ness-ess-ism-th-age-edge-hood-ship)

- أهم مواقع الفعل the verb

1 - بعد الفاعل :-

e.g. Theyhigh scores on their math tests every year(achievement)

e.g. You often find that we At a meeting yesterday (domination)

e.g. The certifications you to teach only in this country(qualification)

2 - بعد كلمة to حيث نستخدم فعل مجرد

e.g. Abu-al-shabab,s worksheet is designed to your writing skills (development)

e.g. She has been exercising regularly toher back muscles(developed)

e.g. The headmistress agreed tothe teachers' proposals to the school governors (recommendation)

3- بعد الأفعال الشكلية المساعدة Modals حيث نستخدم فعل مجرد

لكن إذا جاء بعد الفراغ فعل يجب أن نختار ظرف (حال)

Can , could , shall , should , may , might, must , have to , has to , had to , ought to , will , would

e.g. The training willyou to sell insurance. (qualification)

e.g. You canthis fabric for anything from drivers, suits to gloves (adaptation)

e.g. I mustthe chicken in mushroom sauce – it's delicious (recommendation)

e.g. Our main objective has beenaccomplished (successful)

e.g. This medicine canthreaten the safety of the patients(serious)

e.g. The problem has beenresolved.(successful)

e.g. He hadhoped to finish the job in a month(ambitious)

4 - بعد الأفعال التالية : do, don't , does, doesn't, did, didn't

e.g. Most students did not high scores on their math tests every year. (achievement)

e.g. Did sheto receive financial aid? (qualification)

e.g. Unfortunately, they don'tthe students about how to deal with the English exam. (educate)

5 - في جمل المبني للمجهول The passive voice وذلك كتصريف ثالث

e.g. The original book has beenfor television by the company. (adapt)

e.g. Every meeting isby Rasha. She refuses to let others speak. (domination)

6 - بعد الأفعال التالية : (let, help , make)

e.g. His office is a mess. He needs someone to help **him**his work (**organization**)

e.g. They hired a professional to **help**their wedding (**organized**)

7 - بعد ضمائر الوصل التالية : Who , which , that

e.g. The man **who**the world wide web is Sir Timonthy John Berners-Lee.(**development**)

هم نهايات الأفعال –ise , ize, -ify,-ate,en

ملاحظة هامة جداً :-

يأتي السؤال على الفعل على القاعدة التالية حيث يقع الفعل بعد الحال (الظرف)

Careless drivers can seriously threaten the safety of pedestrians.

Virus can seriously damage computers and the information they contain

- أهم مواقع الصفة The adjective

1- قبل الإسم قبل الاسم

- e.g. Kareem is a**journalist**, he has worked previously for many scientific journals.(**qualification**)
 e.g. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you don't eat.....**food (nutrients)**
 e.g. Congratulations on a very **business deal**.(**succeed**)

2 - بعد الكلمات التالية : very, so, too, more, less, most

- e.g. My attempt to swim across the harbor **was very**(**successfully**)
 e.g. He's **not very**, but he is good with his hands.(**academically**)
 e.g. My grandma's **so** and does all her own cooking (**independently**)

He always drives his car very carefully
 Rawan always gives her help very generously

كن يجب الانتباه جيداً إلى أنه أحياناً يأتي بعد كلمة very ظرف حال

3 - بعد الأفعال التالية

Is , am , are , was , were , be , seem , look , appear, get , become, taste, smell , feel, grow, sound

- e.g. We need a doctor who isto any kind of situation (**adapt**)
 e.g. It's very easy to becomeif you work extremely hard.(**success**)
 e.g. This coffee tastes(**deliciously**)
 e.g. That new film seems(**amazingly**)
 e.g. Her children have all been in their chosen career(**successfully**)

4 - بعد الظرف Adverb

- e.g. She's completelyon her parents for money(**dependence**)
 e.g. She is highlyfor the job(**qualify**)

5 - في جمل المقارنة والتفضيل وذلك بعد الكلمات the most , more

- e.g. She is one of the **most**people I know(awareness)
 e.g. My parents have been the **most**people in my life(influently)
 e.g. Madaba is **more**than Aqaba(beautifully)

6 - وكذلك تقع الصفة بين كلمتي as.....as بشرط أن يكون الفعل في الجملة أحد أشكال الفعل be

- e.g. Rami is **as**as Rawan (**successfully**)

7 - وكذلك تقع الصفة بعد كلمة less

- e.g. The new curriculum includes subjects that are **less** (traditionally)
 e.g. We saw a **less**side of his personality that day(attraction)
 e.g. The homework was a lot **less**than I expected. (difficulty)

8 - تقع الصفة أيضاً بعد التركيب be + found

- e.g. The man was found(guilt)
 e.g. They were foundafter 16 years, then sent back to prison(innocence)

انتبه إلى وجود أدوات عطف مثل and حيث يجب أن يكون نوع اشتقاق الكلمة التي قبلها يوازي ما بعدها

- e. g. Sports participants should make progress in **physical and mental** fitness

أهم نهايات الصفة :

Able , ible , ive , al , ful , -ous , -ant , -ent , -less, -ical, ish, ic

ملاحظة : هناك بعض الصفات التي تنتهي بـ ed مثل

Bored , interested , amazed , excited

أو تنتهي بـ ing مثل

Boring , interesting , amazing , exciting

اهم مواقع الحال (الظرف) The Adverb

1 - في أول الجملة وكان بعد الفراغ فاصلة وبعد الفاصلة جملة متكاملة (فاعل + فعل)

e.g., the company markets have been Britain and the US.(traditional)

ملاحظة : أحياناً يكون موقع الظرف في وسط الجملة بين فاصلة منقوطة و فاصلة

e.g. No formal complaint was made;, the police took no action(according)

2 - يأتي الظرف بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي

e.g. A number of patients have beentreated with the new drug (successful)

وقد يقع الظرف أحياناً قبل أو بعد الفعل الرئيسي

.g. The building weredestroyed(complete)

e.g. Anyone watching a sand artist at work will realizehow much skill is needed for this work
(immediate)

3 - يقع الظرف قبل الصفة

e.g. She'sdependent on her parents for money(completely)

e.g. Ahmad isqualified for the job (high)

يجب تذكر القاعدة التالية

Be +adverb..... +adjective

e.g. Doctors said the operation wassuccessful (complete)

e.g. The weather wascold(extreme)

يجب الانتباه جيداً إلى أنه أحياناً يأتي بعد كلمة Very ظرف (أو حال)

1 - He always drives his car very carefully

2 - Rawan always gives her help very generously

ملاحظة هامة : إذا كان الفراغ في نهاية الجملة فإن الإجابة تكون على الأغلب ظرف مع الانتباه إلى كون الجملة مكتملة العناصر أم لا ولكن يجب الانتباه جيداً إلى الكلمة التي قبل الفراغ فإذا كانت صفة أو حرف جر أو محدد أو صفة ملكية نضع إسم

e.g. Rawan was able to pass all her final exams.....(success)

Verb	Noun	Adjective	adverb	المعنى
produce	Production	Productive	productively	ينتج
medicate	Medicine	Medical	medically	يعالج
inherit	Inheritance	Inheritable	.....	يرث
.....	Nine	Ninth		تسعة
originate	Origin	Original	originally	اصل/مصدر
invent	Invention	Inventive	inventively	يخترع
discover	Discovery	.....	.....	يكشف
influence	Influence	Influential	influentially	يؤثر على
weave	Weaving	Weaved	.....	ينسج
attract	attraction	Attractive	attractively	يجذب
create	creation	Creative	creatively	يخلق
appreciate	Appreciation	Appreciative	appreciatively	يقدر
educate	education	Educational	educationally	يعلم
collect	Collection	Collective	collectively	يجمع
install	Installation	Installed	.....	يركب
operate	Operation	Operational	operationally	يدير
expect	expectancy	Expectant	expectantly	يتوقع
.....	Contemporary	contemporary	.....	معاصر
visualise	Vision	Visual	visually	يتصور
.....	Tradition	Traditional	traditionally	تقليد/عادة
		Extreme	extremely	الى حد كبير
organise	Organisation	Organised	organisationally	ينظم
intend	Intention	Intended	.....	ينوي
.....	Archaeology	archaeological	archaeologically	علم الآثار

Verb	Noun	Adjective	adverb	المعنى
.....	child / children			طفل
train	training	trained	.....	يُدرَّب
.....	person / people	.....	.....	شخص
bring	.....	brought	.....	يُحضِر
.....	tourist / tourism	.....	.....	سائح/سياحة
prescribe	prescription	prescribed	.....	يُصف دواء
.....	culture	cultural	culturally	ثقافة
.....	majority	major	.....	هام / رئيسي
.....	.....	on going		متطور
infect	Infection	infectious	infectiously	يُعدي
diagnose	diagnosis	diagnostic	diagnostically	يشخص المرض
believe	belief	believable	believably	يصدق
succeed	success	successful	successfully	ينجح
conclude	conclusion	conclusive	conclusively	يلخص
	surgery	surgical	surgically	جراحة
Access	Access	Accessible	.....	يصل
.....	Allergy	Allergic	.....	تحسس
.....	Arthritis	Arthritic	.....	الم المفاصل
immunize	Immunization	Immune	.....	المناعة
.....	Option	Optional	.....	اختياري
.....	Convention	Conventional	.....	تقليدي
Practise	Practitioner	Practical	practically	يمارس
.....	scepticism	Sceptical	.....	شكاك
.....	Viability	Viable	.....	فعال

.....	Optimism	Optimistic	.....
Repute	Reputation	.....	.....	سمعة
Append	Appendage	.....	.....	ملحق أو طرف
Scan	Scanner	.....	.....	ماسح
Rely	Reliance	Reliable	.....	موثوق
Expand	Expansion	.....	.....	توسع
.....	Paediatrics	Paediatric	.....	طب الأطفال
sustain	sustainability	Sustainable	.....	استدامة

A-Complete the sentences with words formed from the words brackets:

- Many instruments that are still used today in.....s were designed by Arab scholars
(operate, operation, operational)
- When do you..... to receive your test results?
(expectantly, `expectancy , expect)
- The Middle East is famous for the..... of olive oil.
(produce, productive , production)
- Ibn Sina wrote..... textbooks
(medicine, medicated , medical)
- Fatima al-Fihri was born in the.....century .
(nine, ninny, ninth)
- My father bought our house with an..... from his grandfather.
(inherit, inheritance, inheritable)
- Scholars have discovered an..... document from the twelfth century .
(origin, originate, original)
- Do you think the wheel was the most important..... ever?
(invent, invention , invented)
- Al-Kindi made many important mathematical.....in twentieth century.
(discover, discoveries , discovered)
- Who was the most..... writer of the
(influence, influent, influential)
- We went to a concert yesterday. The music was written by a new young composer, so it was.....
(contemporary, contemporize, contemporized)

12. When we go on school trips, we always learn new things because the trips are.....
(educate, education , educational)
- 13 king Hussein was a..... world figure in the twentieth century
(majority, , major, majorities)
14. Photography and painting are two examples of the.....arts.
(visual ,visualization ,visualize ,)
15. Art, music and literature are all part of our..... life.
(cultural , culture, cultrate)
16. Petra is an important.....site.
(archaeology , archaeological , archaeologist,)
17. I will be going to university to continue my.....
(educate, education , educational)
18. in our exam, we had to..... a text from Arabic into English.
(translate , translated , translation)
- 19.They are going to..... a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
(installation, installed , install)
20. Thank you for your help, I reallyit.
(appreciate , appreciation, appreciative)
21. Have you seen Nasser' s..... of postcards? He's got hundreds.
(collect , collection , collected)
22. The company wants to sell of its less..... factories.
(producer , produce, productive)
23. Some people take out an insurance that pays for private.....
(medicine, medicated , medical)
24.should be kept out of the reach of children
(medicine, medicated , medical)
25. Did the doctor prescribe any.....
(medicine, medicated , medical)
26. I didn't.....quite a lot of money from my mother.
(inherit , inheritance , inheritor)
27. Could you explain to me the..... s of this tradition?
(origin, originate, original)
28. Many English words are of Latin.....
(originally, origin, original)
- 29 The..... meaning of this word is different from the meaning it has
(origin, organize, original)
30. I'm from London..... but I left there when i was very young
(originally, origin, original)

31. The microwave oven is a very useful.....
(invention , invent ,invented)
32. Scientists are hoping to..... the cause of the epidemic.
(discover, discovery , discovered)
33. The..... of fingerprints in the car helped the police to find the thief.
(discover, discovery , discovered)
34. I use my..... with the boss to get things changed.
(influential, influence, influentially)
35. The fact that he's rich and famous had no..... on our decision.
(influential, influence, influentially)
36. Nobody should drive while they are under the..... of local.
(influential, influence, influentially)
37. He was..... in getting the hostages set free.
(influential, influence, influentially)
38.,all guests drink their coffee.
(tradition,,` traditional , traditionally)
39. It is..... to eat turkey at Christmas.
(tradition,,` traditional , traditionally)
40. Vienna has a great musical.....
(tradition,,` traditional , traditionally)
41. By..... the bride's family pays the costs of the wedding.
(tradition,,` traditional , traditionally)
42. The new film will..... a lot of publicity.
(attractive, attract , attraction , attractively)
43. I can't understand the..... of fishing.
(attractive, attract , attraction , attractively)
44. This area has..... become the most Important around the world.
(attractive, attract , attraction , attractively)
45. Jordan has very..... locations that attracted all the visitors from all over the world.
(attractive, attract , attraction , attractively)
46. All these changes will simply..... confusion.
(creatively, create, creation , creative ,)
47. This dish is a new..... I didn't use a recipe.
(creatively, create, creation , creative)
48. She's a fantastic designer-she's so.....
(creatively, create, creation , creative)
49. We need some..... thinking to solve this problem.
(creatively, create, creation , creative)

10. They haven't got a very big house but they use the space.....
(creatively, create, creation , creative)
11. Many companies..... mall order services nowadays.
(operate , operation, operational , operated)
12. A rescue..... was mounted to find the missing children.
(operate , operation, operational , operated)
13. Ithat it will rain this afternoon.
(expectancy, expect , expected)
14. Young people should..... to care for their environment.
(educate, education , educational)
15. She received an excellent..... heart surgery.
(educate, education , educational)
16. The patient needs..... heart surgery .
(majority, , major, majorities)
17. There haven't been any..... problems.
(majority, , major, majorities)
18. The of students in the class come from Japan.
(majority, , major, majorities)
19. It's hard to..... what this place looked like before the factory was built.
(visual ,visualization ,visualize ,)
20. The country's..... diversity is a result of taking in immigrants from all over the word.
(cultural , culture, cultrate)
21. London has always been a centre of.....
(cultural , culture, cultrate)
22. Petra is one of the region's important..... site .
(archaeology , archaeological , archaeologist,)
23. Can you.....something for my cough please, doctor?
(Prescribed, prescribe , prescription)
24. Some medicines are only available on.....
(Prescribed, prescribe , prescription)
25. Many thousands of people may.....with the virus.
(infect , infection , infectious)
26. A dirty water supply can be a source of.....
(infect , infection , infectious)
27. She is suffering from a chest.....
(infect , infection , infectious)
28. Flu is very.....
(infect , infection , infectious)

UNIT 3 الوحدة الثالثة

69. The doctor's..... was proved right.
(diagnose, diagonal, diagnosis)
70. I certainly..... to wait here all day.
(intend , intended, intention)
71. Our.....was to leave early in the morning.
(intend , intender, intention)
72. She has lost her..... in God.
(belief , believe, believed)
73. When they said they were getting married, I just couldn't.....it.
(belief , believe, believable)
74. May I..... by thanking our guest speaker.
(conclusion, conclusively , conclude)
75. The prince can..... his tour with a visit to a charity concert.
(conclusion, conclusively , conclude)
76. The..... of the novel was quite unexpected.
(conclusion, conclusively , conclude)
77. Tests can now prove..... who is the father of a child.
(conclusion, conclusively , conclude)
78. Hard work is the key to.....
(success , succeed , successful)
- 79: Her attempts to get a job for the summer have not met with much.....
(success , succeed , succession , successful)
80. If you keep on trying, you will..... in the end.
(success , succeed , successful)
81. All the climbers try to make a..... attempt to climb Mount Everest.
(success , succeed, successful)

Answer:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1.operation | 11. Contemporary | 20. appreciate | 30. originally | 40. tradition |
| 2. expect | 12. educational | 21. collection | 31. invention | 41. Tradition |
| 3. production | 13. major | 22. productive | 32. discover | 42. attract |
| 4. medical | 14. visual | 23. medicine | 33. discovery | 43. attraction |
| 5.ninth | 15. cultural | 24. Medicine | 34. influence | 44. attractively |
| 6. inheritance | 16. archaeological | 25. medicine | 35. influence | 45. attractive |
| 7. original | 17. education | 26. inherit | 36. Influence | 46. create |
| 8. invention | 18. translate | 27. origin | 37. influential | 47. creation |
| 9. discovery | 19. Install | 28. origin | 38. Traditionally | 48. creative |
| 10. influential | | 29. Original | 39. traditional | 49. Creative |

UNIT 3 الوحدة الثالثة

Answer:

50. creatively	60. cultural	70. intend	80. succeed
51. operate	61. culture	71. intention	81. successful
52. operation	62. archaeological	72. belief	
53. expect	63. prescribe	73. believe	
54. educate	64. Prescription	74. conclude	
55. education	65. infect	75. conclude	
56. major	66. infection	76. conclusion	
57. major	67. infection	77. conclusively	
58. majority	68. infectious	78. success	
59. visualize	69. Diagnosis	79. success	

B: Complete the text with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets

Madaba is the place where most Jordanian weavers buy their raw materials. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes and villagers all over Jordan to (1)..... (product) rugs, bags and other beautiful items. (2)..... (traditional), the whole process is done by hand, from the washing of the wool to the finished article. There is a particular Bedouin style of (3)..... (weave) that buyers find very (4)..... (attraction). Another craft practiced in Madaba is the (5)..... (creative) of ceramic items.

Answer:

1 - produce / 2 - Traditionally / 3 - Weaving / 4 - attractive / 5 - creation

UNIT 3 الوحدة الثالثة

C: Complete the text using the correct form of the words in capitals at the end of each line.

On the tiny island of Arran in Scotland, the local people are bringing back an ancient (**traditional**) . This has proved to be..... (**extreme**) beneficial to the community. The tradition in question is the craft of (**weave**) . Until a hundred years ago, weaving was the main profession of the island's women. An (**organise**) Arran Textiles, was set up a few years ago to offer classes in traditional weaving skills. It was so popular that the project, which had originally been (**intend**) for older women, was extended to include school (**child**) , younger women and men, too. It has also started offering..... (**train**) courses to people who do not live on the island. Arran Textiles has helped..... (**person**) who were previously socially isolated, and it has also (**bring**) the added benefit of new business opportunities and support for (**tourist**)

Answer:

1 - Tradition / 2 - Extremely / 3 - Weaving / 4 - Organization / 5 - Intended
6 - Children / 7 - Training / 8 - People / 9 - Brought / 10 - tourism

UNIT 3 الوحدة الثالثة

Guided writing

1-Read the information in the table below about advantages and disadvantages of the Homework, and then write two sentences about these advantages and disadvantages. Use the appropriate linking words such as : and, two, but, although, also..... etc.

Homework

Advantages

Develop time management and study skills.

Enable teachers to keep track of progress

Disadvantages

Eat up free time

Cause children to feel " burnt out"

2-Read the information in the table below about why do students travel abroad? And then write two sentences about it. Use the appropriate linking words such as: and, too, also,...etc.

Why do students travel abroad?

Get better education

Expand their knowledge

Enhance employment opportunities

Get to know another culture first hand

UNIT 3 الوحدة الثالثة

Guided writing

1-Read the information in the table below about successful interpreters and then write a two-sentence paragraph about them. Use the appropriate linking words such as : and, too, also..... etc.

Have strong memory
Good listeners
Confident.
Have an extensive vocabulary of multiple languages

1.Read the information in the table below about benefits of learning sign language and then write a two – sentence paragraph about these benefits. Use the appropriate linking words such as : and , too , also....etc.

Improves spelling
Build overall communication skills
Increase vocabulary items
Increase self- confidence

UNIT 3 الوحدة الثالثة

1. Read the information in the table below about Why do people learn sign language? And then write a two-sentence paragraph about this . Use the appropriate linking words such as : and , too, also....etc.

Open up opportunities
Help deaf children
Communicate with the deaf community
Increase self- confidence

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Read the information in the table below about practices to promote language and communication skills of infants . And then write a two-sentence paragraph about this . Use the appropriate linking words such as : and , too, also....etc.

Give description of objects, activities or events
Engage in activities or objects that interest children
Introduce the objects that spark conversations
Use gestures or simple signs with words

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. Read the information in the table below about successful interpreters and then write a two-sentence paragraph about them. Use the appropriate linking words such as : and, too, also..... etc.

Have strong memory
Good listeners
Confident.
Have an extensive vocabulary of multiple languages

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT 3 الوحدة الثالثة

GUIDED WRITING

Read the information below, and a brief biography about Jabir ibnHayyan. Use the appropriate linking words.

Name: Jabir ibnHayyan

Date : (born and died) 722 CE-815 CE

Profession: a chemist

Achievements : the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid, built a set of new scales

Answer:

Jabir ibnHayyan, who was born in 722 CE and died in 815 CE, was a chemist who is known as the founder of chemistry. His main achievements were the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid as well as he built a set of new scales.

Unit 4

Relative Clauses :

e.g :

1. I know the man **who stole your wallet.**
2. That's the tree **which my father grew last year .**

Relative pronoun aims to join two sentences or together. In addition, it adds extra information.

(ضمائر الوصل تعمل على ربط جملتين أو أكثر وتعمل على إضافة معلومات)

Relative pronouns:

Where	→	Place (مكان)
When	→	Time (الزمان)
Which	→	Non human (غير العاقل)
Who	→	Person (doer/) (العاقل الفاعل)
That	→	= (which, who).
Whom	→	Person / object. (العاقل م. به)
Why	→	reason. (السبب)
How	→	way. (الطريقة)
Whose	→	possession (الملكية)

Excercise :

1. I know the boy **(who / where/ whose)** climbed the tree.
2. I know the man **(whom/ which/when)** I met in the street.
3. That's the book **(which / when/ where)** I bought yesterday.
4. It was Monday **(where/ when/ whose)** I started my work.
5. That's the hotel **(where/ when/ whose)** I stayed.
6. That's the girls **(whose/where/ who)** mother died yesterday.

7. I talked to the girls (**who/ whose/ which**) car had broken down in front of the shop
8. Mr Abu-Alshabab, (**who/ that/ whose**) is a teacher of English, likes tragic stories.
9. This is the girl (**whose/ whom/ that**) comes from Spain.
10. Thank you very much for your e-mail (**whose/ that/ where**) was very interesting.
11. The children (**whose/who/ when**) shouted in the street are not from our school.
12. The car, (**that/ which/ where**) I bought last week, is very old.
13. The man, (**whose/that/ who**) stole my wallet, is my friend.
14. That's peter, the boy (**whose/that/ where**) has just arrived at the airport.
15. It is Ramadan (**where/when/ whose**) Muslims stop eating until sunset.
16. The Sahara desert, (**where, which, that**) is in Africa, is very hot.

• نعرف ضمير الوصل المناسب وذلك من الذي قبل الفراغ مباشرة والذي بعد الفراغ مباشرة .

• نعرف أيضا من معنى الجملة .

• يمنع استخدام ضمير الوصل (**that**) في جمل الوصل الغير محددة **Non-defining relative clause**

The man, **who stole your wallet**, is my friend

Editing:-

-That's the man **who** car was broken two days ago. -----

-That's the hotel **where** I stay in.-----

Relative clauses are divided into two types :-

1- Defining Relative clause :- جمل الوصل المحددة

A. I know the man **who stole your wallet**.

B. That's the tree **which my father grew**.

• جملة الوصل المحددة هي الجملة التي لا يمكن الاستغناء عنها و لا يكتمل معنى الجملة بدونها

(**Essential information** معلومات اساسية)

• جملة الوصل المحددة هي الجملة التي لا تقع بين فواصل .

2- Non – defining relative clause :

A. The man, **who stole your wallet**, is our neighbor.

B. The tree, **which my father grew**, is very tall.

• هي الجملة التي تقع بين فواصل والعمل على حذفها لا يؤثر بالمعنى .

(**Extra information** معلومات اضافية)

Editing:

e.g: Which of the following sentences is correct :-

A) The man , **who stole your wallet** , is our neighbor.

B) The man , **that stole your wallet** , is our neighbor.

• جملة الوصل الغير محددة التي تقع بين فواصل يمنع استخدام (that) , لذلك يجب استبدالها بضمير وصل مناسب .

• Important cases :

e.g :

1. That's **the house** where I live

2. That's the **house** which I live in.

• إذا جاء قبل الفراغ مكان وآخر الجملة حرف جر (in) يجب أن نستخدم (**which**) لأنه قصد الشيء وليس المكان , ولكن إذا جاء قبل الفراغ مكان ولم يوجد في آخر الجملة (in) , هنا يقصد المكان لذلك نستخدم (**where**) .

ملاحظات :

1. نعرف أن الجملة يراد اعادة كتابتها عن طريق جمل الوصل الغير محددة إذا أنزل لنا مكان وتبع بفاصلة .

2. دائما مع مكان يخص الدولة (المدينة) نستخدم (**which**) .

3. الشق ذو الأهمية لا يوضع بين فواصل بل يكون الشق الآخر لأنها معلومات اضافية معروفة للجميع .

4. دائما الجملة الموجودة بين الفواصل ليست مهمة , يمكن حذفها .

5. في الحل يجب عدم نسيان الفواصل .

6. يجب حذف (**it**) في الشق الثاني .

-Rewrite (Non- defining relative clauses) : إعادة الكتابة على الجمل الغير محددة :

1. **London** is a big city, It's the capital of UK .

London,.....

2. **Amman** is a big city. It's the capital of Jordan.

Amman ,

المعجم

Relative clause

Defining relative clause: (جمل الوصل المحددة)

هي الجمل التي تعرف وتحدد الاسم الرئيسي في الجملة وهذه المعلومات ضرورية ولا يجوز حذفها لان ذلك يخل في معنى الجملة.

Essential Information (معلومات اساسية)

-I know the man **who** stole your wallet.

Non-defining relative clause : (جمل الوصل الغير محددة)

هي الجمل التي بدونها لا يخلل المعنى

Extra Information (معلومات اضافية)

-The houses, **which** the government funded, are cheap

Relative pronouns: ضمائر الوصل

Who تستخدم مع الاشخاص / اسم عاقل
 Which تستخدم مع الاشياء / اسم غير عاقل
 Whose ملكه / له تستخدم مع ملكية الشخص او الشيء
 Where حيث تستخدم مع المكان
 That الذي / التي تستخدم مع الاشخاص / والاشياء

- I know the man **who** bought your car.
- Huda liked the cars **which** she saw yesterday.
- The woman, **whose** bag was stolen, is a doctor.
- Children, **who** like sweets so much, often have problems with their teeth.
- The house **where** they live is small.
- There is a big market **where** you can buy anything you want.
- The man **that** is studying there is my father.
- The jacket **that** I bought yesterday is expensive

Notes: ملاحظات

Cleft Sentences

Cleft sentences:

هي عبارة عن جمل معقدة وهي بالأصل جملة واحدة و الجملة المقسمة أو المجزئة تتكون من جزئين جملة رئيسية وجملة تابعة لها ومكملة لمعناها .

التعبير عن التأكيد (Expressing Emphatic) : Language Function

1. Ahmad won a reward. (simple sentence/جملة بسيطة)

نمط السؤال :

2. The person who won a reward was Ahmad.(cleft sentence/جملة مجزئة)

• يمكننا معرفة أن سؤال إعادة كتابة الجملة يتحدث عن الجمل المجزئة أو المنقسمة على القانون الاول إذا وجد في بداية الجملة الجديدة أحد العبارات الآتية :

(المؤكد عليه + The)

The person → (who / that) الشخص

The place → (where)

The country
The city
The house
The hospital

(اسم المكان + The)

The time → (when) الزمان

The thing → (which / that) الشئ

The way in → (which) الطريقة

The event → (which/that) الحدث

Form 1:

+ ضمير وصل مناسب (The person, thing, time, place, way in, event)

. المؤكد عليه + (حسب زمن الجملة المراد إعادة كتابتها) is / was + معلومات عن المؤكد عليه +

Form 2:

معلومات عن المؤكد عليه + ضمير وصل مناسب + المؤكد عليه + (حسب زمن الجملة المراد إعادة كتابتها) **It + is / was**

1. **Ahmad** won a prize in poetry **in 1999**.

- The person-----
- The thing-----
- The time-----
- The year in-----
- It-----
- It-----

2. **Huda** won the prize for art **last year**.

- The person-----
- The prize ----- (هام)
- The time-----
- It-----
- It-----

3. **Sawsan** won a prize **in 1999**.

- The year-----
- The year **in**-----

• إذا أردنا التأكيد على زمن أو مكان يجب حذف حرف الجر الذي يسبق الزمن أو المكان .

• إذا أردنا إبقاء حرف الجر (in at/) أو غيرها في الجملة يجب أن ينقل للبداية قبل ضمير الوصل وضمير الوصل يجب أن يكون دائما (which) -

4. **Al-kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud .

-**The person**-----

5. Jabir Ibn hayyan did his research in laboratory in Iraq.

-**The country**-----

-**The place in**-----

6. **Ali Ibn Nafi** established the first music school in the world.

-**It**-----

7. Jabir Ibn Hayyan also invented **ink** which can be read in dark.

- **It** -----

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

- **It** -----

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

- **It** -----

-**The Olympic Games**-----

-**The event**-----

10. He has written many books, but **his final book** made him famous all over the world.

-He has written many books, but **it** -----

Form 3:

المؤكد عليه صراحة + **is / was+** (the person / the thing / the time / the place / the way in)
معلومات عن المؤكد عليه + ضمير وصل مناسب +

1. **Rua'a won the prize for art last month**.

-**Rua'a** was the person who/that won a prize for art last month.

- **Last month** was the time when Rua'a won the prize for art.

2. **Aws** got money from his father.

Aws was the person who/that got money from his father.

Money was the thing which/that Aws got from his father.

A- Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold:

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

It was

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

The year

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

It was

4. My father has influenced me most.

The person

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

The subject

6. **The heat** made the Journey unpleasant.

It was

Answer:

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

2. When/ in which Petra was made a world Heritage site was 1985 CE.

3. 11 p.m. when I stopped working

4. Who/ that has influenced me most is my father

5. That /which I like most of all is Geography

6. The heat that/ which made the journey unpleasant

B. Complete the text with the correct word from the box. More than one answer is possible:

that

Which

where

Who

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well preserved Roman castle (1)..... situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometers south of Amman. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, (2).....was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE ,are still standing. It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables (3)..... horses may have been kept People (4)..... love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

Answer:

1. which /that

2. which

3. where

4. Who/that

C. Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box one pronoun is used twice. Add commas for the non-defining relative clause.

that

Which

where

Who

Ibn Sina ,(1) is also known as Avicenna ,was a polymath. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the Philosopher Aristotle. He wrote on early Islamic Philosophy(2)..... included many subjects, especially logic philosophy and ethics. He also wrote Al Qanun fi-Tibb, the book (3).....became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life, Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. His friends, (4)..... were worried about his health, advised him to relax. He refused and told them "I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length." It was the month of Ramadan (5).....Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

Answer:

1. who

2. Which/that

3. Which/that

4. Who

5. When

Unit 4

Success Stories

word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
arithmetic	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	علم الحساب
geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties,relationships and measurement of points,lines, curves and surfaces.	علم الهندسة
mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level.	عالم الرياضيات
philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy.	فيلسوف
physician	someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment.	الطبيب
polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	الشخص الموسوعي متعدد جوانب الثقافة

أهمية الإنجازات الإسلامية في التاريخ

The Importance of Islamic Achievements in history

توفي ولد جابر بن حيان

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

The Arab world has many famous chemists in (1) **its** history, but the person (2) **who** is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. (3) **He** is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. (4) **He** also built a set of scales (5) **which** changed the way in (6) **which** chemists weighed items in a laboratory : (7) **his** scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram

توفي ولد زرياب علي بن نافع

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

Ali ibn Nafi' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of (8) **his** beautiful voice). (9) **He** was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and (10) **it** was (11) **his** talent for music (12) **that** led (13) **him** to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. (14) **He** is the person (15) **who** established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. (16) **He** revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person (17) **who** introduced the oud to Europe.

توفيت ولدت فاطمة الفهري

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

استغلت لرجل اعمال غني ابنة كانت فاطمة الفهري

Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. (18) **She** used (19) **her** father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and (20) **it** is (21) **where** many students from all over the world come to study. Moreover, (22) **it** was Fatima's sister, Mariam, (23) **who** supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, (24) **which** was not far from the learning centre.

توفي ولد الكندي

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

وموسيقيار وكيميائي وعالم رياضيات فيلسوف طبيباً كان الكندي

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath. (25) **He** made ground-breaking discoveries in many of these fields, but it is probably (26) **his** work in arithmetic and geometry (27) **that** has made (28) **him** most famous.



1. Who is the founder Chemistry?

-Jabir ibn Hayyan

2. What are the most important discoveries/ achievements that Jabir ibn Hayyan produced?

-The production of sulphuric acid, building a set of scales.

3. What is the main benefit or purpose for Hayyan's scales?

-Changing the way of weighing items in labs.

4. How much could Hayyan's scales weigh?

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

5. What is Ali ibn Nafi surname?

-Ziryab or Blackbird

6. Why was ibn Nafi' known as Black bird?

-Because of his beautiful voice.

7. What was ibn Nafi's talent?

-In music

8. According to the text, ibn Nafi has many effects on music. Write down these effects. What are ibn Nafi's achievements on music?

-Establishing the first musical in the world in Cordoba, revolutionizing the musical theory and introducing the Oud to Europe.

9. The writer mentioned that Fatima's father was wealthy businessman. What did Fatima do in her father's Inheritance?

-Building a learning centre in Fez, Morocco.

10. Write down the sentence which indicates that Fatima's centre was developed.

-This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study.

11. What was Fatima's sister achievement? How did Mariam contribute in Fatima's project?

-Supervising the building of Al-Andalus Mosque.

12. Write down the sentence which shows that learning centre is closed/near from Mariam's project.

-Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam , who supervised the building of Andalus Mosque, Which was not far from the learning centre.

13. What were the specializations that made Al-Kindi most famous?

-arithmetic and Geometry.

14. Find a word in the text which means 'someone who has a lot of knowledge about may different subjects'?

-polymath

15. What does the underlined pronoun 'It 'refer to?

16. Summarize the achievements of the four people in the text.

17. Do you think that was easier or more difficult in those days to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day? Give a reason for your opinion.

-I think that it was difficult for people in the past to reach high level of achievement in comparison with the present day: there was much less access to information in the past, so people like Al-Kindi had to be revolutionary and creative in their thinking to succeed.

A- Choose the correct word with these definitions:

Talent

founder

Scales

Polymath

arithmetic

Laboratory

1.an expert in many subjects.
2.a room for scientific experiments.
3.the person who starts something new, such as an organization or city.
4.an instrument to measure weight.
5. the study of numbers.
6.special ability.

Answer:

1. Polymath 2. laboratory 3. Founder 4. scales 5. arithmetic 6. talent

B- Complete the sentences with the words in the box:

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 Shahin 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.

Answer:

1. mathematician

2. physician

3. geometry

4. polymath

5. Arithmetic

6. philosopher

الخيرالدة

The Giralda

The Giralda tower, (1) **which** is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall. The person (2) **who** is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower, (3) **which** was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir ibn Aflah. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, (4) **who** began work in 1184 CE. (5) **He** died before the tower was completed in 1198 CE. The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, (6) **which** is in Marrakesh, Morocco, and the Hassan Tower in Rabat.

Questions

1. What is Giralda? How high is it?
-The Giralda tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall.
2. What is the main purpose that Giralda made for (is known about)?
-A minaret
3. Who is the responsible for Giralda?
-Jabir ibn Aflah
4. What does ibn Aflah specialize in?
-He was mathematician and a astronomer
5. Who was the architect of the tower? And when did he begin the work?
-Ahmed Ben Basso, he started the work in 1184 CE.
6. Write down the sentence which shows that Ben Basso didn't finish his work.
-He died before the tower was completed in 1198.
7. The writer mentioned two architectural places that is believed the design was taken from. Write down these two places.
-The Koutoubia Mosque in Morocco and the Hassan Tower in Rabat.

Questions

Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/ Why not?

"From India to Spain, the brilliant civilization of Islam flourished"

.....

.....

.....

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
carbon-neutral	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere.	محايد الكربون
Criticise	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something)	يُنتقد
Desalination	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used	تأليّة المياه
Grid	[energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة كهربائية
Megaproject	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع ضخم
Pedestrian	someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars.	مشي / مترجل
Sustainability	the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water.	استدامة
zero-waste	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	مفر نفايات
Outweigh	to be more important than something else	يوق على

خطوة ايجابية مدينة مصدر

Masdar City – a positive step?

والتي تهدف هي مشاريع استثمارية ضخمة المشاريع الضخمة
 Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, (1) **which** are designed to
 بالرغم أن المشاريع الضخمة للمدن فوائد وجلب النمو الاقتصادي لتشجيع
 encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects
 هي مشاريع عامة مكلفة بحسب التعريف إلا أنها والتكلفة الحجم من حيث تختلف
 vary in terms of size and cost, (2) **they** are all, by definition, expensive, public projects
 من تتراوح المشاريع والتغطية الإعلامية مستوى عالٍ من الاهتمام والتي تجذب
 (3) **that** attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from
 إلى مجمعات منشآت مدينة بأكملها وجسور الأنفاق محطات المطارات الطرق السريعة
 motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.
 التي يجلبها على الفوائد يعتمد المشروع الضخم مفهوم
 The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits (4) **it** brings to a
 بسبب أنتقدت العديد من المشاريع الضخمة مع ذلك للمجتمع
 community. However, many megaprojects have been criticized because of (5) **their**
 هذه ستنظر إلى هذه المقالة أو البيئة على المجتمع تأثيراتها السلبية
 negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these
 في إبطي مشروع ضخم لمدينة مصدر بالإشارة القضايا
 issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.
 أول مدينة في العالم ستكون ٢٠٠٦ تنميتها التي بدأ مدينة مصدر
 Masdar City, (6) **which** began (7) **its** development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first
 ستة مساحة تغطي مدينة صناعية خالية من النفايات خالية من الكربون
 carbon-neutral, zero- waste artificially - created city. Covering an area of six square
 أكثر من أن تأوي من المتوقع في ٢٠٢٥ عندما تكتمل كيلو متر مربع
 kilometres, when (8) **it** is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than
 بشكل رئيسي معتمدة عمل تجاري ١,٥٠٠ مسافر ٥٠,٠٠٠ ٤٠,٠٠٠ نسمة
 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly
 على منتجات صديقة للبيئة
 environmentally-friendly products.

متطورة بنيت على مصادر الطاقة المتجددة سيتم تشغيل المدينة
The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. (9) **It** is built on an advanced
من كل يستخدم كم من الكهرباء بالضبط تراقب التي على شبكة طاقة
energy grid (10) **which** monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every
قسم في المجموع
outlet in the complex.

السيارات ستكون مدينة مصدر من أثرها الكربوني من أجل الحد علوة على ذلك
Furthermore, in order to reduce (11) **its** carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-
سيارات كهربائية بدون سائق وركوب الدراجات منطقة مشاة لتكون مصممة منطقة خالية من
free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will
مع المواقع الأخرى ستتصل والمدينة مركبات نقل عام ستعمل
operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations
رياح عن طريق الطاقة الشمسية وسيتم توفير الطاقة والسكك الحديدية من الطرق شبكة خلال
by a network of roads and railways. Energy will be provided by solar power and wind
أكبر محطة هيدروجين في العالم لبناء خطط وهناك أيضاً طواحين
farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A

من المياه المستخدمة ٨٠٪ مياه المدينة لتوفير ستستخدم محطة تحلية
desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used
والنفايات الصناعية كمصدر للطاقة ستستخدم النفايات البيولوجية يعاد تدويرها
being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial
سيعاد تدويرها
waste will be recycled.

في معهد مصدر طلاب لمدينة مصدر السكان الحاليين
The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of
تعدوها طلابها التي وهي جامعة والتكنولوجيا للعلوم
Science and Technology, a university (12) **whose** students are fully committed to
لمشاكل الطاقة العالمية حلول لايجاد
finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

العالمية والبيئة والحفظ من العديد يتلقى الدعم المشروع بينما
While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation

organizations, there **it**. It is felt that, instead of building an
بدلاً من بناء ثمة شعور أنه إلا أنه هناك نقد للمشروع منظمات
is some criticism of (13)

على المدن القائمة الأولوية كان يجب أن تكون الاستدامة مدينة مستدامة إصطناعية
artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

والبيئة على المجتمع فوائد مدينة مصدر في الختام
 In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment
 مصدر إذا أدركت أهداف المطورين أي سيئات تفوق
 greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar
 مشابه والذي سيلهم لمشروع عمل مدني تخطيط ستكون مدينة
 City will be a blueprint for future urban planning (14) that will inspire similar
 مشاريع ضخمة في الدول الأخرى
 megaprojects in other countries

Questions

1. In your opinion, why do they exist?

-TO bring new economic growth and benefits to cities.

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of megaprojects to people and to the environment?

-Disadvantages are that megaprojects are all brand new and some people think that it would be better to spend money on the existing old towns. However, the advantages include installing the latest technology that helps cities to become environmentally friendly.

3. What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?

-Tunnels, bridges, airports, stations

4. What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City? What are the disadvantages?

-The advantages include the fact that it will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste city. It will also be a car-free zone, although there will be excellent public transport. The disadvantage is that existing cities are nowhere near as environmentally clean, and many people think the money should have been spent on cleaning up existing places and making them more sustainable.

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

-I think Masdar City is a very beneficial project. It is true that the cost of construction and installation of technological equipment will be incredibly high, but the city will produce its clean energy and water with very little expenses. Another point is that Masdar City will be inspiring other existing and new cities to be environmentally friendly.

6. Write down the sentence which indicates that megaprojects differ in many characteristics. Megaprojects differ in their characteristics. Write down these characteristics

-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.

7. Why have some people criticized many megaprojects?

- Many people think the money should have been spent on cleaning up existing places and making them more sustainable.

8. According to the renewable energy sources. How do they develop the city?

-The will help keep the environment clean and tidy.

9. What are the benefits for building the city on an advanced energy grid?

-To monitor exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.

10. What will happen for electric driverless cars in Masdar city?

-Driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles.

11. How can the city be connected to other locations?

-By a network of roads and railways.

12. The writer mentioned some sources that will provide energy in the city to preserve the environment. Write down these sources.

-Wind farms, solar power, biological waste

13. Write down the sentence which indicates that water will be recycled by the city.

-A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled.

14. Who are the current residents/ Population of Masdar city? And what are they doing there?

-Students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology and the intend to find solutions to the world's energy problems.

15. What does the Masdar Institute specialize in?

-Science and Technology.

16. What are the organizations that support the Masdar city?

-Many global, environmental and conservation organizations

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

- 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

18. Find a word in the text which means 'the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used'?

19. What does the underlined pronoun 'they' refer to?

20. According to the text, the writer states that the benefits of Masdar city for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer

.....

.....

.....

المعلمة ماريان
الحمد

21. "Technological developments have effects on the environment". Think of the statement and write your point of view.

.....

.....

.....

.....

A- Complete the sentences with the words from the box

Benefit Farms footprint Free Friendly
Neutral Pedestrian power Renewable Waste

1. In hot countries, solaris an important source of energy.
2. Green' projects are environmentally
3. Windare an example ofenergy.
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.

Answer:

1. Power 2. Friendly 3. Farms/ renewable 4. Waste
5. Footprint 6. Neutral 7. Free/ pedestrian

B- Collocate the adjectives from 16- with the suitable nouns in the box:(collocations) (3) متلازمات المجموعة الثالثة

Growth	Effect	transport	Footprint	waste	Planning
1. urban	2. public	3. biological	4. carbon	5. negative	6. economic

urban planning
public transport
biological waste
carbon footprint
negative effect
economic growth

C. Complete the sentences with the correct collocations above:

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.

Answer:

1. economic growth

2. negative effects

3. carbon footprint

4. public transport

5 biological waste

6. urban planning

الأب المؤسس للزراعة

A founding father of farming

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer **who** lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. **He** worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, (1) **who** was the King of Toledo. **His** great passions were botany, (2) **which** is the study of plants, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture. The book consisted of sixteen chapters **which** explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the **one** (3) **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.

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.

شواهد لا تزال وضعوها الذي هو وأتباعه أنظمة الري
 The irrigation systems (4) **that** he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in
 اسبانيا غير معروف على نطاق واسع بالرغم ان اسمه إرث ابن بصال للعالم
 Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has
 كان عظيماً
 been great.

Questions

1. Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements?
 -A book of Agriculture, designing water pumps, and irrigation systems.
2. Find a verb in the second paragraph that means 'supply land with water'
 -irrigate
3. Guess the meaning of fertile land in the third paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?
 -agriculturally productive/produce more than enough food. (As farmers.....population)
4. Guess the meaning of legacy. In the third paragraph, what does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?
 -What someone leaves to the world after their death/Ibn Bassal's legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice.
5. Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath? Give examples of his areas of knowledge.
 -The first paragraph (writing, science, engineering, botany, agriculture)
6. Why do you think the area around Toledo had a fast-growing population?
 -I think people would like to live around Toledo because it was a prosperous place at that time and the land had the ability to produce more than enough food.
7. What were Ibn Bassal's passions?
 -Botany
8. What is Ibn Bassal's book talking about?
 -Explaining how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables.
9. How many chapters did the book consist of? And what is most the popular chapter for people?
 -Sixteen chapters and the most famous chapter the one talks about how to treat different types of soil
10. What did Ibn Bassal do to irrigate the land?
 -Finding underground water and digging wells.
11. What are the benefits that the farmers got from Ibn Bassal's book?
 Following his instruction and the land becomes fertile and produces more than enough food.
12. What does the underlined pronoun "Who" refer to?
 -Ibn Bassal

مشكلة لحياتنا البرية

A problem for our wildlife

حيوانات العالم وحملاتهم من جماعات الحفاظ على البيئة على الرغم من الجهود المبذولة
 Despite the best efforts of conservation groups and (1) **their** campaigns, the world's population
 للناس إنها لا تزال في تناقص الفقمات النمر الفيلة الافريقية وتشمل للكثير من الانواع
 of many species, including African elephants, tigers and seals, is still decreasing. It is people's
 هي المسؤولة وصيد السمك إلى جانب الصيد والموارد للارض الاحتياجات المتزايدة
 increasing need for land and resources, along with hunting and fishing, (2) **which** are responsible
 الأكثر تهديداً القطط الكبيرة مثل الثدييات في الحياة البرية للإنخفاض السريع
 for this rapid decline in wildlife. Exotic mammals such as big cats are threatened the most,
 الموت تتعرض لخطر في العديد من أجزاء العالم والحشرات الطيور حتى
 but even common birds and insects in many parts of the world are in danger of dying out
 للأبد
 forever.
 الحيوانات الصادر عن الصندوق العالمي للحياة البرية وجمعية علم الحيوان في لندن بالنسبة للتقرير
 According to a report by the World Wildlife Fund and the Zoological Society of London, wildlife
 البرية حول العالم إنخفضت ٥٢٪ منذ ١٩٧٠
 populations around the world have been reduced by 52 per cent on average since 1970 CE.

Questions

1. What evidence is there in the text that attempts have been made in the past to stop the decline in the wildlife population?
 -Despite the best effort-----is still decreasing.
2. Name three reasons for the disappearance of many animals around the world.
 -Because people need the land; they are using the resources and they are hunting and fishing.
3. Which species is the most endangered? Which of the reasons, in your opinion, apply to this species in particular?
 -Big cats are the most endangered. In my opinion, this is because they are losing their habitats. People are cutting down forests for the wood and for land to build on, which means the big cats have less land to live on. It means the animals that they are becoming scarcer too.
4. ' More than half the world's wildlife has disappeared in the last fifty years.' Is this statement correct? What evidence is there for this claim?
 -Yes..... (The world's wildlife-----disappeared)

ابن رشد

Ibn Rushd

الاندلس في قرطبة ولد علامة اسلامي مشهور كان ابن رشد

Ibn Rushd was a famous Islamic polymath who was born in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, in the twelfth century. During his lifetime, he was widely known and respected for his teaching

and his books. Even now, nearly nine hundred years after his birth, he is still remembered

as a great scholar, scientist and writer. In fact, he is even remembered in space because scientists named an asteroid (that's a rock which orbits the sun) after him, in honour of

his great contributions to astronomy.

وسرعان ما احترف والفلسفة درس ابن رشد القانون عندما كان شاباً

As a young man, Ibn Rushd studied the law. He also studied philosophy, and soon took up medicine too. One of his most influential works was a medical encyclopaedia, Kitab

al-Kuliyyat fi Tibb, or 'Generalities' as it is known in the West.

من والموسيقى الرياضيات الفيزياء الجغرافية في علم النفس كتباً كتب ايضاً ابن رشد

Ibn Rushd also wrote books on psychology, geography, physics, maths and music. From the age of 31 until his death about 40 years later, he wrote an amazing number of books –

at least 80 books of his own as well as a large number of translations of Greek

لابن هناك تمثال بالرغم أن المكان الذي توفي به هو المغرب الفلسفة

philosophy. Although the place where he died was Morocco, there is a statue of Ibn

lawyer, scientist, doctor and writer.

years he lived

1- Ibn Rushd studied many fields. Write down two of them.

2- The text describes an unusual way of honouring Ibn Rushd. What is it, and why was it done?

3- What subject did 'Generalities' deal with?

4- How old was Ibn Rushd when he started writing books, and roughly how many original books did he write?

5- How is he remembered in the place of his birth?

Answer:

1- law and philosophy

2- Scientists named an asteroid after him in honour of his great contributions to astronomy.

3- medicine

4- He was 31 when he started writing, and he wrote at least 80 original books.

5- There is a statue of him in Cordoba, Al-Andalus

Q1) Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

sand	publicise	grid	rely	on	biological waste
------	-----------	------	------	----	------------------

1- The government _____ the new regulations yesterday.

2- The manager told me that the company will buy a energy _____ controller.

3- Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of _____, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.

4- Thank you for your concern, but I can _____ my friends.

Q2) Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

fountain pen	calculation	ICT	underlines	practitioner
--------------	-------------	-----	------------	--------------

- 1- Peter works as a _____ of alternative medicine.
- 2- Even from a distance it was obvious that his _____ was accurate.
- 3- I can't see your handwriting because the _____ you use is nearly empty.
- 4- The decision to keep him in hospital for a second night _____ the seriousness of his injury.

Q3) Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

economic growth	textiles	homoeopathy	caught	reputation
-----------------	----------	-------------	--------	------------

- 1- Their main exports are _____, especially silk and cotton.
- 2- 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.
- 3- In her last job she gained a _____ as a hard worker.
- 4- He _____ my attention by his extraordinary skills.

edit the follwing text . There are two grammar mistakes and three pun ctuation mistakes . find and correct them .

(scientists will say that exercise not only im portant for general fitness , but that is also good for the brain it helped us concenrate better ? as a result , we perform better in exams.)

1:

3:

Using rhetorical devices: الادوات البلاغية

Simile: التشبيه (like / as)

هي المقارنة بين شئين غير متشابهين وتستبدل كلمة بدلا من الاخرى.

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

بعض الروبوتات ستبدو وسيكون صوتها مثل البشر لأن التكنولوجيا ستكون متطورة بشكل كبير

-she cried **like** a baby.....تبكي كالخفاش

-Life is **as** a box of chocolate.....الحياة كعلبة الشوكولاتة

-Treatment and medicines will taste **as** delicious as real food.العلاج والادوية سيكون مذاقها مثل الطعام الحقيقي

Metaphor: الاستعارة

-The world will be at your fingertips.....سيكون العالم على اطراف اصابعك

الاختلاف بين الاستعارة والتشبيه (simile) ان الاستعارة (metaphor) لا يستخدم بها ادوات مثل (like/as) بمعنى (مثل) وايضا الاستعارة هي عبارة عن وصف غير حقيقي فمثلا لا يمكن ان يكون على اطراف اصابعك. يجب العلم ان هذه الجملة تتحدث عن المكفوفين والمقصود بذلك ان نظام بريل جعل المكفوفين قادرين على التواصل مع العالم.

Onomatopoeia: المحاكاة الصوتية

استعمال الكلمات التي يوحي لفظها بمعناها

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

في كل مكان نذهب اليه سوف نسمع طنين وهمهمة التكنولوجيا

- **zip** goes the jacket

صوت سحب المعطف

- The clock goes **tick** **tock**.

صوت دقات الساعة

- The cow says **moo** all day long.

صوت البقرة

- With the **click** of a mouse I can open another window on my computer

صوت فأرة الحاسوب

- The duck **quacked** at the bird. صوت البط

- The birds like to **tweet** outside my window. زقزقة العصافير

التشخيص : Personification

التشخيص هو تشبيه شيء مادي بانسان

- ur computer and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.
ستقوم حواسيبنا وهواتفنا الأعتناء بنا بأن نخبرنا متى نستيقظ ومتى نأكل وننام
- he didn't realize that opportunity was knocking at her door. لم تدرك بأن الفرصة تفرع بابها

المعلمة ماريان

Test A(Modules 13-)

Reading:

Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that

A: Can you think of a medicine that is very effective and is fun, free and very effective and is fun, free and very easy to administer? You may be surprised by the answer It is laughter.

B: laughter is contagious. If people sitting near you start to laugh, it is very difficult not to join in. When you start laughing with other people, you feel relaxed and friendly towards them. In fact, if you laugh out loud, all the muscles in your body relax and stay that way for up to three-quarters of an hour. It is a great way to remove stress.

C: There are chemicals in your body called endorphins. These make your body feel good and help to reduce pain and tiredness. Laughter releases these endorphins and makes you feel a lot better That's not the only advantage of laughter. It can also improve your immune system, which protects your body against disease.

Your body produces proteins, called antibodies, to help it fight illness and infections. when you laugh, the number of antibodies increases. Another benefit of laughter is that it can protect your heart. when you laugh, blood starts flowing round your body more efficiently, and this can help prevent heart attacks.

D: So not only does laughter make you feel happy, it's also very good for your health. My advice is to start laughing!

Questions

1. How is laughter contagious?

.....

2 what is the function of endorphins?

.....

3. What is the difference between endorphins and antibodies?

.....

4.What are three benefits of laughter?

.....

5. How can laughter protect your heart?

.....

The text has four paragraphs. In which paragraph (A- D) can you find Information about the following?

1. Chemicals in your body.....
2. The author's recommendation:.....
3. what happens to the muscles in your body when you laugh.....
- 4.three benefits of laughing.....
- 5, a pleasant surprise about laughing.....
6. How your body fights illness:.....
- 7, an organ in your body that laughter is particularly good for.....
- 8, the infectiousness' of laughter:.....
9. Stress reduction.....
10. how laughter affects your relationships with others.....

Answer:

1.C 2.D 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.C 7.C 8.B 9.B 10.B

Choose the correct word to complete the sentences:

1. My grandparents gave me a fountain pen/ pedestrian for my birthday, and I am learning calligraphy.
2. Some ailments /inoculations can be treated effectively with homoeopathic remedies.
- 3-When there is not enough rainfall to grow crops, the ground must be irrigated/ publicized.
4. Enjoy painting and sculpture so I decide to do a degree in Fine Arts/ craftsmanship.
5. Elderly people often suffer from dementia/ acupuncture, which is difficult to treat.

Answer:

1. Fountain pen 2. ailment 3. irrigated 4. Fine Arts 5. dementia

These sentences have the wrong word in bold. Correct them by using one of the words in the box below.

antibodies

artificially-created

Blog

calculations

desalination

1. Textiles plants are becoming a popular method of providing water for people living in areas that have little fresh water.
2. Many megaprojects consist of sceptical cities, which will be built according to principles of sustainable living.
3. I came across a conventional post the other day. It was discussing the importance of traditional crafts in our modern-day society.
4. Homoeopathy cannot produce ceramics needed to protect against childhood diseases.
5. One of the earliest computers took as long as 25 minutes to do simple mathematical demonstrations.

Answer:

1. desalination

2. artificially -created

3. Blog

4. antibodies

5. calculations

Complete the following summary with words from the text.

Laughter is a good and free medicine for people. It relieves (1) and creates a (2) atmosphere. When you laugh, the body produces endorphins to decrease (3) and fatigue. It also creates antibodies to fight illnesses and (4) In addition, the blood circulates better and decreases the possibility of heart (5)

Answer:

1. stress

2. friend / relaxed

3. pain

4. infections attacks

Glossary

MODULE 1	MODULE 1	MODULE 1	MODULE 1
access	يصل	programme	برنامج راديو / تلفزيون
blog	مفكرة	rely on	يعتمد على
calculation	عملية حسابية	sat nav system	نظام الصناعي للملاحة
computer chip	رقاقة / شريحة	security settings	اعدادات الامان
email exchange	تبادل البريد الالكتروني	Smartphone	الهاتف الذكي
filter	مرشح / مصفي	social media	وسيلة التواصل الاجتماعي
floppy disk	القرص اللين	tablet computer	جهاز التابلت
ICT	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات	user	مستخدم
PC	الحاسوب الشخصي	web-building program	برنامج تنزيل
post	يلصق / يرسل	web hosting	خدمة الموقع
privacy settings	الامواضع الخاصة	whiteboard	اللوحة التفاعلي
program	برنامج حاسوب	World Wide	الشبكة الواسعة عالميا

MODULE 2

acupuncture
allergy
antibody
apparatus
appendage
arthritis
artificial
bionic
bounce back
cancerous
career
coma
commitment
complementary
conventional
cope with
cross
dementia
drug
expansion
feel blue
focus on
have the green
Healthcare
herbal remedy
homoeopathy
Immunization
Implant
life expectancy
Limb

MODULE 2

العلاج بالوخز بالابر
حساسية
اجسام مضادة
جهاز
ملحق
التهاب مفاصل
صناعي / اصطناعي
ذو اعضاء الية
تحفيز / العودة بعد اخفاق
مسرطن
مهنة
اغماء / غيبوبة
تعهد
الطب التكميلي
تقليدي
ينجح في مواجهة المشكلة
غضب / انزعاج
الخرف / الجنون
دواء
توسيع
يشعر بالكآبة
يركز على
يوافق / يرخص
الرعاية الصحية
العلاج بالاعشاب
المعالجة المثلية
التطعيم
نسيج
متوسط العمر المتوقع
طرف

MODULE 2

malaria
medical trial
migraine
mortality
MRI
obese
optimistic
option
out of the blue
outpatient
pediatric
pill
practitioner
prosthetic
publicise
radiotherapy
raise
red-handed
reputation
scanner
sceptical
see red
setback
side effect
sponsor
strenuous
stroke
symptom
viable
ward
white elephant

MODULE 2

الملاريا
تجربة / اختبار طبي
صداع نصفي
معدل الوفيات
تصوير رنين مغناطيسي
بدن / سمين
متفائل
خيار
بشكل مفاجئ
العيادات الخارجية
مركز طب الاطفال
حبة الدواء
طبيب
اصطناعي
ينشر / يعلن
المعالجة بالاشعاع
يثار / يرتفع
متلبس
سمعة
الماسح
مشكوك به
غضبان
نكسة
تأثير جانبي
يدعم / يمول
مرهق / مجهد
سكتة دماغية
مشكلة / عرض / اثر
قابل للنجاح
جناح من الغرف
شيء عديم القيمة

MODULE 3

algebra
arithmetic
artificially
breathtaking
camera obscure
carbon-neutral
ceramics
composition
conservatory
craftsman
Criticize
demonstration
desalination
fountain pen
furnishings
geometry
glassblowing
grid
ground-breaking
hanging
inheritance
inoculation
installation
irrigate
Lifelike

MODULE 3

علم الجبر
علم الحساب
مصنع
مثير
كاميرا معتمة / مظلمة
خالية من الكربون
صناعة الخزف
تأليف / تركيب
معهد موسيقى
حرفي
ينتقد
مظاهرة
تخلية المياه
قلم حبر
تأثيث
علم الهندسة
نفخ الزجاج
شبكة
جديد / ابداعي
حاملة ملابس / علاقة
وراثة / ارث
تلقيح
تركيب
يسقي
نابض الحياة

MODULE 3

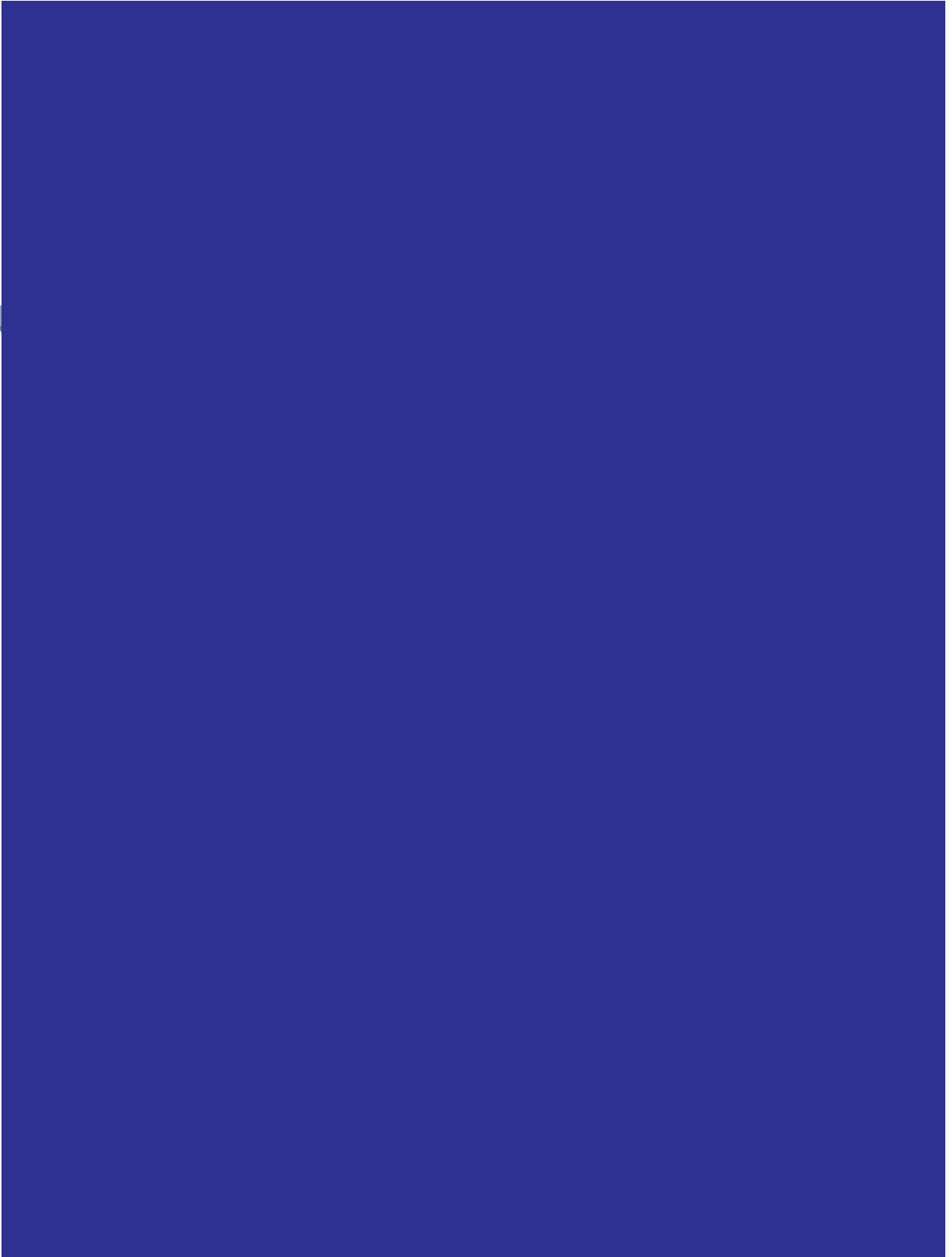
mathematician
megaproject
minaret
musical harmony
outweigh
pedestrian
performing arts
philosopher
physician
polymath
qualify
restore
revolutionise
sand artist
showcase
sustainability
textiles
translation
underline
vary
visual arts
windmill
zero-waste

MODULE 3

عالم الرياضيات
مشروع كبير
منذنة
التناغم الموسيقي
برج
مشاة
الفنون المسرحية
فيلسوف
طبيب
الرجل المثقف
تأهل
يستعيد
يحدث ثورة
فنان في الرمل
يعرض
الاستدامة
نسيج / زرع
ترجمة
يؤكد
يختلف
الفنون البصرية
طاحونة هوائية
خالي من الشوائب

المعلمة ماريان
الحمد لله

Unit 2



Sample reports2

Unit 3

Unit 4



Writing a Report

It is important

FREE WRITING



UNIT 3 الوحدة الثالثة

BASE FORM	PAST	SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	المعنى
be		was, were	Been	يكون
beat		beat	Beaten	يخبط
become		became	become	يصبح
begin		began	Begun	يبدأ
bend		bent	Bent	يثني / ينعطف
bet		bet	Bet	
bid		bid	Bid	
bite		bit	Bitten	يعض
blow		blew	Blown	يخبط/ يهب
break		broke	broken	يكسر
bring		brought	brought	يجلب/ يحضر
broadcast		broadcast	broadcast	
build		built	Built	يبنى
burn		burnt	Burnt	يحرق
buy		bought	bought	يشترى
catch		caught	caught	يمسك / يلتقط
choose		chose	chosen	يختار
come		came	Come	يأتي
cost		cost	Cost	يكلف
cut		cut	Cut	يقطع
dig		dug	Dug	يحفر
deal		dealt	Dealt	يتعامل
draw		drew	Drawn	يرسم
dream		dreamed/dreamt	dreamed/dreamt	
drive		drove	Driven	يقود / يسوق
drink		drank	Drunk	يشرب
eat		ate	eaten	يأكل
fall		fell	fallen	يقع
feel		felt	felt	يشعر
fight		fought	fought	يقاتل

UNIT 3 الوحدة الثالثة

BASE FORM	PAST	SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	المعنى
find		found found	found	يجد
fly		flew flown	flown	يطير
forget		forgot forgotten	forgotten	ينسى
forgive		forgave forgiven	forgiven	يسامح
freeze		froze frozen	frozen	يجمد
get		got got (gotten)	got (gotten)	يحصل
give		gave given	given	يعطي
go		went gone	gone	يذهب
grow		grew grown	grown	ينمو
hold		held held	held	يحمل
have		had had	had	يملك
hurt		hurt hurt	hurt	يؤذي
hide		hid hidden	hidden	يخفي
hit		hit hit	hit	يضرب
beat		beat beaten	beaten	يخبط
keep		kept	kept	يحافظ
know		knew	known	يعرف
leap		leapt	leapt	يقفز
lead		led	led	يقود
learn		learned/learnt	learned/learnt	يتعلم
leave		left	left	يغادر
lend		lent	lent	يقرض
let		let	let	يسامح
light		lit	lit	يشعل
lose		lost	lost	يفقد
make		made	made	يعمل
mean		meant	meant	يعني
meet		met	met	يقابل
pay		paid	paid	يدفع
put		put	put	يضع
read		read	read	يقرأ
ride		rode	ridden	يركب / يمتطي
ring		rang	rung	يقرع
rise		rose	risen	يرتفع

UNIT 3 الوحدة الثالثة

BASE FORM	PAST	SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE	المعنى
run	ran	run	يركض	
say	said	said	يقول	
see	saw	seen	يرى	
seek	sought	sought	يبحث	
sell	sold	sold	يبيع	
send	sent	sent	يرسل	
set	set	set	يبدأ	
shake	shook	shaken	يهز	
shine	shone	shone	يشرق	
shut	shut	shut	يغلق	
sing	sang	sung	يعني	
shoot	shot	shot	يطلق النار	
sink	sank	sunk	يغرق	
sit	sat	sat	يجلس	
smell	smelt	smelt	يشم	
spread	spread	spread	ينشر	
speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم	
spend	spent	spent	ينفق	
stand	stood	stood	يقف	
steal	stole	stolen	يسرق	
strike	struck	struck	يضرب	
swim	swam	swum	يسبح	
take	took	taken	ياخذ	
teach	taught	taught	يعلم	
tear	tore	torn	يمزق	
tell	told	told	يخبر	
think	thought	thought	يفكر	
throw	threw	thrown	يرمي	
understand	understood	understood	يفهم	
wake	woke	woken	يوقظ	
wear	wore	worn	يلبس	
win	won	won	يكسب	
write	wrote	written	يكتب	

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ