

كورس أوهيب كورس أوهيب



إعداد الأستاذ : إسماعيل أوهيب

*Every new day is another
chance to change your life*

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله تعالى وبركاته

طلابي وطالباتي- بارك الله فيكم اينما كنتم ووفقكم الله

ارجو الانتباه للشرح... وهو الذي يهمني ويهمكم

يعتبر كورس اوهيب للتميز هو المرجع الاول والاخير بالنسبة لكم

القطع مشروحة بطريقة رائعة وسلسه لكافة المستويات

القوية والضعيفة

القواعد مشروحة بالتفصيل والفيديوهات على موقع جو

اكاديمي هي الخيار الانسب لك للتفوق بالثانوية العامة

اسئله وزاريه شاملة للمستوى الثالث كاملا

ولتجعل ثقتك بنفسك هي الوحيدة لك

وشعارنا سيكون

تفوقي مع استاذي اسماعيل اوهيب

هو سر نجاحي وابداعي

وفقكم الله تعالى

Unit One

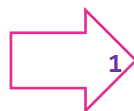
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

تكنولوجيا المعلومات

LEARN 2 BE



Let us make our future now, and let us make our dreams tomorrow's reality.



تاريخ الكمبيوتر

عندما نستخدم الكمبيوتر ، فكر في التكنولوجيا اللازمة لتشغيله. استخدم الناس أنواعا من الكمبيوترات منذ الاف السنين. وجدت آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان قبل أكثر من ٢٠٠٠ عام . ومن المعتقد بأنها كانت أول كمبيوتر.

في عام ١٩٤٠ قبل الميلاد . تطورت التكنولوجيا بشكل كاف للمكتشفين لصنع أول جيل من اجهزه الحاسوب الحديثة . و إحدى هذه النماذج كان جهاز حاسوب كبير جدا و بحاجه الى غرفه مساحتها ١٦٧ متر مربع ليوضع بها . وخلال ذلك القرن. طور العلماء في انجلترا اول برنامج كومبيوتر. كان يحتاج ٢٥ دقيقة لإتمام عمليه حسابيه واحدة.

وفي عام ١٩٥٨ طورت رقائق اجهزه الحاسوب ، في عام ١٩٦٢ تم انتاج اول لعبه كمبيوتر. و بعدها بعامين تم انتاج فاره الكمبيوتر . و في عام ١٩٧١ تم اكتشاف القرص المرن. في عام مما يعني امكانيه مشاركته المعلومات بين اجهزه الحاسوب للمرة الأولى. وفي ١٩٧٤ تم انتاج أول جهاز حاسوب شخصي . لذلك استطاع الناس شراء اجهزه الحاسوب لاستخدامها بالمنزل.

في عام ١٩٨٣ استطاع الناس من شراء اجهزه الحاسوب المحمولة "اللابتوب" لأول مره . و في عام ١٩٩٠ طور العالم تيم بيرنز لي شبكه الانترنت "الشبكة العنكبوتية" . و مع ذلك لم يكن حتى عام ٢٠٠٧ حتى ظهرت اول الهواتف الذكية. اليوم يستخدم اغلب الناس هواتفهم النقالة كل يوم.

ما الذي سوف يحدث بالمستقبل؟ تستطيع شراء ساعه يد و التي تعمل نفس الهواتف المحمولة ايضا طور العلماء النظارات و التي تعمل نفس العمل و أكثر.

سوف تشهد الحياه بالمستقبل المزيد من التغييرات في تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر و من المحتمل بأن كل مظاهر الحياه سوف تعتمد على برنامج الكمبيوتر . بدءا من كيفية السفر الى تدفئه منازلنا.

Information technology

(1) The History of Computer: تاريخ الكمبيوتر

<i>Word</i>	<i>English Meaning</i>	<i>Arabic Meaning</i>
Calculation (N) Calculate (V)	A way of using numbers to find out an amount, price or value.	عملية حسابية
Computer chip (N)	A small piece inside a computer which stored information via an electric current.	رقائق الحاسوب
Floppy disk (N)	A flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information.	القرص المرن
PC (N)	Personal Computer.	حاسوب شخصي
Program (N)	A set of instructions enabling a computer to function.	برنامج
Smartphone (N)	A mobile phone with advanced computing technology.	هاتف ذكي
World Wide Web (N)	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
Rely on (P.V) Reliable (Adj)	To have trust or confidence in something or someone.	يعتمد على

When you are using **a computer**, think about **the technology** that is needed for **it** to work. People have been using these types of computers for thousands of years. A **metal machine** was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2000 years old. It is believed that **this** was **the first ever computer**. (**metal machine**)

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In the **1940s**, technology had developed enough for inventors **to make the first generation of modern computers**. One such model was so large; **it** needed a room that was 167 square meters to accommodate **it**. During that **decade** (10 years), scientists in England developed **the first computer program**. **It** took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.

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Questions

1) What do you think about when you are using a computer?

2) According to the text. What is needed for computer to work?

3) When have people been using types of computers?

4) How long have people been using types of computers?

5) What have people been using for thousands of years?

6) Where was the first ever computer found?

7) Where was the metal machine found?

8) When was the first over computer found/made/invented?

When was the metal machine found?

9) When was the first generation of modern computers made/ invented?

10) What did the first modern computer need?

11) What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?

Write down the sentence which indicates that the size of the first generation of the modern computers was so large.

12) According to the text. Describe the first modern computer?

13) How size of the room that is needed for the first computer?

14) When did scientists develop the first computer program?

15) Where did scientists develop the first computer program?

16) How long/what time did the first computer program take to complete one calculation?

*** Quote the sentence which indicates that the first computer program was very slow.**

17) List the inventions that were completed between 1958CE and 1974CE.

18) When was the computer chip developed?

Answers

- 1) When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for it to work. 2) A technology.
- 3) People have been using types of computers for thousands of years.
- 4) People have been using types of computers for thousands of years.
- 5) People have been using types of computers for thousands of years.
- 6) It was found on the seabed in Greece.
- 7) It was found on the seabed in Greece.
- 8) It was found for more than 2.000 years old.
- 9) In 1940.
- 10) It needed a room that was 167 square meters to put it in.
- 11) One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square meters to put it in.
- 12) It was so large. It needed a room that was 167 square meters to put it in.
- 13) It needed a room that was 167 square meters to put it in.
- 14) Scientists developed the first computer program in 1940.
- 15) In England.
- 16) It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.
- 17)
 - 1) in 1958CE, the computer chip was developed.
 - 2) The first computer game was produced in 1962CE.
 - 3) Followed two years later by the computer mouse.
 - 4) In 1971CE, the floppy disk was invented.
 - 5) The first Pc was produced in 1974CE.
- 18) In 1958CE, the computer chip was developed.

In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed; The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later (1964) by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

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

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What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this.

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Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will **rely on** (**depend on**) a computer program, from how we **1- travel** to how our homes are **2-heated**.

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Questions

1) When was the first computer game produced?

2) What was developed in 1958CE?

3) What was produced in 1962?

4) When was the computer mouse produced?

5) What was produced in 1964?

6) When was the floppy disk invented?

7) What did it mean that floppy disk was invented?

8) Quote the sentence which indicates that information could be shared between computers for the first time?

9) What could be shared between computers for the first time?

10) What was the purpose/aim of floppy disk?

11) What made information share between computers for the first time?

12) By what/ how could information be shared between computers?

13) When was the first personal computer produced?

14) What was produced in 1974?

15) When could people buy computers to use at home?

16) When could people use computers at home?

Critical Thinking

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

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

3) In your opinion, what would life be like without computers?



Answers

- 1) The first computer game was produced in 1962CE.
- 2) In 1958ce, the computer chip was developed.
- 3) The first computer game.
- 4) The computer mouse was produced in 1964.
- 5) The computer mouse.
- 6) In 1971CE.
- 7) It means that information could be shared between computers for the first time.
- 8) In 1971CE, the floppy disk was invented. Which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time.
- 9) The information.
- 10) The purpose of floppy disk was to share information between computers.
- 11) The floppy disk.
- 12) The floppy disk.
- 13) The first personal computer produced in 1974.
- 14) The first personal computer.
- 15) People could buy computers to use at home in 1974CE.
- 16) In 1974CE

Critical Thinking

Answers

- 1) I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will know how to address our everyday need. We won't have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care about them
- 2) Regarding to this positive development, I disagree with it because I don't think that aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed.
- 3) I think that it will be difficult, because we will not be able to find information quickly as well as we will not keep in touch with our friends and will not be able to send e-mails or messages to each other's.

عرض غير رسمي

الشباب يحبون التعلم، لكنهم يحبونه أكثر إذا تم تقديم المعلومة لهم بطريقة ممتعة ومثيرة للتحدي اليوم، سأقدم حديثاً عن كيف يمكنك استخدام التكنولوجيا فالغرف الصفية الأردنية. فيما يلي بعض الأفكار:

العديد من الصفوف الآن تستخدم الـ (وايت بورد) كشاشة كمبيوتر نتيجة لذلك، بإمكان المعلمين أن يعرضوا مواقع الكترونية على اللوح أمام الصف. بإمكان المعلمين عندها استخدام الأنترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية وتشغيل ألعاب تعليمية وموسيقى وتسجيلات لغوية، وهكذا. في بعض البلدان، الكمبيوترات اللوحية متوفرة مع الطلاب لاستخدامها في الصف. وعليه، بإمكان الطلاب استخدام الكمبيوترات اللوحة لعمل الواجبات مثل عرض الصور والبحث عن المعلومات وتسجيل المقابلات وتصميم الرسوم. الكمبيوترات اللوحية مثالية للعمل الفردي والجماعي. ربما يستطيع المعلمون ان يطلوا من طلابهم أن يبدأوا بكتابة مدونة (مذكرة الكترونية) أما عن حياتهم الخاصة او كما لو كانوا اشخاصاً مشهورين. بإمكانهم أيضاً تصميم موقع الكتروني للصف.

بإمكان الطلاب المساهمة في الموقع مثلاً بإمكانهم إرسال عمل أو صور أو رسائل. معظم الشباب يتواصلون عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي حيث يُرسلون لبعضهم صور ورسائل عبر الأنترنت. بعض الطلاب يُحبون إرسال رسائل أقل من ١٤٠ حرفاً لكل من يقرأ. بإمكان المعلمين أن يطلبوا من الطلاب أن يلخصوا معلومات عما يتعلموه في الصف بنفس الطريقة، إذا تعلم الطلاب التلخيص بسرعة، سيكونون قادرين على استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل. كلنا نحب أن نرسل ايميلات، أليس كذلك؟ تبادل ايميلات مفيد جداً في الصف. بإمكان المعلمين الطلب من الطلاب أن يرسلوا ما تعلموه إلى طلاب من نفس العمر في مدرسة أخرى. بإمكانهم أيضاً أن يرسلوا طلاب في بلد آخر. نتيجة لذلك الطلاب بإمكانهم حينها أن يتشاركوا بالمعلومات ويساعدوا بعضهم في الواجبات. طريقة أخرى للاتصال مع المدارس الأخرى هي التحدث إلى الناس عبر الكمبيوتر. معظم الكمبيوترات فيها كاميرات تصوير، لذلك بإمكانك أن ترى الأشخاص الذين تتحدث إليهم. بهذه الطريقة يستطيع الطلاب الذين يتعلمون الانجليزية في الأردن أن يروا ماذا يفعل الطلاب في بريطانيا في الصف بينما يتحدثون إليهم.

بإمكانك أيضاً استخدام هذا النظام لتدعو ضيوفاً ليقدموا أحاديث عبر الكمبيوتر. مثلاً، علماء أو معلمون من بلد آخر يمكن أن يعطوا حصصاً للصف. إذا ما تم إعطاء مثل هذه الحصص، فإن الطلاب سيكونون متحمسين جداً. الطلاب غالباً ما يستخدمون الكمبيوترات في البيت إذا امتلكوها. بإمكان الطلاب استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعية على كمبيوتراتهم لتساعدهم في دراستهم بما فيها الطلب من طلاب آخرين تدقيق ومقارنة أعمالهم وطرح الاسئلة ومشاركة الأفكار. على المعلم أن يكون جزءاً من المجموعة أيضاً ليراقب ما يحدث.



أشكركم على الاستماع هل لأحد أي سؤال ؟



(2) Using Technology in Class

استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف :

Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
Blog (N) blog (V)	A regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.	مدونة الكترونية
Email exchange (N) Email (V)	A series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one.	تبادل البريد الإلكتروني
Social media (N)	Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	تواصل اجتماعي
Tablet computer (N)	A mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.	حاسوب لوحي
Whiteboard (N)	A touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students.	لوحة لمس
Programme (N)	Content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television.	برنامج
Post (V) Post (N)	To put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it.	بريد
Web-building program (N)	Software that helps you to create a website.	برنامج لبناء شبكة الانترنت
Web hosting (N)	The business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites.	استضافة الموقع

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

الشباب يحبون التعلم، لكنهم يحبون أكثر إذا تم تقديم المعلومة لهم بطريقة ممتعة ومثيرة للتحدي اليوم، سأقدم حديثاً عن كيف يمكنك استخدام التكنولوجيا في الغرف الصفية الأردنية.

Here are some Ideas: فيما يلي بعض الأفكار:

Many classrooms now use a **whiteboard** as a **computer screen**. As a **consequence**, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.

Teachers can then use the **internet** to show 1- **educational programmes**, 2- **play educational games**, 3- **music**, 4- **recordings of languages**, and so on.

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In some countries, **tablet computers** are available for **students** to use in class.

Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as 1- **showing photographs**, 2- **researching information**, 3- **recording interviews** and 4- **creating diagrams**. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

في بعض البلدان، الكمبيوترات اللوحية متوفرة مع الطلاب لاستخدامها في الصف. وعليه، بإمكان الطلاب استخدام الكمبيوترات اللوحة لعمل الواجبات مثل عرض الصور والبحث عن المعلومات وتسجيل المقابلات وتصميم الرسوم. الكمبيوترات اللوحية مثالية للعمل الفردي والجماعي.

Teachers can perhaps ask **their students** to start writing a **blog** (an online **diary**); either about **their** own lives or as if **they** were someone famous.

They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can **contribute** to the website , so for example **they can** 1- **post work**, 2- **photos** and

3- **send messages**.

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Most young people communicate through 1- **social media**, by which **they** send each other **photos and messages** via (through) the internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask **students**

to summarize information about what **they** have learnt in class in the same way. If **students** learn to summarize quickly, **they** will be able to use this skill in future.

معظم الشباب يتواصلون عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي حيث يُرسلون لبعضهم صور ورسائل عبر الإنترنت. بعض الطلاب يُحبون إرسال رسائل أقل من ١٤٠ حرفاً لكل من يقرأ. بإمكان المعلمين أن يطلبوا من الطلاب أن يُلخصوا معلومات عما يتعلموه في الصف بنفس الطريقة، إذا تعلم الطلاب التلخيص بسرعة، سيكونون قادرين على استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل.

We all like to send emails, don't we? **Email exchanges** are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask **students** to email what **they** have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. **They** could even email students in **another country**. **As a result**, students can then **1- share information** and **2- help each other with tasks**.

كلنا نحب أن نرسل إيميلات، أليس كذلك؟ تبادل الإيميلات مفيد جداً في الصف. بإمكان المعلمين الطلب من الطلاب أن يرسلوا ما تعلموه إلى طلاب من نفس العمر في مدرسة أخرى. بإمكانهم أيضاً أن يرسلوا طلاب في بلد آخر. نتيجة لذلك الطلاب بإمكانهم حينها أن يتشاركوا بالمعلومات ويساعدوا بعضهم في الواجبات.

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over **2- computer**. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, **students who are studying English in Jordan** can see what **students in England** are doing in the classroom while **they** are speaking to **them**.

طريقة أخرى للاتصال مع المدارس الأخرى هي التحدث إلى الناس عبر الكمبيوتر. معظم الكمبيوترات فيها كاميرات تصوير، لذلك بإمكانك أن ترى الأشخاص الذين تتحدث إليهم. بهذه الطريقة يستطيع الطلاب الذين يتعلمون الإنجليزية في الأردن أن يروا ماذا يفعل الطلاب في بريطانيا في الصف بينما يتحدثون إليهم.

You can also use this system to invite **guest speakers** to give talks over a computer. For example, (**scientists or teachers from another country**) could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

بإمكانك أيضاً استخدام هذا النظام لتدعو ضيوفاً ليقدموا أحاديث عبر الكمبيوتر. مثلاً، علماء أو معلمون من بلد آخر يمكن أن يعطوا حصصاً للصف. إذا ما تم إعطاء مثل هذه الحصص، فإن الطلاب سيكونون متحمسين جداً.

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

الطلاب غالباً ما يستخدمون الكمبيوترات في البيت إذا امتلكوها. بإمكان الطلاب استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعية على كمبيوتراتهم لتساعدهم في دراستهم بما فيها الطلب من طلاب آخرين تدقيق ومقارنة أعمالهم وطرح الاسئلة ومشاركة الأفكار. على المعلم أن يكون جزءاً من المجموعة أيضاً ليراقب ما يحدث.

Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any question?

أشكركم على الاستماع هل لأحد أي سؤال ؟



Questions

1) What do the Bold pronouns refer to?

2) Quote the sentence which indicates that a lot of classrooms are using a whiteboard these days.

3) Mention two tasks that students can do when they use the tablets.

4) The writer thinks that tablets are ideal for pair and group work. Explain this statement and justify your answer.

5) Students can contribute to website by posting many things. Write down two of them.

6) Quote the sentence which indicates that some students like to send short messages for other people to read.

7) There are two advantages for email exchanges in the class. Write down them.

8) The writer mentions two ways of communicating with other students. Write down them.

9) Quote the sentence which shows that students could send emails to other students in another country.

10) The writer thinks that communicating with other schools through talking to people by computer cameras is a good idea to use technology in classroom. Explain this statement and justify your answer.

Critical Thinking

1) In what ways can digital information be used to educate people?

2) Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why/Why not?

Answers

- 1) Go back to the text.
- 2) Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen.
- 3) Students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.
- 4) Because students can do many tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. I think this will help them in learning.
- 5) They can post work, photos and messages.
- 6) Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.
- 7) Students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
- 8) They can email students of a similar age at another school and they could even to read.
- 9) They could even email students in another country.

10) It is a good way because students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talk over a computer. I think this way help student to learn from each other.

Critical Thinking Answers

1) Digital information can be used to educate people in many different ways, such as; you can listen to podcasts and lectures online or use apps on a tablet to learn languages. You can also use the internet to find information on what you are studying.

2) I dint think that they will ever completely replace books because for a lot of people, reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer.



انترنت الأشياء

ما هي انترنت الاشياء ؟

الكل يعلم ان الانترنت يصل الناس ببعضهم لكنه الان يقوم بأكثر من ذلك انه يصل الاشياء ايضا ، هذه الايام الكمبيوترات غالبا ما تتصل ببعضها، مثلا تلفازك تلقائيا يحمل برامجك المفضلة او ان نظام الملاحة الفضائي يخبرك اين انت. هذا يعرف بإنترنت الاشياء وهناك المزيد ليأتي.

حياه سهله

في غضون سنوات قليلة قادمة. الخبراء يقولون بأن بلايين اللات سيتم توصيلها ببعضها و بالإنترنت. و نتيجة لذلك الكمبيوترات ستدير حياتنا بشكل سريع. مثلا ثلاجتك ستعرف متى ستحتاج للمزيد من الحليب وستضيفه الى قائمة مشترياتك الالكترونية. شبابيك منزلك ستغلق اذا كان هناك احتمال لسقوط الامطار. ساعتك ستسجل معدل نبضات قلبك وترسل ايميل لطبيبك. ومقعدك سيخبرك متى تحتاج لان تنهض و تمارس بعض التمارين!

مستقبل قلق

العديد من الناس متحمسون حول انترنت الاشياء. بالنسبة لهم حلم يتحقق. يقولون أن حياتنا ستكون أكثر سهولة و أكثر راحة. مع ذلك آخرون غير متأكدون يريدون الاحتفاظ بالسيطرة على حياتهم الخاصة. و أشيائهم الخاصة اضافة لذلك، يتسائلون ماذا سيحدث لو أن المجرمون تمكنوا من الوصول الى كلماتهم السرية و اعداداتهم الامنية . الحلم يمكن بسهولة أن يصبح كابوسا

The Internet of things: انترنت الأشياء

#	Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1	"Sat Nav" system (N)	Satellite Navigation System: a system of computer and satellite, used in cars and other places that tell you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place.	يسترشد بنظام الاقمار الصناعية
2	Security settings (N)	Controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses.	ضبط الأمان
3	Access (V) Access (N) Accessible (Adj)	To find information, especially on a computer.	وسيلة بحث

A . What is the Internet of things? ما المقصود بانترنت الأشياء؟

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

الكل يعلم ان الانترنت يصل الناس ببعضهم لكنه الان يقوم بأكثر من ذلك انه يصل الاشياء ايضا ، هذه الايام الكمبيوترات غالبا ما تتصل ببعضها، مثلا تلفازك تلقائيا يحمل برامجك المفضلة او ان نظام الملاحة الفضائي يخبرك اين انت . هذا يعرف بانترنت الاشياء وهناك المزيد ليأتي.

B . AN EASY LIFE ! حياة سهلة

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the internet. **As a consequence, How could computers increasingly run our lives ? for us. For example, 1- your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list, 2-your windows will close if it is likely to rain; 3-your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and 4- your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!.**

في غضون سنوات قليلة قادمة. الخبراء يقولون بأن بلايين الآلات سيتم توصيلها ببعضها و بالإنترنت. و نتيجة لذلك الكمبيوترات ستدير حياتنا بشكل سريع. مثلا ثلاجتك ستعرف متى ستحتاج للمزيد من الحليب و ستضيفه الى قائمة مشترياتك الالكترونية. شبابيك منزلك ستغلق اذا كان هناك احتمال لسقوط الامطار. ساعتك ستسجل معدل نبضات قلبك و ترسل ايلا لطبيبك. و مقعدك سيخبرك متى تحتاج لان تنهض و تمارس بعض التمارين!

C . An frightening future: مستقبل قلق

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

العديد من الناس متحمسون حول انترنت الاشياء. بالنسبة لهم حلم يتحقق. يقولون أن حياتنا ستكون أكثر سهولة و أكثر راحة. مع ذلك آخرون غير متأكدون يريدون الاحتفاظ بالسيطرة على حياتهم الخاصة. و أشياءهم الخاصة اضافة لذلك، يتسائلون ماذا سيحدث لو أن المجرمون تمكنوا من الوصول الى كلماتهم السرية و اعداداتهم الامنية . الحلم يمكن بسهولة أن يصبح كابوسا!

Questions

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

2) Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as "Speak To"?

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

4) What does the word "Other" in bold in the third paragraph refer to?

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

Critical Thinking

1) In your opinion, is the "Internet of things" exciting or worrying? Why?

2) Think of two examples of how technology can keep us fit?

Answers

1) It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloads and sat nav.

2) Communicate

3) The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.

4) Other people with a different opinion

5) 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 their own things.

Critical Thinking

Answers

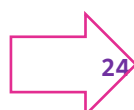
1) I think it is both exciting and worrying because it makes our lives easier and comfortable, but more dangerous.

2) Smartphones apps can be used to monitor how much exercise you need. Apps can track your work out time, heart rate and how many calories you burn.

- Interactive Video games can also be used to help us to keep fit; they are used indoors and provide a healthy active alternative to watching TV.

The biggest adventure you can take

is to live the life of your dreams



Grammar

PRESENT SIMPLE : المضارع البسيط

base يقص يقصد بال
verb التصريف الأول

Forms for this Tense:

1. Subject (I, You, We, They) + Base Verb + complementary.

Example → My friends (Play) _____ football every day.

2. Subject (He, She, It) + Base verb +s /es + complementary.

Example → Rahaf (Read) _____ A book every night.

Example → Rahaf (Play) _____ Football every day.

Negative sentences form:

1. Subject (I, We, They, You) + don't + base verb+ complementary.

Example → They (not / play) _____ Football every day.

2. Subject (He, She, It) + doesn't + base verb+ complementary.

Example → Karam (not /play) _____ Tennis every day.

يأتي دائماً بعد أفعال
فعلًا مجرد To be

Questions Sentences Form:

1. Do + subject (I, We, They, You) + Base verb+ complementary?

Example → _____ they (Play) _____ Tennis every day?

2. Does + subject (He, She, It) + Base verb + complementary?

Example → _____ Karam (Play) _____ Tennis every day?

KEY WORDS for This Tense:

(Always, Often, Sometimes, usually, Scarcely, Seldom, Repeatedly, frequently, occasionally , Hardly , Normally , and regularly , every, Once and Twice, Daily , Weekly , Monthly , Yearly , as a habit or Fact).

Uses For this tense:

1. Things that happen as a routine in the present.

Example → Ali (Play) _____ Chess every night with his father.

2. Things that are always true / general truths.

Example → The sun (rise) _____ in the east and sets in the west.

3. Something that is true in the present.

Example → Karam (be) _____ 28 years old.

4. Fixed timetables and programs (which we can't change).

Example → The Train to London (leave) _____ at 8 A.M.

Regarding to the Verb to be when we saw it between brackets:

Example → They (Be) _____ tired now.

Example → I (Be) _____ tired now.

Example → She (Be) _____ tired now.

Verb to be

Is: for singular

Are: for Plural

Am: After I

Correct the Verbs between brackets

1. I _____ (walk) to work every day.
2. The shipment _____ (arrive) tomorrow at 2 p.m.
3. Every twelve months, the Earth _____ (circle) the Sun.
4. California _____ (Be/not) in the United Kingdom.
5. The party _____ (start) at 8 o'clock.
6. I _____ (Not/like) the food they serve at that restaurant.
7. My friends _____ (Not) usually _____ (leave) so early.
8. In general, I _____ (believe) that all people can live in peace.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS: المضارع المستمر



Forms for this Tense:

Affirmative sentences form:

1. Subject (I) + am + base verb + ing + complementary.

Example → I _____ Football now. **(Play)**

2. Subject (He, She, It) + is + base verb + ing + complementary.

Example → He _____ Football now. **(Play)**

3. Subject (They, We, You) + are + base verb + ing + complementary.

Example → They _____ Football now. **(Play)**

Negative sentences form:

Subject +(is/are/am) +Not+ base verb + ing + complementary.

Example → Karam _____ now. **(not / Play)**

Questions sentences form:

Is / Are / Am" + subject + base verb + ing + complementary?

Example → _____ Karam _____ his dinner now? (have)

KEY WORDS for This Tense:

(now/ at this time / right now / at the moment / nowadays / these days / today/ / this Or these month, week, year / (imperative sentences: look!, listen!, be careful!, watch out!, look out!, don't make noise!, be quiet!, tonight).

Uses For this tense:

1. Activity happening at the time of speaking.

Example → Mohammad _____ His homework at the moment. **(Do)**

2. Describe something temporary.

Example → My sister _____ for a big company. (**Work**)

3. Talk about the future, when something has been planned.

Example → They _____ Married next week. (**Get**)

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

Example → Rahaf _____ Always _____ loudly. (**Speak**)

Correct the Verbs between brackets

1. You _____ English now. (**Learn**).

2. You _____ now. (**Not/Swim**).

3. _____ you _____ to sleep now ? (**go**).

4. I _____ now to become a doctor. (**Study**).

5. I _____ any books right now. (**Not/Read**).

6. _____ you _____ at the university now? (**Not/Teach**).

7. I _____ to the party tonight. (**Not/Go**).

8. She _____ always _____ to class late. (**Come**)

9. He _____ constantly _____. I wish he would shut up. (**Talk**).

10. I don't like them because they _____ always _____. (**Complain**).

11. Look! The sun _____ (**Rise**).

12. What _____ you _____ right now? (**Do**).

13. Mohammad _____ his father on the farm this week. (**Help**).

PRESENT PERFECT: المضارع التام

Forms for this Tense:

يقص يقصد بال
participle التصريف
الثالث للفعل

Affirmative sentences form:

1. Subject (I, We, They, You) + have + past participle + complementary.

Example → I (do) my homework.

2. Subject (He, She, It) + have + past participle + complementary.

Example → Real Madrid (win) 11 cups so far.

Negative sentences form:

1. Subject (I, We, They, You) + haven't + past participle + complementary.

Example → They (not/ visit)..... Petra yet.

2. Subject (He, She, It) + hasn't + past participle + complementary.

Example → Karam (not/ come)yet.

Questions sentences form:

1. Have + subject (I, We, They, You) + past participle + complementary?

Example → you ever (see)..... A tiger?

2. Has + subject (He, She, It) + past participle + complementary?

Example → your brother (finish) His project yet?

KEY WORDS for This Tense:

(since, for , so far, just , already , often, yet, ever, never, before, recently, lately – All my life).

Uses For this tense:

1) Talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.

Example → Rahaf (be) in this school since she was 7 years old.

2) Discuss our experience up to the present

Example → Rahaf (not/ see) a lion before.

****Correct the Verbs between brackets****

1) You _____ that movie many times. (See)

2) _____ you _____ that movie many times? (See)

3) You _____ that movie many times. (Not/See)

4) I think I _____ him once before. (Meet).

5) _____ you _____ the book yet? (Read)

6) Nobody _____ ever _____ that mountain. (Climb).

7) I _____ four quizzes and five tests so far this semester. (Have).

8) I _____ that movie six times in the last month. (See).

9) Maya _____ chocolate since she was a little girl. (Love).

أسئلة وزارية سنوات سابقة

(2017) → My little brother has _____ seen Wadi Rum.

(Never – Ever – Always)

(2015) → I haven't _____ my friend since the last meeting. (See)

(2012) → You look bit tired. What have you _____ doing? (Be)

(2019) → Have you _____ been to Petra?

(Never – Neither – Ever)

(2018) → Karam _____ as a teacher since his graduation. (Be)

(2012) → The Kids _____ already _____ the sandcastle on the beach. (Move)

(2012) → Our neighbor _____ recently _____ to Aqaba. (Move).

(2013) → Rama _____ recently _____ learning English. (Start).



PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS: المضارع التام المستمر

Forms for this Tense:

Affirmative sentences form:

1. Subject (I, They, We, You) + have + been + base verb + ing + complementary

Example → TheyEnglish for three hours now. **(Be/study)**

2. Subject (He, She, It) + has + been + base verb + ing + complementary.

Example → Ramaup all the night. **(Be/wake)**

Negative sentences form:

1. Sub (I, We, They, You) + haven't + been + base verb + ing + complementary.

Example → I T.V all the day. **(Not/ watch)**

2. Sub (He, She, It) + hasn't + been + base verb +ing + complementary.

Example → Ramalately. **(not /swim).**

Questions Sentences Form:

1. Have + subject (I, We, They, You) + been + base verb + ing +complementary?

Example →they All the morning? **(be -run)**

2. Has + subject (He, She, It) +been + base verb + ing + complementary?

Example →Ismailyou all the time? **(be -bother)**

KEY WORDS for This Tense:

(For – Recently – Since – All + Time – Lately – How long).

Uses For this tense:

1) A longer action recently finished the result of which is visible in the present.

Example → I the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (be - Paint)

2) Something that begin in the past and continues in the present.

Example → Shefor the bus for a long time. (be -Wait)

3) An action repeated many times from the past until the present..

Example → I up early for the last two weeks. (be -get)

Example → I my homework (I didn't finish it). (be-do)

4) When an action (still occurring in the present) started. We use it with since.

Example → They Since the morning. (be-work)

Examples about the present perfect continuous:

1) You here for two hours. (Be/Wait).

2) She at that company for three years. (be-Work).

3) What you for the last 30 minutes? (be-Do).

4) James at the university since June. (be-Teach).

5) We here for over two hours! (be-Wait).

6) Why Nancy her medicine for the last three days? (Not/Take).

7) Recently, I really tired. (be-Feel).

8) She too much television lately. (be-Watch).



أسئلة وزارية سنوات سابقة

(2009) → How long have you been _____ Hotel management? (be-Learn).

(2009) → How long have you _____ for this company? (be-Work)

(2010) → The girls have been _____ here since 7 O'clock this morning.

(be -Wait)

(2011) → Nancy _____ an essay all morning. (Be/Write).

(2011) → Hala looks tired. she _____ her science project all night. (Be/Interview).

(2018) → The child has _____ all night. (Be/Sleep).

(2018) → The detective _____ people all week. (Be/interview).

(2020) → Rahaf and Rama have _____ evening classes for a few weeks now. (Be/Take).

(2019) → The government _____ hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights lately. (Be/Work).



PAST SIMPLE: الماضي البسيط

Forms for this Tense:

Affirmative sentences form:

Subject (I, We, They, You, He, She, And It) + Past Verb+ complementary.

Example → My friends _____ football Yesterday. **(Play)**

Negative sentences form:

1. Subject (I, We, They, You, He, She, It) + didn't + base verb+ complementary.

Example → They _____ Football Yesterday. **(not / play)**

Questions Sentences Form:

2. Did + subject (I, We, They, You, He, She, It) + base verb + complementary?

Example → _____ they _____ Tennis last night? **(Play)**



A. If the subject was "I, They, We, You" then we have to use "were" if the question mentioned that we have to use "Be" in the sentence.

Example → My friends _____ In Aqaba last week. **(be).**

B. If the subject was "He, She, It" then we have to use "was" if the question mentioned that we have to use "Be" in the sentence.

Example → Mohammad _____ sick last week. **(Be)**

C. If the main verb in the sentence was "Be" and the subject was "I" then the main verb "Be" should change to "WERE" on condition that the sentence should has one of these two words "IF , Wish", otherwise we have to use "WAS".

Example → If I _____ you, I would study hard. **(Be)**

Example → I wish I _____ a doctor. **(Be)**

D. If the main verb in the sentence was "Have" then the main verb "Have" should change to "Had"

Example → We _____ a delicious meal last Friday. **(Have)**

KEY WORDS for This Tense:

(last week/ month/ night / year , ago , in +past time on + past time, yesterday, B.C , in the past, during the last months/years/ days/ weeksetc., in that time..).

Uses For this tense:

1. When you talk about something that started and finished in the past.

Example → Mohammad _____ Chess last week with his father. **(Play)**

2. Describe a routine in the past.

Example → When Mohammad was young, he often _____ fishing with his father. **(Go).**

3. When you talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past. In this Case, we use it with a time phrase.

Example → Karam _____ in Amman from 2000 to 2010. **(Live)**

Examples about the Past Simple:

1. I _____ a movie yesterday. **(See)**

2. I _____ a play yesterday. **(Not/See)**

3. Last year, I _____ to Japan. **(Travel)**

4. Last year, I _____ to Spain. (Not/ travel)
5. I _____ work, _____ to the beach, and _____ a nice place to swim. (Finish-Walk-Find)
6. How long _____ you _____ for them? (Wait)
8. I _____ French when I was a child. (Study)

PAST CONTINUOUS: الماضي المستمر



Forms for this Tense:

Affirmative sentences form:

1. **Subject (I, He, She, It) + was + base verb + ing + complementary.**

Example → While I, my mother came. (Study)

2. **Subject (They, We, You) + were + base verb + ing + complementary.**

Example → When I reached the park, my friendsfootball. (play)

Negative sentences form:

- * **Subject + (wasn't / weren't) + base verb + ing + complementary.**

Example → Rahafwhen her mother saw her. (not / study)

Questions sentences form:

- * **Was / Were + sub. + Base verb + ing + complementary?**

Example → They When you met them? (Play)

KEY WORDS for This Tense:

when , while , as.

Uses For this tense:

- 1) **Talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.**

Example → While I, my friend phoned me. (Sleep)

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

Example → I down the street, when it began to rain. (walk)

Examples about the past continues:

1) You _____ when she called. (Study).

2) _____ you _____ when she called? (Study).

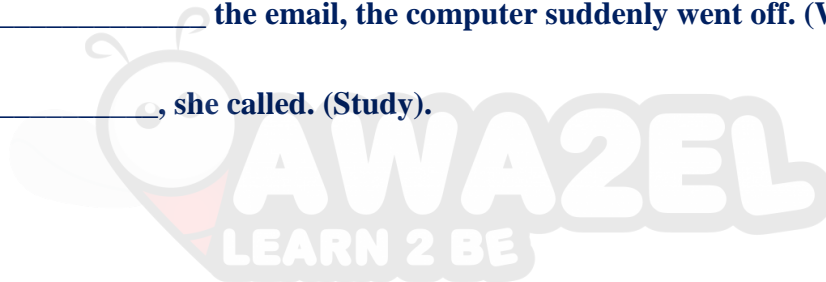
3) You _____ when she called. (Not/Study).

4) I _____ TV when she called. (Watch).

5) You _____ to me when I told you to turn the oven off. (Not/Listen).

6) While I _____ the email, the computer suddenly went off. (Write).

7) While I _____, she called. (Study).



*The future belongs
to those who believe
in the beauty of their
dreams.*



Past Perfect tense: الماضي التام

Forms for this Tense: Affirmative sentences form:

Subject (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + had + past participle + complementary.

Example → After I my homework, I went to sleep. (Do).

Negative sentences form:

Subject (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + hadn't + past participle + complementary.

Example → When I met him, he his work yet. (Not/ finish)

Questions sentences form:

Had+ subject (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + past participle + complementary?

Example →sheHow to Swim before she came to Amman? (Learn)

KEY WORDS for This Tense:

After , Before , by the time

Uses For this tense:

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

Example → By the time we arrived, the film (Start).



Examples about the present Perfect:

1. You _____ English before you moved to New York. **(Study)**.
2. _____ you _____ English before you moved to New York? **(Study)**.
3. You _____ English before you moved to New York. **(Not/Study)**.

وزاری 2016

Tala took three English courses in the British Council and then she went to Britain to Study Medicine.

Before Tala _____



Active and Passive Voice

المبني للمعلوم و المجهول



عزيمي الطالب تعلم بأننا لا نهتم بالفاعل (Subject) الذي قام بالفعل في جملة المبني للمعلوم و نهتم بالمفعول به (Object) الذي وقع عليه الفعل في جملة المبني للمجهول.

في جملة المبني للمعلوم يكون الفاعل معروف أما في جملة المبني للمجهول فيكون غير معروف او غير مهم.



خطوات تحويل الجملة من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول:

1. نضع المفعول به اول الجملة و هذا الشق يكون معطى في اسأله الوزارة.
2. تحويل زمن الجملة (وضع be حسب زمن الجملة) بما يوافق الجدول أدناه.
3. ثم نضع الفعل بتصريفه الثالث دائما.
4. ثم تكلمة الجملة ان وجدت.

ملاحظة عند التحويل من المعلوم الى المجهول و كان في المعلوم ضمير مفعول به فعند تحويل الضمير الى المبني للمجهول يصبح الضمير كالتالي:

<i>Subject Pronoun</i>	<i>Object Pronoun</i>
I	Me
He	Him
She	Her
They	Them
We	US

<i>Tense</i>	<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>
Simple Present المضارع البسيط :	S + Verb 1 +O	O + am , Is , Are + P.P + By agent
Simple past : الماضي البسيط	S + Verb 2 + O	O + Was , Were + P.P+ By agent
Present Continues: المضارع المستمر	S + (Is ,Am ,Are) + verb 1 + ing + O	O +Am , Is , Are +Being +P.P+ By agent
Past continuous : الماضي المستمر	S + (Was ,Were) + verb 1 + ing + O	O +Was ,Were +being +P.P+ By agent
Present perfect المضارع التام	S + (Have, Has) + verb 3 + O	O +Had +Been +P.P+ By agent
Past perfect : الماضي التام	S +Had+ Verb 3 + O	O +Have , Has +Been + P.P+ By agent
Present perfect continues المضارع التام المستمر	S+(Has, Have) +Been+V1+Ing+ O	O + Have , Has+ Been+ Being +P.P+ By agent
Past perfect continues : الماضي التام المستمر	S +Had been +Verb 1 + ing +O	O + Had + been + being + P.P + By agent
Modals المودلز للمضارع :	S + Modals + Verb 1 + O	O + Modals + Be +P.P+ By agent
Modals : المودلز للماضي	S +Modals +Have +P.P+O	O+ Modals +Have Been +P.P+ By agent

Be + P.P

■ ملاحظات مهمة .

- ١- اذا كان الفعل منفي فأننا يجب ان ننفيه عن تحويله.
- ٢- قد تكون الجملة منفية ب (Nobody, No One, Nothing, Never, None).

Do, Does + Not = Verb 1 (S, es)
Is , Am , Are + Not + P.P

Did + Not = Verb 2
Was, Were + Not + P.P

■ Reminder

We use the passive when we don't know who does an action or if the action is not important or necessary to say who does something.

■ Reminder

We use the passive when we don't know who does an action or if the action is not important or necessary to say who does something

Examples about The Passive with Modals

1. They will meet Ahmad at the park.

Mary will be met Ismail at the park.

2. She should see doctor soon.

A doctor should be seen.

3. Rahaf must have eaten the apple.

The apple must have been eaten.

4. You could have visited Petra.

Petra could have been visited.

5. The minister must sing this report.

This report must be signed.

6. Our teacher can make a good artist of every student.

Every student can be made

7. The company will deliver the final report to all the new offices.

The final report will be delivered to all offices.

تعلم عزيزي الطالب ان
في جملة المبني
للمجهول نقوم باهمال
الفاعل كليا

Be (V1) → Been (V3)

Examples about the negative statements:

- Nobody can deny the role of the teacher.
The role of the teacher can be denied by nobody.
The role of the teacher cannot be denied.





أسئلة الوزارة السابقة فيما يتعلق بالمبني للمعلوم و المجهول

"2019 t/o 2022"

1. People saw smoke coming out of the forest.

Smoke was seen coming out of the forest by them. -

2. The government must save the historical sites.

The historical sites must be saved by the government.

3. The farmer must water the planets in order to grow.

The planets must be watered in order to grow by him.

4. Hatem should send the car to the garage.

The car should be sent to the garage by him.

5. The patient must take the medicine on time.

The medicine must be taken on time by him.

6. Karam must fill in the job application form.

The job application form must be filled in by him.

7. Everyone must save the natural resources.

The natural resources must be saved by everyone.

8. Children must not leave bicycles in the driveway.

Bicycles must not be left in the driveway.

9. Different goods among countries can be Transported by traders.(Transport).

10. Jordan imports 96% of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries.

-96% of Jordan's energy is imported from the neighboring Arab countries.

11. Parents must not give their children everything they want.

Children must not be given everything they want.



SIMPLE FUTURE: المستقبل البسيط



Forms for this Tense:

1. will + infinitive → Infinitive here means the base verb or the Verb one.

Affirmative sentences form:

Subject (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will + infinitive + complementary.

Example → I _____ China next week. (**Visit**)

Negative sentences form:

Subject (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will not (won't) + infinitive + complementary.

Example → Theytomorrow. (**Not / come**)

Questions Sentences Form:

1. Will+ sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + infinitive + complementary?

Example → youyour friend next week? (**Meet**)

2. (Be) + going to + infinitive".

* Sub (I) + am + going to + infinitive + complementary.

Example → I have phoned my friend, Ihim next week. (**Meet**)

3. Sub (He, She, It) +is + going to + infinitive + complementary.

Example → Nancy has studied hard. she The exam tomorrow. (**Pass**)

4. Sub (They, We, You) + are + going to + infinitive + complementary.

Example → We have scored five goals. We (**Win**)

Negative sentences form:

* Subject +isn't / aren't / am not+ going to + infinitive + complementary. **Example**

→ The sky is clear. It(not/ rain)

Questions Sentences Form:

* Is / Are / Am + sub. + Going to + infinitive + complementary?

Example → You are interested in music.you a famous musician? (**Be**)

KEY WORDS for This Tense:

(Next week / month / year / etc , in / on + future date, tomorrow, the following day / weeketc / the coming Saturday / weeketc , in the future , soon , then).

Uses For this tense:

will + infinitive.

Talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.

. للتحدث عن المستقبل اذا كان هناك توقع له بدون دليل

Example → It better tomorrow. (Be)

express spontaneous decision. للتعبير عن قرار مفاجئ

Example → The doorbell is ringing . Iwho is on the door. (See)

(We can use it with not sure, soon, imagine, perhaps, probably, maybe think and hope).

Example → I think ithot today. (Be)

B. (be) + going to + infinitive:

future plans .It doesn't have to be a near future.

Example → When I finish my project, I a long vacation. (Take)

predictions that are based on evidence. تنبؤات مبنية على دليل

Example → Look at the clouds. It (Rain)

Examples about the Future Simple:

1. You **will help** him later.
2. You **are going to meet** Jane tonight.
3. **Are you going to meet** Jane tonight?
4. You **are not going to meet** Jane tonight.
5. I **will send** you the information when I get it.
6. I **will call** you when I arrive.



Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)

الكلام المنقول "الكلام المباشر و الغير مباشر"

What is reported speech?

Reported speech is when you tell somebody else what you or a person said before.

الكلام المنقول : هو عندما تخبر شخصا اخر بما قلت انت او غيرك من قبل

Direct speech vs Reported speech:

Direct speech	Reported speech
She says: "I like tuna fish."	She says that she likes tuna fish.
She said: "I'm visiting Paris next weekend"	She said that she was visiting Paris the following weekend.

Different types of sentences: أنواع الجمل المختلفة:

- Statements : جمل خبرية
- Questions : أسئلة
- Requests / Commands : طلب
- Other types : أنواع أخرى

A. Reporting Statements

When transforming statements, check whether you have to change:

Pronouns : الضمانر

- tense : الزمن
- place and time expression : المكان و الوقت

Object - Subject
Me - I
Him - He
Her - She
Them - They
Us - We

1- Pronouns: الضمانر

- In reported speech, you often have to change the pronoun depending on who says what.
Example → She says, "My dad likes chicken." – She says that her dad likes chicken.

2- Tenses: الأزمنة

- If the sentence starts in the present, there is no backshift of tenses in reported speech: اذا لاحظ هنا انه اذا بدأت الجملة بالمضارع حينها لا يجب علينا تغيير الزمن
- If the sentence starts in the past, there is often backshift of tenses in reported speech : اذا لاحظ هنا انه اذا بدأت الجملة بالماضي حينها يجب علينا تغيير الزمن

	Direct speech	Reported speech
(no backshift) عدم تغيير الزمن	"I write poems."	He <i>says</i> that he writes poems.
(backshift) تغيير الزمن	"I write poems."	He <i>said</i> that he wrote poems.

No backshift: عدم تغيير الزمن

Do not change the tense if the introductory clause is in a present tense (e. g. *He says*). Note, however, that you might have to change the form of the present tense verb (3rd person singular).

Example → He says, "I write poems." – He says that he writes poems.

Backshift: تغيير الزمن

You must change the tense if the introductory clause is in a past tense (e. g. *He said*).

Example → He said, "I am happy." – He said that he was happy.

Examples of the main changes in tense:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Simple Present He said: "I am happy"	Simple Past He said that he was happy
Present Continues He said: "I'm looking for my keys"	Past Continues He said that he was looking for his keys
Simple Past He said: "I visited New York last year"	Past Perfect Simple He said that he had visited New York the previous year.
Present Perfect He said: " I've lived here for a long time "	Past Perfect He said that he had lived there for a long time
Past Perfect He said: "They had finished the work when I arrived"	Past Perfect He said that they had finished the work when he had arrived "
Past Continues He said: "I was playing football when the accident occurred "	Past Perfect Continues He said that he had been playing football when the accident had occurred

<p>Present Perfect Continues He said: " I have been playing football for two hours."</p>	<p>Past Perfect Continues He said that he had been playing football for two hours</p>
<p>Past Perfect Continues He said: "I had been reading a newspaper when the light went off"</p>	<p>Past Perfect Continues He said that he had been reading a newspaper when the light had gone off</p>
<p>Future Simple (will +verb) He said: "I will open the door."</p>	<p>Conditional (would +verb) He said that he would open the door.</p>
<p>Conditional (would +verb) He said: "I would buy Mercedes if I were rich"</p>	<p>Conditional (would +verb) He said that he would buy Mercedes if he had been rich"</p>

- **The modal verbs:** *could, should, would, might, needn't, ought to, used to* do not normally change: لاحظ هنا أن المودلز هنا بالزمن الماضي
Example → He said, "She might be right." – He said that she might be right.
- Other modal verbs may change: لاحظ هنا أن المودلز هنا بالزمن المضارع و يجب تحويلها للزمن الماضي

Modal	Direct speech	Reported speech
Can	"I can do it."	He said he could do it.
May	" May I go out?"	He wanted to know if he might go out.
Must	"She must apply for the job."	He said that she must/had to apply for the job.
Will	"They will call you."	He told her that they would call her.

- ✓ **Can:** Could
- ✓ **May:** Might
- ✓ **Must:** Had to/Must
- ✓ **Will:** Would
- ✓ **Shall:** Should

3- Place, demonstratives and time expressions: الاماكن و أسماء الاشارة و تعابير الوقت

Place, demonstratives and time expressions change if the context of the reported statement (i.e. the location and/or the period of time) is different from that of the direct speech.

In the following table, you will find the different changes of place; demonstratives and time expressions.

تحويلات رئيسية

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Time Expressions : تعابير الوقت	
Today	that day
Now	Then
Yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
Tomorrow	the next day / the following day
Places : الأماكن	
Here	There
Demonstratives : أسماء الأشارة	
This	That
These	Those

أسئلة وزارية سنوات سابقة



Question one

(2009) Mum, "I have been working in the garden all the morning."

Samer told _____.

(2011) Rami: "I am writing a letter to my friend".

Rami said that he was writing a letter to his friend.

(2014) The engineers are going to design the new highway next month.

The manager said that: _____.

(2014) My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend.

Rami said that: _____.

Answers

1. he had been working in the garden all the morning.
2. That he was writing a letter to his friend.
3. The engineers were going to design the new highway the month after.
4. His mother would celebrate her birthday the weekend after.

Question Two

Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech. #SB page 10

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 _____.

Answers

1. Many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
2. If they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.
3. He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they knew well.
4. Later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.

Question Three

Report the following statements: Workbook page (4)

1. I have some questions for you, Rahaf

Rama told Rahaf _____.

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

Karam said _____.

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

Rahaf told me _____.

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

Mohammad said _____.

5) My favorite subject this year is Chemistry.

Karam told me _____.

Answers

1. That she had some questions for her.

2. That he had lived in Amman for six years.

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

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

5. his favorite subject that year was Chemistry.

Report what these people are saying. Pay attention on time Phrases. (S.B 10)

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.

Rahaf said that _____.

2) We have to give a talk about the advantage and disadvantages of the internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week.

Ismail Ohip said that _____.

Phrasal Verb

<i>Phrasal Verb</i>	<i>English Meaning</i>	<i>Arabic Meaning</i>
<i>Know about</i>	Information about	يعرف عن
<i>Connect with</i>	Associate	يربط أو يوصل
<i>Fill In</i>	Writing Information	يملأ
<i>Turn On</i>	Start working	يشغل
<i>Give out</i>	Stop	يوقف

Q1. Student's Book – Page 10

Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct word:

1. To know _____ dangers of the internet.
2. To connect _____ people on the Internet.
3. To turn _____ Privacy settings.
4. To give _____ Personal information.
5. To fill _____ a form.



Q2. Work Book – Page 4

Tick the word that is different:

1. track - rugby - court - pitch.
2. Journalist - clerk - playwright - rink.
3. Confident - tense - upset - worried.
4. Oars - poet - bat - goggles.
5. Muscle - eyelids - skates - heartbeat.
6. Wind - coal - gas - paper.

Q2. Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>rugby</i>	<i>Rugby</i>	<i>confident</i>	<i>poet</i>	<i>skates</i>	<i>Paper</i>

Q3. Work Book – Page 4 مهمات

Add one word from box "A" and one word from box "B" to complete each sentence.

"A"	"B"	Arabic Meaning
Get	around	يبدأ
Look	down	يتجول
meet	place	يتقابل
settle	started	يستقر
Take	up	تحدث
wake	up	يستيقظ

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

Q3. Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6
Take	Wake	settle	Meet	Look	Get
place	up	down	up	around	started

Q4. Students Book – Page 7

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

People (1) _____ (use) smartphones since they (2) _____ (Invent) in the early 2000 s. During the early 2000s, people (3) _____ (Buy) phones in different colors and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer..(4)_____ (Produce). By the end of 2010 CE, companies (5) _____ (Sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones (6) _____ (Sell) around the world each year. In the near future, it (7) _____ (Estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market

(8) _____ (expand) in the future. At the moment, people aged 16–30 (9) _____ (Buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there (10) _____ (Be) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

Q4. Answers

- (1) have been using (*Present Perfect Continuous*).
- (2) Were invented (*Past simple passive*).
- (3) Bought (*Past Simple*)
- (4) was produced (*Past Simple Passive*)
- (5) Had sold (*Past Perfect*)
- (6) Are sold (*Present Simple Passive*)
- (7) Is estimated (*Present Simple Passive*)
- (8) Will expand (*Future with will*)
- (9) Are buying (*Present Continuous*)
- (10) Will be (*Future with will*)



Q5. Which of the following would you use to (Students Book 9): مهمات

Blog	كتابة يوميات
Tablet Computer	حاسوب لوحي
Email Exchange	تبادل البريد الالكتروني
Social Media	تواصل اجتماعي
White Board	لوحة لمس

- 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 on-line diary? _____.

Q 5. Answers

1	2	3	4	5
Tablet Computer	Email Exchange	White Board	Social Media	Blog

Q6. Students Book – Page 9

Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from "Using Technology in Class" article.

1. To Share – Computer Idea.

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.



Q6. Answers

1. Share Ideas: To give your ideas to another person or to a group.
 - Compare Ideas: Where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different.
2. Create a website: To construct a website that currently does not exist.
 - Contribute to a website: Offer your writing and work to the website.
3. To research information: to use variety of sources to find the information you need. - Present information: to give the results of your research in a presentation.
4. To monitor what is happening: you know what is happening and you are following the developments.
 - Find out what is happening: you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.
5. To 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.
 - Talk to people: an informal discussion.
6. To show Photos: you show people photos that you have in person.
 - Send Photos: you send photos to someone over the internet or by post.



Conditional Sentences

الجملة الشرطية

Conditional sentence type نوع الجملة الشرطية:	Usage : الاستخدام	If Clouse : الشرط	Main Clouse: جواب الشرط
Zero	General truths	If + Simple present	Simple present
Type 1	True in the present/future	If + Simple present	Will + Verb 1
Type 2	Untrue in the present/future	If + Simple past	Would + Verb 1
Type 3	Untrue in the past	If + Past perfect	Would Have + P.P

Type Zero

- If you don't eat for a long time, you become hungry.
- If you touch a flame, you burn yourself.
- If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.
- If people eat too much, they get fat.
- If you touch a fire, you get burned.
- People die if they don't eat.
- Snakes bite if they are scared
- If babies are hungry, they cry.

يعبر عن حقائق

Type One

- (+) if I study, I will pass the exam.
- (-) If I study, I will not fail the exam.
- (-) If I do not study, I will fail the exam.
- If it rains tomorrow, we'll go to the cinema.
- If it rains, I won't go to the park.
- If I study today, I'll go to the party tonight.
- If I have enough money, I'll buy some new shoes.

احتمالات في
الواقع

- She'll be late if the train is delayed.
- She'll miss the bus if she doesn't leave soon.
- If I see her, I'll tell her.

Type Two

- (+) If I studied, I would pass the exam.
- (-) If I studied, I would not fail the exam.
- (-) If I did not study, I would fail the exam.
- If I had a lot of money, I would travel around the world.
- If I won the lottery, I would buy a big house.
- If I met the Queen of England, I would say hello.
- She would travel all over the world if she were rich.
- She would pass the exam if she ever studied.
- If I had his number, I would call him.
- If I were you, I wouldn't go out with that man.

موقف غير
محتمل

Type Three

- (+) If I had studied, I would have passed the exam.
- (-) If I had studied, I would not have failed the exam.
- (-) If I had not studied, I would have failed the exam.
- If I had gone to bed early, I would have caught the train.
- If she had studied, she would have passed the exam.
- If I hadn't eaten so much, I wouldn't have felt sick.
- If we had taken a taxi, we wouldn't have missed the plane.
- She wouldn't have been tired if she had gone to bed earlier
- She would have become a teacher if she had gone to university
- He would have been on time for the interview if he had left the house at nine

مواقف مستحيلة
لأنها لا تحدث

Q1. Complete the sentences with the cooking verbs in the box. One verb is not needed.

Boil	Fry	Grill	Melt		Mix	Roast	Season	Slice	Sprinkle
يغلي	يقلّي	يحمّر	يذوب		يخلط	يشوي	يتبل	يشرح	يرش

- When you heat cheese, it _____s.
- Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and _____ them together.
- You need a sharp knife to the _____ bread.
- Heat the water until it _____s
- Put the eggs in oil or butter to _____ them.
- Some salt and pepper over the potatoes to _____ them.
- _____ the meat in the oven.

Q 1. Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Melt	Mix	Slice	Boil	Fry	Sprinkle – Season	Roast

Q2. Work Book – 5 ,, Circle the correct words:

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

Q2. Answers

1	2	3	4
in; have	repaired; working	started; must	were written; typed

Q3. Work Book – 9'' Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company (1) _____ (Say) that the world only (2) _____ (need) two or three computers. He (3) _____ (be) wrong! Since then, there (4) _____ (be) a technological revolution. These (5) _____ (have) at least one computer at home, and many people (6) _____ (carry) smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even (7) _____ (Wear) them – either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. There's even more: experts say that one day soon we (8) _____ (Attach) them to our skin!

Q3. Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
Said	Needed	Was	Has been	Have	Carry	Wear	Will attach

Q4. Choose the correct form of the verbs below:

- Children often *use / are using* computers better than their parents.
- If you *will play / play* computer games all day, you won't have time to study.
- I want *to get / getting* a tablet, but I can't afford *to buy / buying* one at the moment.
- Look at the black sky! It's *raining / going to rain* soon!
- I'm *coming / come* from Ajloun, but I'm *staying / stay* in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
- Rama has *been doing / done* her homework for two hours! She *is / will be* finished very soon.
- If Karam *had / has* his own computer, he *wouldn't / doesn't* need to use his friend's computer.
- I *was writing / wrote* an email when my laptop *was switching / switched* itself off.

Q4. Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
use	Play	To get – to buy	going to rain	Come - I'm staying	been doing - will be	Had - wouldn't	was writing - switched

Q5.

Rewr

ite the sentences with the words in brackets:

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. **(Might)**

Issa's _____.

2. Somebody has found my missing laptop. **(Been)**

My _____.

3. I asked someone to fix my computer. **(Had)**

I _____.

4. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. **(Have)**

You _____.

5. You are not allowed to touch this machine. **(Must)**

You _____.

6. I think you should send a text message. **(Would)**

If _____.

7. Press that button to make the picture move. **(Moves)**

If you _____.

8. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. **(Before)**

Mohammad _____.

Q5. Answers

1. Issa's phone might be broken.

2. My missing laptop has been found.

3. I had my computer fixed.

4. You don't have to switch off the screen.

5. You mustn't touch this machine.

6. If I were you, I would send a text message.

7. If you press that button, the picture moves.

8. **Started work, he had checked his email**



Functions

ملاحظات

١. تستخدم الكلمات التالية للدلالة على التناقض. (Indicating opposition).

However - Whereas – Despite

٢. تستخدم الكلمات التالية للدلالة على النتيجة. (Indicating consequence).

In this way – As a consequence – Therefore

وزارة ٢٠١٦

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

- **Despite** the recent advance in the technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

What is the function of using **despite** in the above sentence?

Q1. (Work Book – 6) , Choose the correct word:

1. Modern computer can run a lot of **Programs / Modals** 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 logia Baird.



Q1. Answers

1	2	3	4	5
Programs	mouse	decade	tablet	Invented

Q2. Work Book – 6 Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences: مهمات

Calculation	program	floppy disk	Smartphone	laptop	mouse	model
-------------	---------	-------------	------------	--------	-------	-------

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.

Q2. Answers

1	2	3	4	5
Smartphone	program	calculation	model	laptop

Q3. Work book 5 , Complete the sentence with words from the below box

Energy	Grateful	Headline	Helmet	Lawyer	Likely
طاقة	ممتن	عنوان رئيسي	خوذة	محامي	محتمل

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 is _____ to rain tomorrow?
5. I always look at the newspaper _____, but I don't always read the article.
6. Solar panels generate _____ from the sun.

Causative

- ✓ We use the expression 'to have something done'.
- ✓ That somebody does something **for you**. Usually they're things that are difficult to do yourself or you don't want to do yourself.
- ✓ We can use the verb "**Get**" instead of the verb "**Have**" only in informal conversation.

ملاحظة

تستخدم الجملة السببية عندما لا نستطيع فعل شيء ما و يقوم شخص اخر بعمله لنا لانود ذكره

Form

Subject + (Have/Get/Want) + Object + P.P

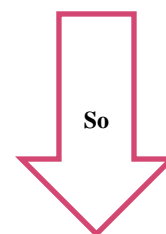
Example → I had my car fixed yesterday.

"Questions" and "Negations" of the verb (*have*) are formed with do/does or did.

Verb Form	Active Voice	Causative Form
Simple Present	I fix my car every day.	I have my car fixed.
Present continuous	I am fixing my car now.	I am having my car fixed.
Present Perfect	I have fixed my car.	I have had my car fixed.
Simple Past	I fixed my car last night.	I had my car fixed last night.
Past continuous	I was fixing my car when Ahmad came.	I was having my car fixed before Ahmad come.
Past Perfect	I had fixed my car before Ahmad came.	I had had my car fixed before Ahmad came.
Future	I will fix my car soon.	I will have my car fixed.

Exercise

- 1) The machine changed the oil in my car.
 - ✓ I had the oil in my car changed.
- 2) A decorator has repainted our house.
 - ✓ We have had our house repainted.
- 3) The town hall has just been rebuilt for council.
 - ✓ The council have just had the town hall rebuilt.



Simple Present	Subject + have - has + Object + p.p.
Simple Past	Subject + had + Object + p.p.
Present continuous	Subject + am - is - are having + Object + p.p.
Simple future	Subject + will + have + Object + p.p.

Exercise → Rewrite the sentences using THE CAUSATIVE FORM (have / get something done).

1. We will have to arrange for a plumber to fix the dripping tap.

_____.

2. The local newspaper didn't publish his article.

_____.

3. Her sister dyes her hair once a month.

_____.

4. My cousin repaired my laptop last week.

_____.

5. They are going to develop our photographs next week.

_____.

6. Do they deliver your shopping to your house?

_____.

7. A chef used to cook her meals.

_____.

8. Have you asked an artist to paint your portrait?

_____.

9. She needs to arrange for the dressmaker to shorten her dress.

_____.

10. The dentist is filling Nick's tooth at the moment.

_____.

11. They didn't deliver our furniture yesterday.

_____.

12. The hairdresser will do her hair for the party.

_____.

13. Is a company going to clean your carpets?

_____.

14. When did a photographer last take a photo of you?

_____.

Exercise Answers

1. We will have to have/ get the dripping tap fixed.

2. He didn't have/ get his article published by the local newspaper.

3. She has/ gets her hair dyed by her sister once a month.

4. I had/ got my laptop repaired by my cousin last week.

5. We are going to have/ get our photographs developed next week.
6. Do you have/ get your shopping delivered to your house?
7. She used to have/ get her meals cooked.
8. Have you had/ got your portrait painted?
9. She needs to have/ get her dress shortened.
10. Nick is having/ getting his tooth filled at the moment.
11. We didn't have/ get our furniture delivered yesterday.
12. She will have/ get her hair done for the party.
13. Are you going to have/ get your carpets cleaned?
14. When did you last have/ get a photo taken?

Verbs Followed by Gerunds Or infinitive

- 1 - Verbs followed by a gerund **OR** a noun + an infinitive
- 2 - Verbs followed an infinitive.
- 3 - verb followed by a gerund **OR** an infinitive with little difference in meaning



(Verb 1 + ing) : افعال تتبعها صيغة اسم الفاعل (١)

Avoid	Dislike	Love	Suggest	Start	Remember
Stop	Consider	Consider	Consider	Consider	-----

Examples

1. I enjoyed _____ in Jordan. (Live)
2. She considered _____ to USA.(Move)
3. I dislike _____ for Taxes. (Wait)
4. He suggested _____ at the Royal Hotel.(Stay)
5. She practiced _____ the song.(Sing)
6. She avoided _____ to her Boss.(Talk)

(To + Infinitive) : افعال تتبعها صيغة اسم الفاعل (١)

Agree	Decide	Attempt	Want	Seem	choose	Promise
Ask	Expect	Want	Prepare	Offer	manage	Forget

Examples

- 1) They expect _____ early. (Arrive).
- 2) I hope _____ the exam. (Pass).
- 3) We promised _____ late. (Not/Be).
- 4) He forgets _____ the bill to the accountant. (Give).
- 5) They prepared _____ the test. (Take).



الأستاذ إسماعيل



خلاص طفشنا ترا
الطلاب

Worksheet

Q1. Rewrite the following sentences :

1. You should study hard.

If _____

2. I intend to study English tonight.

I _____

3. Perhaps, she is relaxing in her room.

She _____

4. I didn't finish my work yesterday .

Ismail said _____

5. Rahaf asked someone to paint her room .

She _____

6. Tala cleaned her room and then she went playing.

Before _____

7. Ismail bought Two jeans yesterday .

Tow Jeans _____

8. It isn't normal for children to go cinema at night.

Children _____

9. Rahaf started cooking at 5 p.m , it's 9 p.m and she is still cooking .

She _____ since 5 P.M

10. It isn't necessary to pay money for the government .

You _____

11 . Ismail is solving the problems now .

The man said that _____

12 . Sarah can go to have a cup of coffee with me

Dad said that _____

13 . We must study hard tomorrow

Ismail said that _____

14 . We didn't see the sea this week .

Mom said that _____

15 . Mohammad has eaten all the sweets

Rahaf told me _____

16 . Ismail and Rahaf are having a good time today

Mom and dad said that _____

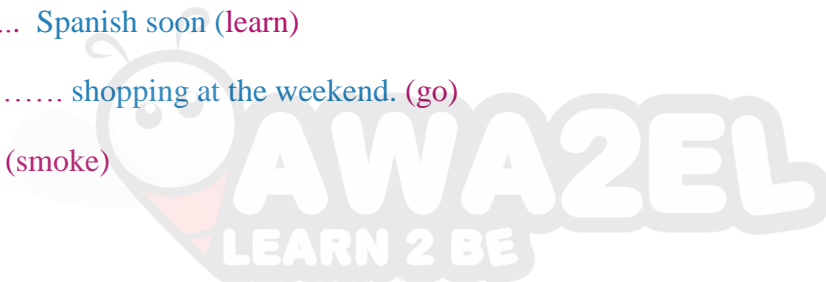
17. Rahaf and Rama were travelling to Turkey when they met me .

Mohammad told Ismail _____

Q2 Correct the verb between brackets

1. People have smart phone since they were invented in the early 2000s. (be- use)
2. Muslims .. . Five times a day. (pray)
3. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired, all afternoon for a dinner.
(be – cook)
4. Karam and Mohamed there last lecture. (not – be) .
5. Our neighbors recently to Amman. (move)
6. You look tired, have you hard. (be – work)
7. Karam lunch daily in same time? (eat)
8. The woman already T.V. (watch)
9. The detectives have people all week . (be-interview)
10. Rahaf and Rama evening classes for a few weeks (be - take)
11. Rahaf her uncle in the mall last night (see)
12. We are going to Aqaba again, I forward to it since 2015. (be- look)
13. Five letters now in Zarqa. (write) rewrite
14. The department of culture and arts, which in 1960 (found)
15. About one billion smart phones..... Around the world every year. (sell)

16. In 2000 CE. 98 percent of Jordanian children fully (immunize)
17. Our grandfather is used to us stories at bedtime . (tell)
18. We have lived in the city long time. So wethe traffic (used to)
19. My family and I Going camping (not – used to)
20. Now a days Ismail his car carefully (used to – drive)
21. This time tomorrow, we`ll be Celebrating. Because we our exams soon (have – finish)
22. The books that you ordered By the end of the week (not – arrive)
23. I Still. in seven years time ! (be – still study)
24. Can I call you tomorrow at this time. Or you Dinner with your family then ? (have)
25. I hope..... USA next year (go)
26. I plan Spanish soon (learn)
27. I intend shopping at the weekend. (go)
28. I stop (smoke)



Q3. Rewrite the following

1. Ismail intends to finish his project tonight

Ismail _____

2 . He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 9 p.m and he's still studying

He _____ since 5 P.m



<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
Awake	Awoke	awoken	يستيقظ
Bear	Bore	Born	يلد
Bear	Bore	Born	يحمل
Beat	Beat	Beaten	يهزم- يذق- يضرب
Become	Became	Become	يصبح
Begin	Began	Begun	يبدأ
Bend	Bent	Bent	ينثني- يثني
Bid	Bade	Bidden	يأمر
Bind	Bound	Bound	يربط
Bite	Bit	Bitten	يعض- يقضم
Bleed	Bled	Bled	ينزف
Blow	Blew	Blown	يهب- يعصف
Break	Broke	Broken	يتكسر- يكسر
Breed	Bred	Bred	يربي
Bring	Brought	Brought	يحضر
Broadcast	Broadcast	Broadcast	يذيع
Build	Built	Built	يبنى
Burn	Burnt	Burnt	يحرق- يحترق
Burst	Burst	Burst	ينفجر- يندفع
Buy	Bought	Bought	يشترى
Catch	Caught	Caught	يمسك
Cast	Cast	Cast	يلقي
Choose	Chose	Chosen	يختار
Cling	Clung	Clung	يتعلق بـ
Come	Came	Come	يأتي
Cost	Cost	Cost	يساوي- يكلف
Creep	Crept	Crept	يزحف

Cut	Cut	Cut	يقطع
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	يتعامل
Dig	Dug	Dug	يحفر
Do	Did	Done	يفعل
Draw	Drew	Drawn	يرسم- يجر
Drink	Drank	Drunk	يشرب
Drive	Drove	Driven	يقود- يدفع
Dwell	Dwelt	Dwelt	يقطن
Eat	Ate	Eaten	يأكل
Fall	Fell	Fallen	يقع- يسقط
Feed	Fed	Fed	يطعم- يغذي
Feel	Felt	Felt	يشعر
Fight	Fought	Fought	يحارب
Find	Found	Found	يجد
Flee	Fled	Fled	يهرب
Fly	Flew	Flown	يطير
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	ينسى
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	يعفو عن
Freeze	Froze	Frozen	يتجمد
Get	Got	Got	يحصل على
Give	Gave	Given	يعطي
Go	Went	Gone	يذهب
Grind	Ground	Ground	يطحن
Grow	Grew	Grown	ينمو- يزرع- يصبغ
Hang	Hanged	Hanged	يشنق
Hang	Hung	Hung	يعلق
Hear	Heard	Heard	يسمع
Hide	Hid	Hidden	يخفي- يختبئ
Hit	Hit	Hit	يضرب

Hold	Held	Held	يمسك
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	يؤذي- يضر
Keep	Kept	Kept	يحفظ- يحتفظ بـ
Know	Knew	Known	يعرف
Lay	Laid	Laid	يضع
Lean	Leant	Leant	يسند
Lie	Lay	Lain	يرقد
Lie	Lied	Lied	يكذب
Lead	Led	Led	يقود
Leap	Leapt	Leapt	يقفز
Learn	Learnt	Learnt	يتعلم
Leave	Left	Left	يترك
Lend	Lent	Lent	يقرض
Let	Let	Let	يدع
Lose	Lost	Lost	يفقد
Make	Made	Made	يصنع- يجعل
Mean	Meant	Meant	يعني
Meet	Met	Met	يقابل
Pay	Paid	Paid	يدفع
Put	Put	Put	يضع
Read	Read	Read	يقراً
Ride	Rode	Ridden	يركب
Ring	Rang	Rung	يدق
Rise	Rose	Risen	ينهض- يشرق
Run	Ran	Run	يجري
Saw	Sawed	Sawn	يقطع بمنشار
Say	Said	Said	يقول
See	Saw	Seen	يرى
Seek	Sought	Sought	يبحث عن

Sell	Sold	Sold	يبيع
Send	Sent	Sent	يرسل
Set	Set	Set	يغرب- يضع
Sew	Sewed	Sewn	يحيك- يخييط
Shake	Shook	Shaken	يهز
Shine	Shone	Shone	يلمع
Shoot	Shot	Shot	يطلق
Show	Showed	Shown	يرى
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk	ينكمش
Shut	Shut	Shut	يقفل
Sing	Sang	Sung	يغني
Sink	Sank	Sunk	يغرق
Sit	Sat	Sat	يجلس
Sleep	Slept	Slept	ينام
Smell	Smelt	Smelt	يشم- يعطي رائحة
Sow	Sowed	Sown	يبذر
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	يتكلم
Spend	Spent	Spent	يقضي- يصرف
Spell	Spelt	Spelt	يتهجى
Spill	Spilt	Spilt	يسكب- ينسكب
Spin	Span	Spun	يدور- يغزل
Spit	Spat	Spat	يبيصق
Split	Split	Split	يشطر
Spoil	Spoilt	Spoilt	يفسد
Spread	Spread	Spread	ينتشر- ينشر
Spring	Sprang	Sprung	يقفز
Stand	Stood	Stood	يقف
Steal	Stole	Stolen	يسرق
Stick	Stuck	Stuck	يلتصق ب

Sting	Stung	Stung	يلدغ
Strike	Struck	Struck	يضرب
Swear	Swore	Sworn	يقسم
Sweat	Sweat	Sweat	يعرق
Sweep	Swept	Swept	يكنس
Swell	Swelled	Swollen	يتورم
Swim	Swam	Swum	يسبح
Swing	Swung	Swung	يتأرجح
Take	Took	Taken	يأخذ
Teach	Taught	Taught	يعلم
Tell	Told	Told	يخبر
Think	Thought	Thought	يعتقد-يفكر
Throw	Threw	Thrown	يلقي
Understand	Understood	Understood	يفهم
Wear	Wore	Worn	يرتدي
Weave	Wove	Woven	ينسج
Weep	Wept	Wept	يبكي
Win	Won	Won	يكسب
Wind	Wound	Wound	يلف
write	Wrote	Written	يكتب

Best Wishes



Unit Two

A HEALTHY LIFE

حياة صحية



LET US MAKE OUR FUTURE
NOW, AND LET US MAKE OUR
DREAMS TOMORROW'S
REALITY.



الطب التكميلي: هل هو الحل؟

معظم الاطباء اعتادوا على ان يكونوا متشككين حيال فعاليات الطب البديل و الوخز بالأبر و الأشكال الأخرى من الطب التكميلي. اذا اراد المرضى تلقي هذا النوع من العلاجات غير التقليدي، كان عليهم استشارة مستشار خاص و الذي غالبا كان لا يحمل شهادة طبية . مع ذلك، في السنوات الأخيرة مفهوم هذا النوع من المعالجة قد تغير . هذه الأيام، العديد من أطباء الأسر يدرسون الطب التكميلي جنباً الى جنب مع العلاج التقليدي و العديد من استشاري الطب التكميلي معهم ايضاً شهادات طبية بينما المنتقدون كانوا يقولون بأنه لم يكن يوجد دليل علمي بأن العلاج غير التقليدي يعمل، الان الخبراء الطبيون يميلون الى أن يدركوا ان الطب التقليدي قد لا يكون دائماً هو الطريق الوحيد لعلاج المرض.

في احدى العيادات في لندن ٧٠% من المرضى عرض عليهم الاختيار بين طب الاعشاب و الطب التقليدي لالتهاب المفاصل و مرض الشقيقة . اختاروا المداواة بالأعشاب . ٥٠% منهم قالوا بان العلاج كان فعالاً . أحد الاطباء قال " أنا الان اعتبر الطب البديل خياراً متوفراً للكثير من الحالات بما فيها القلق و الاحباط و انواع معينة من الحساسية. انه يقدم خياراً اخرًا عندما لا يحل الطب التقليدي . المشكلة بشكل كافي".

مع ذلك الطب التكميلي لا يمكن استخدامه في كل المعالجات الطبية . لا يمكنه ان يكون بديلاً للتطعيم لأنه لا ينتج المضادات الحيوية اللازمة ضد امراض الطفولة . ايضاً لا يمكن استخدامه للوقاية من مرض الملاريا . احد الاطباء قال سألجاً دائماً الى الطب التقليدي اولاً للتأكد من أن لا حاله مهمه تم ابقائها . على اي حال فكره الطب التكميلي لم تعد فكره غريبه برأيي يجب ان يطبق جنباً الى جنب الطب الحديث وليس ضده.

Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

الطب التكميلي : هل هو الحل

#	Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1	Acupuncture (N)	A system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points.	الوخز بالأبر
2	Ailment (N)	Illness.	مرض
3	Allergy (N)	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.	حساسية
4	Arthritis(N) Arthritic (Adj)	A disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints.	التهاب المفاصل
5	Herbal remedy (N) Remedy (V) Remedial (Adj)	An extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent alleviate, or cure disease.	العلاج بالأعشاب
6	Homoeopathy (N)	A system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances.	المعالجة المثلية
7	Immunisation (N) immunize (V) Immune (Adj)	The process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness.	مطعوم
8	Malaria (N)	A dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes.	ملاريا
9	Migraine (N)	A very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision.	صداع نصفي
10	Anti-body(N)	A substance produced by the body to fight disease.	مضاد للجسم
11	Complementary Medicine (N)	Medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practice.	الطب المكمل
12	Option (N) Optional (Adj)	Something that is or may be chosen.	خيار
13	Practitioner (N) Practice (V) Practical (Adj) Practically (Adv)	Someone who is qualified or registered to practice a particular occupation or profession.	مستشار
14	Viable (Adj)	Effective and able to be successful.	قابل للنجاح
15	Sceptical (Adj) Sceptic (N)	Having doubts: not easily convinced.	غير متأكد

Most doctors used to be **sceptical** about the validity of **1-homoeopathy** **2- acupuncture** and other **forms of complementary medicine**. If patients wanted to receive **this** kind of non - conventional treatment, **they** used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, **1- many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments**, and **2-many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees**.

معظم الاطباء اعتادوا على ان يكونوا متشككين حيال فعاليات الطب البديل و الوخز بالأبر و الأشكال الأخرى من الطب التكميلي. اذا اراد المرضى تلقي هذا النوع من العلاجات غير التقليدي، كان عليهم استشارة مستشار خاص و الذي غالبا كان لا يحمل شهادة طبية . مع ذلك، في السنوات الأخيرة مفهوم هذا النوع من المعالجة قد تغير . هذه الأيام، العديد من أطباء الأسر يدرسون الطب التكميلي جنبا الى جنب مع العلاج التقليدي و العديد من استشاري الطب التكميلي معهم ايضا شهادات طبية.

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

بينما المنتقدون كانوا يقولون بأنه لم يكن يوجد دليل علمي بأن العلاج غير التقليدي يعمل، الان الخبراء الطبيون يميلون الى أن يدركوا ان الطب التقليدي قد لا يكون دائما هو الطريق الوحيد لعلاج المرض.

At a surgery in London, 70 percent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common **complaints** such as **1- insomnia**, **2- arthritis** and **3-migraines** chose the herbal remedy. Fifty percent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different **conditions**, including **4-anxiety**, **5-depression** and **6-certain allergies**. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately."

في احدى العيادات في لندن ٧٠ % من المرضى عرض عليهم الاختيار بين طب الاعشاب و الطب التقليدي لالتهاب المفاصل او مرض الشقيقة . اختاروا المداواة بالأعشاب . ٥٠ % منهم قالوا بان العلاج كان فعالا . أحد الاطباء قال " أنا الان اعتبر الطب البديل خيارا متوفرا للكثير من الحالات بما فيها القلق و الاحباط و انواع معينة من الحساسية. انه يقدم خيارا اخر عندما لا يحل الطب التقليدي . المشكلة بشكل كافي".

However, **complementary medicine cannot be used** for all medical treatments. **It** can never substitute for **1-immunizations** **as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases**. It also cannot be used to protect against **2 - malaria**.

مع ذلك الطب التكميلي لا يمكن استخدامه في كل المعالجات الطبية . لا يمكنه ان يكون بديلا للتطعيم لأنه لا ينتج المضادات الحيوية اللازمة ضد امراض الطفولة . ايضا لا يمكن استخدامه للوقاية من مرض الملاريا .

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

احد الاطباء قال سألجأ دائما الى الطب التقليدي اولا للتأكد من أن لا حاله مهمه تم نسيانها . على اي حال فكره الطب التكميلي لم تعد فكره غريبه برأيي يجب ان يطبق جنبا الى جنب الطب الحديث وليس ضده.

Questions

1. The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the 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.

3. Decide if these sentences are True or False. Correct the false sentences:

- Doctors and patients didn't use to be convinced that complementary forms of medicine work.

- Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment.

- At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy did not help them.

- Complementary medicine can work as a replacement for immunisations or to treat malaria.

4. Find a word in the text which means 'illness'.

5. According to the text, why cannot complementary medicine be used as an immunization?

6. According to the text, what two cases complementary medicine cannot be used for?

7. Do you think complementary medicine is helpful? Justify your answer with an example from the text?

8. Quote the sentence which shows that people didn't use to study complementary medicine formally.

9. Write down two forms of complementary medicine mentioned in the text.



Answers

1. I think people's opinions of complementary medicine might have changed because of more information being freely available on the Internet. Additionally, more research may have been done on the effects of complementary medicine.
2. It means that complementary medicine provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem adequately. For example, 50% of patients who tried complementary medicine said that the treatment helped.
3. (True)
(True)
(False) → Fifty per cent of patients said it helped.
(False) → Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments.
4. Ailment
5. Because it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases.
6. Immunization and malaria
7. Yes, I think it helpful. For example, 50% of patients who tried it said that the treatment helped.
8. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non- conventional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree.
9. Homoeopathy and acupuncture.



هل الناس السعداء أكثر صحة، اذا كذلك، لماذا؟

من الطبيعي أن تشعر بالغضب من حين الى آخر . مع ذلك، الدراسات تبين أن العواطف السلبية يمكن أن تضر الجسم . الغضب يمكن أيضا أن يكون له آثار ضارة على الصحة . عندما تغضب، ضغط دمك يرتفع و يمكن أن تعاني من صداعات و مشاكل في النوم و مشاكل في الهضم . على أي حال ، ماذا عن المشاعر و التوجهات الايجابية؟ حتى وقت قريب، العلماء لم يتحققوا من فيما اذا كان هناك صلة بين المشاعر الايجابية و الصحة الجيدة .

و في دراسة كانت قد تابعت أكثر من ٦٠٠٠ رجل و أمراه بين الأعمار ٢٥ الى ٧٤ عاما لمدة ٢٠ عاما، وجد الباحثون أن الايجابية خفضت خطر أمراض القلب. عوامل أخرى تؤثر في الصحة شملت علاقة عائلية و صداقة داعمة و نظره متفائلة الى الحياة. البحث بين أن الاطفال الذين كانوا أكثر قدرة على البقاء مركزين على الواجب، و الذين لديهم توجه ايجابي أكثر قدرة على البقاء مركزين على الواجب، و الذين لديهم توجه ايجابي اكثر نحو الحياة في سن السابعة ، كانوا بصحة افضل بعد ٣٠ عام . الدراسة كانت مثير جدل (خلافية).

بعض أخصائي الصحة يعتقدون أن خيارات الحياة السيئة، مثل التدخين أو قلة التمارين، هي سبب لأمراض القلب ولأمراض أخرى، و ليس السبب هو توجه الفرد الباحثون بينما يوافقون يطرحون السؤال : لماذا يتبع الناس أساليب حياة سيئة؟ هل الناس الأكثر تفاؤلا يعيشون أساليب حياة أكثر صحة؟ الباحثون يعتبرون أن ليس ظروف الفرد الشخصية و بيئته تجعلانه يعيش دون قلق على أي حال، و يعتقدون بأننا اذا علمنا الأطفال لأن يطوروا التفكير الايجابي، و أن يستعيدوا قواهم بعد ما انتكاسة، فإن هذه الصفات ستحسن كامل صحتهم في المستقبل.

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

هل الناس السعداء أكثر صحة، إذا كذلك، لماذا؟

#	Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1	Setback (N)	A problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse.	نكسه بعد العلاج
2	Bounce back (P.V)	To start to be successful again after difficult time.	يرتد الى حاله
3	Focus on (P.V)	To direct your attention or effort at something specific.	يركز
4	See red (P.V)	(Idiom) to be angry.	يغضب
5	Optimistic (Adj)	Believing that good things will happen in the future.	متفائل
6	Raise (Verb)	A question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something.	يطرح

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

من الطبيعي أن تشعر بالغضب من حين إلى آخر . مع ذلك، الدراسات تبين أن العواطف السلبية يمكن أن تضر الجسم.

Anger can also have **harmful effects on health**. When you **see red, 1-your blood pressure is raised and 2- you can suffer from headaches,3- sleep problems and 4- digestive problems**. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

الغضب يمكن أيضا أن يكون له آثار ضارة على الصحة . عندما تغضب، ضغط دمك يرتفع و يمكن أن تعاني من صداعات و مشاكل في النوم و مشاكل في الهضم . على أي حال ، ماذا عن المشاعر و التوجهات الايجابية؟ حتى وقت قريب، العلماء لم يتحققوا من فيما إذا كان هناك صلة بين المشاعر الايجابية و الصحة الجيدة .

Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that **1- positivity reduced the risk of heart disease**. Other factors influencing health included **2- a supportive network of family and friends, and 3- an optimistic outlook on life.**

و في دراسة كانت قد تابعت أكثر من ٦٠٠٠ رجل و أمراه بين الأعمار ٢٥ الى ٧٤ عاما لمدة ٢٠ عاما، وجد الباحثون أن الايجابية خفضت خطر أمراض القلب. عوامل أخرى تؤثر في الصحة شملت علاقة عائلية و صداقة داعمة و نظره متفائلة الى الحياة.

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

البحث بين أن الاطفال الذين كانوا أكثر قدرة على البقاء مركزين على الواجب، و الذين لديهم توجه ايجابي أكثر قدرة على البقاء مركزين على الواجب، و الذين لديهم توجه ايجابي اكثر نحو الحياة في سن السابعة ، كانوا بصحة افضل بعد ٣٠ عام.

The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as **1- smoking** or **2- lack of exercise**, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

الدراسة كانت مثار جدل (خلافية). بعض أخصائيي الصحة يعتقدون أن خيارات الحياة السيئة، مثل التدخين أو قلة التمارين، هي سبب لأمراض القلب ولأمراض أخرى، و ليس السبب هو توجه الفرد الباحثون بينما يوافقون يطرحون السؤال : لماذا يتبع الناس أساليب حياة سيئة؟ هل الناس الأكثر تفاؤلا يعيشون أساليب حياة أكثر صحة؟

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

الباحثون يعتبرون أن ليس ظروف الفرد الشخصية و بيئته تجعلانه يعيش دون قلق على أي حال، و يعتقدون بأننا اذا علمنا الأطفال لأن يطوروا التفكير الايجابي، و أن يستعيدوا قواهم بعد ما انتكاسة، فأن هذه الصفات ستحسن كامل صحتهم في المستقبل.

Questions



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

2. What is controversial about the researchers' study?

3. What is your opinion of the researchers' findings?

4. How long did the study last?

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

6. Write three things, mentioned in the article, that improve health.

7. Quote a sentence which shows that the influence of lifestyle on health doesn't appear immediately /takes a long time.

8. Find out an expression from the text which means to become angry.

9. According to the text, how can children have a better health when they become older ?

10. What do the underlined words refer to?

Answers

- 1) They can raise blood pressure and cause headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems, as well as leading to illnesses such as heart disease.
- 2) Many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for these problems and not an individual's attitude.
- 3) Students' own answers. Whichever opinion they have, they should give reasons using the information in the article, where possible.
- 4) 20 years.
- 5) Smoking and lack of exercise.
- 6) Positive, a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positively reduced the risk of heart disease.
- 7) The research showed that children who ----- to ----- 30 years later.
- 8) See red.
- 9) If we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to bounce back after a setback.
- 10) Children / the researchers / children's.



تقرير عن الصحة في الأردن

مقدمة

الظروف الصحية في الأردن هي من الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط هذا وبشكل كبير نتيجة التزام البلد يجعل الرعاية الصحية للجميع اولويه قصوى . التقدم في التعليم والأوضاع الاقتصادية والصرف الصحي والماء النظيف والتغذية والإسكان جعل من مجتمعنا اكثر صحه

مراكز الرعاية الصحية

نتيجة للتخطيط الحكيم .فان عدد خدمات الرعاية الصحية تزايد بسرعه عبر السنوات الماضية اكثر من ٨٠٠ نوع من مراكز الرعاية الصحية تم بنائها . وكذلك . ١٨٨ عياده اسنان في عام ٢٠١٢م.٩٨.بالمائه من الأطفال الاردنيين تم تطعيمهم الفضل يعود الى فرق التطعيم التي عملت لتحقيق الهدف منذ عدة سنوات. على الرغم من وجود مناطق نائية في البلد حيث كان الناس بدون كهرباء وماء امن. الا ان حوالي ٩٩ بالمائه من سكان البلد لديهم كهرباء الان

المستشفيات

على الرغم من ان البلد كان يركز بشكل رئيسي على تحسين منشآت الرعاية الصحية الأولية . الا انه لم يتجاهل منشاته الطبية المتقدمة . سمعه الأطباء الأردنيين انتشرت في المنطقة . والان المزيد من المرضى يأتون إلى الأردن لإجراء عمليات قلب مفتوح في الأردن ، برنامج عمليات القلب المفتوح بدأ عام ١٩٧٠م في عمان

توقعات الحياة

ارقام توقع الحياه تبين ان نظام الرعاية الأردني ناجح. عام ١٩٦٥م معدل الحياه الأردني كان عند عمر ٥٠ عاما . عام ٢٠١٢ معدل توقع هذا ارتفع الى العمر ٧٣.٥ عاما. وفقا لإحصاءات منظمه اليونيسيف بين ١٩٨١ و١٩٩١م.معدلات وفيات أطفال الأردن تناقص بسرعه اكثر من أي مكان اخر في العالم من ٧٠ وفاه لكل ١٠٠٠ حاله ولاده عام ١٩٨١م الى ٢٣ وفاه فقط لكل ١٠٠٠ ولاده عام ٢٠١٤م

خلاصة/خاتمة

معدل وفاه الولادات المنخفض . وكذلك نظام الرعاية الصحية الممتاز. بالإضافة الى عوامل إلى نمو سكان الأردن الصحي. الذي سينتج عنه قوه عمل قويه لها فوائد اقتصاديه للمجتمع كله.

Reading / SB page 18/ Health in Jordan: A report

تقرير عن الصحة في الأردن

مقدمة Introduction

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely **due to** the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. 1- Advances in education, 2- economic conditions, 3- sanitation, 4- clean water, 5- diet and 6- housing have **What** made our community healthier ?

الظروف الصحية في الأردن هي من الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط هذا وبشكل كبير نتيجة التزام البلد يجعل الرعاية الصحية للجميع اولويه قصوى . التقدم في التعليم والأوضاع الاقتصادية والصرف الصحي والماء النظيف والتغذية والإسكان جعل من مجتمعنا اكثر صحه

مراكز الرعاية الصحية Healthcare centers

As a result of careful planning, 1- the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. 2- More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centers have been built as well as 3- 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 percent of Jordanian children were fully immunized, thanks immunization teams that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to 1- electricity and 2- safe water, almost 99 percent of the country's population now has access.

نتيجة للتخطيط الحكيم .فان عدد خدمات الرعاية الصحية تزايد بسرعه عبر السنوات الماضية اكثر من ٨٠٠ نوع من مراكز الرعاية الصحية تم بنائها . وكذلك . ١٨٨ عياده اسنان في عام ٢٠١٢م. ٩٨ بالمائه من الأطفال الاردنيين تم تطعيمهم الفضل يعود الى فرق التطعيم التي عملت لتحقيق الهدف منذ عدة سنوات. على الرغم من وجود مناطق نائية في البلد حيث كان الناس بدون كهرباء وماء امن. الا ان حوالي ٩٩ بالمائه من سكان البلد لديهم كهرباء الان

المستشفيات Hospitals

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected (ignored) its 1- advanced medical facilities.

2- 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.

على الرغم من ان البلاد كان يركز بشكل رئيسي على تحسين منشآت الرعاية الصحية الأولية . الا انه لم يتجاهل منشاته الطبية المتقدمة . سمعه الأطباء الأردنيين انتشرت في المنطقة . والان المزيد من المرضى يأتون إلى الأردن لإجراء عمليات قلب مفتوح في الأردن ، برنامج عمليات القلب المفتوح بدأ عام ١٩٧٠م في عمان

توقعات الحياه *Life expectancy*

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

According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant **mortality** (death) 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.

ارقام توقع الحياه تبين ان نظام الرعاية الأردني ناجح. عام ١٩٦٥م معدل الحياه الأردني كان عند عمر ٥٠ عاما . عام ٢٠١٢ معدل توقع هذا ارتفع الى العمر ٧٣.٥ عاما. وفقا لإحصاءات منظمه اليونيسيف بين ١٩٨١ و١٩٩١م.معدلات وفيات أطفال الأردن تتناقص بسرعه اكثر من أي مكان اخر في العالم فمن ٧٠ وفاه لكل ١٠٠٠ حاله ولاده عام ١٩٨١م الى ٢٣ وفاه فقط لكل ١٠٠٠ ولاده عام ٢٠١٤م

خاتمة أو خلاصة *Conclusion*

1- The low infant mortality rate, as well as **2- the excellent healthcare system**, has been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

معدل وفاه الولادات المنخفض . وكذلك نظام الرعاية الصحية الممتاز. بالإضافة الى عوامل إلى نمو سكان الأردن الصحي. الذي سينتج عنه قوه عمل قويه لها فوائد اقتصاديه للمجتمع كله.



Questions

1) What is the title of the report?

2) What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections?

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

4) Is the language formal or informal? How can you tell?

5) Write down two examples showing the rapid increase in Jordanian healthcare services.

6) According to the text, in which medical area did Jordan get a head of the world?

7) According to the report, what kind of medical operation has Jordan made the most success?

8) According to the text, what Jordanian doctors famous for?

9) What do the underlined words refer to?

10) Find out a compound noun from the text which means deaths amongst babies or very young children.

Answers

1) A report.

2) They 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) '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) The language is formal. There are no contractions; the sentences are quite long, with relative pronouns, etc.; the vocabulary is formal; there are linking expressions such as: *As a result of*, *According to* and *Although*; the statistics included add to the formality.

5) 1. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare caters have been built as well as 188 dental clinics , 2. In 2012, 98% of Jordanian children were fully immunized.

6) Infant mortality rates.

7) Open heart surgery.

8) They are famous for doing open heart surgery.

9) The country's.

١٠) infant mortality.



نمرك

مشكلة متفاعة

في العيديد من الدول عدد متزايد من الشباب والكبار دوور وزن زائد او بديسي أحد الأسباب لهاذا هو شعبيه متزايدة للوجبات السريعة التي لم تكن منتشرة كما تعني الان عامل اخر كبير وهو قلت التمارين كإنو غالبا ما يمسون الى المدرسة او العمل لكن هذه الأيام المزيد منهم يذهبون بسيارة. التكنولوجيا الحديثة تعدت دورها أيضا ونمضي المزيد من الوقت مركزين ابصارنا على شاشات الكمبيوتر فعل اختراع الانترنت لم يحلم أحد بتسوق الكتروني لكن الان نستطيع شراء أي شيء تقريبا دون ان نغادر المقعد.

وقت الصفاء

خبراء الصحة يلتقون من هذا التوجه منذ سنوات. نصيحتهم واضحة الكبار يجب ان يركزوا على ممارسة التمرين تمد ساعتان ونص على الأقل كل أسبوع ولالأطفال ول المراهقين يجب ان يكون الهدف ساعة على الأقل يوميا قد لا يدعو هذا شيئا مهما على أي حال. تحت حديث بس ان اقل من جزء من سكان بيزنطيا تمكنون يتمكنون من فعل ذلك أطفال المدارس اقل نشاط بدني مما كإنو عليه سابقا البنات بذات يكرهن حصص الرياضة هذا يمكن ان يؤدي إلى مشاكل صحية خطيرة.

انه مفيد لك

الخبراء يوصون بخليط النشاطات. تشمل تمارين معتدلة، مثل المشي السريع و تمارين عنيفة كالجري أيضا ينصحون بتمرن شاقه تقوي العضلات ، مثل تمارين الجلوس و النهوض كلما بنينا عضلات اكثر كلما حرقنا سعرات حرارية اكثر ، وكلما اصبحنه اكثر لياقه . إضافة إلى ذلك، للتمارين طريقة رائعة للتكيف مع التوتر في دراسة حديثه، للمرضى الذين كإنو يعانون من الإحباط سجلوا تحسنا كبيرا بعد زيادة النشاط البدني.

نصائح مفيدة

بطبع فإن هذا يطرح سؤالا: كيف أستطيع ان اتكيف مع المزيد من كل هذه التمارين في حياتي؟ أفضل طريقه هو ان نجعله جزءا من حياتنا اليومية بحيث يصبح رثينا. لا يحتاج الان يأخذ وقتا اضافيه كبيرا بإمكانك النزول من الباص قبل نقطة نزولك او تقف اثناء التحدث في الهاتف! الأكثر أهمية ، يجب ان نجد راضه بممارستها. بتلك الطريقة ،سنصبح بلياقة و بصحه و بساعده اكثر .

Get Moving!

#	Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1	Strenuous (N)	Requiring a lot of effort.	يحتاج الى جهد
2	Cope with (PH.V)	To deal successfully with, or handle, a situation.	ينجح في مواجهة مشكلة
3	Obese (Adj) Obesity (N)	Extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health.	سمين جدا

مشكلة متفاقمة: growing problem:

In many countries, What are an ncreasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the **1- growing popularity of fast food**, which didn't use to be as common as it is now.

Another big factor is **2- lack of exercise**. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. **3- Modern technology** has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

في العديد من الدول، عدد متزايد من الشباب والكبار دوور وزن زائد او بديسي أحد الأسباب لهاذا هو شعبيه متزايدة للوجبات السريعة التي لم تكن منتشرة كما تعني الان عامل اخر كبير وهو قلت التمارين كإنو غالبا ما يمشون الى المدرسة او العمل لكن هذه الأيام المزيد منهم يذهبون بسيارة. التكنولوجيا الحديثة تعدت دورها أيضا ونمضي المزيد من الوقت مركزين ابصارنا على شاشات الكمبيوتر فعل اختراع الانترنت لم يحلم أحد بتسوق الالكتروني لكن الان نستطيع شراء أي شيء تقريبا دون ان نغادر المقعد.

وقت الصفاء: Time to listen:

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

خبراء الصحة يلتقون من هذا التوجه منذ سنوات. نصيحتهم واضحة الكبار يجب ان يركزوا على ممارسة التمرين تمد ساعتان ونص على الأقل كل أسبوع وللأطفال ول المراهقين يجب ان يكون الهدف ساعة على الأقل يوميا قد لا يدعو هذا شيئا مهما على أي حال. تحت حديث بس ان اقل من جزء من سكان بيزنطيا تمكنون يتمكنون من فعل ذلك أطفال المدارس اقل نشاط بدني مما كانوا عليه سابقا البنات بذات يكرهن حصص الرياضة هذا يمكن ان يؤدي إلى مشاكل صحية خطيره.

انه مفيد جدا! It's good for you!

Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include **1- moderate exercise**, such as **fast walking**, and more **2- strenuous exercise**, like **running**. They also advise **3- exercise that strengthens the muscles**, for example **sit – ups**. (the benefits of doing exercise) **1-The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and 2- the fitter we become**. In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with (**to deal successfully with**) stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

الخبراء يوصون بخليط النشاطات. تشمل تمارين معتدلة، مثل المشي السريع و تمارين عنيفة كالجري أيضا ينصحون بتمرين شاقه تقوي العضلات ، مثل تمارين الجلوس و النهوض كلما بنينا عضلات اكثر كلما حرقنا سعرات حرارية اكثر ، وكلما اصبحه اكثر لياقه . إضافة إلى ذلك، للتمارين طريقة رائعة للتكيف مع التوتر في دراسة حديثه، للمرضى الذين كانوا يعانون من الإحباط سجلوا تحسنا كبيرا بعد زيادة النشاط البدني.

نصائح مفيدة: Useful tips:

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. It doesn't have to make much extra time. **1- You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or 2- stand up when you're on the phone!** Most importantly, **3- we should find a sport that we enjoy doing**. That way, How we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

بطبع فإن هذا يطرح سؤالا: كيف أستطيع ان اتكيف مع المزيد من كل هذه التمارين في حياتي؟ أفضل طريقه هو ان نجعله جزءا من حياتنا اليومية بحيث يصبح رثينا. لا يحتاج الان يأخذ وقتا اضافيه كبيرا بإمكانك النزول من الباص قبل نقطة نزولك او تقف اثناء التحدث في الهاتف! الأكثر أهمية ، يجب ان نجد راضه بممارستها. بتلك الطريقة ،سنصبح بلياقة و بصحه و يساعده اكثر .

Questions

- 1) According to the article, what are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?
_____.
- 2) What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for someone in your age group?
_____.
- 3) Do most British people get enough exercise? Which sentence in the article tells you this?
_____.
- 4) Guess the meaning of the highlighted word in paragraph C. Then check in a dictionary.
_____.



5) The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal lives. Give two examples from the article.

6) Write down two benefits of doing exercise according to the article.

7) According to the text, give three examples of exercise you can do to keep fit.

8) Quote a sentence from the article that shows the benefits of doing exercise.

Answers

1) The growing popularity of fast food; increasing inactivity (preferring to drive rather than walk, and shopping online)

2) At least an hour's exercise every day.

3) No, they don't: 'However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.'

4) *Strenuous* means requiring a lot of effort.

5) Getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual; standing up when you're on the phone

6) 1. Muscle building 2. Coping with stress

7) 1. Fast walk 2. Running 3. Sit – ups

8) the more muscle we build ,we become.

In addition, exercisecope with stress.



Grammar



Used To – Be Used To

✓ Used To

□ نستخدمها عندما نريد أن نعبر عن شيء معين كنا متعودين على فعله في الماضي ولكننا توقفنا عن فعله في الوقت الحاضر

Example → I used to smoke, when I was young.

Example → He used to live in USA, but now he lives in Jordan.

Example → I didn't use to go swimming, but now I go swimming.

Note -- Used to always follows with an infinitive Verb.

✓ Be Used To:

□ نستخدمها عندما نريد أن نعبر عن شيء معين متعودين على فعله في الوقت الحالي

Example → I am used to reading a book every week.

Example → I am used to living alone.

Example → Be used to always follow with a noun or gerund.

Used to + Base Form

Be Used To + V-Ing

Question

What is the difference between the below three sentences:

1. I used to wake up early.
am used to wake up early.

2. I



Exercises

1. I _____ work in a bank, but I left for another job.

- A. Used to B. Am used to C. didn't used to

2. When I was young, I _____ to play a lot of football.

- A. Used to B. am used C. used

3. I _____ waking up early for my new Job.

- A. Used to B. Am used to C. use to

4. I used to _____ my parents every weekend.



- A. Visit B. Visiting

5. I am used to _____ my parents every weekend.

- A. Visit B. Visiting



Remember

- After the modals  verb always come a base form Or an infinitive verb.
- You should  know the meaning for the sentence to know what you have to use.
- After Verbs to Do always come a base form Or an infinitive verb.



Q1. Activity book page 11 - Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box.

<i>be used to</i>	<i>use to</i>	<i>not be used to</i>	<i>used to</i>	<i>used to</i>
-------------------	---------------	-----------------------	----------------	----------------

- 1) We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We _____ the cold weather.
- 2) My grandparents didn't _____ send emails when they were my age.
- 3) Rahaf _____ go swimming every morning, but now she doesn't.
- 4) We always go to the market across the street, so we _____ eating fresh vegetables.
- 5) Please slow down. I _____ walking so fast!
- 6) When you were younger, did you _____ play in the park?

Q1. Answers

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

Q2. Student book page 15 - 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!*

Q2. Answers

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

Q3 Activity book page 11 - Choose the correct form of the verbs below.

- 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 practicing the oud really hard and she *is now used to / now used to* playing it.

Q3. Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>used to</i>	<i>didn't use to</i>	<i>used to</i>	<i>are used to</i>	<i>used to</i>	<i>is now used to</i>

Q4. Activity book page 12 - Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) When I was a student, I _____ (**work**) very hard. I _____ (**get up**) very early and study alone before my lectures, 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.

Q4. Answers

- 1) *used to work; used to get up*
- 2) *used to living*
- 3) *used to make*
- 4) *used to having*
- 5) *used to wearing*

وما تنسوا كلمات اسئلة اعادة الكتابة

Normal Familiar Popular

اسئلة وزارية سابقة سنة ٢٠١٦

Question one

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



1) It is normal my friend now to send e-mails.
My friend is _____.

Question Two

The underlined word in the following sentence is not used correctly.
Replace this word with the correct one:

2) Most Jordanians used to the hot weather which we have in summer.
_____.

Answers

1) My friend is *used to* sending e-mails.

2) Most Jordanians *are used to* the hot weather which we have in summer.



Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام المستمر

Forms for this Tense:

Affirmative sentences form:

Subject + Had + Been + base verb + ing

Negative sentences form:

Subject + Had + Not + Been + base verb + ing

Questions Sentences Form:

Had + Subject + Been + base verb + ing + ?

Usage:

1) *To describe something that happened for length of time before another action in the past.*

Example → I had been reading the paper for two hours before he came.

2) *To give a reason for an event in the past.*

Example → There were floods because it had been raining for two days.

"Uses For this tense"

Since – For – by the time – All +Time



اسئلة وزارية سابقة



Question 1.

- ٢٠١١ → When Mr. Mohammad arrived, He was exhausted. He for five day. (Be – Climb).
- 2011 → The tailor finished making Rahaf's dress a week before the wedding. They it for over a month. (Be – Make).
- 2012 → Aisha received an e-mail from Tahani yesterday, she to write since June. (Be – Promise).
- 2013 → The climber had the mountain for over two hours. (Be – Climb).
- 2015 → We had with each other for a long time. (Be – Communication).
- 2015 → Rama had about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion (Be – Think).

Question 2. Complete the sentences, using the Past Perfect Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.

B: Yes, I _____ for half an hour. (Run)

2) My mother lost her purse yesterday. She _____ in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (Shop)

3) I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she _____ all afternoon for a special family dinner. (Cook)

Q2. Answers

- 1) had been running
- 2) had been shopping
- 3) had been cooking



Q3. Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb forms.

Hind (1) **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 (2) **has / had** passed. She (3) **has / had** done extremely well. She (4) **phoned / had phoned** her parents from the college. They (5) **were / had been** waiting for her call all morning. When she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise for her. For several weeks, her parents (6) **planned / had been planning** a special weekend away to the Jarash Festival. They (7) **have / had** managed to make it a surprise for Hind, even though they (8) **were / had been** using the family computer to make all the arrangements! Hind was delighted. She (9) **has / had been** talking about the Jarash Festival for months; and now the whole family was going! It was a wonderful graduation present.

Q3. Answers

- (1) → Had (2) → Had (3) → Had
 (4) → Phoned (5) → Had been (6) → Had been playing
 (7) → Had (8) → Had been (9) → Had been

Q4. Vocabulary (Activity Book page 11) Match the phrases in the table with the correct meanings.

allergies	Ailment	migraine	immunization
acupuncture	Arthritis	malaria	homoeopathy

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

Q4. Answers

- 1) *malaria* 2) *arthritis* 3) *ailment* 4) *immunisation*
 5) *migraine* 6) *acupuncture* 7) *allergies* مهمات

Q5. Activity Book page 11 - Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.

Allergies : حساسيات	Ailment: مرض خفيف	Migraine: صداع نصفي	Immunization: مطعوم
Acupuncture: الوخز بالإبر	Arthritis: التهاب المفاصل	Malaria: الملاريا	Homoeopathy: المعالجة المثلية

- 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 you have a _____ the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

Q5. Answers

1	2	3	4	5
arthritis	Allergies	Immunization	Ailment	migraine

Q6. Vocabulary -Activity page 12 - Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

viable	Alien	conventional	Skeptical	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 _____.

Q6. Answers

1	2	3	4	5
skeptical	conventional	Complementary	Viable	alien

Q7. Activity Book 12 - Sentences 1–4 contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed.

conventional medicine
produce
antibodies
children and teenagers
better and healthier lifestyle choices
suffer from health problems
relax / get some exercise

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

No, it isn't. You should _____.

2) **Complementary medicine** can be used to immunise people.

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

3) **Optimistic** people make bad lifestyle choices.

No, they don't. They make _____.

4) **Seeing red** has positive effects on your health.

No, it doesn't. You often _____.

Q6. Answers

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

2) *No, it can't. You can immunise yourself using conventional medicine because it produces (the necessary) antibodies.*

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

4) *No, it doesn't. You often suffer from health problems (if you get angry).*



Colour Idioms

Very important

Colour Idioms	Meaning In English	Meaning In Arabic
The green light	Permission	موافقة
Red Handed	In the act of doing something wrong	يقبض عليه بالجرم المشهود
Out of the blue	Unexpectedly	غير متوقع
A white elephant	Useless possession	ملكية غير مفيدة
Feel blue	To feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
See red	To be angry	يغضب

Question

What do the following Colour idioms in brackets 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**.

_____.

Answers

1) *Permission.*

2) *In the act of doing something wrong.*

3) *Unexpectedly.*

4) *Useless possession.*





وزارة (٢:١٦)

Question

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

- A lot of houses in the nearby village become white elephant as their owners left to live in the city.

What does the underlined coloured idiom means?



Unit Three

Medical Advances



*Let us make our future now, and let
us make our dreams tomorrow's
reality.*

مخترع اماراتي شاب سيسافر حول العالم

اديب البلوشي ذو العشر سنوات. من دبي. سيسافر الى سبع دول في رحله نظمها ومولها الشيخ حمدان بن محمد امير دبي.

الولد لفت انتباه الشيخ حمدان باختراعه طرف صناعي لوالده أخذ الشيخ اهتمام خاص بالولد، ويأمل ان الرحلة التي يرعاها لأديب ستعطي المخترع الصغير المزيد من الثقة بالنفس وتحفز المخترعين الاماراتيين الصغار الاخرين.

اديب جاءته فكره من نوع خاص عن الرجل الصناعية بينما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته وألده. الذي كان يلبس رجلا صناعيه لم يتمكن من السباحة في البحر لأنه لم يتمكن من المخاطرة ان يتسبب في بلل رحله هذا حفز أديب لأن يخترع رجلا صناعيه ضد الماء.

اديب سيزور أمريكا وفرنسا وبريطانيا وايرلندا وبلجيكا وإيطاليا وألمانيا. حيث سيقوم عند اقارب له على أي حال، بينما هو في المانيا لن يمضي أديب كل الوقت على السباحة سيكون يعمل مع طبيب مختص لتركيب الطرف سيكون أيضا يحضر دوره في الأطراف الصناعية ويتعلم عن مختلف أنواع الأجهزة الطبية.

أديب اخترع عده اجهزه أخرى منها روبوت تنظيف صغير جدا وجهاز لمراقبه القلب يتم توصيله بحزام امان السيارة في حاله الطوارئ طواقم الإنقاذ وسائق العائلة يتم توصيلهم تلقائيا مع السائق من خلال الجهاز الخاص.

هذا أيضا اخترع خوده ضد الحريق. وهذه الأداة الخاصة فيها أله تصوير مدمجة ستساعد في انقاذ العمال في حالات الطوارئ لهذه الأسباب يستحق أديب بحق شهرته كأحد المخترعين الصغار في العالم.

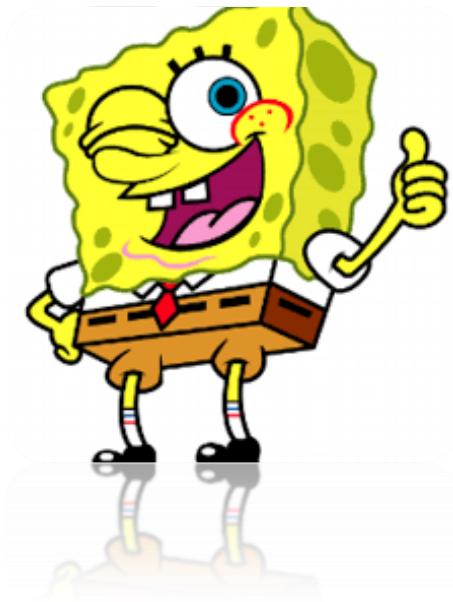


Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

مخترع اماراتي شاب سيسافر حول العالم



#	Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1	Apparatus (N)	The technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
2	Appendage (N) Append (V)	A body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body	جزء من الجسم
3	Artificial (Adj) Artifice (N) Artificially (Adv)	Made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally	اصطناعي
4	Prosthetic (N)	An artificial body part	جزء صناعي
5	Limb (N)	Arm or leg of a person	ذراع
6	Reputation (N) Repute (V)	The common opinion that people have about someone or something.	سمعة



Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

مخترع اماراتي شاب سيسافر حول العالم

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a **tour** which has been organised and **funded** - (**sponsor**) by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.

اديب البلوشي ذو العشر سنوات من دبي سيسافر الى سبع دول في رحله نظمها ومولها الشيخ حمدان بن محمد امير دبي.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention –1- a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that **he** is sponsoring for Adeeb **1- will give the young inventor more self-confidence and 2- inspire other young Emirati inventors.**

الولد لفت انتباه الشيخ حمدان باختراعه طرف صناعي لوالده أخذ الشيخ اهتمام خاص بالولد، ويأمل ان الراحة التي يراها لأديب ستعطي المخترع الصغير المزيد من الثقة بالنفس وتحفز المخترعين الاماراتيين الصغار الاخرين.

(**How did**)- Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg ? **while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet.** This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

اديب جاءته فكره من نوع خاص عن الرجل الصناعية بينما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته وألده. الذي كان يلبس رجلا صناعيه لم يتمكن من السباحة في البحر لأنه لم يتمكن من لمخاطره ان يتسبب في بلل رجله هذا حفز أديب لأن يخترع رجلا صناعيه ضد الماء.

Adeeb is going to visit the **USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany,** where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. **1- He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage (artificial leg). 2- He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus – (equipment's)**

اديب سيزور أمريكا وفرنسا وبريطانيا وايرلندا وبلجيكا وإيطاليا وألمانيا. حيث سيقوم عند أقارب له على أي حال، بينما هو في ألمانيا لن يمضي أديب كل الوقت على السباحة سيكون يعمل مع طبيب مختص لتكريب الطرف سيكون أيضا يحضر دوره في الأطراف الصناعية ويتعلم عن مختلف أنواع الأجهزة الطبية.

Adeeb has invented several other devices, including 2- a tiny cleaning robot and 3- a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.

أديب اخترع عدة اجهزه أخرى منها روبوت تنظيف صغير جدا وجهاز لمراقبه القلب يتم توصيله بحزام امان السيارة في حاله الطوارئ طواقم الإنقاذ وسائق العائلة يتم توصيلهم تلقائيا مع السائق من خلال الجهاز الخاص.

He has also invented 4- a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for **these** (**all his inventions**) reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

هذا أيضا اخترع خوده ضد الحريق. وهذه الأداة الخاصة فيها آلة تصوير مدمجة. ستساعد في انقاذ العمال في حالات الطوارئ لهذه الأسباب يستحق أديب بحق شهرته كأحد المخترعين الصغار في العالم.

Question on Students Book page 20 - Read the words in the box and form pairs of synonyms. Two words have their synonyms in the newspaper article. Find them. Check the meaning of any word(s) that you do not know in the Glossary on pages 90–92 or in a dictionary.

- 1) Apparatus : _____.
- 2) Appendage: _____.
- 3) sponsor (v): _____.

Answers

- 1) apparatus – equipment
- 2) appendage – limb artificial
- 3) sponsor – fund

Questions

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

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

3) Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there?

4) What does the suffix *-proof* mean (*waterproof*, line 15; *fireproof*, line 30)?

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

6) Write down four inventions made by Adeeb.

7) What do the underlined words refer to?

Answers

1) Sheikh Hamdan was interested in Adeeb's invention of a prosthetic limb for his father. He offered Adeeb the world tour to help to give him more self-confidence and to inspire other young inventors from the UAE.

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

3) Adeeb 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) It means 'to provide protection against'.

5) 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) Prosthetic leg / tiny cleaning robot/ heart monitor / fireproof helmet

7) The Sheikh / his father.

في المستقبل

سنتمكن من إجراء عملية لزيادة ذكائنا

العلماء طوروا بالفعل زراعة الدماغ التي تحسن من الرؤيا أو تسمح للمعاقين أن يستخدموا أفكارهم للتحكم بالأطراف الصناعية كالذراعين و الأرجل و اليدين، أو تشغيل عربة المقعدين في عام ٢٠١٢م، الأبحاث على القرود بينت أن زراعة الدماغ حسنت من قدرتها على اتخاذ القرارات كيف يستفيد البشر من هذا البحث؟ العلماء يأملون أن يطوروا جهازا مشابها لمساعدة الناس الذين تضررت أدمغتهم بسبب الجنون أو السكتة القلبية أو أي إصابة للدماغ.

سيتمكن الأطباء من التواصل مع الأشخاص فاقدى الوعي

في عام ٢٠١٢ علماء الأعصاب أكدوا أنه كان من الممكن الاتصال مع بعض المرضى فاقدى الوعي باستخدام ماسح خاص للدماغ يسمى الرنين المغنطيسي. اقترحوا أن، في المستقبل ، حوار ذا معنى أكثر مع المرضى سيكون ممكنا. بعد عامين، حدث ذلك بالفعل. الماسح استخدم على رجل في غيبوبة لأكثر من اثنتي عشر عاما، يثبت أن لديه وعي عقل مفكر - وهي فكرة خالفها الكثيرون من قبل. الأطباء يخططون لاستخدام طرق مسح دماغي مشابهة مستقبلا ليعرفوا فيما إذا كان المرضى متألمين، أو بماذا يرغبون لكي يتم تحسين نوعية الحياة.

دواء جديد سيساعد في علاج أنواع معينة من السرطان بسرعة

دواء جديد للسرطان تتم تجربته في (بليموت) في بريطانيا ، يأمل الأطباء بأنه سيطيل حياة مرضى السرطان ويقلل من أعراضه فوراً. يؤخذ على شكل قرص كل صباح، لأن لم يظهر على المرضى الآثار الجانبية مثل المرض و فقدان الشعر التي يخضعون لها عندما يخضعون لأشكال أخرى من أدوية السرطان. العلاج الجديد يعمل على منع نوع من البروتينات يسبب نمو الخلايا السرطانية. سيحسن من توقع الحياة لدى المرضى و من نوعية الحياة بسرعة أكثر مناي علاج آخر. تمت مقابلة المرضى بعد عام من البدء بالعلاج وهم بحالة جيدة، و يقولون بأنهم سيستمرون بالتأكد بالعلاج التجريبي. الأطباء في مستشفى (بيلموت) يأملون بأن الدواء سيساعد المرضى من كل أنحاء العالم.

In the future

#	Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1	Coma (N)	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
2	Dementia (N)	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	مرض عقلي
3	Drug (N)	a medicine or a substance used for making medicine	مخدر
4	Implant (N) Implant (V)	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body	زرع عضو في الجسم
5	MRI	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture	ذراع
6	Scanner (N) Scan (V)	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the inside of the human body	ماسح طبي
7	Pill (N)	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة دواء
8	side effect (N)	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	اثر جانبي
9	Stroke (N)	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts, or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية
10	Symptoms (N)	physical problems that indicate a disease	عرض مرضي



In the future

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

سنتمكن من إجراء عملية لزيادة ذكائنا

Scientists have already developed **Medical advances** 1- **brain implants** that improve (**the aim**) vision or allow disabled people to use **their** thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain (1) implant improved **their** decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? **Scientists hope to develop a similar device** **The reason behind developing a similar device**)- **to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by 1- dementia 2- astrokve or other brain injuries.**

العلماء طوروا بالفعل زراعة الدماغ التي تحسن من الرؤيا أو تسمح للمعاقين أن يستخدموا أفكارهم للتحكم بالأطراف الصناعية كالذراعين و الأرجل و اليدين، أو تشغيل عربة المقعدين في عام ٢٠١٢م، الأبحاث على القروء بينت أن زراعة الدماغ حسنت من قدرتها على اتخاذ القرارات كيف يستفيد البشر من هذا البحث؟ العلماء يأملون أن يطوروا جهازا مشابها لمساعدة الناس الذين تضررت أدمغتهم بسبب الجنون أو السكتة القلبية أو أي إصابة للدماغ .

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

سيتمكن الأطباء من التواصل مع الأشخاص فاقدى الوعي

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible 2- **to communicate with some patients in a coma**, by **using a special brain scanner called an MRI.** **They** suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has **1-a conscious,** **2- thinking mind** – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain- scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

في عام ٢٠١٢ علماء الأعصاب أكدوا أنه كان من الممكن الاتصال مع بعض المرضى فاقدى الوعي باستخدام ماسح خاص للدماغ يسمى الرنين المغنطيسي. اقترحوا أن، في المستقبل ، حوار ذا معنى أكثر مع المرضى سيكون ممكنا. بعد عامين، حدث ذلك بالفعل. الماسح استخدم على رجل في غيبوبة لأكثر من اثنتي عشر عاما، يثبت أن لديه وعي عقل مفكر- وهي فكرة خالفها الكثيرون من قبل. الأطباء يخططون لاستخدام طرق مسح دماغي مشابه مستقبلا ليعرفوا فيما إذا كان المرضى متألمين، أو بماذا يرغبون لكي يتم تحسين نوعية الحياة

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

دواء جديد سيساعد في علاج أنواع معينة من السرطان بسرعة

3- A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their **symptoms** (a physical problem that might indicate a disease). overnight. It is taken as a single (4) pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effect such as **1- the sickness** and **2- hair loss** that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment.

دواء جديد للسرطان تتم تجربته في (بليموت) في بريطانيا ، يأمل الأطباء بأنه سيطيل حياة مرضى السرطان ويقلل من أعراضه فوراً. يؤخذ على شكل قرص كل صباح، لأن لم يظهر على المرضى الآثار الجانبية مثل المرض و فقدان الشعر التي يخضعون لها عندما يخضعون لأشكال أخرى من أدوية السرطان.

The new treatment works by (**the benefit**) blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. **It** will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

العلاج الجديد يعمل على منع نوع من البروتينات يسبب نمو الخلايا السرطانية. سيحسن من توقع الحياة لدى المرضى و من نوعية الحياة بسرعة أكثر مناي علاج آخر. تمت مقابلة المرضى بعد عام من البدء بالعلاج وهم بحالة جيدة، و يقولون بأنهم سيستمرون بالتأكد بالعلاج التجريبي. الأطباء في مستشفى (بليموت) يأملون بأن الدواء سيساعد المرضى من كل أنحاء العالم.

Questions

1) Quote the sentence which shows that communicating with patients in a coma has come true.

_____.

2) According to the text, write down three medical advances doctors and scientists hope to be in the future.

_____.

3) What would the disabled people use to control their prosthetic limbs?

_____.

4) What makes the new cancer drug exceptional?

_____.

5) Would you agree to be in a medical trial? Why?

6) Find a word in the text which means a physical problem that might indicate a disease.

7) What do the underlined words refer to?

8) Quote the sentence which shows how the new cancer drug work?

Answers

1) Two years later, it has finally happened.

2) Brain implants / communicating with some patients in a coma / a new cancer drug.

3) Their thoughts

4) It is almost instant and has no usual symptoms of other cancer drugs.

5) Yes, because I would help patients all around the world.

6) Symptom.

7) disabled people / monkeys.

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



مركز الحسين للسرطان

مركز الملك الحسين للسرطان هو المركز الأردني الوحيد الشامل لمعالجة السرطان. يعالج المرضى الكبار والصغار على حد سواء، لأن عدد سكان البلد بتزايد، المزيد من العائلات ستعتمد على المستشفى لعلاج السرطان. المرضى يأتون ليس فقط من الأردن بل أيضا من بلدان أخرى فالمنطقة، لأنهم ينجذبون للسرعة الممتازة والتكلفة المخفضة والتشابه الثقافي واللغوي.

للتكيف مع الطلب المتزايد على العلاج، بدأ المركز ببرنامج توسعة. البناء بدأ عام (٢٠١١م) سيكون للمستشفى ضعف سعته بحلول عام (٢٠١٦م)، بزيادة لاستيعاب حالات السرطان من (٣٥٠٠) إلى (٩٠٠٠) حالة فالسنة.

حينها، سيكونوا قد أضافوا (١٨٢) سريراً اضافياً، وأقسام أكبر لكل دائرة، بما فيها العلاج بالأشعة وأجنحة جديدة للكبار والصغار سكون قد تم افتتاحها. إضافةً، سكونون قد بنو بناءً من (١٠) طوابق ك عيادات خارجية، فيها مركز تعليمي يشمل غرف تعليمية ومكتبة.

العديد من مرضى السرطان يسكنون بعيداً عن عمان، حيث يقع المركز والرحلة من وإلى المركز غالباً صعبة. لهذا السبب هناك خطط لنشر مباني لرعاية مرض السرطان إلى أجزاء أخرى من الأردن فالمستقبل القريب، مستشفى الملك عبدالله في أربد يتوقع أن يركب أجهزة العلاج بالأشعة، لكي لا يضطر مرضى السرطان في شمال الأردن إلى الذهاب الى عمان للعلاج بالأشعة.

The King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الحسين للسرطان

#	Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1	Expansion (N) Expand (V)	The act of making something bigger.	توسيع
2	Radiotherapy (N)	The use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer.	المعالجة بالإشعاع
3	Outpatient (N)	Someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night.	مريض من الخارج
4	Ward (N) Ward (V)	A room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care.	جناح في المستشفى
5	Cope with (Ph.V)	To deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	ينجح في مواجهة مشكلة

The King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الحسين للسرطان

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment center. **It** treats both **adult** and **pediatric** patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families **will rely** (depend on)on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its **1- excellent reputation, 2- lower costs, and 3- cultural and language similarities.**

مركز الملك الحسين للسرطان هو المركز الأردني الوحيد الشامل لمعالجة السرطان. يعالج المرضى الكبار والصغار على حد سواء، لأن عدد سكان البلد يتزايد، المزيد من العائلات ستعتمد على المستشفى لعلاج السرطان. المرضى يأتون ليس فقط من الأردن بل أيضا من بلدان أخرى بالمنطقة، لأنهم يجذبون للسرعة الممتازة والتكلفة المخفضة والتشابه الثقافي واللغوي.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, Why (the KHCC has begun an expansion programme)? Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

للتكيف مع الطلب المتزايد على العلاج، بدأ المركز ببرنامج توسعة. البناء بدأ عام (٢٠١١م) سيكون للمستشفى ضعف سعته بحلول عام (٢٠١٦م)، بزيادة لإستيعاب حالات السرطان من (٣٥٠٠) إلى (٩٠٠٠) حالة فالسنة.

By then,1- they will have added 182 extra beds, along with 2- bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and pediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, 3- they will have built a special ten-floor (outpatients' building) , with an education center library.

حينها، سيكونوا قد أضافوا (١٨٢) سريراً إضافياً، وأقسام أكبر لكل دائرة، بما فيها العلاج بالأشعة وأجنحة جديدة للكبار والصغار سكون قد تم افتتاحها. إضافةً، سيكونوا قد بنوا بناءً من (١٠) طوابق ك عيادات خارجية، فيها مركز تعليمي يشمل غرف تعليمية ومكتبة.

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

العديد من مرضى السرطان يسكنون بعيداً عن عمان، حيث يقع المركز والرحلة من وإلى المركز غالباً صعبة. لهذا السبب هناك خطط لنشر مباني لرعاية مرض السرطان إلى أجزاء أخرى من الأردن فالمستقبل القريب، مستشفى الملك عبدالله في إربد يتوقع أن يركب أجهزة العلاج بالأشعة، لكي لا يضطر مرضى السرطان في شمال الأردن إلى الذهاب إلى عمان للعلاج بالأشعة.

Questions

- 1) Why does the hospital need to expand?
_____.
- 2) Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.
_____.
- 3) What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?
_____.
- 4) What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?
_____.

Answers

- 1) The hospital needs to expand because there is more demand for treatment.
- 2) It has an excellent reputation, the costs are lower and there are cultural and language similarities.
- 3) The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 4) There are plans to set up radiotherapy machines in Irbid.

ضحية حادث سير بفحص أول طرف صناعي له

أخترع العلماء وبنجاح يد صناعية فيها حاسة اللمس. إنه اختراع جديد ومثير، يخططون لتطويره. من الممكن أن، ليس فالمستقبل البعيد جداً، أذرعاً وأرجلاً صناعيةً شبيهة ستحل محل أطراف اليوم الصناعية.

(دينس سورينس) ٣٩ عاماً من الدنمارك كان أول شخص يجرب الاختراع الجديد، بعدما فقد يده في حادث سير، كان يستخدم يد صناعية لمدة تسع أعوام. اليد الجديدة، التي طورها علماء سويسريون وإيطاليون، كانت تحسناً عظيماً. بواسطتها، لم يتمكن (سورين سن) فقط من النقاط والتحكم بالأشياء لكنه تمكن من الشعور بها. "عندما أمسكت بشيء، تمكنت من الأحساس به إذا كان ناعماً أو قاسياً أو دائرياً أو مربعاً" أوضح، قال أن الأحاسيس كانت تقريباً نفس الأحاسيس التي شعر بها في يده الأخرى.

لسوء الحظ (سورين سن) كان فقط يشارك فالعمل التجريبي، والمعدات لم تكن جاهز للاستخدام العام حتى ذلك الوقت سمح له شهر فقط، للأسباب متعلقة بالأمان لذلك هو الآن معه يده الصناعية القديمة. على أي حال، هو يأمل بأن يلبس قريباً النوع الجديد من اليد الثانية. يتطلع للوقت عندما أطراف صناعية شبيهة تكون متوفرة لآلاف الناس الذين يحتاجونها. سيكون قد ساعد على تغيير حياتهم.



Accident Victim tests first artificial limb

ضحية حادث سير بفحص أول طرف صناعي له

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

أخترع العلماء وبنجاح يد صناعية فيها حاسة اللمس. إنه اختراع جديد ومثير، يخططون لتطويره. من الممكن أن، ليس فالمستقبل البعيد جداً، أذرعاً وأرجلاً صناعيةً شبيهة ستحل محل أطراف اليوم الصناعية.

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

(دينيس سورينس) ٣٩ عاماً من الدنمارك كان أول شخص يجرب الاختراع الجديد، بعدما فقد يده في حادث سير، كان يستخدم يد صناعية لمدة تسع أعوام. اليد الجديدة، التي طورها علماء سويسريون وإيطاليون، كانت تحسناً عظيماً. بواسطتها، لم يتمكن (سورين سن) فقط من التقاط والتحكم بالأشياء لكنه تمكن من الشعور بها. "عندما أمسكت بشيء، تمكنت من الأحساس به إذا كان ناعماً أو قاسياً أو دائرياً أو مربعاً" أوضح، قال أن الأحاسيس كانت تقريباً نفس الأحاسيس التي شعر بها في يده الأخرى

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

لسوء الحظ (سورين سن) كان فقط يشارك فالعمل التجريبي، والمعدات لم تكن جاهز للاستخدام العام حتى ذلك الوقت سمح له شهر فقط، للأسباب متعلقة بالأمان لذلك هو الآن معه يده الصناعية القديمة. على أي حال، هو يأمل بأن يلبس قريباً النوع الجديد من اليد الثانية. يتطلع للوقت عندما أطراف صناعية شبيهة تكون متوفرة لآلاف الناس الذين يحتاجونها. سيكون قد ساعد على تغيير حياتهم.

Questions

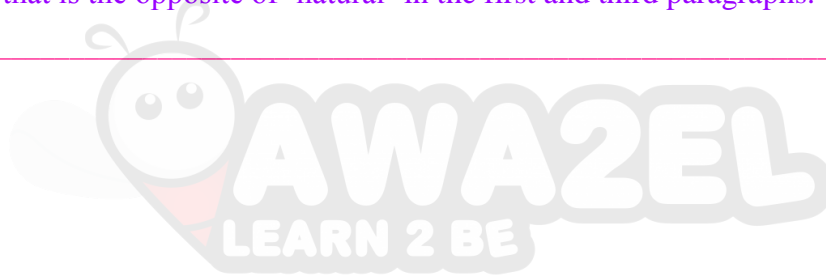
1) Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?

2) Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?

3) Which hand is he wearing now? Why?

4) Who do the bold pronouns 'I' refer to in line 17?

5) Find a word that is the opposite of 'natural' in the first and third paragraphs.



Answers

1) Swiss and Italian scientists; it allows the wearer to feel objects.

2) Because he lost his left hand in an accident.

3) His old artificial hand, because the new hand is not yet ready for general use.

4) Dennis Sorensen.

5) Artificial.



Grammar



Future continuous: المستقبل المستمر

Forms for this Tense:

Affirmative sentences form:

Subject (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will +be +base verb + ing + complementary.

Example → At five o'clock tomorrow, I (drive) _____ to Damascus.

Negative sentences form:

Subject + (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will not (won't) + be + base verb + ing + complementary.

Example → I (not / work) _____ at ten o'clock tomorrow.

Questions sentences form:

Will+ sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + be +base verb + ing + complementary?

Example → _____ you (study) _____ at eleven o'clock tomorrow morning?

KEY WORDS for This Tense:

(next week / month.....etc. , + specific time / tomorrow + specific time/ in (*three weeks*) time /betweenand + future time/ this time + future time).

Uses For this tense:

1) Talk about a continuous action in the future.

Example → This time next year, they (prepare) _____ for their final exams.

Example → What _____ we (do) _____ in ten years' time?

2) What will happen in the event of another act in the future.

Example → I won't be here tomorrow. I (see) _____ my doctor.

Q1. Students Book - 21 - Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous.

1. **A:** Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or _____ (**you have**) dinner with your family then?

2. **B:** No, I _____ (**not have**) dinner at that time. I _____ (**watch**) the news. My sister _____ (**prepare**) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.

3. **A:** What do you think _____ (**you do**) in two year's time?
_____ (**you work**), or _____ (**you do**) a university degree?

4. **B:** I certainly _____ (**not work**) because I want to do a degree in Medicine. It's a very long course, so I _____ (**still study**) in seven years' time!

Q1. Answer

1. Will you be having.
2. Will not be having; will be watching; will be preparing.
3. You will be doing; Will you be working; will you be doing.
4. Will not/won't be working; will still be studying.

Q2. Students Book – 21 - Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- 1) If you need to contact me next week, we'll *stay / be staying* at a hotel in Aqaba.
- 2) If you need help to find a job, I will *help / be helping* you.
- 3) I can't call my dad right now. He'll *board / be boarding* the plane. It takes off in an hour.
- 4) We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll *watch / be watching* the football match at the stadium.
- 5) Do you think you'll *miss / be missing* your school friends when you go to university?

Q2 . Answers

- 1) **Be staying**
- 2) **help**
- 3) **be boarding**
- 4) **be watching**
- 5) **miss**



المستقبل التام: Future Perfect

Forms for this Tense:

Affirmative sentences form:

Subject (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will +have +past participle + complementary.

Example → By 2020, I (finish) _____ my scientific project.

Negative sentences form:

Subject + (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + will not (won't) + have + past participle + complementary.

Example → By next summer, they (not / achieve) _____ their goals.

Questions sentences form:

Will+ sub (I, We, They, You He, She, It) + have +past participle + complementary?

Example → _____ they (fly) _____ to London by tomorrow morning?

KEY WORDS for This Tense:

(by + future time/ before + future time/ within + time + from now / by + S +present simple / future time + since ,for).

Uses For this tense:

Talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

Example → We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train (go) _____.

وزارة ٢٠١٦

Will you _____ your homework by seven o'clock? (Do)

Answer →. Have Done.



Q.1 Students Book " 5-25 " Complete the sentences with the Future Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we _____ our exams. **(Finish)**
- 2) This time next month, my parents _____ married for twenty years. **(Be)**
- 3) The books that you ordered _____ by the end of the week. **(Not arrive)**
- 4) By next year, _____ you _____ England? **(Visit)**

Q1. Answers

- 1) Will have finished.
- 2) Will have been.
- 3) Will not have arrived.
- 4) Will, have visited.

Q2 . Activity Book "11-17" Complete the sentences in the Future Perfect or the Future Continuous.

- 1) Next month, we / live / in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!
_____.
- 2) Next Monday, I / work / in my new job.
_____.
- 3) You / do / all your homework by eight o'clock?
_____.
- 4) It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight / arrive / at Queen Alia International Airport.
_____.
- 5) You / meet us / at the library this afternoon?
_____.
- 6) You can borrow this book tomorrow. I / finish / it by then.
_____.

Q2. Answers

- 1) Next month, we will have lived in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!
- 2) Next Monday, I will be working in my new job.
- 3) Will you have done all your homework by eight o'clock?
- 4) It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight will have arrived at Queen Alia International Airport.
- 5) Will you be meeting us at the library this afternoon?
- 6) You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll have finished it by then.

Q3. Activity Book "4-16" There is one mistake in the verb tenses in each of the four conversations below. Underline the mistake and rewrite the verb in the correct tense.

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

A: Don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family.
 B: OK, I'll phone at nine.

A: What time will you get here tomorrow?
 B: At about three, I think. I'll be texting you the exact time later.

A: Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep.
 B: Don't worry. I won't forget.

Q3. Answers

- 1) Will be studying.
- 2) Will be having.
- 3) Will text.
- 4) Will be sleeping.



Q4. Work Book "7- 16" Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. The first one is done for you.

Going to + do	Going to + miss	Will + stay
Going to + take	Will + have	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's in hospital, and he also hopes his friends (6) him about the lessons he has missed.

Q4. Answers

- | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1) Is going to take. | 2) Will stay. | 3) Will have. |
| 4) Is going to miss. | 5) Is going to do. | 6) Will tell. |

Q7. Read the words in the box. Which words refer to illnesses and other medical conditions? Which refer to medical apparatus or treatment?

Coma	dementia	Drug	implant	Medical trial
pill	scanner	side effect	stroke	symptom

Q7. Answers

Illnesses and other medical conditions → coma, dementia, side effect, stroke, symptom

Medical apparatus or treatment → drug, implant, medical trial, pill, scanner

Q8. Vocabulary Work Book "3 – 15" Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.
very important

Hamlet : خوذته	Risk : خطر	Monitor : مراقب	Tiny: صغير	Self-Confidence: الثقة بالنفس
Inspire: يلهم	Seatbelt: حزام أمان	Reputation: شهرة	Waterproof: ضد الماء	

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

Q8. Answers

1) Waterproof	2) Tiny	3) Inspire	4) Risk
5) Seat belt	6) Monitor	7) Self-Confidence	8) Reputation

أسئلة وزارة سنوات سابقة ٢٠١٦

Q1. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.

Symptoms	Take	Catch	Email Exchange	Optimistically
----------	------	-------	----------------	----------------

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

Q1. Answers

1. Email Exchange
2. Symptoms
3. Catch
4. Optimistically



Editing

- ✓ كيفية اكتشاف الأخطاء في سؤال ال (Editing) و هذا السؤال يأتي في أسئلة الوزارة بأربع علامات.
✓ في البداية دعونا نطلع على نص السؤال في امتحان الوزارة:

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have some mistakes, like grammar mistakes, punctuation mistakes and spelling mistakes. Find out these four mistakes and correct them:

- ✓ **الخطأ الأول:** و هذا الخطأ يمكننا اكتشافه عن طريق دراستنا و حديثنا مع الاستاذ اسماعيل أو هيب في الحصة و تكون غالبا من خلال التركيز على الأزمنة المستخدمة بالأسطر داخل الامتحان.
✓ **الخطأ الثاني:** و هو خطأ يكون بأدوات الترقيم. مثل (. ! ؟ ،) .
✓ **الخطأ الثالث:** و هو دائما يكون خطأ بكتابة الكلمة كنقص حرف أو ابدال حرف عوضا عن حرفا اخر.

ولا ننسى ان اغلب الأخطاء هي بالأحرف الكبيرة و الصغيرة مثل البداية في كل جملة.

اليكم هذا الجدول للاستفادة منه بهذا السؤال :

Capital Letter Uses

بمعنى أننا متى نستخدم الأحرف الكبيرة

- 1- At the beginning of the sentence or the paragraph.
- 2- Titles: Mr. Mrs. Dr. Sir King Minister Prof Madam ..
- 3- The names of organizations, companies, and their initials.
- 4- Abbreviations and acronyms: H.K.J USA UK NATO UNRWA ..
- 5- Days of the weeks and months: Sunday, Friday/ April , May
- 6- Countries, Cities, Nationalities, Languages, Religions:
Japan – Zarqa – Jordanian – English – Arabic – Islam – Christianity....
- 7- Directions only in geographical and place names:
East Africa – South Pole – The pacific – The Dead Sea – Asia – Aqaba
- 8- Proper nouns: Ahmad – Ali – Malik – Mahmoud – Diala
- 9- The pronoun: "I".
- 10- After (. ? !)
- 11- At the beginning of a quotations: " He is the best".
- 12- Paper titles: Quran / Bible / Newspaper (Al-Dostor, Al-Ghad).

Q1. Edit the following text. There are two grammatical 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 again from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which interprets it as vision.

1- Grammatical mistakes:

2- Spelling mistakes:

Q1. Answers

1- grammatical mistakes: will help - sends

2- Spelling mistakes: eyesight – device – brain.

Q2. Edit the following text. There are one grammatical mistake and four spelling mistakes and one punctuation mistake. Find and correct them:

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) was Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment center. it treats both adult and baediatric patients, As the population of the country increazes, more families will rely on the hospital for cancer triatment.

1- Grammatical mistake:

2- Spelling mistakes:

3- Punctuation mistake:

Q2. Answers

1- spelling mistakes: It – Pediatric – increases – treatment.

2- Grammatical mistakes: is Jordan's only

3- Punctuation mistake: patients. As

Q3. Edit the following text. There are one grammatical mistake and four spelling mistakes and one punctuation mistake. Find and correct them:

scientists hope to develop a similar devise to help people who have been affected by brian damage.which could been caused by dementia , a stroke or other brain injuries. Doctors will be able to kommunicate with people in a coma.

1- Grammatical mistake:

2-

Spelling mistakes:

3-

Punctuation mistake:

Q3. Answers

1- Grammatical mistake: could be

2- Spelling mistakes: Scientists – device – brain – communicate.

3- Punctuation mistake: Damage,

وزارة ٢٠١٦

Q4. Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes, one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes. Find out these four mistakes and correct them:

Most doctore used to be skeptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acubunctrue and other forms of complementary medicine: if patients wanted to receive this kind of non-convintional treatment, they used to have to consult a private practitioner who is likely not to have a medical degree.

1- Grammatical mistake:

2- Spelling mistakes:

Unit Four

Achievements

إنجازات

Success Stories

قصص نجاح

*Let us make our future now, and let
us make our dreams tomorrow's
reality.*

اهمية الانجازات الاسلامية في التاريخ

جابر ابن حيان(٧٢٢، مات ٨١٥)

العالم العربي وجد فيه العديد من الكيميائيين المشهورين في التاريخ، لكن الشخص المعروف بأنه مؤسس الكيمياء ربما يكون جابر ابن حيان هو الاكثر شهرة لبدايته إنتاج حامض الكبريت كما وضع موازين غيرت الطريقة التي كان الكيميائيون يزنون بها الاشياء في المختبر: موازينه أمكنها ان تزن أشياء وزنها أقل من ٦٠٠ ضعف الكيلو غرام.

علي ابن نافع (زرياب) (ولد ٧٨٩م، مات ٨٥٧م)

علي ابن نافع يعرف ايضا *زرياب* او(*الطائر الاسود* بسبب جمال صوته)، كان تلميذا موهوبا لأحد الموسيقيين في بغداد، وكانت موهبته في الموسيقى هي التي قادتته إلى قرطبة في القرن التاسع ميلادي كان ضيفا على الخليفة الاموي هناك هو أول شخص أسس أول مدرسه موسيقية في العالم في قرطبة في الاندلس، تعلم العزف والتأليف الموسيقي طور النظرية الموسيقية، وهو ايضا الشخص الذي ادخل العود إلى اوربا.

فاطمه الفهري (ولدت أوائل القرن التاسع ماتت ٨٨٠م)

فاطمه الفهري كانت ابنة لرجل اعمال ثري، استغلت ميراث والدها لإنشاء مركز تعلم في فاس في المغرب. مركز التعلم هذا اصبح ارقى جامعه مغربية حيث العديد من الطلاب من كل انحاء العالم جاءوا للدراسة أيضا أخت فاطمه وهي (مريم) أشرفت على بناء مسجد الاندلس الذي لم يكن بعيدا عن مركز التعلم.

الكندي (ولد ٨٠١، مات ٨٧٣م)

الكندي كان طبيبا وفيلسوبا وعالم رياضيات وكيميائي وموسيقي _عالم شامل حقيقي. حقق اكتشافات جذرية في العديد من هذه الحقول، لكن ربما عمله في علم الحساب والجبر هو الذي جعله اكثر شهره



The importance of Islamic achievements in history:

#	Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1	Arithmetic (N)	The branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.	علم الحساب
2	Geometry (N) Geometric (Adj)	The branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces.	هندسة
3	Mathematician (N) Mathematics (N) Mathematical (Adj)	a person who studies mathematics to a very complex level.	عالم الرياضيات
4	Philosopher (N) Philosophize (V) Philosophical (Adj)	A person who studies and writes philosophy professionally or an undergraduate student of philosophy.	عالم فلسفة
5	Physician (N)	Someone qualified to practice medicine, especially one who specializes in diagnosis and treatment.	طبيب
6	Polymath (N)	Someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects.	متقف

Q1 , Vocabulary - Activity Book (1-20) Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed. والله مهمماااااات

Philosopher	arithmetic	polymath	chemist	geometry	mathematician	physician
عالم فلسفة	علم الحساب	متقف	كيميااء	هندسة	عالم الرياضيات	طبيب

- 1) My father teaches Math's . 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 _____.
- 6) A _____ is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.

Q1. Answers

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Mathematician | 2. Physician | 3. Geometry |
| 4. polymath | 5. arithmetic | 6. Philosopher |

Q2. Activity Book (2-20) , Match the words with the correct definitions. One definition is not needed.

1. talent	a. an expert in many subjects
2. founder	b. a room for scientific experiments
3. scales	c. the person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city
4. polymath	d. an instrument to measure weight
5. arithmetic	e. an engineer
6. laboratory	f. the study of numbers
	g. special ability

Q2 .Answers

1	2	3	4	5	8
G	C	D	A	F	B



#Jabir Ibn Hayyan (born 722 CE, died 815 CE)

The Arab world has many famous chemists in **its** history, but the person who is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir Ibn Hayyan. He is most well-known for **1- the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid**. He also built **2- a set of scales** which changed (**the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory**: (The feature) الميزة **his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram**.

العالم العربي وجد فيه العديد من الكيميائيين المشهورين في التاريخ، لكن الشخص المعروف بأنه مؤسس الكيمياء ربما يكون جابر ابن حيان هو الأكثر شهرة لبدايته إنتاج حامض الكبريت كما وضع موازين غيرت الطريقة التي كان الكيميائيون يزنون بها الأشياء في المختبر: موازينه أمكنها ان تزن أشياء وزنها أقل من ٦٠٠ ضعف الكيلو غرام.

Questions

1) What is Jabir Ibn Hayyan's title?

2) Jabir Ibn Hayyan had two important achievements. Mention them.

3) What characterizes Ibn Hayyan's scales?

4) What is Ibn Hayyan's major?

5) What do the pronouns in bold refer to?

- **who** → line (1) _____.
- **He** → line (2) _____.
- **He** → line (3) _____.
- **which** → line (4) _____.
- **which** → line (4) _____.
- **his** → line (5) _____.



Answers

1. The founder of chemistry.
2. The beginning of production of sulphuric acid and a set of scales which changed the way in which chemist weighed items in a laboratory.
3. his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.
4. Chemistry.
5. who line (1) → the person
He line (2) → Jabir Ibn Hayyan
He line (3) → Jabir Ibn Hayyan
Which line (4) → a set of scales
which line (4) → the way
his line (5) → Jabir Ibn Hayyan

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

Why Ali Ibn Nafi' is also known as 'Ziryab' or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice). He was a gifted pupil of (a famous musician from Baghdad), and it was his talent for music that (led) – departure(him to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there. He is the person who 1- established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. 2- He revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who 3- introduced the oud to Europe

علي ابن نافع يعرف ايضا *زرياب* او (*الطائر الاسود* بسبب جمال صوته)، كان تلميذا موهوبا لأحد الموسيقيين في بغداد، وكانت موهبته في الموسيقى هي التي قادتته إلى قرطبة في القرن التاسع ميلادي كان ضيفا على الخليفة الاموي هناك هو أول شخص أسس أول مدرسه موسيقية في العالم في قرطبة في الاندلس، تعلم العزف والتأليف الموسيقي طور النظرية الموسيقية، وهو ايضا الشخص الذي ادخل العود إلى اوروبا.

Questions

1. Why is Ali Ibn Nafi' called "Blackbird"?
2. Where did he acquire his talent of music?
3. Who was his talent in music attributed to?
4. What was the reason for his departure to Cordoba?
5. Write down the sentence which indicates that he was hosted by the Head of the state in Cordoba?
6. Ziryab had many achievements. Mention two of them.

7. What do the highlighted pronouns refer to?

- he, his, him (in the whole text) _____.
- it line (3) _____.
- there line (4) _____.
- who line (5+7) _____.



Answers

1. because of his beautiful voice.
2. from a famous musician from Baghdad.
3. a famous musician from Baghdad.

4. Because of his talent for music.
5. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there.
6. He revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.
7. he, his, him → (in the whole text) = Ali ibn Nafi'
 It → line (3) = his talent for music
 there → line (4) = Cordoba
 who → line (5+7) = the person

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

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

فاطمة الفهري كانت ابنة لرجل اعمال ثري، استغلت ميراث والدها لإنشاء مركز تعلم في فاس في المغرب. مركز التعلم هذا أصبح ارقى جامعه مغربية حيث العديد من الطلاب من كل انحاء العالم جاءوا للدراسة أيضا أخت فاطمه وهي (مريم) أشرفت على بناء مسجد الاندلس الذي لم يكن بعيدا عن مركز التعلم.

Questions

1. What was the achievement did Fatima do?
_____.
2. Write down the sentence which shows that the money Fatima inherited from her father was used to do something important in a specific city
_____.
3. Write down the sentence which shows that one of Fatima close relatives did a distinguished thing.
_____.
4. What is the importance of the learning centre that Fatima built?
_____.
5. What do the highlighted pronouns refer to?
 - **she, her** → line (1) _____.
 - **it** → line (3) _____.
 - **where** → line (3) _____.
 - **it** → line (4) _____.
 - **who** → line (5) _____.
 - **which** → line (6) _____.



Answers

1. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco.
2. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco.
3. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque, which was not far from the learning centre.
4. This learning centre became Morocco's top university, and it is where many students from all over the world come to study.
5. she, her → line (1) = Fatima al-Fihri
- it → line (3) = Morocco's top university
- where → line (3) = Morocco's top university
- it → line (4) = Fatima's sister (Marriam)
- who → line (5) = Fatima's sister (Marriam)
- which → line (6) = the Andalus Mosque

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

(Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer) – **a true polymath**. He made ground-breaking discoveries in many of **these** fields, but it is probably his work in **1- arithmetic** and **2- geometry** that has **made him most famous**.

الكندي كان طبيبا وفيلسوفاً وعالم رياضيات وكيميائي وموسيقي _عالم شامل حقيقي. حقق اكتشافات جذرية في العديد من هذه الحقول، لكن ربما عمله في علم الحساب والجبر هو الذي جعله أكثر شهرة.

Questions

1. What did Al-Kindi's major in some particular fields such as philosophy and chemistry make him?
_____.
2. What made him most famous?
_____.
3. What does the word in bold "polymath" mean?
_____.
4. What do the pronouns in bold refer to?
- He, his, him → (in the whole text) _____.
- it → line (3) _____.
- that → line (4) _____.

Answers

1. a true polymath.
2. his work in arithmetic and geometry.
3. someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects.
4. - He, his, him → (in the whole text) = Al-Kindi



Masdar City – a positive step?

مدينة مصدر – خطوة ايجابية

المشاريع الضخمة هي استثمارات ضخمة مصممة لتشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وتجلب فوائد جديدة للمدن. رغم ان المشاريع الضخمة تختلف في الحجم والتكلفة، الا انها كلها مكلفة ومشاريع عامة تجذب مستوى عالي من الاهتمام والتغطية الاعلامية. المشاريع الضخمة تتراوح بين طرق ومطارات ومحطات قطار وانفاق وجسور، الخ. الى مجتمعات مدن كاملة.

فكرة المشاريع الضخمة دائما قائمة على الفوائد التي ستجلبها للمجتمع. على اي حال، العديد من المشاريع الضخمة تم انتقادها بسبب اثرها السلبي على المجتمع او البيئة. هذه المقالة ستنظر في هذه القضايا بالإشارة الى مدينة مصدر، وهي مشروع ضخم في ابو ظبي.

مدينة مصدر التي بدأت تطورها عام ٢٠٠٦ م، ستكون اول مدينة تم انشائها اصطناعيا خالية من مخلفات الكربون في العالم. تغطي مساحة ست كيلومترات مربعة عندما تكتمل عام ٢٠٢٥ ، يتوقع ان تضم اكثر من ٤٠٠٠٠ مقيم و ٥٠٠٠٠ متقل و ١٥٠٠٠ قطاع اعمال تنتج بشكل رئيسي منتجات صديقة للبيئة.

المدينة ستدار بالكامل بمصادر الطاقة المتجددة. مبنية على شبكة من خطوط الطاقة المتقدمة التي تراقب كم من الكهرباء يتم استهلاكه من قبل كل مخرج في المجمع. ايضا، من اجل تقليل اثر مخرجات الكربون، مدينة مصدر ستكون منطقة خالية من السيارات، مصممة لان تكون صديقة للمشاة وراكبي الدراجات، سيارات كهربائية وبدون سائق ستعمل كوسائل نقل عامة، والمدينة ستكون موصولة بالمواقع الاخرى بشبكة من الطرق والسكك الحديدية.

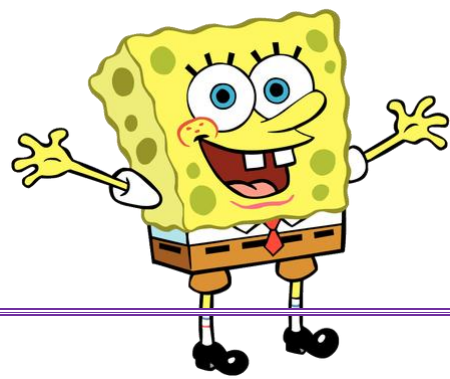
الطاقة سيتم التزود بها من الطاقة الشمسية ومزارع الرياح، وهناك ايضا خطط الانشاء اضخم محطة هيدروجين. محطة لتحلية مياه البحر ستستخدم لتزويد المدينة بالماء، مع تكرير ٨٠% من الماء. المخلفات الحيوية ستستخدم كمصدر للطاقة ايضا، والمخلفات الصناعية سيتم تكريرها.

المقيمون الحاليون في مدينة مصدر كلهم طلاب في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا، جامعة طلابها ملتزمون تماما لإيجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة العالمية. بينما يتلقى المشروع دعم العديد من منظمات حماية البيئة العالمية، هناك بعض الانتقاد لها. يقال انه وبدلا من انشاء مدية مستدامة صناعيا، الاستدامة يجب ان تكون اولوية للمدن القائمة بالفعل.

في الخلاصة، فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة تفوق وبشكل كبير اي سيئات. اذا تم ادراك هدف المطورين، فان مصدر ستكون قدوة للتخطيط الحضري المستقبلي الذي سيلهم مشاريع ضخمة شبيهة في بلدان اخرى.

Meaning

#	Word	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
1	Artificially Created (Adj) create (V) creation (N)	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural.	اصطناعي
2	Carbon neutral (Adj) neutralise (V) neutrality (N)	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere.	خالي من الكربون
3	criticise (N) critic, criticism (N) critical (Adj)	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyze (something).	ينتقد
4	Desalination (N) Desalinate (V)	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used.	تحلية أو تنقية مياه البحر
5	grid (N)	(energy grid) a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region.	شبكة الطاقة الكهربائية
6	Megaproject (N)	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project.	مشروع كبير
7	outweigh (V)	to be more important than something else.	الأكثر الأهمية
8	pedestrian (N) pedestrian (Adj)	someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars.	مشاة
9	Sustainability (N) sustain (V) sustainable (Adj)	the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time;	استدامة
10	vary (V) variation (N) variable (Adj)	to differ according to the situation	اختلاف أو تفاوت
11	zero waste (Adj)	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused.	مكان خال من النفايات



Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage.

Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

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The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticized because of their negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

فكرة المشاريع الضخمة دائما قائمة على الفوائد التي ستجلبها للمجتمع. على اي حال، العديد من المشاريع الضخمة تم انتقادها بسبب اثرها السلبي على المجتمع او البيئة. هذه المقالة ستنتظر في هذه القضايا بالإشارة الى مدينة مصدر، وهي مشروع ضخم في ابو ظبي.

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

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The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle- friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

المدينة ستدار بالكامل بمصادر الطاقة المتجددة. مبنية على شبكة من خطوط الطاقة المتقدمة التي تراقب كم من الكهرباء يتم استهلاكه من قبل كل مخرج في المجمع. ايضا، من اجل تقليل اثر مخرجات الكربون، مدينة مصدر ستكون منطقة خالية من السيارات، مصممة لان تكون صديقة للمشاة وراكبي الدراجات، سيارات كهربائية ويدون سائق ستعمل كوسائل نقل عامة، والمدينة ستكون موصولة بالمواقع الاخرى بشبكة من الطرق والسكك الحديدية.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

الطاقة سيتم التزود بها من الطاقة الشمسية ومزارع الرياح، وهناك ايضا خطط الانشاء اضخم محطة هيدروجين.
محطة لتحلية مياه البحر ستستخدم لتزويد المدينة بالماء، مع تكرير ٨٠% من الماء. المخلفات الحيوية ستستخدم كمصدر للطاقة ايضا، والمخلفات الصناعية سيتم تكريرها.

The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

المقيمون الحاليون في مدينة مصدر كلهم طلاب في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا، جامعة طلابها ملتزمون تماما لإيجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة العالمية.

While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organizations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

بينما يتلقى المشروع دعم العديد من منظمات حماية البيئة العالمية، هناك بعض الانتقاد لها. يقال انه وبدلا من انشاء مدينة مستدامة صناعيا، الاستدامة يجب ان تكون اولوية للمدن القائمة بالفعل.

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

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Questions

1) What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?

2) What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City? What are the disadvantages?

3) What are the advantages and disadvantages of megaprojects to people and the environment?

4) Do you think that a similar project to Masdar City would be successful in Jordan? What advantages and disadvantages can you think of?

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

Answers

- 1) Examples of projects include motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges and entire city complexes.
- 2) 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.
- 3) Disadvantages are that they are all brand new and some people think it would be better to spend the money on regenerating old towns, etc. However, the advantages include installing the latest technology that helps cities to become environmentally friendly.
- 4) I think that a megaproject like Masdar City would be very successful in Jordan: it would encourage investment in the country and benefit the population by providing an environmentally-friendly space for people to live in. However, we would have to be careful not to overshadow the natural beauty of our country with too much building: we would have to find the perfect balance between modernity and nature.
- 5) Yes I think so. Masdar City is designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to the community.



مؤسس الزراعة

ابن بسال كان كاتباً وعالماً ومهندساً عاش في الأندلس القرن الحادي عشر مز عمل في مبنى المأمون ملك طليطلة كان مولعاً بعلم النبات، وهو العلم الذي يدرس النبات، والزراعة رغم انه كان عالماً عظيماً، الا انه كان رجلاً عملياً وكل كتاباته جاءت من تجربته الميدانية اليدوية في فلاحه الأرض.

أحد الأشياء العديدة التي حققها ابن بسال كان كتاباً بعنوان كتاب الزراعة. الكتاب تكون من ست عشر فصلاً توضح أفضل طرق زراعة الأشجار والفاكهة والخضراوات، وكذلك الأعشاب والأزهار زكية الرائحة، لعل أشهر الفصول كلها هو الفصل الذي وصف فيه كيف تتعامل مع الأنواع المختلفة من التربة.

ابن بسال عرف أيضاً كيف يروي الأرض من المياه الجوفية وحفر الآبار. صمم مضخات مياه وأنظمة ري. كل هذه الأشياء ذكرها في كتاباته. تأثير كتاب ابن بسال كان عظيماً. كلما اتبع المزارعون عبر الأجيال تعليماته ونصائحه، كلما أصبحت الأرض خصبة ومنتجت أكثر مما يكفي من الطعام لعدد السكان المتزايد. أنظمة الري التي وضعها هو واتباعه في الخدمة ما زالت عاملة في إسبانيا. رغم ان اسمه ليس معروفاً كثيراً، الا ان ميراث ابن بسال الى العالم كان عظيماً.



A founding father of farming

Read about Ibn Bassal and complete the missing phrases A-D

(Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Spain in the eleventh century CE.) He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, (1) _____4_____. His great passions were **botany**, (2) _____2_____ 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 **1-** "A book of Agriculture". The Sixteen chapters explain how best to grow trees, 1- **fruit** and 2- **vegetables**, as well as 3- **herbs** and 4- **sweet-smelling flowers**, perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the **one** (3) _____1_____ Ibn Bassal also worked out how to (**irrigate**)- V the land by 1- finding underground water and 2- digging wells, He **2-** 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. (The evidence) As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became 1- wonderfully 2- fertile and 3- produced more than enough food for the fast growing population. The irrigation systems (4) _____3_____ are still in evidence in modern Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great..

- 1- That described how to treat different types of soil
- 2- which is the study of plants تعريف كلمة بوتاني
- 3- that he and his followers put in place
- 4- who was the King of Toledo



Read the text again and answer the questions.

1) Ibn Bassal has many achievements as a botanist. Write down two of his achievements

2) write down the sentence which shows the most important part of Ibn Bassal's book.

3) Ibn Bassal discovered two ways to irrigate the land. Write down them.

4) In his work, Ibn Bassal explained how to grow many types of trees and plants. Write down two of them.

5) Write down the sentence which indicates that what Ibn Bassal has written, he applied it in practice

6) Write down the sentence which indicates that Ibn Bassal was a polymath.

7) Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great. Write down two examples of his Legacy.

8) The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. Write down a piece of evidence on that from the text.

9) Find a verb in the second paragraph which means "supply land with water".

10) What does the underlined word "legacy" in the last paragraph, mean?

11) What does the underlined pronoun "one" in the second paragraph, refer to?

12) What does the underlined pronoun "who" in the first paragraph, refer to?

Critical Thinking

The area around Toledo had a fast-growing population for many reasons. Think of this statement. And in two sentences, write down your point of view.



Grammar

Cleft sentences



The function:

To emphasise certain pieces of information.

Explanation:

- ✦ A cleft sentence is a complex sentence (one with a main clause and a dependent clause). We can usually express the meaning of a cleft sentence with a simple sentence. It is called 'cleft' sentence because there are two parts to the sentence.
- ✦ We join the most important piece of information to a relative clause, often with who, where, when or that.
- ✦ We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases, among others:
 - The thing that ...
 - The person who ...
 - The time when ...
 - The place where ...
 - The way in which ...
- ✦ The reason why...
 - What ...
 - It is / was...

Example → Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.

- ✦ When we start a sentence with *What*, we structure it as follows:

Example → I would like to go to London next year.

What I would like to do next year is go to London.

- ✦ When we begin a cleft sentence with *It*, the relative clause usually begins with *that*.

Example → The prize that Huda won last year was for Art.

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

Example → The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

It was in 2012 CE when / that the Olympic Games were held in London.

Example → London was the place where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.

The event that took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.

SENTENCE	John stole a book from the library last week.
Subject as focus	It was John who/that stole a book from the library last week.
Object as focus	It was a book what/ that John stole from the library last week.
Time as focus	It was last week when/that John stole a book from the library.
Place as focus	It was the library where/ that John stole a book from last week.

Exercises

Q1.

1. **Salma** won a prize last year.

→ The person who won the prize was Salma.

2. Sama won a **prize** last year.

→ The thing that / which Salma won was a prize.

3. Salma won a prize **last year**.

→ The time when Salma won a prize was last year.

4. Nadia was born **in Zarqa**.

→ The place where Nadia was born was Zarqa.

5. You can **stop smoking** to improve your health.

→ The way in which you can improve your health is to stop smoking.

6. **Salma** won a prize last year.

→ It was Salma that / who won a prize last year.

7. Salma won a **prize** last year.

→ It was a prize that Salma won last year.

8. Salma won a prize **last year**.

→ It was last year when Salma won a prize.

9. Salma was born **in 1990**.

→ It was in 1990 when Salma was born.

10. I met Salma on **Friday**.

→ It is Friday when I met Salma.



Q2. Students Book "6-29" We want to emphasise the part of the sentence which is in bold in sentences 1–3. Match each one to an appropriate cleft sentence a – c.

1- The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I. ()	A. The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.
2- The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I. ()	B. Abd al-Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.
3- The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I. ()	B. The mosque that was built by Abd alRahman I in 784 CE was the Great Mosque in Cordoba.

Q2. Answers

1 → B 2 → C 3 → A

Q3. Students Book (7-29) Write this sentence in three different ways, emphasising the parts underlined in each case.

(Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century).

Q4. Students Book (8-29) Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown.

1- **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud.

The person who _____.

2- Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory **in Iraq**.

3- The country where _____.

3- **Ali Ibn Nafi'** established the first music school in the world.

It was _____.

4- **Jabir Ibn Hayyan** also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

It was _____.

5- Al-Kindi is especially famous for **his work in geometry**.

It is _____.

Q4. Answers

- 1) **The person who** to the invention of the oud **was** Al-Kindi.
- 2) **The country where** Jabir Ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.
- 3) **It was** Ali Ibn Nafi **who/That** established the first music school in the world.
- 4) **It was** Jabir Ibn Hayyan **who/that** also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
- 5) **It is** for his work in geometry **which/that** Al-Kindi is especially famous.

Q5. Students Book (3-20) Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold.
The first one is done for you.

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

It was Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

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 _____.

- **The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE.** (وزارة - ٢٠١٦)

The year _____.

Q5. Answers

1) **It was** Queen Rania **who** opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

2) **The year** when Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1948 CE.

3) **It was** at 11 P.M when/that I stopped working.

4) **The person** who had influenced me most of all is my father.

5) **The subject** which I like most of all is Geography.

6) **It was** the heat that/which made the journey unpleasant

- **The year when** the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place **was** 1985 CE. (وزارة)

Q6. Vocabulary Work book (10-23) Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

Benefit	farms	Neutral	pedestrian	footprint	free	power	renewable	friendly	Waste
فائدة	مزارع	محايد	مشاة	أثر	خال من	طاقة	متجددة	لطيف	نفايات

1- In hot countries, solar _____ is an important source of energy.

2- 'Green' projects are environmentally _____.

3- Wind _____ are an example of _____ energy.

4- If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero _____.

5- We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon _____.

6- If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon _____.

7- A place where no cars are allowed is a car _____ zone, and it is _____ friendly.

Q6. Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
power	friendly	farms/ renewable	Waste	Footprint	neutral	free/ pedestrian

More examples

Q7. Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown.

1. I've come **to discuss** my future with you.

The reason _____.

2. **Your generosity** impresses more than anything else.

The thing _____.

3. The jewels are hidden **under the floor at 23 Robin Hood Road, Epping.**

The place _____.

4. **Mary** works harder than anybody else in this Organisation.

The person _____.

5. The Second World War ended on **7 May 1945** in Europe.

The day _____.

Q8. Write this sentence in four different ways, follow the beginning provided:

My brother bought his new car from our next-door neighbor last Saturday.

It was my brother _____.

It was last Saturday _____.

It was a new car _____.

It was our next-door neighbor _____.

DERIVATION :

الاشتقاق

Nouns, Adjectives, Adverbs, Verbs

NOUNS : الاسماء :

مقاطع الاسماء البعيدة هي:

المقطع	مثال
Tion	consideration / relation
Sion	discussion / decision
ence / ance	independence / importance
Ment	investment
Ity	security
er / or	advisor
Ness	uniqueness
ism/ist	vandalism - tourist
Hood	neighborhood
Ship	friendship
Dom	kingdom

➡ مواقع استخدام الاسماء

١. بعد الأدوات (a, an, the)

Example → The _____ of fireworks goes back to the Chinese.

A. invented B. invent C. invention

Example → Petra has a _____ as a fascinating place to visit.

A . repute B. reputation C. reputed

Example → One of the medical priorities is the _____ of doctors to keep the private information.

A . committed B. commitment C. commit

٢. بعد حروف الجر After the Preposition

Example → We depend on _____ to reduce the infant mortality rates.

A . immune B. immunization C. immunized

Example → patients who had been suffering from _____ reported a great improvement.

A. depression B. depress C. depressed

Example → Many instruments that are still used today in _____ were designed by Arab scholars.

A . operational B. operate C. operation)

٣. بعد ادوات الملكية

أ. ('s / 's)

Example → This is due to the country's _____ to making healthcare for all a top priority.

A . commitment B. committed C. commit

Example → She used her father's _____ to build a learning centre.

A . inheritance B. inherit C. inherited

Example → The young inventor's _____ roust be increased as soon as possible.

A. confidence B. confidential C. confident

ب . بعد ضمائر الملكية (my, his, her, your, its, our, their)

Example → Our _____ must be kept safe.

A. environment B. environmentally C. environmental)

Example → People started to widen their _____ in all events that happen in their countries.

A. contribute B. contribution C. contributed)

Example → Adeeb rightly deserves his _____ as one of the. youngest inventors in the world.

A . repute B. reputation C. reputed)

٤ . بعد ادوات نفي الاسماء

Example → My brother has no _____ when dealing with family members.

A. private B. privacy C. privately)

Example → The first case was very silly, so no _____ was noticed.

A. positivity B. positive C. positively)

Example → This opinion of the minister had no _____ at all it was really ignored.

A. appreciate B. appreciated C. appreciation

٥ . عندما تأتي كفاعل

Example → _____ is very necessary to lead t. relaxing life.

A. Health B. Healthy C. Healthier

Example → _____ is the cause of most health problems.

A. Allergy B. Allergic C. Allergic ally

Example → _____ has been a very serious problem recently.

A. Pollution B. Pollute C. Polluted)

٦ . بعد الصفات القبلية

أ. بعد الأرقام (one / two / first / second / third / fourth)

Example → The second _____ of the prescription wasn't found.

A. medicine B. medically C. medical

Example → My first _____ was very difficult at that time.

A. produce B. productive C. production

Example → The first computer program took 25 minutes to complete one -----

A. calculate B. calculation C. calculated

ب. بعد أدوات الإشارة (this, that - these, those)

Example → Much of this ----- which leaves the land dry and dusty is illegal.

A. destroy B. destructive C. destruction

Example → I am really interested in that ----- ,it was actually great.

A. Invent B. Invention C. Invented

ج . بعد صفات الكمية (little, some, any, half, much, most, all, many, few)

Example → A little ----- is something that a lot of employers are looking for.

A. variety B. vary C. various

Example → These players need much ----- in their training hours.

A. self-confidence B. self-confident C. self-confidential)

Example → Some ----- is required by most rich people.

A. optimistic B. optimism C. optimistically)

٦ . بعد الصفات

Example → The economic ----- in the Gulf forced people to move there.

A. successful B. successfully C. success

Example → I now consider homeopathy to be a viable ----- for many

A. optionally B. option C. optional

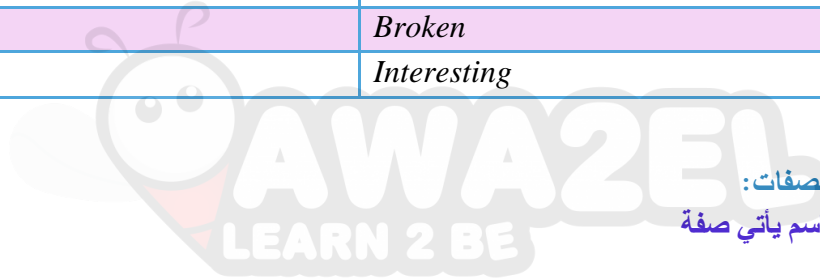
Example → The people left their city because of a volcanic -----

A. activity B. active C. actively

(2) ADJECTIVES: الصفات

مقاطع الصفات البعدية هي:

المقطع	مثال
ful / less	careful / careless
able / ible	probable / possible
ous / ious	dangerous / ambitious
ent / ant	dependent / important
ary / ory	voluntary / compulsory
Ive	creative
Ic	apologetic
Al	educational
p-p	Broken
Ing	Interesting



مواقع استخدام الصفات: ١. قبل الاسم يأتي صفة

Example → Technological criminals get into computer systems to find out ----- information.

A. confidential B. confidentially C. confidence)

Example → Going to a quiet place, have a technology-free month! That seems a ----- plan to get rid of stress!

A. viability B. viable C. viably)

Example → The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes ----- cells to grow.

A. cancerous B. cancerously C. cancer)

Example → Nearly all new paper is made from wood grown in ----- forests.

A. sustainable B. sustain C. sustains)

Example → The burnt buildings are ----- reminder of the disaster.

A. permanently B. permanent C. permanence

٢- بعد أشكال ال (BE)

Example → 'It can be ----- to use this type of computers at schools.

A. secure B. security C. securely)

Example → Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is -----

A . viability **B. viable** **C. viably**

Example → Burying paper is ----- to the environment.

A. harmfully **B. harmful** **C. harm**

٣- (Be) + { very , too , so , quite , more } + صفة

Example → Be careful! Do not give the kid peanuts! He is very ----- to them.

A. allergy **B. allergic** **C. allergically**

Example → What he was talking about was too ----- that we decided to follow what he said.

A. construct **B. construction** **C. constructive)**

Example → The sticky substance is so ----- those insects' feet get stuck and they cannot escape.

A. strong **B. strength** **C. strongly**

٤ - بعد الافعال التالية (seem, sound, look, feel, taste, smell, become, find, get, make, turn stay)

Example → Many wild animals can become ----- if they are captured.

A. violent **B. violence** **C. violently**

Example → The man was found ----- , so he was sent to prison

A. guilty **B. guiltily** **C. guilt**

Example → The programme sounds ----- when presenting these difficulties.

A. exciting **B. excitement** **C. excite**

٥- بعد الظروف تأتي صفة After Adverbs

Example → No two people are completely ----- Everyone is an individual.

A. similar **B. similarly** **C. similarity**

Example → The boys were interestingly ----- because of the good results.

A. ambition **B. ambitious** **C. ambitiously**

Example → The film we watched last night was about spiders that were exceptionally

A. poison **B. poisonous** **C. poisonously**

(3) ADVERBS: الظروف

✚ تعلم عزيزي الطالب بأن الظروف لها محدد بعدي واحد وهو (ly)

المقطع	مثال
Ly	marvelously
Lly	basically

✚ مواقع استخدام الظروف

١- قبل الصفة يأتي ظرف Before Adjectives

Example → The teacher ----- careful when carrying the experiment out.
A. especial B. especially C. specialty

Example → The students ----- ambitioning while talking about their dreams,
A. marvel B. marvelously C. marvelous

٢- بين الفعل المساعد و الحدث يأتي دائما الظرف

Example → Car accidents can ----- threaten the life of people.
A. serious B. seriousness C. seriously

Example → The temperatures in the biomes are ----- controlled.
A . cares B. carefully C. careful

Example → The patient's surgical operation was ----- done.
A . successful B. successfully C. success

٣- إذا جاء الفراغ في أول الجملة و بعده فاصلة و بعدها فاعل و فعل فأتنا نضع ظرفا في هذا الفراغ

Example → ----- , she heard the mailman.
A . Sudden B. Suddenly

Example → ----- , Women wear long white dress in their wedding day.
A . Tradition B. Traditional C. Traditionally

٤- بين الفاعل و الفعل يأتي الظرف

Example → I ----- , met Ismail Ohip at the meeting in the school.
A . Finally B. Final C. Finalize)

Example → I ----- , forgot his birthday.
A . Completely B. Complete C. Completeness)

٥- بعد الفعل الرئيسي او في نهاية الجملة لكي يصف الفعل

Example → Ismail Ohip felt -----
A . Sadness B. Sadly

Example → Sami Speaks English -----
A . Fluent B. Fluently C. Fluency

٦- يأتي الظرف عندما يتوسط الفراغ جملتين محاطا بفواصل

Example → The police found my handbag and, ----- , nothing had been stolen.
A . Happy B . Happily C. Happiness

(4) VERBS: الأفعال

مقاطع الأفعال البعدية هي:

المقطع	مثال
Ise	Advertise
Ize	Recognize
Ate	Educate
Ify	Intensify
Eve	Believe
En	Strengthen

مواقع استخدام الأفعال:

١- بعد الأفعال الناقصة (Modals)

Example → We must ----- the natural resources of cur country.
A . developments B. develop C. developed

Example → You can ----- yourself using conventional medicine.
A . irnmunizarion B. immunize C. immunized

Example → All Arab countries should ----- on light and oil.
A . economy B. economize C. economically

٢ - بعد الأفعال (do / does / did)

Example → The careless policeman didn't ----- the injured young mar. after the accident.

A . help B. helpful C. helpful

Example → Muna doesn't ----- with her colleagues at school; she is very shy.

A . socia B. socialize C. socially

Example → When do you ----- to receive your test results?

B . expect B. expectancy C. expectantly

٣ - بعد (To) المصدرية المصدرية

Example → Neuroscientists can find. that it was possible to ----- with some patients.

A . communicate B. communicative C. communication

Example → Computer crimes are often more difficult to ----- than traditional crimes.

A . solution B. solvable C. solve

Example → Students need to ----- to a website, so for example they can post work.

A . contribute B. contributed C. contribution

٤ - بعد ظروف التكرار

Example → Men always ----- their children about their religion.

A . education B. educate C. educational)

Example → people often ----- different applications.

A . rely B. reliance C. reliant

٥ - بعد الافعال التالية (make / let / help)

Example → Sami should make the boys ----- their problems.

A . solution B. solvable C. solve

Example → The gardener didn't let the workers ----- the plants during his absence.

A . irrigate B. irrigation C. irrigated

Example → The headmaster decided to help the teacher ----- the new lesson for the students.

A . facilitating B. facility C. facilitate

٦ - بعد الفاعل يأتي الفعل

Ex) If they ----- by following the instructions, there will be no issues.

A . Cooperative B. Cooperate C. Cooperation

أسئلة السنوات السابقة

Derivation

(2011) → I'll never forget the _____ I felt on my first day at school.

(Excited – Excitement – Excite)

(2011) → The picture was _____ drawn by the artist.

(Skill – Skillful – Skillfully)

(2011) → To my _____ I got a high score in the exam.

(Amazing – Amaze – Amazement)

(2011) → Petra is one of the most important _____ sites in Jordan.

(Historical – History – Historically)

(2011) → Storm cause the _____ of most of the crops.

(Destructive – destruction – destruct)

(2011) → Unemployment is falling as more people find _____ work.

(Permanently – Permanence – Permanent)

(2011) → We must _____ the natural resources of our country.

(Developed – Development – Develop)

(2011) → Marwa takes an _____ part in her school affairs.

(Actively – Active – Act)

(2012) → Some countries face serious ----- problems.

(Economically – Economic – Economize)

(2012) → An earthquake is considered a natural _____

(Disastrously – Disastrous – Disaster)

(2012) → The man was found _____ , so he was sent to prison.

(Guiltily – Guilty – Guilt)

(2012) → Good citizens help with the _____ of their country.

(Developmental – Development – Develop)

(2012) → In my city there us a wide _____ of entertainments to choose form.

(Very – Various – Variety)

(2012) → Only certain kinds of people have _____ brain.



(Mathematics – Mathematical – Mathematically)

(2013) → The Earth suffers from the ----- of global warming.

(Threaten – Threateningly – Threat)

(2013) → The bedroom of the hotel _____ in size from medium to very large.

(Very – Various – Varsity)

(2013) → During the storms, the wind was blowing _____

(Violently – Violence – Violent)

(2013) → The man was found _____ of any crimes.

(Innocently – Innocence – Innocent)

(2014) → Our heating system is very old and extremely _____

(Inefficiency – Inefficiently – Inefficient)

(2014) → we received a _____ that we hadn't paid the electricity bill.

(Remind – Reminder)

(2015) → What do you consider to be the main _____ to the future peace and security of the world?

(Threaten – Threateningly – Treat)

(2016) → Complete the following sentence with suitable words derived from the words in brackets:

1) The _____ system must be linked with the requirements of social and economic development for any country. (**Education**)

2) Jordan has a _____ of being a friendly and welcoming country. It is one of the safest places to visit in the Middle East. (**Repute**)

Relative clauses

The clause: a group of words with a subject and a verb but doesn't give a complete meaning.

The relative pronouns: who; whom; whose; which ; that ; where ; when .

The relative clause : It is the clause which starts with a relative pronoun and it tells us information we need to know about a person, place or things.

→ We use the relative pronouns to join sentences.

→ The relative pronoun must be nearer to the noun it stands for.

Example → The boy left to England. I know him.

- I know the boy who left to England.

A. Subject Pronouns : Which replace the subject.

→ **Who** : people – he , she , they

→ **Which** : things – it , they

→ **That** : people / things

B. Object Pronouns : Which replace the object.

→ **Who(m)** : people – him , her , them

→ **Which** : things – it , them

→ **That** : people / things

→ **Whose** : Possessive form of **Who** – his , her , its , their , Ali's ,

** **Note** : " **Whose** " must be followed by the possessed noun.

→ **When** : Time

→ **Where** : Place



(1) Subject Pronouns "Who – Whom – Which – That "

Example → I Saw the man, **he** called me.

A) I saw the man **who** called me.

B) I saw the man **that** called me.

Example → The mobile phone is mine. **It** is on the disk.

A) the mobile phone **which** is on the table is mine.

B) the mobile phone **that** is on the table is mine.

Combine the sentences into one single sentence using relative clauses:

1) I called the women. **She** called me yesterday. (Using Who)

2) I am reading a Book. **It** contains a summary about English Grammar. (Using That)

3) The students are from Japan. **They** sit in the front now. (Using Which)

(2) Object Pronouns "Who – Whom – Which – That"

Example → The teacher was Ismail Ohip. I saw **him**.

A) The teacher **who(m)** I saw was Ismail Ohip.

B) The teacher **That** I saw was Ismail Ohip.

Example → The mobile was not good, I used **it** yesterday.

A) The mobile **which** I used yesterday was not good.

B) The mobile **that** I used yesterday was not good.

Combine the sentences into one single sentence using relative clauses:

1) The story was interesting. I read **it**. (Using Which)

2) The students were so smart. We taught **them** last summer. (Using Who Or Whom)

3) He is the man. I told you about **him**. (Using Who or Whom).

Using Whose "to show possession"

Possession pronoun are " His – Her – Its – Their

Example → I saw Ismail Ohip. **His** book was very famous.

- I saw Ismail Ohip **whose** book was very famous.

Example → I apologized to the man. I spilled **his** coffee.

- I apologized to the man **whose** coffee I spilled.

Example → The man called the police. **His** Jacket was stolen.

- The man **whose** Jacket was stolen called the police.



Using Where " To talk about places, Cities, Rooms"

Example → The house is modern. He lives **there**.

- The house **Where** he lives is modern.

Example → Sharm Al-Shaikh was beautiful. I went on my vacation **there**.

- Sharm Al-Shaikh **where** I went on my vacation was beautiful.

Using When " To talk about the time "Year – Day"

Example → I will never forget the day, I met you **then**.

- I will never forget the day **when** I met you.

Important Notes

1) Defining relative clause: are used to give necessary information about a particular person, place or things that is being talked about.

Example → My friend who lives in Amman is a Doctor.

- (Here this friend lives in Amman. Other friends live somewhere else).

2) Non-Defining relative clause : are used to give additional information and more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about.

Example → My sister, who is a nurse, lives in Aqaba.

- (Here speaker has only one sister. The relative clause gives us extra information about her)

Exercise about relative clause

Put a relative pronoun into each gap. At the same time, decide whether the relative pronoun can be omitted.

1) The books, _____ I'd ordered over the internet, took nearly three weeks to arrive.

2) The books _____ I'd ordered from a bookshop arrived the following week.

3) My parents, _____ were born in the north of England, moved to London to find work.

4) The man _____ lives upstairs is always playing music when I'm trying to get to sleep.

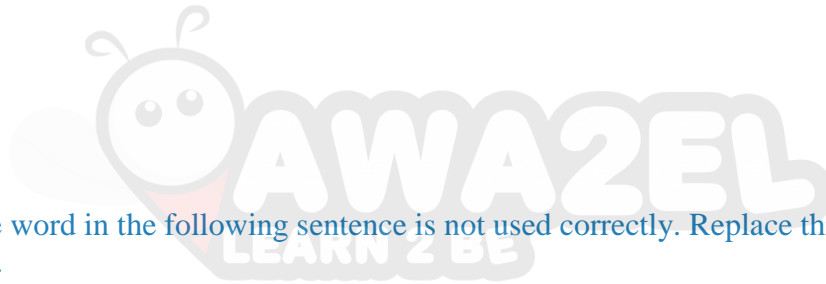
5) The building _____ I live in was built in the 1920s.

6) The building _____ I live in was built in the 1920s.

- 7) The car's making a funny noise again, _____ means we'll have to get someone to look at it.
- 8) The employee to _____ you refer is no longer working for this company.
- 9) Do you remember the name of the man _____ car you crashed into?
- 10) Have you any idea _____ they were arguing about?
- 11) Have you any idea _____ they were arguing?
- 12) The hotel _____ we stayed was very good for the price.

Answers

1. Which 2. That 3. Who 4. That 5. That 6. Where
 7. which 8. Whom 9. Whose 10 what 11. Why 12. where



* وزارة (٢٠١٦)

- The underline word in the following sentence is not used correctly. Replace this word with the correct one.

- Most Jordanian are used to the hot weather where we have in summer.



Q1 . Students Book 5-31 Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.

That	Which	Where	Who
------	-------	-------	-----

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle (1) _____ is 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 it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

Q1. Answers

- (1) which/that (2) which
 (3) where (4) who/that

Q2. Activity Book (5-21) 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 clauses.

When	Which	That	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 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.

Q2. Answers

- (1) Who (2) Which (3) That (4) Who (5) When

Q3. Students Book (4-30) Read the passage below and answer the questions.

The Giralda

The Giralda tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 meters tall. The person who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower, which was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir Ibn Aflah. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, who began work in 1184 CE. He died before the tower was completed in 1198 CE. The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, which is in Marrakesh, Morocco, and the Hassan Tower in Rabat.

1) Identify the defining and non-defining relative clauses in the text.

2) What relative pronouns do we use for the things in the box?

People	Animals and things	Places
--------	--------------------	--------

Q3. Answers

(1) Defining relative clauses:

- who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower

*** Non-defining relative clauses:**

- which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain
- which was originally a minaret
- who began work in 1184 CE
- which is in Marrakesh, Morocco



(2) People: who, that

Animals and things: which, that

places: where, which, that

Q4. Activity Book (4-21) Match the beginnings with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronoun .Then, write the sentences out in full.

1. A mathematician is someone	A) Are studied by mathematicians.
2. Geometry and arithmetic are subjects	B) means 'doctor'.
3. ' Physician' is an old fashioned word	C) Works with numbers.
4. A chemist is a person	D) Astronomers study.
5. The stars and planets are things	E) Works in a laboratory.

Q4. Answers"

1. **C:** A mathematician is someone **who** works with numbers.
2. **A:** Geometry and arithmetic are subjects **that/which** are studied by mathematicians
3. **B:** 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word **that/which** means 'doctor'.
4. **E:** A chemist is a person **who/that** works in a laboratory.
5. **D:** The stars and planets are things **that/which** astronomers study.

Q5. Activity Book 7-21 Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.

- 1) The Middle East is famous for the _____ of olive oil. (**Produce**)
- 2) Ibn Sina wrote _____ text books. (**Medicine**)
- 3) Fatima al-Fihri was born in the _____ century. (**Nine**)
- 4) My father bought our house with an _____ from his grandfather. (**Inherit**)
- 5) Scholars have discovered an _____ document from the twelfth century. (**Origin**)
- 6) Do you think the wheel was the most important _____ ever? (**Invent**)
- 7) Al-Kindi made many important mathematical _____. (**Discover**)
- 8) Who was the most _____ writer of the twentieth century? (**Influence**)

Q6. Answers

1. Production
2. Medical
3. Ninth
4. Inheritance
5. Original
6. invention
7. discoveries
8. influential

Q6. Students Book 4-30 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.

Q6. Answers

1. produce
2. Traditionally
3. Weaving
4. Attractive
5. creation

Q7. Activity Book 9-25 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

educate	collect	installation	translation	archaeology	appreciation
يعلم	يجمع	يركب	ترجمة	علم الآثار	يقدر

- 1) Petra is an important _____ site.
- 2) I will be going to university to continue my _____.
- 3) In our exam, we had to _____ a text from Arabic into English.
- 4) They are going to _____ a new air conditioning unit in our flat.
- 5) Thank you for your help, I really _____ it.
- 6) Have you seen Nasser's _____ of postcards? He's got hundreds!

Q7. Answers

1. archaeological
2. Education
3. Translate
4. Install
- 5 . Appreciate
6. collection



Q8. Students Book 4-42

- 1) Many instruments that are still used today in _____ were designed by Arab scholars.
A . Operational B . operate C . operation
- 2) When do you _____ to receive your test results?
A . Expect B . expectedly C . expectancy

Collocations

Q9 . Complete the sentences with the correct collocations. والله مهما االات

Collocation	Meaning In Arabic
economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي
public transport	وسائل النقل العامة
negative effects	أثر سلبي
biological waste	النفايات البيولوجية
carbon footprint	اثر الكربون
urban planning	التخطيط العمراني

- 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.

Q9. Answers

- 1) economic growth 2) negative effects 3) carbon footprint
 4) public transport 5) biological waste 6) urban planning

Vocabulary

Q10. Students Book 4-33 Look at the nouns in the box. Which adjectives collocate with them? Write them next to the adjectives.

Nouns	growth	effect	transport	footprint	Waste	planning
Adjectives	urban	public	biological	carbon	Negative	Economic

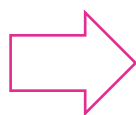
Q10. Answers

- 1) Urban planning
 2) Public transport
 3) Biological waste
 4) Carbon footprint
 5) Negative effect.
 6) Economic growth



Work

sheet



worksheet 1

Question Number One :

A: choose the best answer from those given to Complete each of the following items :

Ideally access tablet technology privacy settings

- 1- People can use the internet to on what they are studying.
- 2- Most sisters have so that only certain people can look at your site .
- 3- Tablets are for pair and group work .
- 4- While plays an increasing role in our methods of communication , it might be wise to take a break from time to time.

B: study the following Sentence and answer the question that follows ?

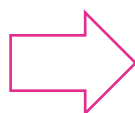
Although the internet of things sounds very exciting , we should be careful.

What is the function of using (Although) in the above sentence ?

Question Number Two :

A: Correct the verbs between brackets to complete each of the following

- 1- My father looks tired . He a research all the night . **(be.write)**
- 2- I My friend two hours ago at Irbid city center . **(meet)**
- 3- Sarah to my sisters birthday last Friday . **(not- come)**
- 4- While the boys at school , it began to rain heavily.**(study)**
- 5- After we had finished our dinner, we to the garden and drank juice .
(go)
- 6- By the end of 2015 , my youngest sister from the University.
(graduate)
- 7- Rahaf very hard for several weeks before She did her final exams.**(be. work)**
- 8- Kids did not to sleep late at night . **(used to)**
- 9- Rama is used to Her lunch the restaurant . **(have)**



B: Rewrite the following sentences so that new answer have a similar meaning .

1- " My parent's spend much money to make our life easier "

Deyaa said that

2- I think you should not stay alert the day before the exam .

IF

.....

3- Dr Ismail gave a presentation on reading skills Last week

A presentation on reading skills.....

4- Rahaf did her homework ,and then she went to bed.

Before

5- It isn't necessary to get up early on Friday .

You.....

6- Ismail intends to finish his project at night .

Ismail

7- It isn't normal for Jordanian people to eat steak for lunch and dinner every day

Jordanian people.....

8- I asked Mohammad to paint my room . (have)

I

9- Archeologists are discovering an old temple today.

An old temple.....

10- The girls did not see my project last week .

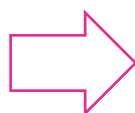
Ismail said that

C: Choose the suitable derived between brackets to complete each of the following .

1- The of the study was to discover if there was anything uncommon with the ways in which they had acted after their diagnosis
(**intend – intentional – intention – intentionally**)

2- Scholars have discovered an document from the twelfth century.

(**origin – originally – originality - original**)



3- Petra is very important site that attracts thousands of tourists every year .

(archeology – archeological – archeologist – archeologically)

Question Number Three :

A: Editing:

Edit the following text. There are tow spelling mistakes , tow grammatical mistakes and one punctuation mistakes .

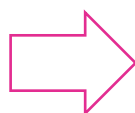
In 1983 CE, people could buy a Labtop for the first time . Then , In 1990 CE , the British scientist Tim Berners _Lee develop the World Wib .
However , it was not until 2007 that the first smart phones appeared . Today , most people Used their mobile phones every day .

B: GUIDED WRUTING

Read the information below , and write two sentences about using tablet computers . Use the Appropriate linking words .

Purposes of using the tablet computers

- Surf the internet
- Listen to music
- Watch a film
- Read a book



worksheet 2

Question Number one :

Read the following article carefully , then answer the question that follow.

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

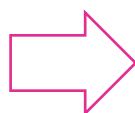
In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery . In Jordan , the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5 .According UNICEF statistic , between 1981 CE and 1991 Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world - from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system have been contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

- 1- The writer suggested many fields that made our community healthier . write down two of them ?
- 2- The remote areas have faced two main difficulties . Write them down ?
- 3- The writer mentioned two factors that contributing Jordan's healthy population growth . Write them down ?
- 4- Write a sentence which indicates that Jordan's healthcare system is effective ?
- 5- What does the underline pronoun "that" refer to ?
- 6- Find a word from the text which mean " **a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way** "



Question Number Two :

A: choose the suitable word from the following box to complete each of the following sentences :

Optimistic cope with sceptical red-handed a white elephant

- 1 . Luckily , the police arrived and the thief was caught
- 2 . I don't really believe that story – I'm very
- 3 A good way to Stress is to relax and get some exercise .
- 4 people make better and healthier life style choices .

B: study the following Sentence and answer the question that follows ?

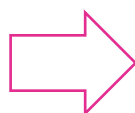
I was shocked when I heard the news . It came completely see red .

Replace the underlined colour idiom with the correct one ?

Question Number Three :

A: Choose the correct word from the words between brackets to complete each of the following .

1. When I was young , I fishing with my dad .
(**used to going use to go am used to going used to go**)
2. Are you in Jordan yet ?
(**used to living use to living use to live**)
3. While the boys to school , it began to rain heavily
(**are going were going go goes**)
4. Did your grandparent emails when they were my age ?
(**used to send use to send used to sending**)



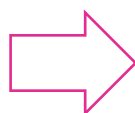
B: choose the correct word from those are derived between brackets complete each of the following

1. In the past , many people died of measles and cholera because wasn't available .
(**immunise immunisation immunised**)
2. Many doctors work hard to an effective remedy for cancer .
(**discover discovery discoverable**)
3. The recycling project has been carried out in my school .
(**success successful successfully**)
4. Before an exams , you must everything you are learnt .
(**revise revision revised**)

Question Number Four :

A:Choose Correct the verbs between brackets to complete each of the following sentences :

- 1- This time next year , students universities .
(**will be attending were attending attended**)
- 2- Ismail for along time when he suddenly fell tired .
(**have been working had been working has worked**)
- 3- Many students to Journey last week .
(**are going were going were gone**)
- 4- Wejdan intend shopping at the weekend .
(**to go go going**)
- 5- By 1960 , most of britain's old colonies independent
(**has become have become had become**)



6- I would have bought it if I enough money .

(**had have had had**)

7- If I were you , I their invitation .

(**will accept will have accepted would accept**)

8- Someone knocked at the door while we our lunch.

(**are having were having have had**)

B: Complete each of the following item so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it .

1- Ismail sailed at 6 am , it is 9 am and he is still sailing .

Ismail since 6 am

2- It isn't very popular for the students to study hard .

The students

3- I didn't deliver the flower by myself . (have)

I

4- Meeting a new people makes travelling interesting .

The thing

5- It isn't necessary for you to stay alone .

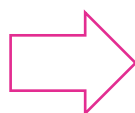
You

6- I meet the woman . Her husband is my best friend . (whose)

I

7- Last week , my brother saw my uncle at the mall .

Ayham said that



Question Number Five

A: Editing:

Imagine you are editor in the Jordan times . You are asked to edit the following lines that have four underlined mistakes . Correct them.

Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red , your blood pressure was raised and you can suffer from headakes , sleep problems and digestive problem . However : What about positive feelings and attitudes ? Until recently , scientists hadn't infestigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health .

B: GUIDED WRUTING

Read the information in the table and write a brief biography using all the given notes about Jabir ib Hayyan.

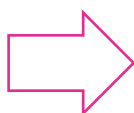
- Name : Jaber ibn Hayyan
- Date of birth and death : Iraq 722 CE . Iraq 815 CE
- Profession : chemist
- Achievement : the founder of chemistry

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Good Luck



worksheet 3

Question Number one :

Read the following article carefully , then answer the question that follow.

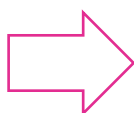
In many countries ,an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days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

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

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

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. It doesn't have to take much extra time. You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

1. Write down the sentence which implies that less than half of British don't do enough exercise .
2. There are some factors for obesity. Mention them.
3. What is the meaning of "obese"?
4. There are some advantages when we find sport that we enjoy it. Write down them
5. What does the pronoun ' their ' refer to?
6. "Girls in particular often dislike PE". Explain this statement in two sentences



7. According to the text, the writer states that in many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. Explain this statement; suggesting three ways to decrease obesity.

Question Number Two :

A: choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences and write down in your ANSWER BOOKLET

Inheritance – viable – privacy setting – programs – conventional

- 1- Most sister have so that only certain people can look at your site .
- 2- My brother bought his house with can from his father.
- 3- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is
- 4- Doctors of ten treat infection with antibiotics ; that is the approach .

B: Explain the difference in meaning between the two underline phrases in the following sentences :

- 1- yara researched information for her pervious project in the library of university of Jordan.
- 2- Ismail presented information in his presentation in front of the class and the doctor assessed them as a valuable ones .

Question Number Three :

A: complete each of the following item so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it :

- 1- It is normal for me to out late at night .

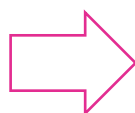
I

- 2- She started studying at 3 PM . It's 7 PM , and she is still studying

She since 3 PM

- 3- We asked the technician to repair our washing machine

We



4- Heat water to make it evaporate

If you

5- We lived in Zarqa for 12 years and then we moved to Amman

Before

6- Mr Ismail lost the elections last year .

The reporter said that

7- Ismail Ohip is especially famous for his art in English .

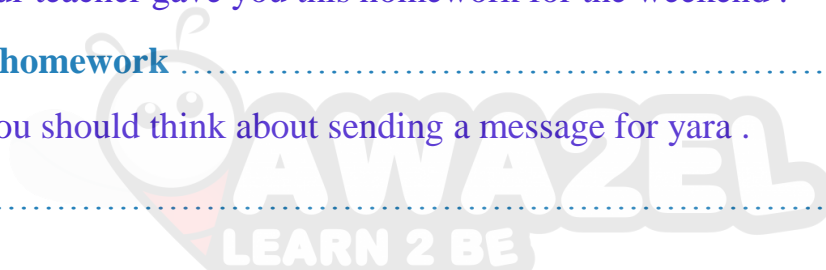
It

8- Our teacher gave you this homework for the weekend .

This homework

9- You should think about sending a message for yara .

If

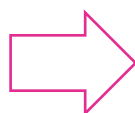


B: correct the verbs between brackets :

- 1- I really can't stop according to the doctor's advice. (**smoke**)
- 2- Students hard nowadays because final exams are next week.
(**work**)
- 3- I for my exam all day . I really felt tired. (**be-study**)
- 4- Two buildings because of the earthquake . (**destroy**)
- 5- I hope A good job after university. (**get**)
- 6- By the end of this year , we Her for ten years . (**live**)
- 7- The girl volleyball every week . (**not play**)
- 8- Our neighbor recently To Aqaba . (**move**)

C: choose the correct option from the choices for the sentences below

- 1- Where did they to school
(**used to going – use going – use to go**)
- 2- At the age of 14 . karam stopped to school with his father.
(**go – to go – going**)
- 3- By the year 2000 , people Radios in different sizes .
(**buy – bought – had bought**)



4- While the boys in the park , it started to rain .
(are playing – have played – were playing)

Question Number Four :

A: choose the suitable derived between brackets to complet each of the following .

1. Our company sells Equipment and fertilizers .

(agriculture – agricultural – agriculturally)

2. It is important to an To set clear a achievable objective.

(organisation – organised – organise)

3. Must Jordanians in big cities such as Amman , Zarqa and Irbid.

(concentrate – concentration – concentrated)

B:Study the following sentence carefully and then Answer the question that follows .

A police man noticed the ladder at the window and caught the burglar white elephant .

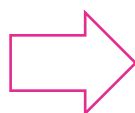
Replace the underlined colour idioms with the suitable ones .

Question Number Five:

A: Editing:

Edit the following text . There are Two spelling mistakes , Two grammatical mistakes and one punctuation .

In 1983 CE , people could buy a labtop for the first time . Then , In 1996 CE , the British scientist Tim Berners – lee develop the Wib . However , it was not until 2007 that the first smart phone appeared . Today , most people Used their mobile phones every day .

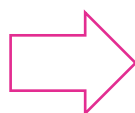
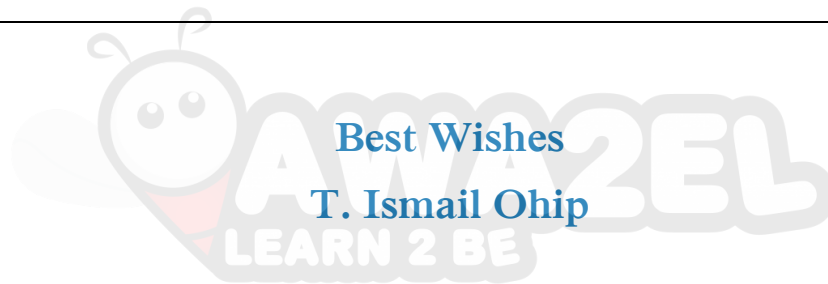


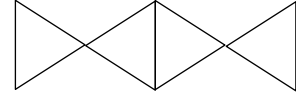
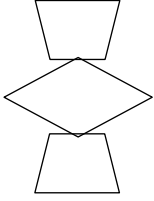
B: GUIDED WRITING

Read the information below , and Tow sentences write about using tablet computers . Use the appropriate linking words .

Purposes of using the tablet computer

- **Surf the interner**
- **Listen to music**
- **Watch a film**
- **Read a book .**





THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN -MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATION – 2020

GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الصيفية 2020

DATE : SATURDAY , 4th JULY , 2020

TIME : ONE HOUE AND A HALF

ملحوظات : ١- أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها ٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الاكاديمية ٣- عدد الأسئلة () وعدد الصفحات ()

Read the following article carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. **Your answers should be based on the article.**

Our country has a high standard of education. This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education: For higher education, students enter- university, either for academic or vocational courses. Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

Question Number One

(15 points)

1. Students of different levels go to university to get degrees .Tow of these degrees are : (5 points)

- A. PhD or secondary
B. PhD or higher diploma
C. PhD or compulsory
D. PhD or optional

2. Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional , followed by twelve years of free compulsory Education (5 points)

- A. True
B. False

3. Find a word in the text which means “some one who hasn’t yet completed their first degree “ (5 points)

- A. Postgraduate
B. Under graduate
C. Compulsory
D. Optional

Question Number Two

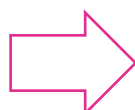
(40 points)

A: Choose the suitable item from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET . (20

points)

4. We learn about shapes , lines and angles when we study (5 points)

- A. Chemist
B. Physician
C. Geometry
D. biology



5 . I am sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue we will have to (5 points)

- A. get it off your chest
B. have a head for figures
C. Keep your chin up
D. play it by ear

6 . When two sides dis agree and argue , there is (5 points)

- A. Seminar
B. taking
C. Colloquial
D. Conflict

7. The deadline is tomorrow , and you haven't done any thing else yet ! you must a start . (5 points)

- A. do
B. make
C. draw
D. take

B: Choose the suitable item from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET . (20

points)

8 . Do you think the wheel was the most important ever . (5 points)

- A. Invent
B. Invention
C. Inventive
D. Invented

9 . The teachercareful when carrying the experiment out . (5 points)

- A. especial
B. especiality
C. especially
D. especific

10 . Before the exam , you must every thing you have learnt . (5 points)

- A. revise
B. revision
C. revised
D. revisedly

11 . My father bought our house with an..... from his grandfather. (5 points)

- A. inherit
B. inherited
C. inheritance
D. inheritedly

Question Number Three

(60 points)

A: Choose the correct form of the verbs from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET . (20 points)

12. I really can't afford my phone next month . (5 points)

- A. Changing
B. Will change
C. to change
D. changed

13 . By the time we arrived , they for an hour . (5 points)



- A. Will be working
- C. are working

- B. had been working
- D. has been working

14. I think humans to Mars in 2050 .

(5 points)

- A. were going travel
- C. had been travelled

- B. have travelled
- D. will travel

15 . When we were younger , we live in a village .

(5 points)

- A. use to
- C. are used to

- B. used to
- D. were used to

B: chose the correct answer so that new item has a similar meaning to the one before it . (40 points)

16 . Adam didn't prepare well for the exam . He didn't get a good mark .

(5 points)

- A. If only Adam had prepared well for the exam .
- B. If only Adam hadn't prepared well for the exam
- C. If only Adam prepared well for the exam
- D. If only Adam prepares well for the exam

17 . People know that Rami is talented

(5 points)

- A. Rami knows that he is talented
- B. Rami known that he is talented
- C. Rami was known to be talented
- D. Rami is known to be talented

18 . Were you helping your father in the garden ?

(5 points)

Can you tell me

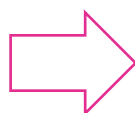
- A. were you father helping you in the garden?
- B. if you were helping your father in the garden ?
- C. if your father were helping you in the garden .
- D. If were you helping your father in the garden.

19 . Online distance learning isn't as interesting as face to face learning .

face to face learning

(5 points)

- A. Is less interesting than online distance learning .
- B . Is many interesting than online distance learning .
- C. Is fewer interesting than online distance learning .
- D. Is more interesting than online distance learning .



20 . Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake .

Nada told me

(5 points)

- A. she had bought all the ingredients for chocolate cake the day before.
- B. he had bought all the ingredients for chocolate cake the day before
- C. They had bought all the ingredients for chocolate cake the day before
- D. she bought all the ingredients for chocolate cake the day before

21 . It isn't normal for me to wear the glasses yet .

(5 points)

- A. I am used to wearing the glasses yet
- B. I am not used to wear the glasses yet
- C. I am not used to wearing the glasses yet
- D. I didn't use to wear the glasses yet

22 . Ziriab contributed to the invention of the oud .

(5 points)

- A. It is Ziriab when contributed to the invention of the oud .
- B. It was Ziriab where contributed to the invention of the oud .
- C. It was Ziriab who contributed to the invention of the oud .
- D. It is Ziriab who contributed to the invention of the oud .

23 . You shouldn't write a letter to your boss .

(5 points)

- A. If I am writing a letter to your boss
- B. If I was you , I would write a letter to your boss
- C. . If I were you , I wouldn't write a letter to your boss
- D. . If I were you , I would write a letter to your boss

Question Number four

(25 points)

A: Choose the suitable item from those given below to complete each of the following sentence s and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET .

(25 points)

24 . I always go to the supermarket sells organic vegetables.

(5 points)

- A. Where
- B. When
- C. Who
- D. Which

25 . Dad has lived a year in Spain , he says he living there now .

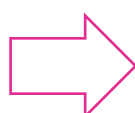
(5 points)

- A. Is used to
- B. Used to
- C. didn't use to
- D. am not used to

26 . Adam was right and I was wrong. I wish I to him.

(5 points)

- A. listen
- B. listened
- C. had listened
- D. didn't listen



27 . Are you planning shopping tomorrow? (5 points)

- A. go B. to go
C. going D. went

28 . Hayat passed all her exams , she for a month. (5 points)

- A. had been revised B. Will be revising
C. had been revising D. have been revising

Question Number Five (60 points)

A: Choose the suitable item from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET . (35 points)

1 2

** For students wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time it is also in some Jordanian universities to enroll onto online distance learning programmes .

29 . A. when B. where C. which D. who . (5 points)

30 . A. . B. , C. ; D. ! (5 points)

31 . A. Possible B. Possible C. possible D. bosible (5 points)

** There are many ways to pass the exams¹... studying hard and²... for the advice from your teachers.³... , other ways are revising the previous exams⁴... sleeping early .

32 . A. as. B. such as C. for D. also (5 points)

33 . A. listen B. listens C. listened D. listening (5 points)

34 . A. also B. and C. more than D. as well (5 points)

35 . A. too B. as well C. as well as D. either (5 points)

B: Free writing (25 points)

36 . In the conclusion of the discursive essay you (5 points)

- A. Introduce the situation B. Write a thesis statement
C. Explain the two sides of the argument D. summarise briefly all aspects on the discussion

37 . It's preferable to keep the title of the report (5 points)

- A. long and complicated B. inaccurate
C. concise and informative D. Vague

38. one of the blog – writing tips is (5 points)

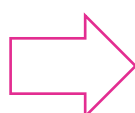
- A. address your readers personally B. write too long paragraphs
C. write a too long title D. don't write who the post is by

39. The discursive essay consists of three main parts . (5 points)

- A. Greeting – body – sign off B. introduction – body - conclusion
C. Request – body - conclusion D. sign off - body – request

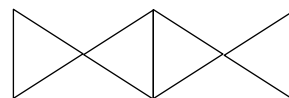
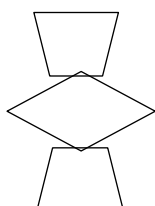
40. The last part of the reviews (5 points)

- A. Introduction B. The body
C. The conclusion D. Greetings



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

متوقع ٢ لعام ٢٠١٩-٢٠٢٠



المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN -MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFECATION – 2020

GENERAL ENGLISH

الدورة الصيفية 2020

DATE : SATURDAY , 4th JULY , 2020

TIME : ONE HOUE AND A HALF

ملحوظات : ١- أجب عن أسئلة هذه الورقة جميعها ٢- للمتقدمين في الفروع الاكاديمية ٣- عدد الأسئلة (٤) وعدد الصفحات (٥)

Read the following article carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. **Your answers should be based on the article.**

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

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

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

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

Question Number One

(20 points)

1 . According to the text , the KHCC has begun an expansion programme in order to:

(5 points)

- A. Attract more doctors
- B. Cover the increasing needs for the treatment
- C. Start building in 2011
- D. Improve the financial condition in Jordan

2 . The underlined pronoun “which” refer to:

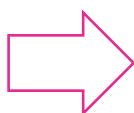
(5 points)

- A.KHCC
- B. Units for different department
- C. an education center
- D. radiotherapy

3 . According to the text , there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan in order to:

(5 points)

- A. Attract more doctors
- B. discover new cancer cases
- C. Serve cancer patients who live far a way from Amman
- D. increase the number of facilities .



C. Whether

D. Where

29 . If everyone their lesson in time , there won't be a delay in the schedule . (5 points)

A. Preparing

B. Prepares

C. has prepared

D. Will prepare

30 . Nada told me that she couldn't play as as she used to . (5 points)

A. best

B. good

C. well

D. better

31 . Do you mindme where Ismail is ? (5 points)

A. tell

B. tells

C. telling

D. to tell

32 . I had my new office before the end of this month . (5 points)

A. had decorated

B. decorated

C. decorating

D. decorates

33 . Yesterday, many students as a member in the English club. (5 points)

A. elected

B. is elected

C. are elected

D. were elected

34 . Meeting new people makes traveling an exciting experience (5 points)

A. The thing which makes traveling an exciting experience is meeting new people

B. The thing which made traveling an exciting experience was meeting new people

C. The thing which The thing which makes traveling an exciting experience are meeting new people

D. The thing which made traveling an exciting experience has meeting new people

35 . Rahaf is less active than Rama (5 points)

A. Rahaf is the most active one

B. Rahaf isn't as active as Rama

C. Rama isn't as active as Rahaf

D. Rama is as active as Rahaf

36 . Linguists believe that knowing many languages improves the memory. (5 points)

A. Knowing many languages are believed to improve the memory

B. Knowing many languages is believed to improve the memory

C. Knowing many languages is believed to improves the memory

D. Knowing many languages are believed to improves the memory

37 . Are we allowed to enter the , station could you tell me (5 points)

A. If we allowed to enter the station ?

B. If we are allowed to enter the station ?

C. If are we allowed to enter the station ?

D. whether we allowed to enter the station ?

38 . The girl doesn't eat fish at all . (5 points)

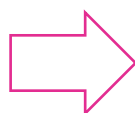
If only the girlfish .

A. eats

B. ate

C. had eaten

D. eaten



39 . Adam wishes he were the best . (5 points)

- A. Adam wasn't the best
- B. Adam isn't the best
- C. Adam is the best
- D. Adam was the best

40 . You should study hard for the exams . (5 points)

- A. If I were you , I wouldn't study hard for the exams .
- B. If I were you , I would study hard for the exams
- C. If I were you , would study hard for the exams
- D. If I were you , would be studying hard for the exams

41 . I wish I my pencil case : I had to borrow pen all day . (5 points)

- A. hadn't forgotten
- B. have forgotten
- C. had forgotten
- D. has forgotten

42 . If Samia stayed at home that day , she the celebration. (5 points)

- A. Would have missed
- B. Will miss
- C. have missed
- D. Would miss

43 . Karam decided with his mom to the market . (5 points)

- A. go
- B. going
- C. to go
- D. went

Question Number four

(60 points)

A: Choose the suitable item from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET .

B: EDITING

(20 points)

** Al-kindī ⁴⁴ a physician , philosopher , mathematician , chemist and astronomer , a true ⁴⁵ He made ground - breaking discoveries in many of these ⁴⁶ , but it is probably his work in arithmetic ⁴⁷ geometry that has made him most famous.

- 44. A. Was B. Is C. Has D. Are (5 points)
- 45. A. Polimath B. Pulmath C. Polymath D. bolymath (5 points)
- 46 . A.fields B. feelds C. feilds. D. fealds (5 points)
- 47 . A. So B. then C. and. D. too (5 points)

GUIDED WRITING

(20 points)

** There are many ways to save energy during winter ⁴⁸ Wearing warm clothes ⁴⁹ making use of sun during the day. In addition , ⁵⁰ other ways to save energy during winter such as ⁵¹ Windows properly and controlling the temperature of hot water .

- 48. A. as B. such as C.as well D. well as (5 points)
- 49. A. too B. such as C. and D. in (5 points)
- 50 . A. either B. also C. There are D. as well (5 points)
- 51 . A. close B. closed C. closing D. is closing (5 points)



WRITING

(20 points)

52. she worked hard she did very well in her exams

(5 points)

A. as a result B. Because C. despite D. although

53. life would be easier , we would have less privacy

(5 points)

A. in this way B. however C. because D. on the other hand

54. the world will be at your fingertips

(5 points)

A. Simile B. Using rhetorical devices
C. Metaphore D. Personification

55. The underlined phrasal verb means “ rely on “

(5 points)

A. Depend on B. cope with C. help D. avoid

