

TAWJIHI
ENG**LISH**®

LEVEL**3**

NOTES ON ENGLISH FOUNDATION

ملخصات في تأسيس اللغة الإنجليزية

SOUNDS & LETTERS

Vowel Letters (a, e, i, o, u)

Consonant Letters (All letters except (a, e, i, o, u))

Adding (s, es, ies)

lake → lakes

play → plays

notify → notifies

Adding (d, ed, ied)

bake → baked

play → played

notify → notified

The / An / A

1. I ate a / an apple.

2. Do you have a / an umbrella?

3. I work as a / an teacher.

4. I saw him a / an hour ago.

5. A / An university is a place where people get educated.

SENTENCE

NOUN = RED VERB = GREEN

ADJECTIVE = BLUE

ADVERB = BROWN

Subject (sub) + verb (v) + {object (o) / adjective (adj.) / adverb (adv.)}

1. The man died.

2. Ali drinks water.

3. Ali is smart.

4. Ali is running now.

5. He plays in the yard.

6. I always play basketball.

7. ~~You~~ Bring the car. / Help me.

★ قد يكون الفعل لازمًا intransitive (انظر المثال 1) وقد يكون متعديًا transitive (انظر المثال 2)

NOUNS

Ahmad / computer / action / air / washing / machine / haircut / son-in-law /

dream / washing machine

PROPER NOUNS أسماء صحيحة / COMMON NOUNS أسماء عامة

city / Amman

month / April

man / Ahmad

COUNTABLE NOUNS أسماء معدودة

dog

cat

boy

dollar

dogs

cats

boys

dollars

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS أسماء غير معدودة

sugar	coffee	rice	money	advice
sugars	coffees	rices	moneys	advices
a sugar	a coffee	a rice	a money	an advice

- This window is made of **glass**.
- Give me a **glass** of water please.
- **sugar** // a cube of sugar // Two cubes of sugar

أسماء مفردة أو جمع

The **team** are traveling to Paris.

The **team** is traveling to Paris.

My **family** is here.

My **family** are here.

جمع الأسماء

problem = problems

bus = buses

dress = dresses

brush = brushes

watch = watches

box = boxes

hero = heroes // potato = potatoes هنالك قواعد شاذة

story = stories // baby = babies

play = plays // toy = toys

knife = knives // wolf = wolves

أسماء شاذة لا تتبع القواعد أعلاه

man = men

woman = women

child = children

person = people

foot = feet

tooth = teeth

video = videos

photo = photos

S الملكية

Zain's shoes.

Boys' toys.

الاسم ومجموعة الاسم Noun/ Noun Group (ما هو مظلّل بالأصفر (اسم / مجموعة اسم))

The **man** is here.

The **smart man** is here.

The **extremely smart man** is here.

The **very handsome man** is here.

My **car** moves fast.

1) Police have killed the extremely smart criminal.

A. The criminal has been killed extremely smart.

B. The extremely smart criminal has been killed.

C. The extremely smart criminal had been killed.

D. The criminal had been killed smart extremely.

PRONOUNS

Ahmad likes apples, and **Ahmad** eats three apples a day.

Ahmad likes apples, and **he** ate three apples today.

Category	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive/ Intensive pronouns
1st person pronouns	I	me	my	mine	myself
	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
2nd person pronouns	you	you	your	yours	yourself
	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
3rd person pronouns	he	him	his	his	himself
	she	her	her	hers	herself
	it	it	its	—	itself
	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

SUBJECT PRONOUNS/ OBJECT PRONOUNS

Ahmad and I play football every day. **NOT** Ahmad and me play football every day.

I visit him. **NOT** Me visit he.

He visits me. **NOT** Him visits me.

2) Translate the following into English.

#		Subject	Verb	Complement
A	زُرُّهُ.	.....	visited	..... .
B	شاهدتني.	.....	saw	..... .
C	شاهدتها.	.....	saw	..... .
D	سأخبرك.	..... will	tell	..... .
E	هل اتصل (هو) بك؟	Did	call ?
F	اتصلتُ (أنا) بهم.	.....	called	..... .
G	اتصلتُ (هي) بهم.	.....	called	..... .
H	اتصلوا بي.	.....	called	..... .
I	قابلتها.	.....	met	..... .
J	يحبونا.	.....	love	..... .

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES/ POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

This is **her** car. = هذه سيارتها.

This is **my** car. = هذه سيارتي.

This car is **hers**. = هذه السيارة لها.

This car is **mine**. = هذه السيارة لي.

It is **hers**. = انها لها / ملكها.

It is **mine**. = انها لي / ملكي.

3) Translate the following into English.

#		Subject	Verb	Complement
A	هذه سيارتها.	This	is	..... car.
B	انه قلمه.	It	is	..... pen.
C	سيارتك قديمة.	..... car	is	old.
D	يبدو منزلنا جميلاً.	..... house	looks	awesome.
E	تبدو فكرتهم رائعة.	..... idea	sounds	cool.
F	تسير سيارتي بسرعة.	..... car	goes	fast.
G	شجرتنا جميلة وأحب ظلها.	..... tree	is	beautiful and I love shadow.
H	أخبرتكم بذلك.	.....	told	..... about that.
I	هذه الأرض ملكي.	This land	is	..... .
J	انها ملكنا.	It	is	..... .
K	أصبحت السيارة لكم.	The car	became	..... .
L	انه له.	It	is	..... .
M	هذا الكلب لها.	This dog	is	..... .

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS/ INTENSIVE PRONOUNS

I sent some photos to **myself**. أرسلت بعض الصور لنفسي (انعكاسي).

I sent some photos **myself**. أرسلت بعض الصور بنفسني (تأكيدي).

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS:

This is me.

These are apples.

That was Ahmad.

Those are old buildings.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS/ WH WORDS:

★ **Who** is Ali?

Ali is the man **who** plays football.

★ **Whom** did he marry?

The man **whom** I spoke to is tall.

★ **Which** car is more expensive?

The car, **which** I love, is expensive.

★ **Where** did you go?

The place **where** we met was Amman.

★ **When** do you want me?

The time **when** we met was 2002.

★ **Whose** pen is this?

Ali **whose** car is Mercedes is rich.

علاقة ضمير الفاعل بضمير الإشارة.

Subject	Verb	→
السيارة سريعة.		
The car	is	fast.
هذه السيارة سريعة.		
This car	is	fast.
هذه سريعة.		
This	is	fast.

استخدام **there** بدلاً من الفاعل.

Subject	Verb	→
هناك/ يوجد كتاب على الرف.		
There	is	a book on the shelf.
سيكون هناك حفلة الليلة		
There	will be	a party tonight.
يوجد/ هناك بنك هناك.		
There	is	a bank there.
سأكون هناك.		
I	will be	there.

VERBS

قد يكون الفعل شاذًا (irregular) أو منتظمًا (regular) وبكلتا الحالتين فله اربعة تصارييف.

Verb One	Verb Two	Verb Three	Verb Four
move	moved	moved	moving
call	called	called	calling
stop	stopped (cvc)	stopped	stopping
play	played	played	playing
notify	notified	notified	Notifying
cut	cut	cut	cutting
make	made	made	making
go	went	gone	going

احفظ الأفعال الشاذة المنشورة تبعًا بالدروس القادمة. (مهم جدًا)

قد يكون الفعل مساعدًا أو رئيسيًا (ستتعرف عليها أكثر عند دراسة الأزمنة والمادة)

Auxiliary Verbs/ Helping Verbs أفعال مساعدة

Main Verbs أفعال رئيسية

ستجد الفعل المساعد هنا **بهذا اللون** وستجد الفعل الرئيسي **بهذا اللون**
إذا تُرجمت الجملة للعربية، ستجد أنه ليس **للفعل المساعد** معنى غالبًا إلا بحالات قليلة مثل:

1. Ali **is** eating now. خالد **قاعدا** بولك هسة.
2. Ali **has** eaten. **قد** أكل خالد.
3. Ali **does** speak English. يتحدث خالد الإنجليزية **بالفعل**.
4. Khalid **doesn't** speak English. لا يتحدث خالد الإنجليزية.

BE: فعل الكون

PRONOUN	الشكل المجرد BARE INFINITIVE	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	VERB 4
I	be	am	was	been	being
he, she, it		is			
we, you, they		are	were		

AS A MAIN VERB ((فعل ربط linking verb) كفعل رئيسي)

We **are** smart. You **are** here. These **are** buildings.
I **will** be a doctor. Ahmad **has** been a teacher for 13 years.

AS AN AUXILIARY/ HELPING VERB كفعل مساعد

Khalid **is** running now. // Khalid **isn't** running now. // **Is** Khalid running now?
The passwords **are** changed. // The man **has** been running for three hours.

مميزات هذا الفعل:

1. عند النفي باستخدام NOT، لا نحتاج لأي فعل مساعد.
2. إذا جاء هذا الفعل مساعد لفعل آخر، يكون الفعل الآخر إما V3 أو V4.
3. عند دراسة الأزمنة، فهناك صلة وثيقة بين BE والأزمنة المستمرة.
4. عند دراسة المبني للمجهول، وجود الفعل BE الزامي.

DO:

PRONOUN	الشكل المجرد BARE INFINITIVE	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	VERB 4
I, we, you, they	do	do	did	done	doing
he, she, it		does			

MAIN VERB

I **do** my job.

She **does** her job.

Ahmad **did** his homework.

We have **done** the job.

AUXILIARY/ HELPING VERB

I **don't do** my job.

Do I **do** my job?

Don't I **do** my job?

I **do do** my job.

She **doesn't do** her job.

Does she **do** her job?

Doesn't she **do** her job?

She **does do** her job.

Ahmad **didn't do** his homework.

مميزات هذا الفعل:

1. يساعد بالنفي والتأكيد والسؤال بالمضارع والماضي البسيطين، ويعتبر فعل مساعد (دخيل (غير أصيل)).
2. إذا جاء هذا الفعل مساعد لفعل آخر، يكون الفعل الآخر مجرد دائمًا (V1 دون إضافات).

HAVE:

PRONOUN	الشكل المجرد BARE INFINITIVE	VERB 1	VERB 2	VERB 3	VERB 4
I, we, you, they	have	have	had	had	having
he, she, it		has			

MAIN VERB

I **have** my lunch.

She **had** her lunch.

AUXILIARY/ HELPING VERB

I **have had** my lunch.

I **haven't had** my lunch.

Have I **had** my lunch?

She **had had** her lunch.

مميزات هذا الفعل:

1. إذا جاء هذا الفعل مساعد لفعل آخر، يكون الفعل الآخر V3 دائمًا.
 2. إذا جاء هذا الفعل رئيسيًا فله معاني عديدة.
- I **have** a shower every morning. **استحم** كل يوم.
- She **has** breakfast at seven daily. **تتناول** فطورها كل يوم عند السابعة.
- We **had** a great time at the party. **حظينا** بوقت رائع بالحفلة.
- ★ الأفعال **BE, DO, HAVE** هي أفعال شاذة كباقي الأفعال، وما يميزها عن باقي الأفعال أنها قد تعمل كأفعال مساعدة أو أفعال رئيسية. (لذلك ستجدها مع قائمة الأفعال الشاذة)
- ★ إذا كانت **BE, DO, HAVE** لوحدها بالجملة، فهي رئيسية. وإذا سبقت فعل، فهي مساعدة.
- ★ في كل جمل اللغة الإنجليزية تركيبة النفي والسؤال تحتاج لمساعدة من **BE, DO, HAVE, MODALS**

MODALS:

مميزات هذه الأفعال:

1. لا تأتي رئيسية أبدًا (فهي مساعدة دائمًا)
2. لها شكلين (شكل يبدو بالحاضر سنسميه **شكل 1**، وشكل يبدو بالماضي سنسميه **شكل 2**، وهناك الشكل الذي يستخدم بالماضي فقط سنسميه **شكل 3**)

الشكل 1	الشكل 2	الشكل 3
can	could	can have/ could have
will	would	would have
shall	should	should have
may	might	may have/ might have
must	—	must have

3. وهناك أفعال تسمى **SEMI MODALS** لها نفس وظائف الـ **MODALS** أعلاه وهي: **had to, ought to, be going to X 5, have to X 5**
4. لا يتغير شكل الـ (**MODALS, SEMI MODALS**) أبدًا باستثناء (**be going to, have to**)
5. إذا جاء أحد الـ (**MODALS, SEMI MODALS**) سابقًا لفعل آخر، يكون هذا الفعل بشكله المجرد.
6. ستدرس ما هو مطلوب منك فيما يخص هذه الأفعال في عدة وحدات بالتوجيهي.
7. ادرس الجمل التالية كمعاني:

- A. أستطيع الركض بسرعة. I **can** run fast.
- B. هل أستطيع أن أستخدم هاتفك؟ Can I use your phone?
- C. هل أستطيع أن أسألك؟ (مضارع وبشكل مهذب) Could I ask a question please?
- D. قد تمطر غدًا. It **could** rain tomorrow.
- E. قد تمطر غدًا. It **may** rain tomorrow.
- F. لا يمكن أن يكون ذلك صحيحًا. That **can't** be true.
- G. لا يعقل (لا يمكن) أن تكون جديًا. You **cannot** be serious.
- H. سأغلق الباب. I **will** close the door.

- I. You **should** talk to him. يجب عليك أن تتصل معه.
- J. If I were you, I **would** talk to him. لو كنت مكانك، لوددت أن اتصل معه.
- K. He has 5 cars. He **must** be rich. لا بد (بال تأكيد) أن يكون غنيًا. عنده 5 سيارات.
- L. I **have to** send this email. يتوجب علي أن ارسل هذا الإيميل.
- M. It **is going to** rain tomorrow. ستمطر غداً.

صياغة الاسم والصفة من الفعل

★ قد يعمل الفعل المضاف له ing ك اسم، وصفة، وفعل ★ قد يعمل الفعل التصريف الثالث ك صفة، وفعل
الصفة هي الكلمة التي تصف الاسم أو تصف ضميره {هنالك صفة، حتمًا هنالك اسم تصفه}

Smart boy. The boy is smart. He is smart. This is smart.

كيف أميز {فعل ing} صفة أم اسم؟

The freezing weather prevented us from playing outside.

Adj. n P n

كيف أميز {فعل ing} ان كان صفة أم فعل أم اسم اذا ما سبق بـ {BE}؟

The weather is freezing.

n Adj.

The freezing weather is freezing the plants now.

Adj. n v

This is a building.

n

كيف أميز ما بين صفة {v ing} وصفة {v3}؟

The plants are frozen because of this freezing weather.

n Adj. Adj. n

The weather is freezing so that the plants become frozen.

n Adj. n Adj.

ADVERBS

★ Adverbs modify verbs

The bus **moved** **slowly**.

My dad **drives** **fast**.

★ Adverbs modify adjectives

You look **absolutely** **fabulous**.

★ Adverbs modify Adverbs

She **played** the piano **well**.

She **played** the piano **extremely well**.

★ Most adverbs end in "ly"

cheap → **cheaply**

quick → **quickly**

Easy → **easily**

Lucky → **luckily**

Adverbs of place/ time

She took the child **outside**.

I saw Ahmad **today**.

Adverbs of frequency

I **often** eat seafood.

You must **always** fasten your seat belt.

PREPOSITIONS

★ The train moves **at** 12:15 p.m.

★ I always have dinner early **at** night.

★ I'm **at** university.

★ They are **in** Jordan.

★ My brother is coming **on** Monday.

★ I received this coat **on** my birthday.

★ She likes jogging **in** the morning.

★ It often rains **in** winter.

★ We usually have a break **at** noon.

★ We can meet **at** the station.

★ My sister lives **in** Dubai.

★ I always keep my belongings **in** my room.

★ I take photos when I am **on** holiday.

★ She is coming **on** July 12th, 2019.

★ My cousin was born **in** 1995.

★ He is coming **in** June

هنالك جوانب تأسيس أخرى سنتناولها خلال دراسة التوجيهي

UNIT ONE

THE TENSES

افهم واحفظ مخطط الأزمنة التالي:

PERFECT TENSES الأزمنة التامة

- (1) SUB + have, has + V3
- (2) SUB + had + V3
- (3) SUB + will + have + V3

CONTINUOUS TENSES الأزمنة المستمرة

- (4) SUB + is, am, are + V(ing)
- (5) SUB + was, were + V(ing)
- (6) SUB + will + be + V(ing)

PERFECT-CONTINUOUS TENSES

- (7) SUB + have, has + been + V(ing)
- (8) SUB + had + been + V(ing)

SIMPLE TENSES الأزمنة البسيطة

- (9) SUB + V1
- (10) SUB + V2
- (11) SUB + WILL/ BE GOING TO + V1

★ تنفي جمل الأزمنة (جمل اللغة الإنجليزية) بإضافة (not) بعد الفعل المساعد الأول، فإن لم يتوفر فعل مساعد بالجملة (أصلي)، نستعين بالفعل المساعد (do) (لا ينطبق هذا على الفعل (be)، فأينما وجد، تضاف (not) بعده)

تذكر ان الفعل (do) إذا عمل مساعدًا فهو فعل مساعد غير أصلي.

4) Negate the following statements.

- A. The boy has gone.
- B. They had done the job.
- C. I have been waiting.
- D. We will go.
- E. The smart boy is going to go.
- F. She likes oranges.
- G. They liked football.
- H. I do my job.
- I. She has lunch at 12:00.
- J. We did our job.
- K. I'd call him.
- L. I'd called him.
- M. I did call him.
- N. He is good.
- ★ Their father never runs.

★ يُصاغ السؤال في جمل الأزمنة (جمل اللغة الإنجليزية) بتقديم الفعل المساعد الأول (**helping verb**) على الفاعل الفعل، فإن لم يتوفر فعل مساعد بالجملة (أصلي)، نستعين بالفعل المساعد (**do**) (لا تنسى علامة السؤال) (لا ينطبق هذا على الفعل (**be**))، فأينما وجد، يُقدّم على الفاعل

5) Form questions out of the following statements.

- A. The boy has gone.
- B. They had done the job.
- C. I have been waiting.
- D. We will go.
- E. The smart boy is going to go.
- F. She likes oranges.
- G. They liked football.
- H. I do my job.
- I. She has lunch at 12:00.
- J. We did our job.
- K. I'd call him.
- L. I'd called him.
- M. I did call him.
- N. They are friends.

1> be/is/am/are	was/were	been	.....
2> become	became	become	.....
3> begin	began	begun	.....

مبادئ أساسية (مهمة)

عندما يسبق الفعل **BE** فعلاً آخر، يكون الفعل الآخر إما **V ing** أو **V3**

- 6) Infrastructure is in order to make life running smoothly.
A. make B. makes C. made D. maked
- 7) Police are to community safety.
A. contribute B. contributes C. contributings D. contributing

إذا جاء الفعل **HAVE** مساعداً، سيتبعه **V3**

- 8) In three years' time, my brother graduated from university.
A. has B. will have C. is going to D. will

إذا جاء الفعل **HAVE** رئيسياً، سيتبعه اسم

- 9) People who have means can reach their destination faster than others.
A. transportation B. transported C. transport D. transports

كل أفعال **DO**، وكل ال **MODALS**، و **TO**، يأتي الفعل بعدها مجرد

- 10) Farmers have to land with natural ingredients such as cow dung.
A. fertilise B. fertiliser C. fertilization D. fertile

ميّز الفاعل مفرد أم جمع

- 11) Making regular exercises why I am in a good health.
A. is the reason B. are the reasons C. were the reasons D. was the reasons
- 12) Infrastructure in our cities in order to make life running smoothly.
A. are made B. is made C. were made D. was make
- 13) Today, each one of the students on the list.
A. is registered B. are registered C. was registered D. were registered

لا يشمل هذا الجمل التي تبدأ بكلمات مثل (including, during)

BEEN

- ★ I **have been** waiting for one hour! (صارلي ساعة بستنى!)
- ★ I **had been** waiting for one hour before you show up! (كانت الي ساعة بستنى قبل لتيجي!)
- ★ I **will have been** there for one hour when you show up! (حيكون صارلي ساعة هناك لما تيجي!)
- ★ The password **has been** changed! (الرقم السري تغير!)
- ★ This building **has been** a house for so long. (من زمان وهالبناية بيت.)

استخدام التصريف الثالث للفعل لا يعني ان الجملة تتحدث عن الماضي، فهو يستخدم مع كل حالات المبني للمجهول والأحداث التامة، والصفات، وبعد have في عدة مواقع... الخ

دلالات ووظائف الأزمنة

(الكلمات الدلالية باللون الأزرق تتكرر مع أكثر من زمن)

SIMPLE PRESENT

حقائق عامة أو علمية عادات وتكرارات مستقبل (تاريخ/ وقت)

always/ every day (year) (month)/ each year (day) (month)/ often/ **these days**/ usually/
sometimes/ yearly/ weekly/ daily/ الدائمة التكرار والحقائق الدائمة

- During Eid Alfitr, people usually visit each other.
- Ahmad likes apples, and Ahmad eats three apples a day.
- The substitute teacher comes on 23rd of July 2023.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

مستقبل مؤكد

يحدث وقت الكلام

تكرارات (always)

now, right now, at the moment, **always**, listen, look, look out, watch out, be careful, **these days**, **nowadays**, tonight, tomorrow.

- *They are always shouting in the class.*
- *They are singing now.*
- *They are travelling next week.*

STUDY THE FOLLOWING PAIRS:

- Ali plays football well. علي بلعب فطبول منيح.
- Ali is playing football in the yard. علي قاعد بلعب فطبول بالحوش.
- Ali is going to Amman tomorrow. علي رايح على عمان بكرة.
- Ali is going to go to Amman tomorrow. علي بدو يروح لعمان بكرة.

write = writing
swim = swimming
play = playing
study = studying

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PRESENT PERFECT (SIMPLE + CONTINUOUS)

بدأ بالماضي وما زال حتى الحاضر أو أثره ملموس بالحاضر

for, since, today, this month, this week, this day, **already**, just, recently, yet, all his life, all day, so far, lately, (**be** المستمر), can

- *It is 12:00 PM now. We agreed to meet at 11:00 AM. That means I have been waiting for one hour.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

4> break	broke	broken	.....
5> bring	brought	brought	.....
6> build	built	built	.....

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PAST SIMPLE

كل ما وقع وانتهى بالماضي يتقاطع مع الماضي المستمر يتتابع مع الماضي التام والماضي التام المستمر كل الكلمات التي تدل على الماضي (باستثناء الكلمات الخاصة بالمضارع التام) أو أي عبارة تدل على الماضي yesterday, ago, (last) day, month, year

- *My father came from Italy yesterday.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

هل حفظت
الأفعال
الشاذة؟

PAST CONTINUOUS مهم يتقاطع مع الماضي البسيط

when, while, as, **Past Simple Tense**

- *I was sleeping when you phoned me.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PAST PERFECT (SIMPLE + CONTINUOUS) **مهم** (يقع وينتهي قبل الماضي البسيط)

after, before, (be), **when, by, already**, because, **for**, Past Simple Tense
وكل العبارات التي تدل على التتابع

يأتي بعد **before** ماضي بسيط / يأتي بعد **after** ماضي تام / الماضي التام يقع أولاً والماضي البسيط يقع تاليًا

- *I had checked my work before I called you.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

FUTURE SIMPLE

- **will**: للحديث عن أمور **غير أكيدة** وأمور **بدون دليل**
perhaps, probably, maybe. I think, I hope وجود دليل
- **be going to**: للحديث عن **أمور أكيدة** وأمور **يرافقها دليل**
no doubt, sure, surely, it's confirmed أو دليل على التأكد

- *I think I will visit Petra.*
- *I am sure that I am going to visit Petra.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

سيكون مستمرًا عند نقطة ما بالمستقبل مهم
(at) this time **tomorrow/ tonight/ next week/ next year**, etc./ in (two) years' time

- *This time next year, I will be working for Google.*

STUDY THE FOLLOWING

- Ali is going to Amman tomorrow. علي رايح على عمّان بكرة.
- Ali is going to go to Amman tomorrow. علي بدو يروح لعمّان بكرة.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

FUTURE PERFECT

يكون قد تم عند نقطة ما بالمستقبل مهم
By / **tomorrow/ next year/ week...**// By this time tomorrow/ **tonight**

- *By 2033, I will have lived ten years in The UK.*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

7> buy	bought	bought	.....
8> catch	caught	caught	.....
9> choose	chose	chosen	.....

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

حالات المبني للمجهول PASSIVE VOICE

القاعدة العامة للمبني للمجهول هي: (V3) PP + BE + (H.V.) + OBJECT

لتحويل هذه الجملة (Ali ate three apples.) من مبني للمعلوم الى مبني للمجهول تتخذ الخطوات التالية:

1. تحديد المفعول به ونقله للجملة الجديدة. فتصبح الجملة: (Three apples)
2. نبحث بعد ذلك عن فعل مساعد أصلي بالجملة، وكون هذه الجملة لا تحتوي على فعل مساعد أصلي، فنتركه.
3. بحسب القاعدة، سنحتاج لإضافة الفعل (Be) ونختاره هنا وفقًا لمعيارين هما: زمن الجملة، وحالة المفعول به **مفرد** أم **جمع**، فتصبح الجملة: (Three apples were)
4. نضيف الآن الفعل بتصريفه الثالث وهو هنا (eat) فيصبح (eaten) وتصبح الجملة:

Three apples were eaten.

طبق هذه الطريقة على هذه الجملة والتي تحتوي على فعل مساعد أصلي: (Ali has eaten three apples.)

1. سنطبق نفس الخطوات أعلاه، لكن يجب عدم إغفال الفعل المساعد الأصلي هنا وهو (has) والذي سيصبح عند انتقاله للجملة الجديدة (have) ذلك ان المفعول به **جمع**.
 2. عند إضافة الفعل (be) بعد الفعل (have)، يجب ان نتذكر ان الفعل (have) **متبوع دائمًا بفعل تصريف ثالث**، وبذلك سيتحول الفعل (be) الى (been) فتصبح الجملة: (Three apples have been eaten.)
- ويمكن تمييز جملة المبني للمجهول من خلال:

- ★ المعنى (فهي تبدأ بمفعول به)
- ★ عدم وجود مفعول به بالنهاية (لانه مذكور بداية الجملة)
- ★ وجود عبارات مثل (by, into, as)
- ★ ان تبدأ الجملة بغير عاقل (مش دايماً بتربط)

★ Simple Present

Ali **eats** apples every day.

Apples **are eaten** every day.

Ali always **eats** apples.

Apples always

وجود ظرف

Ali **eats** three big apples every day.

Three big apples **are eaten** every day.

مفعول به أكثر من كلمة

هل تذكر الاسم ومجموعة الاسم؟

I **see** him.

He **is seen**.

قلب الضمائر

★ Simple Past

Our security members **caught** the thief two ours ago.

The thief **was caught** two ours ago. (by Our security members)

إضافة الفاعل الأصلي

Ali **sent** me an email.

I **was sent** an email.

An email **was sent** to me.

وجود مفعولين به

Present Perfect ★

Shima' has killed Yusuf Sustah.

Yusuf Sustah has been killed.

She has changed the passwords.

The passwords have been changed.

وجود فعل مساعد أصلي
H.V.

Modals ★

Ali will eat an orange.

An orange will be eaten.

Ali can eat an orange.

An orange can be eaten.

Ali might eat an orange.

An orange might be eaten.

Ali is going to eat an orange.

An orange is going to be eaten.

شكل ال MODAL ثابت
وشكل الفعل BE بعده مجرد دائمًا

Other Tenses

I am killing the enemy. → The enemy is being killed.

I was killing the enemies. → The enemies were being killed.

I had killed the enemies. → The enemies had been killed.

I will have killed the enemies. → The enemies will have been killed.

The door ~~opens~~ at 07:00 AM. مطالعة

(A) opens

(B) is opened

مطالعة فقط

10> come

came

come

.....

11> cost

cost

cost

.....

12> cut

cut

cut

.....

أسئلة متنوعة على جميع الأزمنة

14) These days, millions of families at least one computer at home, and many people carry smartphones and tablets with them everywhere.

have

had

would have

may had

15) When the results were published, Hind was delighted to learn that she

has passed

had passed

will have passed

is passing

16) Will it still this evening?

be raining

have rained

rain

rained

- 17) In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (produce).
- 18) King Abdulla II his Pakistani counterpart tomorrow at 07:00 PM in Amman. (meet)
- 19) At the moment, people aged 16–30 the most smartphones.
are buying is buying will buy buy
- 20) People types of computers for thousands of years.
A. have been using B. had been using C. will have using D. have been used
- 21) A long time ago, a metal machine on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old.
A. were found B. was found C. is found D. are found
- 22) In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, so information between computers.
A. must be share B. could be shared C. could be share D. share
- 23) The book into Arabic, so everyone is able to read.
are translated were translated is translated translates
- 24) My friend as a member in the committee every year.
are elected were elected is elected elects
- 25) I my driving license, so I can drive. (get)
استخدام عبارة (can) يدل على أن أثر الحدث الذي وقع بالماضي ممتد للحاضر
- 26) I the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes. (be, paint)
- 27) We're going to Aqaba again in the summer. I forward to it since last year.
have been looked have been looking has been looking will be looking
- 28) Nadia her homework for two hours!
has been doing have been doing had been doing will be doing
- 29) In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company that the world only needed two or three computers.
says is saying said has said
- 30) In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company wrong!
was is is being was being
- 31) In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company was wrong! Since then, there a technological revolution.
have been has been was were
- 32) In three years' time, my brother graduated from university.
has will have is going to will
- 33) I was writing an email when my laptop itself off.
switch will switch switched switching
- 34) She when the phone rang.
was crying is crying cries were crying

- 35) She was crying when the phone
rang ring rings will ring
- 36) She cried when the phone
was ringing ring rings will ring
- 37) She cries when the phone
rang ring rings will ring
- 38) Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)
Mohammad
- 39) By the end of 2010 CE, companies more smartphones than PCs for the first time.
sell sold had sold have sold
- 40) I for three hours before you came. (run)
- 41) I for three hours before you came. (be, run)
- 42) By the time you called, I the project. (finish)
- 43) By the time you call, I the project. (finish)
- 44) The criminal, and then the police arrived. (escape)
- 45) We felt tired because we (run)
- 46) It eight o'clock I had finished my letter then. (be)
- 47) Theyin weeks. That's why they hurt so much afterwards. (not, exercise)
- 48) There smartphones before the First World War. (be, not)
- 49) Ahmad had a Spanish course and later he travelled to Spain.
After
- 50) Khalid felt sick because he ate Mansaf.
Before
- 51) Expert thinks that one day soon we smartphones to our skin!
attach will attach attached are attached
- 52) Look at the black sky! It's soon!
raining going to rain will rain rained
- 53) Nadia has been doing her homework for two hours! She tired when she finishes.
is will be was had been
- 54) In the near future, it that 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.
estimate is estimated are estimated estimating
- 55) This time next year, they will for their final exams. (prepare)
- 56) Now, about one billion smartphones around the world each year.
are sold is being sold sold sell

13> do	did	done	.....
14> drink	drank	drunk	.....
15> eat	ate	eaten	.....

تكرار الدلالات (الكلمات المفتاحية)

تذكر ان تميز الفاعل
مفرد أم جمع

★ **always** مع المضارع البسيط والمضارع المستمر

57) Our teacher always

is/ argued

are/ arguing

will/ argued

is/ arguing

58) Our teacher is always

argues

arguing

argued

is arguing

59) One of their brothers always

argues

arguing

argue

argued

★ **now** مع المضارع المستمر أكثر بس مع المضارع البسيط

60) Nadeen now. (run)

61) Many Jordanian poems now into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. (translate) جملة مركبة كلا طرفيها له نفس الزمن (مهارات عُليا)

★ **for** مضارع تام / مضارع تام مستمر / ماضي تام / ماضي تام مستمر / مستقبل تام

★ اذا بدون دلالة مستقبل وماضي بتكون مضارع تام / مضارع تام مستمر ★ اذا مع دلالة ماضي بتكون ماضي تام / ماضي تام مستمر ★ اذا مع دلالة مستقبل بتكون مستقبل تام

62) The boy for three hours. (run)

63) The boy for three hours. (be, run)

64) The boy for three hours when you saw him.

had run

will run

will be running

were running

65) The boy for three hours when you saw him.

had been running

will run

will be running

were running

66) By 2030, the man for ten years. (work)

Study the following:

- I always work **for** this factory. حرف جر عادي متبوع باسم
- I worked **for** 3 years **from** 2000 to 2003. ماضي بسيط

استبعد
الخيارات
الخاطئة أولاً

★ **already** مع المضارع التام والماضي التام

67) I already for three hours before you played. (play)

68) I already for three hours. (play)

★ **when** مع المضارع البسيط اذا أحد شقي الجملة مضارع بسيط، ومع (الماضي *4) إذا في دلالة ماضي
 ★ إذا كان أحد شقي الجملة مضارع بسيط، نحل الشق الآخر على المضارع البسيط ★ إذا كان أحد شقي الجملة
 ماضي بسيط، ممكن نحل على ماضي تام او ماضي مستمر (ونميل غالبًا للماضي المستمر) ★ إذا كان أحد شقي
 الجملة ماضي مستمر، نحل على الماضي البسيط ★ إذا كان أحد شقي الجملة ماضي تام، نحل على الماضي
 البسيط

- 69) Many wild animals become more aggressive when they
 are captured capturing had been captured has captured
- 70) He saw me when I
 was run was running were running had been run
- 71) He saw me when I مطالعة
 was run were running had run
- 72) I Ahmad when he was running me. (see)
- 73) I had already slept when the thief my house. (enter)
- 74) I had when the thief entered my house. (be, sleep)

★ **By** للأزمنة التامة وتشكل نقطة زمنية

- 75) By 2000, I my house for one year. (build)
- 76) By 2000, I my house for one year. (be, build)
- 77) By 2035, I for thirteen years. (work)
- 78) By the time you called, I for two hours. (be, run)
- 79) By the time you leave, I him. (meet)
- 80) By the time you left, I him. (meet)

★ **Before** للأزمنة التامة وتشكل نقطة زمنية

- Before 2000, I had been a translator.

تستخدم الكلمات (**hope, intend, plan**) بصيغتها المضارع للحديث عن المستقبل

- 81) He a teacher one day in the future.
 A. hopes to become B. will hope to become C. hope to become D. is hoping to become
- 82) I apply for a job when I finish university.
 A. intend B. intend to C. am intending D. was intended
- 83) Many hospitals robots to help nurses in the future.
 A. is planning to use B. plans to use C. plan to use D. are planned to use
- 84) Ali intends to finish his project tonight.
 Ali is

لا يمكن استخدام (hope/ intend) بالأزمنة المستمرة، بينما من الممكن استخدام (plan) بالأزمنة المستمرة.

- 85) In the past, most letters by hand, but these days they are usually typed.
wrote were written was written write
- 86) In the past, most letters were written by hand, but these days they are usually
typing typed type types
- 87) Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)
Issa's phone
- 88) Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been – passive)
My
- 89) People have been using smartphones since they in the early 2000s.
invent invents has been invented were invented
- 90) In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer
produce produces was produced were produced
- 91) We won't be home tomorrow night. We'll the football match at the stadium.
watch be watching have watched would watch
- 92) This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we our exams.
will be finishing will have finished finish had finished
- 93) This time next month, my parents married for twenty years.
will be being will have been being will have been will
- 94) The books that you ordered by the end of the week.
will not have arrived will not be arriving didn't arrive haven't arrived
- 95) By next year,..... You England? (visit)
will/ be visited will/ have visited do/ visit did/ visit
- 96) What do you think you will be doing in two years' time? I think I will be living in Karak, and I Geography.
will study will have studied will be studying studied
- 97) You can borrow this book tomorrow. I it by then.
will finish will have finished will be finished will be finishing
- 98) He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.
He since 5 p.m.

هل تذكر الحالات التي استخدمت فيها by؟
1. دلالة للأزمنة التامة (مستقبل تام، وماضي تام)
2. مع جمل المبني للمجهول
3. مع جمل ال causative (شكلها يشبه المبني للمجهول ومش شرط تكتب)
4. حرف جر عادي بمعنى بواسطة، مثل: You can pay by check or credit card.

الفعل الخبري stative verb هو الذي لا يمكن استخدامه بحالة الاستمرار
أنا بالبيت I am at home. أنا بالبيت I am being at home.

16> feel
17> find
★ found

felt
found
founded

felt
found
founded

Writing a paragraph. . .

Everyone has a job in this life. I work as a teacher, and I teach students English. I live in Amman, but I sometimes work in Irbid. Because my career requires me to deal with teenagers, I find it difficult to understand some colloquial phrases that they use. I love my job, and the students I teach.

- ابدأ بجملة مفتاحية (Topic Sentence)
 - Everyone has a job in this life.
 - ضع نقطة عندما تنهي فكرة الجملة. وبقي ادوات الترقيم اينما كان ذلك ضروريًا.
 - استخدم (ادوات العطف FAN BOYS) مسبوقة بفاصلة لعمل جملة مركبة (Compound Sentence) وذلك من خلال ربط جملتين بسيطتين.
 - I work as a teacher, and I teach students English.
 - I love my job, and the students I teach.
 - I live in Amman, but I sometimes work in Irbid.
 - استخدم (because) لعمل جملة معقدة (Complex Sentence) وضع الفاصلة عندما تبدأ بالشرط.
 - Because my career requires me to deal with teenagers, I find it difficult to understand some colloquial phrases that they use.

Ex. 8 (SB P 7) Write a paragraph about how you or your family use modern technology. You should focus on using any new vocabulary to describe this.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

friendship صداقة
resources مصادر
provide يزود
transfer money ينقل مال
adapt يتأقلم

through من خلال
at our fingertips بمتناول اليد
platforms منصات
purchase يشتري
skills مهارات

كلمات مفيدة للكتابة بهذا الموضوع
knowledge معرفة
enhance يعزز
keep in touch يبقى على تواصل
security أمن
communicate يتواصل

THE CAUSATIVE**HAVE + OBJECT + PP (v3) القانون العام****I HAD MY HAIR CUT.** (حلقت شعري.)**Had** → تستخدم دائمًا**my hair** → للمفعول به**cut** → فعل تصريف ثالث**99)** I had my phone after I dropped it.

(A) repaired

(B) had repaired

(C) repair

(D) repairing

100) Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He had it (repair)**101)** Rawan didn't type the report herself. She had it (type)**102)** Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it by a photographer (take)**103)** We had the computer **repaired/ repairing** because it had stopped working.**104)** Salim asked someone to fix his computer. (causative)

Salim

★ ممكن استخدام want/ get بدلًا من have**DIRECT SPEECH/ REPORTED SPEECH**

التغيير يقع على:

(1) الضمائر (انظر للتمارين التدريبية صفحة رقم 27-28)**★ First Person Pronouns (ضمائر المتكلم)****I** → he/ she**we** → they**me** → him/ her**us** → them**my** → his/ her**our** → their**mine** → his/ hers**ours** → theirs**myself** → himself/ herself**ourselves** → themselves**★ You كفاعل** → I/ we/ they/ he/ she/ you**★ You كمفعول به** → me/ us/ them/ him/ her/ you**★ your** → my/ our/ their/ his/ her/ your**★ yourself** → myself/ ourselves/ himself/ herself/ yourself**(2) الزمن: ارجع دائمًا بالزمن خطوة للخلف**

Simple Present → Simple Past

Simple past → Past perfect

Present perfect → Past perfect

Present Continuous → Past Continuous

Past perfect	→ Past perfect
Present perfect continuous	→ Past perfect continuous
Past perfect continuous	→ Past perfect continuous
Past continuous	→ Past perfect continuous

(3) ظرف الزمان والمكان:

tomorrow → the following day/ day after	this → that
next week → the following week مهم	these → those
ago → before	this week → that week مهم
here → there	tonight → that night مهم
now → then	yesterday → the day before مهم
last day → the day before	last week → the week before

بعض تحويلات الأزمنة قد تكون مربكة

- "I **don't do** my job." → Salma said that she **didn't do** her job.
- "I **don't have** a car." → Naseem confirmed that he **didn't have** a car.
- "The password **is changed**." → Ali said that the password **was changed**.
- "I **did** my job." → Salma said that she **had done** her job.
- "I **didn't do** my job." → Mari said that she **hadn't done** her job.
- "This **was** my car." → Ahmad said that that **had been** his car.
- "These **were** my buildings." → Ahmad said that those **had been** his buildings.
- "I **had** my lunch." → The man told me that he **had had** his lunch.
- "The password **was changed**." → Ali said that the password **had been changed**.
- "I **have had** my lunch." → The man told me that he **had had** his lunch.

MODALS

★ will → would	★ shall → should	★ can → could
★ may → might	★ have to → had to	★ has to → had to
★ had to → had to	★ must → had to	
★ is going to → was going to	★ am going to → was going to	
★ are going to → were/was going to		
★ don't have to → didn't have to		
★ doesn't have to → didn't have to		

كلمة **not** لا
تتأثر بأي
مكان أو أي
زمن

حالات خاصة ADDITIONAL ISSUES

- ★ "On social media, you should only connect to people you **know** well."
 - He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they **know** well.
- ★ "I **called** Ahmad after I **had eaten**." إذا احتوت على أي زمن ماضي تام، لا تجري أي تغيير على الأزمنة
 - Sami stated that he **called** Ahmad after he **had eaten**.
- ★ "I **was** happy." Madiha said happily! ننقل ما هو داخل علامات الاقتباس فقط إلا إذا كان هنالك منادى
 - Madiha said that she **had been** happy.
- ★ "You **may eat** now, Ahmad." جاءت كلمة أحمد بعد الفاصلة، وهي "مُنادى"، وبالتالي لا ننقلها.
 - Aziz informed Ahmad that he **might eat** then.
- ★ "I'd **call** Ahmad." ليس من الصعب فهم هذا الاختصار كونه متبوع بفعل مجرد
 - Samir said that (he'd) he **would call** Ahmad.
- ★ "I'd **called** Ahmad." ليس من الصعب فهم هذا الاختصار كونه متبوع بفعل تصريف ثالث
 - Samir said that (he'd) he **had called** Ahmad.
- ★ "I live in Amman".
 - She **says** that she lives in Amman. شوف بس

Report the following statements:

105) I have some questions for you, Muna.

Nour told Muna

106) I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning.

Tareq said

107) 'Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.'

He said

108) "We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area."

The students said

109) "I am going to need some help."

Farida said that she need some help.

(A) was going to (B) would (C) were going to (D) is going to

110) "I will be studying tomorrow".

I told him that I the following day.

(A) will be studying (B) would be studying (C) will study (D) would study

111) "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."

The manager said that

112) "Rashed went to the stadium an hour ago."

This sentence can be rewritten as

- A) Ayman told Arwa that Rashed had gone to the stadium an hour before.
- B) Ayman told Arwa that Rashed went to the stadium an hour an hour ago.
- C) Ayman told Arwa that Rashed has gone to the stadium before an hour.
- D) Ayman told Arwa that Rashed had gone to the stadium an hour later.

113) "I have been to Baghdad three times with my family."

The sentence which has similar meaning to the one above is

- A) Ban told Sameera that they have been to Baghdad three times with my family.
- B) Ban told Sameera that I had been to Baghdad three times with your family.
- C) Ban told Sameera that we have been to Baghdad three times with her family.
- D) Ban told Sameera that she had been to Baghdad three times with her family.

Rewrite the following sentences: (تمرين تدريبي)

114) "I do it".

- A. She said
- B. He said that

115) "We do it".

- A. They confirmed

116) "Ali brings me gifts".

- A. Sarah said that
- B. He said that

117) "Ali brings us gifts."

- A. They said that

118) "This is my car."

- A. He alleged that
- B. She alleged that

119) "You are crazy!"

- A. He told me
- B. He told us
- C. He told you
- D. He told Ali
- E. He told her
- F. He told it
- G. He told Sarah and Sawsan

120) "The problem started from you."

- A. Ali told me that
- B. Ali told me along with my friend that
- C. Ali told you that

- D. Ali told Ahmad
- E. Ali told Samah
- F. Ali told the students that

121) "This is our book."

- A. The students said

122) "This is your book."

- A. The man told him
- B. The man told her
- C. The man told us
- D. The man told them
- E. The man told me

123) "This book is mine"

- A. The boy said
- B. The girl said

124) "This book is ours"

- A. The students said

125) "I injured myself."

- A. The man said that
- B. The girl said that

126) "We injured ourselves."

- A. The girl and the man said

127) "You injured yourself"

- A. The girl told me
- B. The girl told us
- C. The girl told him
- D. The girl told her
- E. The girl told them



18> forget	forgot	forgotten	.....
19> forgive	forgave	forgiven	.....
20> get	got	got/gotten	.....

calculation (n) calculate (v)	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value	حساب يحسب
computer chip (noun)	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current	رقاقة كمبيوتر
floppy disk (noun)	a flexible removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	قرص مرن
PC (noun)	an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time.	كمبيوتر (حاسوب) شخصي
program (noun)		برنامج
smartphone (noun)	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	هاتف ذكي
World Wide Web (noun)	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 (الإنترنت)
ICT (n.abbrev.)	Information and Communication Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصال
rely on (p. verb) reliable (adj.)	to have trust or confidence in something or someone	يعتمد على
sat nav system (noun)	satellite navigation system a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	نظام الملاحة

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

(1) The History of Computers

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

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

It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed. The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. It was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared.

Today, most people use their mobile phones every day. What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

Ex. 4 (SB P7)/ EXTRA Ex. 1 Read the text carefully, and then answer the following questions.

128) Where was the first ever computer found?

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

.....

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

.....

- 133) When were the inventors able to invent the first generation of modern computers?
.....
- 134) Quote the sentence that shows the size of room that need to place the first generation of modern computers in.
.....
- 135) In your opinion, why would the first generation of modern computers take 25 minutes to complete one calculation?
.....
- 136) When was the mouse invented?
.....
- 137) Was it possible to share information via the floppy disks?
.....
- 138) When was the first smartphones appeared?
.....
- 139) What does the pronoun in bold in the first line refer to?
.....
- 140) What does the pronoun in bold in the third paragraph refer to?
.....
- 141) The tax system would **be** on the value of property owned by an individual.
calculated calculation calculator calculate
- 142) **Can** we confidently on him to get the job done?
rely reliable reliability reliably
- 143) You can contact us **by** or fax.
emailed email exchange email emailer
- 144) Adjust your and get recommendations to help you keep your account secure.
security settings security privacy privacy security settings security

21> give	gave	given	.....
22> go	went	gone	.....
23> have	had	had	.....

blog (noun) blog (verb)	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style	مدونة يدون
email exchange (n) email (verb)	a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one	تبادل الإيميلات يرسل إيميل
social media (noun)	social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
tablet computer (noun)	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	كمبيوتر لوحي ما يعرف بـ (آيباد)
whiteboard (noun)	a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	سبورة الكترونية
post (verb) post (noun)	to put a message or document on the internet so that other people can see it	ينشر منشور
user (noun)	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم
web-building program (noun)	a software that helps you to create a website	برنامج انشاء مواقع الكترونية
web hosting (noun)	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة موقع على الانترنت
access (verb) access (noun) accessible (adjective)	to find information, especially on a computer	يصل وصول قابل للوصول
filter (noun) filter (verb)	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer	تصفية يصفى
identity fraud (noun)	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	احتيال الشخصية
privacy settings (n)	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	ضبط الخصوصية
security settings (n)	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	ضبط الأمان

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

(2) Using Technology in Classrooms

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. Here are some ideas:

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

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

Most young people communicate through social media, by which they send each other photos and messages via the internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future. We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. **They** could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

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

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. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any question?

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

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

147) I read about his story in a

blog

blogger

blogged

blogging

- 148) My secretary usually opens **my**, unless it's marked "private".
 post posted posting poster
- 149) Companies **usually** on social media in order to market their goods.
 post posted posting poster
- 150) Companies **are always** on social media in order to market their goods.
 post posted posting poster
- 151) If you want people to see your website on the Internet, you will need **a**
 computer hosting floppy hosting program hosting web hosting
- 152) It is too difficult for anyone using a wheelchair **to** the building.
 access accessible accessed accessibility
- 153) You can apply to capture the most relevant data.
 users filters programs computer chips
- 154) These commands the search results by location.
 filter smartphone PC tablet computer
- 155), or 'ID theft', involves the use of a person's stolen details to commit crime.
 tablet computer whiteboard identity fraud privacy settings

24> hurt	hurt	hurt	.....
25> keep	kept	kept	.....
26> know	knew	known	.....

Ex. 4 (SB P9) Study the following phrases.

1	Share ideas: To give your idea(s) to others.
	Compare ideas: To point out the differences between two or more ideas.
2	Create a website: To construct a website for the first time.
	Contribute to a website: To provide other website(s) which already existed with information/ ideas.
3	Research information: When you research for information that you don't have.
	Present information: You already have information and present it to others.
4	Find out: Is when you need to know about something.
	Monitor: When you observe something that you know about.
5	Give talk to people: To address formally a group of people.
	Talk to people: An informal discussion.
6	Show photos: To show others some photos.
	Send photos: To send others some photos, so that these photos transfer from you to them.

Ex. 3 (SB P 10)/ (Ex. 2 AB P4) Fill in the blanks with the correct phrasal verbs below.

with down on out in wake up take place
get started settle meet up look around about

- 156) You need to know dangers of the Internet.
157) You need to know more dangers of the Internet.
158) How can I connect people on the Internet, any advice on this?
159) For security reasons I turned privacy settings.
160) For security reasons I turned privacy settings
161) The new employer will ask you to give personal information. Also you will be asked to fill a form.
162) Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story?
163) I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't early enough.
164) When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and
165) If you're free at the weekend, let's and go shopping together.
166) I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and
167) I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should right now!

Ex. 8 (SB P9) Study the function of the following linking words.

Indicating consequence:

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

Indicating opposition:

- **However**, social media is time-consuming.
- **Whereas**, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.
- **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

GERUNDS OR INFINITIVES

1. أفعال متبوعة بـ **GERUNDS** : risk
• mind سندرسه بالمستوى الرابع
2. أفعال متبوعة بـ **INFINITIVES** : agree/ afford/ want
• hope/ plan هي نفسها الأفعال التي استخدمناها بالمضارع للحديث عن المستقبل
3. الأفعال المتبوعة بكليهما دون أن يتغير المعنى (غير مهمة): love /hate /prefer /like
4. الأفعال المتبوعة بكليهما مع تغير المعنى: start /stop (الفعل start غير مهم)
- 168) We had the computer repaired because it had stopped.....
to work working work worked

169) I want a tablet, but I can't afford to buy one at the moment.

getting to getting to get get

170) I want to get a tablet, but I can't afford to one at the moment. انتبه

buy buying to buy will buy

171) Please hurry up. Let's not risk the bus.

miss to miss missing missed

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES (المطلوبة بالوحدة الأولى)

Simple Present, Simple Present ← TYPE ZERO الحالة صفر

Simple Past, (would, could, might) + V1 ← TYPE TWO الحالة الثانية

172) I think you should send a text message. (would)

If I were you,

173) Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)

If you press

174) If Ali had his own computer, he to use his friend's computer. ★

A) won't need B) wouldn't need C) would need D) will need

175) If Ali has his own computer, he to use his friend's computer.

A) doesn't need B) would need C) are need D) will needed

27> leave	left	left	.....
28> lose	lost	lost	.....
29> make	made	made	.....

MODALS

can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must
has to, have to, had to, don't have to, doesn't have to

★ can تظهر الاستطاعة والإمكانية

▪ He is very young; he can run for 3 hours continuously.

★ can't/ cannot تظهر عدم الاستطاعة والاستحالة

▪ He is very old; he can't run for 3 hours continuously.

★ would للفرضيات

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

★ should أمور واجبة + تقديم نصيحة

▪ I think you should send a text message.

★ may, might, could توقعات غير مؤكدة

- It may rain tomorrow.
- It might rain tomorrow.
- It could rain tomorrow.
- Issa's phone might be broken.

ماذا تعلم عن
استبدال
should
بـ
would?

★ **must/ mustn't** أمور أكيدة وضرورية

- He has four cars; he **must** be rich.
- You **mustn't** go into the garden. There is a lion.
- He has no car; he **can't** be rich.
- He has four cars; he **can't** be poor.

★ **had to/ must**

- The traffic light is red. You **must** stop.
- The traffic light was red. You **had to** stop.

★ **have to/ has to/ don't have to/ doesn't have to/ must**

- I **must** move now. It's too late.
- I **have to** move now. The shop is closing in five minutes.
- She **has to** move now. The shop is closing in five minutes.
- I **don't have to** move now. It is early.
- She **doesn't have to** move now. It is early.
- You **don't have to** switch off the screen it isn't necessary.
- You **mustn't** touch this machine, you are not allowed to.
- The twins **must have done** something naughty. They have broken the toy.
- The plants are dead. Salma **can't have watered** them.
- These days I **can sleep** for one day.

modal + have + v3

ماضي

- I **may travel** tomorrow.
- I **can travel** now.

modal + v1

مضارع / مستقبل

176) Ahmad is the owner of this factory. He earns a lot of money. He rich.

- (A) must be (B) can't be (C) might be (D) could be

177) Ahmad is the owner of this factory. He earns a lot of money. He poor.

- (A) must be (B) can't be (C) might be (D) could be

178) Mahmoud was walking home when the rain started. It was very heavy, so he got very wet.

- (A) must have (B) can't have (C) must (D) can't

179) The twins have guilty expressions on their faces, I am almost sure they have done something naughty. (must have)

The twins

180) Salma's plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered them. (can't have)

Salma

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

Issa's phone

182) Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been – passive)

My

183) It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (don't have to)

You

184) It is necessary to switch off the screen. (have to)

You

185) You are not allowed to touch this machine. (mustn't)

You

186) You are allowed to touch this machine. (must)

You

187) I think you should visit Petra.

If I were you,

188) Use this order to make the system run.

If you use

(3) The Internet of Things

What is the 'Internet of Things'?

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

An easy life!

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

An unknown future.

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

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

189) Ex. 8 (AB P8) Think of two examples of how technology can keep us fit.

.....

.....

Ex. 11 (AB P8) Read the article once more, then answer the questions.

190) What does the 'Internet of Things' mean? Give an example from the text.

.....

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

.....

192) According to the text, how will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit?

.....

193) What does the word "others" in bold in the third paragraph refer to?

.....

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

.....

195) In your opinion, is the 'Internet of Things' exciting or worrying? Why?

.....

Ex. 9 (AB P8) Read the article below quickly, and circle the correct words.

196) The article is about how the Internet **has developed** / **is developing**.

197) The writer **says what he thinks** / **gives different opinions**.

30> mean	meant	meant	.....
31> meet	met	met	.....
32> pay	paid	paid	.....



في عالم التوجيهي، تغيير الزمن يكون فقط بالكلام المنقول / التمني والندم / الجمل
الشرطية ح3

UNIT TWO

USED TO

يتبعها فعل مجرد / للحديث عن عادات أو نشاطات لم تعد موجودة الآن

- Didn't use to: (انتبه لشكلها) (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها) يتبعها فعل مجرد وهي شكل النفي لرقم (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها)
 - Did (Ali) use to?: (انتبه لشكلها) (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها) يتبعها فعل مجرد وهي شكل السؤال لرقم (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها)
 - Ali did use to: (غير مذكورة بالكتاب) (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها) يتبعها فعل مجرد وهي شكل التأكيد لرقم (1) أعلاه (انتبه لشكلها)
- انتبه لتغير شكل (used to) إذا سُبقت بـ (did) أو (didn't) ... فإنها تتغير من (used to) الى (use to)**

BE USED TO

يتبعها اسم أو ضميره أو فعل يعمل كاسم (v+ing) وتستخدم للحديث عن أمور نحن معتادين عليها الآن

الكلمات التالية تدلنا على وجوب استخدامها: {normal, familiar, customary, accustomed, usual, ordinary}

- is used to/ am used to/ are used to: (2) أعلاه ونختارها وفقًا لضمير الفاعل كلها اشكال لرقم (2) أعلاه ونختارها وفقًا لضمير الفاعل
- isn't used to/ am not used to/ aren't used to: (2) أعلاه ونختارها وفقًا لضمير الفاعل كلها اشكال نفي لرقم (2) أعلاه ونختارها وفقًا لضمير الفاعل
- was used to/ were used to: (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل اشكال ماضي لرقم (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل
- wasn't used to/ weren't used to: (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل اشكال ماضي نفي لرقم (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل
- Is (Ali) used to?: (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل شكل سؤال لرقم (2) أعلاه ونستخدمها بشكل أقل

★ إذا ما فهمت المعنى انظر لبعد الفراغ، وإذا كان اسم، ضمير، أو فعل ing، حلها على be used to.

- 1) The drivers driving the new vehicles yet.
aren't used to didn't use to didn't used to is used to
- 2) We've lived in the city a long time, so we..... the traffic.
are used to used to are not use to didn't use to
- 3) I didn't like getting up early, but I it now.
used to didn't use to am used to will used to it
- 4) She's lived in the UK for a year. She speaking English now.
is used to isn't use to used to didn't use to
- 5) We lived in Amman for so long, so we the heavy traffic there.
are used to use to didn't used to didn't use to

★ إذا ما فهمت المعنى، انظر لبعد الفراغ، وإذا كان فعل، حلها على used to.

- 6) Ali perform his role well in the play.
is used to didn't used to used to is using to
- 7) My mother buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.
used to are used to use to is used to
- 8) She be a teacher, she was a nurse.
use to didn't used to didn't use to is used to
- 9) Zaid's friends go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to the city of Irbid.
are used to used to didn't used to use to

★ اذا كان قبل الفراغ did، حلها على use to

10) Did Ali perform his role well in the play?

is used to

used to

use to

using to

11) Did you like cartoon films?

used to

use to

using to

are used to

It is normal for my friend now to send emails.

12) Which sentence has a similar meaning to the one above?

A. My friend is use to sending emails

B. My friend used to sending emails

C. My friend is used to send emails

D. My friend is used to sending emails

It is not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.

13) Which sentence has a similar meaning to the one above?

A. My grandfather is used to having nothing to do all day.

B. My grandfather didn't use to having nothing to do all day.

C. My grandfather isn't used to having nothing to do all day.

D. My grandfather aren't used to having nothing to do all day.

14) When I was young, I on foot to my school.

are used to going

used to go

use to go

am used to going

15) Did they to school on foot?

are used to go

used to go

is used to go

use to go

16) I understand English, but now I do. ركز

didn't use to

am used to

used to

didn't used to

17) My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he living there now.

is used to

didn't use to

is use to

18) We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We the cold weather.

weren't used to

don't used to

used to

19) My grandparents didn't send emails when they were my age.

used to

use to

using to

20) Rashed go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.

used to

use to

is used to

21) Please slow down. I walking so fast!

'm not used to

used to

'm use to

22) When you were younger, did you play in the park?

used to

are used to

use to

23) There be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.

didn't use to

wasn't used to

weren't used to

اعتمد تكتيك
استبعاد الخيارات
حتى لا تضيع علامة
السؤال. (هذه
القاعدة سهلة
ومربكة جدًا)

- 24) I think television be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
isn't used to is used to did use to
- 25) Most Jordanians the hot weather that we have in summer.
are used to used to didn't use to
- 26) There be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
was used to used to were used to
- 27) Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she playing it.
is now used to now used to now use to
- 28) Are you in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
used to living use to living using to living
- 29) My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.
used to having use to have use to having
- 30) What you do that you do not do any more?
did/ use to are/ used to did/ used to
- 31) Are the friends you spend time with different from your friends now?
didn't used to use to used to are used to
- 32) I will attend this urgent meeting. I can handle it. I that.
used to am used to use to didn't use to

These days, it is unusual for my grandfather to do nothing all day.

- 33) Which sentence has a similar meaning to the one above?

- A. My grandfather is used to do nothing all day.
- B. My grandfather didn't use to do nothing all day.
- C. My grandfather is not used to doing nothing all day.
- D. My grandfather is not use to do nothing all day.

complementary medicine (noun) complement (verb)	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	الطب التكميلي يتم / يكمل
conventional (adj.) convention (noun) conventionally (adv.)	having been used for a long time and is considered usual	تقليدي تقليد (عُرف) بشكل تقليدي
acupuncture (noun)	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	الوخز بالإبر (الإبر الصينية)
ailment (noun)	illness	مرض عادي
allergy (noun) allergic (adjective)	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 تحسس
arthritis (noun) arthritic (adjective)	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints	التهاب المفاصل التهاب مفصلي
herbal remedy (n) remedy (verb) remedial (adjective)	an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease	تدواي بالأعشاب يعالج علاجي
homoeopathy (noun)	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	علاج الأعشاب والوصفات الطبيعية
immunisation (noun)	giving a substance to a person (often by needle) to prevent them from getting a particular disease	التلقيح
immunisation (noun) immunise (verb) immune (adjective)	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness	التلقيح يلقح / يحصن ملقح / محصن
practitioner (noun) practise (verb) practical (adjective) practically (adverb)	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession	ممارس يمارس عملي بشكل عملي
migraine (noun)	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	صداع نصفي (شديد)
viable (adjective) viability (noun)	effective and able to be successful	قابل للتطبيق قابلية
antibody (noun)	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	جسم مضاد
option (noun) optional (adjective)	something that is or may be chosen	خيار اختياري
sceptical (adjective) sceptic (noun) scepticism (noun)	having doubts; not easily convinced	متشكك شك شكوكية
malaria (noun)	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	ملاريا

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

(4) Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

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

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

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

However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies ~~that is~~ needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

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

34) Ex. 3 (SB P 14) What medical conditions may be treated using complementary medicine?

Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentence.

- 35) I prefer a **more** style of dress.
 (A) conventional (B) convention (C) conventionally (D) conventionalise
- 36) She **is** not beautiful, but there is something very attractive about her.
 (A) conventional (B) convention (C) conventionally (D) conventionalise
- 37) **An** is an immune system response to a foreign substance that's not harmful to your body.
 (A) immunise (B) allergy (C) convention (D) remedy
- 38) The vaccine is used **to** children against childhood diseases
 (A) immunisation (B) immunise (C) immune (D) immunised
- 39) Qualifications are important but **experience** is always a plus.
 (A) practical (B) practise (C) practically (D) practitioner

33> put	put	put	.....
34> read	read	read	.....
35> run	ran	run	.....

Ex. 4 (SB P15) Decide if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false ones.

- 40) Doctors used to be convinced that only conventional forms of medicine worked. (.....)
- 41) Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment. (.....)
- 42) At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy was useless. (.....)
- 43) Complementary medicine can treat malaria. (.....)

Ex. 5 (SB P15) Answer the following questions about the article.

- 44) The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?

- 45) "Complementary treatments ... should work alongside modern medicine, not against it." Explain this statement in two sentences.

- 46) Find in the first paragraph a word that holds the meaning of "doubtful".

- 47) Is "acupuncture" a form of non-conventional treatment or a form conventional treatment?

- 48) Is "herbal remedy" a form of non-conventional treatment or a form conventional treatment?

- 49) Why can't "complementary medicine" be used for all medical treatments?

- 50) Refer to the last line in the last paragraph and find out the reference of the word in bold.

feel blue (idiom/ verb)	feel sad	يحزن
have the green light (idiom/ verb)	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	يسمح/ يعطي إذنًا
out of the blue (idiom /adjective)	apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly	مفاجيء
white elephant (idiom/ noun)	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	مكلف دون فائدة
red-handed (idiom adj.)	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس بجرم
bounce back (p. verb)	to start to be successful again after a difficult time	ينهض مجددًا بعد انتكاسة
see red (idiom/ verb)	to be angry	يغضب
raise (verb)	a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يثير سؤال أو مسألة
setback (noun)	a problem that delays or stops progress , or makes a situation worse	فشل
optimistic (adjective) optimism (noun) optimist (noun)	believing that good things will happen in the future	متفائل تفاؤل الشخص المتفائل
focus on (phrasal verb) focus (noun) focused (adjective)	to direct your attention or effort at something specific	يركز تركيز مركز
cross (adj.)	angry or annoyed	غاضب
IPA	a set of phonetic symbols used to transcribe words in order to know how they are pronounced.	Ex. 7 (SB P17)
commitment (noun) commit (verb) committed (adjective)	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way	التزام يلتزم ملتزم
decline (verb) decline (noun)	to decrease in quantity or importance	ينخفض انخفاض
healthcare (noun)	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	الرعاية الصحية
life expectancy (noun) expect (verb) expectation (noun)	The length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	متوسط العمر المتوقع
mortality (noun) mortal (noun/ adj.) mortally (adverb)	death , especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate)	معدل الوفيات مميت على نحو قاتل
obese (adjective) obesity (noun)	extremely fat , in a way that is dangerous to your health	سمين سمنة

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

(5) Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ex. 3 (SB P16) Read the article again and answer the questions.

51) What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?

.....

52) What is controversial about the researchers' study?

.....

53) What is your opinion of the researchers' findings?

.....

54) Refer to the text and find an idiom that has the meaning of “sad”.

.....

55) Based on the text, what symptom may a man have if they see red?

.....

56) The text mentioned an antonym to the word “negative” locate it.

.....

36> say	said	said	.....
37> see	saw	seen	.....
38> sell	sold	sold	.....

Ex. 4 (SB P17) What do the following colour idioms in red mean?

57) Have you heard the good news? We’ve got the **green light** to go ahead with our project!

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

sanitation (n)	the systems which supply water and deal with human waste	الصرف الصحي
dental (adj.)	relating to teeth	متعلق بطب الاسنان
infant mortality (n)	deaths amongst babies or very young children	معدل الوفاة عند حديثي الولادة
work force (n)	the people who are able to work	القوى العاملة
strenuous (adj.)	using or needing a lot of effort	شاق

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

(6) Health in Jordan: A report

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

(A) Healthcare centres

As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 **dental** clinics. In 2014 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.

(B) Hospitals

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.

(C) 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 2017 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 74.6. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's **infant mortality** rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 15 deaths per 1,000 births in 2017 CE.

Conclusion: 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.

61) Ex. 1 (SB P18) "Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East." Why do you think this is the case? Give examples.

.....
.....

Ex. 4 (SB P18) Read the report again and answer these questions.

62) What is the title of the report?

.....

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

.....

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

.....

Ex. 1 (AB P 11) Match the following phrases with the correct meanings in the box.

acupuncture	homoeopathy	ailment	arthritis	malaria
allergies	migraine	immunisation		

- 65) (.....) a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes
 66) (.....) a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints
 67) (.....) an illness or disease which is not very serious
 68) (.....) giving a drug to protect against illness
 69) (.....) an extremely bad headache
 70) (.....) a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles
 71) (.....) conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing

Ex. 2 (AB P 11) Complete the sentences with words from exercise 1.

- 72) My grandfather has in his fingers, so he sometimes finds it difficult to write.
 73) to nuts and milk are becoming more common.
 74) Many serious diseases can be prevented by, which helps the body to build antibodies.
 75) Headaches and colds are commons, especially in winter.
 76) If you have a, the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

Ex. 6 (AB P 12) Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

viable	alien	conventional	sceptical	complementary
--------	-------	--------------	-----------	---------------

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

Ex. 7 (SB P17) Study the following.

{importance /ɪm'pɔːtəns/}	{school /sku:l/}	{exercise /'ek.sə.saɪz/}
{angry /'æŋ.gri/}	{calm /kɑ:m/}	

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

(7) Get moving!

- A. **A growing problem:** In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now. (1) *Another big factor is lack of exercise.* People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.
- B. **Time to listen** Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. (2) *School children are less physically active than they used to be.* Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.
- C. **It's good for you!** Experts recommend a mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, such as fast walking, and more **strenuous** exercise, like running. (3) *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.
- D. **Useful tips** Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. (4) *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.

Ex. 8 (AB P 13) Choose the most suitable heading for paragraphs A, B, C and D. *Answered*

Ex. 9 (AB P 13) Complete the article with the missing sentences. *Answered*

Ex. 10 (AB P 13) Answer the following questions.

82) According to the article, what are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?

.....

83) What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for someone in your age group?

.....

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

.....

85) Guess the meaning of the word in bold in paragraph (C).

.....

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

.....

UNIT THREE

apparatus (n) (s)	the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
appendage (noun) append (verb)	a body part , such as an arm or a leg , connected to the main trunk of the body	ملحق يُلحق
artificial (adjective) artifice (noun) artificially (adverb)	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally	صناعي حيلة بشكل مصنع
limb (noun)	arm or leg of a person	عضو (جسم)
prosthetic (adj.) (n) prosthetics (noun)	(noun) an artificial body part (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part	طرف صناعي صناعية (يد/ قدم)
sponsor (verb) sponsor (noun) sponsored (adj.)	to financially support a person or an event	يرعى رعاية برعاية (ممول)

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

39> send	sent	sent	.....
40> sleep	slept	slept	.....
41> speak	spoke	spoken	.....

Ex. 2 (SB P 20) Find the synonyms of the following words:

(**apparatus**, **appendage**, **artificial**, **sponsor**)

Answers: (apparatus - equipment) (appendage - limb) (artificial - prosthetic) (sponsor - fund)

(8) Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ex. 4 (SB P21) Read the newspaper article and answer the questions below.

- 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 in the following words (waterproof/ fireproof)?
.....
- 5) What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt?
.....
- 6) Why couldn't Adeeb's father swim in the sea?
.....
- 7) How many countries is Adeeb going to visit?
.....
- 8) What other apparatus have been made by Adeeb?
.....
- 9) What makes the fireproof helmet useful?
.....

Ex. 5 (SB P21) Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous.

- 10) A: Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or (you have) dinner with your family then?
- 11) B: No, I (not have) dinner at that time. I (watch) the news. My mum (prepare) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.
- 12) A: What do you think (you do) in two years' time? (you work), or (you do) a university degree?
- 13) 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!

Ex. 6 (SB P21) Choose the correct form of the verbs.

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

coma (noun)	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
dementia (noun)	a mental illness . its symptoms are problems with memory, personality changes and reasoning	مرض عقلي (الخرف)
drug (noun)	a medicine / substance used for making medicines	عقار
implant (noun) implant (verb)	a piece of tissue , prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body	زرعة طبية يزرع
medical trial (n) trial (verb)	trial to evaluate the effectiveness {effect(ive)(ness)} and safety of medications	تجربة طبية يجرب
pill (noun)	small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	قرص دواء
scanner (noun) scan (verb)	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body	ماسح ضوئي يمسح
side effect (noun)	medicine effects on a body in addition to curing pain or illness	أعراض جانبية
stroke (noun)	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally.	سكتة دماغية
symptom (noun)	a physical problem that might indicate a disease	أعراض المرض
MRI (noun)	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	تصوير الرنين المغناطيسي
cancerous (adj.) cancer (noun)	something that has or can cause cancer , a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally	سرطاني سرطان

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

Ex. 3 (SB P22) Read the article and complete it with from the words above. *Answered*

(9) In the future

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

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

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

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain *scanner* called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously {previ(ous)}(ly)} 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.

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

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

19) Ex. 4 (SB P23) Look at the third sub-heading in the article. How far do you think this is true? Give reasons.

.....

.....

20) What was the outcome of the research done on monkeys?

.....

21) Based on the second paragraph, what's the function of the (MRI) scanner?

.....

22) The underlined sentence mentioned a success, when was that achievement?

.....

23) Based on the text what illness can cause a hair loss?

.....

24) Refer to the text and pick up a word that holds the meaning of "state of unconsciousness".

.....

42> spend	spent	spent	.....
43> swim	swam	swum	.....
44> take	took	taken	.....

Ex. 5 (SB P 23) Make correct sentences about the future.

25) He / hope / become a teacher one day.

.....

26) I / intend / apply for a job when I finish university.

.....

27) Many hospitals / plan / use robots to help nurses in the future.

.....

28) How / you / intend / solve the problem?

.....

29) Our school / hope / raise enough money to build a new library.

.....

30) you / intend / buy tickets for the play?

.....

Ex. 6 (SB P 23) Study the following sentences:

- He **hopes** to become a teacher one day. **NOT** He will ~~hope~~ to become a teacher one day.
- I **intend** to apply for a job when I finish university. **NOT** I will ~~intend~~ to apply for a job....
- Hospitals **plan** to use robots to help nurses in the future. **NOT** Hospitals will ~~plan~~ to use....

Ex. 9 (SB P23) Write the following words using the IPA.

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

Answers: (1) /tek'nɒlədʒi/ (2) /'ɔ:diəns/ (3) /'hel.θi/ (4) /'kærɪŋ/

IPA = International
Phonetic Alphabet
الأبجدية اللفظية / الصوتية العالمية

Ex. 10 (SB P23) RHETORICAL DEVICES الأساليب البلاغية

Simile: (same)/ (like, as, as adj. as, etc) تشبيه

- Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.
- Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food.
- In order to get to other countries, we will be taking airships, which will be like aeroplanes but with more facilities available.
- *She is as white as snow.*

Metaphor: استعارة

- The world will be at your fingertips.
- Life is a journey, and the possibilities for travel keep growing.
- *The snow is a white blanket.*
- *Her long hair was a flowing golden river.*

Onomatopoeia: أسماء الأصوات

- Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology.
- We might all be **zooming** around in ecologically-sound electric buses and trams that will take us to our destinations smoothly!
- The stone fell into the water with a **plop**.
- We heard a small stone **ping** against our window.
- I could hear the drink **fizz** as he poured it into my glass.
- *vroom, meow, honk, boom*

Personification: تجسيد الجماد بصورة انسان

- We might all be zooming around in ecologically-sound electric buses and trams that **will take us** to our destinations smoothly!
- Our computers and mobile phones **will take care of us**, by **telling us** when to wake up, eat and sleep.
- The sun shone warm and welcoming.

Sensory descriptions: The five senses (touch, smell, taste, sight and hearing)

- 31) The world will be at your fingertips.
- 32) You were as brave as a lion.
- 33) The calm lake was a mirror.
- 34) The calm lake like a mirror.
- 35) Ticktock, ticktock... the sound of the clock was all that could be heard in my room.
- 36) Lightning danced across the sky.
- 37) Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.
- 38) Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.
- 39) Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

- - - - -

cope with (p. verb)	to deal successfully with, or handle , a situation	يواكب
expansion (noun) expand (verb)	the act of making something bigger	توسيع يوسع
limb (noun)	arm or leg of a person	طرف جسم
outpatients (noun)	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مرضى العيادات الخارجية
paediatric (adj.) paediatrics (noun) paediatrician (n)	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses	متعلق بطب الاطفال طب الأطفال أخصائي الأطفال
radiotherapy (n)	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease , especially cancer	علاج إشعاعي
reputation (noun) repute (verb)	the common opinion that people have about someone or something	سمعة
ward (noun) ward (verb)	a room in a hospital , especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح (مستشفى)
bionic (adjective)	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered	الكثروني
career (noun)	a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress	وظيفة

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

(10) The King Hussein Cancer Center

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. 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 paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library.

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

Ex.1 (SB P 24) Critical thinking: Read the following information and discuss the questions.

"The population of Jordan increased from approximately 2.3 million in 1980 CE to about 9.7 million in 2017 CE. It is expected that the population will keep on increasing, and by 2050 CE it will be about 11.7 million."

40) How do you think this increase in population will affect Jordan's housing, education and health facilities?

.....

41) What can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population?

.....

Ex.4 (SB P 25) Read the article again and answer the questions.

42) Why does the hospital need to expand?

.....

43) Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.

.....

44) What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?

.....

45) What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?

.....

46) Does Jordan have another comprehensive centers for cancer treatment?

.....

47) Quote the sentence which indicates that the address of KHCC is in Amman?

.....

Ex.5 (SB P 25) Complete the sentences with the Future Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

48) This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we our exams. (finish)

49) This time next month, my parents married for twenty years. (be)

50) The books that you ordered by the end of the week. (not arrive)

51) By next year, you England? (visit)

52) **Ex.7 (SB P 25)** Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.

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

Ex.5 (SB P 25) Choose the correct verb to complete the collocations.

53) catch / take someone's attention

54) get / catch an idea

55) take / get an interest in something/ somebody

56) spend / do time doing something

57) make / attend a course

Ex.3 (AB P 15) Use the words below complete the sentences. One word is not needed.

helmet inspire monitor reputation risk seat belt self-confidence tiny waterproof

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

Ex.4 (AB P 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.

- 66) 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.
67) A: Don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family. B: OK, I'll phone at nine.
68) A: What time will you get here tomorrow? B: At about three, I think. I'll be texting you the exact time later.
69) A: Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep. B: Don't worry. I won't forget.

Ex.5 (AB P 16) The following pairs have the same meaning

- ★ signs of illness = symptoms ★ special tests = medical trials
★ unconscious state = coma ★ tablets = pills

70) **Ex.7 (AB P 16)** Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs below.

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

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

Ex.9 (AB P 17) Read the article below and choose the best title. Answered

- A** Accident victim invents hand that can feel **B** Accident victim gets amazing new hand
C Accident victim tests first artificial limb

(11) Accident victim gets amazing new hand

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

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

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

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|---------|-------|
| 45> teach | taught | taught | ..... |
| 46> tell | told | told | ..... |
| 47> think | thought | thought | ..... |

Ex.10 (AB P 17) Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 71)** Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?

- 72)** Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?

- 73)** Which hand is he wearing now? Why?

- 74)** Find a word that is the opposite/ antonym of 'natural' in the first and third paragraphs.

75) Name the Sensory description mentioned in the first paragraph.

.....

76) For how long has Sorensen wear his old-prosthetic hand?

.....

Ex.11 (AB P 17) Complete the sentences in the Future Perfect or the Future Continuous.

77) Next month, we / live / in this house for a year. Let's celebrate!

.....

78) Next Monday, I / work / in my new job.

.....

79) you / do / all your homework by eight o'clock?

.....

80) It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight / have / arrive / at Queen Alia International Airport.

.....

81) you / be / meet us / at the library this afternoon?

.....

82) You can borrow this book tomorrow. I / finish / it by then.

.....

- _ _ - _ _ - _ _ - _ _ - _ _ - _ _ - _ _ - _ _ - _ _ - _ _ - _ _ - _ _ - _ _ - _ _ - _ _ - _ _ -

UNIT FOUR

RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND RELATIVE CLAUSES

- **who/ that:** (*People*)
 - Ahmad **who** teaches English is our teacher.
- **which/ that** (*Things + Animals*)
 - This is the marker, **which** Ahmad uses.
- **when** (*Time*)
 - The year **when** we first met was 2000.
- **where** (*Place*)
 - The place **where** I find better security is home.
- **whose** ((*Possession*) *People/ Animals/ Things*)
 - This is Ahmad **whose** brother goes to school with me.
- (**whom/ object**)
 - The man **whom** I spoke to was Ahmad. مطالعة
- (**which/ Where/ When**)
 - The place **where we met** is our restaurant. متبوعة اسم او ضميره
 - The place **which provides** food for free is our restaurant. متبوعة بفعل
 - The place **which was** built last year is our restaurant. متبوعة بفعل
 - The place **which Ahmad** built last year is our restaurant. ???
 - The year **which witnessed** our meeting was 2001.

HERE, Relative pronoun might be omitted when talking about an object. i.e. The teacher ~~who~~ I spoke to is Ahmad.

EXPAND YOUR HORIZON

- I had a rich uncle, **from who(m)** I inherited a bit of money. (*Prp. before who*)
I had a rich uncle, **who(m)** I inherited a bit of money **from**. (*Prp. at the end*)

DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES:

Function: gives essential information.

- He is the man **whose** car is BMW.
- The car **which/ that** you saw last time was very expensive.
- The man **who/ that** runs this company gave me this money.
- The person **who** is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan.

يمكن استخدام **that** بدلاً من **who/ which**
لا تضع فواصل!

NON-DEFINING RELATIVE CLAUSES:

Function: gives non-essential/ extra information.

لا يمكن استخدام **that** بدلاً من **who/ which**

- My BMW car, **which I like**, is very expensive.
- This is my BMW car, **which I like**.
- The manager of this company, **who lives in Amman**, gave me this money.
- The Sahara desert, **which is in Africa**, is very hot.

HERE, Do not omit the relative pronoun

ضع فواصل!

Study the following:

- My brother **who/ that lives in Alkarak** is rich. (*I have more than one brother*)
- My brother, **who lives in Alkarak**, is rich. (*I have only one brother*)

1) **Ex. 5 (SB P31)** Complete the text with the correct words below. 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 kilometres 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.

2) **Ex. 5 (AB P21)** Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the following relative pronouns. One pronoun is used twice. Add commas for the non-defining relative clauses.

that when which 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. (لا تنسى إضافة الفواصل للجمل الوصفية الغير أساسية)

48> understand	understood	understood	.....
49> write	wrote	written	.....
50> win	won	won	.....

CLEFT SENTENCE Function: To emphasize certain pieces of information.

(The thing/ The time/ The person/ The place): الطريقة الأولى:

THE THING THAT I BRING IS RING: مفتاح الطريقة الأولى:

ring = المؤكد عليه

I bring = الجملة

The thing = بدياية الجملة

الطريقة الثانية: ونستخدم معها غالبًا that مع it. (ولا يعني ان استخدام who/ which خطأ)

IT IS RING THAT I BRING: مفتاح الطريقة الثانية:

الطريقة الثالثة: نفس الطريقة الأولى فقط يتم تبديل مواقع العبارتين (The thing) / (ring)

RING IS THE THING THAT I BRING: مفتاح الطريقة الثالثة:

★ Ahmad teaches/ taught me English at my school.

1. The person who teaches/ taught me English at school is/ was Ahmad.

2. The place where Ahmad teaches/ taught me English is/ was at my school.

3. The subject which Ahmad teaches/ taught me at my school is/ was English.

4. My school is/ was the place where Ahmad taught me English at.

★ بالطريقة الأولى والثالثة، تذكر أن تحذف حرف الجر (المثال الثاني والرابع) وذلك عند الحديث عن المكان والزمان.

★ Ahmad taught me English at my school in 2002.

The year when Ahmad taught me in English in my school was in 2002.

★ Ahmad taught me English at my school in 2002.

يمكن وضع حرف الجر بالآخر. It was my school where Ahmad taught me English at.

ويمكن ترك حرف الجر بمكانه. It was at my school where Ahmad taught me English.

★ The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

حرف الجر في مكانه. It was in 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London.

إرشادات عامة

- تذكر حذف حرف الجر عند الحديث عن المكان والزمان بالطريقة الأولى والثالثة.
- بطريقة (It) يمكن استخدام حرف الجر بطريقتين.
- بكل الطرق، اختار (BE) مضارع أو ماضي حسب زمن الجملة الأصلي. واختاره مفرد أو جمع بحسب المطلوب التركيز عليه مفرد ام جمع. اما بالطريقة الثانية، فسيكون (BE) مفرد دائمًا لأننا استخدمنا (It).
- ستعرف ما هو المطلوب التركيز عليها لأنه سيكون بلون غامق أو تحت خط
- ستعرف الطريقة المطلوب استخدامها بحسب ما ستبدأ به الجملة الجديدة.
- اذا بدأت بـ (The) تكون الطريقة الأولى.
- اذا بدأت بـ (It) تكون الطريقة الثانية.
- اذا بدأت بالاسم المكتوب بلون غامق، أو تحت خط، فتكون الطريقة الثالثة.

- 3) **Ex. 6 (SB P29)** 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**.

2. **The Great Mosque in Cordoba** was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

3. 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.

B. Abd al-Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.

C. The mosque that was built by Abd al-Rahman I in 784 CE was the Great Mosque in Cordoba.

- 4) **Ex. 7 (SB P29)** Write this sentence in three different ways, emphasising the parts underlined in each case.

Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

1.
2.
3.

- 5) **Ex. 8 (SB P29)** 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**.

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

- 6) **Rewrite these sentences emphasizing the part in bold as well as the structure as shown.**

1. **Taha Hussain** is especially famous for his work in literature.

It is

2. The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in **1948**.

The year

3. **Meeting new people** makes travelling an exciting experience.

The thing

4. The Second World War ended in **1945** in Europe.

The year

5. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.

He has written many books, but it

6. Huda won the prize for Art last year.

A. The person

B. It was last year

C. The prize

7. The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

A. The event

B. London

C. It was in 2012

7) **Ex. 3 (AB P20)** Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold.

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

It was

2. Petra was made a World Heritage Site in **1985 CE**.

The year

3. I stopped working **at 11 p.m.**

It was

4. **My father** has influenced me most.

The person

5. I like **Geography** most of all.

The subject

6. **The heat** made the journey unpleasant.

It was

من الممكن
استخدام
عبارة
(in which)
بدلاً من
(when)

حالة خاصة

- The police officer was the one who killed the criminal by shooting him.
 - **The way (of which) (how)** the criminal was killed is (by) shooting.

8) **Ex. 4 (AB P21)** 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 ...
2. Geometry and arithmetic are subjects ...
3. 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word ...
4. A chemist is a person ...
5. The stars and planets are things ...

- A. are studied by mathematicians.
- B. means 'doctor'.
- C. works with numbers.
- D. astronomers study.
- E. works in a laboratory.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

9) Use the most suitable relative pronoun (who, that, which, whose, where, when)

1. Plastic is the material causes a lot of pollution.
2. Thank you very much for your email was very interesting.
3. The prize Huda won last year was for Art.
4. The students cleaned the street are from our school.

51> learn	learned/learnt	learned/learnt	.....
52> dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/ dreamed	.....
53> smell	smelled/smelt	smelled/smelt	.....

arithmetic (noun) ممکن صفة کلغة	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	علم الحساب
geometry (noun) geometric (adjective) geometrically (adverb)	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	علم الهندسة هندسي بشكل هندسي
mathematician (noun) mathematics (noun) mathematical (adj.)	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	مختص بالرياضيات رياضيات حسابي
philosopher (noun) philosophise (verb) philosophical (adj.)	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally	حکیم (فيلسوف) يتفلسف فلسفي
physician (noun)	someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment	طبيب
polymath (noun)	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	شخص ذو معرفة واسعة
ground-breaking (adj.) break (verb)	new, innovative	رائد
inheritance (noun) inherit (verb)	money or things that you get from someone after they die	ميراث يرث
revolutionise (verb) revolution (noun) revolutionary (adj.)	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	يحدث ثورة ثورة ثوري
composition (noun) compose (verb)	a piece of music that someone has written	تأليف يؤلف
algebra (noun) algebraic (adjective)	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers	علم الجبر
musical harmony (n) harmonious (adj.) harmonise (verb)	a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together	تناغم موسيقي متناغم ينسجم
camera obscura (n)	Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera	حجرة تصوير مظلمة
fountain pen (noun)	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write	قلم ريشة
minaret (noun)	the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer	مأذنة
windmills (noun)	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour	طواحين الهواء

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

(12) The importance of Islamic achievements in history

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Read the text carefully and answer the following questions.

10) Do you think that it was easier or more difficult in those days to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day? Give a reason for your opinion.

.....

11) What was Jabir ibn Hayyan famous for?

.....

12) Who is first to produce sulphuric acid?

.....

13) When did Ali ibn Nafi' pass away?

.....

14) Based on the first paragraph, where do the chemists weigh items?

.....

15) Mention the place where Fatima built a learning centre.

.....

16) List four titles of which Al-Kindi was famous for.

.....

Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the following sentence.

17) I can't figure out which of these is cheaper - could you do the ?

(A) arithmetic (B) geometric (C) polymath (D) composition

18) Engineers can prove various facts about buildings.

(A) arithmetic (B) geometric (C) physician (D) composition

19) At music school I studied piano and

(A) algebra (B) mathematics (C) polymath (D) composition

20) The large from his aunt meant that he could buy his own boat.

(A) algebra (B) mathematics (C) polymath (D) inheritance

Ex. 1 (SB P 30)

- coffee / قهوة, chess / شطرنج, flying / يطير, clock / ساعة, soap / صابون, crystal glasses / أكواب, carpets / سجاد, cheques / شيكات, كريستال

Ex. 3 (SB P30) The capital of Andalusia was Cordoba.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

21) Ex. 4 (SB P30) Read the passage below and answer the questions.

The Giralda tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 metres 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.

A. Identify the defining and non-defining relative clauses in the text.

.....

B. What relative pronouns do we use for (people/ animals and things/ places)

.....

artificially-created (adj.) create (verb) creation (noun)	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural	مصطنع يصنع صناعة / خلق
carbon-neutral (adj.) neutralise (verb) neutrality (noun)	Not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere	خالي من الكربون يحاد حياد
criticise (verb) critic, criticism (noun) critical (adjective)	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something)	ينتقد نقد نقدي (انتقادي) / حرج
desalination (noun) desalinate (verb)	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used	تحلية مياه البحر يزيل ملوحة
grid (noun)	[energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة (شبكة) الطاقة
inoculation (noun) inoculate (verb) inoculable (adjective)	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease	تلقيح يلقح قابل للتلقيح
megaproject (noun)	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع ضخم
zero-waste (adjective)	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	صفر نفايات
outweigh (verb)	to be more important than something else	يفوق / يرجح
pedestrian (noun) pedestrian (adjective)	someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars	مشاة متعلق بالمشاة / تافه
vary (verb) variation (noun) variable (adjective)	to differ according to the situation	يختلف اختلاف متغير
sustainability (noun) sustain (verb) sustainable (adjective)	the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water	استدامة يحافظ مستدام

(13) Masdar City – a positive step?

Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, which are designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are all, by definition, expensive public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zerowaste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex. Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

Ex. 3 (SB P33) Read the essay on page 32 again and answer the questions.

22) What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?

.....

23) What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City? What are the disadvantages?

.....

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

.....

25) The first paragraph listed some projects, name 4 of them.

.....

26) Which city hosts Masdar project.

.....

27) What type Masdar City's current residents?

.....

28) Refer to the seventh paragraph and read the underlined sentence. How far do you agree with it? Justify your answer.

.....

29) The forth paragraph has a word that holds the same meaning of "car", locate it.

.....

30) **Ex. 4 (SB P33)** Look at the following nouns. Which adjectives collocate with them? Write them next to the adjectives.

- **Nouns:** growth effect transport footprint waste planning
- **Adjectives:** (1) urban (2) public (3) biological (4) carbon (5) negative (6) economic

54> drive	drove	driven	.....
55> fall	fell	fallen	.....
56> feed	fed	fed	.....

Ex. 5 (SB P33) Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from exercise 4.

31) When people talk about, they can mean either an improvement in the average improvement in the average.

32) Pollution has some serious on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.

33) We can all work hard to reduce our by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.

34) If we take more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.

35) Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.

36) The need for more effective is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

- 37) **Ex. 6 (SB P33)** Do you think that a similar project to Masdar City would be successful in Jordan? What advantages and disadvantages can you think of?

.....

.....

Ex. 1 (AB P20) Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.

philosopher arithmetic polymath chemist
geometry mathematician physician

- 38) My father teaches Maths. He's a
- 39) You must not take in medicine without consulting a
- 40) We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study
- 41) Mr Shahin is a true ,..... working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.
- 42) Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in
- 43) A is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.
- 44) **Ex. 2 (AB P20)** Match the words with the correct definitions. One definition is not needed.

1. talent
2. founder
3. scale
4. polymath
5. arithmetic
6. laboratory

- A. an expert in many subjects
- B. a room for scientific experiments
- C. the person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city
- D. an instrument to measure weight
- E. an engineer
- F. the study of numbers
- G. special ability

- 45) **Ex. 6 (AB P21)** "I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length." Do you agree with Ibn Sina's quote? Why/Why not? Try to use cleft sentences with defining and non-defining relative clauses in your answer.

Ex. 7 (AB P21) Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.

- 46) The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil. (produce)
- 47) Ibn Sina wrote textbooks. (medicine)
- 48) Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century. (nine)
- 49) My father bought our house with an from his grandfather. (inherit)
- 50) Scholars have discovered an document from the twelfth century. (origin)
- 51) Do you think the wheel was the most important ever? (invent)
- 52) Al-Kindi made many important mathematical (discover)
- 53) Who was the most writer of the twentieth century? (influence)

irrigate (verb) irrigation (noun)	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow	الري يسقى
botany (noun)	the study of plants, and agriculture	علم النبات
fertile (adj.)	agriculturally productive; "produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population"	خصب
legacy (noun)	what someone leaves to the world after their death	إرث

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning

(14) A founding father of farming

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. He worked in the court of Al-Ma'mun, (1) *who was the King of Toledo*. His great passions were botany, (2) *which is the study of plants*, and agriculture. Although he was a great scholar, he was also a practical man and all of his writing came from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the land.

One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous chapter of all was the one (3) *that described how to treat different types of soil*. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems (4) *that he and his followers put in place* are still in evidence in Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

Ex. 8 (AB P22) Read about Ibn Bassal and complete the text with the missing phrases A–E. One phrase is not needed. *Answered.*

Ex. 9 (AB P22) Read the text again and answer the questions.

54) Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.

.....

55) Find a word in the second paragraph that means 'supply land with water'.

.....

- 56) Guess the meaning of 'fertile land' in the third paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?
.....
- 57) Guess the meaning of 'legacy' in the third paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?
.....
- 58) Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath? Give examples of his areas of knowledge.
.....
- 59) Why do you think the area around Toledo had a 'fast-growing population'?
.....

Ex. 10 (AB P23) Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

benefit farms footprint free friendly neutral
pedestrian power renewable waste

- 60) In hot countries, solar is an important source of energy.
- 61) 'Green' projects are environmentally
- 62) Wind are an example of energy.
- 63) If a city recycles everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero-.....
- 64) We burn carbon whenever we use oil, coal or gas. This is known as our carbon
- 65) If we replace as much carbon as we burn, we are carbon-.....
- 66) A place where no cars are allowed is a car-..... zone, and it is friendly.

Ex. 11 (AB P23) Read the text on page 22 again. Underline the parts that give you basic information about Ibn Bassal and write them below.

Name	
Date	
Location	
Occupation and interests	
Achievements	
Legacy	

Answer:

Name: Ibn Bassal

Date: lived in the eleventh century CE

Location: Al-Andalus

Occupation and Interests: writer, scientist and engineer/ interested in botany and agriculture

Achievements: writing A Book of Agriculture; designing water pumps and irrigation systems

Legacy: agricultural instructions and advice

- 67) **Ex. 7 (SB P42)** Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistakes. Find and correct them.

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

Revision A (SB)

SB (P41) A problem for our wildlife

Despite the best efforts of conservation groups and their campaigns, the world's population of many species, including African elephants, tigers and seals, is still decreasing. It is people's increasing need for land and resources, along with hunting and fishing, which are responsible for this rapid decline in wildlife. Exotic mammals such as big cats are threatened the most, but even common birds and insects in many parts of the world are in danger of dying out forever. According to a report by the World Wildlife Fund and the Zoological Society of London, wildlife populations around the world have been reduced by 52 per cent on average since 1970 CE.

57> sit	sat	sat	.....
58> steal	stole	stolen	.....
59> sing	sang	sung	.....

Ex. 1 (SB P41)

- 68) What evidence is there in the text that attempts have been made in the past to stop the decline in the wildlife population?
.....
- 69) Name three reasons for the disappearance of many animals around the world.
.....
- 70) Which species is the most endangered? Which of the reasons, in your opinion, apply to this species in particular?
.....
- 71) 'More than half the world's wildlife has disappeared in the last fifty years.' Is this statement correct? What evidence is there for this claim?
.....

Ex. 3 (SB P41) Choose the most suitable item from the following words to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.

sustainability apparatus physician mortality prosthetic

- 72) After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the away.
- 73) The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the of the environment.
- 74) Athletes with legs can take part in the Paralympics.
- 75) Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading specialising in cancer care.

Ex. 4 (SB P41) Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

- 76) Many instruments that are still used today in were designed by Arab scholars.
(operational / operate / operations)
- 77) When do you to receive your test results?
(expect / expectancy / expectantly)
- 78) When we were younger, we live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old.
(were used to / use to / used to)
- 79) By the end of this year, we here for ten years.
(will live / will be living / will have lived)

Ex. 5 (SB P41) Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

80) He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.

He has written many books, but it

81) He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.

He since 5 p.m.

82) It is normal for me now to get up early to study.

I am

83) **Ex. 7 (SB P41)** Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three punctuation mistakes. Find and correct them.

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

Revision A (AB)

AB (P29)

Ibn Rushd was a famous Islamic polymath who was born in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, in the twelfth century. During his lifetime, he was widely known and respected for his teaching and his books. Even now, nearly nine hundred years after his birth, he is still remembered as a great scholar, scientist and writer. In fact, he is even remembered in space because scientists named an asteroid (that's a rock which orbits the sun) after him, in honour of his great contributions to astronomy.

Ex. 1 (AB P29)

84) Approximately how many years ago was Ibn Rushd born?

.....

85) The text describes an unusual way of honouring Ibn Rushd. What is it, and why was it done?

.....

Ex. 5 (AB P 29) Choose the correct option, a, b, c or d.

86) In three years' time, my brother graduated from university.

A has

B will have

C is going to

D will

87) Soon we packing for our holiday.

A 're going to

B 'll be

C 're going

D will have

88) Where did they to school?

A used to going

B used to go

C use to go

D use going

Ex. 6 (AB P 30) Write one sentence that means the same.

89) The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the

90) Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is

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

London,

Ex. 7 (AB P 30) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 92) Are you planning shopping tomorrow? (go)
93) Where have you been? I for ages. (wait)
94) Our grandmother used us stories at bedtime. (tell)
95) Will it still this evening? (rain)
96) Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch. (help)

Ex. 8 (AB P 30) Complete the following sentences with the words below. One word is not needed.

ailment artificial equipment fund textiles

- 97) My sister wants to be a fashion designer and work with
98) Before the boys go climbing, they'll go to a special shop to buy all the that they need.
99) Older people tend to suffer from mores than younger people.
100) My parents have saved enough money to our university courses.

Ex. 10 (AB P 30) Complete the following sentences with the words below.

disabilities symptoms gallery calculations astronomer

- 101) If you don't feel well, you should describe your to the doctor.
102) There is a good for contemporary art across the street.
103) A telescope enabless to observe the stars.
104) It is often impossible for people with to climb stairs.
105) In our Maths exam, we have to write down our as well as the answers.
-

تمارين إضافية متنوعة

- 1) Teaching is my only job, and thus I a teacher now.
(A) am (B) was (C) will be (D) would be
- 2) Their father us every now and then. Last time, he brought us gifts. (visit)
- 3) The new girl from Irbid only fish on Fridays.
(A) eats (B) don't eat (C) eat (D) is eating
- 4) The ruins by thousands of tourists every day. (view)
- 5) Safwan usually discharges my laptop.
My laptop
- 6) Ahmad the doctor now.
(A) is seen (B) are seen (C) is seeing (D) will saw
- 7) The old man whose owns many cars a party next weekend.
(A) is has (B) are having (C) is having (D) will having
- 8) Khalid a car now, and I own I truck.
(A) has (B) is having (C) are having (D) are had
- 9) "I am having dinner with my grandparents."
Rashed said
- 10) "Schools provide children with basic education."
Safwan said
- 11) "Some parents take their children to the city park weekly."
Mr. Asmar said
- 12) Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we had them (plant)
- 13) I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them..... (deliver)
- 14) Manal didn't buy her English dictionary. She had it (buy)
- 15) Three of my articles last month in the local newspaper.
have published has been published will be published were published
- 16) He took the photos himself. He didn't have them (take)
- 17) Many new parks in my town last year.
was built were built would built have built
- 18) She must take the medicine on time.
The medicine
- 19) The farmer must water the plants in order to grow.
The plants
- 20) You won't be able to reach him because he all day tomorrow.
(A) will be travelled (B) will be travelling (C) travel (D) traveled
- 21) Her brothers the flat between 08:00 AM and 12:00 PM tomorrow.
(A) will be painting (B) will be painted (C) paints (D) painted

- 22) My brother with his friends for two hours from six PM to eight PM tomorrow.
 (A) will be played (B) have played (C) has played (D) will be playing
- 23) The guest's flight arrives at 07:00 AM which means I at the arrivals gate then.
 (A) will be waiting (B) will waited (C) would waited (D) waits
- 24) In thirty years' time, scientists a cure for cancer.
 (A) found (B) finds (C) will be found (D) will have found
- 25) The tailors finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They it for over a month.
 (A) has made (B) has been making (C) has had (D) had been making
- 26) When Mahmoud arrived, he was tired. He for five days.
 (A) have been climbing (B) have climbed (C) had been climbing (D) had climb
- 27) Aisha received an email from Tahani yesterday, she to write since June.
 (A) have been promised (B) has promising (C) had been promising (D) had promising
- 28) Omar passed all his exams. He had for a month.
 (A) revising (B) revising (C) been revised (D) been revising
- 29) By the time we arrived, they had for an hour. (be/talk)
- 30) My uncle working at the company for five years when he got a promotion.
 (A) is (B) has been (C) had been (D) will be
- 31) It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner every day.
 American people
- 32) When I was young, I on foot to my school.
 (A) are used to going (B) used to go (C) use to go (D) am used to going
- 33) Did they to school on foot?
 (A) are used to go (B) used to go (C) is used to go (D) use to go
- 34) Ali the duck in the park with his father when he was young.
 (A) is use to feeding (B) used to feed (C) is used to feeding (D) are used to feeding

Ex. 3 (SB P9) Which of the following words (email exchange/ whiteboard/ social media/ blog) would you use to:

- 35) Record interviews with people? *tablet computer*.
- 36) Share information with students in another country?
- 37) Watch educational programmes in class?
- 38) Ask another student to check your homework?
- 39) Write an online diary?

Ex. 4 (SB P 10) Rewrite the following sentences in reported speech:

- 40) "If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too."
 He said that
- 41) "Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on internet safety."
 He told us that

Ex. 5 (SB P11) Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases.

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

Farida said

.....

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

Saleem said

.....

Ex. 3 (AB P 4) Report the following statements.

44) "I've lived in Amman for six years."

Sami said that

45) "Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."

Huda told me that

46) "My favourite subject this year is Chemistry."

Hussain told me

Ex. 5 (AB P5) Complete the sentences with the words below. One word is not needed.

energy grateful headlines helmet lawyer likely navy

47) I am studying hard because I want to be a

48) When you ride a bike, you should always wear a

49) Thank you so much! We are very

50) Do you think it is to rain tomorrow?

51) I always look at the newspaper, but I don't always read the articles.

52) Solar panels generate from the sun.

Ex. 7 (AB P5) Complete the sentences with the cooking verbs in the box. One verb is not needed.

boil fry grill melt mix roast season slice sprinkle

53) When you heat cheese, its.

54) Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and them together.

55) You need a sharp knife to the bread.

56) Heat the water until its.

57) Put the eggs in oil or butter to them.

58) some salt and pepper over the potatoes to them.

59) the meat in the oven

Ex. 1 (AB P6) Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

computer chip calculation floppy disk smartphone program PC World Wide Web

60) A mobile phone that connects to the Internet (.....)

61) A very small piece found inside every computer (.....)

62) A small square piece of plastic used for storing information from and into computers (.....)

63) A computer designed for one person to use (.....)

- 64) When you use maths to work out an answer (.....)
- 65) All the information shared by computers through the Internet (.....)

Ex. 2 (AB P6) Choose the correct word.

- 66) Modern computers can run a lot of **programs** / **models** at the same time.
- 67) You can move around the computer screen using a **tablet** / **mouse**.
- 68) A period of ten years is a **decade** / **generation**.
- 69) A **laptop** / **tablet** doesn't need a keyboard.
- 70) The television was **first invented** / **developed** by John Logie Baird.

Ex. 3 (AB P6) Complete the sentences. Use words from exercises 1 and 2.

- 71) Although they are pocket-sized,s are powerful computers as well as phones.
- 72) My brother is learning how to write computers.
- 73) I need to make a fews before I decide how much to spend.
- 74) Mobile phones used to be huge. Earlys were as big as bricks!
- 75) I can close the lid of my and then put it in my bag.

Ex. 5 (AB P7) Choose the correct form of the verbs below.

- 76) Children often **use** / **are using** computers better than their parents.
- 77) I usually **will play** / **play** computer games every day, but only for one hour.
- 78) I want **to get** / **getting** a tablet, but I can't afford to buy / buying one at the moment.
- 79) Look at the black sky! It's **raining** / **going to** rain soon!
- 80) 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.
- 81) Nadia has **been doing** / **did** her homework for two hours! She is / will be very tired when she finishes.
- 82) If Ali **had** / **has** his own computer, he **wouldn't** / **doesn't** need to use his friend's computer.
- 83) I **was writing** / **wrote** an email when my laptop **was switching** / **switched** itself off.

Ex. 7 (AB P7) Answer the following questions.

- 84) Which of these is an **invention** – the TV or gravity? Explain your answer.
- 85) What is the difference between a **smartphone** and an ordinary mobile phone?
- 86) What do you usually use to make a **calculation**?

Ex.5 (SB P19) Complete the sentences, using the Past Perfect Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

- 87) "When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired." "Yes, I for half an hour. (**run**)"
- 88) My mother lost her purse yesterday. She in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (**shop**)
- 89) I made my mother a cup of tea. She was very tired; she all afternoon for a special family dinner. (**cook**)

90) Ex. 6 (SB P19) 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 Jerash 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 Jerash Festival for months; and now the whole family was going! It was a wonderful graduation present.

Ex. 6 (SB P15) Choose the correct option in each sentence.

- 91) I **didn't use to** / **am used to** understand English, but now I do.
- 92) My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he **is used to** / **didn't use to** living there now.
- 93) 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.
- 94) Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you **used to** / **aren't used to** doing much exercise.
- 95) When I was young, I **used to** / **am used to** go fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!

Ex. 3 (AB P 11) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the following phrases.

Two phrases are needed twice. **be used to** / **use to** / **not be used to** / **used to**

- 96) We needed warm clothes when we went to London. We the cold weather.
- 97) My grandparents didn't send emails when they were my age.
- 98) Rashed go swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
- 99) We always go to the market across the street, so we eating fresh vegetables.
- 100) Please slow down. I walking so fast!
- 101) When you were younger, did you play in the park?

Ex. 4 (AB P 11) Choose the correct form of the verbs below.

- 102) 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.
- 103) There **didn't use to** / **wasn't used to** be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
- 104) I think television **used to** / **is used to** be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
- 105) Most Jordanians **are used to** / **used to** the hot weather that we have in summer.

- 106) There **was used to / used to** be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
- 107) Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she **is now used to / now used to** playing it.

Ex. 5 (AB P 12) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 108) 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!
- 109) Are you (**live**) in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
- 110) When I was a child, my grandmother (**make**) cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
- 111) My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't (**have**) nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.
- 112) I just got glasses this week, and I'm not (**wear**) them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

Ex. 7 (AB P 12) Sentences 1–4 contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases below. One phrase is not needed. The first one is done for you.

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

- 113) A good way to cope with **stress** is to work extra hard.
No, it isn't. You should **try to relax and get some exercise**.
- 114) **Complementary medicine** can be used to immunise people.
No, it can't. You can immunise yourself using
- 115) **Optimistic** people make bad lifestyle choices.
No, they don't. They make
- 116) **Seeing red** has positive effects on your health.
No, it doesn't. You often

60> draw	drew	drawn	.....
61> rise	rose	risen	.....
62> ring	rang	rung	.....
63> deal	dealt	dealt	.....
64> stand	stood	stood	.....
65> wake up	woke up	woken up	.....
66> wear	wore	worn	.....
67> shut	shut	shut	.....
68> fly	flew	flown	.....
69> grow	grew	grown	.....
70> hear	heard	heard	.....
71> hide	hid	hidden	.....
72> hit	hit	hit	.....
73> hold	held	held	.....
74> lead	led	led	.....
75> let	let	let	.....
76> shake	shook	shaken	.....
77> shine	shone	shone	.....
78> lend	lent	lent	.....
79> throw	threw	thrown	.....
80> sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	.....
81> show	showed	showed/shown	.....
82> prove	proved	proved/proven	.....
83> spell	spelled/spelt	spelled/spelt	.....
84> spill	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt	.....
85> stick	stuck	stuck	.....
86> tear	tore	torn	.....
87> weave	wove/weaved	woven/weaved	.....
88> seek	sought	sought	.....
89> ride	rode	ridden	.....
90> lie	lay	lain	.....
91> burn	burned/ burnt	burned/ burnt	.....
92> bend	bent	bent	.....
93> bite	bit	bitten	.....
94> blow	blew	blown	.....
95> lay	laid	laid	.....

V O C A B U L A R Y

way طريقة/ أسلوب/ طريق
value قيمة
outside بالخارج
allow يسمح
communicate يتصل
it is believed من المعتقد
enough كاف
accommodation مسكن
task مهمة
disappear يختفي
likely على ما يبدو/ من المرجح
methods أنماط
able قادر
possible ممكن
interaction تفاعل
present الحاضر/ هدية/ يقدم
maintain يحافظ/ يصلح
illegal غير شرعي
speech كلمة (يلقي كلمة)
and so on وما الى ذلك (الخ)
contribute يساهم
guest ضيف
including بما في ذلك
form شكل/ نموذج
example مثال
object شيء/ يعترض
decrease ينقص
in addition اضافة لذلك
synonym كلمة مرادفة
antonym كلمة لها معنى ضد
suggest يقترح
practices ممارسة/ يمارس
in which بحيث
particular معين
disease/ illness مرض
effect تأثير
convince يقنع
consult يستشير
however إلا أن
whereas بينما
afford يقدر على شراء
situation حالة/ وضع
idea فكرة
additionally بالإضافة الى
unavailable غير متوفر
logically بشكل منطقي
idiom مصطلح
expected متوقع
unexpectedly بشكل غير متوقع

in order من أجل
piece قطعة
removable قابل للإزالة
communication اتصالات
confidence ثقة
era حقبة زمنية
inventor مخترع
decade 10 أعوام
buy يشتري
capable قادر
aspects مظاهر/ جوانب
positive إيجابي
place مكان/ يضع
in bold بخط غامق
enable يمكن
colleague زميل
whether فيما اذا
young صغير السن
consequence عاقبة (النتيجة)
therefore ونتيجة لذلك
skill مهارة
give talks يلقي كلمة
reason سبب
shape شكل
purpose هدف
expert خبير
manage يدير/ يتمكن
access يصل/ يدخل
following التالي
complete مكتمل/ يكمل
suggestion اقتراح
consider يعتبر
insert يدخل
reaction ردة فعل
cause يسبب
affect يؤثر
validity صلاحية
private خاص
recent حديث
common شائع
complain يشتكي
address يخاطب/ يعالج/ عنوان
treat يعالج/ يتعامل
research بحث
as soon as حالما
in addition بالإضافة الى
permission تفويض/ تصريح
unexpected غير متوقع
useful مفيد

price سعر
inside بالداخل
remove يزيل
machine آلة
needed مطلوب
develop يتطور
modern حديث
produce ينتج
appear يظهر
even حتى
agree يوافق
negative سلبي
opinion رأي
previous سابق
product منتج
legal شرعي
weather الطقس
topic موضوع
in front of مقابل
perhaps ربما
invite يدعو
result نتيجة
kind/ type نوع
procedure اجراء
aim يهدف/ هدف
increase يزيد
control يتحكم
correct صحيح
incorrect غير صحيح
idea فكرة
provides يزود
usual عادي
specific محدد/ معين
sensitive حساس
transmit ينقل
effective مؤثر/ فعال
form شكل
likely محتمل/ مرجح
alongside إلى جانب
offer يعرض
condition ظرف
ensure يتأكد/ يؤكد
available متوفر
logic منطق
logical منطقي
substitute يستبدل
expect يتوقع
purpose غاية
doubt شك

doubtful مشكوك فيه
 worse أسوأ
 extremely للغاية
 effort جهد
 behave يسلك
 suffer يعاني
 reduce يقلل
 lack نقص
 individual فرد (شخص)
 appreciate يثمن/ يقدر
 government حكومة
 due to نتيجة ل
 economic اقتصادي
 as well as بالإضافة إلى
 reputation سمعة
 statistics إحصائيات/ أرقام
 heading عنوان
 formal / لغة غير عامية
 approach نهج/ منهج
 another آخر
 consist of يحتوي على
 part جزء
 almost غالبًا
 advice نصيحة
 population سكان
 moderate معتدل
 useful tips لمحات مفيدة
 minimum الأقل
 vehicle مركبة/ سيارة
 rather than بدلاً من
 synonym مرادف (له نفس المعنى)
 inspire يلهم
 attach يرفق
 fireproof ضد الحريق
 keep an eye يخلي عينه (يراقب)
 state حالة
 evaluate يقيم/ يوضح
 damage يخرّب/ خراب
 quality جودة/ خصلة
 outcome مخرجات
 pick up يلتقط
 promote يطور
 solve يحل
 sound صوت/ يبدو/ يبدو صوت
 delicious لذيذ
 journey رحلة
 calm هادئ
 area منطقة
 opportunity فرصة
 cost يكلف/ تكلفة
 attract يجذب

delay يؤجل
 worst الأسوأ
 direct يوجه/ مباشر
 annoy يغضب/ يغضب
 attitude سلوك
 investigate يتحقق/ يحقق
 risk مغامرة/ يغامر
 shortage نقص
 decision قرار
 environment بيئة
 impossible مستحيل
 commitment التزام
 economics اقتصاد
 several العديد من
 spread ينتشر
 conclusion نتيجة/ خاتمة
 sub-heading عنوان فرعي
 informal لغة عامية
 seem يبدو
 contain يحتوي
 cope with يتماشى مع
 spend ينفق
 without بدون
 target هدف
 lead يقود
 patient مريض/ صبور
 of course بالطبع
 maximum الأكثر
 equipment معدات
 occur يحدث/ يقع
 self-confidence ثقة بالنفس
 different مختلف
 tiny صغير
 in-car بالسيارة (منها وفيها)
 certainly بالتأكيد
 last يمتد/ أخير
 effectiveness تأثير
 confirm يؤكد
 instantly فورًا
 achieve ينجز
 intend ينوي
 exaggerate يبالغ
 hope يأمل
 taste يتذوق/ يبدو طعم
 facilities مرافق
 blanket غطاء (بطانية)
 mirror مرآة
 zone منطقة
 progress تقدم
 cultural ثقافة
 demand يطالب

bad سيء
 habit عادة
 attention انتباه
 promise وعد/ يعد
 harm يؤذي
 support يدعم
 factor عامل (سبب)
 public عام
 supply يزود
 among ما بين
 arrive يصل
 priority أولوية
 as a result نتيجة ل
 neglect يتجاهل
 figures أرقام
 title عنوان
 purpose غاية
 serious خطير/ جدي
 look يبدو/ ينظر
 grow ينمو
 popular شائع
 send يرسل
 trend ميل/ نزعة
 less أقل
 leader قائد
 amount كمية
 extra إضافي
 abnormal غير عادي
 human beings البشر
 interest اهتمام
 fund يمول
 attend يحضر
 waterproof ضد الماء
 injury جرح
 board يستقل طائرة/ سفينة
 symptoms أعراض
 benefit فائدة/ يفيد
 prove يثبت
 so far مؤخرًا/ لغاية الآن
 achievement انجاز
 plan يخطط
 claim يدعي/ يطالب
 look ينظر/ يبدو شكل
 smell يشم/ تبدو رائحة
 fingertips اطراف الاصابع
 constant ثابت
 lightning برق
 significant ذو أهمية
 comprehensive شامل
 similarity تشابه
 expansion توسع

capacity سعة / قدرة
 conversations حوار / نقاش
 approximately تقريباً
 dialogue حوار
 extraordinary رائع / استثنائي
 not-too-distant future المستقبل الغير بعيد
 revolutionized يحدث ثورة / يغير بشكل جذري
 manipulate يتلاعب / يعالج ببراءة
 transform يتحول / يحول
 concerned متعلق بـ
 measurement قياس
 diagnosis يشخص (مرض)
 optical بصري
 gifted موهوب
 introduce يقدم
 carefully بحذر
 recognize يعترف / يميز
 protect يحمي
 vivid واضح
 atmosphere جو (جو البيت مثلاً اذا القعدة حلوة / أو الجو الطقس)
 analyse يحلل
 expensive غالي
 something else شيء آخر
 in terms of من ناحية / من حيث
 community مجتمع
 renewable متجدد
 institute معهد
 instead بدلاً
 essay مقال
 host المضيف / يتضيف
 definition تعريف
 join ينضم
 deep عميق
 long طويل
 olive زيتون
 scholar عالم
 instructions تعليمات
 punctuation علامات الترقيم
 campaigns حملة
 threatened يهدد
 appearance ظهور
 suitable item عنصر مناسب
 recycled water مياه معاد تدويرها
 overcome يتغلب

per لكل
 for this reason لهذا السبب
 keep on يحافظ على
 accident حادث / صدفة
 criminal مجرم
 fortunately لحسن الحظ
 audience الحضور / المستمعون
 properties ممتلكات
 surfaces سطح (الشيء)
 represent يمثل
 device جهاز
 establish ينشئ
 supervise يشرف
 comparison مقارنة
 preserve يحفظ
 certainly بالتأكيد
 vividly بوضوح
 جو (جو البيت مثلاً اذا القعدة حلوة / أو الجو الطقس)
 process عملية
 ambitious طموح
 investment استثمار
 entire بأكمله
 criticize ينتقد
 furthermore بالإضافة الى
 committed ملتزم
 prioritise يعطي الأولوية
 article مقال
 current حالي
 match يطابق
 wide واسع
 depth عمق
 length طول
 crops محاصيل
 practical عملي
 author الكاتب
 despite بالرغم من
 responsible مسؤول
 disappearance اختفاء
 endangered في خطر
 nature طبيعة
 athletes الرياضيون

department ادارة / قسم
 extend يمتد
 flat شقة
 accidentally بطريق الخطأ
 tower برج
 victim ضحية
 respect يحترم
 unfortunately لسوء الحظ
 bring about يحدث / يسبب
 relationship علاقات
 qualified مؤهل
 pleasant ممتع
 castle قصر
 try out يجرب / يحاول
 discoveries اكتشافات
 pass away يتوفي
 across عبر (خلال)
 beside الى جانب
 natural طبيعي
 judge يحكم
 normal عادي
 ambition طموح
 encourage يشجع
 concept مفهوم
 with regard فيما يتعلق
 solar شمسي
 solutions حلول
 in conclusion أخيراً / ختاماً
 beneficial مفيد
 residents مقيم
 begin يبدأ
 width اتساع
 narrow ضيق
 inherit يرث
 agriculture الزراعة
 famous مشهور
 writer الكاتب
 conservation حوار
 exotic غريب جداً
 laboratory مختبر
 claim يدّعي / يطالب
 abnormal غير عادي
 facility مرفق

EXAM TERMINOLOGY

what ماذا

What happened in 2003? ماذا حدث في 2003 ؟

This what I meant when I gave you the money. هذا الذي قصدته....

why لماذا

Why did people leave the city? لماذا يترك الناس المدينة ؟

That's why people left the city. من أجل ذلك ترك الناس المدينة.

whose لمن

Whose pen is this? لمن هذا القلم ؟

This is the man whose car is red. هذا الرجل الذي يملك السيارة الحمراء.

where اين

Where do they go in summer? اين يذهبون بالصيف ؟

Irbid is the place where they go in summer. اربد هي المكان الذي يذهبون اليه بالصيف.

when متى

When was that happened? متى حدث ذلك ؟

Sunset is the time when people eat in Ramadan.

غروب الشمس هو الوقت الذي يأكل فيه الناس في رمضان

who من

Who gave me this pen? من أعطاني هذا القلم ؟

Ahmad is the man who gave you the pen?

احمد هو الرجل الذي اعطاني هذا القلم.

whom من (للمفعول به ومش مطلوبة بالتوجيهي)

Whom should I speak to? مع من يجب ان اتحدث ؟

Ahmad is the man whom you should deal with.

احمد هو الرجل الذي يجب ان اتحدث اليه.

which أي

Which car did you buy? أي سيارة اشتريت ؟

BMW is the car, which I love. بي أم دبليو هي السيارة التي احب.

how كيف

How tall is the building. قديش طول البناية ؟

How long are you protected for? لكم انت محمي ؟

How old are you? كم عمرك ؟

How big is your room? كم حجم غرفتك ؟

How many cars.... كم عدد السيارات

How much fun قديش كمية المرح

يجب ان تكون اجابتك مبنية على المقال "your answer should be based on the article"

تختلف العينات من حيث الجودة لكنها مقبولة. The samples vary in quality but were acceptable.

ارجع للقطعة وجد.... refer to the text and find....

يعود الضمير لـ the pronouns refer to/ the pronoun refers to

اقتبس الجملة (من النقطة للنقطة) quote the sentence

جد العبارة (مش من النقطة للنقطة) find/ locate the phrase

لم تظن أن هذه هي الحالة ؟ why do you think this is the case?

اكمل الجملة التالية complete the following sentence

جد حلاً لـ..... suggest/ propose a solution for.....

ضفها أينما كان ذلك ضرورياً add it where necessary

اعد ترتيبهم وفقاً للتاريخ arrange them according to the date

اعط رأيك/ حكمك/ judgment/ point of view on/ give your opinion/ view/

وفقاً للنص، هنالك ثلاثة... according to the text, there are three....

اقرأ هذا النص واعط اجابتك وفقاً لذلك. Read this passage and provide your answer accordingly.
 ما بين الأقواس between parentheses/ brackets
 المعلومات بالجدول information in the table
 يمكنك الاستفادة من ذلك. you can benefit from this.
 ما تحته خط/ بلون غامق/ مظلّل The underlined/ in bold/ highlighted

evidence دليل (غير محدود)
 two pieces of evidence. دليلين
 one piece of information معلومة واحدة
 which show التي تظهر
 which mean التي تعني
 write down اكتب
 refers to /refer to يعود لـ
 sentence جملة
 line سطر
 word كلمة
 mention/ list اذكر/ عدد
 suggest/ propose اقترح
 one reason سبب واحد
 determine محدد
 select the suitable اختيار المناسب
 element عنصر
 given مُعطى (تم ذكره)
 Showing
 opposition تعارض
 side جانب
 explain the difference اشرح الفرق
 fill in the blanks/ gaps املئ الفراغ
 above أعلاه
 same meaning نفس المعنى
 rewrite أعد كتابة
 add يضيف
 classify يصنف
 edit يحرر
 grammar mistake اخطاء بالقواعد
 given notes الملاحظات المعطاة
 conjunctions ادوات عطف
 arrange/ order/ رتب
 benefit (n/ v) فائدة/ يفيد
 advantage فائدة
 what do you think of ماذا تعتقد بـ
 in bold باللون الغامق
 used مستخدم
 summarise يلخص
 issue/ matter شأن/ قضية
 school matters. شؤون مدرسية.
 illustrate يشرح/ يوضح
 provide/ give يعطي
 Include يتضمن
 exclude يستثني

one piece of evidence دليل واحد
 information معلومة (غير محدود)
 two pieces of information. معلومتين
 which indicate التي تبين
 related to متعلقة بـ
 name one/ two شيء شئين
 quotation اقتباس
 passage/ text/ article قطعة
 paragraph فقرة
 term/ expression مصطلح/ تعبير
 find/ find out اكتشف/ جد
 recommend يوصي/ اقترح
 cite استشهد (اذكر)
 choose اختار
 appropriate item بند مناسب
 alternative بديل
 antonym/ opposite الكلمة المتضادة بالمعنى
 opposite مقابل
 contrast تباين (تعارض)
 study the following ادرس التالي
 derive اشتق
 below أدناه
 similar مشابه
 write اكتب
 re = بمعنى الإعادة
 identify/ recognize/ distinguish ميز/ تعرف
 imagine يتخيل
 punctuation mistake اخطاء بادوات الترقيم
 spelling mistake اخطاء بالهجاء (املاء)
 linking words كلمات ربط
 composition تعبير
 re-order اعد ترتيب
 it has many benefits. لها فوائد عديدة.
 disadvantage سلبية
 elaborate يشرح
 underlined تحته خط
 misused مستخدم بشكل خاطئ
 summary ملخص
 health issues قضايا متعلقة بالصحة
 it doesn't matter. لا يهم
 how far لأي مدى
 prevent يمنع
 include an example. اعط مثالاً.
 exclude this option. استثني هذا الخيار

ignore/ disregard تجاهل
 accordingly وفقًا لذلك
 disadvantages سلبيات
 feature/ characteristic مزايا / خصائص
 vary يختلف

according وفقًا
 advantages فوائد
 probable محتمل
 influence (n/ v) تأثير / يؤثر
 Answer booklet دفتر الحل

- جميع الكلمات الواردة بهذا المستند لا تشمل معاني انجليزي-انجليزي التابعة للفقرات.
- **There** (There is an apple) (There are apples) متبوعة بمفرد او جمع
- الكلمات هنا تغطي حتى الوحدة الرابعة.
- تعامل الكلمات التالية على انها مفرد:
- **everyone/ each (one, student)/ anyone/ someone/ no one/ nobody**
- تعامل الكلمات التالية على انها جمع:
- **police, people, children**
- الأسماء التالية غير معدودة
- **advice/ equipment/ information/ homework/ evidence/ money/ news / time**
- الأسماء التالية مفردة (ics) **economics, linguistics**

CONTRACTIONS

aren't	are not	someone's	someone has, someone is
can't	cannot	something's	something has, something is
couldn't	could not	that'd	that would, that had
couldn't've	could not have	that'll	that shall, that will
could've	could have	that're	that are
didn't	did not	that's	that has, that is
doesn't	does not	there'd	there had, there would
don't	do not	there'll	there shall, there will
everyone's	everyone is	there're	there are
hadn't	had not	there's	there has, there is
hasn't	has not	these're	these are
haven't	have not	they'd	they had, they would
he'd	he had, he would	they'll	they shall, they will
he'll	he shall, he will	they're	they are, they were
he's	he has, he is	they've	they have
how'll	how will	this's	this has, this is
how's	how has, how is, how does	those're	those are

I'd	I had, I would	wasn't	was not
I'll	I shall, I will	we'd	we had, we would
I'm	I am	we'll	we will, we shall
isn't	is not	we're	we are
it'd	it would, it had	weren't	were not
it'll	it shall, it will	we've	we have
it's	it has, it is	what's	what has, what is, what does
I've	I have	what've	what have
let's	let us	when's	when has, when is
mayn't	may not	where're	where are
may've	may have	where's	where has, where is, where does
mightn't	might not	where've	where have
might've	might have	which's	which has, which is
mustn't	must not	who'd	who would, who had, who did
mustn't've	must not have	who'll	who shall, who will
must've	must have	who're	who are
needn't	need not	who's	who has, who is, who does
oughtn't	ought not	who've	who have
shan't	shall not	why're	why are
she'd	she had, she would	why's	why has, why is, why does
she'll	she shall, she will	won't	will not
she's	she has, she is	wouldn't	would not
shouldn't	should not	you'd	you had, you would
shouldn't've	should not have	you'll	you shall, you will
should've	should have	you're	you are
somebody's	somebody has, somebody is	you've	you have

A N S W E R S

FOUNDATION

1 B 2 A I/ him **B** She/ me **C** I/ her **D** I/ you **E** he/ you **F** I/ them **G** She/ them **H** They/ me **I** I/ her **J** They/ us **3 A** her **B** his **C** Your **D** Our **E** Their **F** My **G** Our/ its **H** I/ you **I** mine **J** ours **K** yours **L** his **M** hers

UNIT ONE

4 A The boy has not (hasn't) gone. **B** They had not (hadn't) done the job. **C** I have not (haven't) been waiting. **D** We will not (won't) go. **E** The smart boy is not (isn't) going to go. **F** She does not (doesn't) like oranges. **G** They did not (didn't) like football. **H** I do not (don't) my job. **I** She does not (doesn't) have lunch at 12:00. **J** We did not (didn't) do our job. **K** I would not (wouldn't/ ~~shouldn't~~) call him. **L** I had not (hadn't) called him. **M** I did not (didn't) call him. **N** He is not (isn't) good. **5 A** Has the boy gone? **B** Had they done the job? **C** Have I been waiting? **D** Will we go? **E** Is the smart boy going to go? **F** Does she like oranges? **G** Did they like football? **H** Do I do my job? **I** Does she have lunch at 12:00? **J** Did we do our job? **K** Would/ ~~Should~~ I call him? **L** Had I called him? **M** Did I call him? **N** Are they are friends? **6 C 7 D 8 B 9 A 10 A 11 A 12 B 13 A 14 have 15 had passed 16 be raining 17 was produced 18 meets 19 are buying 20 have been using 21 was found 22 could be shared 23 is translated 24 is elected 25 have got 26 have been painting 27 have been looking 28 has been doing 29 said 30 was 31 has been 32 will have 33 switched 34 was crying 35 rang 36 was ringing 37 rings 38 had checked his emails before he started work. 39 had sold 40 had run 41 had been running 42 had finished 43 will have finished 44 had escaped 45 had run 46 was 47 had not exercised 48 hadn't been 49 Ahmad had had a Spanish course, he travelled to Spain. 50 Khalid felt sick, he had eaten Mansaf. 51 will attach 52 going to rain 53 will be 54 is estimated 55 will be preparing 56 are sold 57 is/ arguing 58 arguing 59 argues 60 is running 61 are/ translated 62 has run 63 has been running 64 had run 65 had been running 66 will have worked 67 had/ played 68 have/ played 69 are captured 70 was running 71 had run 72 saw 73 entered 74 been sleeping 75 had built 76 had been building 77 will have worked 78 had been running 79 will have met 80 had met 81 hopes to become 82 intend to 83 plan to use 84 is planning to finish his project tonight. 85 were written 86 typed 87 phone might be broken. 88 missing laptop has been found. 89 were invented 90 was produced 91 be watching 92 will have finished 93 will have been 94 will not have arrived 95 will/ have visited 96 will be studying 97 will have finished 98 has been studying 99 repaired 100 repaired 101 typed 102 taken 103 repaired 104 had his computer fixed 105 that she had some questions for her 106 that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning. 107 that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites. 108 that they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area. 109 was going to 110 would be studying 111 the engineers were going to design the new highway the following month. 112 A 113 D 114 "I do it". **A** She said that she did it. **B** He said that he did it. **115** "We do it". **A** They confirmed that they did it. **116** "Ali brings me gifts". **A** Sarah said that Ali brought her gifts. **B** He said that Ali brought him gifts. **117** "Ali brings us gifts." **A** They said that Ali brought them gifts. **118** "This is my car." **A** He alleged that that was his car. **B** She alleged that that was her car. **119** "You are crazy!" **A** He told me that I was crazy! **B** He told us that we were crazy! **C** He told you that you were crazy! **D** He told Ali that he was crazy! **E** He told her that she was crazy! **F** He told it that it was crazy! **G** He told Sarah and Sawsan that they were crazy! **120** "The problem started from you." **A** Ali told me that the problem had started from me. **B** Ali told us that the problem had started from us. **C** Ali told you that the problem had started from you. **D** Ali told him that the problem had started from him. **E** Ali told her that the problem had started from her. **F** Ali told them that the problem had started from them. **121** "This is our book." **A** The students said that that was their book. **122** "This is your book." **A** The man told him that that was his book. **B** The man told her that that was her book. **C** The man told us that that was our book. **D** The man told them that that was their book. **E** The man told me that that was my book. **123** "This book is mine" **A** The boy said that that book was his. **B** The girl said that that book was hers. **124** "This book is ours" **A** The students said that that book was theirs. **125** "I injured myself." **A** The man said that he had injured himself. **B** The girl said that she had injured herself. **126** "We injured ourselves." **A** The girl and the man said that they had injured themselves. **127** "You injured yourself" **A** The girl told me that I had injured myself. **B** The girl told us that we had injured ourselves. **C** The girl told him that he had injured himself. **D** The girl told her that she had injured herself. **E** The girl told them that they had injured themselves. **128** It was found on the seabed in Greece. **129** A very large room was needed to keep the computers in; the room was 167 square metres. **130** The computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy**

disk, the first personal computer. **131** I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will know how to address our every need. We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them. On the other hand I disagree with the article because I do not think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed. **132** I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development. **133** In the 1940s **134** "One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it." **135** As it is the first time to produce such invention, it wouldn't be as fast as we expect nowadays. **136** In 1964 **137** Yes, it was **138** They appeared after 2007. **139** computer **140** first computer program/ one calculation/ the process of calculation **141** calculated **142** rely **143** email **144** security settings **145** Digital information can be used to educate people in a many ways. For example, 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. **146** Although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think that they will ever completely replace books because, for many people, reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer. **147** blog **148** post **149** post **150** posting **151** web hosting **152** access **153** filters **154** filter **155** identity fraud **156** about **157** about **158** with **159** on **160** on **161** out/ in **162** take place **163** wake up **164** settle down **165** meet up **166** look around **167** get started **168** working **169** to get **170** buy **171** missing **172** I would send a text message. **173** that button, the picture moves. **174** B **175** A **176** A **177** B **178** A **179** must have done something naughty. **180** can't have watered her plants. **181** might be broken. **182** missing laptop has been found. **183** don't have to switch off the screen. **184** have to switch off the screen. **185** mustn't touch this machine. **186** must touch this machine. **187** I would visit Petra. **188** this order, the system runs **189** Smartphone apps can be used to monitor how much exercise you do. Apps can track your workout time, heart rate and how many calories you burn. **190** It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloads and sat nav. **191** communicate **192** The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise. **193** other people with a different opinion **194** Some people are excited because they think their lives will be easier and more comfortable. Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. **195** it seems very exciting as it is easing our lives, however we can't deny the fact that it might be dangerous because if someone managed to access our system he/ she can cause a big damage **196** is developing **197** gives different opinions

UNIT TWO

1 aren't used to **2** are used to **3** am used to **4** is used to **5** are used to **6** used to **7** used to **8** didn't use to **9** used to **10** use to **11** use to **12** D My friend is used to sending emails. **13** C My grandfather isn't used to having nothing to do all day. **14** used to go **15** use to go **16** didn't use to **17** is used to **18** weren't used to **19** use to **20** used to **21** 'm not used to **22** use to **23** didn't use to **24** did use to **25** are used to **26** used to **27** is now used to **28** used to living **29** used to having **30** did/ use to **31** used to **32** am used to **33** C **34** insomnia, arthritis, migraines, anxiety, depression and certain allergies **35** A **36** C **37** B **38** B **39** A **40** True **41** True **42** False. Fifty per cent of patients said it helped. **43** False. Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. **44** 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. **45** I think that as soon as a complementary treatment looks logically fine, then Doctors may use it. in addition, surly it would be fine to substitute conventional treatments with non-conventional treatments when treating common ailments. **46** sceptical **47** non-conventional treatment **48** non-conventional treatment **49** Because it can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria. **50** one doctor. **51** They can raise blood pressure and cause headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems, as well as leading to illnesses such as heart disease. **52** Many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for these problems and not an individual's attitude. **53** It seems so clear to me that the study discusses what we experience in our life. We all know that anger has harmful effects on our health. **54** feel blue **55** a headache **56** positive **57** permission **58** the act of doing something wrong **59** unexpectedly **60** a useless possession **61** Since the government is committed to make healthcare a priority for all people, more than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres and 188 dental clinics have been built recently. In 2014 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized. **62** Health in Jordan: A report **63** 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. **64** 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. **65** malaria **66** arthritis **67** ailment **68** immunisation **69** migraine **70** acupuncture **71** allergies **72** arthritis **73** Allergies **74** immunisation **75** ailment **76** migraine **77** sceptical **78** conventional **79** complementary **80** viable **81** alien **82** the growing popularity of fast food; increasing inactivity (preferring to drive rather than walk, and shopping online) **83** at least an hour's exercise every day **84** No, they don't: "However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this." **85** Strenuous means requiring a lot of effort. **86** getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual; standing up when you're on the phone

UNIT THREE

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 something'. **5** The in-car heart monitor will be used to keep an eye on those with heart problems 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** Because he could not risk getting his artificial leg wet. **7** Seven countries. **8** A tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor. **9** It has a built-in camera system that helps rescue workers in emergency cases. **10** will you be having **11** will not be having; will be watching; will be preparing **12** you will be doing; Will you be working; will you be doing **13** will not/won't be working; will still be studying **14** be staying **15** help **16** be boarding **17** be watching **18** miss **19** This website is promoting medical advances, so its information may be exaggerated. The new drug may be less effective than the article claims. In addition, the text says 'so far' treatment is going well; it does not say it has been proven to work. **20** It showed that a brain implant had improved the monkeys' decision-making abilities. **21** it can be used to enable doctors communicate with some patients in a coma **22** it was in 2012 **23** cancer **24** coma **25** He hopes to become a teacher one day. **26** I intend to apply for a job when I finish university. **27** Many hospitals plan to use robots to help nurses in the future. **28** How do you intend to solve the problem? **29** Our school hopes to raise enough money to build a new library. **30** Do you intend to buy tickets for the play? **31** metaphor **32** simile **33** metaphor **34** simile **35** onomatopoeia **36** personification **37** simile **38** onomatopoeia **39** personification **40** It might get more difficult for the government to help people, and taxes might increase. **41** The government should spend more money making sure there are enough facilities for everyone. **42** The hospital needs to expand because there is more demand for treatment. **43** It has an excellent reputation, the costs are lower and there are cultural and language similarities. **44** The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. **45** There are plans to set up radiotherapy machines in Irbid. **46** No it does not **47** Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult **48** will have finished **49** will have been **50** will not have arrived **51** will, have visited **52** (1) will help (2) eyesight (3) device (4) sends (5) brain **53** catch **54** get **55** take **56** spend **57** attend **58** waterproof **59** tiny **60** inspire **61** risk **62** seat belt **63** monitor **64** self-confidence **65** reputation **66** will be studying **67** will be having **68** will text **69** will be sleeping **70** (1) 's going to take (2) will stay (3) will have (4) 's going to miss (5) 's going to do (6) will tell **71** Swiss and Italian scientists; it allows the wearer to feel objects. **72** because he lost his left hand in an accident **73** his old artificial hand, because the new hand is not yet ready for general use **74** prosthetic/ artificial **75** sense of touch **76** for nine years **77** Next month, we will have lived in this house for a year. Let's celebrate! **78** Next Monday, I will be working in my new job. **79** Will you have done all your homework by eight o'clock? **80** It's three o'clock now, so Miriam's flight will have arrived at Queen Alia International Airport. **81** Will you be meeting us at the library this afternoon? **82** You can borrow this book tomorrow. I'll have finished it by then.

UNIT FOUR

1 (1) which/that (2) which (3) where (4) who/that **2** (1) ,who is also known as Avicenna, (2) ,which included many subjects, (3) that (4) ,who were worried about his health, (5) when **3** (1) B (2) C (3) A **4** (1) The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari. (OR) It was Al-Jazari who/that invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century. (2) The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock. (OR) It was the mechanical clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century. (3) The period/ time when Al-Jazari invented the

mechanical clock was the twelfth century. (OR) It was in the twelfth century that Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

5 (1) The person who contributed 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 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 that Al-Kindi is especially famous. **6** (1) It is Taha Hussain that is especially famous for his work in literature. (2) The year when the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE. (3) The thing that makes travelling an exciting experience is meeting new people. (4) The year when the Second World War ended in Europe was 1945. (5) is/was his final book that made him famous all over the world. (6) (A) who won the prize for Art last year was Huda. (B) that Huda won the prize for Art. (C) that Huda won last year was for Art. (7) (A) that took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games. (B) was the place where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE. (C) CE that the Olympic Games were held in London. **7** (1) Queen Rania who opened the Children's Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE. (2) (when/in which) Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE. (3) 11 p.m. when I stopped working. (4) (who/that) has influenced me most is my father. (5) (that/which) I like most of all is Geography. (6) the heat (that/which) made the journey unpleasant.

8(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. **9** (1)

which/ that (2) which/that (3) which/that (4) who **10** I think that it was more difficult for people in the past to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day: there was much less access to information in the past, so people like Al-Kindi had to be truly revolutionary and creative in their thinking in order to succeed. **11** he was famous for chemistry. **12** Jabir ibn Hayyan **13** 857 CE **14** in a laboratory **15** in Fez, Morocco **16** physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist **17** arithmetic **18** geometric **19** composition **20** inheritance **21** (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) **22**

Examples of projects include motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges and entire city complexes. **23** 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. **24** It is beneficial that it keeps the environment clean and helps saving resources as well as money. **25** motorways, airports, stations and tunnels **26** Abu Dhabi **27** they are all students **28** I do agree with the sentence that it is quite important to support current cities which are already exist and inhabited. Ignoring these cities means that their people will need to leave them. OR I do not agree with the sentence that it is much better to build such megaproject from the scratch. That means it will not be possible to build such new city with the presence of old buildings and infrastructures. **29** vehicles **30** (1) urban planning (2) public transport (3) biological waste (4) carbon footprint

(5) negative effect (6) economic growth **31** economic growth **32** negative effects **33** carbon footprint **34** public transport **35** biological waste **36** urban planning **37** 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. **38** mathematician **39** physician **40** geometry **41** polymath **42** arithmetic **43** philosopher **44** (1) G (2) C (3) D (4) A (5) F (6) B **45** Answers: Yes, I agree with Ibn Sina; he is a famous polymath who has influenced me significantly. He shows that if you work hard you can achieve so much in a short space of time. **46** production **47** medical **48** ninth **49** inheritance **50** original **51** invention **52** discoveries **53** influential **54** writing A Book of Agriculture and designing water pumps and irrigation systems **55** irrigate **56** agriculturally productive; "produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population" **57** 'Legacy' means what someone leaves to the world after their death. Ibn Bassal's legacy is his agricultural instructions and advice. **58** the first paragraph: writing, science, engineering, botany, agriculture **59** I think that the area around Toledo had a fast-growing population for two reasons. Firstly, I think that many people would want to live around Toledo, and Al-Andalus in general, at that time because Al-Andalus as a very prosperous place. Secondly, because the area was producing a lot of food as a result of Ibn Bassal's irrigation systems, people would be healthier and more able to provide for more children than they could before. **60** power **61** friendly **62** farms; renewable **63**

waste **64** footprint **65** neutral **66** free; pedestrian **67** (1) say (2) fitness, (3) brain. It (4) helps (5) concentrate better.

REVISION A (SB)

68 The article tells us that the population of certain species is still decreasing and this is 'despite the best efforts of conservation groups and their campaigns'. This suggests that the work has been going on for some time. **69** Animals are disappearing around the world because people need the land; they are using resources and they are hunting and fishing. **70** Big cats are the most endangered. In my opinion, this is because they are losing their habitats. People are cutting down forests for the wood and for land to build on, which means the big cats have less land to live on. It means the animals that they eat are becoming scarcer too. **71** Yes, the statement is correct. The world's wildlife has been reduced by more than 52 per cent, therefore more than half has disappeared. **72** apparatus **73** sustainability **74** prosthetic **75** physician **76** operations **77** expect **78** used to **79** will have lived **80** is/was his final book that made him famous all over the world. **81** has been studying **82** used to getting up early to study now. **83** (1) say (2) fitness, (3) brain. It (4) helps (5) concentrate better.

REVISION A (AB)

84 nine hundred years ago **85** Scientists named an asteroid after him in honour of his great contributions to astronomy. **86** B **87** B **88** C **89** It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids. **90** Ali is planning to finish his project tonight. **91** London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city. **92** to go **93** have been waiting **94** to tell **95** be raining **96** had helped **97** textiles **98** equipment **99** ailment **100** fund **101** symptoms **102** gallery **103** astronomer **104** disabilities **105** calculations

تمارين إضافية متنوعة

1 am **2** visits **3** eats **4** are viewed **5** is usually discharged **6** is seeing **7** is having **8** has **9** that he was having dinner with his grandparents. **10** that schools provided children with basic education. **11** that some parents took their children to the city park weekly. **12** planted **13** delivered **14** bought **15** were published **16** taken **17** were built **18** must be taken on time. **19** must be watered in order to grow. **20** will be travelling **21** will be painting **22** will be playing **23** will be waiting **24** will have found **25** had been making **26** had been climbing **27** had been promising **28** been revising **29** been talking **30** had been **31** American people are not used to eating steak for lunch and dinner every day. **32** used to go **33** use to go **34** used to feed **35** tablet computer **36** email exchange **37** whiteboard **38** social media **39** blog **40** if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too. **41** later they would give us information about websites where we could find more advice on Internet safety. **42** that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before. She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help. **43** that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week. **44** Sami said that he had lived in Amman for six years. **45** Huda told me that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake. **46** Hussain told me that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry. **47** lawyer **48** helmet **49** grateful **50** likely **51** headlines **52** energy **53** melt **54** mix **55** slice **56** boil **57** fry **58** sprinkle; season **59** roast **60** smartphone **61** computer chip **62** floppy disk **63** PC **64** calculation **65** World Wide Web **66** programs **67** mouse **68** decade **69** tablet **70** invented **71** smartphone **72** program **73** calculation **74** model **75** laptop **76** use **77** play **78** to get; to buy **79** going to rain **80** come; 'm staying **81** been doing; will be **82** had; wouldn't **83** was writing; switched **84** the TV; it is a product that is man-made **85** a smartphone has Internet access **86** a calculator **87** had been running **88** had been shopping **89** had been cooking **90** (1) had (2) had (3) had (4) phoned (5) had been (6) had been planning (7) had (8) had been (9) had been **91** didn't use to **92** is used to **93** used to **94** aren't used to **95** used to **96** weren't used to **97** use to **98** used to **99** are used to **100** 'm not used to **101** use to **102** used to **103** didn't use to **104** used to **105** are used to **106** used to **107** is now used to **108** used to work; used to get up **109** used to living **110** used to make **111** used to having **112** used to wearing **113** No, it isn't. You should try to relax and get some exercise. **114** No, it can't. You can immunize yourself using conventional medicine because it produces antibodies. **115** No, they don't. They make better and healthier lifestyle choices. **116** No, it doesn't. You often suffer from health problems (if you get angry).

يحتوي هذا المصنف على

دورة تأسيس

مادة الاشتقاق

ملخصات شرح قواعد

مجموعة مختارة من الكلمات المهمة

مادة كتب (Action Pack) كاملة

أنماط وزارية للسنوات 2022/2021/2019/2018

قد تكون هذه الأوراق كافية للدراسة الذاتية وعليه فقد تم توفير كل هذه الدروس على قناة اليوتيوب

(youtube.com/tawlish)

بعض مما في هذا المصنف قد تم اختزاله من كتاب الأساس في تعليم الإنجليزية 1 (TAWLISH 1) المسجل لدى وزارة المكتبة الوطنية تحت رقم الإيداع (2020/6/1902) وعليه فإن أي اقتباس أو نسخ دون موافقة الكاتب سيكون عرضة للملاحقة القانونية، لذا نثني التنويه.

إعداد الأستاذ أحمد حميد المعايطة - مدارس قرطبة الدولية - القويسمة / جبل الحريد

الطبعة الثالثة 2022