

Revision of the tenses

Present Simple

Form: الشكل

Subject (plural) جمع → base (infinitive) الفعل المجرد

Subject (singular) مفرد → base +s الفعل + (s)

قواعد استخدام (S)

- If the verb ends with (o, x, s, ss, ch, sh, z), you should add an (es).

(go → goes)

- If the verb ends with -y preceded by a consonant not a vowel, you should replace the (y) by an (i), and then add the -es.

إذا انتهى الفعل (y) وقبلها حرف ساكن نقلبها (i) ونضيف (es)

(study → studies)

Negative: النفي

Subject (singular) → Doesn't + base

Subject (plural) → Don't + base

- The student doesn't usually ask many questions.
- The students don't usually do their homework at school.

Question: السؤال

Subject (singular) → Does + subject + base

Subject (plural) → Do + subject + base

- Does Ahmad speak English?
- Do you speak English?

ملاحظة: إذا كان الفعل بين الأقواس (be) نستخدم (am , is , are)

- Ali is usually late. (be)

Uses: الاستخدامات

We use the Present Simple to talk about:

1- **Something that is true in the present.** شيء حقيقي في المضارع

The weather is very hot.

2- **Things that are always true.** الأشياء الصحيحة دائما

The sun rises in the morning.

3- **Things that happen as a routine in the present.** أشياء روتينية في المضارع

Rashid always comes to school at seven.

4- **Scheduled or fixed events in the future.** أحداث مجدولة وثابتة في المستقبل

The bus leaves the station at nine.

5- **We use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple.** المؤشرات

always ,often ,usually ,sometimes ,normally ,generally , seldom, rarely ,occasionally , regularly , frequently ,continually ,constantly, hardly , every +time , daily ,weekly , monthly ,yearly ,hourly.once a day ,twice a day ,three times a week ,five times a day.

Examples:

- 1- Water.....of two elements .They are Oxygen and Hydrogen. (**consist**)
- 2- Birds.....their nests in Autumn. (**not build**)
- 3- The earthround the sun. (**revolve**)
- 4- Water.....a colour or a taste. (**not have**)
- 5- We rarely.....out anymore. (**go**)
- 6- Weup early on Fridays. (**not get**)
- 7- Ahmad usually.....at 10 p.m. (**sleep**)
- 8- Every morning, the sun.....in my bedroom. (**shine**)
- 9- The train the station at seven in the morning. (**leave**)
- 10-The scientific program at 11 p.m. tonight. (**start**)
- 11-The farmers always more than one crop in the season. (**plant**)
- 12-The teacher always late. (**be**)

Answers:

- 1- consists 2- don't build 3- revolves 4- doesn't have 5- go 6- don't get
7- sleeps 8- shines 9- leaves 10- starts 11- plant 12- is.

Present Continuous

Form: الشكل

I	→	am + (V + ing)
Subject (singular) مفرد	→	is + (V+ing)
Subject (plural) جمع	→	are + (V+ing)

Negative: النفي

am , is , are + not + (V+ing)

- I **am not working** this Monday.
- He **is not coming** to my party tonight.

Question: السؤال

am , is ,are + subject + (V + ing)..... ?

- **Are you waiting** for the bus now?
- **Is the engineer planning** the new project?

Stative verbs: love, like, prefer, hate, dislike, see, have (own), think (believe), know, understand, need, want, remember, realize, be, begin...etc.

هذه الافعال لا تأتي مستمره وتاتي base أو base + s

Uses: الاستخدامات

We use the Present Continuous:

- 1- To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.

للتحدث عن الفعل الذي يحدث اثناء وقت الكلام.

- The manager **is holding** a meeting now.
- People **are using** cars from place to another nowadays.

2- To describe something temporary. لوصف فعل مؤقت.

- The newspapers **are talking** about the accident nowadays.
- The man **is staying** in a hotel right now.

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

للتحدث عن فعل يحدث بشكل متكرر في المضارع

- Ahmad **is always complaining** about the traffic.

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

للتحدث عن فعل في المستقبل مخطط له مسبقا في المضارع

- Sami **is moving** to a new apartment next week.

5- Key words:

Now , nowadays , at the moment , at this time , right now , Look! , Listen !, Can't you smell ?, Be quiet !, Hurry up ! , Be careful !

Examples:

- 1- Listen! Someone.....on the door. (knock)
- 2- Look! Those girls..... for us. (wave)
- 3- It heavily outside now. (rain)
- 4- The population of Jordan very fast. (rise)
- 5- John.....a lot of time in the library these days ,as he's writing a book. (spend)
- 6- Ahmad.....with his sister in Mafraq until her husband comes back. (live)
- 7- I.....my homework now. (do)

Answers:

- 1- is knocking 2- are waving 3- is raining 4- is rising 5- is spending
6- is living 7- am doing.

Present Perfect Simple

Form: الشكل

Subject (singular) مفرد \longrightarrow has + (V3)

Subject (plural) جمع \longrightarrow have + (V3)

Negative: النفي

Has + not + V3

Have + not + V3

- Layla **has not seen** the teacher yet.
- The students **have just taken** the exam.

Question: السؤال

have + Subject + V3?

has + Subject + V3?

- Have you **seen** my pen?
- Has Sara **written** the letter?

Uses: الاستخدامات

We use the Present Perfect Simple to:

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

في المضارع للتحدث عن شيء كان صحيحا في الماضي وما زال

- Ahmad **has lived** in Amman for ten years.

2- Discuss our experience up to the present.

التحدث عن خبره استمرت الى المضارع

- I **have faced** the same problem for two week

3- Talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present.

التحدث عن فعل في الماضي ونتائجه مهمة في المضارع

- I **have lost** my keys.

4- Key words:

already , yet , just , since , for , lately , recently , ever , so far ,

Examples:

- 1- Nobody ever that mountain. (**climb**)
- 2- Nobody so far. (**come**)
- 3- I..... already Petra with my family. (**visit**)
- 4- I recently a new flat in the city. (**buy**)
- 5- Rawan her hand. It is still bleeding. (**injure**)
- 6- The doctor the patient yet. (**not check**)
- 7- The teacher us four exams so far. (**give**)
- 8- The strangersjust to the city. (**arrive**)

Answers:

- 1- has climbed 2- has come 3- have visited 4- have bought
5- has injured 6- hasn't checked 7- has given 8- have arrived

Present Perfect Continuous

Form: الشكل

Have + been + (V+ing)

Has + been + (V+ing)

Uses: الاستخدامات

- 1- We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about something that began in the past and continues in the present.

للتحدث عن فعل بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرا في المضارع.

- I **have been working** as a teacher since 1998.
- People **have been using** cars for a long time.

- 2- An action repeated many times from the past until the present.

للتحدث عن فعل تكرر عدة مرات من الماضي الى الحاضر

- Layla **has been taking** driving lessons for a month.

- 3- A longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present.

فعل استمر لفترة طويلة وانتهى حديثا ولكن نتائجه ملاحظه في المضارع.

- I've **been painting** the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.
-

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

فعل بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمر في المضارع (نستخدمه مع) since

- We **have been playing** tennis since June.

Examples:

- 1- Nour an essay all morning. **(be, write)**
- 2- Hatem looks tired. He his science project all night. **(be, do)**
- 3- The detectives people all week. **(be, interview)**
- 4- The child has all night. **(be, sleep)**
- 5- Jamal and Fawaz have evening classes for a few weeks now. **(be, take)**
- 6- Fadia has to be a nurse since 2010. **(be, train)**
- 7- Hassan looks very pale. He has very well recently. **(not, be , sleep)**
- 8- How nice to sit down! I've for three hours non-stop. **(be , walk)**

Answers

- 1- has been writing 2- has been doing 3- have been interviewing
 4- been sleeping 5- been taking 6- been training 7- not been sleeping
 8- been walking

Use since / for:

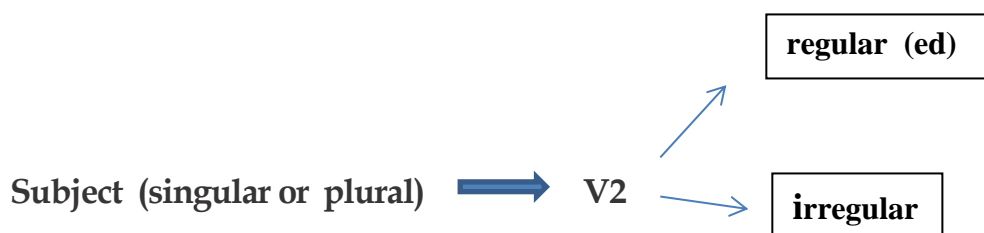
- 1- They have been talking the last hour.
- 2- James has been teaching at the university June.
- 3- She has been working at the company three years.
- 4- We have been waiting here more than an hour.
- 5- I have been studying six o'clock.
- 6- Have you been studying the morning?

Answers

- 1- for 2- since 3- for 4- for 5- since 6- since

Past Simple

Form: الشكل



- We **visited** Cairo last year.
- The patient **left** the hospital yesterday.

ملاحظة: اذا كان الفعل بين الأقواس (be) نستخدم (was, were)

Negative: النفي

didn't + base

- The manager **didn't accept** my project last week.

Questions: الاستله

Did + subject + base ?

- **Did you visit** Cairo last year?

Uses: الاستخدامات

We use the Past Simple to

1- Talk about something that started and finished in the past. للتحدث عن فعل بدأ وانتهى في الماضي

- I **saw** the match on TV last night.

2 -Describe a routine in the past. لوصف روتين في الماضي (فعل كان معتاد في الماضي)

- I usually **went** to Aqaba on Fridays when I was younger.

3 -Talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past. In this case, we use it with a time phrase.

للحديث عن فعل صحيحا في الماضي وامتد لفته في الماضي. في هذه الحالة نستخدم دلالة زمنية في الماضي

- The man **finished** the program last week.

4- Key words:

last year ,last month ,last week ,last Summer ,last night , a week ago ,two days ago ,a few months ago , yesterday ,yesterday morning ,yesterday evening , in the past , in 1998

Examples:

- 1- Hatim's father last year. He had worked for the same company all his life. (retire)
- 2- Fatima her homework three hours ago. (finish)
- 3- Hatem had saved his document before viruseshis computer. (crash)
- 4- The plane a few minutes ago. (land)
- 5- After we had finished our dinner, we into the garden. (go)
- 6- Sultan a book of mine yesterday. (borrow)
- 7- The documentary film was interesting thus I it so much. (enjoy)

Answers:

- 1- retired 2- finished 3- crashed 4- landed 5- went 6- borrowed 7- enjoyed

Past Continuous

Form: الشكل

Subject (singular) مفرد  was + (V+ing)

Subject (plural) جمع  were + (V+ing)

- I was waiting for the bus when Ali called.
- They were playing the match when it began to rain.

Negative: النفي

was , were + not + (V+ing)

- Ali wasn't working when he moved to the city.

Question: السؤال

was , were + subject + (V + ing)?

- Were you studying when I came?

Uses: الاستخدامات

We use the Past Continuous to:

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

للحديث عن فعل كان يحدث قبل وبعد فعل آخر في الماضي

- Sami **was reading** a story when Ali called.

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

للحديث عن شيء حدث لفترة طويلة في الماضي

- The man **was working** as a teacher at that time.

3- Key words:

At this time last week, this time last year, at that time (day, week)

V.2 { while (as) } (was / were + V-ing)
was / were + V-ing { when } V.2

Examples:

- 1- The telephone rang while he.....a bath. (have)
- 2- We.....at a high speed when the accident happened. (drive)
- 3- It began to rain while Iin the park. (walk)
- 4-While she.....the ladder, she slipped off. (climb)
- 5-When he reached his office, the workers.....for him. (wait)
- 6-The police caught him while he.....the car. (open)
- 7-While Idown the street, Ahmad ran into an old friend. (walk)
- 8-We our homework when the lights went out. (do)
- 9-She slept as she.....her book. (read)
- 10-As he.....the film, the doorbell rang. (watch)

Answers:

- 1- was having 2- were driving 3- was walking 4- was climbing 5- were waiting
6- was opening 7- was walking 8- were doing 9- was reading 10- was watching

Past Perfect Simple

Form: الشكل

Subject + had + V3

- I had **finished** my wok before I went home.

We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

للتحدث عن فعل حدث قبل وقت محدد في الماضي

- I had **eaten** my breakfast before I left.

Uses: الاستخدامات

Before/when + Simple Past , Past Perfect

After + Past Perfect , Simple Past

As soon as + Simple Past , Simple Past

Examples:

- 1- He dried his hands after he.....them. (**wash**)
- 2- Before we started our work , we.....the ingredients. (**prepare**)
- 3- After every one.....his work , the office was locked. (**complete**)
- 4- I went to bed after I.....friend. (**phone**)
- 5- She.....the cake before we came. (**prepare**)
- 6- Before she went to sleep ,shethe door. (**lock**)
- 7- I found the money which I.....last week. (**lose**)
- 8- When I reached home , I found that everyone.....to sleep. (**go**)

Answers

- 1- had washed 2- had prepared 3- had completed 4- had phoned
5- had prepared 6- had lock 7- had lost 8- had gone.

Future with will

Form: الشكل

Subject + will + base form (infinitive)

Subject + will not (won't) + base form (infinitive) النفي

- In the future, advertisements for washing powder **will include** more men.

Uses: الاستخدامات

1- We use will to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.

للتحدث عن تنبؤ في المستقبل بدون دليل نستخدم

2- We use it to express spontaneous decisions.

للتعبير عن قرار مفاجيء

3- We can use it with perhaps, probably and maybe.

perhaps, probably , maybe تستخدم مع

4- We can also use it with I think and I hope.

I think and I hope تستخدم مع

5- Key words:

- Tomorrow , the day after tomorrow , tonight , soon , next week next month , next year, in a week , in a month , in a year, in the future.

Examples:

- I'm sure he.....his next exams. (pass)
- I don't suppose they.....early next time. (come)
- I don't think he.....it again. (do)
- My shoes is wearing out. I think I.....myself some new shoes. (buy)
- Don't get anything, I.....the food. (bring)
- This necklace is very nice .I.....it. (take)

Answers:

1- will pass 2- will come 3- will do 4- will buy 5- will bring 6- will take

Future with (going to)

Form: الشكل

are / am / is + going to + base form

Uses: الاستخدامات

- *We use (going to) to talk about*

1- Future plans. It does not have to be for the near future.

خطط مستقبلية (لا يجب ان تكون في المستقبل القريب)

2- Predictions that are based on evidence.

تنبؤات معتمد على ادله

Examples:

1- Your bag looks heavy? I.....it for you. (carry)

2- A: I don't understand this exercise .Will you help me with it?

B: Of course! I.....it to you. (explain)

3- I.....a famous musician one day. (become)

4- Now that they've won the lottery, they.....a big house. (buy)

Answers:

1- am going to carry 2- am going to explain 3- am going to become

4- are going to buy.

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.

1- By the end of the month, Ifrom university.

- A- will be graduating B- will have graduated C- graduated
D- going to graduate

2- Don't call me at seven. I willdinner with my family.

- A- have had B- be having C- has had D- had

3- This time next Monday, Imy car to Irbid.

- A- will be driving B- will have driven C- drives D- had driven

4- Next month, SaraEnglish at university for three years.

- A- study B- will study C- will have studied D- will be studied

5- The managerthe meeting for half an hour.

- A- have held B- has been held C- held D- has been holding

6- By the time the bus arrived, wefor an hour.

- A- had been waited B- had been waiting C- will have waited
D- has been waiting

7- While she a letter the phone rang.

- A- wrote B- has written C- had written D- was writing

8- Ithe house. That's why I have some paints on my clothes.

- A- have been painting B- has painted C- have been painted
D- has been painting

9- I can't call my father now. Hethe plane. It takes off in an hour.

A- was boarding B- would be boarded C- was boarded

D- will be boarding

10- My mother was very tired; she all afternoon for a special family dinner.

A- is cooking B- has been cooking C- cooks D- had been cooking

11- We.....a wonderful party last night.

A- have B- has C- had D- will have

12-Before we started our work, we.....the ingredients.

A- had prepared B- has prepared C- have prepared D- will prepare

13-If we the plants, they die.

A- didn't water B- doesn't water C- aren't watering D- don't water

14-Watch out! The carfast.

A- was coming B- are coming C- comes D- is coming

15-Waterof Hydrogen and Oxygen.

A- consist B- is consisting C- was consisting D- consists

16-Look at the black sky! It

A- going to rain B- is going to rain C- was goingn to rain D- rain

Answers:

1- B 2- B 3- A 4- C 5- D 6- B 7- D 8- A 9- D 10- D

11- C 12- A 13- D 14- D 15- D 16- B

Passive Voice

The passive sentence starts with the object of the sentence:

(s) (v) (o) (c)
The police arrested **the thief** last night.

↓ ↑
The thief was arrested last night (by the police)

(s) (v) (o) (c)
Sami plays **basketball** every Sunday.

↓ ↑
Basketball is played every Sunday (by Sami)

قواعد التحويل الى passive

	Tense	Active	Passive
1	Present Simple	V.1 / V1+S	is, am , are + V.3
2	Past Simple	V.2	was , were + V.3
3	Present	is, am, are + V-ing	is, am, are + being + V.3
4	Past Continuous	was, were + V-ing	was, were + being + V.3
5	Present Perfect	has / have + V.3	has / have + been + V.3
6	Past Perfect	had + V.3	had + been + V.3
7	Modals	must, had to, will ,would, shall, should, can, could +	Modal + be + V3

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

1- Millions of people all over the world use computers to do heavy jobs.

Computers.....

2- I expect everyone to reach the summit after hard work.

Everyone.....

3- Many schools teach English as a second language in Jordan.

English.....

4- Few people use this road in winter.

This road.....

- 5- We don't eat meat in the morning.
Meat.....
- 6- Nothing shakes my belief in God.
My belief in God.....
- 7- The waiter poured the coffee.
The coffee.....
- 8- The tourists burned wood in the fireplace.
Wood.....
- 9- The Smiths built a new house on the river.
A new house.....
- 10- The police are following our car right now.
Our car.....
- 11- The farmer is watering the trees at the moment.
The trees.....
- 12- The police man has fined many drivers for breaking the law.
Many drivers.....
- 13- The children have spoiled the food
The food.....
- 14- We must follow the leader's instructions.
The leader's instructions.....
- 15- I will post you a letter next week.
You.....
- 16- I am going to fix my car tomorrow morning.
My car.....

Answers

- 1- Computers are used to do heavy jobs.
- 2- Everyone is expected to reach the summit after hard work.
- 3- English is taught as a second language in Jordan.
- 4- This road is used in winter.
- 5- Meat isn't eaten in the morning.
- 6- My belief in God isn't shaken.
- 7- The coffee was poured.
- 8- Wood was burned in the fireplace.
- 9- A new house was built on the river.
- 10- Our car is being followed right now.

- 11- The trees are being watered at the moment.
- 12- Many drivers have been fined for breaking the law.
- 13- The food has been spoiled.
- 14- The leader's instructions must be followed.
- 15- You will be posted a letter next week.
- 16- My car is going to be fixed tomorrow morning.

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (SB; p.7)

People (1) ----- (use) smartphones since they (2) ----- (invent) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people (3) ----- (buy) phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (4) ----- (produce).

By the end of 2010 CE, companies (5) ----- (sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones (6) ----- (sell) around the world each year. In the near future, it (7) ----- (estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market (8) ----- (expand) in the future. At the moment, people aged 16-30 (9) ----- (buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there (10) ----- (be) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

Answers:

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

Reported Speech

Reporting Statements

نقل الجمل الخبرية:

1- He said, "I work in a factory" (Direct speech)

He said that he worked in a factory. (Indirect speech)

2- They said, "We are going to cinema" (Direct speech)

They said that they were going to cinema. (Indirect speech)

3- He said, "I am happy" (Direct speech)

He said that he was happy. (Indirect speech)

4- He said, "I'll call you from Amman." (Direct speech)

He said that he would call me from Amman. (Indirect speech)

يجب تحويل الضمائر

Direct Speech	Reported Speech	
	مذكر	مؤنث
I	he	she
Me	him	her
My	his	her
You	he	she
You (جمع)	they	
We	they	
Our	their	
Us	them	

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple V.1 / V1+S	Past Simple V.2
Past Simple V.2	Past Perfect had + V.3
Past Perfect had + V.3	Past Perfect had + V.3
Present Perfect has / have + V.3	Past Perfect had + V.3
Present Continuous is / am / are + V-ing	Past Continuous was / were + V-ing
Past Continuous was / were + V-ing	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing
Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing
Present Perfect Continuous has / have + been + V-ing	Past Perfect Continuous had + been + V-ing
Modals will shall can may must have to has to ought to	would should could might had to

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Tomorrow	the following day / the day after
next (week)	the following (week)/ the week after
Yesterday	the day before / the previous day
last (week)	the (week) before / the previous
Today	that day
Tonight	that night
at this moment	at that moment
Now	then
This	that
These	those
Here	there

1- Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech. (SB; p.10)

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

He said that -----

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

He said that -----

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

He said that -----

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

He said that -----

Answers:

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

2- Report what these people are saying. Pay attention to the time phrases. (SB; p.11)

Farida: 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.

Saleem: 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.

Answers:

Farida said 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.

Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the week after, so he would need to prepare it that week.

3- Report the following statements.

1- I have some questions for you, Badria.

Nour told Badria

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

Sami said

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

Huda told me

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

Tareq said

5- My favourite subject this year is Chemistry.

Hussein told me

Answers:

1- that she had some questions for her.

2- that he had lived in Amman for six years.

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

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

5- that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry.

4- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the following sentences.

1- "I am studying English a lot now."

Rami said that heEnglish a lot then.

A- studies B- studied C- was studying D- had studied

2- "The engineers made a plan to save the city."

The manager said that the engineers a plan to save the city.

A- had made B- makes C- make D- have made.

3- "I was at home yesterday."

Ali said that he at home the previous day.

A- have been B- were C- has been D- had been

4- "Rana has written many reports about the problem.

The teacher said that Rana many reports about the problem.

A- had written B- writes C- would write D- wrote

Answers:

1- C 2-A 3- D 4- A

5- 1- " I went to the theater with my friends."

The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

A) Ibrahim said that he had gone to the theater with his friends.

B) Ibrahim said that he have gone to the theater with my friends.

C) Ibrahim said that he went to the theater with her friends.

D) Ibrahim said that he has gone to the theater with his friends.

2- " I am waiting for my results"

The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

A) Sara said that she is waiting for her results.

B) Sara said that she had waited for her results.

C) Sara said that she was waiting for his results.

D) Sara said that she was waiting for her results.

Answers:

1- A 2- D

Causative Verbs (Having things done)

Form: HAVE + SOMETHING + DONE

Have + object + V3 (past participle)

- 1- I fixed the washing machine. (I did it myself)
- 2- I had my washing machine fixed.(I asked someone to fix it for me)
- 3- I must translate this contract into English .The writer of this sentence is a.....:
(translator , businesswoman)

Tenses	Active Forms	Causative Forms
Present Simple	V.1	have + O + V3
	V1+S	has + O + V3
Past Simple	V.2	had + O + V3
Present Continuous	is / am / are + V- ing	is / am / are+ having+ O +V3
Past Continuous	was / were + V - ing	was / were + having+ O + V3
Present Perfect	has / have + V.3	has / have had + O + V3
Past Perfect	had + V.3	had had + O + V.3
Present Perfect Continues	has / have +been+ V-ing	has / have + been + having + O + V.3
Past Perfect Cont.	had + been + V-ing	had + been + having + O + V.3
Modals	will, can, might, ...+ base	will, can, might, + have + O +V.3

A- Fill in the blanks with the correct verb.

- 1- Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He had it (repair)
- 2- Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we had them(plant)
- 3- He took the photos himself. He didn't have them..... (take)

- 4- Do you like this photograph of our family? We had itby a photographer (take)
- 5- Manal didn't buy her English dictionary. She had it (buy)
- 6- Rawan didn't type the report herself. She had it..... (type)

Answers:

1- repaired 2- planted 3- taken 4- taken 5- bought 6- typed

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

- 1- The writer didn't translate his book. He had it
A- translating B- translated C- had translated D- translating
- 2- Where can I have my jacket.....
A- dry cleans B- dry cleaning C- dry cleaned D- had dry cleaned
- 3- I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them
A- deliver B- had delivered C- delivering D- delivered
- 4- Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one
A- fixed B- had fixed C- fixes D- fixing

Answers:

1- B 2- C 3- D 4- A

C- I asked someone to send me a text message.

The correct causative form of the sentence above is:

- A) I have sent my message. B) My text message was sent.
B) I had my text message sent. D) I had sent my text message.

Answer: B

CONDITIONALS (If Clauses)

اشكال الجمل الشرطيه

النوع	فعل الشرط	جواب الشرط	المعنى
(zero)	simple present If + S + V.1+..... If you read this book,	simple present S + V.1 +..... You find good information.	حقيقه أكيدہ و عواقب حتميه
(first)	simple present If + S + V.1+..... If you study hard,	will/shall/can/may/must+V1 You will succeed.	الشرط ممكن حدوثه في المستقبل
(second)	simple past If + S + V.2 + If I met Ahmad,	would/should/could/might+ V1 S + would + base form + I would tell him the news	الفعل غير حقيقي وغير محمّل
(third)	past perfect If + S + (had + V.3) + If I had studied harder,	would/should/could/might+ have+ V3 I would have succeeded	فعل مستحيل حدوثه (تخيل)

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

- If I..... a compass, I would give it to you.
A- have B- had C- has D- had had
- If he..... ill, he would have run the marathon.
A- hadn't been B- haven't been C- hasn't been D- wasn't
- If you..... to Ireland, you will need a raincoat.
A- goes B- went C- go D- will go
- We would not have missed the train if we..... earlier.
A- has got up B- have got up C- got up D- had got up
- If we lived in the country, the kids..... outside all day long.
A- play B- would play C- will play D- would have played
- The plants, if we them.
A- didn't water B- doesn't water C- don't water D- hadn't watered

Answers:

1- B 2- A 3- C 4- D 5- B 6- C

Speculation / Possibilities Modal Verbs

Modal Verb	Use (الاستخدام)	(المعنى)
must / mustn't	to express obligation	للتعبير عن الإلزام والإلزام
have to / don't have to	to express necessity	للتعبير عن الضرورة
can / can't	to express ability	للتعبير عن القدرة
should / shouldn't	to express advisability	للتعبير عن النصيحة
might	to express probability	للتعبير عن الاحتمالية

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

1- You aren't allowed to bring your dictionary with you.

You bring your dictionary with you.

A- can't B- shouldn't C- mustn't D- don't have to

2- It's a hospital. You..... smoke.

A- mustn't B- shouldn't C- can't D- don't have to

3- He had been working for more than 11 hours. He..... be tired after such head work. He may prefer to get some rest.

A- cant B- should C- must D- have to

4- You mustn't leave small objects lying around. Such objects may be swallowed by children. The modale mustn't expresses:

A- necessity B- ability C- probability D- obligation

Answers:

1- C 2- A 3- C 4- D

Verbs followed by (to + infinitive)

want , afford , need , hope , plan , intend

- I want **to get** a tablet, but I can't afford to buy one at the moment.
- I plan **to join** the University.
- Ali hopes **to be** a doctor in the future

hope / plan / intend

الافعال التالية يمكن استخدامها في زمن المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن المستقبل .

Verbs followed by (V+ing)

Afford , enjoy , stop

- Ali enjoys reading stories.
- I can't afford buying the new car.

الفعل **stop** يأتي بعده **v+ ing** اذا كان معناه توقف دائم اما اذا كان معناه توقف مؤقت يأتي بعده **to** و مجرد

- My computer had stopped working.
- He stopped to have a rest.
-

الفعل **stop** يأتي بعده **v+ ing** اذا كان معناه توقف دائم اما اذا كان معناه توقف مؤقت يأتي بعده **to** و مجرد

- My computer had stopped working.
- He stopped to have a rest.

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

- 1- Sam wantsthe club.
A- join B- to join C- joining D- joins
- 2- Ali stopped many years ago.
A- smoke B- smokes C- to smoke D- smoking
- 3- I hope my education.
A- to complete B- complete C- completing D- completes

Answers:

- 1- B 2- d 3- A

1- Circle the correct words.

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

Answers:

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

2- Choose the correct form of the verbs below.

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

Answers

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1- use | 2- play | 3- to get, to buy | 4- going to rain |
| 5- come, am staying | 6- been doing, will be | 7- had, wouldn't | |
| 8- was writing, switched | | | |

3- Rewrite the sentences with the word in brackets.

- 1- Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)
Issa's phone might be broken.
- 2- Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been)
My _____
- 3- I asked someone to fix my computer. (had)
I _____
- 4- It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (have)
You _____
- 5- You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)
You _____
- 6- I think you should send a text message. (would)
If _____
- 7- Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)
If you _____
- 8- Mohammed checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)
Mohammed had _____

Answers

- 2-My missing laptop has been found.
- 3-I had my computer fixed.
- 4- You don't have to switch off the screen.
- 5- You mustn't touch this machine.
- 6- If I were you, I would send a text message.
- 7- If you press that button, the picture moves
- 8- Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.

Work harder to achieve your goals

Module 1: Starting out

Unit 1: Information Technology

Words	Meanings	المعنى
calculation	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value.	عملية حسابية
computer chip	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current.	رقاقة الكمبيوتر
floppy disk	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information.	قرص مرن
PC	an abbreviation for personal computer , a computer that is used by one person at a time.	حاسوب شخصي
program	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function.	برنامج حاسوب
programme	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television.	برنامج تلفزيوني او على الراديو
smartphone	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology.	هاتف ذكي
World Wide Web	an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another.	شبكة الويب العالمية
Rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone.	يعتمد على

تاريخ الحواسيب THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

فكر في التكنولوجيا المطلوبه لتشغيله عندما تستخدم جهاز كمبيوتر
When you are using a computer, think about the technology that is needed for **it** to
آلة معدنية لآلاف السنين أنواع من أجهزة الكمبيوتر يستخدم الناس
work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal
عمرها أكثر من 2000 سنة في قاع البحر في اليونان تم العثور عليها
machine was found on the seabed in Greece **that** was more than 2,000 years old.
اول كمبيوتر وجد ويعتقد أن هذا
It is believed that **this** was the first ever compute.

لصناعه اول للمخترعين تطورت التكنولوجيا في عام 1940
In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first
جيل من الكمبيوترات الحديثه
generation of modern computers.
167 متر مربع بحيث احتاج الى غرفه مساحتها كان ضخما ومثل هذا النوع
One such model was so large that **it** needed a room that was 167 square metres to
لاستيعابه
accommodate **it**.

أول برنامج كمبيوتر طور العلماء في انكلترا خلال ذلك العقد
During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. **It**
تم تطوير رقائق الكمبيوتر عام 1958 لاكمال حساب واحد كان يستغرق 25 دقيقه
took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was
developed.

وبعدها بعامين عام 1962 أنتجت اول لعبة الكمبيوتر
The first computer game was produced in 1962CE, followed two years later by the
وهذا يعني اختراع القرص المرن عام 1971 ماوس الكمبيوتر
computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, **which** meant that
بين الكمبيوترات يمكن مشاركتها أن المعلومات
information could be shared between computers.

ليتمكن الناس من شراء عام 1974 انتج اول كمبيوتر شخصي
The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy
للاستخدام في المنزل أجهزة كمبيوتر
computers to use at home.

عام 1990 تمكن الناس من شراء جهاز كمبيوتر محمول لاول مره عام 1983
In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British
شبكة الويب العالميه طور العالم البريطاني
scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web.

معظم الناس يستخدمون اليوم ظهرت الهواتف الذكية لم يكن حتى عام 2007
It was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use
كل يوم هواتفهم النقالة
their mobile phones every day.

الساعات التي يمكن أن تعمل يمكنك بالفعل شراء ماذا سيحدث في المستقبل؟
What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches **which** can do the same
نفس عمل الهواتف النقالة
as mobile phones.

قادرة على عمل أكثر من ذلك وقد طور العلماء أيضا النظارات
Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this.
من المحتمل التغييرات في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب ستشهد المزيد الحياة في المستقبل
Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely
بدءا من كيفية تنقلنا ستعتمد على برنامج كمبيوتر الحياة اليومية جميع جوانب
that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel
إلى كيفية تدفئة بيوتنا
to how our homes are heated.

Questions:

- 1- Where was the first ever computer found?
- 2- What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?
- 3- List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1975 CE.
- 4- How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future?
How far do you agree with the article?
- 5- We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development?

Answers

- 1- It was found on the seabed in Greece.
- 2- One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.
- 3- 1) In 1958CE, the computer chip was developed. 2) The first computer game was produced in 1962CE. 3) Followed two years later by the computer mouse. 4) In 1971CE, the floppy disk was invented. 5) The first Pc was produced in 1974 CE .
- 4- 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. **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.

5- I agree that computers have enable us to do many great things overly reliant on technology isn't a positive aspect of this development.

Questions:

- 1- Quote the sentence which shows that the first modern computers were very larg.
- 2- When did scientists develop the first computer program?
- 3- How long did the first computer program take to complete one calculation
- 4- Quote the sentence which indicates that the first computer program was very slow.
- 5- When was the first computer game produced?
- 6- When was the computer mouse produced
- 7- Quote the sentence which indicates that information could be shared between computers for the first time
- 8- What was the purpose of floppy disk?
- 9- Computer programs may affect all aspects of everyday life in the future. Mention two of these aspects.
- 10- Find a word in the text which means **a set of instructions enabling a computer to function?**

Answers:

- 1- One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.
- 2- Scientists developed the first computer program in 1940
- 3- It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.
- 4- It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.
- 5- The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE.
- 6- 1964.
- 7- In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers.
- 8- The purpose of floppy disk was to share information between computers.
- 9- How to travel and how our homes are heated.
- 10- Program.

استعمال التكنولوجيا في الصف
Using Technology in Class

Words	Meanings	المعنى
blog	A regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.	سجل شخصي على الانترنت
email exchange	A series of emails between two or more people, each email is generally a reply to the previous one.	تبادل الايميلات
post	To put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it.	ينشر
social media	Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.	التواصل الاجتماعي
tablet computer	A mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.	الحاسوب اللوحي
whiteboard	A touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students.	اللوحة الابيض
post	To put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it.	ان تضع تعليق او رساله
web-building program	A software that helps you to create a website.	برنامج لبناء المواقع الالكتروني
web hosting	The business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites.	استضافه المواقع الالكتروني

استعمال التكنولوجيا في الصف Using Technology in Class

قدمت لهم اذا ولكنهم يحبون التعلم أكثر الشباب يحبون التعلم
Young people love learning, but they like learning even more if **they** are presented
فيها تحدي بطريقة مثيرة للاهتمام المعلومات
with information in an interesting and challenging way.
الأردنية التكنولوجيا حول كيفية استخدام اليوم سأحدث
Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian
في الصفوف الدراسية
classrooms.

واليك بعض الأفكار
Here are some ideas:

ونتيجة لذلك السبورة كشاشة كمبيوتر الان تستخدم العديد من الصفوف الدراسية
Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence,
يمكن للمعلمين استخدام امام الصف على السبورة المواقع عرض يمكن للمدرسين
teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use
الموسيقى لعب الألعاب التعليمية البرامج التعليمية لعرض الإنترنت
the Internet to show educational programmes play educational games, music,
وتسجيلات اللغات
recordings of languages, and so on.

في الصف لاستخدامها للطلاب متوفره أجهزة الكمبيوتر اللوحي في بعض البلدان
In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class.
عرض الصور للقيام بمهام الكمبيوترات اللوحي استخدام يمكن للطلاب لذلك
Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs,
الكمبيوترات اللوحي وعمل الرسوم البيانية وتسجيل المقابلات البحث عن المعلومات
researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams **tablets are**
للعمل الزوجي والمجموعات مثاليه
ideal for pair and group work.

إما (اليوميات على الإنترنت) مدونه البدء بكتابة الطلب من طلابهم يمكن للمدرسين
Teachers can perhaps ask **their** students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either
يمكنهم أيضا إنشاء أو كما لو كانوا اشخاص مشهورين عن حياتهم الخاصة
about **their** own lives or as if **they** were someone famous. **They** can also create a
يستطيعون مثلا في الموقع يمكنهم المساهمة الطلاب للصف موقع
website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they
والرسائل الصور ارسال أعماله
can post work, photos and messages.
ارسال يمكنهم التي من خلالها وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي يتواصلون معظم الشباب من خلال
Most young people communicate through social media, by **which they** send each
إرسال الرسائل يحبون بعض الطلاب عبر الإنترنت والرسائل الصور
other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that

بتلخيص مطالبة الطلاب يمكن للمدرسين ليقراً لأي شخص اقل من 140 حروف
are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise
المعلومات اذا تعلم الطلاب في نفس الطريقه حول ما تعلموه في الصف
information about what **they** have learnt in class in the same way. **if students learn**
التلخيص فبإمكانهم استخدام المهاره في المستقبل بسرعه
to summarise quickly they will be able to use skill in future.

في الصف مفيد جدا تبادل الايميلات اليس كذلك؟ كلنا نرغب في إرسال الأيميل
We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom.
لطلاب من نفس العمر في ارسال ما تعلموه يمكن للمدرسين مطالبة الطلاب
Teachers can ask students to email what **they** have learn to students of a similar age
ونتيجة لذلك في دوله اخرى ويمكنهم مراسله طلاب في مدرسه اخرى
at another school **They could even email students in another country.** As a result,
بالمهام ومساعدته بعضهم المعلومات تبادل يمكن للطلاب
students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

إلى الناس من خلال التحدث مع مدارس أخرى طريقة أخرى للتواصل
Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over
يمكنك أن ترى أيضا الاشخاص الذين معظم أجهزة الكمبيوتر لديها الكاميرات من خلال الكمبيوتر
the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are
يمكنهم مشاهدته الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة الإنجليزية في الأردن بهذه الطريقة تتحدث إليهم
talking to. In this way, students **who** are studying English in Jordan can see what
وهم يتكلمون معهم ما يفعله طلاب انجلترا في الصف
students in England are doing in the classroom while **they** are speaking to **them**. You
عن طريق الكمبيوتر لالقاء الخطابات لدعوة ضيوف متحدثين يمكنك أيضا استخدام هذا النظام
can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. **For**
يستطيعون اعطاء حصص للصف من دول اخرى العلماء او المدرسين على سبيل المثال
example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the
فإن الطلاب سيكونون مستمتعين إذا كان لديك هذا النوع من الدروس
class If you had this type of lessons, the students would be very excited.

يمكن للطلاب استخدام وسائل اذا كانت لديهم في المنزل الطلاب غالبا ما يستخدمون أجهزة كمبيوتر
Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use social
وتشمل الطلب من الطلاب الآخرين لمساعدتهم في دراستهم على كمبيوتراتهم التواصل الاجتماعي
media on **their** computers to help **them** with **their** studies, including asking other
مشاركه الأفكار طرح الأسئلة ومقارنة أعمالهم التحقق
students to check and compare **their** work, asking questions and sharing ideas.
شكرا مراقبه ما يحدث يجب أن يكون المعلم جزء من المجموعة
The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening. Thank you
هل لدى احدكم أي أسئلة؟ لإصغائكم
for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

Question:

- 1- Find a word in the text that means **“to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it.”**
- 2- The way of presenting information to make young people love learning has two characteristics. Write down these two characteristics.
- 3- Teachers can use the Internet for many purposes. Write down two of these purposes.
- 4- There are many tasks which can be done using tablet computers in classrooms. Write down two of these tasks.
- 5- Teachers can ask their students to write a blog in two forms. Write down these two forms.
- 6- Write down the sentence which indicates the number of letters of the messages which students like to send.
- 7- There are many things most young people usually send to each other through the Internet (social media). Write down two of these things.
- 8- How can students employ email exchanges in the process of learning?
- 9- What is the benefit of using email exchanges in education?
- 10- There are many ways in which students can communicate with other schools. Write down two of these ways.
- 11- What is the positive side of having online lessons?
- 12- In what ways can digital information be used to educate people?
- 13- Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why /Why not?
- 14- Quote the sentence which shows that teachers can display websites on the board in front of the class?

Answers:

- 1- Post.
- 2- an interesting way and a challenging way
- 3- 1- to show educational programmes 2- to play educational games
3- to play music 4- to play recordings of languages (Any 2 of them)
- 4- Students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.
- 5- 1- to start writing a blog about their own lives 2- as if they were someone famous.
- 6- “Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.”
- 7- 1- photos 2- messages

- 8- 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.
- 9- Students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
- 10- 1-Email exchanges 2- talking to people over the computer using cameras.
- 11- Digital information can be used to educate people in a variety of 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.
- 12- 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.
- 13- As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class.

Speaking

Work in pairs and answer the following questions.

1- Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful? Why?

I think tablet is the most useful because it is small and light, you can take it out with you and you can use it for different activities such as surfing net, listening to music, reading a book, watching a film..

2- What are the advantages and disadvantages of having laptop computers, tablet computers or smartphones?

The advantages are that they are light, portable and convenient. The disadvantages are that people use them all the time and then don't speak to people face to face.

3- What would life be like without computers?

It would take longer to find information. We wouldn't be able to send documents quickly to another person. We wouldn't keep in touch with friends and family so easier, ets...

انترنت الأشياء
The Internet of Things

Words	Meanings	معنى
access	to find information, especially on a computer	عملية الوصول للمعلومة
filter	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer	برنامج فلترة
identity fraud	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	انتحال الشخصية
privacy setting	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see information	ضبط الخصوصية
security settings	controls available on compute programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	ضبط الحماية
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات
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 عن طريق الاستلايت
user	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم

انترنت الأشياء The Internet of Things

What is the 'Internet of Things'? ماهو إنترنت الأشياء

يُفعل أكثر من ذلك ولكن الآن يربط الناس الجميع يعلم أن الإنترنت
Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now **it** does more than that –
تتواصل مع أجهزة الكمبيوتر هذه الأيام أنه يربط الأشياء أيضا
it connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other;
برنامجك التلفزيوني المفضل يحمل جهاز التلفزيون تلقائيا على سبيل المثال
for example, your TV automatically downloads your favourite TV show, or your 'sat
يخبرك أين أنت او نظام الملاحة
nav' system tells you where you are.
وهناك المزيد في المستقبل سيأتي ويعرف هذا باسم "إنترنت الأشياء"
This is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more to come.

An easy life! حياة سهلة

أن سيتم ربط المليارات من آلات ويقول الخبراء وخلال بضع سنوات
In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to
ستدير أجهزة الكمبيوتر بشكل متزايد ونتيجة لذلك وإلى شبكة الإنترنت مع بعضها
each other and to the Internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run
متى تحتاج المزيد من الحليب سوف تعرف الثلاجة على سبيل المثال حياتنا
our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and
إذا من المحتمل ان تمطر وستغلق النوافذ وإضافته إلى قائمة التسوق الخاصة بك على الانترنت
add **it** to your online shopping list; your windows will close if **it** is likely to rain;
والأريكة الخاصة بك وتراسل طبيبك معدل نبضات القلب ستسجل ساعتك
your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell
والقيام ببعض التمارين ستخبرك متى تحتاج الى الوقوف
you when you need to stand up and get some exercise!

A frightening future مستقبل مخيف

حلم سيتحقق بالنسبة لهم العديد من الناس متحمسون لـ "إنترنت الأشياء"
Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For **them**, a dream is coming
آخرون ومع ذلك وأكثر راحة حياتنا ستكون أسهل يقولون أن
true. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, **others**
وأشياءهم على حياتهم يريدون البقاء مسيطرين غير متأكدين
are not so sure. **They** want to keep control of their own lives and **their** own things.

لو تمكن المجرمين من الوصول ماذا سيحدث يتساءلون بالإضافة إلى ذلك
In addition, **they** wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access **their**

كأبوس لآلم يمكن أن تصيح بسهولة واعدادات الأمان إلى كلمات المرور
 passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

Questions:

- 1- What does the 'Internet of Things' mean? Give an example from the text.
 - 2- How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text?
 - 3- What does the word '**others**' in **bold** in the third paragraph refer to?
 - 4- According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?
 - 5- Circle the correct words.
1. The article is about how the Internet **has developed / is developing**.
 2. The writer **says what he thinks / gives different opinions**.
-
- 6- There are future predictions regarding fridges, windows and watches. What are they?
 - 7- There two targets for online criminals who try to get access to. Write down these two items.
 - 8- Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as '**speak to**'.
 - 9- Quote the sentence which indicates that not all people sure about the benefits of the "internet of things"
 - 10- Some people are not satisfied about the "internet of things" for two reasons.

Answers:

- 1- It means the connections between different computers. Examples from the text are TV downloads and sat nav.
- 2- The sofa will tell you when to get some exercises.
- 3- Other people with a different opinion
- 4- Some people are excited because they think their lives will be made easier and more comfortable. Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.
- 5- 1- is developing 2- gives different opinions
- 6- 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.
- 7- 1- passwords 2- security settings
- 8- Communicate.

9- However, **others** are not so sure.

10- 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.

VOCABULARY:

1- Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article.

1. **share ideas:** to give your ideas to another person or to a group

compare ideas: where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different

2. **create a website:** to construct a website that currently does not exist

contribute to a website: offer your writing and work to the website.

3. **research information:** to use a variety of sources to find the information you need

present information: to give the results of your research in a presentation

4. **monitor what is happening:** you know what is happening and you are following the developments.

find out what is happening: you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it.

5. **give a talk to people:** you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it

talk to people: an informal discussion

6. **show photos:** you show people photos that you have in person

send photos: you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post

2- Match the descriptions with the words in the box. One word is not needed.

computer chip	calculation	floppy disk
smartphone	program	PC
		World Wide Web

1 a mobile phone that connects to the Internet	<u>smartphone: d</u>
2 a very small piece found inside every computer	_____
3 a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers	_____
4 a computer designed for one person to use	_____
5 when you use maths to work out an answer	_____
6 all the information shared by computers through the Internet	_____

Answers:

2- Computer chip 3- floppy disk 4- PC 5- calculation 6- World Wide Web

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

A	B
get	around
look	down
meet	place
settle	started
take	up
wake	up

get started يباشر العمل look around يتفرج على meet up يلتقي
settle down يستقر take place يحدث wake up يستيقظ

1- Tell me about the novel you're reading.

Where does the story?

2- I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't early enough.

- 3- When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and
- 4- If you're free at the weekend, let's and go shopping together.
- 5- I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and
- 6- I've got a lot of homework, so I think I shouldright now !

Answers:

- 1- take place 2- wake up 3- settle down 4- meet up 5- look around
6- get started

4- Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

energy طاقة grateful ممتن headlines عناوين helmet خوذه
lawyer محامي likely محتمل navy سلاح البحريه

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

Answers:

- 1- Lawyer 2-helmet 3- grateful 4- likely 5- headlines 6- energy

5- Choose the correct word.

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

Answers:

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

6- Complete the sentences. Use words from exercises 1 and 2.

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

Answers:

1. **smartphone** 2. **program** 3. **calculation** 4. **model** 5. **Laptop.**

7- Answer the following questions.

- 1- Which of these is an **invention** – the TV or gravity? Explain your answer.
The TV it's a product that is man-made.
- 2- What is the difference between a **smartphone** and an ordinary mobile phone?
Smartphone has internet access
- 3- If you need to make a **calculation** what do you usually use?
A calculator
- 4- Which would you rather have – a **PC**, a **tablet** or a **laptop**? Why?
A tablet because it is used as a PC.
- 5- Do you usually use a **floppy disk**? If not, what do you use?
No, I use a memory card.

8- Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words.

(in , on , out , about , with)

1. to **know** ----- dangers of the Internet
2. to **connect** ----- people on the Internet
3. to **turn** ----- privacy settings
4. to **give** ----- personal information
5. to **fill** ----- a form

Answers:

1. **about** 2. **with** 3. **on** 4. **out** 5. **In**

Writing:

12 What are the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of Things'? Read the lists and add your own ideas.

Advantages	Disadvantages
health: monitor health and activity; fridges advise on healthy eating; more time to relax; _____ _____	privacy: everything you do is tracked; _____ _____
transport: driverless cars – automatically avoid crashes; traffic controlled more efficiently – no more traffic jams; _____ _____	security: criminals could get control of your personal information; criminals could take over the whole system; _____ _____
at home: control washing machines, cookers, etc. with your phone; lights and heating go on and off automatically (saving energy); _____ _____	safety: computers sometimes fail – consequences could be terrible; _____ _____
leisure: smart TV automatically downloads your favourite shows; music systems play music to suit your mood; _____ _____	employment: many thousands of jobs are lost; _____ _____

13 Look at the sentences below, then write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of Things'. Use some of the expressions in **bold** below and ideas from exercise 12.

- Lights will go off automatically.

In this way, / Therefore, / Consequently, / As a result, we will save energy.

- On the one hand,** life would be easier. **On the other hand,** we would have less privacy.

- Driverless cars would make travelling simple. **However,** if they went wrong, they could be very dangerous.

- Although** the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting, we should be careful.

Unit Two: A Healthy Life
Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?
 الطب التكميلي: هل هو علاج فعلاً؟

Word	Meaning	المعنى
acupuncture	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	الوخز بالإبر
ailment	illness	اعتلال / مرض خفيف
allergy	a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash	تحسس / حساسية
arthritis	a disease causing painful inflammation and Stiffness of the joints.	التهاب المفاصل
herbal remedy	an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease	التداوي بالأعشاب
homoeopathy	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances.	معالجة بالأعشاب
immunisation	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness.	التلقيح / المطاعيم
malaria	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes.	مرض الملاريا
migraine	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision.	الصداع النصفي او الشقيقة
antibody	a substance produced by the body to fight disease	الجسم المضاد
complementary medicine	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices.	الطب البديل الطب التكميلي
conventional	having been used for a long time and is considered usual	تقليدي
optional	something that is or may be chosen	خيار
viable	effective and able to be successful	قابل للنجاح قابل للتطبيق
practitioner	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession	من يمارس مهنة او مهارة
sceptical	having doubts; not easily convinced.	متشكك

Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

الطب التكميلي: هل هو علاج فعلاً؟

والوخز بالإبر التداوي بالأعشاب حول فعالية كانوا متشككون معظم الأطباء
Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture
بالتداوي بمثل هذا النوع إذا رغب المريض من الطب التكميلي واشكال اخرى
and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind
ممارسين خاصين اعتادوا على استشاره العلاج غير التقليدي
of nonconventional treatment, **they** used to have to consult a private practitioner
في السنوات الأخيرة وعلى اية حال لا يحملون شهاده طبيه والذين من المحتمل
who was likely not to have a medical degree. However, in recent years, the
العديد من أطباء العائلة هذه الأيام اختلف من العلاج هذا النوع مفهوم
perception of this type of treatment has changed. These days, many family doctors
والعديد الطب التقليدي بجانب يدرسون الطب التكميلي
study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments and many
لديهم شهاده طبيه مستشارين الطب التكميلي
complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.

لا يوجد دليل علمي قال النقاد لطالما
Whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-
الان أصبح شائعاً لخبراء الطب فعليا فعال أن الطب غير التقليدي
conventional treatments actually worked, now it is more common for medical
ليس دائما الطريقة الوحيدة ان الطب التقليدي ان يدركوا
experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to
الأمراض لعلاج
treat an ailment.

خيروا بين العلاج من المرضى 70% في احدى عيادات الجراحة في لندن
At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients **who** were offered the choice between
الأرق مثل لأمراض شائعة او علاج تقليدي بالأعشاب
a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia,
قالوا من المرضى 50 % التداوي بالأعشاب اختاروا والشقيقة والتهاب المفاصل
arthrititis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said
العلاج بالأعشاب اعتبر انا الآن قال أحد الأطباء أن العلاج ساعدهم
that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a
الاكتئاب القلق وتشمل الحالات المختلفه للعديد من خيار ناجح
viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and

لا العلاج التقليدي عندما فهي توفر خيارا اخر عندما لا أمراض حساسية محدد
certain allergies. **It** provides another option when conventional medicine does not
بدقه المشكله يحدد
address the problem adequately."

لا يمكنها لكل العلاجات الطبية لا يمكن ان يُستخدم الطب التكميلي على اية حال
However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. **It** can
المطلوبة الأجسام المضادة لأنها لن تنتج المطاعيم ان تحل محل
never substitute for immunisations as **it** will not produce the antibodies needed to
الملايا ضد للحمايه ولا يمكن استخدامها أمراض الطفولة ضد للحمايه
protect against childhood diseases. **It** also cannot be used to protect against malaria.

ليتأكد للعلاجات الطبية التقليدية أولا انه سيقوم بالعودة قال احد الأطباء
One doctor said, "**I** will always turn to conventional medical treatment first to ensure
التكميلي فإن فكره وعلى ايه حال مفقوده حاله خفيه لا يوجد
that no underlying condition is missed. However, the idea of complementary
العمل جنباً إلى جنب يجب عليها في رأيي مفهوم غريب لم تعد العلاج
treatments is no longer an alien concept. In **my** opinion, **it** should work alongside
وليس ضده الطب الحديث
modern medicine, and not against **it**."

Questions:

- 1- What medical conditions may be possible to be treated by using complementary medicine?
 - 2- Read the article again, and decide if these sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.
- A- Doctors and patients didn't use to be convinced that complementary forms of medicine work.
- B- Nowadays, many doctors study complementary forms of treatment.
- C- At the surgery mentioned in the article, the majority of patients found that the herbal remedy did not help them.

- D- Complementary medicine can work as a replacement for immunisations or to treat malaria.
- 3- The article suggests that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case?
- 4- What was the feeling of most doctors regarding homoeopathy?
- 5- Give a word from the text which means the same as "illness".
- 6- What did people in a surgery in London choose when they were offered choice between a herbal or a modern medicine? Why?
- 7- Quote the sentence which indicates that most doctors were not convinced about the success of homoeopathy.
- 8- Why can't complementary medicine replace modern medicine?
- 9- There are many forms of complementary medicine. Write down two of them.

Answers:

- 1- Insomnia, arthritis, migraines, anxiety, depression, certain allergies.
- 2- A- True B- True C- False, they said that it helped. D- False, It can never substitute for immunisations
- 3- These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees.
- 4- Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy.
- 5- Ailment.
- 6- Herbal remedy.
- 7- Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine.
- 8- As it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria.
- 9- Homoeopathy, acupuncture.

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

هل الناس السعيدين أكثر صحة وإذا كان كذلك فلماذا؟

Word	Meaning	المعنى
feel blue	to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
see red	to be angry	يغضب
white elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	مكلف بدون فائدة
have the green light	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	يسمح \ يأخذ او يعطي الاذن
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	يرتكب خطأ
out of the blue	apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly	بشكل مفاجئ
bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time	النهوض بعد الفشل
focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific	يركز على
setback	a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	فشل / إخفاق
raise	a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يسأل
optimistic	believing that good things will happen in the future	متفائل

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

هل الناس السعيدين أكثر صحة وإذا كان كذلك فلماذا؟

السلبية أظهرت أ الدراسات بالرغم من أن من حين لآخر القليل من الحزن ان تشعر من الطبيعي
It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time. However, studies show that negative
الجسم تؤذي المشاعر
emotions can harm the body.

عندما تغضب على الصحة أثار مؤذية له الغضب
Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you see red, your blood
مشاكل في الهضم ومشاكل في النوم الصداع تعاني من ويمكن أن يرتفع ضغط دمك
pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive
لوقتنا الحالي والمواقف المشاعر الايجابية ولكن ماذا عن مشاكل
problems. However, what there about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently,
الجيدة المشاعر الإيجابية بين رابط ما إذا كان لم يتحرى العلماء
scientists had not investigated whether is a link between positive feelings and good
والصحة
health.

اعمارهم بين ال 25 الى 74 رجل وامرأة اكثر من 6000 تتبعت في دراسة
Then, in a study **that** had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74
أمراض القلب خطر قللت ان الايجابية وجد الباحثون لمدة 20 عاما
for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other
وأصدقاء شبكة العائلة الداعمه تشمل على الصحة تؤثر عوامل أخرى
factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and
والنظرة المتفائلة للحياة
an optimistic outlook on life.

على مهمة على التركيز يملكون قدرة اكبر أن الأطفال اللذين أظهرت الدراسه
The research showed that children **who** were more able to stay focused on a task,
في حالة صحية أفضل في عمر السابعة للحياة لديهم اتجاهات أكثر ايجابية والذين
and **who** had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better
بعض المختصين في الصحة جدلية كانت الدراسة بعد 30 عام
health 30 years later. The study has been controversial. Some health professionals
هي السبب وقلة التمارين التدخين مثل أن الخيارات السيئة في اسلوب الحياة يعتقدون
believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason

الموقف الفردي وليس وامراض اخرى أمراض القلب
for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The
لماذا يتخذ الناس قرارات لنمط حياه سيئه طرحوا سؤالاً مع موافقتهم الباحثون
researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle
يتخذون خيارات افضل واكثر صحيه لنمط الحياه هل الناس الأكثر تفاؤلاً
decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

ليست الظروف الشخصيه لكل شخص يُقدّر العلماء
The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and
إذا يعتقدون على كل حال بدون قلق تجعله ممكننا ان يعيش وبيئته
environment make it possible to live without worry. However, **they** believe that if
والنهوض بعد الفشل التفكير الايجابي على تطوير علمنا الأطفال
we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback,
صحتهم بشكل عام في المستقبل ستحسن هذه الصفات
these qualities will improve **their** overall health in the future.

Questions:

- 1- Do you ever feel yourself getting angry? What kind of things can make you angry? Do you think that feeling angry is bad for you?
- 2- What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?
- 3- What is controversial about the researchers' study?
- 4- Write are the two results of the researchers' findings?
- 5- (Read the quotation by Thomas Carlyle "He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything". Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?
- 6- Quote the sentence which indicates the positive factors which influence health.
- 7- It is believed that there are two bad lifestyle choices can cause heart diseases and other illnesses. Write them down.

- 8- There are many qualities should be developed in children to improve their health in the future. Write two of these qualities.

Answers:

- 1- Students' own answers.
- 2- They can raise blood pressure and cause headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems, as well as leading to illnesses such as heart disease.
- 3- Many other researchers believe that bad lifestyle choices are responsible for these problems and not an individual's attitude.
- 4- 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.
- 5- The quotation is stressing the importance of health through emphasising that it is possible to feel optimistic about the future when one is healthy. Hope for the future and a positive attitude are seen as, overall, the most important things in life.
- 6- Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.
- 7- Smoking and lack of exercise.
- 8- To develop positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback

Health in Jordan: A report

تقرير عن الصحة في الأردن

Word	Meaning	المعنى
commitment	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way.	التزام
healthcare	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	الرعاية الصحية
life expectancy	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live	متوسط العمر المتوقع
mortality	death, especially on a large scale (e.g. Infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate)	معدل الوفيات
reputation	the common opinion that people have about someone or something.	السمعة
decline (v)	to decrease in quantity or importance	ينخفض

Introduction

هذا بسبب في الشرق الأوسط من بين الافضل في الأردن الأوضاع الصحية
Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely
أعلى أولوياته للجميع جعل الرعاية الصحية التزام الدولة
due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.
الطعام الماء النظيف الصرف الصحي الأوضاع الاقتصادية في التعليم التطورات
Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and
أكثر صحة مجتمعنا جعلت والإسكان
housing have made our community healthier.

المراكز الصحية

A. Healthcare centres

عدد الخدمات الصحية للتخطيط الحذر كنتيجة
As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been
المراكز الصحية أكثر من 800 نوع مختلف من في السنوات الأخيرة ب شكل سريع ازدادت
increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare
98 بالمئة في عام 2012 وأيضا 188 عيادة لطب الأسنان تم بنائها
centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of
الذين لفرق التطعيم والشكر تم تطعيمهم بشكل تكامل من الأطفال الأردنيين
Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams **that** had
وجود مناطق نائية بالرغم من تعمل لتحقيق هذا الهدف لسنوات عديدة
been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote

بدون اتصال ثابت بالكهرباء والتي يكون فيها الناس في الدولة
areas of the country **where** people had been without consistent access to electricity
لديهم الاتصال من سكان الدولة فإن الآن حوالي 99 بالمئة والماء النقي
and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

المستشفيات

B. Hospitals

الخدمات الصحية الأساسية على تحسين بشكل رئيسي تركيز بالرغم من ان الدولة
Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving **its** primary healthcare
سمعة المنشآت الطبية المتطورة فإنها لم تهمل
facilities, **it** has not neglected **its** advanced medical facilities. The reputation of
والعديد من المرضى يأتون إلى في المنطقة فقد انتشرت الأطباء الأردنيين
Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to
بدأ برنامج عمليات القلب المفتوح في الأردن لعمليات القلب المفتوح الأردن
Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started
1970 عام في عمان في
in 1970 CE in Amman.

متوسط الأعمار

C. Life expectancy

ان النظام الصحي الأردني ناجح تظهر ارقام متوسط العمر
The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In
هذا المعدل في عام 2017 كان معدل متوسط العمر في الاردن حوالي 50 عاما عام 1965
1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2017 CE, this average
بين عام 1981 وفقا لإحصائيات منظمة اليونيسيف ارتفع لحوالي 74.9 في متوسط الأعمار
life expectancy had risen to 74.9. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE
اسرع من اي مكان انخفض معدل وفيات المواليد عام 1991
and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere
الى 15 وفاه في عام 1981 لكل 1000 ولاده من 70 وفاه في العالم
else in the world - from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 15 deaths per
في عام 2017 لكل 1000 ولاده
1,000 births in 2017 CE.

الخاتمة

Conclusion

كانا من والنظام الصحي الممتاز إن معدل وفيات المواليد
The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been
والتي سينتج عنه في النمو السكاني الصحي للاردن العوامل المساهمة
contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, which will result in a
لكامل البلد وفوائد اقتصادية قوى عاملة قوية
strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

Questions:

- 1- What is the title of the report?
- 2- What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections?
- 3- Is the language formal or informal? How can you tell?
- 4- What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion in this report??
- 5- What does the underlined word "**dental**" in the text mean?
- 6- Write down the sentence which shows that Jordan has one of the best health care service in the region.
- 7- There are many factors that made Jordanians healthier. Write down two of them.
- 8- There are two factors have been contributing to Jordan's healthy population growth. Write them down.
- 9- Quote the sentence which indicates that Jordanian doctors have been well-known in the region.
- 10- Find a word in the report which means "**decreased in quantity or importance**"

Answers:

- 1- Health in Jordan: A report.
- 2- They tell the reader what the section will be about. If it is a very long report, they are very useful in helping the reader to find particular pieces information and making the text easier to read.
- 3- 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.
- 4- "Health conditions are among the best in the Middle East" and "Advances ... have made our community healthier" links with "excellent healthcare system" and "contributing factors to Jordan's healthy population growth".
- 5- Related to teeth.
- 6- Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East.
- 7- Advances in education, economic conditions.
- 8- The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system.
- 9- The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery.
- 10- Decline.

Get moving!

ابدا الحركة

Word	Meaning	المعنى
obese obesity	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health	السمنة المفرطة
cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	يتكيف مع
strenuous	using or needing a lot of effort	مجهد / متعب

مشكلة في تزايد

A- A growing problem

يعانون من زيادة الوزن من الصغار والبالغين عدد متزايد في العديد من الدول
In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight
الذي الطعام السريع الشعبي المتزايدة أحد الأسباب لذلك او حتى السمنة المفرطة
or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, **which**
هو قلة التمارين والعامل الكبير الاخر كما هو الان لم يكن شائعا في السابق
didn't use to be as common as it is now. Another big factor is lack of exercise. People
الحديثه يسوق ولكن هذه الأيام العديد منا كان الناس في السابق يمشون إلى المدرسة أو العمل
would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern
مركزين على فنقضي وقتا أكثر وأكثر لعبت دورها التكنولوجيا
technology has also played **its** part; we spend more and more time focusing on
لم يحلم أحد في التسوق عبر الإنترنت قبل اختراع الانترنت شاشات الكمبيوتر
computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online
بدون مغادرة الأريكة يمكننا شراء اي شيء ولكن الآن
shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

وقت للإصغاء

B- Time to listen

ونصيحتهم هذا الظاهرة لسنوات يحذرون من خبراء الصحة
Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and **their** advice is
واضحة يجب على البالغين التمرن لساعتين ونصف في الأسبوع على الأقل
clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for
التمرن لساعة يوميا على الأقل الأطفال والمراهقين فيجب عليهم
children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not
ان أقل من 50 بالمئة من البريطانيين لكن الدراسات اظهرت وقد يبدو هذا ليس بالكثير
sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British

مما كانوا عليه في السابق اقل نشاطا جسديا اطفال المدارس تدبرو ذلك
population manages this. School children are less physically active than **they** used
قد يؤدي هذا إلى مشاكل صحية خطيرة تكثر الفتيات بالأخص
to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems.

إنه جيد لك
C-It's good for you!

تمارين متوسطة ويجب ان تتضمن بالتنوع في النشاطات يوصي الخبراء
Experts recommend a mixture of activities. **These** should include moderate exercise,
وينصحون ايضا مثل الركض تمارين أكثر إجهاد المشي السريع مثل
such as fast walking, and more strenuous exercise, like running. **They** also advise
كلما بنيت عضلات أكثر مثل الضغط تقوي العضلات بتمارين
exercise **that** strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups. The more muscle we
التمرين بالإضافة ونصبح أكثر لياقة فإنك تحرق سعرات حرارية أكثر
build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become. In addition, exercise is a
المرضى الذين يعانون في دراسة حديثة مع التوتر للتأقلم طريقه عظيمه
great way to cope with stress. In a recent study, patients who had been suffering
بعد زيادة النشاطات الجسديه تحسن عظيم اقروا من الاكتئاب
from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.

نصائح مفيدة
D-Useful tips

كيف يمكننا ان نتدبر امور كل هذه التمارين الإضافية؟ بالطبع هذا يجعلنا نطرح سؤالاً
Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise?
بحيث تصبح روتين جعل التمارين اساسية في حياتنا اليومية إن أفضل طريقة هي
The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine. **It** doesn't
في محطه قبل المعتاده يمكنك النزول من الباص يجب ان لا تأخذ وقتاً إضافياً
have to take much extra time You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual,
أن نجد رياضة والأكثر أهمية او ان تقف وأنت تتكلم في الهاتف
or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport
أكثر سعاد أكثر صحه سنصبح كلنا أكثر لياقه بهذه الطريقة تستمتع بالقيام بها
that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

Questions:

- 1- According to the article, what are the main reasons for higher rates of obesity?
- 2- What is the minimum amount of exercise recommended for someone in your age group?
- 3- Do most British people get enough exercise? Which sentence in the article tells you this?
- 4- Guess the meaning of the highlighted word “strenuous” in paragraph C. Then check in a dictionary.
- 5- The author suggests some ways of including exercise in our normal lives. Give two example from the article.
- 6- In your opinion, are people in Jordan overweight? Do they share the same reasons with other countries? Give examples from your own experience to explain your answers.

Answwres:

- 1- The growing popularity of fast food. Another big factor is lack of exercise.
- 2- At least an hour's exercise every day.
- 3- No, they don't. 'However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.'
- 4- Strenuous means requiring a lot of effort.
- 5- Getting off the bus one stop earlier than usual; standing up when you're on the phone.
- 6- Girls in particular often dislike PE.

Vocabulary:

Colour Idioms

مصطلحات الألوان

Idiom	Meaning	المعنى
feel blue	to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
see red	to be angry	يغضب
white elephant	something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	مكلف بدون فائدة
have the green light	to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	يسمح يأخذ الإذن
red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس
out of the blue	apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly	بشكل مفاجئ

A- What feeling does each idiom indicate? Use these:

(happiness / sadness /fear / anger)

- 1- Feel a bit blue
- 2- See red

B- What do the underlined/bolded *colour* idioms mean?

- 1- We've got the **green light** to go ahead with our project!
.....
- 2- Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **red-handed**.
.....
- 3- I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely **out of the blue**.
.....
- 4- Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a **white elephant**.
.....

A. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your BOOKLET.

The news came **out of the blue**, I was shocked.

Replace the underlined colour idiom with its meaning.

B. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows. Write the answer down in your BOOKLET.

Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught feel blue.

Replace the underlined colour idiom with the correct one.

C- Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

viable / alien / conventional / sceptical / complementary

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

Answers:

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

D- These sentences contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed.

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

- 1- A good way to cope with stress is to work extra hard. No, it isn't. You should try to
- 2- Complementary medicine can be used to immunise people. No, it can't. You can immunize yourself using.....
- 3- Optimistic people make bad lifestyle choices. No, they don't. They make
- 4- Seeing red has positive effects on your health. No, it doesn't. You often

Answers:

1- relax and get some exercise 2- conventional medicine 3- better and healthier lifestyle choices 4- suffer from health problems.

Grammar

Be used to / used to

1. Be used to : (am / is / are / was / were used to)

We use be used to + (noun, pronoun or verb in the -ing form) to describe things that are familiar or customary.

تستخدم لوصف القيام بالأشياء الاعتيادية أو المألوفة والتي نقوم بها الآن بحيث أصبحت عادة في المضارع و يتبعها اسم غالبا ما يكون اسم مصدر أو ضمير

Be used to (+ noun, pronoun or verb in the -ing form)

- We've lived in the city a long time, so we're used to the traffic. (noun)
- I didn't like getting up early, but I'm used to it now. (pronoun)
- She's lived in the UK for a year. She's used to speaking English now. (v-ing)

2- Used to +(infinitive)

Subject	Main verb be	Not	Used to	Object
I	am	not	used to	getting up early.
He/she/it	is	not	used to	the hard work.
They/we/you	are	not	used to	big cities.

We use used to (+ infinitive) to describe past habits or past states that have now changed.

نستخدم (used to) متبوعة بفعل مجرد لوصف عادات أو حالات ماضية ولكنها الآن تغيرت

- My mother used to buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.
- She used to be a teacher, but now she's retired.
- I used to like cartoon films when I was younger. These days I prefer action films.

Subject	used to	infinitive
Subject	didn't use to	infinitive

إذا جاء بعد to أو بعد الفراغ اسم أو ضمير أو اسم مصدر نختار be used to

إذا جاء بعد to أو بعد الفراغ فعل مجرد نختار used to

1. Choose the correct option in each sentence.

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

Answers:

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

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

be used to	use to	not be used to	used to
------------	--------	----------------	---------

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

Answers:

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

3. Choose the correct form of the verbs below.

- 1- I **used to / am used to** go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
- 2- There **didn't use to / wasn't used to** be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
- 3- I think television **used to / is used to** be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
- 4- Most Jordanians **are used to / used to** the hot weather that we have in summer
- 5- There **was used to / used to** be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.
- 6- Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she **is now used to / now used to** playing it.

Answers:

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

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

- 1- When I was a student, I used to work (work) very hard. I used to get up (get up) very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
- 2- Are you..... (live) in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
- 3- When I was a child, my grandmother.....(make) cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
- 4- My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't..... (have) nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.
- 5- I just got glasses this week, and I'm not.....(wear) them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

Answers:

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

5. Rewrite the following sentence:

- 1- It is normal for Ali to live in a cold weather.
Ali
- 2- It's normal for me now to speak English in the class.
I
- 3- It is accustomed to Rana to stay up late at night.
Rana
- 4- It is familiar to Jack to trust strangers.
Jack
- 5- It is not normal for Ahmad to leave the house early.
Ahmad
- 6- It isn't normal for Jordanian people to eat mansaf on Fridays.
Jordanian people
- 7- It is normal for people in Canada to speak French.
People in Canada

6. Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1- Rana eats meat now, but in the past, she didn'tit.
used to eat use to eat use to eating
- 2- The teacher isn't us exam daily.
used to give used to giving use to give
- 3- I didn't buy from the shop cross the street, but now I am used to there.
go went going
- 4- Keep away from the electricity because youfixing it.
aren't used to use to are used to
- 5- I a lot when I was younger.
used to swim use to swim am used to swimming

6- I smoking, but now I have stopped.

used to use to am used to

7- I like opera, but now I don't.

use to used to wasn't used to

7. Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D.

- It is normal for me now to work from home.

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

A- I am used to working from hom now.

B- I used to work from home now.

C- I used to working from home now.

D- I am not used to working from hom now.

- I am used to teaching my students through social media.

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

A- It had been normal for me to teach my students through social media.

B- It was normal for me to teaching my students through social media.

C- It is normal for me to teach my students through social media.

D- It isn't normal for me to teach my students through social media.

الماضي التام المستمر
Past Perfect Continuous

Form:

Affirmative sentences:

Subject + had +been + base verb+ ing + complementary.

- -She had been talking to her mother for two hours when I came.

Negative sentences:

Subject + hadn't +been + base verb +ing + complementary.

- I hadn't been waiting for a long time when he met me.

Questions:

Had+ subject + been+ base verb +ing + complementary?

Key words:

for, since, all, how long , again , because by + past

Uses

- To talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past when another action started.

التحدث عن أفعال أو مواقف كانت مستمرة حتى وقت محدد في الماضي عندما بدأ فعل أو حدث آخر.

- Ali(think) about his friend when he received a text from him.
- By the time the bus arrived, we (wait) for an hour.

مؤشرات المضارع التام المستمر تستخدم في الماضي التام المستمر بشرط أن تكون الجملة من جزئين و تتكون من فعلين

احدهما ماضيا بسيطا.

- You were tired yesterday because you (work) all the time.

1- Complete the sentences, using the past perfect continuous form of the verbs in brackets:

1. A: When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.
B: yes, I _____ for half an hour. (run)
2. My mother lost her purse yesterday. She _____ in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there. (shop)
3. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; She _____ all afternoon for a special family dinner. (cook)
4. I _____ for five hours by 5 a.m. this morning. (sleep)
5. By the time I was ten, I _____ the piano for four years. (play)
6. By the time my friend _____ me, I had been studying for three hours. (phone)

2- Complete the sentences by choosing the correct verb forms.

Hind (1) **has / had** been working very hard for several weeks before she did her final exams. When the results were published, she was delighted to learn that she (2) **has / had** passed. She (3) **has / had** done extremely well. She (4) **phoned / had phoned** her parents from the college. They (5) **were / had been** waiting for her call all morning. When she arrived home an hour later, there was a surprise for her. For several weeks, her parents (6) **planned / had been planning** a special weekend away to the 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 the Jerash Festival for months; and now the whole family was going! It was a wonderful graduation present.

Answers:

1. had 2. had 3. had 4. phoned 5. had been 6. had been planning
7. had 8. had been 9. had been

Writing: A Report كتابة التقارير

عند كتابة التقرير، أكتب تقريرك في 3 فقرات رئيسية . يمكنك فصل الفقرة الوسطى لعدة فقرات

اكتب عنوانا مناسباً لتقريرك . استخلصه من السؤال.

1-المقدمة : اشرح عن ماذا ستتناول في تقريرك في جملتين أو ثلاثة.

The aim of this report is to provide information concerning

The aim of this report is to.....

It will include factors/details which/ about
and suggest ways to

2-في الفقرة الثانية، فقرة العرض: اعرض الموضوع، النسب، التواريخ وتحدث عن المطلوب في السؤال لان السؤال يطلب منك امور معينة . ولا تأكتب رأيك نهائيا . كما قلنا يمكنك كتابة اكثر من فقرة

A study was done to find out.....; Just under a quarter of those interviewed.....

The majority of the respondents said.....85 per cent of respondents said

التوصيات والخاتمة : لخص معلوماتك وضع بعض الإقتراحات إن وجد . استخدم التقييم لتوضيح افكارك.
ملاحظات:

1- اترك سطر بين الفقرات ، ضع عناوين لكل فقرة توضح محتوى كل فقرة.

2 - استخدم علامات التقييم التي شرحناها في الوحدة الأولى.

3- استخدم قواعد صحيحة والتي تعلمتها سابقا.

4- راجع الاخطاء اللغوية.

Sample report 1

Participation in the arts in London, England

Introduction

The aim of this report is to provide information concerning participation in the arts in London, England. It will include factors which discourage people from taking part, and suggest ways to increase participation.

Current situation

I interviewed people between the ages of 15 and 50 who live in London. Just under half of the people who were interviewed said they took part in music, drama or art. The most popular activity was taking music lessons, followed by going to art galleries and concerts. Drama and dance classes were popular with people in their thirties, because classes are social occasions.

Factors preventing fuller participation

About 40 per cent of people asked said that they did not enjoy the arts, giving reasons such as boredom for this. The other 60 per cent said that most arts-related activities were too expensive, such as theatre visits or music lessons. Some people said that finding a good teacher was difficult.

Recommendations

It is important to focus on those who currently do not participate in the arts at all by:

- arranging a subsidised program for those who want to study music or dance but do not have enough money
- publicising and presenting cheaper theatre performances
- further research into reasons why people do not enjoy the arts.

Sample plan of a report

Free-time activities available in [your town]

Introduction

This report examines the free-time activities that [your town] has to offer. [include details of the town such as population, size, geographical location; list main types of entertainment that can be found, such as sport, music and the arts, public services, shopping]

Subheading 1 [e.g. Sport]

[detail the sports facilities and available sports, and any terrain that might encourage e.g. cycling or running; describe how popular each sport is, and note the type of people who practise it]

Subheading 2 [e.g. Music and the arts]

[detail any theatres or concert halls, say what is currently showing what has shown in the past; include any youth orchestras and include the level of achievement; include cinemas and galleries if possible]

Subheading 3 [e.g. Public services]

[include any libraries, museums, parks or other public services]

Conclusion

[sum up the information; comment on whether there is much or little to do in [your town]; include a recommendation for what could be improved (and how) if applicable]

Useful language:

The aim of this report is to...; A study was done to find out...; Just under a quarter of those interviewed...; The majority of the respondents said.../85 per cent of respondents said...; Only a minority of those questioned said.../10 per cent of those questioned said...

Exercise 1: Exercise is so important for our lives. Write a report answering the following questions: Are you, your family and your friends active enough? How could you increase your physical activity? Suggest three useful activities which can be practiced without wasting time.

.....

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Exercise 2: Write a report about health facilities in your area. Remember to include a title, and supply factual information. Write about 200 words.

.....

.....

.....

Pronunciation: اللفظ

Using the International Phonetic Alphabet - IPA

The word الكلمة	Phonetic transcription التقطيع الصوتي
Importance	/ɪm'pɔ:təns/
School	/sku:l/
Exercise	/'eksəsaɪz/
Angry	/'æŋɡri/
Calm	/kɑ:m/
Outpatient	/aʊt'peɪʃənt/
Fluently	/fluəntli/
Technology	/tek'nɒlədʒi/
Audience	/'ɔ:diəns/
Healthy	/'helθi/
Carrying	/'kæriɪŋ/

Unit Three : Medical Advances

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

Word	English Meaning	المعني
sponsor	To financially support a person or an event.	يرعى \ راعي
prosthetic	An artificial body part.	طرف صناعي
limb	Arm or leg of a person. describing an artificial body part.	طرف (قدم / ذراع)
artificial	Made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally.	صناعي
appendage	A body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body.	عينة / نموذج من قدم او يد صناعية
apparatus	The technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose.	معدات
equipment	Tools or machines that have a particular purpose.	معدات
fund	To pay for.	يمول

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

جوله طفل اماراتي مخترع في جولة حول العالم

سيسافر الى سبع دول من دبي اديب البلوشي ذو العشر سنوات

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, ولي عهد دبي

Crown Prince of Dubai.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with **his** invention – a prosthetic limb الجوله أمل لوالده
for **his** father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour

الثقة بالنفس المخترع الشاب ستعطي يرعاها
that **he** is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence
المختربين ستلهم
and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

الشاطيء الرجل الاصطناعية النوع الخاص حصل على الفكرة
Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while **he** was at the beach

لم يستطع السباحه رجل اصطناعية يرتدي
with **his** family. **His** father, **who** wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea
as

ضد الماء يخترع ألهم تتبلل لا يمكنه المخاطرة
he could not risk getting **his** leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof
اصطناعية
prosthetic leg.

بلجيكا

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and

أقاربه سيبقى المانيا
Germany, where **he** will be staying with relatives. However, while **he** is in Germany,

بالتنزه كل وقته لن يمضي
Adeeb will not be spending all **his** time sightseeing. **He** will be working with a

دوره سيلتحق النموذج الأولي لبناء متخصص
specialist doctor to build the appendage. **He** will also be attending a course on

المعدات الطبية انواع مختلفه سيتعلم الأطراف الاصطناعية
prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical apparatus.

رجل الي تنظيف صغير وتشمل الأجهزة الأخرى العديد اخترع
Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a

الطوارئ في حاله حزام الأمان في السياره متصل مراقب للقلب
heart monitor, **which** is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency,

خدمات الانقاذ

تلقائيا

يتصلون

rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the

جهاز الفحص الخاص من خلال السائق

driver through this special checking device.

اخترع

خوذه ضد النار

معدات الخاصة

مبنيه

He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, **which** has a built-

نظام كاميرا داخلها

الانقاذ

عمال

حالات الطوارئ

لهذه الأسباب

in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons

بحق

يستحق

سمعته

أحد

الصغار

المخترعين

that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

Questions:

- 1- Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?
- 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 (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- The Sheikh offered Adeeb the gift of a world tour for two reasons. Write down these two reasons.
- 7- Why did the father refuse to swim in the sea?
- 8- Quote the sentence which contains the names of the countries that Adeeb is going to visit many countries.
- 9- Mention some of Adeeb's inventions.

Answers:

- 1- Because the boy (Adeeb) caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention a prosthetic limb for his father.
- 2- 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.
- 3- He will be staying with relatives. 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.
- 4- Against.
- 5- It is so helpful in case of an emergency, this device will communicate with rescue services and the driver's family and inform them about the case the driver has.
- 6- The Sheikh hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self- confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.
- 7- The father refused to swim because he could not risk getting his leg wet.
- 8- Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives.
- 9- Adeeb has invented several devices, including a tiny cleaning robot, a heart monitor and a fireproof helmet.

In the future

في المستقبل

Word	Meaning	المعنى
symptom	a physical problem that might indicate a disease.	اعراض
stroke	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally.	السكتة الدماغية
side effect	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness.	أعراض جانبية
scanner	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body	ماسح اشعاعي للصور الطبية
pill	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole.	حبة دواء
MRI	(Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons.	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
medical trial	trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications.	تجربة دوائية
implant	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body.	زرعة طبية
expansion	the act of making something bigger.	توسع
drug	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines.	عقار/دواء
dementia	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	الخلل الدماغي الناتج عن تقدم العمر
coma	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	الغيبوبة
cancerous	something that has or can cause cancer. a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally.	سرطاني

In the future

في المستقبل

سنتمكن من اجراء عملية لزيادة ذكائنا

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

العلماء ذكائنا لزيادة القيام بعملية جراحية سنتمكن

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

ذوي الاحتياجات تسمح الرؤية لتحسين زراعات دماغية طور

already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to

الأيدي والارجل الذراعين الأطراف الصناعية للتحكم أفكارهم استخدام

use **their** thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or

دماغية اظهرت القروود دراسه عام 2012 كرسي العجلات لتشغيل

operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain

سيستفيد البشر قدراتهم اتخاذ القرار حسنت زراعة

implant improved **their** decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from

جهاز مشابه بتطوير يأمل العلماء البحث

this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people **who** have

جلطه دماغية شلل دماغي سببه دماغي ضرر تأثروا

been affected by brain damage, **which** could be caused by dementia, a stroke or

اصابات دماغية
other brain injuries.

سيتمكن الأطباء من التواصل مع اناس في غيبوبه

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

التواصل من الممكن اكد علماء الأعصاب

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with

التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي ماسح دماغي خاص باستخدام في غيبوبتهم بعض المرضى

some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. **They**

مرضى في غيبوبه حوارات ذات معنى وأقترحوا

suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma

استخدم الماسح الدماغى حدث هذا ممكن
would be possible. Two years later, **it** has finally happened. The scanner, used on a
لديه اثبت فى حالة الغيبوبة
man **who** has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that **he** has a
العديدين تنازع عليها سابقا حقيقه وعقل مفكر وعي
conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many.
لمعرفه فى المستقبل تقنية مسح دماغي مشابهة لإستخدام يخطط الأطباء
Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out
ماذا يرغبون أن يحدث يتألمون المرضى ما إذا
whether patients are in pain, or what **they** would like to be done in order to
حياتهم جودة لتحسين
improve **their** quality of life.

سيساعد نوع جديد من العقار الطبي فى علاج انواع من السرطان بشكل شبه فوري.
A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly.

يأمل بريطانبا فى مدينه بليموث يجرب دواء جديد للسرطان
A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, **which** doctors hope will
بين عشية وضحاها اعراضه ويقلل مرضى السرطان حياة سيمدد
extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce **their** symptoms overnight. **It** is
لم يظهر وا المرضى الى الان حبة واحدة يوخذ
taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the
يمرون بها تساقط الشعر الغثيان الأعراض جانبية المعتاده
usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when
منع عن طريق يعمل الدواء الجديد علاج السرطان لانواع اخرى من عند الخضوع
undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking
المرضى سيحسن بالنمو الخلايا السرطانية يسبب بروتين
a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. **It** will improve patients' life
من أي علاج آخر أسرع حياتهم ونوعيه متوسط عمر
expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The
وجيدين لاثقين صحيا بعد عام من بداية العلاج مقابلتهم المرضى
patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well,
لديهم كل الاسباب التجربه سيستمروا باكمال ب التأكيد قالوا
saying that **they** are definitely going to continue the trial. **They** have every reason to
سينجح الدواء ليعتقدوا
believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that **it**
will help patients from all over the world.

Questions:

- 1- What are the benefits of the implants that scientists have lately developed?
- 2- The writer suggests three kinds of limbs, write down two of which.
- 3- Will it be possible to communicate with people who are in a coma? If yes, how would that be possible?
- 4- What does MRI stand for?
- 5- Quote the sentence which indicates that experts are carrying out tests on a new cancer drug that may save lives of patients.
- 6- The writer talks about a type of drug for people who suffer from cancer, what does that drug do?
- 7- What do other forms of cancer treatment do when patients undergo them?
- 8- How does the new cancer treatment work?

Answer :

- 1- They improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.
- 2- arms, legs
- 3- Yes, it will be possible to communicate with people who are in a coma by using a special brain scanner called an MRI.
- 4- MRI stands for (Magnetic Resonance Imaging).
- 5- A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.
- 6- It will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.
- 7- Other forms of cancer treatment have side effects such as the sickness and hair loss.
- 8- The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.

The King Hussein Cancer Center مركز الملك حسين للسرطان

Word	Meaning	المعنى
ward	a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care	جناح / قسم
radiotherapy	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer.	العلاج الإشعاعي
outpatient	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night.	مريض غير مقيم
paediatric	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses.	متعلق بطب الأطفال

The King Hussein Cancer Center مركز الملك حسين للسرطان

السرطان الشامل الوحيد في الأردن مركز الملك الحسين للسرطان
The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer
عدد سكان لان المرضى والأطفال البالغين كلا يعالج مركز العلاج
treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of
لعلاج السرطان المستشفى سيعتمد على من العائلات المريد والمزيد يزداد الدولة
the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer
من دول أخرى في ولكن ليس فقط من الأردن يأتي المرضى
treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the
الثقافي والتكاليف المنخفضة لسمعته الممتازة يجذبوا لانهم المنطقة
region, as **they** are attracted by **its** excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural
التشابه واللغة
and language similarities.

بدأ المركز العلاج الطلب على زياده للتأقلم مع
In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun
سيشمل المستشفى بدأ البناء برنامجا للتوسعه
an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more
لحالات سرطان مساحه متزايدة سعتة ضعف
than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from
3,500 per year to 9,000.

لمختلف وحدات أكبر سرير اضافي سيضيفوا عندها
 By then, **they** will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different
 اجنحه أطفال كبار العلاج بالأشعه تشمل الأقسام
 departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have
 مبنى عيادات خارجيه عشر طوابق خاصه سينون بالاضافه
 opened. Additionally, **they** will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building,
 مكتبه غرف تعلم سيشمل مركز تعلم
 with an education centre **which** will include teaching rooms and a library. Many
 يقع بعيدا عن يعيشون مرضى السرطان
 cancer patients live far away from Amman, **where** the KHCC is located, and the
 خطط لهذا السبب صعبه المستشفى الى ومن الرحلة
 journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to
 في المستقبل القريب لأجزاء لأخرى خدمات العناية بالسرطان لتوسعه
 extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King
 الات علاج بالأشعه تأسيس يأمل
 Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so
 شمال مرضى السرطان
 that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for
 للعلاج بالأشعه
 radiotherapy treatment.

Questions:

- 1- Why does the hospital need to expand?
- 2- Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centr
- 3- What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?
- 4- What does KHCC stand for?
- 5- What is the plan to face the increase in the demand for treatment?
- 6- What does the underlined word “**paediatric**” mean?
- 7- What are the things that will be added to the hospital by 2016?
- 8- What is the advantages of starting a radiotherapy unit in King Abdullah University Hospital?
- 9- What does the education centre in KHCC include?

- 10- Quote the sentence which shows that the hospital is an attractive medical centre for many Jordanians and Arabs.
- 11- Read the quotation. "Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity. Hippocrates (460 BCE-370 BCE) Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?

Answers:

- 1- The King Hussein Cancer Center is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre and because the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment so it needs to expand.
- 2- Patients come from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by the hospital's excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.
- 3- The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
- 4- The King Hussein Cancer Center.
- 5- The KHCC has begun an expansion programme. There are other plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan.
- 6- Paediatric: describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses.
- 7- 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.
- 8- Cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.
- 9- The education centre includes teaching rooms and a library.
- 10- Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region.
- 11- Yes, I agree with this quotation because doctors depend on love to strengthen their relationships with their patients and that is so helpful in curing diseases.

Accident Victim Tests First Artificial Limb

ضحية حادث يخضع لتجربة اول طرف صناعي

Word	Meaning	المعنى
bionic	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered.	ذو اعضاء آلية
cross	angry or annoyed	غاضب/منزعج
career	a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress.	وظيفة
publicise	to give information about something to the public, so that they know about it.	ينشر

Accident Victim Tests First Artificial Limb

ضحية حادث يخضع لتجربة اول طرف صناعي

فيها احساس يد اصطناعيه اخترعوا بنجاح العلماء
 Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. **It** is
 من المحتمل لتطورها يخططون اختراع جديد مثير
 an exciting new invention, **which they** plan to develop. It is possible that, in the
 ستحل محل واقدام اذرع اصطناعيه شبيهه في المستقبل غير البعيد
 not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of
 الاطراف الاصطناعية الحالية
 today's prosthetic limbs.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the
 استخدم بعد ما فقد يده اليسرى في حادث الأختراع الجديد
 new invention. After losing **his** left hand in an accident, **he** had been using a
 طورت يد أ صطناعية عادية
 standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, **which** was developed by

ليس فقط بها التطور الضخم علماء ايطاليون و سويسريون
 Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With **it**, Sorensen could not
 عندما أحمل يشعر بها يمكنه أيضا بالأشياء ويتلاعب يلتقط
 only pick up and manipulate objects, but **he** could also feel **them**. 'When I held an
 وضع او مربع دائري ما اذا كان قاسي او طري يمكنني احساسه الشيء
 object, I could feel if **it** was soft or hard, round or square,' **he** explained. **He** said
 ان الاحساس كان تقريبا كالإحساس الذي شعر به باليد الثانية
 that the sensations were almost the same as the ones **he** felt with **his** other hand.
 ليست المعدات تجارب يشارك لسوء الحظ
 Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not
 الأمان سمح له بإرتدائها للأستخدام العام جاهزة
 ready for general use yet. **He** was only allowed to wear **it** for a month, for safety
 قريبا يأمل استرجع يده الاصطناعية القديمة لاسباب
 reasons. So now **he** has his old artificial hand back. However, **he** hopes that soon
 يتطلع سيرتدي هذا النوع الجديد من الايدي
he will be wearing the new type of hand again. **He** is looking forward to the time
 متاحة اطراف اصطناعية مشابهة
 when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people **who** need
 ستحول
them. **He** will have helped to transform **their** lives.

Questions:

- 1- Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?
- 2- Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?
- 3- Which hand is he wearing now? Why?
- 4- Find a word that is the opposite of '**natural**' in the first and third paragraphs
- 5- What is special about the new artificial hand they are talking about?
- 6- Quote the sentence which indicates personal information about the man under the testing process.
- 7- What could Sorensen do with the new hand?
- 8- Why can't Sorensen wear his new hand now?

Answers:

- 1- Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.
- 2- Dennis needs that new hand because he had lost his left hand in an accident.
- 3- He is using his old one because the new is not ready for general use yet.
- 4- Artificial.
- 5- The new artificial hand has a sense of touch.
- 6- Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention.
- 7- Sorensen could pick up and manipulate objects, he could also feel them.
- 8- He could not use it forever because he was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet.

Vocabulary :

Collocations: المتلازمات

Collocation	المعنى
catch (someone's) attention	يحظى بانتباه شخص ما
get an idea	تخطر له / لها فكرة
take interest	يهتم بشخص او شيء
spend time	يقضي الوقت
attend a course	يلتحق بدوره

look at the table above and work the following out:

- 1- I think we need to more time together.
- 2- Over two hundred peopleed the course.
- 3- They the idea of the car from the beetle itself.
- 4- Some guys know how to girls attention.

Answers: 1- spend 2- attend 3- got 4- attract

The Future Continuous المستقبل المستمر

Use: (function)

We use the future continuous (will + be + main verb in the -ing form) to talk about a continuous action in the future.

نستخدم المستقبل المستمر (will be + v-ing) للتحدث عن حدث مستمر بالمستقبل

- This time next year, they will be preparing for their final exams.
- What will be doing in ten years' time?

Form:

Subject	Will	Be	V-ing	Rest of sentence.
he/she/the	will	be	waiting	for her when her plane arrives tonight.
he/she/they	will not	be	waiting	for her when her plane arrives tonight.

Question: السؤال

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Be	V-ing	Rest of sentence.
Will	he/she/they	Be	waiting	for her when her plane arrives tonight?

Key words :

<p>This time + future In + period of time in the future Don't + time in the future</p>

1- Complete the mini-dialogues using the future continuous.

- 1- A: can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., or.....(you have) dinner with your family then?
- 2- B: no, I..... (not have) dinner at that time. I(watch) the news.
My mum (prepare) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.
- 3- A: what do you think..... (you do) in two years' time? (you work), or (you do) a university degree?
- 4- B: I certainly(not work) because I want to do a degree in medicine.
It's a very long course, so I(still study) in seven years' time!

Answers:

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

2- Choose the correct form of the verbs in bold.

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

Answers:

1. be staying 2. help 3. be boarding 4. be watching 5. Miss

3- Make correct sentences about the future.

Examples:

- I hope to go to Australia next year.
- I plan to learn French soon.
- I intend to go shopping at the weekend.

1. He / hope / become a teacher one day.
2. I / intend / apply for a job when I finish university.
3. Many hospitals / plan / use robots to help nurses in the future.

4. How / you / intend / solve the problem?

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

6. You /intend / buy tickets for the play?

Answers:

1. He hopes to become a teacher one day.

2. I intend to apply for a job when I finish university.

3. Many hospitals plan to use robots to help nurses in the future.

4. How do you intend to solve the problem?

5. Our school hopes to raise enough money to build a new library.

6. Do you intend to buy tickets for the play?

4- There is one mistake in the verb tenses, rewrite the verb in the correct tense.

1- 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.

Will be studying

2- A: don't phone me at seven. I'll have dinner with my family.

B: ok, I'll phone at nine.

Will be having

3- A: what time will you get here tomorrow?

B: at about three, I think. I'll be texting you the exact time later.

Will text

4- A: please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep.

B: don't worry. I won't forget.

Will be sleeping

The Future Perfect المستقبل التام

Use: (function)

We use the future perfect (will have + past participle) to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

نستخدم المستقبل التام (will have +p.p) للتحدث عن حدث سيكتمل في وقت معين في المستقبل

- By 2019 CE, the new motorway will have opened.
- We're late! By the time we get to the station, the train will have gone.

Form:

Subject	Will + have	Past participle	Rest of sentence.
He/she/they/I...	will have	finished	my homework by the time I go out tonight.
He/she/they/I...	will not have	finished	my homework by the time I go out tonight

Question: السؤال

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	have	Past participle	Rest of sentence.
Will	he/she/they/I	have	finished	my homework by the time I go out tonight?

Key words:

By + Time in the future time in the future since + time

1- Complete the sentences with the future perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we..... our exams. (finish)
2. This time next month, my parents..... married for twenty years. (be)
3. The books that you orderedby the end of the week (not arrive)
4. By the next year,..... you England? (visit)

Answers:

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

2- Complete the sentences in the future perfect or the future continuous.

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

2. Next Monday, I / work / in my new job.

3. You / do / all your homework by eight o'clock?

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

5. You / meet us / at the library this afternoon?

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

Answers:

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

3- Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning.

- 1- I intend to join the university after leaving school.
I am
- 2- I hope I could speak English fluently.
I am

4- 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.

Answers:

1. will help 2. Eyesight 3. device 4. sends 5. Brain

Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences.

- 1- By the end of the month, Ifrom university.
will be graduating will have graduated graduated was graduating
- 2- Don't call me at seven. I willdinner with my family.
have had be having have had
- 3- This time next Monday, Imy car to Irbid.
will be driving was driving will be driven drove
- 4- Next month, SaraEnglish at university for three years.
will be studying will be studied will study stydied
- 5- The managerthe meeting in half an hour.
hold will be holding held was holding
- 6- Don't come at 9, I will..... the match.
have watched watch be watching watched
- 7- Ramihis lunch by the time I arrive.
have taken will have taken will take took
- 8- Next Monday, Iin Amman for a year.
live will live will have lived lived
- 9- This time next Sunday, Ithe math exam.
will be taking take had taken took

Answers:

- 1- will have graduated 2- be having 3- will be driving 4- will have studied
- 5- will be holding 6- be watching 7- will have taken 8- will have lived
- 9- will be taking

Writing:

Descriptive Essay: المقالة الوصفية

-كغيرها من المقالات، تُقسم المقالة الوصفية إلى ثلاثة أقسام:

1- (introduction and personal viewpoint) الأولى الفقرة

المقدمة والرأي الشخصي: وفيها تضع مقدمة ورأيك الشخصي في حدود ثلاث جمل.

2- descriptions more detailed الفقرة الثانية وهي الأطول

وفيها وصف مفصل لما يطلبه السؤال: حسب الترتيب المنطقي الذي يراه الطالب وضع فيها تشبيهات ووصف والعديد من التفاصيل.

3- conclusion and personal viewpoint الفقرة الثالثة والأخيرة

ضع فيها الخاتمة وهو تلخيص قصير لما سبق ذكره ورأي شخصي بالإضافة إلى تساؤل او اقتراح.

مثال مقترح على هذه المقالة

Worldwide transport in the future

It is of course difficult to say exactly what transportation will look like in the future, because of the infrastructural changes that are happening constantly at the moment. To me, it seems that transport may well have changed a lot in one hundred years' time.

Perhaps there will be no more private transport by 2115 CE. It is possible that public transport will have improved so much that no one will need their own cars. We might all be zooming around in ecologically-sound electric buses and trams that will take us to our destinations smoothly!

In order to get to other countries, we will be taking airships, which will be like aeroplanes but with more facilities available. It will be possible to travel to the other side of the world in much less time, because these airships will race around at a far greater velocity.

Finally, modes of transport are always changing, depending on many different factors, but one thing is certain; we will still be travelling the whole world! We might even be able to experience weightlessness by travelling to space!

Exercise 1: Think of three ways in which people will be living in the future. Write about 80 words. Consider three of the following: • at home • in a hospital • at school • at work.

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Exercise 2: Describe Jordan in the next century. What do you think it will look like? What will people be doing? What will life be like?

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Unit Four : Success Stories قصص نجاح

The importance of Islamic achievements in history.

أهميه الانجازات الاسلاميه في التاريخ

Word	Meaning	المعنى
arithmetic	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	الحساب
geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	الهندسة
mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy	فيلسوف
physician	someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialist in diagnosis and treatment	فيزيائي
polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	مُتقِف

The importance of Islamic achievements in history.

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

الشخص تاريخه كيميائيين مشهورين العالم العربي
 The Arab world has many famous chemists in its history, but the person **who** is
 مشهور من المحتمل للكيمياء الموجد المعروف
 known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. **He** is most well-
 مجموعته بنى حامض الكبريتيك انتاج بدياه
 known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. **He** also built a set of
 في المختبر العناصر وزنوا الكيميائيين الطريقه غيرت موازين
 scales **which** changed the way in **which** chemists weighed items in a laboratory:
 أصغر من الكيلوغرام ب 6000 مره عناصر وزن يمكنها موازينه
his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

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

المعروف الطائر الأسود لصوته الجميل
 Ali ibn Nafi ' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice).
 موهبته لموسيقار مشهور تلميذ موهوب
 He was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and **it** was **his** talent for
 ضيف قرطبه قاداته
 music that led **him** to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. He was the guest of the
 أسس الحاكم الأموي هناك
 Umayyad ruler **there**. **He** is the person **who** established the first music school in the
 والتلحين الإيقاع الموسيقي يعلم
 world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. **He**
 العود قدم الشخص الذي النظرية الموسيقية طور
 revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person **who** introduced the oud to
 أوروبا
 Europe.

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

استخدمت رجل أعمال ثري ابنه
 Fatima al-Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman. **She** used **her** father's
 أصبح مركز التعلم هذا في المغرب في فاس مركز تعليمي لبناء ميراث والدها
 inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco. This learning centre became
 جميع أنحاء العالم طلاب فيها افضل جامعة في المغرب
 Morocco's top university, and **it** is **where** many students from all over the world
 أشرفت على كانت أختها يأتون للدراسة
 come to study. Moreover, it was Fatima's sister, Mariam, **who** supervised the
 مركز التعلم لم يكن بعيدا عن مسجد الاندلس بناء
 building of the Andalus Mosque, **which** was not far from the learning centre.

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

موسيقار كيميائي عالم رياضيات فيلسوف طبيب
 Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and
 في العديد وقام باكتشافات جذرية موسوعه حقيقه وعالم فلك
 astronomer – a true polymath. **He** made ground-breaking discoveries in many of
 جعلته الهندسه الحساب عمله من المحتمل هذه المجالات
 these fields, but it is probably **his** work in arithmetic and geometry that has made
 أكثر شهره
him most famous.

Questions :

1. Who is the founder of chemistry?
2. Mention down two main achievements of Jabir ibn Hayyan.
3. The set of scales which Jabir ibn Hayyan invented was very important for a reason. Write down this reason.
4. Write down the sentence that shows that Ali ibn Nafi' was hosted by the Umayyad Caliph.
5. What did the school that Ali ibn Nafi' opened in Cordoba teach?
6. List two main achievements of Ali ibn Nafi'.
7. How did Fatima al-Fihri use her father's inheritance?
8. Al-Kindi made ground-breaking discoveries in many fields. Write down two main fields.

Answers

1. Jabir ibn Hayyan.
2. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales.
3. They changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory: his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.
4. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler there.
5. Musical harmony and composition.
6. He revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.
7. She used her father's inheritance to build a learning centre in Fez, Morocco.
8. Arithmetic and geometry.

Masdar City - A positive step?

خطوه ايجابيه - مصدر مدينه

Word	Meaning	المعنى
grid	a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region.	شبكة
artificially-created	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real.	صناعي
zero-waste	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused.	بدون نفايات
outweigh	to be more important than something else.	يفوق في الاهميه
windmill	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour.	طاحونه هوائيه
vary (n)	to differ according to the situation.	يتنوع
pedestrian	someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars.	مشاه
megaproject	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project.	مشاريع عملاقه
sustainability	the state of being able to continue forever.	مستدامه
desalination	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used.	تحليه المياه
carbon-neutral	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere.	خالیه من الكربون
criticise	to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something).	ينتقد

Masdar City - A positive step?

صممت مشاريع استثمارية كبيرة جدا المشاريع الضخمة
Megaprojects are extremely large investment projects, **which** are designed to
على الرغم من للمدن فوائد جديدة وجلب النمو الاقتصادي لتشجيع
encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although
غاليه من حيث تعريفها جميعها التكلفة والحجم تتنوع من حيث المشاريع الضخمة
megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, **they** are all, by definition, expensive,
تتراوح المشاريع والتغطية الإعلامية من الاهتمام مستوى عالي تجذب مشاريع عامة
public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage. Projects range
حتى مجمعات المدينة كاملة والجسور الانفاق المحطات المطارات الطرق الرئيسي
from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.

يجلبها المنافع يعتمد على المشاريع الضخمة مفهوم
The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits **it** brings to a
بسبب أنتقدت العديد من المشاريع للمجتمع
community. However, many megaprojects have been criticized because of **their**
القضايا ستلقي نظره المقاله البيئه المجتمع أثارها السلبيه
negative effects on a community or the environment. This essay will look at issues
بالأشارة الى مشروع ضخم
with regard to Masdar City, a megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

تطورها بدأت
Masdar City, **which** began **its** development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first
مربع تغطي الصناعيه خاليه من النفايات خاليه من الكربون
carbon-neutral, zerowaste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square
يسكنها متوقع تكتمل
kilometres, when **it** is completed in 2025 CE, **it** is expected to house more than 40,000
بشكل رئيسي مشتركه شركه عابر طريق ساكن
residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly
منتجات صديقه للبيئه
environmentally-friendly products.

متطوره ستبنى مصادر طاقة متجددة بشكل كامل ستناد المدينة
The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. **It** is built on an advanced
تستخدم كميه الطاقه بالضبط ترأقب شبكه طاقة
energy grid **which** monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every
مخرج في المجمع
outlet in the complex.

خاليه من السيارات ستتكون انبعاث الكربون لتقليل
Furthermore, in order to reduce **its** carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free
سيارات بدون سائق كهربائية ركوب الدراجات للمشاة مصممة منطقة
zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will
وسترتبط المدينة وسائل النقل العامة تعمل
operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other
وسكك حديدية الطرق شبكة المواقع
locations by a network of roads and railways.

مخططات طواحين الهواء الطاقة الشمسية ستزود الطاقة
Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to
ستستخدم محطه تحليه مياه أكبر محطه هيدروجين في العالم لبناء
build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to
النفايات العضويه يعاد تدويرها المستخدمه لتزويد
provide the city's water, with 12% of water used being recycled. Biological waste
سيعاد تدويرها المخلفات الصناعيه مصدر طاقه
will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled.

معهد السكان الحاليون
The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of
ملتزمون بالكامل طلابها جامعة والتكنولوجيا للعلوم
Science and Technology, a university **whose** students are fully committed to
لمشاكل الطاقة في العالم حلول أيجاد
finding solutions to the world's energy problems.

المحافظة البيئية العالمية العديد بدعم يحظى المشروع بينما
While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation
بناء بدلا من اعتقد يوجد بعض الانتقاد له منظمات
Organisations, there is some criticism of **it**. It is felt that, instead of building an
لمدن موجوده أولويه يجب ان تكون الاستدامه مدينة مستدامة صناعية
Artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.
والبيئة للمجتمع فوائد في الخاتمه

In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment
تحققت وأذا اهداف المطورين اية مساوي تفوق بشكل عظيم
greatly outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised,
شبيهه سيلهم للتخطيط المدني في المستقبل بصمه
Masdar City will be a blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar
دول أخرى مشاريع ضخمة
megaprojects in other countries.

Questions :

- 1- What are the advantages and disadvantages of megaprojects to people and the environment?
- 2- What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?
- 3- What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City? What are the disadvantages?
- 4- Do you think that Masdar City is a beneficial project or not? Give your reasons.
- 5- Megaprojects are designed for two certain purposes. Write down these two purposes.
- 6- Quote the sentence which indicates that some mega projects were criticized.
- 7- Because Masdar city will be a car-free city, the city has been designed to have different types of transportation. Write down two of them.
- 8- Who are the current inhabitants of Masdar city?
- 9- Find a word in the text which means “judged (something) with disapproval; evaluated or analysed”.

Answers:

- 1- The disadvantages are that they are all brand new and some people think it would be better to spend the money on regenerating old towns, etc. However, the advantages include installing the latest technology that helps cities to become environmentally- friendly.
- 2- Examples of projects include motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges and entire city complexes.
- 3- 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.
- 4- I think Masdar City is a beneficial project because it is designed to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Also it will inspire other cities to be environmentally friendly.
- 5- To encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities.
- 6- However, many megaprojects have been criticized because of their negative effects on a community or the environment.
- 7- Be pedestrian and cycle-friendly and Electric, driverless cars.
- 8- Students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology.
- 9- Criticize.

A founding father of farming

الأب الموجد للزراعة

Word	Meaning	المعنى
founder	the person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city.	مؤسس
legacy	something that someone has achieved that continues to exist after they stop working or die.	ارث
fertiled land	produced more than enough food.	أرض خصبه
hands on	field working / working by hand.	عمل يدوي
inoculation	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease inoculate.	مطعوم
irrigate	to supply land with water.	يسقي \ بروي
fountain pen	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib which takes ink from these cartridges to write.	قلم حبر

A founding father of farming

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

كتاب الزراعة أنجزها أحد الأشياء الكثيرة
 One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture. The
 الفواكه أفضل الطرق لزراعة الأشجار شرح 16 فصل تكون
 book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and
 اشهر ربما والورود ذات الرائحة الطيبة والأعشاب والخضروات
 vegetables, as well as herbs and sweet-smelling flowers; perhaps the most famous
 من التربة الأنواع المختلفة معالجه كيفية يصف فصل
 chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn
 بايجاد المياه الجوفية الأرض ري كيفية عمل على
 Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and
 وأنظمة الري مضخات الماء صمم الآبار حفر
 digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these
 عبر كتابته مرت
 things were passed on through his writing.

عبر لأن المزارعين هائلا تأثير
 The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the
 بشكل رائع وأصبحت الأرض ونصائحه تعليماته أتبعو الأجيال
 generations followed his instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully
 النمو السكاني السريع طعام أكثر من كاف وأنتجت خصبة
 fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The
 ما تزال دليل وضعها وأتباعه أنظمة الري
 irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in
 للعالم ارثه ليس مشهورا كثير وعلى الرغم من اسبانيا
 Spain. Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world
 عظيم كان
 has been great.

Questions:

- 1- Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.
- 2- Find a verb in the second paragraph that means 'supply land with water'.
- 3- Guess the meaning of 'fertile land' in the third paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?
- 4- Guess the meaning of 'legacy' in the third paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?

- 5- Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath? Give examples of his areas of knowledge.
- 6- Ibn Bassal used many ways to irrigate the land. Write down two of them.
- 7- Quote the sentence which indicates that Ibn Bassal was a polymath.

Answers:

- 1- A Book of Agriculture and the irrigation systems.
- 2- Irrigate.
- 3- Produced more than enough food.
- 4- Something that someone has achieved that continues to exist after they stop working or die.
- 5- The first one. a writer, a scientist and an engineer.
- 6- Finding underground water and digging wells.
- 7- Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE.

Vocabulary:

- 1- Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.

philosopher , arithmetic, polymath, chemist, geometry,
mathematician , physician

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

Answers:

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

2- Match the words with the correct definitions. One definition is not needed.

1. talent	a. an expert in many subjects
2. founder	b. a room for scientific experiments
3. scales	c. the person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city
4. polymath	d. an instrument to measure weight
5. arithmetic	e. an engineer
6. laboratory	f. the study of numbers g. special ability

3- Complete the sentences with words from the box.

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

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

Answers:

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

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

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

Grammar

Cleft sentences

- A cleft sentence is a complex sentence (one with a main clause and a dependent clause). We can usually express the meaning of a cleft sentence with a simple sentence. It is called 'cleft' sentence because there are two parts to the sentence.
- We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information.
- We join the most important piece of information to a relative clause, often with *who, where or that*.
- جملة cleft هي جملة معقدة (جملة تحتوي على جملة رئيسية وشرط تابع). يمكننا عادة التعبير عن معنى جملة cleft بجملة بسيطة. وتسمى الجملة "cleft" لأن هناك جزئين في الجملة.
- نحن نستخدم جمل cleft من أجل التأكيد على أجزاء معينة من المعلومات.
- نربط أهم جزء من المعلومه في جملة relative ، غالبًا مع **who, where or that**
- We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases, among others:
 - The thing that ...*
 - The person who ...*
 - The time when .*
 - The place where .*
 - The way in which ...*
 - What .*
 - It .*
- When we start a sentence with *What*, we structure it as follows:
 - *I would like to go to London next year.*
 - *What I would like to do next year is go to London.*
- When we begin a cleft sentence with *It*, the relative clause usually begins with *that*.
 - *Huda won the prize for Art last year.*
 - *The person who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.*
 - *The prize that Huda won last year was for Art.*
 - *It was last year that Huda won the prize for Art. The Olympic Games were held in*

London in 2012 CE.

- ***It was in 2012 CE** that the Olympic Games were held in London.*
- ***London was the place where** the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.*
- ***The event that** took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.*

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

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

b. The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.

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

Answers: 1- c / 2- a / 3- b

2- 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-

Answers:

1- The person who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century was Al-Jazari.

- 2- It was Al-Jazari who/that invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.
- 3- The thing that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century was the mechanical clock.
- 4- It was the mechanical clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.
- 5- The period/time when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock was the twelfth century.
- 6- It was in the twelfth century that Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

3- 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.....

Answers

- 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 his work in geometry which made Al-Kindi especially famous for.

Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold.

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

It was Queen Rania

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.....

Answers:

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

2- When 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.

Revision of relative clauses

تستخدم ضمائر الوصل كما يلي

Who	بعد اسم عاقل	I met the teacher who taught me last year.
Which	بعد اسم غير عاقل	Ali bought the car which he needed.
When	بعد اسم زمن	I remember the day when we first met.
Where	بعد اسم المكان	That's the restaurant where we eat everyday.
Whose	للملكية	He's the man whose car is broken.
That	تأتي بدل كل الضمائر ما عدا whose	

الفرق بين where و which

تستخدم where بعد اسم مكان اذا تبعه فاعل ثم فعل

تستخدم which بعد اسم مكان اذا تبعه فعل مباشرة او اذا جاء لوصف المكان او اذا كان قبله او بعده حرف جر

- He went to the school he studied.
- He went to the village is peaceful.

Defining relative clauses

- Defining relative clauses are used to identify which particular person, place or thing is being talked about. The defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as *who*, *which*, *that*, *where* or *when*. We use *who* (and sometimes *that*) to refer to people; *which* and *that* to refer to things and animals; *where* to refer to places and *when* to times. *Whose* is the possessive form of *who*.

He's the man whose daughter I met in Jordan.

Non-defining relative clauses

- Non-defining relative clauses are used to give more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about. The non-defining relative clause (underlined in the examples below) is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as *who*, *which*, *where* or *when*.

The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.

- A non-defining relative clause differs from a defining relative clause in that it gives additional, rather than essential, information and, without it, the sentence would still convey meaning.

The Sahara desert is very hot.

- Non-defining relative clauses follow a noun and are enclosed between two commas (or dashes or brackets), unless completing the sentence.
- In non-defining relative clauses, the relative pronoun is never omitted.

1- Read the passage below and answer the questions.

The Giralda

The Giralda tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain 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.

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

.....

2. What relative for the things in the box?

People, animals and things, places

.....

2- Match the beginnings with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronoun. Then, write the sentences out in full. The first one is done for you.

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

1. A mathematician is someone who works with numbers.
2.
3.
4.
5.

3- Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box. One pronoun is used twice. Add commas for the non-defining relative clauses.

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.

Answers:

- 1., who is also known as Avicenna,
- 2., which included many subjects,
3. That
- 4., who were worried about his health,
5. When

4- Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.

that , which, where, who

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle (1)..... is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty 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.

Answers:

1- which / that 2- which 3- where 4- who / that

5- Write one sentence that means the same.

1- The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the.....

2- Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is

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

London,

Answers:

1- It was the Egyptians that/who built the pyramids.

2- Ali is planning to finish his project tonight.

3- London, which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.

Writing / Sample summary of an article

The Masdar City Megaproject

The article discusses Masdar City, which is an example of a 'megaproject'. A megaproject is a large-scale investment project designed to stimulate the economy and benefit the population. The author states that this project is currently being undertaken in Abu Dhabi and has attracted a lot of both positive and negative attention.

The author goes on to say that, whilst it has been praised for its environmentally-friendly status, some people argue that we should prioritise sustainability in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones.

Whatever the opinion, it is clear that the project is a landmark of urban planning and a precursor of megaprojects to come.

Write a summary of the article about Masdar city on page 32 (STB). Remember to be concise and write between 100 and 150 words.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Read the text on page 22 again. Underline the parts that gives you basic information about Ibn Bassal and write them below.

Name:.....

Date:.....

Location:.....

Occupation and interests:.....

Achievements:.....

Legacy:.....

Now write three short paragraphs (40-60 words each) summarising the text about Ibn Bassal. Use the prompts in exercise 26 as a guide.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Derivations الاشتقاقات

كيف يتم اشتقاق الأفعال، الأسماء، الصفات والظروف:-

VERBS	NOUNS	ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
en	ance/ ence	able/ ible	ly
ise	ation/ tion	ful	
ize	ee/or/er	ic/ ical	
en	cy/ ity	al/ ian	
ify	age/ th / ing	ous/ ious	
ate	ssion/ sion	ish /ing	
	ism/ ist	less	
	dom / ant	tive	
	ics / ur / ary	ed	
	ship	some, like	
	hood	ory	
	ness, ess	affectionate	
	ment, ption	private, accurate	
	proof, relief, belief	likely, unlikely	
	approval, betrothal	lonely	

Verbs الأفعال

1- After Modal verbs:- نستخدم مجرد

(will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, ought to, must, ...)

- 1) Arabs should to solve their problems.
(negotiation, negotiated, negotiate)
- 2) The government will a new hospital in Zarqa.
(establish, establishment, established)
- 3) We should the best from other nations cultures.
(adoptive, adoption, adopt)

2- After to infinitive:-

- 1) He intends to with others.
(socialise, social, society)
- 2) You have to your poems.
(memorise, memorisation, memorising)

3- After (do, does, did) :- نستخدم مجرد

- 1) Did she really about her parents?
(careful, carefully, care)

4- After the subject:-

- 1) We are known by the type of people we with.
(social , society, socialise)

Nouns الأسماء

1- Before the verb

1.is the foundation of many civilizations.

(educate, education, educational)

2- After articles: - بعد أدوات التعريف

(a, an, the)

1. The she caused in the classroom was unbearable.

(disturb, disturbance, disturbingly)

2. It is a that Fadi lives in Amman.

(possible, possibly, possibility)

3. If you want to see a doctor, you must make an

(appointed, appoint, appointment)

4. The wasn't enough to release him.

(prove, proof, proving)

بشرط أن لا يكون بعد الفراغ اسم لأنه إذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم نضع صفة

e.g. He is an enthusiastic admirer of Napoleon.

Begin your conversation with a remark.

(politely, polite, politeness)

3- After Adjectives: - بعد الصفات نستخدم أسماء

1. Industrial can not survive if they are not competitive.

(corporate, corporative, corporations)

2. Technology makes fundamental in our life.

(changing, changed, changes)

4- After possessive pronouns: - بعد ضمائر الملكية ، وهي

(my, your, her, his, their, it's, ours) (own , self)

1. John's was to buy a second hand car.
(decision, decide, decidable)
2. Her in English allowed her to go to America.
(fluency, fluent, fluently)
3. His enlightened the party.
(participate, participation, participant)
4. Your is different from Ali's.
(assumption, assume, assuming)

5- After Prepositions: - بعد حروف الجر

1. She is above
(suspicion, suspiciously, suspicious)
2. This institute was founded in of her hard effort.
(recognise, recognition, recognisable)
3. He is in with his partner.
(agree, agreement, agreed)
4. The badge was made as a symbol of
(freely, free, freedom)

6- After determiners: - بعد المحددات

(all, some, a few, few, little, a little, one, enough, many, much, any, every)

1. Every has the right to express his opinion.
(participant, participated, participate)
2. Some fell down in the clashes.
(demonstrate, demonstrators, demonstrations)

3. All were closed in front of us.
(directly, direct, directions)
4. Was there any with your plan?
(interfered, interference, interfere)
5. Can you show a little more in your attitude.
(flexible, flexibility, flexibly)

7- After quantity: - بعد الكمية

(A lot of, a number of,)

1. A number of have been made recently.
(compute, computing, computers)

8- After demonstrative pronouns: - بعد ضمائر الإشارة

(This, That, These, Those)

1. This is profitable.
(invested, invest, investment)
2. These are very useful.
(conclusions, conclude, concluded)

9-N.....of.....N.....

قبل وبعد of ولكن يجب ان لا يكون بعد الفراغ اسم

1. The decision ofwas taken by the president.
(evacuation, evacuated, evacuate)

Adjectives الصفات

1- Before nouns: - قبل الأسماء

1. farming needs plentiful supply of waters.
(intensive, intensify, intensively)
2. My younger brother is suffering from trouble.
(digest, digestive, digestion)
3. Muna is a very girl.
(beautiful, beautifully, beauty)
4. schools are expanded in Jordan.
(vocation, vocational, vocationally)
5. Football players are well-known for their fitness.
(physics, physical, physically)

2- After verbs to be: - بعد أفعال " to be "

(am, is, are, was, were, be, been) بشرط الا يأتي بعد الفراغ فعل

1. The pupil was for his success.
(pleasure, pleased, pleasurably)
2. The two girls are
(identically, identical, identity)
3. I think this car is for me.
(convenience, conveniently, convenient)
4. There areways of explaining this problem.
(variety, various, vary)
5. Pressure can be challenging, exciting and
(product, productive, productivity)

3- After intensifiers: - بعد المشدّدات اللّغويّة

(so, very, too, quite, extremely, absolutely, completely)

1. The game was extremely
(exhaust, exhaustion, exhausted)
2. It is very to keep calm.
(importantly, important, importance)
3. The weather is quite
(cooling, cool, cold)
4. The soldier lost his rifle and was completely
(defence, defenceless, defensively)

4- After Some verbs: - بعد بعض الأفعال

(feel, look, become, seem, taste, appear, get)

1. My garden looks
(beautiful, beautifully, beauty)
2. She became as she didn't succeed.
(hopeless, hopeful, hopefully)

5- Between morethan: as.....as

- 1- Sara is not as as Laila.
(attract, attraction, attractive)

6- After the most

- 1- Abeer is the mostin her class.
(attract, attraction, attractive)

Adverbs الحال او الظرف

في بداية الجملة إذا تبع الفراغ فاصله

1. , we could swim in an indoor pool.
(alternative, alternate, alternatively)
2. , there are three rules which have to be observed.
(traditional, traditionally, tradition)

بين الفعل الرئيسي والفاعل في الجملة

1. I like to drink tea with dinner.
(occasionally, occasion, occasional)
2. I would pay extra for a good seat.
(glad, gladden, gladly)
3. The student finished his exams.
(success, successful, successfully)

قبل الصفات

1. This exercise is difficult.
(extreme, extremely, extremist)
2. He was fit.
3. (wonder, wonderfully, wonderful)
4. Electric wires should be handled.
(caution, cautious, cautiously)

بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي

1. We were impressed by Ali's performance.
(favourably, favourable, favour)
2. This wall is painted.
(beautiful, beautifully, beauty)

في نهاية الجملة بشرط أن يقع الفراغ بعد اسم أو ضمير أو فعل.

1. He greeted the guests warmly.

ملاحظات عامة على الاشتقاق

(**and , as well as , or**) تعطف كلمتين من نفس الجنس أي أن ما يتبعها يكون من جنس ما يسبقها

1- Smoking (n) and pollution (n) have the same effects .

2- Work makes you healthy (adj) and wealthy (adj) .

- إذا كان الفراغ مسبقا بظرف نعتمد على الكلمة التي تسبق الظرف لتحديد ما يحتاجها الفراغ () . نعتبر أن الظرف كلمة زائدة .

1- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words that follow.

1- Petra is an important site.

(archaeology , archaeological , archaeologically , archaeologize)

2- We expect a good standard of for our children at these schools .

(educate , educational , education , educationally)

3- In our exam, we had to a text from Arabic into English.

(translation , translate , translator , translated)

4- They are going to a new air conditioning unit in our flat .

(install , installation , istalled installing)

5- Thank you for your help, I really it.

(appreciation , appreciate , appreciating , appeciated)

6- Have you seen Nasser's of postcards ? He's got hundreds!

(collect , collected , collection , collective)

7- The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.

(produce , production , productive , productively)

8- Ibn Sina wrote textbooks.

(medicine , medical , medically , medicate)

9- My father bought our house with an from his grandfather.

(inherit , inherited , inheritance , inheriting)

Choose the correct answer from A,B, C, D to complete each of the following sentences.

1- Scientists haveinvented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.

A) success B)successfully C) successful D) succeed

2- Scholars have discovered an document from the twelfth century.

A- Origin B) original C) originally D) originalise

3- Do you think the wheel was the most important ever?

A- invent B) invetted C) invention D) inventing

4- Who was the most writer of the twentieth century?

A) influence B) influential C) influentially D) influenced

5- Many instruments that are still used today in were designed by Arab scholars.

A) operate B) operation C) operational D) operationally

6- When do you to receive your test results?

A) expectantly B) expectance C) expect D) expected

7- Which city was chosen as the Arab Capital last year?

A) Culture B) culturally C) cultural D) culturalise

Language Functions

الوظائف اللغوية

1- Indicating consequence: النتيجة

1. in this way
2. as a consequence
3. therefore
4. so
5. as a result
6. because of that
7. consequently

2- Indicating opposition: التناقض

1. however,...
2. whereas
3. despite
4. on one hand.../ on the other hand,...
5. conversly...
6. although...
7. inspite
8. contrary

3- Expressing Addition: للاضافة

1. furthermore,...
2. likewise,...
3. one reason for this is...
4. in addition,...
5. also....
6. as well as
7. moreover
8. and

4- Showing recommendation or conclsion: التوصية

1. It is recommend that.....
2. It appears that
3. the best course of .
4. The result is.....

5- Reporting Information: اقرار المعلومات

1. There are more than...
2. Almost there quarter of
- 3- the number of

6- Introduction: التقديم

1. The aim of report is...
2. The report examines...
- 3- In this report....

7- Metaphore: التشبيه بدون اداه

The world will be at your figuretips.

8- Simile: التشبيه بأداه

Some robots will look and sound very like humans.

9- Onomatopoeia: المحاكاه الصوتيه

Everywhere we go we will hear the constant **buzz** and **hum** of technology.

10-Personification: التجسيد

Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us, by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

Examples

1- In the report we should cite percentage and fractions. **A- True B- false**

2- The persuasive letter should have polite manner and informal language.

A- True B- false

3- The sentences in the report are short. **A- True B- false**

4-the internet of Things sounds exciting, we should be careful, too.

A- Despite B- Although C- In this way D- As a result

5- Ahmad is as a lion in his strength. The underlined rhetorical device represents:

A- personification B- simile C- metaphor D- onomatopoeia

6- Our computers will take care of us, by telling us when we wake up. The underlined rhetorical device represents:

A- personification B- simile C- metaphor D- onomatopoeia

7- On the one hand, life would be easier., we would have less privacy.

A- On the other hand B- Although C- However D- Despite

8- Driverless cars would make travelling simple., if they went wrong, they could be very dangerous.

A- On the other hand B- Although C- However D- Despite

9- New technology has many advantages. Therefore, we may face many problems. **Therefore** expresses:

A- addition B- conclusion C- consequence D- conclusion

10- Treatment and medicine will taste as delicious as real food. **The rhetorical device used is**

A- simile B- metaphor C- personification D- onomatopoeia

Revision A A problem for our wildlife

1. Read the beginning of a newspaper article and answer the questions.

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.

رغم الجهود الجيدة لمجموعات الحماية و حملاتهم ، إلا أن عدد كبير من أنواع الحيوانات ، بما فيها الفيلة الإفريقية ، النمور والفقمات ، لا يزال يتناقص . إنها حاجة البشر المتزايدة للأرض و المصادر ، إضافة إلى أن صيد الحيوانات و الأسماك ، مسؤول عن هذا التناقص السريع في الحيوانات البرية .

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.

تدييات غريبة مثل القطط الكبيرة هي الأكثر تهديدا، لكن حتى الطيور العادية و الحشرات في العديد من أجزاء العالم تنقرض إلى الأبد. وفقا لتقرير منظمة الحياة البرية العالمية و جمعية الحيوان في لندن ، فإن عدد الحيوانات البرية في العالم انخفض بمعدل 52 % منذ عام 1970 م .

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

2. Listen to the rest of the newspaper article and answer the questions.

The report also carries the warning that humans are using resources faster than the planet can restore. For example, we are cutting down forests more quickly than newly-planted trees can grow, overfishing is causing a marine imbalance, and pollution is becoming harder and harder to control.

و أيضا يحمل التقرير تحذيرا من أن البشر يستخدمون الموارد أسرع مما يستطيع كوكب الأرض تجديده. مثلا، نحن نقطع الغابات بسرعة اكبر مما تستطيع الأشجار المزروعة حديثا أن تنمو ، و يسبب الصيد الجائر عدم توازن بحري ، و التلوث تصبح السيطرة عليها أصعب و أصعب.

The authors of the report hope that this picture will serve as a wake-up call to all of us. They want to emphasise how important it is for each one of us to take responsibility for our actions, and to protect our planet by thinking carefully about everything we do.

و يأمل مؤلفو التقرير أن هذه الصورة ستكون بمثابة للاستيقاظ لنا جميعا . هم يريدون التأكيد كم هو مهم لكل واحد منا أن يتحمل المسؤولية عن اعمالنا ، و أن نحمي كوكبنا من خلال التفكير مليا في كل ما نقوم به.

1. Name two examples of how the world is running out of natural resources.
.....
2. Choose the correct meaning of a 'wake-up call'.
a. an alarm clock b. a warning c. a telephone call d. a danger
.....
3. What do the authors of the report hope to achieve? There are two possible answers.
.....

Vocabulary and grammar:

- 3- Choose the most suitable item from the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.

sustainability , apparatus , physician, mortality, prosthetic

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

4. Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. 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)
2. By the end of this year, we..... here for ten years. (will live / will be living / will have lived)

5. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

1. He has written many books, but his final book made him famous all over the world.
He has written many books, but it
2. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.
He since 5 p.m.
3. It is normal for me now to get up early to study.
I am

MODEL ANSWERS:

- 1- 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.
 - 2- Animals are disappearing around the world because people need the land; they are using resources and they are hunting and fishing.
 - 3- 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.
 - 4- Yes, the statement is correct. The world's wildlife has been reduced by more than 52 per cent, therefore more than half has disappeared.
2. 1. Answers should include two of the following examples: forests are being cut down too quickly; there is too much fishing; pollution is out of control.
2. b
3. The authors of the report hope to show us that responsibility for one's own actions is important. OR They want to show us the importance of protecting our planet in everything we do.
3. 1. apparatus 2. sustainability 3. prosthetic 4. Physician
4. 1. used to 2. will have lived
5. 1. is/was his final book that made him famous all over the world.
2. has been studying
3. used to getting up early to study now.

جدول تصريفات الأفعال العادية والشاذة

التصريف الثالث	الماضي	المعنى	الفعل (مضارع)
awoken	awoke	يوقظ	awake
been	was, were	يكون	be
bent	bent	يثني	bend
borne	bore	يتحمل	bear
become	became	يصبح	become
begun	began	يبدأ	begin
blown	blew	يفجر - يعصف	blow
broken	broke	يكسر	break
bitten	bit	يعض	bite
brought	brought	يحضر	bring
built	built	يبنى	build
bought	bought	يشترى	buy
burnt	burnt	يحرق	burn
caught	caught	يمسك - يصطاد	catch
chosen	chose	يختار	choose
come	came	يأتي	come
cost	cost	يكلف	cost
cut	cut	يقطع	cut
dealt	dealt	يتعامل	deal
dug	dug	يحفر	dig
done	did	يفعل	do
drawn	drew	يرسم - يسحب	draw
dreamt	dreamt	يحلم	dream
drunk	drank	يشرب	drink
driven	drove	يقود	drive
eaten	ate	يأكل	eat
fallen	fell	يقع	fall
fed	fed	يطعم	feed
felt	felt	يشعر	feel
fought	fought	يحارب	fight
found	found	يجد	find
flown	flew	يطير	fly
forgotten	forgot	ينسى	forget
forgiven	forgave	يسامح	forgive
got	got	يحصل - ينال	get
given	gave	يعطي	give
gone	went	يذهب	go
grown	grew	يزرع - ينمو	grow
had	had	يملك	have
heard	heard	يسمع	hear
hidden	hid	يختبئ - يخفي	hide
hit	hit	يضرب	hit
held	held	يعقد	hold
hurt	hurt	يؤذي - يؤلم	hurt
kept	kept	يحافظ	keep
known	knew	يعرف	know
laid	laid	يضع	lay
led	led	يؤدي الى	lead
learnt	learnt	يتعلم	learn
left	left	يترك	leave

lend	يقرض	lent	lent
let	يسمح - يدع	let	let
lie	يتمدد - يرقد	lay	lain
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
make	يصنع	made	made
mean	يعني	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	met
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
put	يضع	put	put
read	يقرأ	read	read
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
ring	يرن	rang	rung
rise	يرتفع	rose	risen
run	يجري	ran	run
say	يقول	said	said
see	يري	saw	seen
seek	يبحث	sought	sought
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	تغرب - يضبط	set	set
shake	يصافح	shook	shaken
shine	تشرق يشع	shone	shone
shoot	يطلق النار	shot	shot
show	يعرض - يظهر	showed	shown
shut	يغلق	shut	shut
sing	يقني	sang	sung
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
spell	يلفظ	spelt	spelt
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
spend	يقضي - يصرف	spent	spent
spill	يتسرب	spilt	spilt
stand	يقف	stood	stood
steal	يسرق	stole	stolen
stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
take	ياخذ	took	taken
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
tear	يمزق	tore	torn
tell	يخبر	told	told
think	يظن	thought	thought
throw	يرمي	threw	thrown
understand	يفهم	understood	understood
wake up	يستيقظ	woke up	waken up
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
win	يفوز	won	won
write	يكتب	wrote	written