

المعرفة فى اللغة الانجليزية (1)

Twelfth Grade

Level 3

Units 1 – 4

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أساسيات اللغة الانجليزية

*Parts of speech:

1) The Noun:

ما يدل على اسم انسان او حيوان او نبات او جماد او بلاد. والاسم في الجملة اما ان يكون فاعل (Subject) او مفعول به (Object) او مكمل للفاعل (Complement).

*Examples:

Ahmad / Lion / Orange / School / Jordan

وتقسم الاسماء في اللغة الانجليزية الى قسمين معدود (countable) او غير معدود (uncountable)

a) Countable nouns:

هي الاسماء التي تعد ويكون لها صيغة المفرد والجمع

School / schools book/ books home / homes

b) Uncountable nouns:

هي الاسماء التي لا تعد ولا يكون لها صيغة الجمع وانما تعامل معاملة المفرد

Water / butter / coffee / goods / justice / paperetc

2) Pronouns :

الضمائر: هي الكلمات التي محل الاسم وتستخدم لتجنب تكرار اسم سبق ذكره في جملة سابقة ولا حاجة لتكراره للاختصار وجمال اللغة.

وتنقسم الضمائر الى انواع:

1) الضمائر الشخصية Personal Pronouns

أ) ضمائر الفاعل subject pronouns وهي: (he, she, it, I, we, you, they)

ب) ضمائر المفعول به object pronouns وهي: (him, her, it, me, us, you, them)

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	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
Singular	He	Him
	She	Her
	It	It
Plural	I	Me
	We	Us
	You	You
	They	Them

*Examples:

- 1) He is tired.
- 2) I am a student.
- 3) They are at home.
- 4) Zaid saw him last week.
- 5) Hashem called me last night.
- 6) My friend welcomed us.

(2) ضمائر الملكية Possessive Pronouns وهي:

singular (مفرد)		plural (جمع)	
صفة ملكية	تخصيص ملكية	صفة ملكية	تخصيص ملكية
My	Mine	Our	Ours
His	His	Their	Theirs
Her	Hers		
Its	Its		
		your	yours

ملاحظة: * ضمائر (صفة الملكية) يأتي بعدها اسم وجميعها بمعنى (يخص).
 * ضمائر (تخصيص ملكية) تأتي في آخر الجملة ولا يأتي بعدها اسم وجميعها ايضاً بمعنى (يخص).

1) It is my car.

2) It is mine.

3) Did you bring your car?

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(3) الضمائر المنعكسة او التأكيدية Relative / Emplacing Pronouns

*تستخدم عندما يقع أثر الفعل على نفس فاعله (يستخدم الضمير المنعكس المفعول لأن الفاعل والمفعول هو نفس الشخص).

*تنتهي الضمائر المنعكسة للمفرد بكلمة **(self)** بمعنى نفس. وللجمع بكلمة **(selves)** بمعنى أنفس.

*ترتبط الضمائر المنعكسة مع ضمائر الفاعل . كما يوضح في الجدول الآتي:

Singular		Plural	
ضمير الفاعل	الضمير المنعكس	ضمير الفاعل	الضمير المنعكس
I	Myself	We	Ourselves
He	Himself	They	Themselves
She	Herself		
It	Itself		
You	Yourself	You	Yourselves

*Examples:

- 1) I blamed myself.
- 2) **She** hurt herself.
- 3) **They** describe themselves as brave.

(4) ضمائر الاشارة Demonstrative pronouns

تستخدم للاشارة لشيء (بعيد او قريب) ويأتي بعدها (اسم).

اشارة الى الشيء البعيد		اشارة الى الشيء القريب	
مفرد	جمع	مفرد	جمع
that	those	this	these

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***Exercise (1):**

Choose the right answer between brackets:

- 1)The car is blue (He, She, It) is not red.
- 2)Hashem standing up (He, She, It) is not sitting down.
- 3)The books are on the disk (She, They, We) aren't on the floor.
- 4)My name is Zaid (Me, My, I) am ten years old.
- 5)(Our, We, Us) are students.
- 6)(You, Your, Yours) books are new.
- 7)Ahmad is doing his homework. I am doing (me, mine, my).
- 8)Rafeef is doing her task. I'm doing (my, me, mine) task.
- 9)The babies are drinking milk, they are drinking (they, it, we) from the glass.
- 10)The children are playing games. They are playing(him, her, them) in the yard.
- 11)You should do your homework by (yourself, himself, itself).
- 12)We finished our homework. We finished it by (yourselves, themselves, ourselves).
- 13)I always depend on (himself, myself, herself).
- 14)He hurt (itself, herself, himself) by the knife.
- 15)The doctor told Zaid and Hashem to take care of (themselves, ourselves, yourselves).
- 16)(Those, That, This) boys are playing football.
- 17)(These, This, Those) mobile is mine.

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3) The Verb:

***الفعل:** كلمة تدل على حدث يتعلق بزمان معين (ماضي / مضارع / مستقبل) ، والفعل نوعان هما :

1) الفعل الرئيسي/الكامل (Main/Full Verb) : هو الفعل الذي يكون له معنى مفهوم في الجملة ويرتبط بزمان معين اما ماضيا او مضارعا. وينقسم الى قسمان

(أ) فعل منتظم (Regular Verb) :

الفعل الذي يكون منه التصريف الثاني (Past simple) أو التصريف الثالث (Past participle) باضافة المقطع (-ed) play(V1) → played(V2) → played(V3)

(ب) فعل غير منتظم (Irregular Verb) :

أفعال لها تصاريف مختلفة (V1 / V2 / V3) ، ويجب على الطالب حفظ جميع هذه الأفعال و تصريفها

المعنى	Present	Past	Past participle
يكون	Be	Was/were	Been
يصبح	Become	Became	Become
يبدأ	Begin	Began	Begun
يلوي/يطوي	Bend	Bent	Bent
يعض/يلدغ	Bite	Bit	Bitten
ينفخ	Blow	Blew	Blown
يكسر	Break	Broke	Broken
يجلب/يحضر	Bring	Brought	Brought
يبنى	Build	Built	Built
يحرق	Burn	Burnt	Burnt
يشترى	Buy	Bought	Bought
يمسك	Catch	Caught	Caught
يختار	Choose	Chose	Chosen
يأتي	Come	Came	Come
يكلف	Cost	Cost	Cost
يقطع/يقص	Cut	Cut	Cut
يتعامل	Deal	Dealt	Dealt
يعمل	Do	Did	Done
يرسم	Draw	Drew	Drawn
يحلم	Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt
يشرب	Drink	Drank	Drank
يسوق	Drive	Drove	Driven
يأكل	Eat	Ate	Eaten

يسقط/يقع	Fall	Fell	Fallen
يطعم	Feed	Fed	Fed
يشعر	Feel	Felt	Felt
يجد	Find	Found	Found
يطير	Fly	Flew	Flown
ينسى	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
يسامح/يعفو	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
يحصل	Get	Got	Got
يعطي	Give	Gave	Given
يذهب	Go	Went	Gone
ينمو	Grow	Grew	Grown
يملك	Have	Had	Had
يسمع	Hear	Heard	Heard
يخفي	Hide	Hid	Hidden
يضرب	Hit	Hit	Hit
يحمل	Hold	Held	Held
يؤذي	Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
يحافظ	Keep	Kept	Kept
يعرف	Know	Knew	Known
يستلقي	Lay	Laid	Laid
يقود	Lead	Led	Led
يتعلم	Learn	Learnt	Learnt
يغادر	Leave	Left	Left
يقرض	Lend	Lent	Lent
يدع/يسمح	Let	Let	Let
يكذب	Lie	lay	lain
يخسر	Lose	Lost	Lost
يعمل/يصنع	Make	Made	Made
يعني	Mean	Meant	Meant
يقابل/يلتقي	Meet	Met	Met
يدفع	Pay	Paid	Paid
يبرهن/يثبت	Prove	Proved	Proven/proved
يضع	Put	Put	Put
يقرأ	Read	Read	Read
يركب	Ride	Rode	Ridden
يرن	Ring	Rang	Rung
يرتفع	Rise	Rose	Risen
يركض	Run	Ran	Run
يقول	Say	Said	Said

يرى	See	Saw	Seen
يبحث	Seek	Sought	Sought
يبيع	Sell	Sold	Sold
يرسل	Send	Sent	Sent
يخيط/يحيك	Sew	Sewed	Sewn/sewed
يسلم/يلوح	Shake	Shook	Shaken
يشرق	Shine	Shone	Shone
يعرض	Show	Showed	Shown
يعلق	Shut	Shut	Shut
يغني	Sing	Sang	Sung
يجلس	Sit	Sat	Sat
ينام	Sleep	Slept	Slept
يشم	Smell	Smelt	Smelt
يتحدث	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
يهجيء	Spell	Spelt	Spelt
يقضي	Spend	Spent	Spent
يتسرب/يفشي	Spill	Spilt	Spilt
يقف	Stand	Stood	Stood
يسرق	Steal	Stole	Stolen
يلصق	Stick	Stuck	Stuck
يسبح	Swim	Swam	Swum
يأخذ	Take	Took	Taken
يعلم	Teach	Taught	Taught
يمزق/يفهم	Tear	Tore	Torn
يخبر	Tell	Told	Told
يفكر	Think	Thought	Thought
يرمي	Throw	Threw	Thrown
يفهم	Understand	Understood	Understood
ينهض/يستيقظ	Wake up	Woke up	Woken up
يلبس	Wear	Wore	Worn
ينسج/يحبك	Weave	Wove/weaved	Woven/weaved
يفوز/يربح	Win	Won	Won
يكتب	write	wrote	written

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(2) الفعل المساعد (Helping Verb) : الفعل الذي يأتي في الجملة لمساعدة الفعل الرئيسي لتحديد (الزمن) وتكوين (النفي أو السؤال). وتنقسم الأفعال المساعدة الى اربعة أقسام :

a) Verb to be:

الضمائر التي تأتي مع كل فعل	Present	Past	Past participle
He / she / it	Is	Was	Been
I	Am		
They / we / you	Are	Were	Been

b) Verb to do :

الضمائر التي تأتي مع كل فعل	Present	Past	Past participle
He / she / it	Does	Did	Done
They / we / you / I	Do		

c) Verb to have :

الضمائر التي تأتي مع كل فعل	Present	Past	Past participle
He / she / it	Has	Had	Had
They / we / you / I	Have		

d) Modals :

الضمائر التي تأتي مع كل فعل	Present	Past	Past participle
He / she / it / I / we / they / you	Will	Would	Would
	Shall	Should	Should
	Can	Could	Could
	May	Might	Might

He / she / it / I / we / they / you	Ought to Must	Had to	Had to
He / she / it	Has to		
I / they / we you	Have to		

4) The adjective :

الصفة: الكلمة التي قبل الاسم وتصفه، ولها مواقع مختلفة في الجملة :

*بعد أفعال (Be) شرط أن لا يأتي بعدها فعل تصريف ثالث أو فعل ينتهي (-ing)

*بعد الأفعال التالية: seem/get/look/feel/grow/become/found/appear:

*بعد المحددات والمؤكدات مثل : very/too/so/quite

*بعد (more/most) شرط أن تكون كلمة (more) مسبقة بأفعال (Be)

*بين (as as)

*بعد الظروف التي تنتهي (-ly)

5) The adverb :

الظرف: الكلمة التي تدل على زمن أو مكان أو كيفية حدوث الفعل وغالبا تنتهي بالمقطع (-ly) ويقع في الجملة كالاتي :

*بعد الأفعال الرئيسية

*أول الجملة وقبل الفاصلة

*قبل التصريف الثالث

*في نهاية الجملة شرط أن يأتي قبله اسم أو ضمير أو فعل

*بين أحد أفعال (Be) وصفة

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6)The preposition :

حرف الجر: الكلمة التي تأتي قبل الاسم أو الضمير لتبين علاقته بكلمة أخرى، ولكل حرف جر دلالة معينة مثل (اتجاه أو كيفية حدوث سلوك أو زمن أو مكان)

In/on/at/for /under/behind/after/before/toward/by/about /past/next/up/down/
across/above/aboard/during/among/from/of/upon/below/until/into/around/
underneath/of/off/with/within/beside/over/without/through

7)The interjection:

حرف تعجب: عبارة عن صيحات أو اصوات تعبر عن تعجب مثل الكلمات التالية:

Aha/hey/ouch/alas/wow/oh/oops/yippee

8)The conjunction :

أداة عطف: الكلمة التي تصل ما بين كلمة وكلمة أو جملة وجملة مثل :

And/or/but/so/nor/because/after/before/if/as/though/whereas/whenever/
wherever/unless/while

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Parts of a sentence

*تتكون الجملة في اللغة الانجليزية :

Subject + Verb + Object + Complement

1) Subject :

يأتي الفاعل في الجملة على هيئة ما يلي :

- **Noun** : (Ahmad / the man / Jordan / people / students / animals)
- **Pronouns** : (he / she / it / I / they / we / you)
- **Gerund (-ing)** : (the smoking / reading stories / practicing sport)
- **Possessive pronoun + noun** : " اسم + الملكية (his/her/its/my/their/your/our/('s))

2) Verb :

يأتي الفعل في الجملة على هيئة ما يلي :

- **Main verb** : (study / wrote / watches / played)
- **Helping verb + Main verb** : (is going / will read / have visited / don't play)

3) Object :

يأتي المفعول به في الجملة على هيئة ما يلي :

- **Noun** : (Ahmad / the man / Jordan / people / students / animals)
- **Pronouns** : (him / her / it / me / them / you / us)
- **Gerund (-ing)** : (the smoking / reading stories / practicing sport)
- **Possessive pronoun + noun** : (اسم + الملكية (his/her/its/my/their/your/our/('s))

4) Complement :

ما تكتمل به الجملة وغالبا تكون :

- **Preposition + noun** : (at school / in the park / to Amman)

- **Adverb (time)** : (weekly / four hours ago / several years)

*ملاحظة:

*Examples :

- 1) Hashem drinks milk every day.
- 2) We study English now.
- 3) I was reading a story when the bell rang.
- 4) they build their new house near the river.
- 5) Zaid visited Petra several times.
- 6) I always gets up at 8 o'clock.
- 7) Omar didn't play football last week.
- 8) Reading books improves the memory.
- 9) My friend studies English every day.
- 10) Some students prefer the studying in the morning.
- 11) He has already watched a football match.
- 12) Zaid will study Medicine in the future.
- 13) Your brother really enjoyed the article that I wrote it.
- 14) Doing exercise reduces illnesses
- 15) These qualities will improve our health in the future.

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Unit (1)

Technology

****Grammar :***

1) The tenses :

- The present simple
- The present continuous
- The present perfect
- The present perfect continuous
- The past simple
- The past continuous
- The past perfect
- The future simple (will / be going to)

2) The passive

3) Reported speech

4) The causative

5) If clause (conditionals)

6) Verbs followed with (to / -ing)

7) Possibilities

****Texts :***

- 1) The history of computer 2) Using technology in class
- 3) The Internet of things (AB)

The present simple

* Key words :

Usually عادة / sometimes احيانا / always دائما / never (شرط ان تأتي قبل الفراغ وبعد الفاعل) / these days هذه الأيام / every كل / daily يوميا / weekly اسبوعيا / monthly شهريا / yearly نادرا / seldom نادرا / hardly بصعوبة / scarcely نادرا / rarely نادرا / from time to time من وقت لآخر / frequently تكرارا / generally عام / occasionally بالمناسبة / now and then من حين والآخر / habitually عادة / constantly دائما / normally عادة / once, twice (a day/ a week ...)

*Forms :

* Affirmative :

Singular Noun / Pronoun (he/ she/ it) + Verb (-s/-es)

إذا كان الفاعل اسم / ضمير مفرد نضيف للفعل (-s/-es) حسب ما يلي

-إذا انتهى الفعل بأحد الحروف التالية (o/z/x/s/ch/sh) نضيف (-es) ، وإذا لم ينتهي بهذه الحروف السابقة نضيف (-s)

-إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) وجاء قبله حرف علة (a/e/i/o/u) يبقى حرف (y) كما هو ونضيف للفعل

(-s) ، أما إذا جاء قبل حرف (y) حرف ساكن (جميع الحروف باستثناء حروف العلة) نقبل حرف (y) الى حرف (i) ونضيف للفعل (-es) Play → plays / study → studies

* Negative :

Singular Noun/Pronoun (he/she/it)	فعل مجرد + does + not
Plural Noun/Pronoun (they/we/I/you)	فعل مجرد + do + not

* Interrogative :

Singular Noun/Pronoun(he/she/it)	...؟ فعل مجرد + فاعل + Does
Plural Noun/Pronoun(they/we/I/you)	...؟ فعل مجرد + فاعل + Do

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*Function :

1) A thing that happens as a routine: (بشكل متكرر) شيء يحدث كروتين

- Zaid usually The piano well. (**play**)
- Hashem never coffee. (**drink**)
- They their class daily. (**clean / cleans / are cleaning**)
- I scientific stories once a week. (**read / reads / am reading**)
- The students sometimes football. (**not / play**)
- he usually his book ? (**forget**)

2) Something that is always true / a fact : شيء ما دائما صحيح / حقيقة

- The sun in the east. (**rise**)
- Water of oxygen and hydrogen. (**consist**)
- Snow at zero degree centigrade. (**melt**)
- the Earth move round the sun ? (**do / did / does**)

3) Fixed / Scheduled event : الأحداث او المواعيد الثابتة / المجدولة

للتحدث عن اشياء ثابتة لا تتغير ابدا مثل حركة القطارات والطائرات والمواعيد الثابتة مثل الدوام المدرسي والاجتماعات الرسمية والافلام وغيرها .

- My school at eight o'clock. (**begin / begins / beginning**)
- The plane At 6:00 in the evening. (**arrive**)
- The train tonight at 6 a.m. (**leave**)

4) Non – continuous verbs : للأفعال التي لا تقبل الاستمرارية

- He help now. (**need**)
- Ahmad there rightnow. (**not / be**)

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***ملاحظة :** اذا جاء بين قوسين (be) يكون الحل (is/am/are) حسب الفاعل : للمفرد (is) / للجمع (are) / للضمير (I) نستخدم (am) ، واذا جاء (not / be) يكون الحل (isn't/am not/aren't)

- 1) Zaid usually in a hurry. (am / is / are)
- 2) The students always in the class at 8:00. (be)
- 3) I Sometimes at home. (not / be)
- 4) they often in the library? (be)

***طريقة السؤال على الوظيفة اللغوية:**

***Study the following sentence, and answer the question that follows :**

Water freezes at zero degree.

What is the function of using the present simple in the above sentence :

- 1) The students go to school every day.

.....

- 2) The school starts at 8:00.

.....

***Exercise:**

- 1)Biologists explain that when we do exercises, the cells in our body more oxygen. (need)

- 2) The Earth around the sun (revolve / revolves / is revolving)

- 3) Children often computers better than their parents. (use)

- 4) Rice in Jordan. (not / grow)

- 5)(2018) Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that on the 10th of Thu Al-Hijjah according to the Islamic calendar. (begin)

***Answers:** 1. need 2. revolves 3. use 4. doesn't grow 5. begins

The present continuous

*Key words :

Now الآن / right now / at this moment هذه اللحظة / at this + زمن (day/morning/time)
again مرة أخرى / always دائما / look! انظر / listen! اسمع / watch out انتبه / stop! قف / Be
quiet! اهدىء / Be careful! احذر / Don't / nowadays هذه الايام

*Forms :

*Affirmative :

Singular (he / she / it)	is	فعل ينتهي ب (-ing)
(I)	am	
Plural (they / we / you)	are	

*Negative :

Singular (he / she / it)	is	فعل ينتهي ب (-ing) + not
(I)	am	
Plural (they / we / you)	are	

*Interrogative :

Is	Singular subject	... ؟ فعل ينتهي ب (-ing)
Am	(I)	
Are	Plural subject	

*ملاحظة : الأفعال التي لا تقبل الاستمرارية (أي انها لا يضاف لها (-ing)) نحلها على صيغة المضارع البسيط :

Possession	Have/own/possess/pack/consist/involve/include/contain
Sense	Sound/hear/smell/see/look/taste/touch/feel
Emotion	Love/like/dislike/hate/adore/prefer/care/mind/want/appreciate/need/desire/wish/hope
Mental state	Know/believe/doubt/think/suppose/recognize/forget/remember/imagine/mean/agree/understand/disagree
others	Cost/measure/weigh/owe/seem/fit/depend/matter

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***Function:**

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

للكلام عن حدث ما يحدث وقت الكلام (شيء يحدث ونحن نتكلم عنه وهو يحدث)

-They table tennis in the club now. **(play)**

-The workers at the moment. They're not a break. **(not/work)**

- You to school rightnow? **(walk)**

2) To describe something temporary. لوصف شيء ما لحظي

-Hashem is at university, he medicine.

(studies / am studying / is studying / are studying)

-Newspapers about wars nowadays.

(talk / is talking / am talking / are talking)

3) For repeated actions. (we use it with *always*)

للأحداث التي تحدث بشكل متكرر وبشكل متقطع ونستخدم **(always)** في الجملة.

-She always about the weather. **(complain)**

-I always my things. **(lose)**

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

للحديث عن المستقبل عندما يتم التخطيط له.

-I the manager tomorrow morning.

(see / is seeing / am seeing / are seeing)

-We to Aqaba again in the summer.

(go / is going / am going / are going)

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***ملاحظة:** يجب مراعاة ما يلي عند اضافة (-ing) للفعل :

إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) نحذفه عند اضافة (-ing) write → writing

*إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف ساكن وجاء قبله حرف علة واحد نضاعف الحرف الأخير/ الساكن عند اضافة (-ing)

بإستثناء بعض الحروف الساكنة مثل (w / x / y) swim → swimming / fix → fixing

*إذا انتهى الفعل بالحرفين (-ie) نحولهما الى حرف (y) عند اضافة (-ing) die → dying / tie → tying

***Study the following sentence and answer the question below:**

Zaid is always forgetting where he has put things.

-What is the function of using the present continuous in the above sentence?

***Exercise: Correct the verbs between brackets :**

- 1) My classmate always my pen without asking me first.(take)
- 2) They about computer technology at the moment.(read)
- 3) What Ahmad at the moment?(do)
- 4) I to the gallery tonight.(not/go)
- 5) Look! The sun (rise)
- 6) Listen! The teacher your name now.(call)
- 7) Be quiet! I to a radio programme.(listen)
- 8) Don't turn off the computer now. She a research on health care.(do)
- 9) We English grammar now.(study)
- 10) Zaid and Hashem next week.(not/come)

**Answers: 1.is/taking 2.are reading 3.is/doing 4.am not going 5.is rising
6.is calling 7.am listening 8.is doing 9.are studying 10.aren't coming**

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

The present perfect

*Key words:

For / since منذ / lately مؤخراً / already حالا / recently مؤخراً / just للتو / yet (للتو/للنفي/للسؤال) / never لغاية الان (شرط ان تأتي نهاية الجملة) / before منذ ذلك / since then سبق وأن / ever (شرط ان تأتي بين فراغين) / at last في النهاية / in the last / من / several / many / رقم / من يوم from the day

*Forms:

1) Affirmative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	Has + V3
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	Have + V3

2) Negative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	Has + not + V3
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	Have + not + V3

3) Interrogative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	Has + فاعل + V3 ... ?
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	Have + فاعل + V3 ... ?

*Function:

An activity that is happened and completed before the moment of speaking. للتحدث عن عمل/نشاط بدأ في الماضي وانتهى قبل لحظة الحديث.

*ملاحظة: (since/for/recently/lately) هي دلائل مشتركة بين المضارع التام والمضارع التام المستمر. اذا جاء الفعل بين القوسين المراد حله على الفراغ أحد الأفعال التالية: (start/finish/be/have/move/arrive/improve/see/pass/retire/grow up/know/break/open)

يكون الحل (مضارع تام) واذا جاء الفعل بين القوسين غير هذه الأفعال يكون الحل (مضارع تام مستمر).

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***Exercise:**

- 1) I..... that movie five times.(saw / has seen / see / have seen)
- 2) The children already the sand castle on the beach.(build)
- 3) Zaid never a lion. (see)
- 4)you ever.....before?(Do,travel/Does,travel/ Has,travelled/Have,travelled)
- 5) Our neighbours recently learning English.(start)
- 6) I think you`re right. He has been walking by us and he probably thinks we.....
already (order)
- 7) From the day he took part in the race, Hashem a lot of friends.(make)
- 8) I am hot. I a cold drink since breakfast. (not/have)
- 9) Zaid already the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again. (win)
- 10) Ahmad his homework yet. (finish)

***Answers:** 1.have seen 2.have/built 3.has/seen 4.Have/travelled
5.have/started 6.have/ordered 7.has made 8.haven`t had 9.has/won 10.hasn`t finished

***The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace these verbs with the correct ones.**

- 1) So far this week, I am having two exams.
- 2) He works at the same company for eight years.
- 3) Will you ever work as an actor?
- 4) Hashem take the driving test four times so far.

***Answers:** 1. have had 2. has worked 3. Have/worked 4. has taken

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

The present perfect continuous

*Key words:

*الاستخدام الاول: عند وجود الدلائل التالية

All+ زمن / for / since / recently / lately / still / this+ زمن / haven't finished / How long...?

*الاستخدام الثاني: اذا احتوت الجملة على كلمات تدل على ان اثار العمل لا تزال موجوده مثل

Fit / exhausted / hot / dirty / tired / pale / headache / nervous / covered in / full of / red eyes / puffy eyes / out of breath / mud / dust / paint

شرط وجود فعل مضارع في الجملة اما اذا كان فعل ماضى يكون الحل (ماضى تام مستمر).

*الاستخدام الثالث: اذا اجتمعت كلمة (since/for) مع (now/today) في الجملة أو اذا اجتمعت (since/for) مع زمن مضارع مستمر (is/am/are + -ing)

*Function:

(1) اذا احتوت جملة المضارع التام المستمر على الدليل (all+time) تكون الوظيفة اللغوية هي:

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

حدث تكرر عدة مرات في الماضي حتى الوقت الحاضر.

(2) اذا احتوت جملة المضارع التام المستمر على أحد الكلمات التي تدل وجود أثار العمل تكون الوظيفة اللغوية هي:

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

نشاط طويل انتهى مؤخرا و تكون نتائجه مرئية في الوقت الحالي

(3) اذا لم تحتوي جملة المضارع التام المستمر على كلمات اثار العمل ولا على الدليل (all+time) تكون الوظيفة اللغوية هي:

Something that began in the past and continues in the present.

شيء ما حدث في الماضي واستمر حتى الوقت الحاضر.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

*Forms:

1) Affirmative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	Has + been + (-ing)
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	Have + been + (-ing)

2) Negative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	Has + not + been + (-ing)
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	Have + not + been + (-ing)

3) Interrogative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	Has + فاعل + been + (-ing) ... ?
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	Have + فاعل + been + (-ing) ... ?

*Exercise:

- 1) He has for two hours.(be/read)
- 2) How longyou English? (learn)
- 3) Maha to be doctor for six years. (be/study)
- 4) The detectives people all week.(be/interview)
- 5) Nour an essay all morning.(write)
- 6) Hashem looks tired. He his science project all night. (be/do)
- 7) The child has all night.(be/sleep)
- 8) What you for the last 30 minutes? (be/do)
- 9) Zaid looks very pale. He very well recently.(not/be/sleep)
- 10) We are going to Aqaba again in the summer. I forward to it since last year.(be/look)

11) The government has hardly to raise the citizen`s awareness of human rights.(be/work)

12) I am waiting for my friend, I for the past ten minutes.(wait)

13) Ahmad the house. That is why he has some paint on his clothes.(paint)

14) Your eyes seem red and puffy. What is the matter. you?
(be/cry)

15) A:You look really fit. B: I have going every where by a bike.(be)

***Answers:** 1.been reading 2.have/been learning 3.has been studying 4.have been interviewing 5.has been writing 6.has been doing 7.been sleeping 8.have/been doing 9.hasn`t been sleeping 10.have been looking 11.been working 12.have been waiting 13.has been painting 14.Have/been crying 15.been

***Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.**

1) *Zaid has been working in the garden all day.*

-What is the function of using the present perfect continuous in the above sentence?

2) I have been painting the house. That is why I have some paint on my clothes.

.....

3) He has been revising English for three days now.

.....

***Prepared: T. AHMAD DAOUD**

(0788397044)

The simple past

*Key words:

In the past زمن الماضي /last+ زمن /before+ زمن / ago منذ / yesterday أمس /during+ زمن
أول أمس /the other day (شرط ان تأتي قبل الفراغ وبعد الفاعل) /once /had+V3/ was,were+(-ing)
in ancient days في الايام السابقة /in+ تاريخ قديم (in 1984) /the previous+ زمن /when I was ...

*Forms:

1) Affirmative:

Regular verb (فعل منتظم)	بإضافة (-ed) للفعل
Irregular verb (فعل غير منتظم)	(تصريف ثاني) فعل من القائمة الثانية من الافعال

2) Negative:

Subject (they/we/you/I/he/she/it) + did + not + V1 (فعل مجرد)

3) Interrogative:

(Wh- Question) Did + فاعل + V1 (فعل مجرد) ?

***ملاحظة:** يجب مراعاة ما يلي عند اضافة (-ed) للفعل :

-إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) نضيف فقط (-d) للفعل : decide → decided

-إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (y) وجاء قبله حرف ساكن عند اضافة (-ed) للفعل نقلب حرف (y) الى حرف (i) . أما إذا جاء قبل حرف (y) حرف علة يبقى كما هو ونضيف (-ed) للفعل. Study → studied / play → played

-إذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (L / p) وجاء قبلهما حرف علة نضاعف (L / p) ونضيف (-ed) للفعل

travel → travelled / stop → stopped

T. AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

*Function:

1) To talk about something that started and finished in the past.

للتحدث عن شيء ما بدأ وأنتهى في الماضي.

- We to Syria by plane last month. **(travel/ travels/ travelled/ was travelling)**
- Ahmad his keys yesterday. **(was losing/ lost/ lose/ loses)**

2) To describe a routine in the past. لوصف روتين في الماضي

- Zaid the piano when he was a child. **(play)**
- I usually to Amman on Fridays when I was younger. **(go)**

3) To 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.

للتحدث عن شيء ما كان صحيحا لفترة ممتدة من الزمن في الماضي. في هذه الحالة نستخدمه مع عبارة ظرف زمان

- He in Jordan from 1950 to 2005. **(lived / lives / live / was living)**
- Yesterday Zaid and Hashem **(play)** chess. They **(begin)** at 10:00 and **(finish)** at 12:00.

*Exercise:

- 1) Hatem`s father last year. He had worked for the same company all his life. **(retire)**
- 2) Ahmad was writing a research when his computeroff. **(switch)**
- 3) What you two hours ago? **(do)**
- 4) During the early 2000s, people mobile phones in different designs. **(buy)**
- 5) He yesterday because he was sleeping. **(not/come)**
- 6) My friend in Aqaba last week. **(is / was / am / were / are)**
- 7) Zaid and Hashem at home last night. **(not/be)**

The past continuous

*Key words:

عندما / when / بينما / while / بينما / فيما As

*يمكن أن تأتي الجملة بدون هذه الدلائل شرط وجود فعل ماضي (V2) في الجملة. هنا نستخدم الماضي المستمر عندما نتكلم عن عمل وقع بين فترتين زمنيتين.

*Function:

(1) إذا احتوت الجملة على الدلائل (as/while/when) تكون الوظيفة اللغوية :

To talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past. للتحدث عن شيء ما والذي استمر حدوثه قبل أو بعد حدث آخر في الماضي.

(2) إذا لم تحتوي الجملة على الدلائل السابقة تكون الوظيفة اللغوية :

To talk about repeated action that was happening over a period of time in the past. للتحدث عن عمل متكرر لفترة طويلة من الزمن في الماضي.

*Forms:

1) Affirmative:

Singular noun/pronoun (he, she, it / I)	Was + (-ing)
Plural noun/pronoun (they/we/you)	Were + (-ing)

2) Negative:

Singular noun/pronoun (he, she, it / I)	Was + not + (-ing)
Plural noun/pronoun (they/we/you)	Were + not + (-ing)

3) Interrogative:

Singular noun/pronoun (he, she, it / I)	Was + فاعل + (-ing) ... ?
Plural noun/pronoun (they/we/you)	Were + فاعل + (-ing) ... ?

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***Exercise:**

- 1) The students in my class about their achievements when the bell rang. **(talk)**
- 2) You to me when I told you to open the door. **(not/listen)**
- 3) What you when the earthquake started? **(do)**
- 4) While the children to school, it began to rain heavily. **(go)**
- 5) Zaid **(meet)** two of his friends while he **(go)** to the market .
- 6) My friend phoned while we dinner. **(have)**
- 7) Last night at 6 p.m, I TV with my family. **(watch)**
- 8) Yesterday at this moment, we football. **(play)**
- 9) They began at 10:00 and finished at 12:00. They tennis at 11:00. **(play)**
- 10) When he **(leave)** , I the letter. **(type)**

***Answers:** 1.were talking 2.weren't listening 3.were/doing 4.were going 5.met / was going 6.were having 7.was watching 8.were playing 9.were playing 10.left / was typing

***Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.**

1) *As he was listening to the radio, his brother turned on the TV.*

-What is the function of using the past continuous in the above sentence?

.....

2) Yesterday Zaid and Hashem went to the market. They arrived at 2 o'clock and went back at 4 o'clock. They were having lunch at 3 o'clock.

.....

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

The past perfect

*Key words:

After / before / by the time / by + زمن ماضي / so / because / then / only /
when / never / ever / since / for / already / all + زمن

نستخدم الماضي التام اذا احتوت الجملة على فعل ماضي (V2) في أحد شطريها بغض النظر عن وجود الدلائل السابقة

*ملاحظة: جملة الماضي التام تحتوي على فعلين احدهما فعل (ماضي بسيط) والآخر فعل (ماضي تام) وهو الذي يحدث اولاً .

- 1) ماضي تام (had+V3) , ماضي بسيط (V2)
- 2) ... ماضي تام (had+V3) + فاعل , ... (V2) + فاعل + **Before**
- 3) ... (V2) + فاعل + **before** ... ماضي تام (had+V3) + فاعل
- 4) ... (V2) + فاعل , ... ماضي تام (had+V3) + فاعل + **After**
- 5) ... ماضي تام (had+V3) + فاعل + **after** ... (V2) + فاعل

Before = by the time (نفس الاستخدام)

*Function:

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

للتحدث عن عمل حدث قبل لحظة معينة في الماضي.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

*Forms:

1) Affirmative:

Singular/plural subject (he / she / it / I / they /we / you)	Had + V3
---	----------

2) Negative:

Singular/plural subject (he / she / it / I / they /we / you)	Had + not + V3
---	----------------

3) Interrogative:

Singular/plural subject (he / she / it / I / they /we / you)	Had + فاعل + V3 ... ?
---	-----------------------

*Exercise:

- 1) Zaid felt nervous because he in the Dead Sea before.(not/swim)
- 2) Hashem felt nervous because he never before.(fly)
- 3) Ahmad`s father retired last year. He for the same company all his life.(work)
- 4) After we had finished our dinner, we into the garden. (go)
- 5) Bara`a didn`t recognize his friend. He him for ten years.(not/see)
- 6) By 10 o`clock last night, they to clear all the roads. (manage)
- 7) By the time that I arrived, the party (finish)
- 8) you all your work by this time yesterday? (finish)
- 9) How long had you studied before you a translator ? (become)
- 10) After he had written the letter, he it. (post)

***Answers:** 1.hadn't swum 2.had/ flown 3.had worked 4.went 5.hadn't seen 6.had managed 7.had finished 8.Had/finished 9.became 10.posted

: (after / before) إعادة كتابة الجملة باستخدام

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

1) Tala took three English courses in the British Council **and then** she went to Britain to study medicine.

Before Tala

2) Rafeef watered the flowers. **Later**, she entered the kitchen.

After.....

3) Hashem turned on the alarm, **and then** he locked the door. **(after)**

.....

5) Zaid checked his emails, **and then** he started work. **(before)**

.....

6) We called the police **after** we had caught the thief.

Before.....

7) Ahmad had earned a lot of money. Ahmad was seventeen. **(by the time)**

.....

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

The future simple

(will / be going to)

*Key words:

In the future / in+ تاريخ بالمستقبل (in 2025) / next / tomorrow / tonight / on + زمن / soon
in the coming days / shortly / with in a week / in a little time / later/in a few minutes

*Function:

Will	Be going to
1) A prediction that based on opinions and believes. (توقع مبني على اراء واعتقادات) (predict/possibly/probably/perhaps/hope maybe/believe/think/likely/ experts say/ opinion/ I don't think)	1) A prediction that based on evidence. (توقع مبني على دليل) (cold/black sky/weather/definitely/cloudy/rain rainy/snow/sunny/windy/storm/agree)
2) A sudden decision. (قرار مفاجيء) (wait/hold/sorry/OK/oh/ don't worry/don't know really/forget/I promise/Do you want ...?)	2) A future plan. (خطة مستقبلية) عندما نخطط لعمل شيء في المستقبل كالتهيئة لدراسة تخصص (work/career/decide/study/why did..?) أو لوظيفة ما

*Forms:

Form	will	Be going to
Affirmative	will + (V1) فعل مجرد	(is/am/are) + going to + (V1)
Negative	will + not + (V1)	(is/am/are) + not + going to + (V1)
Interrogative	Will + فاعل + (V1) ... ?	(Is/Am/Are) + فاعل + going to + (V1) ... ?

*Exercise:

- 1) I think that player the ball. (not/score)
- 2) you that old woman? She really needs your help.(help)
- 3) Look at the black sky, it..... to rain.(go/is going/was going)
- 4) I've decided to stay at home tonight. I for my Arabic test.(study)

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

5) Experts say that one day soon we computers to our skin! **(attach)**

6) Linguistics agree that English a universal language of communication. **(be)**

7) I medicine when I finish school.**(study)**

8) They studied really hard. They are definitely their test.**(pass)**

9) I predict there robots to treat patients.**(be)**

10) It is probably that this market in the future.**(expand)**

***Answers:** 1.will not score 2.Will/help 3.is going 4.am going to study 5.will attach
6.is going to be 7.am going to study 8.going to pass 9.will be 10.will expand

***Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. Use will / going to : (do / miss / take / have / stay / tell)**

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

***Answers:** 1.is going to take 2.will stay 3.will have 4.is going to miss 5.is going to do
6.will tell

***Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.**

Zaid : I am going to study Medicine when I finish school.

-What does Zaid express in his statement?

I think that people will live in cities under the water in 2040.

-What is the function of using the future simple in the above sentence?

.....

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Passive voice

***ملاحظة مهمة:** يجب حفظ وفهم تحويل الأزمنة المطلوبة من مبني للمعلوم الى مبني للمجهول

No.	Active (مبني للمعلوم)	Passive (مبني للمجهول)
1	مضارع بسيط V1 (مجرد) (-s/-es) (don't/doesn't) + V1	(is / am / are) + V3 (isn't/am not/aren't) + V3
2	ماضي بسيط V2 (-ed) (didn't) + V1	(was/were) + V3 (wasn't/weren't) + V3
3	مضارع مستمر (is/am/are) + -ing	(is/am/are) + being + V3
4	ماضي مستمر (was/were) + -ing	(was/were) + being + V3
5	مضارع تام (have/has) + V3	(have/has) + been + V3
6	ماضي تام (had + V3)	had + been + V3
7	Modal + V1 Modal + have + V3 (will/would/can/could/shall/Should/may/might/must)	Modal + be + V3 Modal + have + been + V3
8	(is/am/are) + going to + V1	(is/am/are) + going to + be + V3
9	(has to/have to) + V1	(has to/have to) + be + V3

***خطوات التحويل من المبني للمعلوم (Active) الى المبني للمجهول (Passive):**

- 1) نضع المفعول به في الجملة الأصلية كفاعل في جملة الحل (وعادة يكون مكتوب في بداية جملة الحل) . ثم نشطب عليه حتى لا ننسى ونكرر كتابته عندما نكمل الجملة في آخر خطوة .
- 2) نحول الفعل حسب زمنه في الجملة الأصلية (كما شرحنا تحويل الأزمنة في الجدول) .
- 3) نكمل كتابة الجملة بعد المفعول به (الذي شطبناه) لنهاية الجملة

***ملاحظة:** بعض الكلمات تدل على النفي دون وجود (not) مثل: (Nobody/No one/Nothing)

نحول بشكل طبيعي مع اضافة (not) بعد الفعل المساعد .

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***Exercise:**

1) Hatem should send the car to the garage. (w/2012)

The car

2) People saw smoke coming out of the forest. (w/2011)

Smoke

3) The government must save the historical sites.(w/2011)

The historical sites

4) The farmers must water the plants in order to grow. (w/2012)

The plants

5) The patient must take the medicine on time.(w/2014)

The medicine

6) Safwan usually discharges my laptop. (w/2017)

My laptop

7) My parents have saved enough money to fund my university courses.(w/2016)

Enough money

8) No one gave me the right answers.

I

9) Nothing had prevented me from coming.

I

10) Jordanian farmers don't grow rice in Jordan.

Rice

11) Our teacher has already marked our exams.

Our

12) Everyone must save the natural resources. (w/2014)

The natural resources

13) Somebody has found my missing laptop. **(been)**

My

14) The fisherman might have caught big fish.

Big fish

15) Nobody can deny the role of the teacher.

The role of the teacher

*ملاحظات على تصحيح الفعل (Passive voice) :

.....
.....
.....

- Correct the verb between the brackets :

1) (w/2018) Sign language in the 16th century. **(invent)**

2) (w/2018) The ruins by thousands of tourists every day. **(view)**

3) (w/2016) Many Jordanian poems now into English, and people all over the world are able to read them. **(translate)**

4) (w/2016) Mr. Tareq will a more responsible post by the manager. **(offer)**

5) (w/2017) Our final science project has as the best project. **(be/choose)**

6) (w/2016) A new vocational school has recently in my area. **(build)**

7) (w/2018) Last month, many students as members in the English club.

(was elected / were elected / are elected)

***Answers:** 1.was invented 2.are viewed 3.are translated 4.be offered 5.been chosen

6.been built 7.were elected

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Reported speech

*الكلام المنقول يقسم الى قسمين مباشر (Direct) وغير مباشر (Indirect) . وللتحويل من مباشر الى غير مباشر نقوم بما يلي :

(1) تحويل الضمان:

Subject (فاعل)	Object (مفعول به)	Possessive (ملكية)	Reflective (ضمائر منعكسة)
I → he / she	me → him / her	my → his / her	myself → himself/herself
we → they	us → them	our → their	ourselves → themselves
you → I /he /she/ we they	you → me / him /her / us / them	your → my/his/her/ our/their	yourself → himself/herself

(2) تحويل زمن الفعل :

Direct (مباشر)	Indirect (غير مباشر)
Present simple V1 (play)	Past simple V2 (played)
Past simple V2 (played)	Past perfect had+V3 (had played)
Past perfect had +V3 (had played)	Past perfect had +V3 (had played)

(3) تحويل الأفعال المساعدة:

تحويل أفعال (be)	تحويل أفعال (do)	تحويل أفعال (have)	تحويل الأفعال الناقصة (modals)
is / am → was are → were was/were→had been	do/does → did did → had done didn't+V1→hadn't+V3	have/has → had had → had had had+V3 → had+V3	will → would can → could shall → should may → might must → had to mustn't→didn't have to would → would could → could should → should might → might ought to → ought to

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(4) تحويل الظروف :

this → that	tonight → that night
these → those	next + time → the following + time
here → there	tomorrow → the next day/the following day
at + زمن → at that + زمن	yesterday → the day before
now → at that time/then	ago → before
at the moment → at that time	last + وقت → the + وقت + before
today → that day	in + (رقم) + زمن ... → in + (رقم) + later

*ملاحظات مهمة:

- (1) نحذف الفواصل " "
- (2) إذا كان الفاعل يتألف من أكثر من كلمة يجب علينا كتابته كاملاً دون تحويل .
- (3) إذا جاء الفاعل أحد الضمائر التالية (he / she / it / they) لا يحول .
- (4) إذا جاءت الكلمات التالية (No / Yes / Please) في الجملة تحذف عند الحل .
- (5) إذا احتوت الجملة على كلمات ربط مثل (when/while/because/before/after/as/that) يجب علينا تحويل شقي الجملة .
- (6) يعود تحويل الضمير (you / your) على المتحدث الثاني الذي يأتي بعد الفعل الناقل / القول . أما الضمائر (I/me/my) يعود تحويلها على المتحدث الأول الذي يأتي قبل الفعل الناقل / القول .

*خطوات التحويل من مباشر الى غير مباشر:

- (1) نضع كلمة (that) مباشرة إذا لم تكن مكتوبة .
- (2) نكتب الفاعل مع مراعاة تحويله إذا كان ضميراً .
- (3) نكتب الفعل بعد تغيير زمنه حسب القواعد الموجودة في الجداول .
- (4) نكمل الجملة مع مراعاة تحويل الظروف والضمائر ان وجدت .

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***Exercise:**

1)“Some parents take their children to the city park weekly”. (w/2018)

Mr Asmar said that

2)“We will prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in area” (w2016)

The students said

3)“Schools provide children with basic education”.(w/2018)

Safwan said

4)“The engineers are going to design the new highway next month”.(w/2014)

The manager said that.....

5)“Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites”.(book)

Omar said that.....

6)“I have some questions for you, Muna”.(book)

Nour told Muna.....

7)“If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too”.(book)

Sally said that

8)“Yesterday I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake”.(book)

Huda told me.....

9)“On social media, you should only connect to people you know well”.(book)

He told them that

10)“I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning”.(book)

Tareq said.....

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11)“Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on internet safety”.(book)

Robert said that.....

12)“My favourite subject this year is Chemistry”.(book)

Hussein told me.....

13)“Our teacher told us about the dangers of the internet yesterday”.(book)

Farida said that.....

14)“I have to write an essay about it tonight”.

Farida said that.....

15)“I think I am going to need some help”.

Farida said that.....

16)“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”.(book)

Saleem said.....

17)(w/2015)Rawan is sitting in the café where Ahmad works. He tells her“I work in this café almost every day. But yesterday I saw a famous TV presenter here for the first time. She ate ice-cream at the table where you are sitting now”.

-A week later, Rawan is speaking to a friend on the phone: “I saw Ahmad at the café last week”.

Ahmad said that.....

18)“There were many beautiful trees in the garden”.

He told us.....

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19) "I went to the National Gallery last week".

She said.....

20) "I am going to class in three hours".

Zaid said.....

21) "I hadn't eaten fish and chips before I came to England".

Hashem told me that.....

22) "I will serve you Mansaf".

Salma told her guests that.....

23) "You must come with us, Ali".

The police officer said.....

24) "You must send a document, Ahmad".

Omar said.....

25) "You can Zaid leave".

Hashem said.....

26) "Your car is here, Baraa".

Ahmad said.....

*** Answers:**

1.some parents took their children to the city park weekly.
2.that they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in area.
3.that schools provided children with basic education
4.the engineers were going to design the new highway the following month
5.many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites. (6)that she had some questions for her.
7.if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.
8.that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before
9.on social media, they should only connect to people they knew well.
10.that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning.
11.later they would give, their dear listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on internet safety.

12.that his favourite subject that year was Chemistry.
13.their teacher had told them about the dangers of the internet the day before. (14)that she had to write an essay about it that night.
15.she thought she was going to need some help.
16.that they had to give a talk about the advantages disadvantages of the internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.
17.he worked in that café almost everyday. But the day before he had seen a famous TV presenters there for the first time. She had eaten ice-cream at the table where I was sitting then.
18.that there had been many beautiful trees in the garden.
19.that she had gone to the National Gallery the week before.
20.that he was going to class in three hours later.
21.he hadn't eaten fish and chips before he had come to England.
22.she would serve them Mansaf. (23)that Ali had to come with them.
24.tha Ahmad had to send a document.
25.that Zaid could leave.
26.that Baraa's car was there.

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The causative

*Function:

We use have something done to say that we arrange for somebody else to do something for us. نستخدم هذه الصيغة (السببية) لنقول بأننا نرتب لشخص ما آخر للقيام بشيء ما من أجلنا.

أي أن الشخص المتحدث لا يستطيع القيام بالأشياء (بنفسه), وإنما شخص آخر يقوم بها من أجله.

*Form:

The Verb Have + Object + V3

-She cleans the house.

She has the house cleaned.

-she is cleaning the house.

She is having the house cleaned.

*جدول يوضح طريقة التحويل الى (السببية) على جميع الأزمنة:

No	Tense	Regular active form	Causative form
1	Present simple	He <i>sends</i> the letter.	He <i>has</i> the letter sent.
2	Present continuous	He <i>is sending</i> the letter.	He <i>is having</i> the letter sent.
3	Present perfect	He <i>has sent</i> the letter.	He <i>has had</i> the letter sent.
4	Present perfect cont.	He <i>has been sending</i> the letter.	He <i>has been having</i> the letter sent.
5	Past simple	He <i>sent</i> the letter.	He <i>had</i> the letter sent.
6	Past continuous	He <i>was sending</i> the letter.	He <i>was having</i> the letter sent.
7	Past perfect	He <i>had sent</i> the letter.	He <i>had had</i> the letter sent.
8	Past perfect cont.	He <i>had been sending</i> the letter.	He <i>had been having</i> the letter sent.
9	Future simple	He <i>will send</i> the letter.	He <i>will have</i> the letter sent.
10	Future continuous	He <i>will be sending</i> the letter.	He <i>will be having</i> the letter sent.
11	Modal + (V1)	He <i>should send</i> the letter.	He <i>should have</i> the letter sent.
12	(is/am/are)+going to+(V1)	He <i>is going to send</i> the letter.	He <i>is going to have</i> the letter sent.
13	Will + be + able to + (V1)	He <i>will be able to send</i> the letter.	He <i>will have to have</i> the letter sent.
14	(-ing) form	He <i>doesn't mind sending</i> the letter.	He <i>doesn't mind having</i> the letter sent.

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*تصحيح الفعل في حالة السببية:

- 1) (W/2011) Majed didn't repair his computer himself. He had it (repair)
- 2)(w/2012) Did you plant the trees in your garden yourselves? No, we had them(plant)
- 3) (w/2015) I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them (deliver)
- 4) (w/2012) Rawan didn't type the report herself. She had it (type)
- 5) (w/2014) Manal didn't buy her English dictionary. She had it (buy)
- 6) (w/2011) He took the photos himself. He didn't have them (take)
- 7) (w/2011) Do you like this photograph of our family? We had itby a photographer.(take)
- 8) (w/2015) Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one (fix)
- 9) (book) We had the computer because it had stopped working.(repair)
- 10) I had my teeth by dentist. (check)
- 11) I will get my car tomorrow. (fix)
- 12) I want my house today.(repaint)

*إعادة كتابة الجملة في حالة السببية:

- 1) I asked someone to fix my computer. (had)
I
- 2) I will ask somebody to clean my house. (will)
I
- 3) I wanted someone to wash my car.
I

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

(If Clause)

الجملة الشرطية

Zero , First . Second and *Third Conditionals

*الشرط الثالث (Third conditional) مطلوب في الفصل الثاني (المستوى الرابع).

*الجملة الشرطية : هي عبارة عن جملة يكون الحدث في جملة الشرط (If clause) شرطاً لحدوث حدث آخر في جواب الشرط (Main clause)

تقسم الجملة الشرطية الى عبارتين :

(1) جملة الشرط (If clause) : وهي الجملة التي تحتوي على (If/even if/provided that/as long as/unless)

(2) جواب الشرط (Main clause) : وهي الشق الآخر من الجملة ويجب ان تحتوي على فعل من أفعال (Modals) في النوع الأول والثاني والثالث من الجمل الشرطية. ولا يجب أن تحتوي على افعال (Modals) في النوع الصفري. وهي جملة مستقلة مفيدة بحد ذاتها.

- جملة (If) تكون على شكلين :

الشكل الأول:

*لاحظ وجود (If) في بداية الجملة والفاصلة في الوسط.

If you study hard, you will get high marks.

الشكل الثاني:

*لاحظ وجود (if) في وسط الجملة ولا يوجد فاصلة في الوسط.

You will get high marks if you study hard.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

(الجملة الشرطية الصفرية) The zero conditional

Form	If + فاعل + Present simple , فاعل + Present simple نستخدم المضارع البسيط في كلا الطرفين من الجملة. ويمكن استخدام كلمة (If) بدل (when)
Function	To describe something that always happens. The (inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event. نستخدم هذا النوع للكلام عن الأشياء التي تحدث دائما كنتيجة لتحقيق شرط الجملة. كالحقائق العلمية والحالات الدائمة والعامة.
Examples	-If you heat water to 100c, it boils. -Water turns to ice if the temperature falls below zero.

(الجملة الشرطية النوع الأول) The first conditional

Form	If + فاعل + Present simple , فاعل + will (modals) + V1 (may/shall/must/used to/has, have to ← (will) يمكن أن يأتي بدل (will) نستخدم في هذا النوع المضارع البسيط في جملة الشرط (If) والمستقبل البسيط في جواب الشرط.
Function	To describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event. نستخدم هذا النوع للتكلم عن ناتج مستقبلي لحدث معين في المستقبل أو المضارع.
Examples	-If the teacher gives us homework, I will do it before I watch TV. -They will come to see us if they have time at the weekend.

(الجملة الشرطية النوع الثاني) The second conditional

Form	If + فاعل + Past simple , فاعل + would + V1 (might/could/had to) ← (would) يمكن أن يأتي بدل (would) نستخدم في هذا النوع الماضي البسيط في جملة الشرط، و (would) في جواب الشرط
Function	-to describe something that impossible happen in the future / dreams or imaginations in the future. يستخدم هذا النوع للكلام عن الاحداث التي ليس من المتوقع ان تحدث في المستقبل. وكذلك للكلام عن الاحلام والتخيلات في المستقبل. -to give advice *إعطاء النصيحة
Examples	-If I were you, I wouldn't go out with that man. -I would study Fine Arts if I were you.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***Exercise:**

- 1) (w/2018) You won't get a job in France unless you French.
(**speak / speaks / is speaking / spoke**)
- 2) (w/2017) Plants die if they enough sunlight. (**not/get**)
- 3)(w/2016) If a cityeverything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste.(**recycle**)
- 4) (w/2017) The bus is late. If it soon, we will get a taxi. (**not/arrive**)
- 5) (w/2016) Provided that it , we will have a picnic next week.(**not/rain**)
- 6) (w/2018) Ali will be upset, if you him to your party. (**not/invite**)
- 7) (w/2016) If Ali doesn't revise for his exam, he out with us tomorrow.(**come**)
- 8) If I get a job at the end of term, I able to save money.(**be**)
- 9) We will be surprised if my brother The Noble Prize. (**win**)
- 10) We can go out if the weather good.(**be**)
- 11) What will happen if he a car? (not/have)
- 12) If Zaid had his own laptop, he to go to the library. (**not/need**)
- 13) They could go there on their own if they older. (**be**)
- 14) I'd be a lot happier if I what kind of course I wanted to do. (**know**)
- 15) *If I you, I'd study hard. (**be**)
- 16) *Were I you, I hard. (**study**)
- 17) If you press the button, the picture (**move**)
- 18) If I a computer, I learn a lot of information. (**use / will use / uses**)
- 19) The grass If there is no rain. (**not/grow**)
- 20) If a plant doesn't get enough sunlight, it(**die**)

..... *ملاحظة:

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

*ملاحظات على اعادة كتابة الجملة باستخدام الجملة الشرطية (النوع الصفري والنوع الثاني).

*النوع الصفري:

*النوع الثاني:

***Exercise:**

1) I think I should see a doctor. (w/2018)

If

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

A 0

If

H 7

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

M 8

If you

A 8

4) You shouldn't look too casual. (If)

D 3

.....

5) You should practice the presentation several times. (were)

D 9

If I

A 7

6) Heat water to make it boil. (boils)

O 0

If you

U 4

7) Water the plants so as not to die. (it doesn't die)

D 4

If

8) If I were you, I'd study hard. (should)

You

Verbs followed with (to+infinitive/-ing)

1) Verbs followed by (to + infinitive):

وهي الأفعال التي تستخدم للحديث عن نية أو تخطيط أو شيء يأمل الشخص حدوثه في المستقبل وتسمى أيضا بأفعال المستقبل وتتبع ب (مجرد + to)

intend / want / hope / afford / plan / expect / decide / offer
يعرض / يقرر / يتوقع / يخطط / يقدم على شيء / يأمل / يريد / ينوي

2) Verbs followed by (-ing form):

وهي الأفعال التي تستخدم للحديث عن شيء يحدث في نفس وقت وقوع الفعل أو قبل وقوعه وتتبع بفعل ينتهي (-ing)

spend / finish / risk / stop / avoid / practice
يتمرن / يتجنب / يتوقف / يجازف / ينهي / يقضي وقت

*Exercise:

- 1) (w/2017) I want to buy a new apartment but I can't afford money at the moment. (**borrow**)
- 2) (book) We had the computer repaired because it had stopped (**work**)
- 3) (book) I want **to get / getting** a tablet, but I can't afford **to buy / buying** one at the moment.
- 4) He avoided her about his plans. (**tell**)
- 5) I've finished Come and sleep. (**read**)
- 6) He decided Medicine. (**study**)
- 7) We hope Paris next year. (**visit**)
- 8) My laptop stopped while I was sending an email. (**work**)
- 9) They plan college in the summer. (**start**)

*The underlined words in the following sentence isn't used correctly. Replace these words with the correct ones:

My mobile phone stopped to work, so I intended buying another one. (..... /)

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

*إعادة كتابة الجملة باستخدام ما يلي :

1) (didn't / don't / doesn't) + have to + فعل مجرد

*Function: (not obliged / not necessary) للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة القصوى

*طريقة الحل:

إذا احتوت الجملة على إحدى العبارات التالية: (It is not obliged to ... / It is not necessary to) نحذفها ونستخدم للمفرد (doesn't have to) وللجمع (don't have to), وإذا كانت صيغة الفعل (is) في العبارات السابقة ماضي (was) نستخدم للمفرد والجمع (didn't have to).

*Exercise:

1) It was not obliged to buy a hat.

You

2) It is not necessary to turn on the air conditioning.

You

2) (must / mustn't) + فعل مجرد

*Function: (strong obligation / strong necessity) للتعبير عن ضرورة قصوى

*طريقة الحل:

إذا احتوت الجملة على العبارات (forbidden..to/prohibited..to/it against the law,rule..to/not allowed to) نحذفها ونستخدم بدلا منها (mustn't).

وإذا احتوت الجملة على عبارة (obligatory .. to) مثبتة أي لا يوجد قبلها كلمة (not) نحذفها ونستخدم بدلا منها (must).

1) It is now obligatory for all competitors to wear face protectors.

Competitors

2) It is forbidden to go to those lands.

You

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Possibilities

*التعبير عن احتمالية حدوث الشيء:

(1) إذا احتوت الجملة على كلمات مثل (sure / certain) نستخدم في الحل (must + V1) إذا كانت صيغة الجملة مضارع .
ونستخدم (must + have + V3) إذا كانت صيغة الجملة ماضى . (متأكدين من حدوث الشيء)

(2) إذا احتوت الجملة على (sure ... not / certain ... not) نستخدم في الحل (can't/couldn't + V1) إذا كانت صيغة الجملة مضارع، ونستخدم (can't/couldn't + have + V3) إذا كانت صيغة الجملة ماضى . (متأكدين من عدم حدوث الشيء)

(3) إذا احتوت الجملة على كلمات مثل (unsure/uncertain/perhaps/maybe/likely/possible/probable) نستخدم في الحل (might + V1) إذا كانت صيغة الجملة مضارع ، ونستخدم (might + have + V3) إذا كانت صيغة الجملة ماضى . (غير متأكدين من حدوث الشيء)

*طريقة الحل:

(1) نضع الفاعل الذي تبدأ به الجملة الأصلية (عادة يكون مكتوب في بداية جملة الحل).

(2) نعلم الحل من الجزء الذي يحتوي في الجملة على (sure / certain / unsure ...) ونستبدلها بأفعال (modals) المناسبة حسب الشرح السابق.

(3) نكمل الحل بعد الفعل الأصلي في الجملة حتى نهاية الجملة ، ولا نعلم الجزء الذي يكون قبل (sure / certain ...)

*Zaid speaks English. I am **unsure** whether he **has lived** in England. (might have)

-He might have lived in England.

*Exercise:

1) (w/2014) Salma`s plants are dead. I am almost sure she hasn't watered them. (can't have)

Salma.....

2) (w/2014) The ground is wet here. There was almost certainly a lake once. (must have)

.....

3) (w/2014) Those people are very thin, that's why I am certain they haven't eaten much food lately. (can't have)

.....

4) (w/2015) Rakan spent a month in a hospital before he was able to walk. I am almost sure that it wasn't an easy situation for him.

Rakan

5) (w/2014) Ahmad`s class starts at 8:45 and he is not here yet. I am unsure whether he has missed the bus or not. (might have)

Ahmad

6) (w/2015) The twins have guilty expressions on their faces, I am almost sure they have done something naughty. (must have)

The twins

7) (book) Perhaps Issa`s phone is broken. (might)

Issa`s

8) (book) Mahmoud was walking home when the rain started. It was very heavy, so he (must/can`t) have got very wet.

9) It is only 12:00. I am sure he is not at home.

He

***Answers:**

1) can`t have watered them.

2) The ground must have been a lake once.

3) Those people can`t have eaten much food lately.

4) can`t have been an easy situation for him.

5) might have missed the bus.

6) must have done something naughty.

7) phone might be broken.

8) must

9) can`t be at home.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

The history of computers

تاريخ الحواسيب (2017/صيفي)

word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Calculation	When you use match to work out an answer.	حسابات
Computer chip	A very small piece found in every computer.	شريحة / رقاقة
Floppy disk	A small square o plastic used to store information from computers.	القرص المرن
PC	A computer designed for one person use.	الحاسوب الشخصي
Program	A set of instruction enabling by computer to function.	برنامج
Smartphone	A mobile phone that connects to the Internet.	هاتف ذكي
World Wide Web	All the information shared by computers through the internet.	الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية

*الضمائر الموجودة في النص وعلى ماذا تعود:

For it work	a computer
this was	a metal machine
it needed	one such model
put it in	one such model
it took	the first computer program
use their	most people
which can	watches
which meant	inventing the floppy disk
it wasn't	that the first smart phones appeared

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

عندما تستخدم الحاسوب فكر بالتكنولوجيا التي يحتاجها ليعمل , فالناس لا يزالون يستخدمون انواعا من الحواسيب منذ الالف السنين. وقد وجدت آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان يزيد عمرها على ألفي عام. حيث يعتقد أن هذه الآلة كانت جهاز الحاسوب الأول على الإطلاق.

In the 1940s technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one **calculation**. In 1958 CE, the **computer chip** was developed.

في الأربعينيات (من القرن العشرون), تطورت التكنولوجيا بما فيه الكفاية للمخترعين للقيام بعمل أول جيل من الحواسيب الحديثة. واحدة من هذه النماذج كان كبيرا جدا احتاج لغرفة مساحتها 167 متر مربع ليوضع بها. خلال ذلك العقد, طور العلماء في إنجلترا أول برنامج حاسب. أخذ 25 دقيقة ليكمل عملية حسابية. في عام 1958 ميلادي تم تطوير شريحة حاسوب.

1) When and where was the first computer found? متى وأين وجد أول جهاز حاسوب؟

2) What helped the inventors to make the first generation of computers?

ما الذي ساعد المخترعين ليعملوا أول جيل من الحواسيب؟

3) Write down the sentence which indicates that human beings have been using kinds of computers for along time. اكتب الجملة التي تدل على أن البشرية استخدمت انواع مختلفة من الحواسيب على طول الزمن.

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

ما هي المعلومات في النص التي تدل على أن اجهزة الحواسيب الأولى كانت كبيرة؟

5) During the twentieth century two developments concerning computer technology were completed in 1940s and 1958. Write them down خلال القرن العشرون تم تطوران بتكنولوجيا الحاسوب في الأربعينيات وفي عام 1958 أكتبهما

6) Quote the sentence which shows that the first computer program was slow.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين أن برنامج الحاسوب الأول كان بطيء

7) Find a word that has similar meaning to “when you use math to work out an answer”

The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the **floppy disk** was invented, **which** meant that information could be shared between computers. The first **PC** (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home. In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the **World Wide Web**. It was not until 2007 CE that the first **smartphones** appeared. Today, most people use **their** mobile phones every day.

أول لعبة حاسوب أنتجت عام 1962 , اتبعتها بعدها بسنتين فأرة حاسوب. في عام 1971 ميلادي, صنع القرص المرن, مما يعني ان المعلومات يمكن ان تكون مشتركة بين الحواسيب. أنتج أول حاسوب شخصي في عام 1974 ميلادي, لذلك تمكن الناس من شراء الحواسيب ليستخدموها في البيت. في عام 1983 ميلادي, تمكن الناس من شراء حاسوب محمول لأول مرة. ثم في عام 1990 ميلادي طور العالم البريطاني (تيم بيرنرز-لي) الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية. وعلى أية حال, لم تظهر الهواتف الذكية الأولى حتى عام 2007 ميلادي. اليوم, معظم الناس يستخدمون هواتفهم النقالة كل يوم.

8) When was the computer mouse produced?

متى أنتجت فأرة الحاسوب؟

9) What was the invention that had taken place in 1964?

ما هو الاختراع الذي حدث في عام 1964؟

10) What is the benefit of the floppy disk?

ما هي فائدة القرص المرن؟

11) Write the name of the invention that enabled computers to share information.

اكتب اسم الاختراع الذي مكن الحواسيب من المشاركة في المعلومات

12) What does the underlined pronoun "their" refer to?

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

رتب الاختراعات التي أكتملت بين عام 1958 وعام 1974 ميلادي.

14) The period 1983 to 2007 witnessed certain developments in the history of computers. Write down three of these. شهدت الفترة من عام 1983 حتى 2007 تطورات في تاريخ الحواسيب. أكتب ثلاثة منها.

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

ماذا سيحدث في المستقبل؟ يمكنك فعليا شراء ساعات الذي تقوم بنفس عمل الهواتف الذكية. طور العلماء أيضا نظارات التي لديها القدرة على القيام أكثر من هذا. سنشهد الحياة في المستقبل تغييرات أكثر في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب ومن المحتمل أن كل جوانب الحياة ستعتمد على برامج الحاسوب من كيفية السفر الى كيفية تدفئة البيوت.

15)The writer mentioned two kinds of developments that can do things as much as mobile phones and more. Write them down. ذكر الكاتب نوعين من الاختراعات التي ستعمل اشياء مثل الهاتف النقال واكثر. أكتبها

16)Write down two aspects of life that are going to be affected by computer technology.

اذكر اثنين من مجالات الحياة التي ستتأثر بتكنولوجيا الحاسوب.

***critical thinking:**

17)We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this is a positive development? نحن نعتمد أكثر وأكثر على تكنولوجيا الحاسوب, الى أي مدى توافق الرأي أن هذه تطور ايجابي؟ I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology isn't a positive aspect of this development.

أنا أؤيد أن الحواسيب مكنتنا من عمل اشياء كثيرة عظيمة, ولكن أن نصبح معتمدين على التكنولوجيا بشكل كامل ليست ناحية ايجابية لهذا التطور.

18)Computer technology will develop further in the future. Think of this statement and in two sentences, write down your point of view تكنولوجيا الحاسوب ستتطور في المستقبل فكر في هذه الجملة وأكتب رأيك في

I think computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that our computers and mobile phones will help us in every day tasks like shopping and cleaning. Also, our computers will help us in medicine and making operations.

اعتقد أن تكنولوجيا الحاسوب سوف تتطور أكثر لدرجة حواسيبنا وهواتفنا ستساعدنا بمهام الحياة اليومية مثل التسوق والتنظيف وأيضا حواسيبنا ستساعدنا في الطب واجراء العمليات.

19)Do you agree with the article that all aspect of life will depend on computers?

هل تتفق مع المقال أن جميع جوانب الحياة تعتمد على الكمبيوتر؟

I disagree with the article because I don't 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. أنا لا أتفق مع المقال لأنني لا اعتقد كل نواحي الحياة اليومية ستعتمد على برامج الحاسوب, لأن ذلك سينتج عنه مشاكل كثيرة اذا تعطل الحاسوب

***Answers:**

1) A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2,000 years old
2) In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers.
3) People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. 4) One such model was so large, it needed a room that was 167 square metres to put it in.
5) a the first computer program. b the computer chip was developed
6) It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation
7) calculation. 8) in 1964 CE. 9) the computer mouse

10) which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time. 11) the floppy disk. 12) smartphones
13) A in 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed. B in 1962 CE, the first computer game was produced. C in 1964 CE, the computer mouse was invented. D in 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented. E in 1974 CE, the first PC (Personal Computer) was produced.
14) a a laptop b World Wide Web c the first smartphones
15) a watches b glasses
16) from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

(AB) PAGE (6): VOCABULARY

1) Complete the sentences with words from the box:

computer chip calculation floppy disk smartphone program PC World Wide Web

- 1) A mobile phone that connects to the internet
- 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: 1.smartphone 2.computer chip 3.floppy disk 4. PC 5.calculation 6.World Wide Web**

2) Complete the sentences. Use words from the box:

Programs models invented developed mouse tablet decade

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

***ANSWERS: 1.programs 2.mouse 3.decade 4.tablet 5.invented**

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

3) Complete the sentences with the words from the box. One word is not needed.

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

***Answers: 1.smartphones 2.programs 3.calculations 4.models 5.laptop**

***(AB) PAGE (5):**

5) Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

energy	grateful	headlines	helmet	lawyer	likely	navy
--------	----------	-----------	--------	--------	--------	------

- 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**

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

boil4	fry5	grill	melts1	mix2	Roast7	season6	slices3	Sprinkle6
-------	------	-------	--------	------	--------	---------	---------	-----------

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

7) meat in the oven. **AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)**

Using technology in class

استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف

word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Blog	Regular update personal website or Online diary .	مفكرة على الأنترنت
Email exchange	A series of emails between two or more people.	تبادل المعلومات بالبريد الإلكتروني
Tablet computer	A touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas.	كمبيوتر لוחي
Social media	social interaction between people.	تواصل اجتماعي
White board	A wipe able board with a white surface used for teaching.	لوح تعليمي أبيض

*الضمائر الموجودة في النص وعلى ماذا تعود:

they like / they are presented	young people
their students / they can also	teachers
their own/ other / them with/ who are	students
they were/ they can/ they have/ they will/ they could	students
they send	most young people
they are speaking	students in Jordan
speaking to them	students in England
in this way	seeing the people you are talking to
this skill	summarizing
this system	talking to people over the computer

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

Here are some ideas: Many classrooms now use a **whiteboard** as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

يحب الشباب اليافعين التعلم، لكنهم يحبون التعلم أكثر إذا ما تم تقديم المعلومات فيه بطريقة ممتعة وأكثر تحدي. اليوم سأقوم بالحديث عن كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في الغرف الصفية في الأردن. فيما يلي بعض الأفكار: العديد من الغرف الصفية الآن تستخدم اللوح الأبيض كشاشة حاسوب. نتيجة لذلك، يستطيع المعلمون عرض المواقع الإلكترونية على اللوح أمام الطلاب. يستطيع المعلمون بعد ذلك استخدام الانترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية، لعب الألعاب التعليمية، الموسيقى، تسجيلات اللغات، وغير ذلك.

1) There are two features for information to make learning fun for young people. Write them down.

هناك ميزتين للمعلومات التي تجعل التعلم ممتع للشباب. أكتبهما

2) Students in Jordanian classrooms can watch educational programmes in class if two kinds of educational aids are available. Write down these two aids.

الطلاب في الصفوف الأردنية يستطيعون مشاهدة البرامج التعليمية في الصف إذا توفر نوعين من الوسائل التعليمية. اكتب هاتين الوسيلتين.

3) Internet can be used by teachers for different purposes. Write them down.

بإمكان المعلمين أن يستخدموا الإنترنت لأغراض مختلفة. أكتبها.

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

في بعض الدول، أجهزة الحاسوب اللوحي متوفرة للطلاب لأستخدامها في غرفة الصف. لذلك يستطيع الطلاب استخدام أجهزة الحاسوب اللوحي للقيام بالمهام مثل: عرض الصور، البحث عن المعلومات، تسجيل المقابلات، إنشاء الرسومات البيانية. أجهزة الحاسوب اللوحية مثالية للعمل الثنائي والجماعي.

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

ربما يستطيع المعلمون الطلب من الطلاب البدء بكتابة سجل خادم الويب (اليوميات على الإنترنت)، أما حول حياتهم الشخصية أو لو أنهم كانوا أشخاص مشهورين. يمكنهم أيضا إيجاد موقع الكتروني لغرفة الصف. يستطيع الطلاب المشاركة في الموقع الالكتروني، لذلك على سبيل المثال يستطيعون إيصال العمل والصور والرسائل.

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

معظم الشباب يتواصلون من خلال وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، والتي يرسلون من خلالها الصور والرسائل عبر الإنترنت. بعض الطلاب يحبون إرسال الرسائل التي تكون دون 140 حرف لأي شخص لقراءتها. يستطيع المعلمون الطلب من الطلاب تلخيص المعلومات حول ما تعلموه في غرفة الصف بنفس الطريقة. إذا تعلم الطلاب كيفية التلخيص بسرعة فسيكون بإمكانهم استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل.

4) Tablet computers enabled students to do many tasks. Write down two of these tasks.

الحاسوب اللوحي مكن الطلاب من القيام بعدة مهام. أذكر اثنين من هذه المهام.

5) Tablet computers can be beneficial to teachers in two ways. Write them down.

يمكن للحواسيب اللوحية أن تكون مفيدة للمعلمين بطريقتين. اكتبهما.

6) What does the underlined pronoun "**this**" refer to?

7) The contribution of students to their website can be in different ways. Write down two of these ways. يمكن أن تكون مساهمة الطلاب لمواقعهم الالكترونية في طرق مختلفة. أكتب اثنين من هذه الطرق.

8) Blogs can be written by students about two things. Write them down.

يمكن للطلاب أن يكتبوا مفكرات الكترونية عن شيئين. أكتبهما.

9) For what purpose is the social media used by young people? لأي غرض تستخدم وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي من قبل الشباب؟

10) How can social media be beneficial to teacher? كيف يمكن أن تكون وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي مفيدة للمعلمين؟

We all like to send emails, don't we? **Emails exchanges** are very useful in the classroom.

Teachers can ask students to email what **they** have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. **They** could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

جميعنا نحب إرسال البريد الإلكتروني، أليس كذلك؟ تبادل البريد الإلكتروني مفيد جدا في غرفة الصف. يستطيع المعلمون الطلب من الطلاب إرسال ما تعلموه عبر البريد الإلكتروني إلى طلاب بنفس العمر في مدرسة أخرى. بإمكانهم حتى تبادل البريد الإلكتروني مع طلاب في دولة أخرى. كنتيجة لذلك يستطيع الطلاب المشاركة في المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم في انجاز المهام.

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while **they** are speaking to **them**. You can also use **this** system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited

طريقة أخرى للتواصل مع المدارس الأخرى من خلال الحديث عبر الحاسوب. معظم أجهزة الحاسوب لها كاميرات، لذا بإمكانك رؤية الناس الذين تتحدث معهم. بهذه الطريقة يستطيع الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة الانجليزية في الأردن رؤية ما يقوم به الطلاب في إنجلترا في غرفة الصف بينما يتحدثون معهم. تستطيع أيضا استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف لاعطاء محاضرتهم عبر الحاسوب. على سبيل المثال: العلماء أو المعلمون من دول أخرى بإمكانهم اعطاء درس لطلاب الصف. اذا كان لديك هذا النوع من الدرس سيكون الطلاب أكثر اثارة.

11) Email exchange can be useful for both teachers and students in different ways. Write down two of these ways. يمكن أن يكون تبادل البريد الإلكتروني مفيدا لكلا من المعلمين والطلاب في طرق مختلفة. اكتب اثنين من هذه الطرق.

12) Communicating among students of a similar age at another school or at another country can be done by two ways. Write them down. التواصل بين الطلبة من نفس الأعمار في مدرسة أخرى أو في بلد آخر يمكن أن يتم بطريقتين. اكتبتهما

13) Write down the sentence which indicates how students feel through cameras` lessons. اكتب الجملة التي تشير عن كيف يشعر الطلاب من خلال دروس الكاميرات.

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

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

غالبا يستخدم الطلاب أجهزة الحاسوب داخل البيت اذا كانوا يملكونها, يستطيع الطلاب استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي على أجهزة الحاسوب الخاصة بهم لمساعدتهم في دراستهم, متضمنا سؤالهم للطلاب الآخرين التأكد والمقارنة في عملهم, سؤال الأسئلة والمشاركة في الأفكار. يجب أن يكون المعلم جزءا من المجموعة أيضا, لمراقبة ما يحدث. شكرا للاستماع. هل لدى أحد منكم أسئلة؟

14) Computer can help students in their studies through different ways. Write down two of these ways. تستطيع الحواسيب أن تساعد الطلاب في دراستهم من خلال طرق مختلفة. اكتب اثنين من هذه الطرق.

15) Write down the sentence which shows that the role of the teachers is to regularly observe what is going on in the class. أكتب الجملة التي تبين أن دور المعلمون هو المتابعة المنتظمة لما يحدث في الصف.

16) What would students use to check their home work with other students in another school?

ماذا يجب أن يعمل الطلاب للتأكد من واجبهم البيتي مع طلاب من مدرسة أخرى؟

***critical thinking:**

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

هل تعتقد ان الحواسيب سوف تحل محل الكتب في احد الأيام؟ لماذا / لماذا لا؟

- I think that computers will replace books one day because this saves time, effort and money.
- I think that computers will not replace books one day because computers might be crashed.

18) In which ways can digital information be used to educate people?

ما هي الطرق التي يمكن للمعلومات الرقمية أن تستخدم لتعليم الناس؟

- Learning languages / Listening to broadcasts and lectures online / Finding information about what we are studying

19) Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful? Why?

أي شكل من أشكال التكنولوجيا الحديثة تعتقد أنه الأكثر أهمية؟ لماذا؟

- I think a smartphone is the most useful because it's small and light. You can take it everywhere and you can use it for different activities like calling, taking photos and surfing the internet.

20) What are the advantages and disadvantages of having tablet computers and smartphones?

ما هي إيجابيات وسلبيات امتلاك الحواسيب اللوحية والهواتف الذكية؟

- The advantages are that they are light, portable and easy to use. The disadvantages are that people use them all the time and forget the social relations.

*Answers:

- 1) interesting and challenging way.
- 2) a a whiteboard b the internet
- 3) teacher can use the internet to show educational programmes play educational games, music, recordings languages, and so on
- 4) showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.
- 5) tablets are ideal for pair and group work.
- 6) summarising
- 7) they can post work, photos and messages.
- 8) either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous
- 9) send each other photos and messages via the internet.

- 10) teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.
- 11) 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.
- 12) a email exchanges b through talking to people over the computer.
- 13) if you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.
- 14) students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas.
- 15) the teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.
- 16) social media.

*(SB) Page (9):

*3) Which of the following would you use to ...

blog email exchange social media tablet computer whiteboard

- 1) record interviews with people?
- 2) share information with students in another country?
- 3) watch educational programmes in class?
- 4) ask another student to check your homework?
- 5) write an online diary?

*Answers: 1.tablet computer 2.email exchange 3.whiteboard 4.social media 5.blog

*4) Explain the differences in meaning between these phrases from the article. (w/2017)

1) to **share** / **compare** ideas. (يشارك / يقارن)

- **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.

1) to **create** / **contribute to** a website. (ينشئ / يساهم)

- **Create a website:** to construct a website that currently does not exist.

- **Contribute to website:** offer your writing and work to the website.

3) to **research** / **present** information. (يبحث / يقدم)

- **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) to monitor / find out what is happening. (يراقب / يكتشف)

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

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

5) to give a talk to / talk to people. (يلقي خطاب / يتحدث)

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

- **talk to people:** an informal discussion.

6) to show / send photos. (يعرض / يرسل)

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

- **send photos:** you send photos to someone over the internet or by post.

*احفظ هذه الأفعال (phrasal verbs): وهي أفعال بجانبها حرف جر تعطي معنى مختلف عن معنى الفعل المجرد

(AB/Ex.2) Page (2)		(SB/Ex.3) Page (10)	
Get started (5)	يبدأ	Fill in5	يملأ
Look around (4)	يلقي نظرة	Connect with2	يرتبط مع / يتواصل مع
Meet up (3)	يلتقي	Turn on3	يشغل
Settle down	يستقر	Give out4	يعطي
Take place (1)	يحدث	Know about1	يعرف عن
Wake up (2)	يستيقظ	AHMAD DAOUD(0788397044)	
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) If you're free at the weekend, let's and go shopping together. 4) I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and 5) I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should right now.		1) to know dangers of the Internet. 2) to connect people on the Internet. 3) to turn privacy setting. 4) to give personal information. 5) to fill a form.	

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

The Internet of things

انترنت الأشياء

word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
connect	join	يربط / يتصل
downloads	an amount of data downloaded in a single operation.	تنزيلات
nightmare	frightening dream.	كابوس
communicate with	speak with.	يتواصل مع
`Sat nav` system	(Satellite navigation system) a system that tells you where something is.	نظام الملاحة الفضائية
access	to find information, especially on computer	الوصول الى
security setting	controls available on computer programs.	اعداد الحماية

*الضمائر الموجودة في النص وعلى ماذا تعود:

it does / it connects	the internet
each other	billions of machines
it to	milk
for them	many people
they say	many people
others are	other people with different opinion
they want	people with different opinion
their own	people with different opinion
they wonder	people with different opinion
their password	people with different opinion

A: What is "the internet of things"? ما هو انترنت الأشياء؟

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

الجميع يعلم أن الانترنت يربط بين الناس، لكن الآن الانترنت يعمل أكثر من ذلك، انه يربط بين الأشياء أيضا. هذه الأيام أجهزة الحاسوب تتصل غالبا مع بعضها البعض، فعلى سبيل المثال: جهاز التلفاز الخاص بك يحمل العرض التلفزيوني المفضل لديك، أو نظام الملاحة الفضائية الخاص بك يخبرك أين انت. هذا ما يعرف ب "انترنت الأشياء". وهناك الكثير سيأتي.

1) What does the "Internet of Things" mean? Give an example from the text. ماذا يعني انترنت الأشياء؟ اعط مثال من النص.

- 2) Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as “speak to”.
- 3) What does the pronoun “it” in **bold** in the first line refer to?

B: An easy life. حياة سهلة

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

في السنوات القليلة القادمة خبراء الوقت يقولون ان البلايين من الآلات ستترتبط مع بعضها البعض ومع الانترنت. كنتيجة لذلك ستدير أجهزة الحاسوب الحياة لنا بشكل متزايد. على سبيل المثال: ستعلم ثلاجتك متى تحتاج المزيد من الحليب وستضيفها الى قائمة تسوقك عبر الانترنت. نوافذ بيتك ستغلق اذا كانت على وشك ان تمطر. ساعتك ستسجل سرعة القلب عندك وترسلها عبر البريد الالكتروني الى طبيبك. والكنبة الخاصة بك ستخبرك متى تحتاج أن تقف وتقوم بعمل بعض التمارين الرياضية.

- 4) How will the “Internet of Things” help you to keep fit, according to the text?

كيف يساعدك انترنت الأشياء على أن تبقى لائق جسدياً، حسب النص؟

- 5) Internet can have different roles in running our lives. Write down two of these roles.

الانترنت له ادوار مختلفة في ادارة حياتنا. اكتب اثنين من هذه الأدوار.

- 6) The writer mentioned different things and machines which will run your life. Write them down.

ذكر الكاتب آلات وأشياء التي ستدير حياتك. أكتب اثنين منها.

- 7) Computers will increasingly run our lives for us. Write down the reason.

أجهزة الحاسوب ستدير الحياة لنا بشكل متزايد. أكتب السبب.

C: A frightening future مستقبل مخيف

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

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

العديد من الناس يشعرون بالاثارة حول "انترنت الأشياء". بالنسبة لهم, الحلم أصبح حقيقة. يقولون بأن حياتهم ستكون أكثر سهولة وأكثر راحة. علي أية حال, ليسو متأكدين. يريدون أن يبقوا مسيطرين على أشيائهم الخاصة. اضافة لذلك, انهم يتساءلون عن ماذا سيحدث اذا حاول اللصوص الوصول الى كلمة السر واعدادات الحماية. الحلم سيصبح بسهولة كابوس.

8) What does the word "other" in **bold** in the third paragraph refer to?

9) According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried? بناء على النص, لماذا بعض الناس يشعرون بالاثارة حول المستقبل؟ لماذا الآخرون قلقون؟

10) According to some people the "Internet of things" has two advantages to our lives. Write them down. حسب بعض الناس "انترنت الأشياء" له إيجابيتين في حياتنا. أكتبهما.

*Critical thinking:

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

حسب رأيك, هل "انترنت الأشياء" مثيرا او مقلقا؟ لماذا؟

- I think that the "Internet of Things" is exciting because it can make my life easier, I don't have to worry because people will be easily able to control their lives easily.

12) Do you agree with that our lives will be controlled by the "Internet of Things"? Why/Why not? Give your own reasons. هل تتفق مع أن حياتنا سيتحكم بها "انترنت الأشياء"؟ لماذا/لماذا لا؟ أعط أسبابك الخاصة بك.

- I both agree and disagree, I would like to have something done for me by computers, but also I would like to control other things. So, I think it is relevant.

*Answers:

1) every one knows that the Internet connects people, but now it does more than that – it connects objects, too. These days computers often communicate with each other. For example: a. TV downloads b. sat nav system
2) communicate with.
3) the Internet.
4) your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise.
5) a. Your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list b. your windows will close if it is likely to rain.

6) fridge, windows, watches and sofa.
7) experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet.
8) other people with a different opinion.
9) some people say that their lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, others are not so sure. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things. In addition, they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.
10) our lives will be easier and more comfortable.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Unit (2)

A healthy life

****Grammar:***

- Be used to / used to
- The past perfect continuous

****Vocabulary:***

- Colour idioms

****Texts:***

- 1) Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?
- 2) Are happier people healthier – and, if so, why?
- 3) Health in Jordan: A report
- 4) Get moving! (AB)

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Be used to / used to

1) Be used to:

***Function:** to describe a thing that is familiar or customary/normal.

لوصف أشياء أصبحت مألوفة أو اعتيادية الآن، أي أنها كانت صعبة في البداية.

***Form:**

is/am/are + used to + (-ing) / ضمير / اسم → *affirmative*

is/am/are + not + used to + (-ing) / ضمير / اسم → *negative*

Is/Am/Are + فاعل + used to + (-ing) / ضمير / اسم ... ? → *interrogative*

*ملاحظة:

2) Used to:

***Function:** to describe a past habits or past states that have now changed.

لوصف عادات أو حالات ماضية ولكنها الآن تغيرت، أي أنها لم تعد موجودة.

***Form:**

used to + فعل مجرد → *affirmative*

didn't + use to + فعل مجرد → *negative*

Did + فاعل + use to + فعل مجرد ... ? → *interrogative*

***Study the following sentences:**

1) I didn't like getting up early, but I am used to it now.

2) she used to be a teacher, but now she is retired.

- Write down the function of the underlined words in the above two sentences:

1)

2)

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***تصحيح الفعل باستخدام (be used to / used to) :**

.....
.....
.....

- 1) He says he is used in London now. **(live)**
- 2) It is now familiar for him to speak fluently. He speaking English. **(be/use to)**
- 3) Our grandmother used us stories at bedtime. **(tell)**
- 4) It is normal for me now to get up early to study. I up early. **(use to/get)**
- 5) When you were younger, you in the park? **(use to/play)**
- 6) It wasn't a habit for him in the past to play chess. He play chess. **(use to/not)**
- 7) Are they used to abroad? **(travel)**
- 8) We have lived in the city a long time, so we the traffic.

(use to / `re used to / used to)

- 9) She`s lived in the UK for a year. She English now.

(`s used to speaking / used to speak / didn't use to speak)

- 10) My mother buy my clothes, but now I choose my own.

(used to / is used to / use to)

- 11) Did you be a teacher? **(used to / are used to / use to)**

- 12) **(w/2018)** When I was young, I on foot to my school.

(are used to going/used to go/use to go/am used to going)

***Answers:** 1.to living 2.is used to 3.to tell 4.am used to getting 5.did/use to play 6.didn't use to 7.travelling 8.`re used to 9.`s used to speaking 10.used to 11.use to 12.used to go

***(W/2016)** The underlined words in the following sentences **are not used correctly**. Replace these words with the correct ones.

- 1) Zaid`s friends **are used to** go fishing once a month, but they stopped doing that when they moved to the city of Irbid.
- 2) Most Jordanians **used to** the hot weather which we have in summer.

***إعادة كتابة الجملة باستخدام: (be used to / used to)**

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

1) (w/2016) It is normal for my friend now to send emails.

My friend is

2) (w/2017) It is not normal for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.

My grandfather

3) (w/2018) It is normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary.

My younger brother

4) (w/2017) It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner every day.

American people

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

I am

6) It is very normal for people to eat fresh vegetables.

People

7) It was a habit for me in the past to get up early to study; now I don't.

I used

8) It wasn't a habit for me in the past to get up early to study.

I

9) When I was child, I walked to school.

When I was child, I used

10) In the past, I ate burger, but now I don't.

I

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11) It isn't familiar to me now to visit Petra.

I

12) It is customary for him now to live in the city.

He is

13) They are accustomed to living in the city.

They are

14) It isn't very popular for the students to study hard.

The students

***Answers:**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) used to sending emails now. | 8) didn't use to get up early to study. |
| 2) isn't used to having nothing to do all day. | 9) to walk to school. |
| 3) is used to using his electronic dictionary. | 10) used to eat burger, but now I don't. |
| 4) aren't used to eating steak for lunch and dinner ever day. | 11) am not used to visiting Petra now. |
| 5) used to getting up early to study now. | 12) used to living in the city now. |
| 6) are used to eating fresh vegetables. | 13) used to living in the city. |
| 7) to get up early to study, now I don't. | 14) aren't used to studying hard. |

***(SB) Page (15):**

6) Choose the correct option in each sentence:

- 1) I **didn't use to** / **am used to** understand English, but now I don't.
- 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

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***(AB) Page (11):**

3) 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 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 you play in the park?

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

4) Choose the correct form of the verbs below.

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

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

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***(AB) Page (12):**

5) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) When I was a student, I **(work)** very hard. I **(get up)** very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
- 2) Are you **(live)** in Jordan yet? You`ve only been here for two months.
- 3) When I was a child, my grandmother **(make)** cakes for us all the time, and I 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:** 1.used to work /used to get up 2.used to living 3.used to make 4.used to having 5.used to wearing

***Q: The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly. Replace the words with the correct ones.**

- 1) I **am used to** sleep for 12 hours when I was a child.
- 2) We **used to** eating fresh vegetables.
- 3) I **am used to** paint pictures every day at primary school, but now I don't.
- 4) I **am not used to** get a lot of homework, but now I do.
- 5) My friend has lived in England for a year. He says he is used to **live** there now.
- 6) It is familiar for him to speak fluently. He **used to** speaking English.
- 7) There **was used to** be a lot more wild animals in the past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.

***Answers:** 1.used to 2.are used to 3.used to 4.didn't used to 5.living 6.is used to 7.used to

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

The past perfect continuous

*key words:

- 1) إذا احتوت الجملة على (ماضي بسيط) مع وجود الكلمات التالية (since/all/for)
- 2) إذا احتوت الجملة على (زمن ماضي + by the time) مع وجود الكلمات التالية (since/all/for)
- 3) إذا احتوت الجملة على كلمات تدل على ان اثار العمل لا تزال موجوده مثل :

Fit / exhausted / hot / dirty / tired / pale / headache / nervous / covered in / full of / red eyes / puffy eyes / out of breath / mud / dust / paint

شرط وجود فعل ماضى فى الجملة اما اذا كان فعل مضارع يكون الحل (مضارع تام مستمر).

*Function:

An action that was happening up to a specific moment in the past.

للتحدث عن حدث كان يحدث لغاية لحظة معينة فى الماضى.

*Forms:

1) Affirmative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	had + been + (-ing)
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	

2) Negative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	had + not + been + (-ing)
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	

3) Interrogative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	Had + فاعل + been + (-ing) ... ?
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***Exercise:**

- 1) (w/2011) The tailors finished making Laila`s dress a week before the wedding. They it for over a month. (be/make)
- 2) (w/2011) When Mahmoud arrived, he was tired. He for five days.(be/climb)
- 3) (w/2012) Aisha received an email from Tahani yesterday, she to write since June. (be/promise)
- 4) (w/2012) Omar passed all his exams. He had for a month.(be/revise)
- 5) (w/2014) We had with each other for a long time.(be/communicate)
- 6) (w/2015) Susan had about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion. (be/think)
- 7) (w/2016) By the time we arrived, they had for an hour.(be/talk)
- 8) (w/2018) Ali had about his friend when he received an email from him. (be/think)
- 9) (w/2018) The children in the yard for two hours.
(has been playing / is playing / had been playing)
- 10) I up at 5 o`clock all week, so on Friday I was completely exhausted. (be/wake)
- 11) I about his friend for two hours when he received a text from him.(think)
- 12) You there for three hours when she finally arrived.(not/wait)
- 13) How long she English before she went to London? (learn)

***(SB) Page (19):**

5)Complete the sentences,using the past perfect continuous from of the verbs in brackets

- 1) **A:** When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired. **B:** Yes, I for a 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)

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Colour idioms (مصطلحات الألوان)

Colour idiom	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Red-handed	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس / بالجرم المشهود
Feel blue	to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
See red	to be angry	يغضب
The green light	permission	اعطاء الأذن / السماح
A white elephant	a useless possession	ملكية عديمة الفائدة
Out of the blue	unexpectedly	غير متوقع / بالصدفة / مفاجيء

***What do the following colour idioms mean:**

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

***Study the following sentence and answer the question: (w/2016)**

1) A lot of houses became white elephants as their owners left to live in the city.

-What does the underlined colour idiom mean?

2) We've got the permission to go ahead with our project!

-What does the underlined colour idiom mean?

***Replace the underlined misused colour idiom in the sentence below with the correct one to form the appropriate colour idiom. (w/2018)**

- Luckily, the police arrived, and thief was caught the green light.

***What feeling does each idiom indicate? Use these: (happiness/sadness/fear/anger)**

1)(w/2017) It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time.

2) See red :

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

الطب التكميلي: هل هو علاج فعلا؟ (2017/شتوى)

Word	English	Arabic
Acupuncture	A system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points .	الوخز بالأبر
Ailment	illness	مرض خفيف
Allergy	A reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something.	تحسس
Arthritis	A disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints.	التهاب مفاصل
Herbal remedy	An extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent or cure disease.	تداوي بالأعشاب
Homoeopathy	A system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs .	معالجة بالأعشاب
Immunisation	The process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness.	التلقيح/التطعيم
Malaria	A dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	الملاريا
migraine	Very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of Sickness.	صداع مع غثيان

*الضمائر الموجودة في النص وعلى ماذا تعود:

they used	Patients
who was	A private practitioner
who were	70 per cent of patients
it provides	Homoeopathy
it can/it will	Complementary medicine
against it	Modern medicine
it should	The idea of complementary treatments

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

اعتاد معظم الأطباء على التشكيك في مدى صلاحية المعالجة المثلية، والوخز بالأبر والأشكال الأخرى من العلاجات التكميلية. إذا أراد المرضى تلقي هذا النوع من العلاج الغير تقليدي، يجب عليهم استشارة ممارس مختص علاا الأرجح ليس لديه شهادة طب. علي أي حال، في السنوات الأخيرة، فهم هذا النوع من العلاج تغير. هذه الأيام، معظم أطباء الأسرة يدرسون العلاج التكميلي جنباً الى جنب مع العلاجات التقليدية و الكثير من مستشاري العلاجات التكميلية حاصلين على شهادة الطب.

1) Write down two forms of complementary medicine. أكتب شكلين من أشكال الطب التكميلي.

.....

2) What did patients use to do when receiving non-conventional treatment?

..... ماذا اعتاد أن يفعلوا المرضى عندما يتلقوا العلاج الغير تقليدي؟

3) Find a word that has a similar meaning to “**treated by minute doses of herbs**”.

.....

4) Quote the sentence which indicates that the perception of non-conventional treatment has changed these days. أقتبس الجملة التي تشير أن مفهوم العلاج الغير تقليدي تغير هذه الأيام.

.....

5) What does the underlined pronoun “**they**” refer to?

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

بينما اعتادوا النقاد على القول أنه لا يوجد دليل علمي بأن العلاجات الغير تقليدية كانت فعالة حقيقة، من المتداول الآن أن على خبراء الطب أن يدركوا أن العلاج التقليدي ربما لن يكون دائماً الطريقة الوحيدة لعلاج المرض.

6) What did critics use to say about the non-conventional treatments? ماذا قال النقاد عن العلاج الغير تقليدي؟

.....

7) Find a word that has similar meaning to “**illness**”.

8) How do medical experts see conventional medicine now? كيف يرى الخبراء الطبيون الطب التقليدي الآن؟

.....

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

في العيادات الجراحية في لندن, 70% من المرضى الذين عرض عليهم الاختيار بين الدواء العشبي او التقليدي بديل لشكاوي شائعة مثل الأرق الليلي, أمراض المفاصل والصداع النصفي اختاروا العلاج العشبي. 50% من المرضى بعد ذلك قالوا أن العلاج ساعدهم. أحد الأطباء قال " أنا الآن أخذ بعين الاعتبار أن العلاج المثلي أصبح خيارا قابلا للتطبيق في عدة حالات مختلفة, بما في ذلك القلق, الكآبة وبعض أنواع الحساسية. العلاج المثلي يوفر خيارا آخر لا يستطيع الطب التقليدي معالجة المشكلة على النحو الملائم."

9) There were two choices of medicine which were offered to most patients at a surgery. Write them down. يوجد هناك اختياران للطب يعرضان لمعظم المرضى في العيادات الجراحية. أكتبهما.

10) What are the common complaints of most patients who chose the herbal remedy to treat of them? ما هي الشكاوي الشائعة لمعظم المرضى الذين اختاروا العلاج العشبي لعلاجها؟

11) There are many medical conditions may it be possible to treat using complementary medicine? Mention them. يوجد عدة حالات مرضية يمكن علاجها باستخدام الطب التكميلي؟ اذكرها.

12) What kind of treatment did the patients at the surgery choose? ما نوع العلاج الذي اختاره المرضى في العيادات الجراحية؟

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

على أي حال, الطب التكميلي (غير تقليدي) لا يمكن استخدامه لجميع العلاجات الطبية. لا يمكن أن يكون بديلا للتطعيم (التلقيح) لأنه لن ينتج الأجسام المضادة الضرورية للحماية ضد أمراض الطفولة, أيضا لا يمكن استخدامه للحماية من الملاريا

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

أحد الأطباء قال: " سوف ألجأ دائما الى العلاجات التقليدية أولا للتأكد أن الشرط الأساسي والأهم للعلاج لا يفقد. على أي حال, فكرة العلاجات التكميلية لم تعد مفهوما غريبا. في رأيي, يجب أن تعمل جنبا الى جنب مع الطب الحديث, وليس ضده.

13) Write down two things to show that complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. أكتب شيئين لتبين ان الطب التكميلي لا يمكن استخدامه لجميع العلاجات الطبية.

14) Write down the sentence which shows that complementary medicine cannot work as a replacement for immunisations. أكتب الجملة التي تبين أن الطب التكميلي لا يمكن أن يكون بديلا للتطعيم.

15) Complementary (non-conventional) medicine can never substitute for immunisations. Write down two reasons. الطب التكميلي (غير تقليدي) لا يمكن أن يكون بديلاً للتطعيم. أكتب سببين.

16) What is the disease that complementary medicine cannot treat? ما هو المرض الذي لا يمكن للطب التكميلي علاجه؟

17) Write down the sentence which indicates that complementary treatment and modern medicine should work together. أكتب الجملة التي تشير أن العلاج التكميلي والطب الحديث ينبغي أن يعملوا معاً.

18) Find words from the text that can be grouped in a category health treatments:

جد كلمات في النص يمكن جمعها في مجموعة العلاج الصحي:

19) Find words from the text that can be grouped in a category illness or medical conditions:

جد كلمات في النص يمكن جمعها في مجموعة الأمراض أو الحالات الطبية:

***Critical thinking:**

20) The article suggest that people`s perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Why do you think this is the case? النص يقترح بأن فهم الناس للطب التكميلي تغير عبر الزمن. لماذا تعتقد أن هذا هو الحال؟

- I think people`s perception of complementary medicine has changed because they found that these types of treatment worked with no side effects. Also, people have found more information on the internet about it.

أعتقد أن فهم الناس للطب التكميلي تغير لأنهم وجدوا أن هذه الأنواع من العلاج عملت دون أي آثار جانبية. أيضاً، وجد الناس الكثير من المعلومات على الأنترنت عنه.

21) "Complementary treatments... should work alongside modern medicine, not against it".

Explain this statement in two sentences, justifying your answer with examples from the article.

"الطب التكميلي يجب أن يعمل جنباً إلى جنب مع الطب الحديث، وليس ضده" وضح هذه العبارة في جملتين، برر اجابتك بأمثلة من النص

- We can't depend on only one of them, but we should consider both of them. For example, (now it is more common or medical experts to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment) and (fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped). لا نستطيع أن نعتمد فقط على واحدة منها، ولكن يجب أن نأخذ بعين الاعتبار كلاهما. فمثلاً: (المثاليين من النص).

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***Answers:**

<p>1) <u>A</u>. a homoeopathy <u>B</u>. acupuncture 2) they used to have consult a private practitioner who was likely not to have a medical degree. 3) homoeopathy 4) These days, many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatments, and many complementary medicine consultants also have medical degrees. 5) <u>patients</u> 6) whereas critics used to say that there was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatments actually worked . 7) ailment 8) to recognise that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment. 9) <u>A</u>. a herbal <u>B</u>. a conventional medicine 10) insomnia, arthritis and migraines. 11) anxiety, depression and certain allergies. 12) herbal remedy.</p>	<p>13) it can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria. 14) it can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. 15) it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria. 16) Malaria. 17) in my opinion, it should work alongside modern medicine, and not against it. 18) acupuncture, herbal remedy, homoeopathy and immunisation 19) ailment, allergy, arthritis, malaria and migraine. AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)</p>
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***AB / Pages (11/12):**

*1) Match the phrases in the table with the correct meanings (يجب حفظ معاني هذه الكلمات انجليزي-انجليزي-عربي)

word	English	Arabic
Malaria	1.a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes.	ملاريا
Arthritis	2.a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints.	التهاب المفاصل
Ailment	3.an illness or disease which is not very serious.	وعكة صحية/مرض
Immunisation	4.giving a drug to protect against illness.	تطعيم/تلقيح
Migraine	5.an extremely bad headache.	داء الشقيقة
Acupuncture	6.a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles.	وخز بالأبر
Allergies	7.conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing.	حساسية

*2) Complete the sentences with words from Ex.1:

acupuncture homoeopathy ailments arthritis immunization malaria allergies migraine

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

***Answers:** 1.arthritis 2.allergies 3.immunisation 4.ailments 5.migraine

*6) Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

viable (قابل للتطبيق) alien (غريب) conventional (تقليدي) sceptical (متشكك) complementary (تكملّي)

- 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

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

هل الناس السعيدين أكثر صحة وإذا كان كذلك فلماذا؟

word	English	Arabic
Bounce back	To start to be successful again after a difficult time.	ينهض بقوة
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 / نكسة
Optimistic	Believing that good things will happen in the future.	تفاؤل
raise	A question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on.	يسأل

*الضمائر الموجودة في النص وعلى ماذا تعود:

It's normal	to feel a bit blue from time to time
you / your	The addressee (المخاطب في النص)
who were/who had	children
it possible	to live without worry
they believe	the researchers
we teach	people
their overall	children

It's normal to feel **a bit blue** from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body. Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When **you** see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health.

من الطبيعي أن تشعر بالقليل من الحزن من وقت لآخر. على أي حال، تظهر الدراسات أن المشاعر السلبية يمكن أن تؤذي الجسم. الغضب أيضا يمكن أن يكون له تأثيرات مضرّة على الصحة. عندما تشعر بالغضب، فإن ضغط دمك يرتفع وستعاني من آلام الرأس، مشاكل في النوم ومشاكل في الهضم. على أي حال، ماذا عن المشاعر والمواقف الايجابية؟ حتى الآن، العلماء لم يتحققوا إذا ما كان هناك علاقة بين المشاعر الايجابية والصحة الجيدة.

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

ثم، في دراسة تابعت أكثر من 6000 رجل وامرأة تتراوح أعمارهم بين 25 الى 74 سنة لمدة 20 عام، وجد الباحثون أن الايجابية قللت من مخاطر الإصابة بأمراض القلب. عوامل أخرى تؤثر في الصحة تشمل شبكة داعمة من العائلة والاصدقاء، ونظرة مستقبلية متفائلة

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

للحياة.

1) What are the harmful effects of anger on life? ما هي التأثيرات الضارة للغضب على الحياة؟

2) How many people included in the study? كم عدد الأشخاص الذين شملتهم الدراسة؟

3) What was the age of those people in the study? ماذا كانت أعمار الأشخاص تتراوح في الدراسة؟

4) There are many factors that have influenced on our health. Write them down.

هناك عدة عوامل التي أثرت على حياتنا. أكتبها.

5) Find a verb phrase (idiom) that has similar meaning to “**feel sad**”.

6) Write down the sentence which shows the age and number of people who were included in the study. أكتب الجملة التي تبين عمر وعدد الأشخاص الذين شملتهم الدراسة.

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.

أظهر البحث أن الأطفال الذين كانوا أكثر قدرة على الاستمرار في التركيز على المهمة، والذين يمتلكون موقف أكثر ايجابية اتجاه الحياة في سن السابعة، كانوا عادة أكثر صحة بعد 30 سنة.

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

الدراسة كانت جدلية. بعض من اخصائيي الصحة اعتقدوا أن خيارات أنماط الحياة السيئة، مثل التدخين أو قلة ممارسة الرياضة، تمثل السبب لأمراض القلب والأمراض الأخرى، وليس موقف الفرد نفسه. بينما يؤيد الباحثين ذلك، يطرح السؤال: لماذا يتخذ الناس قرارات بعمل أنماط الحياة السيئة؟ هل الناس الأكثر تفاؤلاً يعملون بخيارات أنماط الحياة الأكثر صحة؟

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

يدرك الباحثين أنه ليس من الممكن في ظل الظروف الشخصية والبيئة المحيطة بالفرد العيش بدون قلق. على أي حال، أعتقدوا أنه إذا قمنا بتعليم الأطفال أن يطوروا التفكير الإيجابي، والنهوض بقوة بعد الفشل، هذه الخصائص سوف تطور صحتهم العامة في المستقبل.

7) There are some factors of children who will be in better health 30 years later. What are these factors? هناك بعض العوامل المتعلقة بالأطفال الذين سيكونوا بصحة أفضل بعد 30 سنة. ما هي هذه العوامل؟

8) The writer mentioned the reasons for heart disease and other illnesses. Write them down.

ذكر الكاتب أسباب مرض القلب وأمراض أخرى. أكتبها.

9) There are two examples of bad lifestyle choices. What are they? هناك مثالين على أنماط الحياة السيئة. ماهي؟

10) What are the effects of bad lifestyle choices on people`s health? ما هي تأثيرات أنماط الحياة السيئة على صحة الناس؟

11) The researchers think that two qualities will improve children`s overall health in the future. Mention them. أعتقد الباحثون ان خاصيتين سوف تحسن صحة الاطفال العامة في المستقبل. اذكرهم.

12) Two factors can cause worry to individuals. What are they? عاملين يمكن أن تسببا قلقا للأفراد. ماهي؟

13) Find a word that has similar meaning to "A problem that delays or stops progress"

14) What is controversial about the researchers` study? ما هو الجدلي حول دراسة الباحثين؟

***Critical thinking:**

15) What is your opinion of the researchers` finding? ما هو رأيك حول نتائج الباحثين؟

- I think that bad lifestyles choices such as smoking or lack of exercise are really the main causes of illnesses. أعتقد أن خيارات أنماط الحياة السيئة مثل التدخين وقلة ممارسة الرياضة هي حقيقة الأسباب الرئيسية للمرض.

16) The writer thinks that good health is very important for people`s life. Suggesting three ways of how people can keep healthy. يعتقد لكاتب أن الصحة الجيدة مهمة جدا لحياة الناس. اقترح ثلاثة طرق كيف يحافظ الناس على صحتهم.

- I suggest people should 1. Have the breakfast 2. Do exercises 3. Avoid the smoking

أقترح أن الناس يجب : (1) تناول الفطور (2) ممارسة الرياضة (3) تجنب التدخين

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

17) Happier people are healthier. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. الناس الأكثر سعادة أكثر صحة. فكر في هذه الجملة, وفي جملتين, أكتب رأيك.

- I think that happier people are healthier than unhappy people. They have optimistic attitude towards life. Because of this, they will make healthy, positive decisions in life to eat well and do exercise more often.

أعتقد أن الناس الأكثر سعادة هم أكثر صحة من الناس غير السعداء. أن لهم مواقف تفاؤل اتجاه الحياة. بسبب ذلك, أنهم يقومون بقرارات صحية ايجابية في الحياة مثل الأكل الجيد وممارسة الرياضة أكثر.

***Answers:**

1) When you see red, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems.
2) 6,000 men and women. 3) 25-74.
4) a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life. 5) a bit blue.
6) Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.
7) 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.

8+9) smoking or lack of exercise.
10) bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illness.
11) they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to "bounce back" after a setback.
12) personal circumstances and environment.
13) Setback.
14) Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illness, and not an individual's attitude.

***AB / Page (12):**

7) Sentences 1-4 contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed.

conventional medicine / produce antibodies / children and teenagers / better and healthier lifestyle choices
suffer from health problems / relax 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 isn't. You can immunise 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

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Health in Jordan: A report

تقرير: الصحة في الأردن

word	English	Arabic
Commitment	A <u>promise</u> to do something.	التزام
Sanitation	The system which supply water and deal with human waste.	الصرف الصحي
Decline	To <u>decrease</u> in quantity or importance.	ينخفض
Dental	Relating to teeth.	يتعلق بالأسنان
Healthcare	The prevention or treatment of illness.	عناية صحية
Infant mortality	Deaths amongst babies or very young children.	وفيات الأطفال/الرضع
Life expectancy	The <u>length of time</u> that a person or animal is expected to live.	متوسط العمر
Work force	The people who are able to work.	القوة العاملة
reputation	The <u>common opinion</u> that people have about someone.	سمعة
mortality	<u>Death</u> , especially on a large scale.	الوفيات

*الضمائر الموجودة في النص وعلى ماذا تعود:

This is largely	Health conditions in Jordan Are among the best in the Middle East.
Where people	remote areas of the country
Its primary/it has its advanced	the country
Which will	Jordan`s health population growth

Introduction

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. **This** is largely due to the country`s **commitment** to making **healthcare** for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, **sanitation**, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

مقدمة: الظروف الصحية في الأردن هي من بين الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط. هذا يعود بشكل كبير الى التزام الدولة لجعل الرعاية الصحية للجميع أولوية قصوى. التقدم في التعليم, الظروف الاقتصادية, الصرف الصحي, الماء النظيف, التغذية والسكان جعل من مجتمعنا أكثر صحة.

1) Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. What are the reasons?

الظروف الصحية في الأردن هي من بين الأفضل في لشرق الأوسط. ما هي الأسباب؟

2) Write down the sentence which shows the development of health sector in Jordan.

اكتب الجملة التي تعرض تطور قطاع الصحة في الأردن.

3) Jordan has witnessed progress in some fields. Mention them. شهد الأردن تقدماً في بعض المجالات. أذكرهم.

A: Healthcare centers

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

نتيجة للتخطيط الحذر، عدد خدمات الرعاية الصحية تزايد بسرعة خلال السنوات الماضية. أكثر من 800 مركز مختلف للرعاية الصحية تم بناءها. كذلك 188 عيادة أسنان. في عام 2012 ميلادي، 98 بالمائة من أطفال الأردن تم تطعيمهم. بالكامل، وذلك بفضل فرق التطعيم التي كانت تعمل لتحقيق هذا الهدف لعدة سنوات. بالرغم من وجود مناطق نائية في البلد حيث كان الناس بدون تزويد ثابت للكهرباء والماء الصالح للشرب، تقريباً 99 بالمائة من سكان البلد توفرت لديهم هذه الخدمات.

4) The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. Write down the reason. عدد خدمات الرعاية الصحية تزايد بسرعة خلال السنوات الماضية. أكتب السبب.

5) Increasing number of healthcare services over the past years has two consequences. Write them down. تزايد عدد خدمات الرعاية الصحية خلال السنوات الماضية له نتيجتين/أثرين. أكتبهما.

6) The writer mentioned in the text the services which provided to remote areas. What are these services? ذكر الكاتب في النص الخدمات التي قدمت للمناطق النائية. ما هي هذه الخدمات؟

7) Write down the main contributing factor that declined Jordan's infant mortality rates more rapidly than anywhere else in the world. أكتب العامل الرئيسي المساهم والذي خفض معدل وفيات الرضع بشكل أسرع من أي مكان آخر في العالم.

B: Hospitals

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, it has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The **reputation** of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

بالرغم من أن البلد ركزت بالذات على تطوير مرافق الرعاية الصحية الأولية، لم تهمل المرافق الطبية المتطورة. سمعة الأطباء الأردنيين انتشرت بسرعة في المنطقة، والآن أعداد أكبر من المرضى يأتون للأردن لأجراء عمليات جراحة القلب المفتوح. في الأردن، برامج عمليات جراحة القلب المفتوح بدأت عام 1970 ميلادي في عمان.

C: Life expectancy

The **life expectancy** figures show that Jordan`s healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian`s life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5. According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan`s **infant mortality** rates **declined** more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

متوسط العمر المتوقع أظهرت أن نظام الرعاية الصحية الأردني ناجح. في عام 1965 ميلادي، معدل متوسط أعمار الأردنيين كان 50 عاماً. في عام 2012 ميلادي، هذا المعدل لمتوسط العمر ازداد لـ 73.5. حسب احصاءات اليونيسيف، بين 1981 م و 1991م، انخفض معدل وفيات الرضع بشكل أسرع من أي مكان آخر في العالم – من 70 حالة وفاة من أصل 1000 حالة ولادة في عام 1981 ميلادي إلى 32 حالة وفاة من أصل 1000 حالة ولادة فقط في عام 2014 ميلادي.

8) There are two important reasons that made many patients coming to Jordan for open heart surgery . Mention them. هناك سببين مهمين الذي جعلوا الكثير من المرضى يأتون إلى الأردن لأجراء جراحة القلب المفتوح. اذكرهم.

9) Quote the sentence which indicates to the time of starting the open heart surgery programme in Jordan. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى وقت بداية جراحة القلب المفتوح في الأردن.

10) What is the type of the surgery that Jordanian doctors are professional at?

ما نوع الجراحة التي احترفها الأطباء الأردنيين؟

11) The life expectancy figures show that Jordan`s healthcare system is successful. Give an evidence from the text. أظهر متوسط العمر المتوقع أن نظام الرعاية الصحي الأردني ناجح. أعط دليل من النص.

12) Find a compound noun in the text which means “The length of time that a person or animal is expected to live”.

Conclusion

The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, have been contributing factors to Jordan`s healthy population growth, **which** will result in a strong **work force** with economic benefits for the whole country. النتيجة: معدل وفيات الرضع المنخفضة، كذلك نظام الرعاية الصحية الممتاز، كانت العوامل المساهمة للنمو السكاني الصحي في الأردن، الأمر الذي سيؤدي إلى قوة عاملة كبيرة مع فوائد اقتصادية للبلاد كاملاً.

13) What are the contributing factors to Jordan`s health population growth?

..... ما هي العوامل المساهمة للنمو السكاني الصحي في الأردن؟

14) What does the underlined word “which” refer to?

15) What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections? ما هو الهدف من العناوين الفرعية قبل الأقسام المختلفة؟

***Critical thinking:**

16) Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your opinion.

الظروف الصحية في الأردن هي من بين الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط. فكر في هذه الجملة وفي جملتين أكتب رأيك.

- I think conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East because our country has skilled doctors and the latest medical equipment.

أعتقد أن الظروف الصحية في الأردن هي من بين الأفضل في الشرق الأوسط لأن بلدنا لديه أطباء ماهرون ومعدات طبية حديثة.

***Answers:**

1) this is largely due to the country`s commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.
2) Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle east.
3) advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.
4) As a result of careful planning.
5) More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centers have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics.
6) electricity and safe water.
7) In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully Immunised.

8) because the advanced medical facilities and the reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region.
9) In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.
10) open heart surgery.
11) In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian`s life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.
12) Life expectancy.
13) The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system.
14) Jordan`s healthy population growth.
15) they tell the reader what the section will be about

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Get moving! / AB(P.13)

تحرك! (صيفي/2016)

Word	English	Arabic
obese	extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health	بدین / سمين
cope with	to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation.	يتعامل مع
strenuous	using or needing a lot of effort.	مجهود / متعب

*الضمائر الموجودة في النص وعلى ماذا تعود:

it is now / which didn't	fast food
its part	modern technology
their advice	health experts
they used	school children
These should	activities
they also	experts
who had	patients
it into/ it doesn't/ it become	exercise

A: A growing problem (مشكلة متنامية)

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even **obese**. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, **which** didn't use to be as common as **it** is now. (1) Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played **its** part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.

في العديد من الدول، عدد متزايد من الشباب والبالغين ذوو وزن زائد أو حتى بدينين. أحد المسببات لهذا هو ازدياد شعبية الوجبات السريعة، والتي لم تكن معروفة كما هي الآن. عامل آخر كبير هو قلة ممارسة التمارين الرياضية. اعتاد الناس على الذهاب إلى المدرسة أو العمل مشياً، لكن هذه الأيام عد أكبر منا يقود السيارة. التكنولوجيا الحديثة أيضاً لعبت دورها، قضينا أوقات أكثر وأكثر في التركيز على شاشات الحاسوب. قبل أن يتم اختراع الإنترنت، لم يكن أحد يحلم بالتسوق عبر الإنترنت، لكن الآن بإمكاننا شراء أي شيء تقريباً دون مغادرة الأريكة.

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

حسب المقالة ما هي الأسباب الرئيسية للمعدلات العالمية لبدانة؟

2) Find a word that has similar meaning to “**extremely fat**”.

3) Write down the sentence which indicates that you can buy things while lying on the couch?

أكتب الجملة التي تشير على أنك تستطيع أن تشتري أشياء وانت تستلقي على الأريكة؟

4) Modern technology plays an important role in making young people and adults overweight.

Explain this statement. لعبت التكنولوجيا الحديثة دورا مهما في جعل الشباب والبالغين ذوي وزن زائد. اشرح هذه الجملة.

B: Time to listen (حان وقت الأصغاء)

Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and **their** advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this. (2) School children are less physically active than **they** used to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE (Physical Education sport). This can lead to serious health problems.

يحذر خبراء الصحة من هذا الميول لعدة سنوات, ونصيحتهم واضحة. البالغون يجب أن يحاولوا القيام بالتمارين الرياضية لمدة ساعتين ونصف اسبوعيا على الأقل, للأولاد والمراهقين الهدف يجب أن يكون التمرين على الأقل ساعة يوميا. ربما هذا الأمر لن يكون له صدق كثير. على أي حال, البحث الأخير أظهر أن أقل 50% من السكان البريطانيين نجح في هذا. طلاب المدارس أقل نشاطا بدني مما اعتادوا عليه سابقا. البنات بالذات عادة يكرهن تعلم الرياضة البدنية (التربية الرياضية). هذا سيقود إلى مشاكل صحية خطيرة.

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

ما هي كمية التمرين الأدنى الموصى بها لشخص في عمرك؟

6) What groups of people should exercise at a least an hour day? ما هي مجموعات الأشخاص التي ينبغي أن

تمارس الرياضة لمدة ساعة على الأقل يوميا؟

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

هل معظم البريطانيين يقومون بتمرين كافٍ؟ أي جملة في المقالة تخبر ذلك؟

8) The text mentioned the reason that leads to serious health problems for girls. Write down this reason.

ذكر النص السبب الذي يقود إلى مشاكل صحية خطيرة للبنات. أكتب هذا السبب.

C: It's good for you! (انه جيد لك!)

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

ينصح الخبراء بمزيج من النشاطات. هذه النشاطات يجب ان تتضمن رياضة معتدلة, مثل المشي السريع, ورياضة أكثر مشقة, مثل الجري. هم أيضا ينصحون بالتمارين التي تقوي العضلات, مثلا الأستلقاء والجلوس. كلما بنينا عضلات أكثر, كلما حرقنا سعرات حرارية أكثر وأصبحنا لائقين بدنيا أكثر. بالإضافة لذلك, الرياضة هي طريقة رائعة للتعامل مع الضغط. في دراسة أخيرة, المرضى الذين عانوا من الكآبة سجلوا تطورات كبيرة بعد النشاط البدني المتزايد.

9) According to the article, write down three types of exercises recommended by experts.

..... حسب المقالة, أكتب ثلاثة أنواع من التمارين الموصى بها من قبل الخبراء.

10) Write down three benefits of (doing exercise / building muscles/physical activities)?

..... أكتب ثلاثة فوائد (لممارسة الرياضة/ بناء العضلات/ القيام بأنشطة جسدية)؟

11) Write down the sentence which shows that physical activities relieve people's worries about their life and work. أكتب الجملة التي تبين أن النشاطات الجسدية تخفف قلق الناس في حياتهم الشخصية وعملهم.

.....

12) Write down the evidence which proves that exercise is important to overcome stress.

..... أكتب الدليل الذي أثبت أن الرياضة مهمة في التغلب على الضغط/الاجهاد.

13) Find a phrasal verb that has similar meaning to "to deal successfully with".

D: Useful tips (نصائح مفيدة)

Of course this raises a question: how can I manage to fit in all this extra exercise? The best way is to build it into our daily lives to that it becomes a routine. (4) It doesn't have to take much extra time. You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

بالطبع هذا يطرح السؤال: كيف يمكنني النجاح في كل هذه التمارين الرياضية الإضافية؟ أفضل طريقة هي جعلها جزء من حياتنا اليومية لذلك ستصبح روتين يومي. لن تحتاج الى الكثير من الوقت الإضافي. بإمكانك مغادرة الحافلة في موقف أبعد من الأول, أو تقف عندما تستخدم الهاتف! الأكثر أهمية, يجب أن تجد الرياضة التي نستمع بالقيام بها. بهذه الطريقة, جميعنا سنصبح أكثر لياقة, صحة وسعادة.

14) The author suggest some ways of including exercise in our normal lives. Give two examples from the article. يقترح الكاتب بعض الطرق لتضمين التمارين في حياة الناس العادية. أعط مثالين من المقالة.

.....

15) How can we fit in all this extra exercise? كيف يمكننا أن نتلاءم مع كل هذه التمارين الإضافية؟

.....

16) There are three advantages (benefits / results) of including exercise in our daily normal lives to become a routine. Write them down. هناك ثلاثة إيجابيات (فوائد/نتائج) لتضمين الرياضة في حياتنا اليومية العادية. اكتبهم.

.....

***Answers:**

- 1) A. the growing popularity of fast food B. another big factor is lack of exercise.
- 2) obese.
- 3) before the internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.
- 4) we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa.
- 5) at least an hour a day.
- 6) children and teenagers.
- 7) No, they don't. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.
- 8) Girls in particular often dislike PE.

- 9) a. moderate exercise, such as fast walking b. more strenuous exercise, like running c. exercise that strengthens the muscles, for example sit-ups
- 10) a. strengthens the muscles b. the more muscle we build, the more calories we burn, and the fitter we become c. exercise is a great way to cope with stress
- 11) In addition, exercise is a great way to cope with stress.
- 12) in a recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activities.
- 13) cope with
- 14) you could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone!
- 15) The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine.
- 16) we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Unit (3)

Medical advances

****Grammar:***

- the future continuous
- the future perfect
- the derivation

****Texts:***

- 1) Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world
- 2) In the future
- 3) The King Hussein Cancer Center
- 4) Accident Victim Tests First Artificial Limb (AB)

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

The future continuous

*Keywords:

- 1) This time + (tomorrow / next)
- 2) On (يوم) + morning/afternoon/evening
- 3) Between (رقم) and (رقم) + زمن بالمستقبل
- 4) During (زمن) and (زمن)
- 5) From (رقم - رقم) + زمن بالمستقبل
- 6) at that time
- 7) call/contact/phone + at ... / زمن بالمستقبل
- 8) be quiet when/still ... (زمن بالمستقبل)
- 9) Tomorrow / Next + at (this time/moment/minute) / at + ساعة محددة (at 3 am)

*Function:

- To talk about a continuous action in the future. للتكلم عن حدث مستمر في المستقبل.

*Form:

1) Affirmative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	will + be + (-ing)
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	

2) Negative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	will + not + be + (-ing)
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	

3) Interrogative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	Will + فاعل + be+ (-ing) ... ?
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***Exercise:**

- 1) (w/2017) This time next year, students will for their final exam. **(prepare)**
- 2) Every day we take a lesson at 11 o'clock, tomorrow at 10:30, we a lesson, so don't call at that time. **(take)**
- 3) What you this time next year? **(study)**
- 4) Between 8 and 10 this morning Zaid the task. **(do)**
- 5) My brother with his friends from 11p.m to 12 p.m tomorrow. **(not/play)**
- 6) My father the newspaper at 8 a.m tomorrow. **(read)**
- 7) he all the morning tomorrow? **(travel)**
- 8) I in the train tomorrow at this time. **(sit)**
- 9) Please, be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby **(sleep)**
- 10) She dinner at that time. **(not/have)**

***(SB) Page(21):**

5) 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 be working /
will still be studying

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

The future perfect

*Keywords:

- 1) By + (زمن بالمستقبل) / By then / By now 2) By the time + (S) + (V) ...
3) This time + (tomorrow/next) + for + (زمن) 4) In (شهر) + next year
5) By the end of + (this decade/this century/the year/the month/the week)

*Function:

- To talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

للتكلم عن حدث سيكون قد اكتمل في وقت معين (قبل حدوث شيء آخر) في المستقبل. أي أنه يوجد حدثين في المستقبل لكن أحدهم يسبق الثاني وينتهي.

*Form:

1) Affirmative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	will + have + (V3)
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	

2) Negative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	will + not + have + (V3)
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	

3) Interrogative:

Singular noun/pronoun(he/she/it)	Will + فاعل + have + (V3) ... ?
Plural noun/pronoun(they/we/you/I)	

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

..... : *ملاحظة (1)

..... : *ملاحظة (2)

*** Exercise:**

1) (W/2016) Next month, our family In this house for a year. (have/live)

2) (W/2018) In thirty years` time, scientists a cure for cancer.

(found / find / will have found / were finding)

3) I studying unit three by this time tomorrow. (not/finish)

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

5) The storm by the time we arrive . (rage)

6) Hashem his project by Sunday. (complete)

7) We`re late! By the time we get to the station, the train (go)

8) Will you Your homework by 4 o`clock? (do)

9) The hospital will have more than its capacity by 2022 CE. (double)

10) By the end of this decade, doctors how to cure colds and flu. (discover)

*** (SB) Page(25):**

5) Complete the sentences with the Future Perfect from of the verbs in brackets.

1) This time tomorrow, we`ll be celebrating because we our exams. (finish)

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

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

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

***Answers: 1. will have finished 2. will have been 3. won`t have arrived 4. will / have visited**

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***(AB) Page (16):**

4) There is one mistake in the verb tenses in each of the four conversations below. underlined the mistake and 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.
- 2) **A:** Don't phone me at seven. I`ll have dinner with my family. **B:** Ok. I`ll phone at nine.
- 3) **A:** What time will you get here tomorrow? **B:** At about three, I think. I`ll be texting you the exact time later.
- 4) **A:** Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby will sleep. **B:** Don't worry. I won't forget.

***Answers:** 1. will be studying 2. will be having 3. will text 4. will be sleeping

***(AB) Page (17):**

11) Complete the sentences in the Future Perfect or the Future Continuous.

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

***Answers:** 1. will have lived 2. will be working 3. Will/have done 4. will have arrived 5. Will/be meeting
6. will have finished

***EX: Choose the correct form of the verbs.**

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

Verbs of the future

(hope/ plan / intend)

*Function:

Using the **(present simple)** of these verbs to talk about the future.

استخدام صيغة المضارع البسيط لهذه الأفعال (hope/plan/intend) للتكلم عن المستقبل.

وهذه الأفعال دائما تتبع (فعل مجرد + to)

*Examples:

- I hope to go to Canada next summer.
- I plan to go aboard when I leave school.
- I intend to improve my English.

*Exercise: Choose the correct answer:

- 1) I to study Medicine at university. (intended / will intend / intend)
- 2) He to be an engineer one day. (hope / hopes / will hope)
- 3) I to learn French soon. (plan / will be planning / planned)
- 4) you to buy tickets for the play? (Do , intend / Will , intend / Does , intend)
- 5) Our school hopes enough money to build a new library. (raise / raising / to raise)
- 6) Ahmad intends his project tomorrow. (finish / finished / to finish / finishing)

*Answers: 1.intend 2. hopes 3. plan 4. Do , intend 5. to raise 6. to finish

*إعادة كتابة الجملة باستخدام أفعال المستقبل (hope/intend/plan) :

.....

.....

.....

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***Exercise:**

1) Rafeef intends to finish her task tonight.

Rafeef is

2) I hope to get some work experience before I go to university.

I

3) They intend to go to university and study Archaeology.

They

4) Zaid hopes to return to Jordan and get a good job.

Zaid

5) I intend to go shopping at the weekend.

I am

***(SB) Page (23):**

5) Make correct sentences about the future.

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

He hopes to 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?

.....

2. I intend to apply for a job when I finish university.	5. Our school hopes to raise enough money to build a new library.
3. Many hospitals plan to use robots to help nurses in the future.	6. Do you intend to buy tickets for the play?
4. How do you intend to solve the problem?	

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Derivation (الأشتقاق)

- (1) قبل الأسماء صفات ، وبعد الصفات أسماء
- (2) قبل الأفعال أسماء ، وبعد الأسماء والضمائر الشخصية أفعال
- (3) بعد الأفعال ظروف ، وبعد الظروف صفات

(1) موقع الاسم في الجملة : (Noun)

- (1) بعد الأدوات (a/an/the) شرط أن لا يتبع الفراغ اسم فاذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم نضع (صفة).
- (2) بعد ضمائر الملكية (my , his , her , your our ,their , its)
- (3) بعد أسماء الإشارة (this , that , these , those)
- (4) بعد حروف الجر (at , for , from , in , on , about)
- (5) بعد محددات الكمية : (much , many , little , a little , few , a few , some , any , other , another , only , no , all , every)
- (6) بعد كلمة (more) شرط أن لا تكون مسبقة بأحد أفعال (Be)
- (7) قبل وبعد كلمة (of) وقبل وبعد ('s) الملكية
- (8) بعد الصفات
- (9) اذا جاء الفراغ بداية الجملة وكان الفراغ متبوعا بفعل.
- (10) بعد الكلمات (Importance to/Due to) شرط عدم وجود اسم بعد الفراغ.

*لواحق الأسم (Noun suffixes)

-ion: competition / -ment: government / -ity: popularity / -nce: finance
-ness: illness / -y: biology / -ist: scientist / -ure: pressure / -age: shortage
-ship: relationship / -ice: notice / -er: teacher / -or: actor / -dom: kingdom
-ism: tourism / -ing: building

(2) موقع الصفة في الجملة: (Adjective)

- (1) قبل الأسم
- (2) بعد أفعال (Be) شرط أن لا يأتي بعدها فعل تصريف ثالث أو فعل ينتهي (-ing) عند ذلك نختار ظرف
- (3) بعد الأفعال التالية : (seem / get / look / feel / grow / become / sound / appear/taste/smell/pretend/undue)
- (4) بعد المحددات والمؤكدات (so/very/almost/abit/quite/rather/too) شرط أن تسبق بأحد أفعال (be)
- (5) بعد (more / most) شرط أنت تكون (more) مسبقة بأحد أفعال (Be)
- (6) بين (as ... as)
- (7) بعد الظروف التي تنتهي (- ly)

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*لواحق الصفة: Adjective suffixes

-ble: responsible / -al: social / -ive: creative / -ful: skillful / -ic: economic
-ous: generous / -an: Jordanian / -ant: important / -ent: competent / -ary: dictionary
-ory: satisfactory / -ed: interested / -less: careless / -ect: perfect / -ing: interesting

(3) موقع الفعل في الجملة: (Verb)

- (1) بعد (to)
- (2) بعد أفعال (Modals)
- (3) بعد (do / does / did)
- (4) بعد الفاعل سواء كان اسم أو ضمير

*لواحق الفعل: Verb suffixes

-fy: qualify / -ise: civilise / -ize: organize / -ide: provide / -ieve: believe
-ate : compensate / -en : strengthen

(4) موقع الظرف في الجملة: (Adverb)

- (1) بعد الأفعال الرئيسية
- (2) في أول الجملة وكان بعد الفراغ فاصلة
- (3) بين الفعل المساعد والتصريف الثالث
- (4) في نهاية الجملة شرط ان يقع الفراغ بعد اسم أو ضمير أو فعل
- (5) بين أحد أفعال (Be) وصفة (قبل الصفة)
- (6) أحيانا يقع الظرف وسط الجملة بين فاصلة منقوطة و فاصلة (, ;)

*لواحق الظرف: Adverb suffixes

-ly : carefully

هذه الكلمات تعامل معاملة الظرف باعتبارها ظروف (too/very/so/rather/almost/quite/abit)

*ملاحظات مهمة على الاشتقاق:

- (1) أدوات العطف (and/or/as well as) تعطف على ما قبلها (يعني اذا جاء قبلها اسم نضع بعدها اسم وهكذا)
- (2) اذا انفصلت احدى الكلمات التي يأتي بعدها فعل عن الفعل نضع في الوسط ظرف
- (3) الكلمات (very/too/so/-ly) تتبع بصفة شرط أن يأتي قبلها أفعال (Be) أو فعل من الأفعال التي تتبع بصفة,

وغير ذلك نضع بعدها ظرف. **AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)**

***Exercise:** Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets or choose the suitable items from those given to complete the sentences.

1) (w2016) The system must be linked with the requirement of social and economic development for any country. (education)

2) (w2016) Jordan has a of being a friendly and welcoming country. It is one of the safest places to visit in the Middle East. (repute)

3) (w2016) Many candy advertisement are usually presented in an manner in the TV. (attract)

4) (w2016) Markets have different types of food which are prepared from animal products. (artificial)

5) (w2017) Banks customers can their checking accounts instantly through the electronic system. (accessible)

6) (w2017) Imagination is the source of (create)

7)(w2017) Taha Hussein is one of the most writers of the twentieth century.(influence)

8) (w2017) The newly constructed projects use recycled water which helps the of the environment. (sustainable)

9) (w2018) Khaled received an letter from the manager for his hard work.

(appreciate / appreciation / appreciatively)

10) (w2018) Madaba has a as a fascinating place to visit.

(reputation / reputational / reputationally)

11) (w2018) Artists usually meet to discuss ideas and each other`s work.

(criticise / criticism / critic)

12) (w2018) Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say it is

(viable / viably / viability)

13) (w2018) Manal always presents her work in literature clearly.

(create / creative / creatively)

***Answers:** 1.educational 2.reputation 3.attractive 4.artificially 5.access 6.creation 7.ifluential 8.sustainability

9.appreciation 10.reputation 11.criticise 12.viable 13.creative

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***Exercise: Choose the suitable items from those given to complete the sentences.**

1) My father bought our house with an from his grandfather.

(inherit / inheritance / inherited)

2) Fatima Al-Fihri was born in the country. **(nine / ninth)**

3) Ibn Sina wrote textbooks. **(medicine / medical / medication)**

4) The Meddle East is famous for the of olive oil. **(product / production / productive)**

5) Who was the mostwriter in the twentieth century?**(influence / influenced / influential)**

6) Al-Kindi made many important mathematical **(discover / discovered / discoveries)**

7) Do you think the wheel was the most important ever? **(invent / invention / inventive)**

8) Scholars have discovered an document from the twelfth century.

(origin / original / originate)

9) There are many areas in Japan. **(industry / industrialize / industrial)**

10) He decided to logic to choosing the best one.**(application / apply / applicant)**

11) I really think you should a viewing of this place.**(arrange / arrangement / arranged)**

12) He wants to express himself. **(physics / physical / physically)**

13) He spoke very **(amazing / amazingly)**

14) The cost of materials rose sharply; , the price went up.

(according / accordingly / accordance)

15) The doctor suggested that the patient should for a while.**(relaxing / relax / relaxed)**

16) Good citizens are required to in developing their country.

(participate / participant / participation)

17) , our suggested plans are for building a new hospital.**(essence/ essential/ essentially)**

18) Parents shouldn't speak to their children. **(sharp / sharpness / sharply)**

19) He opened the door **(quietly / quietness / quiet)**

20) The students were very for being late. **(apology / apologetic / apologize)**

- 21) Physical exercises are (**stimulate / stimulating / stimulates**)
- 22) Sports participants should make progress in physical and fitness.
(**mentally / mental / mentality**)
- 23) The between the two countries will begin next month.
(**negotiates / negotiable / negotiate / negotiation**)
- 24) My for your kindness is great. (**admire / admiration / admirable**)
- 25) Petra is a city. (**beauty / beautiful**)
- 26) Agricultural..... is the responsibility of the farmers and the government.
(**develop / developed / development**)
- 27) We are in with several other companies for the contract.
(**competent / competition / compete**)
- 28) When do you to receive your test results? (**expect / expectancy / expectantly**)
- 29) The new system in our company is fully (**operate / operation / operational**)
- 30) The building was used as a prison. (**originate / origin / original / originally**)
- 31) This meal tasted (**deliciously / delicious / deliciousness**)
- 32) Good managers must arrange a place and time for their meeting.
(**conveniently / convenience / convenient**)
- 33) He has authority, but he does not try to others.(**dominate/domination/dominated**)
- 34) Her question was purely (**academia / academy / academic**)
- 35) There are very few to this rule. (**except / exceptional / exceptions**)

***Answers:**

1.inheritance 2.ninth 3.medical 4.production 5.influential 6.discoveries 7.invention 8.original
9.industrial 10.apply 11.arrange 12.physically 13.amazingly 14.accordingly 15.relax 16.participate
17.essentially 18.sharply 19.quietly 20.apologetic 21.stimulating 22.mental 23.negotiation
24.admiration 25.beautiful 26.development 27.competition 28.expect 29.operational 30.originally
31.delicious 32.convenient 33.dominate 34.academic 35.exceptions

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

سيسافر مخترع اماراتي صغير حول العالم

Word	English	Arabic
Sponsor	to financially support a person or a event.	يرعى
Appendage	a body part , such as an arm or a leg, connected to.	عضو اضافي
Artificial	made or produce by human beings rather than occurring naturally.	صناعي
Apparatus	the technical equipment or machinery needed for.	جهاز / أداة
Limb	arm or leg of a person.	طرف / عضو
Prosthetic	an artificial body part.	طرف صناعي
fund	to pay for.	يمول
equipments	tools or machines that have a particular purpose.	معدات

*مهم جدا: يمكن أن يأتي في سؤال الاستبدال (Replace)

Synonyms المترادفات
equipment = apparatus جهاز / أداة
appendage = limb طرف / عضو
artificial = prosthetic صناعي
sponsor = fund = pay for يرعى / يمول

*Example:

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan`s attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb.

- Replace the underlined with word its synonym:

*الضمائر الموجودة في النص وعلى ماذا تعود:

which has been	a tour	where	the USA ... Germany,
his invention/for his father	the boy	he will be staying/while he is in	Adeeb
he is sponsoring	the Sheikh	his reputation	Adeeb
other young	Emirati inventors	all his time/ he will be working/ he will also	Adeeb
while he was/ his family/ His father,	Adeeb	which is attached	a heart monitor
who wears/ he could not/ his leg	Adeeb`s father	he has also	Adeeb
which has a built	afire proof helmet	This special	a fire proof helmet

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Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour **which** has been organised and **funded** by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with **his** invention – a **prosthetic limb** for **his** father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that **he** is **sponsoring** for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire **other** young Emirati inventors.

أديب البلوشي، عمره 10 سنوات، من دبي، سيقوم بالسفر الى 7 دول في جولة تم تنظيمها ومولها الشيخ حمدان بن محمد، أمير وولي عهد دبي. جذب الولد انتباه الشيخ حمدان باختراعه- عضو (طرف) صناعي لأبيه. أهتم الشيخ بشكل خاص بالولد، ويأمل بأن الجولة التي يرعاها لأديب ستمنح هذا المخترع الصغير ثقة بالنفس أكبر وستشجع المخترعين الاماراتيين الصغار أكثر.

1) How old is Adeeb and where is he from? كم عمر أديب ومن أين هو؟

2) Who is the sponsor and organizer of Adeeb Al-Balooshi's tour? من هو الراعي والمنظم لجولة أديب؟

3) What was the invention of Adeeb that attracted the attention of Sheikh Hamdan?

ما هو اختراع أديب الذي جذب انتباه الشيخ حمدان؟

4) The Sheikh believes that Adeeb's tour has important purposes. Write down these purposes.

يؤمن الشيخ بأن جولة اديب لها أهداف مهمة. أكتب هذه الأهداف.

- Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb? لماذا كان الشيخ حمدان مهتم بمساعدة أديب؟

- Why did Sheikh Hamdan offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour? لماذا قدم الشيخ لأديب هدية الجولة حول العالم؟

5) What does the underlined word “**which**” refer to?

6) Find a word that is synonymous to the word “**artificial**”.

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

حصل أديب على الفكرة لهذا النوع الخاص للقدم الصناعية بينما كان على الشاطئ مع عائلته. والده، الذي يلبس قدماً صناعية، لم يكن بإمكانه السباحة في البحر لأنه لا يستطيع حماية قدمه من البلل. هذا ألهم أديب على اختراع قدم صناعية ضد الماء.

Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, **where he** will be staying with relatives. However, while **he** is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. **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.

سيقوم أديب بزيارة أمريكا, فرنسا, المملكة المتحدة, إيرلندا, بلجيكا, إيطاليا و ألمانيا, حيث سيقم هناك مع الأقارب. على أي حال, بينما هو في ألمانيا, أديب لن يمضي كل وقته في مشاهدة معالم المدينة. سيكون يعمل مع طبيب متخصص لبناء الملحق. أيضا سيقوم بحضور دورة حول علم الأعضاء الصناعية والتعلم عن مختلف أنواع المعدات الطبية.

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

كيف حصل أديب على الإلهام على اختراع قدم صناعية ضد الماء؟.....

8) Why could not Adeeb`s father swim in the sea? لماذا لا يستطيع والد أديب أن يسبح في البحر؟

9) There are many countries that Adeeb is going to visit. Mention only four of these countries.

هناك دول كثيرة التي سوف يزورها أديب. أذكر فقط أربعة من هذه الدول.

10) Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany? مع من سوف يقيم أديب في ألمانيا؟

11) Write down three things that Adeeb will be doing in his staying time in Germany.

أكتب ثلاثة أشياء الذي سوف يعملها أديب في وقت إقامته في ألمانيا.

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

اخترع أديب أيضا أجهزة أخرى مختلفة, تضمنت رجل آلي صغير جدا للتنظيف وجهاز مراقبة للقلب, يعلق على حزام مقعد السيارة, في حالة الطوارئ وسيتم ايصال أجهزة الانقاذ وعائلة السائق اتوماتيكيا مع السائق من خلال جهاز فحص خاص.

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

أخترع أيضا خوذة ضد النار. هذه الأداة الخاصة, بنيت في نظام كاميرا, سوف تساعد رجال الانقاذ في حالات الطوارئ. لهذه الأسباب أستحق أديب سمعته كواحد من أصغر المخترعين في العالم.

12) Mention three inventions made by Adeeb? أذكر ثلاثة اختراعات قام بها أديب؟

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13) How will be connected with the driver in the case of emergency? كيف سيتم الاتصال مع السائق في حالة الطوارئ؟

14) What is the special about fireproof helmet? ما هو المميز في خوذة ضد النار؟

15) What is the purpose of fireproof helmet that was invented by Adeeb? ما الهدف من خوذة ضد النار التي اخترعت من قبل أديب؟

16) What does the suffix – **proof** mean (**waterproof / fireproof**) ?

***Critical thinking:**

17) What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt? ما هو الهدف من جهاز مراقبة القلب في السيارة؟ لماذا تعتقد أنه موضوع على حزام الأمان؟

- It will be used to keep an eye on those with a heart problem while they are driving or in a car. It is built into the seat belt to be near the driver`s or passengers` heart.

يستخدم لمراقبة أولئك الذين لديهم مشاكل في القلب أثناء قيادتهم أو وجودهم في السيارة. يعلق على حزام الأمان ليكون قريب من قلب السائق أو الركاب.

***Answers:**

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai.2. Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai.3. a prosthetic limb for his father.4. will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.5. a tour6. Prosthetic7. 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.8. he could not risk getting his leg wet.9. the USA, France, the UK and Ireland.10. he will be staying with relatives. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">11. 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.12. a tiny cleaning robot, a heart monitor and a fireproof helmet13. rescue services and the driver`s family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.14. which has a built-in camera system.15. will help rescue workers in emergencies.16. (proof) : <u>to provide protection against.</u> |
|---|--|

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***(AB) Page (15):**

1) Make pairs of words with similar meanings and match them with the correct definitions

- artificial = prosthetic (صناعي) / apparatus = equipment (معدات) / fund = sponsor (يمول)

1. describes an object that is manufactured by humans: /

2. tools or machines that have a particular purpose: /

3. to pay for: /

***Answers:** 1. artificial / prosthetic 2. apparatus / equipment 3. fund / sponsor

***Collocations: (متلازمات) (AB.2 / page.15)**

Collocations	المعنى
catch someone`s attention	يلفت الانتباه
get an idea	يخطر له فكرة
take an interest in something/somebody	يهتم في شئ/شخص
spend time doing something	يقضي وقت
attend a course	يلتحق بدورة

***Ex.1: Choose the correct word to complete the following sentences.**

(attended / idea / spend / attention)

1) I think we need to more **time** together.

2) Fifty students the **course**.

3) Hashem waved to **catch** the of the waitress.

4) She **got** the from an article in a medical magazine.

***Ex.2 : Replace the underlined misused verb with the correct one. (نمط وزاري)**

1) (w2018) I like to attend time learning foreign language.

2) They caught the *idea* of escaping from a film.

3) Zaid began to get *interest* in arts while he was in university.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***(AB) Page (15):**

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

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

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

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

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

In the future

في المستقبل (شتوي 2018)

Word	English	Arabic
Coma	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time.	غيوبة
Dementia	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning.	خبل/خرف/جنون
Drug	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء/عقار
Implant	a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body.	زراعة أعضاء
Medical trial	Special test to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications.	تجربة دوائية/طبية
Pill	Tablets/a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole.	قرص دواء
scanner	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body.	ماسح اشعاعي
Side effect	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	تأثير جانبي
Stroke	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally.	سكتة دماغية
Symptom	a physical problem that might indicate a disease/ signs of illness .	أعراض مرض
MRI	(Magnetic Resonance Image) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons.	رنين مغناطيسي
Cancerous	Something that has or can cause cancer.	مسبب سرطان

*الضمائر الموجودة في النص وعلى ماذا تعود:

use their	disabled people	it has	more meaningful... possible
improved their	monkeys	he has	a man who...years
which could	brain damage	it is / it will	a new cancer drug
which causes	a protein	they have/ they are	the patients
which doctor	a new cancer drug... Plymouth	who have	people
they would their quality	patients	it was	to communicate ... a coma
They suggested	neuroscientists	their symptoms	cancer patients

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

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

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

سنكون قادرين على القيام بعملية جراحية لزيادة ذكائنا. قام العلماء فعليا بزراعة دماغ يعمل على تحسين الرؤية أو السماح للناس الغير قادرين على استخدام تفكيرهم من أجل التحكم بأعضائهم مثل الذراعين، الأقدام أو الأيدي. أو تشغيل كرسي متحرك. في عام 2012 م، أظهر بحث على القردة أن زراعة الدماغ طور قدرتهم على اتخاذ القرار. كيف سوف يستطيع الانسان الاستفادة من هذا البحث؟ يأمل العلماء بتطوير جهاز مشابه لمساعدة الناس الذين تأثروا بتلف في الدماغ، والتي تحدث بسبب الخبل (الخرف) سكتة دماغية أو إصابات أخرى في الدماغ.

1) There are two benefits (advantages) of brain implants that scientists have developed. Mention them. هناك فائدتين (إيجابيتين) لزراعة الدماغ الذي طورها العلماء. أذكرهم.

2) How are brain implants useful for disabled people? كيف تكون زراعة الدماغ مفيدة للناس الغير قادرين؟

3) The writer suggest three kinds of limbs. Write them down. اقترح الكاتب ثلاثة أنواع للأطراف. أكتبهم.

4) What was the medical trial that was carried out in 2012 CE? ماذا كانت التجربة الطبية التي أجريت في عام 2012 م؟

5) What kind of illness that scientists hope to treat it by brain implants?

ما نوع المرض الذي يأمل العلماء في علاجه بزراعة الدماغ؟

6) There are two reasons of brain damage. Mention them. هناك سببين لتلف الدماغ. أذكرهم.

7) Find a word in the article which means "a mental illness".

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

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that **it** was possible to communicate with some patients in a **coma**, by using a special brain (3) **scanner** called an **MRI**. **They** suggested that, in the future,

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

سيكون الأطباء قادرين على التواصل مع الناس وهم في حالة غيبوبة. في عام 2010م، أكد علماء الأعصاب امكانية التواصل مع بعض المرضى وهم في حالة غيبوبة، باستخدام ماسح دماغي خاص في المسح يسمى التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي. اقترحوا أنه، في المستقبل، حوار هادف أكثر مع المرضى في حالة الغيبوبة سيكون ممكناً. بعد عامين، حدث ذلك أخيراً. الماسح الدماغي، استخدم على رجل كان في حالة غيبوبة لمدة تزيد عن 12 عام، أثبت أن لديه عقل واعٍ مفكر – حقيقة كان متنازع عليها سابقاً من قبل الكثيرين. خطط الأطباء لاستخدام تقنيات مسح دماغي مشابهه في المستقبل لمعرفة إذا ما كان المرضى يعانون من الألم أو معرفة ما يرغبون أن يحدث به لهم من أجل تطوير نوعية حياتهم.

8) How did neuroscientists confirm that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma? كيف أكد علماء الأعصاب أنه من الممكن التواصل مع بعض المرضى في الغيبوبة؟

9) The writer mentioned the aims (purposes) of brain-scanning techniques that doctors plan to use in the future. Write these aims. ذكر الكاتب أهداف تقنيات المسح الدماغي الذي يخطط الأطباء استخدامه في المستقبل. أكتب هذه الأهداف.

10) What was proved when using a scanner on a man who has been in a coma for more than 12 years? ما أثبت عند استخدام الماسح الدماغي على رجل كان في غيبوبة لمدة أكثر من 12 عام؟

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

A new cancer **drug** is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, **which** doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce **their symptoms** overnight. **It** is taken as a single **(4) pill** every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual **(5) side effects** such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein **which** causes **cancerous** cells to grow. **It** will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that **they** are definitely going to continue the **trial**. **They** have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that **it** will help patients from all over the world.

دواء (عقار) جديد لعلاج السرطان تمت تجربته في بليموث، المملكة المتحدة، والتي يأمل الأطباء أنها ستقوم بتمديد أعمار مرضى السرطان وتقليل أعراض المرض بين عشية وضحاها. يؤخذ العقار على شكل قرص دواء في كل صباح، والمرضى حتى الآن لم يظهروا أي من الآثار الجانبية المعتاد عليها مثل المرض وفقدان الشعر التي يعانون منها عندما تمر عليهم الأنواع الأخرى من علاجات

السرطان. العلاج الجديد يعمل على حجب البروتين الذي يعمل على نمو الخلايا السرطانية. سيطور العلاج متوسط العمر المتوقع للمرضى ونوعية الحياة بسرعة أكبر من أي علاج آخر. تمت مقابلة المرضى بعد عام من البدء بالعلاج وهم بصحة ملائمة وجيدة. قائلين بأنهم بالتاكيد سيستمررون بالتجربة. عندهم كل الأسباب للأيمان بأن العقار سيعمل. يأمل الأطباء في مستشفى بليموث بأن العقار سوف يساعد المرضى في كل أنحاء العالم.

11) Doctors hopes that there will be two benefits of the new cancer drug. Mention them.

..... يأمل الأطباء أنه سيكون هناك فائدتين لدواء السرطان الجديد. أذكرهم.

12) How is the new cancer drug taken ? كيف يؤخذ دواء السرطان الجديد؟

.....

13) What are the symptoms of cancer that are expected to be reduced as a result to the new cancer drug? ما هي أعراض السرطان المتوقع بأن تنخفض نتيجة للدواء الجديد للسرطان؟

.....

14) Other forms of cancer treatment have two side effects. What are they?

..... الأشكال الأخرى لعلاج السرطان له تأثيرين جانبيين. ما هما؟

15) How can the new cancer drug work? كيف يعمل دواء السرطان الجديد؟

.....

16) Write down two characteristics (properties) of the new cancer drug. أكتب خصائص دواء السرطان الجديد.

17) Quote the sentence which indicates the success of the new cancer drug on patients.

..... اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى نجاح العقار الجديد للسرطان على المرضى.

18) Write down the sentence which shows that the new cancer drug is faster and more effective than any other treatment. أكتب الجملة التي توضح أن دواء السرطان الجديد أسرع وأكثر فعالية من أي علاج آخر.

.....

19) Find five words that refer to illnesses and other medical conditions?

..... جد 5 كلمات تعود على أمراض وظروف طبية أخرى؟

20) Find five words that refer to medical apparatus or treatment?

..... جد 5 كلمات تعود على أجهزه طبية أو علاج؟

21) What does the underlined pronoun “**their**” refer to?

***Critical thinking:**

22) What do you think the implications will be for the world if people live longer? Should we be using technology to help us to improve life expectancy?

ما رأيك في نتائج (تداعيات) العالم اذا عاش الناس أطول؟ هل ينبغي لنا استخدام التكنولوجيا لمساعدتنا على تحسين متوسط العمر المتوقع؟

- I think that there will be injustice of unequal access and pensions might have to be limited. We should be using technology to make other life aspects easier and faster.

أعتقد أنه سيكون هناك ظلم في الوصول غير المتكافئ وقد تكون المعاشات التقاعدية محدودة. يجب علينا استخدام التكنولوجيا لجعل جوانب الحياة الأخرى أسهل وأسرع.

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

أنظر الى العنوان الفرعي في المقالة. الى أي مدى هذا صحيح؟ أعط أسبابا.

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

هذا الموقع يشجع التطورات الطبية، ولذلك معلوماته ربما يكون مبالغ فيه. العلاج الجديد ربما يكون أقل فعالية مما تدعيه المقالة. إضافة الى ذلك، يقول النص عبارة "لغاية الآن" العلاج مقبول ولم يقل أثبت أن فعال.

24) There are many reasons that cause cancers. Suggest three ways to protect of this illness.

هناك أسباب كثيرة التي تسبب السرطان. أقترح ثلاثة طرق للحماية من هذا المرض.

- I suggest that we should :1. Avoid smoking 2. Eat healthy food 3. Stop pollution

أقترح أنه يجب : 1. تجنب التدخين 2. تناول طعام صحي 3. منع التلوث

***Answers:**

1. improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts.
2. in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair.
3. like arms, legs or hands.
4. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain implant improved their decision-making abilities.
5. brain damage.
6. caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.
7. Dementia.
8. by using a special brain scanner called an MRI.
9. to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.
10. conscious, thinking mind.
11. doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight.

12. It is taken as a single pill every morning.
- 13+14) the sickness and hair loss.
15. by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow.
16. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment.
17. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial.
18. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment.
19. coma, dementia, side effect, stroke, symptom
20. medical trial, pill, scanner.
21. cancer patients.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

*** Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.**

symptom pill scanner implant side effects dementia

- 1) In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain Improved their decision-making abilities.
- 2) Brain damage could be caused by , a stroke or other brain injuries.
- 3) It was possible for neuroscientists to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain called an MRI.
- 4) The new medicine is taken as a single every morning.
- 5) So far patients have shown none of the usual such as the sickness and hair loss.

***Answers:** 1.implant 2.dementia 3.scanner 4.pill 5.side effects

***(AB) Page (16):**

5) Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed.

a coma dementia medical trials pills symptoms

- 1) Doctors look at the **signs of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient.
- 2) Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform **special tests** to make sure the drugs are safe.....
- 3) After Ali`s accident, he lay in **an unconscious state** for two weeks.
- 4) My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different **tablets** every day.

***Answers:** 1. Symptoms 2. medical trials 3. a coma 4. pills

7) Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

Collocations (متلازمات)	المعنى
going to + take a time	ياخذ وقت
will + stay in hotel	يقيم في المستشفى
going to + miss lessons	يفقد دروسه
going to + do work	يقوم بعمل
will + tell about	يخبر عن
will + have arm/leg in plaster	يربط ساعده/ساقه

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

***Answers:** 1.is going to take 2.will stay 3.will have 4.is going to miss 5.is going to do 6.will tell

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

The King Hussein Cancer Center

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان

Word	English	Arabic
Ward	a room in a hospital, especially for patient.	جناح / قسم
Radiotherapy	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer.	العلاج بالأشعة
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

*الضمائر الموجودة في النص وعلى ماذا تعود:

It treats both	The King Hussein Cancer Center
as they are	patients
its excellent	The King Hussein Cancer Center
its capacity	the hospital
*they will have added	*The committee members of the
*they will have built	(لجنة أعضاء مركز الحسين للسرطان) KHCC
which will include	education center
where the KHCC	Amman

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

مركز الملك حسين للسرطان هو مركز علاج السرطان الشامل الوحيد في الأردن. يعالج المركز كلا من البالغين والأطفال. بسبب زيادة عدد السكان في البلاد، أعداد أكثر وأكثر من الأسر سيعتمدون على المستشفى لعلاج السرطان. المرضى لا يأتون فقط من الأردن بل من البلدان الأخرى في المنطقة، ينجذبون بسبب السمعة الممتازة، التكاليف المنخفضة، والتشابه الثقافي واللغوي.

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

من أجل استيعاب زيادة الطلب على العلاج، بدأ المركز برنامج موسع. البناء بدأ عام 2011 م. سيكون المستشفى لديه أكثر من ضعف قدرته بحلول عام 2016م، مساحة زائدة لحالات السرطان الجديدة من 3500 حالة سنويا الى 9000 حالة.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

1) What kind of patients does KHCC treat? / Who does KHCC treat?

..... ما نوع المرضى الذي يعالجهم مركز الحسين للسرطان؟ / من هم الذي يعالجهم مركز الحسين للسرطان؟

2) Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the center. أعط ثلاثة أسباب لماذا يأتي المرضى من دول أخرى لزيارة المركز.

3) Write down the sentence which indicates that KHCC is visited by patients from Jordan and other countries. أكتب الجملة التي تشير على أن المركز يزوره مرضى من الأردن ودول أخرى.

4) Why does the hospital need to expand? لماذا يحتاج المستشفى للتوسعة؟

5) What are the results of the expansion programme that will have completed by 2016 CE?

..... ما نتائج برنامج التوسعة الذي سوف يكتمل بحلول عام 2016م؟

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

في ذلك الوقت, سيضيفون 182 سرير اضافي, جنباً الى جنب مع وحدات أكبر لأقسام مختلفة, متضمناً المعالجة بالأشعة. سيتم افتتاح أقسام جديدة للبالغين والأطفال. بالإضافة, سيقومون ببناء مباني عيادات خارجية خاصة مكونة من 10 طوابق, مع مركز تعليمي والذي سيتضمن غرف تعليم ومكتبة.

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

العديد من مرضى السرطان يعيشون في أماكن بعيدة عن عمان, حيث يقع المركز, والرحلة من وإلى المستشفى عادة ما تكون صعبة. لهذا السبب هناك خطط لتوسيع تسهيل العناية بالسرطان لأجزاء أخرى في الأردن. في المستقبل القريب, يأمل مستشفى جامعة الملك عبدالله في اربد لاعداد أجهزة تصوير اشعاعي, وبذلك مرضى السرطان في شمال الأردن ليس عليهم الذهاب الى عمان من أجل العلاج بالأشعة.

6) The hospital will have offered new services by 2016. Mention them. سيقدّم المستشفى خدمات جديدة بحلول عام 2016. اذكرها.

7) The education centre will include two places. Write down them. سيتضمن المركز التعليمي مكانين. أكتبهما.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

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

..... ما هي احدى سلبيات مركز الحسين للسرطان بالنسبة للمرضى الذين يعيشون بعيدا عن عمان؟

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

..... ما هي الخطط لتوسيع خدمات العناية بالسرطان في مناطق أخرى في الأردن؟

10) Why does the hospital need to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan? Where will facilities be? لماذا يحتاج المستشفى الى مد خدمات العناية بالسرطان في أجزاء أخرى في الأردن؟ أين سيكون ذلك؟

11) How is King Abdullah University Hospital expected to help cancer patients?

..... كيف يتوقع أن يساعد مستشفى جامعة الملك عبد الله مرضى السرطان؟

***ANSWERS:**

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. It treats both adult and paediatric patients.
2. they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.
3. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.
4. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme.
5. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000. | 6. they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy.
7. include teaching rooms and a library.
8. the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
9. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines.
10. the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan.
11. so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment. |
|--|--|

***Critical thinking: (Speaking) SB / Page (24)**

1) Read the following information and discuss the questions:

The population of Jordan increased from approximately 2.3 million in 1980 CE to about 6.5 million in 2010 CE. It is expected that the population will keep on increasing, and by 2050 CE it will be about 11.5 million.
ازداد عدد سكان الأردن من اثنين مليون وثلاث مائة ألف عام 1980 تقريبا الى ستة الاف ونصف في عام 2010 ويتوقع أن يستمر في الارتفاع بحلول عام 2050 سوف يكون حوالي أحد عشر مليون ونصف.

1) How do you think this increase in population will effect Jordan`s housing, education and health facilities?

كيف تعتقد ان هذه الزيادة في السكان سوف تأثر على الاسكان، والتعليم، والخدمات الصحية؟

- It might get more difficult for the government to help people, and taxes might increase.

ربما يحصل صعوبة أكثر على الحكومة لمساعدة الناس وربما تزداد الضرائب.

2) What can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population? ما الذي يمكن عمله لمساعدة الأردن للتعامل مع هذه الزيادة في السكان؟

- The government should spend more money making sure there are enough facilities for everyone.

يجب أن تنفق الحكومة نفود أكثر للتأكد من وجود خدمات كافية لكل شخص.

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Accident Victim Test First Artificial Limb (AB)

ضحية حادث يخضع لتجربة أول طرف صناعي

Word	English	Arabic
Bionic	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered.	ذو أعضاء آلية
Publicity	to give information about something to the public, so that they know about it.	يتنشر
Career	a job.	وظيفة

*الضمائر الموجودة في النص وعلى ماذا تعود:

It is an exciting	a prosthetic hand	feel them	objects
which they	an exciting new invention	who need	thousands of people
they plan	Scientists	when similar	the time
He / his / I	Dennis Sorensen	need them	artificial limbs
which was/with it/ it for a month	The new hand	their lives	thousands of people
		as the ones	sensations
		If it was	an object

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

نجح العلماء في اختراع يد صناعية مع حاسة اللمس. انه اختراع جديد مذهش، والذي خططوا لتطويره. من الممكن أنه، في المستقبل القريب، ستحل أذرع وأقدام صناعية مشابهة محل الأطراف الصناعية الموجودة هذه الأيام.

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

من اختراع اليد الصناعية الجديدة؟ ما هو الشيء الذي يميزها؟

2) Write down the sentence which shows that it is possible that artificial limbs will replace the existing ones in the future. أكتب الجملة التي تبين أنه من الممكن أن تحل الأطراف الصناعية محل الأطراف الموجودة حالياً في المستقبل.

Dennis Sorensen, a 39-years-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing **his** left hand in an accident, **he** had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, **which** was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was

a huge improvement. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,' he explained. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand.

دينيس سورنسن, 39 عاما من الدنمارك, كان أول شخص جرب الاختراع الجديد. بعد أن فقد يده اليسرى في حادث, كان يستخدم اليد الصناعية العادية لمدة 9 سنوات. اليد الجديدة, والتي تم تطويرها من قبل علماء سويسريين وإيطاليين, كان تطورا عظيما. معها (اليد الجديدة), لم يتمكن سورنسن فقط من حمل وتحريك الأشياء, بل أصبح قادرا على الشعور بها. "عندما حملت أداة, تمكنت من الحساس اذا ما كانت ناعمة أو قاسية, دائرية أو مربعة," وضح (سورنسن). قال بأن الأحاسيس كانت تقريبا مماثلة لما شعر فيه بيده الأخرى.

3) How did Dennis lose his left hand? كيف فقد دينيس يده اليسرى؟

4) How long had Dennis been using the standard prosthetic hand? كم استغرق من الوقت وهو يستخدم اليد الصناعية؟

5) Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand? لماذا يحتاج دينيس ليد صناعية؟

6) Write down three things that Dennis could do with the newly developed hand.

اكتب ثلاثة أشياء استطاع دينيس القيام بها باليد المطورة حديثا.

7) How could Dennis feel when holding an object by the new hand? كيف كان دينيس يشعر عند حمله أداة بواسطة اليد الجديدة؟

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

لسوء الحظ, كان سورنسن فقط يشارك في التجارب, ولم تكن المعدات جاهزة للاستخدام بشكل عام لغاية الآن. كان مسموح له أن يلبسه لمدة شهر, لذلك هو الآن يستخدم يده الصناعية القديمة مرة أخرى. على أي حال, هو يأمل أنه سوف يلبس النوع الجديد من اليد قريبا. هو يتطلع بشوق الى الوقت عندما تتوفر أعضاء صناعية مشابهة للآلاف من الناس الذين يحتاجونها. سوف يساعد على تغيير حياتهم.

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8) Quote the sentence which indicates that Dennis Sorensen was submitted to a medical trial.

..... أكتب الجملة التي تشير على أن دنيس سورينسن كان يخضع لتجربة طبية.

9) How long was Sorensen allowed to wear the new prosthetic hand? كم سمح لسورنسن أن يلبس اليد

الصناعية الجديدة؟

10) Which hand is he wearing now? Why? أي يد يلبس الآن؟ لماذا؟

.....

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

..... جد كلمة التي تعطي معنى (ضد/عكس) "طبيعي" في الفقرة الأولى والثالثة.

12) Two kinds of prosthetic limbs will have taken place instead of today's ones. Mention them.

..... نوعين من الأطراف الصناعية ستحل محل الأطراف الصناعية الموجودة هذه الأيام. أذكرهما.

13) What does the underlined pronoun "them" refer to?

***Answers:**

1. Swiss and Italian scientists invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.
2. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs.
3. losing his left hand in an accident.
4. he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years.
5. because he lost his left hand in an accident.
6. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them.

7. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hand, round or square,' he explained.
8. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet.
9. He was only allowed to wear it for a month.
10. he is using his old one because the new is not ready for general use yet.
11. artificial
12. artificial arms and legs.
13. artificial limbs.

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Unit (4)

Achievements

***Grammar:**

- Relative clauses
- Cleft sentences

***Texts:**

- 1) The importance of Islamic achievements in history
- 2) Masdar city – a positive step?
- 3) A founding father of farming (AB)

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Relative clauses

الجمل الموصولة

*تقسم الجمل الموصولة (Relative clauses) الى نوعين:

1) Defining relative clause: (الجملة الموصولة المحددة)

***The function:** is 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 , when or whose).

تستخدم لتعرف أو تحدد الشخص، المكان أو الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه. والجمل الموصولة المحددة توصل الجملة الرئيسية بواسطة احدى ضمائر الوصل مثل (who/whose/that/which/where/when) وتأتي هذه الضمائر مباشرة بعد (الأسم) لربط الجملة ولا تحتوي على فواصل (, ,).

2) Non-defining relative clause: (الجملة الموصولة غير المحددة)

***The function:** is used to give more detail about a particular person, place or thing that is being talked about. The non-defining relative clause is usually connected to the main clause by a relative pronoun such as (who/whose/which/when/where).

تستخدم لاعطاء تفصيلات أكثر عن الشخص، المكان أو الشيء الذي نتحدث عنه. والجمل الموصولة غير المحددة توصل الجملة الرئيسية مع جملة أخرى بواسطة أحد ضمائر الوصل مثل: (who/whose/which/when/where) وتحتوي الجملة على فواصل (, ,).

***Examples:**

- 1) He`s the man whose daughter I met in Jordan.
- 2) The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.
- 3) I remember the day when we first met.
- 4) Ahmad, who is wearing a hat, broke the window.

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***Relative pronouns: (ضمائر الوصل)**

- 1) فعل رئيسي / مساعد → **who/that** → اسم عاقل
- 2) اسم + verb to be (is/am/are/was/were) → **whose** → اسم عاقل / غير عاقل
- 3) فعل رئيسي / مساعد + (فاعل) → **which/that** → اسم غير عاقل
- 4) فعل + فاعل → **where/that** → اسم مكان
- 5) فعل + فاعل → **when/that** → اسم زمان (زمن)

***ملاحظة:** ضمير الوصل (**that**) يحل محل جميع ضمائر الوصل باستثناء الضمير (**whose**) في الجملة الموصولة المحددة فقط. ولا تحل محل الضمائر في الجملة الموصولة غير المحددة.

***Examples:**

- 1) The person who/that contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.
- 2) The man whose car is red left.
- 3) Geometry and arithmetic are subjects which/that are studied by mathematicians.
- 4) The place where/that I live is very nice.
- 5) The moment when/that you came here was magnificent.

***ملاحظات مهمة:**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 1) The day in (**when / which**) I saw you was beautiful.
- 2) The day (**when / which**) I saw you in was beautiful.
- 3) The hotel in (**which / where**) I met you is very clean.
- 4) The city (**where / which**) I told you about is modern.
- 5) The Sahara desert, (**which / where**) is in Africa, is very hot.

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***Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronouns.**

- 1) (w2018) The prize Huda won last year was for Art. (when / where / which / who)
- 2) (w2018) The students cleaned the street are from our school.(which/who/when/whose)
- 3) The women sent that stamp is not a lawyer. (whose / who / where / when)
- 4) The students teachers are in the class play in the yard. (who/when/whose/where)
- 5) It`s people, not houses, build cities. (whose / where / who / which)
- 6) A hotel is a place people stay when they`re on holiday.(which / where / when / who)
- 7) It was Queen Rania opened the Children`s Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

(which / whose / who / where)

- 8) It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died. (who / where / which / when)
- 9) Ibn Sina wrote on early Islamic philosophy included many subjects.

(where / when / which / whose)

- 10) The boy father is a doctor is very clever. (whose / who / when / which)

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

- 1)(w2016) Most Jordanians used to the hot weather where we have in summer. /
- 2) There are also about twenty-three stables which horses may have been kept.
- 3) The yard which the boys play is vast.
- 4) That is the young boy where doll was lost.
- 5) The Giralda tower, where is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall.

***Answers:** 1.are used to/which 2.where 3.where 4.whose 5.which

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ربط الجمل باستخدام ضمائر الوصل

***الخطوات:**

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

***Combine each pair of sentences by using a suitable relative pronoun.**

1) That is the swimming pool . I used to go swimming **there**.

.....

2) This is the chair. The carpenter repaired **it** last week.

.....

3) She is the friend. **She** helped me with my homework.

.....

4) This man told me the truth. **He** is a lawyer.

.....

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

London,

6) He is the man. I met **his** daughter.

He

7) I remember the day. You became my friend on Facebook **that day**.

.....

1.That is the swimming pool where I used to go swimming.
2.This is the chair which the carpenter repaired last week.
3.She is the friend who helped me with my homework.
4.This man who is a lawyer told me the truth

5.which is the capital of the UK, is a huge city.
6.He is the man whose daughter I met.
7.I remember the day when you became my friend on Facebook.

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Cleft sentences

الجملة المنقسمة / المعقدة

***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.

هي عبارة عن جملة معقدة, (فيها عبارة مستقلة/رئيسية وأخرى غير مستقلة). ويمكننا عادة التعبير عن معنى الجملة المنقسمة بجملة بسيطة. وتسمى بالجملة المنقسمة لأن هناك جزئين للجملة.

***The function:** We use 'cleft sentences' in order to emphasise certain pieces of information.

نستخدم "الجملة المنقسمة" من أجل التأكيد على أجزاء معينة من المعلومات. التأكيد على (الفاعل/المفعول به/ظرف).

*يمكننا أن نبدأ الجملة المنقسمة باستخدام أحد العبارات التالية:

- 1) The person who ... (الشخص الذي ...)
- 2) The thing that ... (الشيء الذي ...)
- 3) The place where ... (المكان الذي ...)
- 4) The time when ... (الوقت الذي ...)
- 5) The way in which ... (الطريقة التي ...)
- 6) the event that take place ... (الحدث الذي حدث ...)
- 7) The reason that/why ... (السبب الذي ...) (إذا وضع خط تحت to / because)
- 8) What ... (محذوفة من الكتاب)

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***Example:** Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown.

1) Emphasise on subject: (التركيز على الفاعل)

- Ahmad participated at school competition in 2016.

***The person who/that** participated at school competition in 2016 **was Ahmad.**

***Ahmad was the person who/that** participated at school competition in 2016.

***It was Ahmad who / that** participated at school competition in 2016.

2) Emphasise on object: (التركيز على المفعول به)

- Ahmad participated **at school competition** in 2016.

***The thing that** Ahmad participated in 2016 **was school competition.**

***School competition was the thing that** Ahmad participated in 2016.

***It was at school competition that** Ahmad participated in 2016.

3) Emphasise on adverb: (التركيز على الظرف)

- Ahmad participated at school competition in **2016.**

***The year when** Ahmad participated at school competition **was 2016.**

***2016 was the year when** Ahmad participated at school competition.

***It was in 2016 when** Ahmad participated at school competition.

***Exercise:**

1) (w2016) The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948 CE.

The year

2) (w2016) Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature.

It is

3) (w2017) My neighbor`s generosity impresses me more than any other else.

The thing that

4) (w2017) Petra was made a World Heritage site in 1985 CE.

The year

5) (w2018) The second World War ended in 1945 in Europe.

The year

- 1.when the first athletic event for disabled athletes took place was 1948 CE.
 - 2.Taha Hussein who is especially famous for his work in literature.
 - 3.impresses me more than any other else is my neighbor`s generosity.
 - 4.when Petra was made a World Heritage site was 1985 CE.
 - 5.when the second World War ended in Europe was 1945.

***(SB) Page (29):**

***Ex.6) Rewrite the following sentences, emphasising the underlined information in bold.**

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

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

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

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

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

-**It was the Great Mosque in Cordoba that** was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.

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

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

- **It was in 784 CE when** the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built by Abd al-Rahman I.

***EX.7) 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) **_ The person who** invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century **was Al-Jazari**

_ It was Al-Jazari who invented the mechanical clock in the twelfth century.

2) **_The thing that** Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century **was the mechanical clock.**

_ It was the mechanical clock that Al-Jazari invented in the twelfth century.

3) **_ The time/period when** Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock **was the twelfth century.**

_ It was in the twelfth century when Al-Jazari invented the mechanical clock.

***Ex.8) 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

1. contributed to the invention of the oud was Al-Kindi.

2. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory was Iraq.

3. Ali ibn Nafi` who established the first music school in the world.

4. Jabir ibn Hayyan who also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

5. for his work in geometry that Al-Kindi is especially famous.

***Ex.9) Ask and answer these questions with your partner. Use cleft sentences in your answers.**

1) Which successful person has influenced you the most in your life and why?

- My father is the person who has influenced me the most in my life because he was intelligent.

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2) Which person in exercise 3 do you think was the most successful and why?

- the person in exercise 3 that I think was the most successful was Al-Kindi because he was an expert in many fields.

3) How would you define success? (*Start your answer The way in which ...*)

- The way in which I would define success is being very good at something you care about.

***(AB) Page (20):**

***Ex.3) Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold.**

1) **Queen Rania** opened the children`s Museum of Jordan in 2007 CE.

It was

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

The year

3) I stopped working **at 11p.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

7) **The Egyptians** built the Pyramids. (EX.6 / Page.30)

It was the

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. at 11 p.m when I stopped working.

4. who has influenced me most is my father.
5. that I like most of all is Geography.
6. the heat that made the journey unpleasant.
7. Egyptians who built the Pyramids.

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***Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold.**

1) **Huda** won **the prize** for Art **last year**.

-
-
-

2) **The Olympic Games** were held **in London** **in 2012 CE**.

-
-
-

3) I have come **to** discuss my future with you.

-

***Answers:**

- 1) –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 when Huda won the prize for Art.

2) _ The event that took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.
_ London was the place where the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.
_ It was in 2012 CE that the Olympic Games were held in London.

3) The reason why I have come is to discuss my future with you.

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The importance of Islamic achievements in history

أهمية الانجازات الاسلامية فى التاريخ

Word	English	Arabic
Arithmetic	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations.	علم الحساب
Geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties.	علم الهندسة
Mathematician	someone who studies mathematics to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
Philosopher	someone who studied and writes philosophy professionally	فيلسوف
Physician	someone qualified to practice medicine.	طبيب
Polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many subjects.	موسوعة/متعدد الثقافة
Algebra	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers.	الجبر
Inheritance	money or things that you get from someone after they die.	ميراث
Musical harmony	a pleasant sound in music , made by playing or singing a group.	النغمة الموسيقية
Ground-breaking	new, innovation.	مبتكر
Revolutionise	to completely change the way people do something.	أحدث ثورة
Composition	a piece of music that someone has written.	التأليف الموسيقي
Scales	an instrument to measure weight.	ميزان / مقياس
Talent	special ability.	موهبة
Founder	the person who starts something new.	مؤسس
laboratory	a room for scientific experiments.	مختبر

*الضمائر الموجودة في النص وعلى ماذا تعود:

its history	The Arab world	she used/her father/	Fatima al-Fihri
who is known/he is most/ he also built/his scales	Jabir bin Hayyan	it is/where	learning centre/Morocco's top university
which changed	A set of scales	who supervised	Mariam
which chemist	The way	which was not	the Andalus Mosque
his beautiful/his talent/led him/he was/he is the person/who established/ he revolutionized/who introduced	Ali ibn Nafi`	he made/his work him most famous	Al-Kindi
ruler there	Cordoba	that has made	work in arithmetic and geometry

جابر بن حيان (ولد 722 , مات 815) (Jabir ibn Hayyan (born 722 CE, died 815 CE)

The Arab world has many famous chemists in **its** history, but the person who is known as the **founder** of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. **He** is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. **He** also built a set of **scales** **which** changed the way in **which**

chemists weighed items in a **laboratory**: his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

العالم العربي لديه الكثير من علماء الكيمياء المشهورين في تاريخه، لكن الشخص الذي يعرف كمؤسس لعلم الكيمياء هو ربما جابر بن حيان. إن أكثر ما يعرف من أجله هو بداية إنتاج حمض الكبريتيك. أسس أيضا مجموعة من المقاييس غيرت الطريقة التي وزن بها الكيميائيون العناصر في المختبر: تستطيع مقاييسه أن تزن العناصر التي يقل وزنها عن الكيلوغرام ب 6000 مرة.

علي بن نافع (زرياب) (ولد 789 , مات 857) (Ali ibn Nafi` (Ziryab) (born 789 CE, died 857 CE)

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

علي بن نافع، والمعروف أيضا (زرياب) أو (الشحرور لأن صوته جميل). كان تلميذا موهوبا لموسيقار مشهور من بغداد، ومكانت موهبته بالموسيقى هي التي قادتته إلى قرطبة في القرن التاسع الميلادي. كان ضيف الحاكم الأموي هناك. كان هو الشخص الذي أنشأ أول مدرسة موسيقية في العالم في قرطبة، الأندلس، حيث كان يعلم التناغم الموسيقي وتكوين المقطوعة الموسيقية. لقد أثار نظرية موسيقية، وهو أيضا الشخص الذي قدم العود لأوروبا.

1) What is the science which Jabir ibn Hayyan became famous for? ما العلم الذي اشتهر به جابر بن حيان؟

2) There are two achievements of Jabir ibn Hayyan in Chemistry. Write them down

هناك انجازين لجابر بن حيان في الكيمياء. أكتبهما.

3) Jabir ibn Hayyan built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in laboratory. How it is helped them? أسس جابر بن حيان مجموعة من المقاييس التي غيرت الطريقة التي وزن بها الكيميائيون العناصر في المختبر. كيف ساعدتهم؟

4) Why was Ali ibn Nafi` called the "Blackbird"? لماذا سمي علي بن نافع "بالشحرور"؟

5) Ali ibn Nafi` had many of the most important achievements. Write down these achievements.

علي بن نافع لديه الكثير من الانجازات المهمة. أكتب هذه الانجازات.

6) Write down the sentence which shows that contribution of Ali ibn Nafi` in music reached Europe. أكتب الجملة التي تبين أن مساهمة علي بن نافع في الموسيقى وصلت أوروبا.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Fatima al-Fihri (born early 9th century, died 880 CE) (880 فاطمة الفهري (ولدت أوائل القرن التاسع , ماتت 880)

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

كانت فاطمة الفهري ابنة لرجل أعمال ثري. استخدمت ميراث والدها لبناء مركز تعليمي في فاس, المغرب. أصبح هذا المركز التعليمي أعظم جامعة في المغرب, وهي المكان الذي يأتي العديد من الطلاب من جميع أنحاء العالم للدراسة فيه. علاوة على ذلك, كانت أخت فاطمة, مريم, التي أشرفت على بناء مسجد الأندلس, والذي لم يكن بعيدا عن مركز التعليم.

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

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

كان الكندي طبيبا, فيلسوفا, عالم رياضيات, كيميائي, موسيقار و عالم فلك – كان حقا متعدد جوانب الثقافة (موسوعة حقيقية). قام بعمل اكتشافات رائدة من هذه الحقول, لكن من المحتمل أن عمله في علم الحساب والهندسة هي التي جعلته أكثر شهرة.

7) How did Fatima al-Fihri use her father`s inheritance? كيف استخدمت فاطمة ميراث والدها؟

8) What is Al-Kindi famous for? بماذا كان الكندي مشهورا؟

9) Al-Kindi was a polymath many fields. Write down these fields. كان الكندي موسوعة في مجالات كثيرة. أكتب هذه المجالات.

10) Summarise the achievements of the four people in the text. لخص انجازات الأربعة أشخاص في النص.

- **Jabir ibn Hayyan**: is known as the founder of Chemistry. He began the production of sulphuric acid and invented scales that could weigh very light things.

- **Ali ibn Nafi`**: established the first music school in the world in Cordoba. Al-Andalus, and introduced the oud to Europe.

- **Fatima al-Fihri**: built a learning centre in Morocco, which became a world famous university.

- **Al-Kindi**: was a polymath, most famous for his work in arithmetic and geometry.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***Critical thinking:**

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

هل تعتقد أنه كان أسهل أو أكثر صعوبة في تلك الأيام لتصل لأعلى مستويات الانجاز مقارنة مع الوقت الحاضر. أعطي أسباب لرأيك.

I think that it was more difficult for people in the past to reach such high levels of achievement in comparison with the present day: **There was much less access to information in the past, so people like Al-Kindi had to be truly revolutionary and creative in their thinking in order to succeed.**

أعتقد أنه كان أكثر صعوبة للناس في الماضي ليصلوا الى مثل هذه المستويات من الانجاز مقارنة مع الوقت الحالي: **كان هناك قلة كبيرة في الوصول الى المعلومات في الماضي، لذلك أناس مثل الكندي كان يجب أن يكونوا ثوريين ومبدعين في تفكيرهم حتى ينجحوا.**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. the founder of chemistry.
2. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which.
3. his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.
4. because of his beautiful voice.
5. A) he established the first music school in the world in Cordoba B) he introduced the oud to Europe. | 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.
9. Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer |
|---|---|

***(AB) Page (20):**

EX.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

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Ex.2) Match the words with the correct definition. One definition is not needed.

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

***(AB) Page (21):**

Ex.4) Match the beginning with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronouns. Then, write the sentences out in full. (صل البدايات مع النهايات الصحيحة واربط بينهما بضمير وصل. ثم، أكتب الجملة كاملة)

1 c: A mathematician is someone **who** works with numbers.

2 a: Geometry an arithmetic are subjects **that/which** are studied by mathematicians.

3 b: 'Physician' is an old-fashioned word **that/which** means 'doctor'.

4 e: A chemist is a person **who** works in a laboratory.

5 d: The stars and planets are things **that/which** astronomers study.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Masdar City – a positive step?

مدينة المصدر-خطوة ايجابية؟ (شتوي 2016/صيفي 2018)

Word	English	Arabic
Artificially-created	not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural.	مصطنع
Carbon-neutral	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in earth's atmosphere.	محايدة الكربون
Criticise	to evaluate or analyse (something)	انتقاد
Desalination	the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used.	نحلية المياه
Grid	a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region.	شبكة طاقة
Megaproject	a very large, expensive, ambitious business project.	مشروع ضخم
Outweigh	to be more important than something else.	يفوق
Pedestrian	someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars.	المشاة
Vary	to differ according to the situation.	يختلف
Zero-waste	producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused.	خالي من الملوثات
sustainability	the state of being to continue forever.	استدامة
windmill	a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour.	طاحونة هوائية

*الضمائر الموجودة في النص وعلى ماذا تعود:

which are designed	megaprojects	which began / its / it is	Masdar city
they are all	megaprojects	it is built	the city
that attract	expensive public projects	which monitors	advanced energy grid
it brings	the concept of a megaproject	criticism of it	the project
their negative	many megaprojects	whose students	a university

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

المشاريع العملاقة هي مشاريع استثمارية هائلة جدا، والتي تصمم لتشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وجلب فوائد جديدة للمدن. بالرغم من أن المشاريع العملاقة تتنوع من ناحية الحجم والتكلفة، جميعها، بالتعريف، غالية الثمن، مشاريع عامة تجذب نسبة عالية من الاهتمام والتغطية الإعلامية. المشاريع العملاقة تمتد من طرق سريعة، مطارات، محطات، أنفاق، جسور، الخ مجمعات مدن كاملة.

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

يعتمد مفهوم المشروع العملاق دائما على الفوائد التي سيجلبها المجتمع. على أي حال, نقدت العديد من المشاريع العملاقة بسبب تأثيراتها السلبية على المجتمع أو البيئة. ستنظر هذه المقالة الى هذه القضايا أخذة مدينة المصدر بعين الاعتبار, مشروع عملاق في أبو ظبي.

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

مدينة المصدر, والتي بدأت عام 2006م, ستكون أول مدينة يتم انشائها في العالم متعادلة كمية الكربون خالية من النفايات. تغطي مساحة 6 كيلومتر مربع, عندما ستكتمل في عام 2025م, من المتوقع أنها ستضم/ستؤوي أكثر من 40000 مواطن, 50000 متنقل و 1500 شركة عاملة تنتج بشكل أساسي منتجات صديقة للبيئة.

1) What is the purpose of designing megaprojects? ما الهدف من تصميم المشاريع العملاقة؟

2) Megaprojects differ in some terms. Write down two of these terms. تختلف المشاريع العملاقة في بعض النواحي. أكتب اثنين من هذه النواحي.

3) What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay? ما هي الأمثلة على المشاريع العملاقة التي قدمت في المقالة؟

4) Many megaprojects have been criticised. Why? العديد من المشاريع العملاقة أنتقدت. لماذا؟

5) What is the concept of a megaprojects? ما هو مفهوم المشاريع العملاقة؟

6) Quote the sentence which shows a criticism of Masdar City. أقتبس الجملة التي تبين انتقاد مدينة المصدر.

7) What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City? ما هي ايجابيات انشاء المشاريع العملاقة؟

8) What are the disadvantages of the creation of Masdar City? ما هي سلبيات انشاء المشاريع العملاقة؟

9) What is the expectation when completing of Masdar City by 2025? ما هو المتوقع عند اكتمال مدينة المصدر بحلول 2025؟

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

ستدار المدينة بالكامل بمصادر الطاقة المتجددة/البديلة. ستبنى على شبكة من خطوط الطاقة المتقدمة التي تراقب بالضبط كم من الكهرباء ستستخدم من قبل كل منفذ/مخرج في المجمع. علاوة على ذلك، من أجل تقليل آثار الكربون، ستكون مدينة مصدر منطقة خالية من السيارات، ستصمم لتكون صديقة للمشاة والدراجات الهوائية. ستعمل السيارات الكهربائية بدون سائق كعربات نقل عامة، وستتصل المدينة بالمواقع الأخرى بشبكة من الطرق والسكك الحديدية.

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

سيتم تزويد الطاقة من الطاقة الشمسية ومزارع توليد الطاقة بالرياح، وهناك أيضا خطط لبناء أكبر محطة هيدروجين في العالم. ستستخدم محطة لتحلية المياه لتزويد المدينة بالماء، مع 80% من الماء المستخدم سيعاد تدويره. وستستخدم المخلفات الحيوية كمصدر للطاقة أيضا، وسوف يعاد تدوير المخلفات الصناعية.

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

المقيمون الحاليين في مدينة مصدر كلهم طلاب في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا، جامعة طلابها ملتزمون تماما لايجاد حلول لمشاكل الطاقة العالمية.

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

بينما حظي المشروع بدعم المنظمات العالمية، والبيئية، ومنظمات الحفاظ على البيئة، هناك بعض الانتقادات له. ويرى أنه بدلا من بناء مدينة اصطناعية مستدامة، يجب أن تصنع الاستدامة أولا للمدن القائمة.

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

في الختام، فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة تفوق وبشكل كبير أي سلبيات. إذا تم ادراك أهداف المطورين، ستكون مدينة مصدر مخطط للتخطيط الحضري المستقبلي التي ستلهم مشاريع عملاقة مشابهه في بلدان أخرى. **AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)**

10) There are many taking procedures to reduce the city`s carbon footprint. Write them down.

..... هناك العديد من الاجراءات المتخذة لتقليل آثار الكربون في المدينة. أكتبها.

11) Write down the properties (features) of the cars that will operate as public transport vehicles.

..... أكتب خصائص (مميزات) السيارات التي سوف تعمل كوسائل نقل عام.

12) How will the city be connected to other locations? كيف سوف تتصل المدينة بالمواقع الأخرى؟

.....

13) What will be the type of energy that is going to be used in Masdar City? ما نوع الطاقة التي سوف

..... تستخدم في مدينة مصدر؟

14) The article mentioned two renewable source that will be used in Masdar City. Mention these sources. ذكرت المقالة مصدرين للطاقة المتجددة التي ستستخدم في مدينة مصدر. أذكر هذه المصادر.

.....

15) There are two kinds of waste will be used as an energy source. Write them down.

..... هناك نوعين من المخلفات ستستخدم كمصدر للطاقة. أكتبهما.

16) There are plans to build plants in Masdar City. What are these plants?

..... هناك خطط لبناء محطات في مدينة مصدر. ما هذه المحطات؟

17) What characterized students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology?

..... ما الذي يميز الطلاب في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا؟

18) Although the project of Masdar City has the support of many global organizations, there is some criticism of it. give the reason. بالرغم من دعم مشروع مدينة مصدر من منظمات عالمية، إلا أن هناك بعض النقد. أعط السبب.

.....

19) There are many things that will make Masdar City a true environmentally-friendly city. Write down these things. هناك أشياء كثيرة ستجعل من مدينة مصدر مدينة صديقة للبيئة حقيقة. أكتب هذه الأشياء.

.....

20) Find a word that has similar meaning to “the state of being to continue forever”.

.....

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

***Critical thinking:**

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

- Yes, I think that Masdar City is a beneficial project because it will encourage economic growth and inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

نعم أعتقد أن مدينة مصدر مشروع مفيد لأنه سوف يشجع النمو الاقتصادي ويحفز مشاريع عملاقة في بلدان أخرى.

22) Do you think that a similar project to Masdar City would be successful in Jordan? What advantages and disadvantages can you think of?

- I think that a megaproject like Masdar City would be very successful in Jordan: it would encourage investment and benefit the population by providing an environmentally-friendly space for people to live in. But, not at the expense of neutral beauty of our country. There should be the perfect balance between modernity and nature.

أعتقد أن المشاريع العملاقة مثل مدينة مصدر ستكون ناجحة في الأردن لأنها سوف تشجع الاستثمار وتفيد السكان عن طريق تزويدهم بمكان صديق للبيئة ليعيشوا فيه. لكن، ليس على حساب البيئة الطبيعية لبلدنا. يجب أن يكون هناك توازن تام بين الحداثة والطبيعة.

***Answers:**

<p>1. to encourage economic growth and bring new benefits to cities.</p> <p>2. megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost.</p> <p>3. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, to entire city complexes.</p> <p>4. because of their negative effects on a community or the environment.</p> <p>5. The concept of a megaprojects is always based on the benefits it brings to a community.</p> <p>6. However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of their negative effects on a community or the environment.</p> <p>7. the advantages include the fact that it will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste city.</p> <p>8. 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.</p> <p>9. it is expected to house more than 40,000 resident, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.</p>	<p>10. Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly.</p> <p>11. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport Vehicles.</p> <p>12. by a network of roads and railways.</p> <p>13. Renewable energy.</p> <p>14. Solar energy and wind farm.</p> <p>15. Biological waste and Industrial waste.</p> <p>16. the world's largest hydrogen plant and a desalination plant.</p> <p>17. students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems.</p> <p>18. it is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.</p> <p>19. a) carbon-neutral b) renewable energy c) recycling d) environmentally- friendly</p> <p>20. sustainability</p>
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***(SB) Page (33):**

Ex.4) Look at the nouns in the box. Which adjectives collocate with them? Write them next to the adjectives:

Collocations (متلازمات)	المعنى
Urban planning	التخطيط العمراني
Public transport	المواصلات العامة
Biological waste	المخلفات الحيوية
Carbon footprint	آثار الكربون
Economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي
Negative affect	الآثار السلبية

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

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

***Answers:** 1.economic growth 2.negative effects 3.carbon footprint 4.public transport

5.biological waste 6.urban planning

***(AB) Page (23):**

10) complete the sentences with words from the box.

Collocations (متلازمات)	المعنى
Solar power	الطاقة الشمسية
Environmentally friendly	صديق للبيئة
Wind farms	مزارع الرياح
Renewable energy	الطاقة المتجددة
Zero waste	خالي من المخلفات
Carbon footprint	أثر الكربون
Carbon-neutral	متعادل كمية الكربون
A car-free zone	منطقة خالية من السيارات
Pedestrian friendly	مخصص للمشاة

- 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

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

A founding father of farming

الأب المؤسس للزراعة

Word	English	Arabic
Irrigate	to supply land with water.	يروي
Legacy	what someone leaves to the world after death.	ارث
Fertile	agriculturally productive; produced more than enough food.	خصبة

*الضمائر الموجودة في النص وعلى ماذا تعود:

who /he/him/his	Ibn Bassal	which is the study	botany
which Ibn Bassal	the many things	who was the king	Al-Ma`mun
which explain	sixteen chapters	that he	the irrigation system
was the one	the most famous chapter		

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer **who** lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century CE. **He** worked in the court of Al-Ma`mun, (1) E: **who** was the king of Toledo. **His** great passions were botany, (2) B: 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.

كان ابن بصال كاتباً، عالماً ومهندساً والذي عاش في الأندلس في القرن الحادي عشر ميلادي. عمل في محكمة المأمون، والذي كان ملكاً توليدوه. كانت هواياته الكبيرة حول علم الحياة النباتية الذي يدرس النباتات والزراعة. بالرغم من أنه كان باحثاً عظيماً، كان أيضاً رجلاً عملياً وجميع كتاباته جاءت من تجربته العملية في فلاحه الأرض.

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

أحدى الأشياء الذي أنجزها ابن بصال كتاب الفلاحة. يتكون الكتاب من 16 فصل والتي تشرح كيفية الطريقة المثلى لزراعة الأشجار والفواكه والخضروات، بالإضافة إلى الأعشاب والأزهار ذات الرائحة الجميلة، وربما الفصل الأكثر شهرة من بين الفصول في كتابه هو الذي يصف كيفية التعامل مع مختلف أنواع التربة. استنبط أيضاً ابن بصال كيفية ري الأرض من خلال إيجاد ماء تحت الأرض (مياه جوفية) وحفر الآبار. وصمم مضخات ماء وأنظمة ري. كل هذه الأشياء تم ذكرها من خلال كتاباته.

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

كان تأثير كتاب ابن بصال عظيما. ولأن المزارعين عبر الأجيال اتبعوا تعاليمه ونصائحه, أصبحت الأرض خصبة بشكل مدهش وأنتجت طعاما أكثر من الحاجة للعدد المتزايد السريع للسكان. أنظمة الري الذي وضعها هو وأتباعه لا تزال دليلا في اسبانيا. بالغم من أن اسمه غير معروف كثيرا, لا يزال ارث ابن بصال للعالم عظيما.

1) Name two of Ibn Bassal achievements. سمي انجازين لأبن بصال .

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? ما معنى "الأرض الخصب" في الفقرة الثالثة. أي جزء من النص يوضح معناها؟

4) Guess the meaning of 'legacy' in the third paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world? ما معنى "الارث" في الفقرة الثالثة. ماذا يوحي الكاتب فيما يتعلق بارث ابن بصال للعالم.

5) Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath? Give examples of his areas of knowledge. أي الفقرات توحى أن ابن بصال كان موسوعة؟ أعط مثالين من حقول معرفته.

6) Where did Ibn Bassal get his knowledge? أين حصل ابن بصال على معرفته؟

7) What is the name of Ibn Bassal's book? ما اسم كتاب ابن بصال؟

8) What does the most famous chapter in Ibn Bassal's book describe? ماذا يصف أهم فصل في كتاب ابن بصال؟

9) Ibn Bassal worked on how to irrigate the land. How did he do that? What did he design?

عمل ابن بصال على كيفية ري الأرض. كيف فعل ذلك؟ ماذا صمم؟

10) There are two advantages of following Ibn Bassal's instructions and advice concerning agriculture. Write them down. هناك ايجابيتين لاتباع تعاليم ونصائح ابن بصال فيما يتعلق بالزراعة. أكتبهما.

11) Write down the sentence which indicates that Ibn Bassal's name unknown for the world.

أكتب الجملة التي تشير أن ابن بصال غير معروف للعالم.

*Critical thinking

12) Why do you think the area around Toledo had a 'fast-growing population'?

لماذا تعتقد أن المنطقة المحيطة ب توليدو شهدت نمو سكاني سريع؟

- I think that the area around Toledo had a fast-growing population for two reasons:

Firstly, I think that many people would want to live around Toledo, and Al-Andalus in general, at that time because Al-Andalus was a very prosperous place. **Secondly**, because the area was producing a lot of food as a result of Ibn Bassal's irrigation system, people would be healthier and more able to provide for more children than they could before.

أعتقد أن المنطقة حول توليدو كان سكانها يزداد بشكل سريع لسببين: **الأول**، هو أن العديد من الناس يريدون أن يعيشوا قريبا من توليدو والأندلس بشكل عام ولأن الأندلس كانت مكان مزدهر جدا. **الثاني**، هو أن المنطقة كانت تنتج كثيرا من الطعام نتيجة لنظام الري الذي أوجده ابن بصال ، فالناس أصبحت صحتهم أفضل وقادرين على إعالة أطفال أكثر مما كانوا عليه من قبل.

*Answers:

1.a)writing A Book of Agriculture b)designing water pumps and irrigation system.
2. Irrigate.
3. agriculturally productive; produced more than enough food. (lines 28 – 29)
4.Legacy means: what someone leaves to the world after death.
Ibn Bassal's legacy: is his agricultural instructions and advice.
5.the first paragraph: writing, science, engineering, botany and agriculture.

6.from his own 'hands-on' experience of working the Land.
7. A Book of Agriculture.
8.that described how to treat different types of soil.
9. by finding underground water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation system.
10. the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population.
11.Although his name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

الوظائف اللغوية (Functions)

1. Simile: (التشبيه) - as - like	2. Continuation / Addition (الاستمرارية / الإضافة) - In addition - Furthermore - likewise - One reason for this
3. Consequence: (النتيجة) - as consequence - Therefore - in this way	4. Opposition / contrast (التناقض) - However - Whereas - Despite - On one hand, ... On the other hand, - In spite of this, - On the contrary, ... conversely

*Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows.

1) (w2016) Eating well is important for good health. Furthermore, it helps to make you more active.

- What is the function of using the word “Furthermore” in the above sentence?

2) You had no real knowledge and therefore no way to make a wise decision.

- What is the function of using the word “therefore” in the above sentence?

3) Our vacation was a lot of fun, despite the cold weather.

- What is the function of using the word “despite” in the above sentence?

4) The policeman stood like a statue with his arms folded across his chest.

- What is the function of using the word “like” in the above sentence?

*Answers: 1. Continuation / Addition 2. Consequence 3. Opposition / contrast 4. Simile

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Guided writing

الكتابة الموجهة

*يطلب منا في هذا السؤال استخدام صندوق معلومات لكتابة جملتين ، واحيانا لا يحدد عدد الجمل.

(1) كتابة سيرة حياة شخص (Biography) :

- Read the information below, and then in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**, write a brief **biography** using all the given notes below about Najeeb Mahfouth. Use the appropriate linking words.

Name	Najeeb Mahfouth
Place/Date of Birth	Cairo, 1911
Place/Date of Death	Cairo, 2006
Occupation	Novelist
Achievements	Award the Nobel Prize for literature Father of modern Arabic literature

Najeeb Mahfouth **who was born in** Cairo in 1911 **and he died in** Cairo in 2006. **He was a** novelist. **He is considered** father of modern Arabic literature. **Also, he was** award the Nobel Prize for literature.

Name	Jabir ibn Hayyan
Date of Birth	Iraq 722
Date of Death	Iraq 815
Occupation / Profession	Famous Chemist
Achievements	-The founder of Chemistry -Built a set of scales that could weigh items over 6000 times smaller than a kilogram.

Jabir ibn Hayyan **who was born in** Iraq 722 **and he died in** Iraq 815. **He was a** famous Chemist. **Also, he was** the founder of Chemistry and built a set of scales that could weigh items over 6000 times smaller than a kilogram.

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(2) جدول يحتوي على عنوان يبدأ بكلمة تنتهي ب (s-) ويحتوي بداخله على جمل تبدأ كل واحدة منها بفعل مجرد (خطوات حل مثل هذا النوع من الكتابة الموجهة) :

First, there are many + (العنوان) + such as + (الفرعية 1) and (الفرعية 2) .

In addition, there are other + (العنوان) + like + (الفرعية 3) and (الفرعية 4) .

ملاحظة :

*الجملة الفرعية التي تبدأ بفعل مجرد نضيف له (-ing) في الحل.

The advantages of mobiles
-Call friends -Send messages -Play games -Entertain times

First, there are many advantages of mobiles **such as** calling friends **and** sending messages. In addition, there are other advantages of mobile **like** playing games **and** entertaining times.

Purposes of using table computer
-Surf the net -Listen to music -Read a book -Keep-up-to-date with social media

First, there are many purposes of using table computer **such as** surfing the net **and** listening to music. In addition, there are other purposes of using table computer **like** reading a book **and** keeping-up-to-date with social media.

*ملاحظة: اذا بدأ العنوان باداة سؤال (Wh-) مثل :

How (ways to)

Why (reasons why)

What (things/ways that)

How do we save forests?
-Avoid building residential areas -Build parks for visitor -Reduce cutting down trees -Ban the criminals who cut trees

First, there are many ways to save forests **such as** avoiding building residential areas **and** building parks for visitors. **In addition, there are other** ways to save forests **like** reducing cutting down trees **and** banning the criminals who cut trees.

Why do people use the Internet websites?
-Buy things -Book holidays -Access bank accounts -Seek about jobs

First, there are many reasons why people use the Internet websites **such as** buying things **and** booking holidays. **In addition, there are other** reasons why people use the Internet websites **like** accessing bank accounts **and** seeking about jobs.

***Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes below about Qasr Bashir. Use the appropriate linking words.(w2016)**

- **Location:** Jordanian desert.
- **Date of construction:** the beginning of the 4th century.
- **Purpose of building:** protection of the Roman borders.
- **Description of the building:** huge towers, 23 rooms.

.....

.....

.....

.....

***Answer:** Qasr Bashir which is located in Jordanian desert and it was built in the beginning of the 4th century. The purpose of building it was to protect of the Roman borders and it has huge towers and 23 rooms.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Free writing

الكتابة الحرة

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words on ONE of the following : سيتم تحديد موضوعين يختار الطالب أحدهما.

(1) هذه المقدمة والخاتمة تصلح لكتابة مقالة عن موضوع

In this essay I intend to discuss the reasons and results of + اسم الموضوع

I think that (اسم الموضوع) is a very important subject to talk about in details because it has strong relation and effect with our life. Moreover, we should discuss (اسم الموضوع) from its all sides to headlight. In my opinion, no one can deny that (اسم الموضوع) has a great influence on our society and needs interest.

I think that + الأفكار من عندك حسب الموضوع والإرشادات الواردة في الموضوع

Finally, I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about (اسم الموضوع) and views.

(2) هذه المقدمة والخاتمة تصلح لكتابة تقرير:

To: My school magazine

From: Zaid

Date: (تاريخ الامتحان)

Subject: (اسم الموضوع)

The purpose of this report is to discuss the reasons and results of (اسم الموضوع) .

I think that (اسم الموضوع) is a very important subject to talk about in details because it has strong relation and effect with our life. Moreover, we should discuss (اسم الموضوع) from its all sides to headlight. In my opinion, no one can deny that (اسم الموضوع) has a great influence on our society and needs interest.

I think that + الأفكار من عندك حسب الموضوع والإرشادات الواردة في الموضوع

Finally, I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about (اسم الموضوع) and views.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Final Exam – First Term

.....
Read the following article carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow article . Your answer should be based on the article:

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. This is largely due to the country`s commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority. Advances in education, economic conditions, sanitation, clean water, diet and housing have made our community healthier.

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

Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country`s population now has access.

Although the country has been focusing mainly on improving its primary healthcare facilities, **it** has not neglected its advanced medical facilities. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region, and now many more patients come to Jordan for open heart surgery. In Jordan, the open heart surgery programme started in 1970 CE in Amman.

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

According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan`s infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

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

Question One:

1) The article mentioned some examples of healthcare services in Jordan. Write down two examples.

.....

2) What are the contributing factors to Jordan`s health population growth?

.....

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

3) Quote the sentence which shows the increasing of the average Jordanian`s life expectancy.

.....

4) There are some important reasons that made many patients coming to Jordan for open heart surgery . Mention them.

.....

5) Find a word in the article which means “*the system which supply water and deal with human waste*”

.....

6) What does the underlined pronoun (it) refer to ?

.....

7) Jordanian`s children were immunised against many illnesses. Suggest three types of these illnesses.

.....

8) Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your opinion.

.....

Question Two:

A) Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. There is one word more than you need.

legacy	generation	reputation	economic growth	infant mortality
--------	------------	------------	-----------------	------------------

1) They are better educated and healthier than their parents` was at their age.

2) In many of these countries there was evidence of high rates and low life expectancy.

3) He has continued the family by bringing his daughter and son into his business today.

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4) Taken together, those findings suggest that almost all in the last 120 plus years was from technology.

B) Choose the suitable item from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1) In the world of the future , the experience of everyone on the planet is recorded.

(collect / collection / collective / collectively)

2) We don't want to any new problems.

(create / creation / creative / creatively)

3) The city is situated, has a dry healthful climate, and is a summer resort.

(attract / attraction / attractive / attractively)

4) The school is devoted to the of children with reading difficulties.

(educate / education / educational / educationally)

C) Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

1) Your progress in English depends on how hard you work. **Furthermore**, if you live in the culture of your target language, you will learn even more quickly.

- What is the function of using the word "Furthermore" in above sentence ?

.....

2) Doctors look at the **signs of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient.

- Replace the underlined phrase with its meaning ?

3) The police responded to a call with enormous speed and the man was caught **out of the blue**.

- Replace the underlined misused colour idiom with the correct one.

AHMAD DAOUD (0788397044)

Question Three:

A) Choose the correct form of the verbs from those given below to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1) I here since I graduated school.

(had worked / are worked / have worked / will have worked)

2) When we got to the house yesterday morning, the baby a bottle.

(is drinking / was drinking / were drinking / are drinking)

3) She stayed up all night because she bad news.

(had received / was received / have received / has received)

4) I at the company for five years when I got the promotion.

(has been working / have been working / had been working / will be working)

5) When the sun comes out tomorrow, winter like a distant memory.

(will be seeming / seems / to seem / will seem)

6) The storm by the time we arrive.

(will rage / will be raging / will have raged / is raging)

B) Complete each of the following items so that the new item has the similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1) It is normal for my friend now to send emails.

My friend is

2) " I have been working for the same company since 1960"

He told me

3) Hashem turned on the alarm, and then he locked the door.

After

4) We are going to watch a movie tonight.

A movie

5) The book is now out of print . It has all the information you need.

The book,

6) Alexander Fleming won the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1945 CE.

The year

7) Open that window to make the air move.

If you

8) I will ask somebody to fix my mobile phone.

I

C) Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1) The Roman Theatre in the second century by the Roman People.

(is built / builds / was built / is building)

2) If you take the first bus, you there on time.

(will be getting / will get / will have got / get)

3) It is now familiar for him to speak fluently. He speaking English.

(am used to / are used to / is used to / used to)

4) Rami said that the day before, Ali in bed with a temperature.

(has been / have been / be / had been)

5) I can't afford one at the moment.

(buy / bought / buying / to buy)

6) My laptop stopped while I was sending an email.

(to work / worked / working / work)

7) If I you, I would tell them the truth.

(is / are / was / were)

Question Four:

A) (EDITING)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have five mistakes. Correct the mistakes and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment , the KHCC has begin an expansion programe .Building starts in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer kases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

B) (GUIDE WRITING):

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using all the given notes below about benefits of using technology in the classroom. Use the appropriate linking words.

Benefits of using technology in the classroom
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- improve engagement.- encourage individual learning.- teach useful life skills.- improve knowledge retention.

C) (FREE WRITING):

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 120 words :

Social Media is become an important part of our daily life. Write an article discussing the positive and the negative effects of using Social Media on the society.

(THE END)

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