

ALNAWRAS

النورس

في اللغة الانجليزية

Level 3

Never give up on a dream just because of the time it will take to accomplish it. The time will pass anyway.

اعداد الاستاذ

احمد عيد الشطي



0791943248



Ahmad E. Alshatti



الاستاذ احمد الشطي

السعر (4 دنانير)

(الدوسية ملونة فقط)



AWA
LEARN 2 BE

• طرق اجابة اسئلة القطع

1- **انكر او عند**، حيث يطلب منك ذكر شيء معين موجود في النص، ويكون على شكل نقاط في الفقرة. ويكون نص السؤال كالتالي:

-Mention two / four of them.

2- قد يأتي سؤال (اكتب) وتكون الاجابة نص حرفي من الفقرة، ويكون شكل السؤال كالتالي:

-Write it down

-Write them down

3 - (اقتبس) حيث يطلب منك اقتباس جزئية معينة تكون موجودة في النص. وهذه الجزئية تكون من بعد كلمة **show** او **indicate** ، ويكون معنى السؤال (اقتبس الجملة التي تبين)، علما ان اي زيادة او نقصان على الاجابة تحسب خطأ، ويكون نص السؤال كالتالي:

-Quote the sentence **showing / indicating** that.....

-Quote the sentence **that show / indicate**.....

4- **سؤال المعنى**، حيث يعطيك جملة بين قوسين وهذه الجملة معناها كلمة واحد موجودة في الفقرة، حيث ان هذه المعاني تكون موجودة بعد كل فقرة سواء في الدوسية او الكتاب المقرر، ويكون نص السؤال كالتالي:

-Find a word in the text which **means** (.....).

5- **سؤال الضمير**، حيث يطلب منك الاشارة الى ماذا يعود الضمير كما تعلمت سابقا (ضمائر الفاعل، والمفعول به، والملكية بالاضافة الى / other another) ويكون نص السؤال كالتالي.

-What does the underlined **pronoun / word** (.....) refer to?

6- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**when**) تكون الإجابة (وقت/سنة).

7- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**where**) تكون الإجابة (مكان).

8- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**who**) تكون الإجابة (اسم شخص عاقل).

9- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**why**) تكون الإجابة (سبب) ويجب ان تبدأ الاجابة ب. (**because**)

10- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**what**) تكون الإجابة (حدث)، مثال.

If you are invited to a job interview, you must do some of the tasks as follows: **focus and answer questions quickly** and you must also **keep your head elevated** while speaking and it is important to **use body language** to express your thoughts and strength of character.

-What are the things that you need to apply when you are invited for a job interview?

11- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**how old**) تكون الإجابة (عمر / رقم).

12- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**how long**) تكون الإجابة (طول الفترة الزمنية (ساعة وما الى ذلك)).

13- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**how far**) تكون الإجابة (بعد المسافة (كيلو، ميل، متر)).

14- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**how much**) تكون الإجابة (سعر/ثمن).



Level 3

ALNAWRAS



ENGLISH LANGUAGE GRADE 12

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كلمات مهمة جدا لاجابة اسئلة الفقرات يجب حفظها

Mention	اذكر/ عدد
Quote the sentence	اقتبس الجملة
Write down	اكتب
Find a word in the text which means	اوجد الكلمة التي تعني
What does the underlined pronoun refer to	على ماذا يعود الضمير
According to the text	وفقا للنص
There are many	هناك العديد
Benefits	فوائد
Steps	خطوات
Uses	استخدامات
Reasons	اسباب
Disadvantages	سلبيات
Advantages	حسنيات
Factors	عوامل
Languages	لغات
Aspects	سمات
Tasks	مهام
Activities	انشطة
Suggest	اقترح
Discussion/discuss	ناقش/ مناقشة
Examples	امثلة
Resources	مصادر
Effect	تاثير
Impact	اثر
Evidence	دليل
Conditions	ضروف
Ways	طرق
Forms	اشكال
Procedures	اجراءات
References	مصادر
Introduction	مقدمة
essay	مقال
report	تقرير
Show / indicate	تشير
Letter / message	رسالة
Difference	اختلاف

UNIT ONE

Grammar/ Comprehension purposes in Unit One

First: tenses الازمنة

1- Present tenses ازمنة المضارع

present Simple المضارع البسيط

Form

Subject + V1 + Complement

Subject+ V1 (s , es, ies) + Complement

Key words

Always /usually/ often/ rarely/sometimes/ every/ daily , weekly , monthly/seldom/ hardly/ from time to time/ generally

● ملاحظات

- 1- عندما يكون فاعل الجملة في المضارع البسيط مفردا **Singular** نضيف إلى نهاية الفعل **s,es,ies**.
- 2- نضيف **ies** إلى الافعال التي تنتهي بحرف **y** مسبقا بحرف ساكن حيث نحذف حرف **y**.
- 3- نضيف **es** إذا انتهى الفعل باحد المقاطع التالية **ch,sh,o,x,e**.
- 4- نضيف **s** في نهاية الفعل إذا انتهى بحرف ساكن وسبقه حرف علة
- 5- احرف العلة **o,a,e,n,u**
- 6- الاحرف الساكنة هي اي حرف غير احرف العلة
- 7- ينفي باستخدام **doesn't** إذا كان فاعل الجملة مفردا ويكون الفعل بعدها مجرد
- 8- ينفي باستخدام **don't** إذا كان فاعل الجملة جمع وتتبع بفعل مجرد
- 9- إذا جاءت جملة ولا يوجد فيها دليل تعتبر جملة مضارع بسيط وتسمى **جملة حقيقة**.

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

1- We..... the bus every morning.

(catches , catch , are catching , has caught)

2- My father alwaysto Amman.

(have driven , drive , is driving , drives)

3- Ali and Sami oftenfast food.

(didn't eat , doesn't eat , don't eat , aren't eating)

4- I sometimesvolleyball.

(plays , would play , played , play)

5- Leen everydayabout three topics.

(reads , will read, read, reading)

Form

Subject is, are, am + V ing + complement

Subject isn't, aren't, am not + v ing + complement

Key words

listen , look , watch out , be careful , hush , be quiet, now, at this moment, this time , tonight, today, at present

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

1- I in Rome at this moment.

(are working , am working , works , was working)

2- Petera book now.

(reads , is reading , read , was reading)

3- Whatyounow?

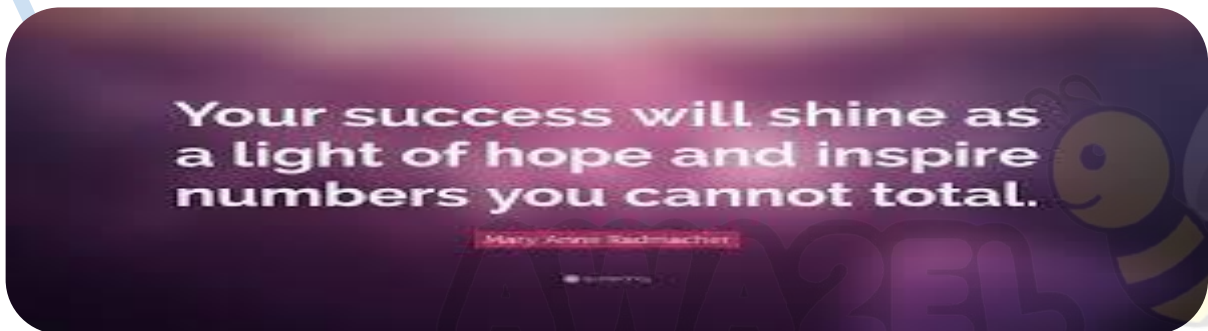
(do/ study , are / studying , is / studying , has/ done)

4- Look, my studentson the Math exam.

(have studied, were studying, are studying, studying)

5- Ahmad and his brothertheir tasks that requires of them at this moment.

(have finished, were finishing, are finishing, finishing)



Present perfect المضارع التام

Form

Subject have, has + V3 + complement

Subject haven't, hasn't + V3 + complement

Key words

Since , for, just , already , recently , lately , never , ever, so far , yet, once ,twice ,three times

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

1-you ever to Morocco?
(has / travelled , will/ travel , have/ travelled , are / travelling)

2- She recently..... a new breed of monkey.
(does / discover , has / discovered , have / discovered , discovers)

3- Ihere since I left the school.
(has worked , worked , have worked, had worked)

4- They..... lately to the company in this morning.
(have come, have came, comes, will come)

5- Rahma.....recently about Arab World in English Language.
(have researched, researched, has researched, had researched)



Present perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر

Form

Subject + have, has + been + V ing + complement

Subject + haven't, hasn't + been + V ing + complement

Key words

Since, for, just, already, recently, lately, never, ever, so far, yet, always, this week, Usually, often, really, sometimes, ever, seldom, now, look, listen, still, be careful, At this moment/ time

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

1- They..... at that company for three years.

(will work , have been working , have been worked , has been working)

2- Why..... Nancy her medicine since the morning?

(have/ been taking , was/ taking , has / been taking , did / take)

3- Recently, I really tired all day.

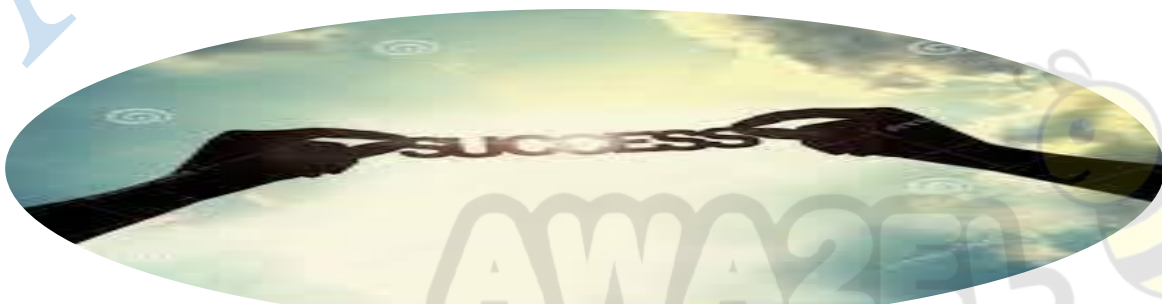
(was feeling , am feeling , have been feeling , feels)

4- She.....all the morning.

(has been studying, has been studied, studied, had been studying)

5- The young math for three years.

(had been learning, is been learning, has been learning, has been learned)



A complete/full test on the present tenses

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

1- I'm tired .I to bed now. Goodnight.

(go , am going , was going , goes)

2- She usually away at weekends.

(goes , has gone , went , had gone)

3- Rice in cold climates.

(doesn't grow , don't grow , haven't grown , hadn't grown)

4- Would you like something to eat? No thanks Ijust lunch.

(will/have , has / had , have/had , am /having)

5- Mary is in Britain at this moment. She English.

(was learning , will learn , is learning , am learning)

6- I at 8 o'clock every morning.

(get up , got up , gets up , is getting)

7- Youfor five hours. Why don't you take a break?

(have been studied , have been studying , has been studying , had been studying)

8- you ever caviar?

(Do/eat , Has/ eaten , Are/eating , Have /eaten).

9- Everything is going well. We..... any problems so far.

(Hasn't had , don't have , didn't have, haven't had)

10- I want to lose weight, so this week I lunch.

(haven't eaten , didn't eat , am not eating, wasn't eating).

11- Look! Your father in the frozen water.

(am swimming , was swimming , swims , is swimming)

12- She from the university of Jordan since 2002.

(has graduated , have graduated , is graduating, graduate)

13- Water at 100 degree Celsius.

(had boiled , boil , boils , is boiling)

14- Let's go out. It now.

(doesn't rain , isn't raining , hadn't rained , hasn't rained)

15- Rana is tired. She.....all night.

(have worked , has been working , worked , has been worked)

2- Past tenses **ازمنة الماضي**

Simple past **الماضي البسيط**

Form

Subject مفرد + جمع + V2 + complement

Subject مفرد + جمع + didn't+ V1 + complement

Key words

Yesterday, time+ ago (three years ago), last, in the past, time+2021,1999,2015

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

1- Scientistsmany important things in 1990s.

(is inventing , invented , invents , was inviting)

2- Samia nice movie yesterday.

(see , seen , saw , will see)

3- Last year, I to Korea.

(don't travel , won't travel , didn't travel , am not travelling)

4- In 2021, I more than one article about avoiding smoking.

(have reading, reads, were reading, read)

5- Mercedes is one of the largest companies in Germany, so Ia job application to this company last year.

(is submitting, submitted, were submitting, submit)



Past continuous الماضي المستمر

Form

Subject +was, were + V ing + complement

Subject + wasn't, weren't + V ing + complement

Key words

While, When

يرتبط الماضي المستمر بالماضي البسيط من خلال الجدول التالي

اول الجملة	وسط الجملة	نهاية الجملة
When	Past simple (v2, didn't+v1)	Past continuous (was,were+v-ing)
While	Past continuous (was,were+v-ing)	Past simple (v2, didn't+v1)
Past continuous (was, were+v-ing)	When	Past simple (v2, didn't+v1)
Past simple (v2, didn't+v1)	While	Past continuous (was,were+v-ing)

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

1- When I woke up this morning, it

(will rain , is raining , was raining , rains)

2- While they, they fell down.

(were dancing , are dancing , was dancing , were danced)

3- I a letter when my wife came.

(was written , was writing , were writing , am writing)

4- While I was driving the car, Ito Amman to meet my best friend.

(was going, gone, went, were going)

5- Theyto the UK when I met them at the airport.

(left, were leaving, leaves, had left)

Past perfect الماضي التام

Form

Subject مفرد + جمع + had + V3 + complement

Subject مفرد + جمع + hadn't + V3 + complement

Key words

Before, By the time , After, Because , as, by+2021

• يرتبط الماضي التام بالماضي البسيط كما هو موضح في الجدول التالي

اول الجملة	وسط الجملة	نهاية الجملة
After	Past perfect (Had+v3)	Past simple (v2, didn't+v1)
Before	Past simple (v2, didn't+v1)	Past perfect (Had+v3)
Past simple (v2, didn't+v1)	After	Past perfect (Had+v3)
Past perfect (Had+v3)	Before	Past simple (v2, didn't+v1)

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

When we arrived, the film.....

(is started , had started , starts , will start)

Ithe email before he apologized.

(has written , writes , am writing , had written)

She stayed up all night because shebad news.

(have received , has received , had received , receives)

After the familybreakfast, they went to the zoo.

(had had , is having , has , will have)



• نمط التحويل العكسي من **After** الى الجملة الاصلية

- 1- كتابة الاسم
- 2- حذف **had** من القسم الاول وارجاع الفعل الى التصريف الثاني **v2** والاكمال للفاصلة ومن ثم كتابة فاصلة
- 3- كتابة القسم الثاني كما هو من بعد **then** ومن ثم كتابة نقطة

1- **After** Khaled had gone to the car, he saw the glass broken in the morning.

2- **After** Tala had taken three English courses in the British council, she went to Britain to study medicine.

3- **After** Mohammad had saved enough money, he bought his new bike.



AWA2EL



Past perfect continuous الماضي التام المستمر

Form

Subject مفرد + جمع + had + been + V ing + complement

Subject مفرد + جمع + hadn't + been + V ing + complement

Key words

By, when, before, after, because ,as, yesterday, ago, once, last, in the past, in + 2021

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

1- Her eyes were red because she.....

(is crying , have crying , will cry , had been crying)

2- When I visited Muna, she..... lunch.

(had been having , have had , is having , have been having)

3- By the time Jane arrived, wefor three hours.

(waits, has been waiting , had been waiting , are waiting)

4- My father was exhausted, he working all night.

(have been , will be , had been , were)



A complete/full test on the past tenses

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

1) Yesterday, Kraeem and Ali tennis.

(plays , play , played , have played)

2) While Ifor English exam, my friend called me.

(am studying , was studying , studies , were studying)

3) The police me on my way home last night.

(will stop , had stopped , stop , stopped)

4) When I arrived , everybody was sitting round the table , they had been

(eat , eats , eating , eaten)

5) We Salma in the mall a few days ago.

(sees , see , saw , have seen)

6) By the time I entered the home, they the food.

(had finished , have finished , has finished , had been finished)

7) By the time the bus arrived, we for an hour.

(had been waiting , have waited , wait , has waited)

8) The accident happened while we the road.

(will cross , are crossing , cross , were crossing)

9) Before she went to USA, she..... three courses in English language.

(was taking , had taken , have taken , is taking)

10) My best friend Ali in 2003

(dies , die , died , have died)

11) Ann the T.V when the phone rang.

(watches , has watched , was watching , had been watched)

12) After he for 25 years, my father retired.

(was working , has worked , had worked , have worked)



3-Future tenses **ازمنة المستقبل**Future simple **المستقبل البسيط**

Form

Subject + will + base form + complement

Subject + will not / wont + base form + complement

Key words

Think, perhaps, hope, probable, maybe, tomorrow , soon , next + time , in the future , 2200, this night , tonight, afternoon

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

1- Tomorrow Ito the bank to get some money.

(will went, goes, will go, going)

2- Next year, Lailafrom university with her girlfriends.

(graduated, will graduate, was graduating, graduate)

3- In the year 2100 CE, the world will widely developed.

(will be, been, is being, be)

4- I hope youme in my home one day.

(visited, have visited, will visit, visit)

5-you.....with me this afternoon?

(have / come, will / come, are / coming, had / come)

AWA2EL



Future continuous المستقبل المستمر

Form

am

1- Subject + is + going to + infinitive + complement .

Are

2- Subject+ will + be + v ing+ complement

Key words

This time + مستقبل وقت , Inyears' time, listen , look, now, at the moment, this time , tonight, today, tomorrow, at + وقت, next +

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

1- This time next week Isun-.....in Bali.

(will be / bathing, have / bathed, was bathing, had / bathed)

2-you.....your friend to the pup tonight?

(are / bringing, will / be bringing, have / bring, were bringing)

3-she.....to the party tonight?

(is / going, has / gone, is / going, will / be going)

4- Next year.....she still.....a size six?

(will / be wearing, is / wearing, has / wore, is / going to wearing)

5- Will I bein this room this night ?

(slept , sleeping, sleep, sleeps)

AWA2EL



Future perfect **المستقبل التام**

Form

Subject + will+ have + V3 + complement

Subject+ will not / won't+ have+ V3 + complement

Key words

By+2090 **تاريخ مستقبل** , By+ **زمن مستقبل** , **By the time**

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

1-you.....the project by next month?

(will / have finished, have / finished, are / finishing, had / finished)

2- By next one day Iin Istanbul for a year.

(have been, will have been, am going to being, had been)

3- They willmarried for 5 years by their next anniversary.

(have been, had been, be been, are being)

4- By the time of the exam Istudying.

(have being finished, will have finished, finished, was finishing)

5- By the time you arrive I

(will have learned, was learning, learned, had learning)

AWAZEL



A complete/full test on the future tenses

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D

1. By next year, our schoolnew building.

(will have opened , have opened , has opened , would opened)

2. We are late. By the time we get to the station, the train.....

(would go , went , go , will have gone)

3. This time next month, theyfor their wedding party.

(were preparing , will be preparing , would be prepared , would prepare)

4. This time tomorrow, we will be celebrating because weour exams.

(had finished , would finish , will have finished , have finished)

5. In three years' time, my brothergraduated from the University of Jordan.

(has , will be , will have , would)

6. Next year, my brother in this flat for a year.

(will have lived , lived , has lived , would live)

7. A. Can I call you tonight after 6 p.m., oryoudinner with your family then?

(~~would /have , will/ be having , were/ having , did /have~~)

B. No, Iat that time. Ithe news. My mumdinner because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.

(~~was not having , won't be having , hadn't had , aren't going to have~~)

(~~will be watching , was watching , have watched , would watched~~)

(~~are preparing , prepared , will be prepared , will be preparing~~)

8. A. Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby

B. Don't worry. I will not forget.

(would sleep , have slept , will be sleeping , was sleeping)

9.youall your homework by eight o'clock.

(Will/ be doing , Would/ do , Will / have done , Have/ done)

10. Next Monday, Iin my new job.

(worked , was working , will be working , work)

11. The books that you orderedby the end of the week.

(won't have arrived , were arriving , wouldn't arrive , arrived)

12. Perhaps my mum for us Mansaf next day.

(cook , will cook , is going to cook , will be cooked)

13. Look! The little boy is on the tree. He

(am going to fall down , is going to fall down , fell down , fall down)

14. This time next month, students for final exams.

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

15. Will you your homework by seven o'clock?

(done , have done , be doing , does)

16. Next year, our teacher in this school for three years.

(will be worked , have worked , had worked , will have worked)

17. It probably next day.

(will/rain , has/rained , was/raining , was/rained)

18. In thirty years' time, scientists a cure for cancer.

(will be found , found , finds , will have found)

19. I hope Sami us tomorrow.

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

20. In four years' time, I in Russia.

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

21. Look! The sky is cloudy, it rain.

(will be gone , was going to , is going to , go to)

22. Look at the black sky! It to rain.

(go , is going , was going , had gone)

23. In three years' time, my brother graduated from the university.

(has , will have , will , had)

24. Soon we packing for our holiday.

(are going , are going to , will be , will have)

25. By next year, you England?

(had /visited , will /have visited , have/ visited , has/ visited)



A complete/full test on all tenses

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D

1. Tala took three English courses in the British council, and then she went to Britain.

Before.....

After.....

2.The researcher was appointed to a public university, and then was promoted to a higher level.

Before.....

After.....

3-The engineer drew the design of the building, and then proceeded to build the house.

Before.....

After.....

4. Look at the black sky! It to rain.

(go , is going , was going, was going)

5. The children in the yard for two hours .

(had been playing , is playing , has been playing, are playing)

6. In thirty years' time, scientists..... a cure for cancer.

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

7. By the end of this month, wein this house for a year.

(have lived , lived , will have lived had living)

8. My familya trip to Europe every year.

(plans , was being planned , would plan , is planned)

9. According to Kate's schedule, sheher business partner next Tuesday.

(would be met , will be met , was going to meet , is going to meet)

10. While my fathera book, our neighbor came to visit us.

(is read , reads , was reading , is being read)

11. My uncle.....working at the company for five years when he got a promotion.

(is being, have been , had been , will be)

12.Look! The planeto take off.

(go , is going , was going , were going)

13.Fatimaher work for two hours before she left the house.

(am doing , is doing , had been doing , have been doing)

14.I think humansto Mars in 2200 CE.

(will travel , were going to travel , have travelled , had been travelled)

15. I was driving to work when the engine

(stops , were stopping , is stopped , stopped)

16. Nadia her homework for two hours.

(have done , have been doing , has been doing , had been done)

17. By the end of this week, we all information for the project.

(received , were receiving , will have received , receive)

18. My grandfather from 1890 to 1976.

(lived , is living , live , had lived)

19. The author of what to write when suddenly he had a great idea for a story.

(think , are thinking , had been thinking , was thought)

20. I the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.

(have been painting , have been painted , has painted , has been painting)

21. I can't call my father right now. He the plane. It takes off in an hour.

(was boarding , would be boarded , was boarded , will be boarding)

22. Salma her report when the light in her room switched itself off.

(was typing , is typing , types , was typed)

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

(is cooking , has been cooking , cooks , had been cooking)

24. We won't be home tomorrow night. We the football match at the stadium.

(were watching , will be watching , have watched , had been watching)

25. The kids football in the park before it started to rain.

(have played , are playing , play , had played)

26. My sister was very busy yesterday as she for a special occasion.

(had been preparing , prepares , has been preparing , is preparing)

27. This month next year, Ahmad his final presentation in the university before graduation.

(discuss , has discussed , will be discussing , is discussed)

28. This time tomorrow, we because we will have finished our exams.

(would have celebrated , will be celebrating , will have celebrated , had been celebrating)

29. I my car. That's why my car are dirty.

(have been cleaned , have been cleaning , am cleaned , had been cleaned)

30. Look at the black sky! It to rain.

(will , go , is going , was going)

31. I an email when my laptop switched itself off.

(writes , was writing , write , is writing)

32. Soon we..... packing for our holiday.

(are going to , are going , will have , will be)

33. Children often computers better than their parents.

(use , uses , used , are using)

34. The Earth..... round the Sun.

(go , goes , is going , went)

35. you ever caviar?

(Do /eat , Have/ eaten , Are / eating , Has /eaten)

36. Ann a lot of money yesterday .

(isn't spent , didn't spend , doesn't spend , haven't spent)

37. How long..... you English?

(does / learn , has/learnt , have /been learning , are / learning)

38. Sami was watching T.V when the phone

(ring , rings , will ring , rang)

39. I think Ann for the exam next day.

(will study , are going to study , studying , studied)

40. By the time I entered the home, they the food.

(have finished , finish , will finish , had finished)

41. Perhaps my grandfather us tomorrow.

(is going to visit , will visit , visit , visited)

42. I want to lose weight, so this week I..... lunch.

(am not eating , wasn't eating , doesn't eat , hasn't eaten)

43. My father usually to the mall.

(don't /go , hasn't gone , isn't /going , doesn't / go)

44. It is cloudy. It rain.

(will , is going to , was going , are going to)

45. My brother in Germany for three years.

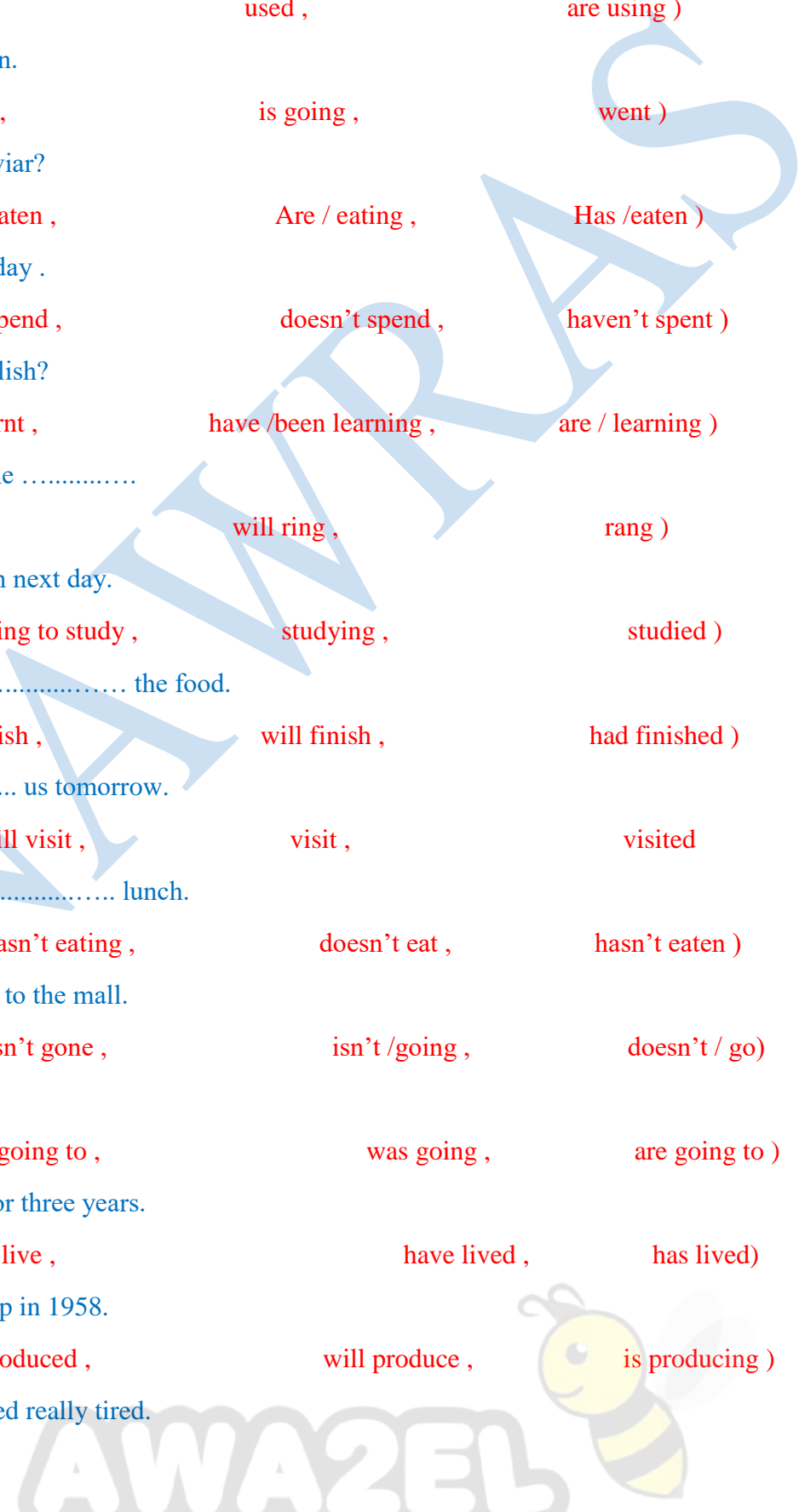
(was living , live , have lived , has lived)

46. They the first computer chip in 1958.

(produce , produced , will produce , is producing)

47.A-When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.

B- Yes, I for half an hour.



(run , am running , has been running , had been running)

48.I think you pass the exam next day.

(goes , will , is going to , was going to)

49.My mother in the Kitchen at the moment.

(cooks , cooked , was cooking , is cooking)

50.Sami lost his phone while he.....

(was playing , is playing , were playing , plays)

51.A. Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby

B. Don't worry. I will not forget.

(will be sleeping , slept , was sleeping , had been sleeping)

52.Peoplesmart phones since they were invented in the early 2000.

(will be using , will have used , has been using , have been using)

53.By the end of 2010 CE, companies..... more smart phones than PCs for the first time.

(sell , are selling , has sold , had sold)



The first rule: Reported speech

• لتخطي قاعد الكلام المنقول يجب حفظ الجداول التالية

• اولا جدول الافعال نقوم بتحويل الفعل من المضارع الى الماضي , تحويل من مباشر الى غير مباشر..

من المباشر	الى غير المباشر
V1	V2
Is, are, am + v ing	Was, were+ v ing
Has, have+ been + v ing	Had+ been+ v ing
V2	Had + v3
Was, were + v ing	Had + been + v ing
Wasn't, weren't + v ing	Hadn't + been + v ing
Will, can, shall, may	Would, could, should, might
Must, has to, have to	Had to
had	Had had
Has, have + v3	Had + v3
Don't , doesn't + v1	Didn't + v1

• ثانيا جدول الضمائر

ضمائر الملكية	ضمائر المفعول به	ضمائر الفاعل
His	Him	He
Her	Her	She
Its	It	It
My	Me	I
Your	You	You
Our	Us	We
Their	Them	they

• ثالثا جدول الظروف

كلام منقول	كلام مباشر
The day before	Yesterday
The day after	Tomorrow
The + + after	Next +
The + + before	Last +
That day	Today
That night	Tonight
Then	Now
There	Here
that	This
Those	These

• رابعا ضمائر الفاعل.....

كلام منقول	كلام مباشر
He, she	I
They	We

You	He, she, they
-----	---------------

• خامسا ضمائر المفعول به.....

كلام منقول	كلام مباشر
Him, her	Me
them	Us
Him, her, them	You

• سادسا ضمائر الملكية.....

كلام منقول	كلام مباشر
His, her	My
Their	Our
His, her, their	Your

• هااالم !! نميز جملة الكلام المنقول من خلال وجود **told/said** في السؤال او علامتي تنصيص "....."

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D, OR write it in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1. "My father worked in K.S.A last year."

The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- A. He said that his father has worked in the K.S.A the year before.
- B. He said that his father is working in the K.S.A the year before.
- C. He said that his father had worked in the K.S.A the year before.
- D. He said that my father had worked in the K.S.A the year before.

2. "John has given up his job."

The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- A. My mother said that John gives up his job.
- B. My mother said that John gave up his job.
- C. My mother said that John has given up his job.
- D. My mother said that John had given up his job.

3. "I can't attend the party next week."

The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- A. Laila said that she couldn't attend the party the week after.
- B. Laila said that he couldn't attend the party the week after.
- C. Laila said that she can't attend the party the week after.
- D. Laila said that she attended the party the week after.



4. "I am going to learn to drive."

She said that sheto learn to drive.

- A. is going
- B. had been going
- C. was going
- D. went

5. "I don't know where to go"

Rami said that hewhere to go.

- A. doesn't know
- B. didn't know
- C. hadn't known
- D. knew

6. "My parents are very well"

Judy said that her parentsvery well.

- A. was
- B. had been
- C. were
- D. weren't

7. " I am studying English a lot now."

Rami said that heEnglish a lot then.

- (A.studies ,
- B.studied ,
- C.was studying ,
- D.had studied)

8. " I went to the theatre with my friends."

The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- A. Ibrahim said that he had gone to the theatre with his friends.
- B. Ibrahim said that he have gone to the theatre with my friends.
- C. Ibrahim said that he went to the theatre with her friends.
- D. Ibrahim said that he has gone to the theatre with his friends.

9. We are visiting the museum today"

The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- A. Marwan said that they are visiting the museum that day.
- B. Marwan said that they were visiting the museum this day.
- C. Marwan said that they were visiting the museum that day.
- D. Marwan said that they are visiting the museum today.

10. " I 'd already been living in London for five years. "

The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- A. My friend said that he has already been living in London for five years.
- B. My friend said that he had already been living in London for five years.
- C. My friend said that he had already lived in London for five years.
- D. My friend said that he had already been lived in London for five years.

11. " I visit my grandparents this morning. "

The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:

- A. Huda said that she visited my grandparents this morning.

Plant seeds of happiness,
 hope, success, and love;
 it will all come back to
 you in abundance.
 This is the law of nature.
 – Steve Maraboli



AWAZEL

B. Huda said that she had visited her grandparents this morning.

C. Huda said that she visited my grandparents that morning.

D. Huda said that she visited her grandparents that morning.

12. "Many parents have passwords to monitor their children's surfing websites."

Mr. Khaled said that.....

13. Some parents take their children to the city park weekly.

Mr. Asmar said.....

14. "School provides children with basic education."

Safwan said.....

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

The students said.....

16. "I am having dinner with my parents."

Rashid said.....

17. "I have studied very hard for the exam."

The student said that.....



The second rule: Passive voice

- 1 يستخدم للتركيز على المفعول به **Object** أو إخفاء الفاعل **Subject**
- 2 تبدأ جملة **Passive** دائما بمفعول به **Object** في الجملة الاصلية.
- 3 يكون الفعل في جملة **Passive** تصريفا ثالثا لجميع الازمنة.
- 4 يجب أن تحتوي جملة **Passive** على شكل **verb to be** حسب الجدول التالي
- 5 لاجابة سؤال الاختيار من متعدد يجب حفظ التحويلات الموجودة بالجدول التالي

من المبني للمعلوم	الى المبني للمجهول
V1	Is, are, Am + v3
V2	Was, were + v3
Is, are, am + v ing	Is, are, am + being + v3
Was, were + v ing	Was, were + being + v3
Has, have + v3	Has, have + been + v3
Had + v3	Had + been + v3
Has, have + been + v ing	Has, have + been + being + v3
Will + v1	Will +be + v3
Will + be + v ing	Will + be + being + v3
Will + have + v3	Will + have + been + v3
Models + v1	Models + be + v3

- هالام... قبل اجابة الاسئلة التالية يجب على الطالب معرفة زمن الجملة, ايضا نميز جملة المبني للمجهول من خلال اشتراك جميع الخيارات **V3**

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D, OR write it in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1- Last months , many students as members in the English club
(was elected, **were elected**, has elected, are elected)
- 2- I'm afraid that my laptopby somebody else yesterday.
(**was used** , are used , has used, were used)
- 3- The historical and natural sites in Wadi Rumby huge number of tourists last year.
(are visited , **were visited** , have been visited, was visited)
- 4- All the reservationsby the wedding planners last week.
(are made , were made , have made , has been made)
- 5- Many new parksin my town last year.
(was built , were built , would built , have built)
- 6- Three of my articleslast month in the local newspaper.
(have published , has been published , will be published , were published)
- 7- The competitionevery year .
(are held , were held , is held, was held)
- 8- Experts think that one day smart phonesto our skin in the future.
(attached , will be attached , were attached, was attached)

9- Many gallons of fresh milk.....every day.

(are drunk , is drunk, drank , have drunk)

10- The hard workersby the manager of the company yesterday.

(rewarded , have rewarded , were rewarded, has rewarded)

11- Many accidents by dangerous driving every day.

(was caused , is caused , are caused, were caused)

12- Our house in 2009.

(is built , are built, were built , was built)

13- A lot of money in the project since 2002 by the government.

(are spent , has been spent , have been spent, is spent)

14- By 2025 our public transport system

(will have been changed , have been changed , has been changed, had been changing)

15- The school recently by a businessman.

(have been renovated, has been renovated, is renovated, are renovated)

16- Our rooms at the moment by my Mum.

(is being cleaned, are being cleaned, was being cleaned, were cleaned)

17- The dinner when I arrived

(was being prepared, is being prepared , are being prepared, were being prepared)

• ثانيا نمط / طريقة اعادة الكتابة على المبني للمجهول // كما اننا ننميز جملة المبني للمجهول من خلال بدا اجابة السؤال بالمفعول به

1- تحويل الفعل كما ذكرت في الجدول السابق

2- كتابة by

3- انزال الفاعل

4- كتابة ما بعد المفعول به ووضع نقطة

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D, OR write it in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1- We eat fish every week.

Fish is eaten by us every week.

2- Sami is writing a letter now.

A letter.....

3- Scientists invented many important inventions in 1990.

Many important inventions.....

4- The government has completed the hospital since last year.

The hospital.....

5- I can do many things.

Many things.....



6- My parents have saved enough money to fund our university courses.

Enough money

7- Safwan usually discharges my laptop.

My laptop.....

8- The company will complete the project before the deadline next year.

The correct passive form of the sentence above is:

A- The project will be completing by the company before the deadline next year.

B- The company would complete the project before the deadline next year.

C- The project will complete by the company before the deadline next year.

D- The project will be completed by the company before the deadline next year.

9- People don't use this road very often.

The correct passive form of the sentence above is:

A- This road isn't used very often.

B- This road wasn't used very often.

C- This road isn't using very often.

D- People didn't use this road very often.

10- Somebody was recording our conversations.

The correct passive form of the sentence above is:

A- Our conversations have been recorded.

B- Our conversations were recorded.

C- Our conversations were being recorded.

D- Our conversations are being recorded.

11- Najeeb Mahfouz published many novels.

The correct passive form of the sentence above is:

A- Many novels are published by Najeeb Mahfouz.

B- Many novels were published by Najeeb Mahfouz.

C- Many novels published by Najeeb Mahfouz.

D- Many novels had been published by Najeeb Mahfouz.



The third rule: The causative

- تستخدم الجملة السببية عندما لا نستطيع فعل شيء ما و يقوم شخص اخر بعمله لنا لا نود ذكره
- النمط على هذه القاعده هو وضع دائرة حيث نميز السؤال في نمط وضع دائره هو يسبق الفراغ **had, has, have** فقط نختار الفعل تصريف ثالث

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D, OR write it in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1- Do you like this photograph of our family? We had it.....by a photographer.

(**taken** , took , taking , takes)

2- I had my phoneafter I dropped it.

(repaired , had repaired , repair , repairing)

3- I had my new apartment before my birthday party.

(had decorated , decorating , decorated , decorates)

• نمط التحويل / اعادة الكتابة

1- نستبدل كلمة **ask** واشكالها كما ذكرت بالجدول الموجود بالاسفل

2- انزال المفعول به الموجود بعد الفعل **ask** واشكاله

3- تحويل الفعل الموجود بعد **to** الى التصريف الثالث

4- ثم الاكمال من بعده ووضع نقطة

ت حذف	نضع مكانها
Ask	Have
Ask(s)	Has
Asked	Had
Asks	Having

1- I asked someone to paint my house.

I had someone painted my house.

2- I will ask Sami to cut my hair.

I _____.

3- I had asked Salma to type the report.

I _____.



The fourth rule: Necessity and obligation

• ساقوم بتوضيح فكرة القاعده في الجدول الاتي بحيث نقوم بحفظ الطرفين لمعرفة الاجابه على السؤال.

حذف الاداة	نضع مكانها
Necessary	Have to
Not necessary	Don't have to
allowed	must / Can
Not allowed	Mustn't / cant
I advise you	Should
I advise you	Shouldn't

• طريقة اجابة السؤال نكتب الاداه المناسبه لل MODELS ثم كتابة الفعل الموجود بعد TO والاكمال من بعده.

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D, OR write it in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1- It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.

You

2- You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You.....

3- You are not allowed to leave your car here.

You

4- It is not necessary to go to school on Friday.

You.....

5- It's necessary to wear the seatbelt during driving.

You.....

6- I advise you to go to the doctor.

You

7- You are not allowed to play outside.

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

A. You can play outside.

B. You must play outside.

C. You mustn't play outside.

D. You don't have to play outside.

AWA2EL



Reading purposes in Unit One

Topic's name: Information technology

(1) THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

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

عند استخدامك الحاسوب فكر بالتكنولوجيا التي يحتاجها لكي يعمل. وتستخدم الناس انواع من الحواسيب منذ الالف السنين ووجدت آلة معدنية في قعر بحر اليونان عمرها اكثر من 2000 عام ويعتقد بأنها اول كمبيوتر.

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 meters 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 فترة 1940م الاربعينيات من القرن العشرين تطورت التكنولوجيا بما يكفي لتسمح للمخترعين بصناعة الجيل الاول من الحواسيب ومثال عليها أن احد النماذج احتاج الى غرفة تبلغ مساحتها 167 م مربع لتستوعبه. وخلال ذلك العقد قام العلماء من انجلترا بتطوير اول برنامج حاسوبي. وكان يستغرق 25 دقيقة أكمال عملية حسابية واحدة. وفي عام 1958 م تم تطوير رقاقة الحاسوب.

The first computer game was produced in 1962CE, 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 1974CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

انتجت اول لعبة حاسوب في عام 1962م وبعدها بعامين انتجت الفارة. في عام 1971م تم اختراع القرص نتج عام المرن واصبح ممكن تبادل المعلومات بين الحواسيب بواسطته. اول كمبيوتر شخصي 1974م لذا أصبح بإمكان الناس شراء الحواسيب لاستخدامها في المنزل.

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 Smartphone appeared. Today most people used their mobile phones every day.

في عام 1983م استطاع الناس شراء الكمبيوتر المحمول لأول مرة. ثم في عام 1990م قام العالم البريطاني تيم بيرنرز لي بتطوير شبكة الانترنت. ولم يكن حتى عام 2007م حتى ظهر اول جيل من الهواتف الذكية. اليوم معظم الناس تستخدم هواتفها النقالة يوميا.

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 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 سوف يحصل في المستقبل؟ تستطيع حاليا شراء ساعات والتي تقوم بعمل الهواتف الخليوية. وطور العلماء ايضا نظارات لديها القدرة على القيام بأكثر من ذلك. وستشهد الحياة تغييرات اكثر في تكنولوجيا الحاسوب من طريقة سفرنا وحتى كيف يتم تدفئة بيوتنا.



Word	Meaning	المعنى
calculation	a way to use numbers in order to find out amount or value	معادلة
computer chip	a small piece inside a computer which stores information.	رقاقة الحاسوب
floppy disk	a flexible magnetic disk that stores computer information	قرص مرن
PC	(personal computer) a computer that it is used by one person at a time	حاسوب شخصي
program	a set of instructions that enabling a computer to work.	برنامج
smartphone	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology.	هاتف ذكي
World Wide Web	an information system known as the internet	الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية
rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone.	يعتمد على
web-building program	A software that helps you to create a website	انشاء المواقع

- Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

- Mention the thing that you should think about when you are using the computer.
اذكر الشيء الذي عليك أن تفكر به عند استخدام الحاسوب .
- Quote the sentence that shows that people knew computers many years ago.
اقتبس الجملة التي تبين بأن الناس عرفوا الحواسيب قبل عدة قرون.
- Where was the first ever computer found?
أين وجد أول حاسوب؟
- What was the first computer?
ماذا كان أول كمبيوتر
- Mention the period which was the first generation of modern computers made in.
اذكر الفترة التي صنع فيها أول جيل من الحواسيب.
- How old was the first computer?
كم كان عمر اول حاسوب
- Quote the sentence which shows that the first computer was huge.
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير بأن أول حاسوب كان ضخماً.
- Where and when was the first computer program developed?
أين و متى صنع أول برنامج حاسوب؟
- How long did it take to complete one calculation by using a computer program in 1940s?
كم كان طول المدة الزمنية لإكمال معادلة حسابية باستخدام برنامج حاسوب في الأربعينات؟
- Different inventions were completed between 1958 and 1971. Write down two of these inventions.
اختراعات عديدة اكتملت بين عام 1958 و 1971. اكتب اثنتين من هذه الاختراعات.
- Quote the sentence which shows the (benefit, impact, importance) of inventing the floppy disk.
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى تأثير وفائدة اختراع القرص المرن .
- Mention the result (benefit) of producing the PC.

13. Who developed the World Wide Web?

من طور الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية؟

14. The writer specifies two aspects of everyday life that will depend on technology in the future. Write them down.

الكاتب حدد جانبين للحياة اليومية التي سوف تعتمد على التكنولوجيا في المستقبل. اكتبهما.

15. Find a word in the text that means (A set of instructions that enabling a computer to work).

جد كلمة في النص بمعنى مجموعة تعليمات تجعل الحاسوب قادرا على العمل

16. What does the underlined pronoun (their) line 16 refer to?

على من يعود الضمير المخطوط تحته سطر 16 ؟

17. It was in that the **first computer mouse** was produced.

(1962 CE , 1974 CE , 1964 CE , 1971 CE)

18. People weren't be able to purchase a laptop before.....

A. 1990 B. 1974 C. 1983 D. 1971

19. The first generation of modern computer was.....

A. very big in size, so a large room was not needed to put it in

B. not small in size but very slow in calculation process

C. very slow in calculation process and with small size

D. not slow in calculation process but very large

Hope is the companion of
power, and mother of
success; for who so hopes
strongly has within him the
gift of miracles..

AWA2EL



Answers

1. The technology that is needed for it to work.
2. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years.
3. On the sea bed in Greece.
4. A metal machine.
5. 1940s
6. More than 2000 years old.
7. One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square meters to put it in.
8. In England in 1940s.
9. 25 minutes.
10. The first computer game, floppy disk.
11. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers for the first time.
12. People could buy computers to use at home.
13. Tim Berners- Lee.
14. From how we travel to how our homes are heated
15. Program
16. Most people.



(2) Using technology in class

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

يحب الشباب التعلم خاصة اذا قدم لهم بطريقة ممتعة ومثيرة للتحدي. اليوم سوف القي محاضرة حول كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في غرف الصفوف الاردنية.

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 programs , play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.

واليكم بعض الافكار: كثير من الصفوف تستخدم اللوح المغناطيسي كشاشة حاسوب ويستطيع المدرسين عرض المواقع الالكترونية على اللوح امام الطلبة. يستطيع المدرسين استخدام الانترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية ولعب الالعاب الالكترونية وتشغيل الموسيقى والتسجيلات اللغوية والخ.....

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. Tablet is ideal for pair in group work.

في بعض البلدان الكمبيوتر اللوحي تابلت اصبح متوفرا للطلاب ليستخدموه في الصف. لذلك يمكن للطلاب استخدام الكمبيوتر اللوحي لحل الواجبات مثل عرض الصور والبحث عن المعلومات وتسجيل المقابلات وعمل الرسوم البانية. الكمبيوتر اللوحي هو جهاز مثالي للعمل الثنائي الجماعي.

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, so for examples **they** can post work, photos and messages.

وربما يستطيع المدرسين الطلب من الطالب كتابة مدونة الكترونية اما عن حياتهم الخاصة او التخيل بأنهم اشخاص مشهورين. يمكنهم ايضا عمل مواقع الكترونية وعلى سبيل المثال نشر الصور والرسائل فيها .

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

معظم الشباب يتواصلون عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعية وعبرها يرسلون لبعضهم الصور والرسائل عبر الانترنت. بعض الطالب يحبون ارسال رسائل اقل من 140 حرف الى شخص ليقرنها. يستطيع المدرسين الطلب من الطالب تلخيص المعلومات عن اللذي تعلموه في الصف بنفس الطريقة. واذا تعلم الطالب مهارة التلخيص بسرعة سيتمكنون من استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل.

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.

جميعا نحب ارسال الايميلات, اليس كذلك؟ تبادل الايميلات مفيد جدا في الصف. ويستطيع المدرسين الطلب من الطالب ارسال ما تعلموه الكترونيا الى طالب من نفس العمر في مدرسة اخرى. ويستطيعون حتى ارسال لطالب في بلد اخر. وبالنتيجة يستطيع الطالب وقتها مشاركة المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم بالواجبات .

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 examples, scientist 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.

وطريقة اخرى للتواصل مع المدارس هي عبر التحدث الى الناس عبر الحاسوب. معظم الحواسيب تمتلك كاميرات لتستطيع رؤية الناس اللذين يتحدث اليهم. بهذه الطريقة الطلبة اللذين يدرسون النجليزية في الأردن يستطيعون رؤية ما يفعله الطلبة في بريطانيا في صفوفهم اثناء الحديث اليهم. وتستطيع ايضا استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة ضيف يعطي محاضرات عبر الحاسوب. على سبيل المثال: عالم او مدرس من دولة اخرى يستطيع اعطاء محاضرة للصف. اذا كان لديك هذا النوع من الدروس فالطلبة سيتحمسون كثيرا .

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 student 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.

الطلبة غالبا يستخدمون الحواسيب في منازلهم اذا كانوا يملكونها. ويستخدم الطلبة وسائل التواصل الاجتماعية من حواسيبهم لمساعدتهم في دراستهم عبر الطلب من الطلبة الاخرين تفقد ومقارنة اعمالهم وطرح الاسئلة ومشاركة الافكار. وعلى المدرس أن يكون جزء من المجموعة ايضا ليشراف على ما يحدث.

Word	Meaning	المعنى
blog	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style	مدونة
email exchange	a series of emails between two or more people	تبادل الايميلات
social media	social interaction between people and communication on websites.	وسائل التواصل
tablet computer	a mobile computer with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unite	حاسوب لوحي
whiteboard	a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches write and present idea and talks to colleagues or student	اللوح التفاعلي
post	to put a message or document on the internet so that other people can see it.	ينشر
web hosting	The business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites.	خدمة الموقع الالكتروني
access	to find information especially on a computer	يصل للمعلومات
user	A person who uses a product or service , especially a computer or another machine.	مستخدم

• Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. When do young people like learning more?

متى يحب المتعلمين التعلم اكثر؟

2. Quote the sentence which shows that many classrooms are now using a whiteboard.

أقتبس الجملة التي تبين بأن العديد من الصفوف تستخدم الان اللوح الابيض .

3. Mention the results of using the whiteboard as a computer screen in classrooms.

أذكر نتائج استخدام اللوح الابيض في الصف كشاشة حاسوب.

4. Teachers who have whiteboards can use the internet to do many things. Mention them.

يستطيع المعلمين الذين يمتلكون اللوح الأبيض التفاعلي استخدام الانترنت لعدة أشياء. اذكرها .

5. Mention the result of using the tablet computer in class.

أذكر نتيجة استخدام الحاسوب اللوحي داخل الصف.

6. Tablets are ideal for certain learning type. Mention this certain learning type.

الحواسيب اللوحية مناسبة لنوع معين من التعلم . اذكر هذا النوع.

7. What is the meaning of the word (blog) ?

ما معنى كلمة blog ؟

8. Tablet computers are used in classroom to do several tasks. Write down two of these tasks.

تستخدم الاجهزة اللوحية في الصفوف للقيام بمهام عديدة . اكتب اثنين منهما

9. Teachers can ask their students to start writing a blog about two persons. Mention them.

يستطيع المعلمون الطلب من الطالب أن يكتبوا مدونة عن شخصين. اذكرهما

10. Mention the advantage of creating a website for the classroom.

أذكر فائدة إنشاء موقع الكتروني للصف.

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

كيف يستطيع الشباب التواصل عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي؟

12. Quote the sentence which shows that messages have limited number of letters.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين بأن الرسائل لديها عدد محدود من الاحرف.

13. Students can do several activities through social media. Write down these activities.

يستطيع الطالب أن يقوموا بأنشطة عديدة عبر وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي اكتب هذه الانشطة

14. What is the advantage of learning to summarize quickly for the students?

ما فائدة تعلم التلخيص بسرعة بالنسبة للطالب؟

15. Mention the advantages of email exchanges in the classroom.

أذكر فوائد تبادل البريد الالكتروني في الغرفة الصفية.

16. How can students share information and help each other with tasks?

كيف يستطيع الطالب مشاركة المعلومات و مساعدة بعضهم في المهام والواجبات؟

17. Write down the advantages of using computers that have a camera.

اكتب فوائد استخدام الحواسيب التي تحتوي على كاميرات؟

18. Students can use social media for many purposes. Mention them.

يستطيع الطالب أن يستخدموا مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي لعدة أغراض. أذكرها.

19. Quote the sentence which indicates to the role of the teacher.

أقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى دور المعلم.

20. Mention the reason that the teacher must be part of the group.

أذكر السبب بأن يكون المعلم جزء من المجموعة.

21. The text mentioned many technological ways we can use them in classrooms. Mention three ways.

النص ذكر عدة طرق تقنية نستطيع استخدامها داخل الصف. أذكر ثلاث طرق

22. The word which means " to find information especially on a computer" in the text is.....

(show , use , access , play)

23. Students will make use of summarizing skill in the future if they.....

A. Learn to summarize information rapidly

B. Learn to send information quickly

C. Learn how to summarize quietly

D. Communicate through social media rapidly

(3) The Internet of Thing

A. What is the 'internet of Things'?

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

يعرف الجميع بأن الانترنت يربط الناس ببعضها ولكن الان اصبح يفعل أكثر من ذلك- اصبح يربط الاشياء ايضا. هذه الايام اصبحت الحواسيب غالبا تتواصل ببعضها على سبيل المثال سيحمل تلفازك أليا برنامجك المفضل ونظام المالحة سيخبرك أين انت بالتحديد. ويعرف هذا بـ انترنت الأشياء وهناك المزيد ليحدث.

B. An easy life!

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

في غضون سنوات قليلة يقول الخبراء أن مليارات الآلات ستترتب ببعضها وبالانترنت. وبالتالي ستدير الحواسيب حياتنا عنا بشكل متزايد. على سبيل المثال ستخبرك الثالجة عندما تحتاج الى المزيد من الحليب وستضيفه الى النحة التسوق الالكتروني خاصتك وستغلق نافذتك اذا كان المطر محتمل وساعتك ستسجل معدل نبضات قلبك وترسلها الى طبيبك وكتبك ستخبرك عندما يجب عليك التحرك بأن تنهض وتمارس الرياضة.

C. An frightening future.

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

الكثير من الناس متحمسين لفكرة انترنت الاشياء. بالنسبة لهم أنه حلم يصيح حقيقة. يقولون بأن حياتهم ستصبح اسهل واكثر راحة. ولكن الآخرون ليسوا متأكدين. يريدون أن يبقوا مسيطرين على حياتهم واشيائهم. بالاضافة الى ذلك يتساءلون ماذا سوف يحدث اذا استطاع المجرمين الوصول الى كلماتهم السرية واعدادات الامان. الحلم بسهولة يمكن أن يتحول الى كابوس.

Word	Meaning	المعنى
security settings	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	اعدادات الامان
sat nav	A system of computers and satellites used in cars and other places that tells you where something is	نظام الملاحة / الاقمار الصناعية
communicate	speak to	يتواصل مع
identity fraud	illegal actions using the identity of someone else , normally to buy things	انتحال شخصية
filter	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer.	فلتر / تصفية
privacy settings	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information.	اعدادات الخصوصية

- Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. What does the internet of things mean?

ماذا يعني انترنت الاشياء

2. Give two examples of the internet of things.

اعط مثالين على انترنت الاشياء

3. According to the text, the internet connects two things, what are they?

اوفا للنص يصل الانترنت شيئين ببعض ما هما ؟

4. what is SAT NAV?

5. Mention the result of the connection of billions of machines to each other and to the Internet in the future.

اذكر نتيجة اتصال بلايين الملات والاجهزة مع بعض ومع الانترنت في المستقبل.

6. Computers will increasingly run our lives for us in the future. Mention the reason.

الحواسيب بشكل متزايد ستدير حياتنا في المستقبل. اذكر السبب.

7. Computers will increasingly run our lives in the future. Give two examples from the text.

ستدير الحواسيب بشكل متزايد حياتنا في المستقبل. اعط مثالين من النص .

8. According to the text, how will the internet of Things help you to keep fit?

وفقا للنص كيف سيساعد انترنت الاشياء بالحفاظ على لياقتك؟

9. According to the text, why are some people excited about the internet of things?

وفقا للنص , لماذا بعض الناس متحمسون لانترنت الاشياء؟

10. According to the text, why are some people worried about the internet of things?

وفقا للنص لماذا بعض الناس قلقين من انترنت الاشياء؟

11. Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as “speak to”?

جد كلمة في الفقرة الاولى بنفس معنى يتواصل

12. What does the word ‘others’ in bold in the third paragraph refer to?

على من تعود كلمة آخرين في الفقرة الثالثة؟

13. Quote the sentence which indicates to the result of the connection between machines and the internet.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى نتيجة الاتصال بين الالات و الانترنت.



Answer

1. The connection between computers and people.
2. A. Your T.V. automatically download your favourite T.V show
B. Your “sat nav” system tells you where you are.
3. People and objects
4. It is a system tells you where you are.
5. Computers will increasingly run our lives for us.
6. Because billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the internet.
7. A. Your watch will record your heart beat, (rate) and email your doctor.
B. Your windows will close if it is likely to rain.
8. Your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise.
9. Because our lives will be easier and comfortable.
10. Because A. they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.
B. they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.
11. Communicate
12. Other people with different opinion.
13. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us.



TAWAZEL



Preservation purposes in Unit One

Phrasal Verbs الأفعال الضرفية

• مطلوب منك حفظ كل فعل مع ما يأتي معه من أدوات و حروف جر و حفظ المعنى.....

المعنى	الفعل الضرفي
يعرف	To <u>know about</u> dangers of the internet
يتصل	To <u>connect with</u> people on the internet
يشغل يطفئ	To <u>turn on/off</u> privacy setting
يسلم	To <u>give out</u> personal information
يملئ	To <u>fill in</u> a form

I will connect many people when I travel to China .

(about , with , out)

Please turn the T.V.

(with , on , out)

You can fill this application form and then send it.

(with , about , in)



AWA2EL



Verbs followed by Gerund افعال تتبع جرنند

• الافعال التالية تتبع بفعل ينتهي ب to + infinitive

Agree/ ask/ attempt/Choose/ **decide**/ expect/ Forget/ **hope**/ **manage**/ Afford/ promise/ seem / **Want**/ prepare/ **plan** / **able** / **intend**

- 1- My brother decided _____ to Iraq tomorrow. (going, **to go**, go, goes)
- 2- The manager is able _____ salaries to the employees today. (gives, giving, **to give**, give)
- 3- Salma and Nesreen hope _____ a good one in the class. (**to be**, being, been, be)

• الافعال التالية تتبع بفعل ينتهي ب -ing

Avoid/ consider/ dislike/**enjoy** /finish/ practice/**suggest**/ love/ **remember**/stop/ start/ **prefer**..

- 1- The researchers avoid _____ all information in their research. (add, to add, **adding**, added)
- 2- Lames and Rahma were practicing on the next exam _____ a full mark. (**getting**, to get, gets, get)
- 3- I remembered _____ the car's lights. (turns on, **turning on**, turned on, turn on)

Writing skill مهارات الكتابة

Language function وظائف لغوية	Expressions تعابير
Indicating consequence اشارة الى النتيجة	In this way , Therefore As a consequence , consequently As a result

- A. **In this way**, technology makes communication more convenient.
- B. **As a consequence**, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.
- C. **Therefore**, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.
- D. Lights will go off automatically. **In this way, / Therefore, / Consequently,**
As a consequence, / As a result, we will save energy

Language function وظيفة لغوية	Expressions تعابير
Indicating opposition الاشارة الى المعارضه	However , Whereas , Despite, although, On the one hand , On the other hand

- A. **However**, social media is time-consuming.
- B. **Whereas**, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.
- C. **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.
- D. **On the one hand**, life would be easier. On the other hand, we should have less privacy.
- E. Driverless cars would make travelling simple. **However**, if they went wrong, they could be very dangerous.
- F. **Although** the “Internet of things” sounds exciting, we should be careful.

• يجب الانتباه لعلامة الترقيم المرتبطة بهذه الكلمات حيث أنها جميعها تُتبع بفاصلة إذا اتت في بداية الجملة ما عدا كلمة (**Despite, although**)



Q-Read the following sentence then answer the Question below.

- **Despite** the recent advances in technology, it still unreliable and very inconvenient

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

The sentence that contains a linking word that shows opposition is.....

- a) The school bus was late due to the traffic.
- b) Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable.
- c) In this way, technology makes communication more convenient.
- d) You should study hard to pass the exam.

Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

- The **language function** for the underlined word is.....

- a) expressing continuation.
- b) indicating opposition.
- c) indicating consequences.
- d) giving advice

The sentence that **contains a linking word** that shows **consequences** is.....

- a) However, social media is time-consuming.
- b) In this way, technology makes communication more convenient.
- c) The meeting was delayed because of the storm.
- d) Hazem has never been to the beach, therefore he is not sure if he will enjoy it.

Although the “Internet of things” sounds exciting, we should be careful.

The **language function** for the underlined word in the above sentence is.....

- a) expressing continuation.
- b) indicating opposition.
- c) indicating consequences.
- d) reporting information.

ويمكن أن يرد سؤال على علامة الترقيم هذه كما في المثال التالي:

However..... social media is time-consuming.

The suitable punctuation mark to complete the above sentence is:

- a) ?
- b) :
- c) ,
- d)

AWA2EL



Unit Two

Grammar/ Comprehension purposes in Unit Two

Used To

• نمط ضع دائره نميزه من خلال وجود جميع الخيارات **used to**
 • متى نختار كل من:

• **Used to** اذا جاء بعد الفراغ فعل مجرد بشرط ان لا يكون قبل الفراغ عائلة ال **be** وهي **I, are, am, was, were**
 • نختار **use to** اذا جاء بعد الفراغ فعل مجرد او قبل الفراغ **didn't** شرط ان لا يكون قبل الفراغ عائلة ال **be** وهي **is, are, am, was, were**

• نستخدم **used to + is, are, am, was, were** اذا جاء بعد الفراغ **v ing** او يكون قبل الفراغ **is, are, am, was, were**.

• **Note** اذا جاء في جملة **used to** كلمة **when** تكون الاجابة **used to**.

• اذا وجد في الجملة كلمة **when** تكون الاجابة مباشرة **used to**

• نمط اعادة الكتابة

• نميز جملة **used to** من خلال وجود الكلمات التاليه في جملة ال **.... used to**

(Normal – usual – natural – familiar – costumer)

طريقة الحل هي.....

1- كتابة **used to + is, are, am, was, were** مع مراعاة الجملة اثبات ونفي.

2- انزال الفعل الموجود بعد **to** واطافة **ing** للفعل واكمال الجملة.

- It is normal for American people to eat more meat.

American people are used to eating more meat.

- It is familiar for my father to sit without work.

My father.....

• في دورة 2020 اتى سؤال ضع دائره على الطريقة العكسيه حيث يطلب منك تحويل جملة تحتوي على **be used to** الى جملة تحتوي على **it is normal** في جملة الحل يجب ان تحتوي على **it is normal** وفعل مجرد بعد **to** و النفي حسب السؤال.

1.I am used to visiting Petra in October.

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

A. It was normal for me to visiting Petra in October.

B. It had been normal for me to visit Petra in October.

C. It is normal for me to visit Petra in October.

D. It isn't normal for me to visit Petra in October.

2.My friends aren't used to playing in the morning.

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

A. It is normal for my friends to playing in the morning.

B. It isn't normal for my friends to playing in the morning.

C. It was normal for my friends to playing in the morning.

D. It isn't normal for my friends to play in the morning.

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

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

My father

2. It is not normal for American people to eat steak for lunch and dinner Everyday.

American people

3. It is normal for my friend now to send emails.

My friend

4. It is normal for my younger brother to use his electronic dictionary.

My younger brother

5. It is normal for my children now to eat fresh vegetables.

My children.....

6. It is normal for me now to have a traffic jam on my way to work.

I am

7. I had difficulty in driving cars in the past, but now I can drive well.

The sentence above means that:

A. I am used to driving cars well now.

B. I am used to drive cars well in the past.

C. I am used to drive cars well now.

D. I used to driving cars well in the past.

8. It is normal for most Jordanian people to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.

Most Jordanian people

A. used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.

B. are used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.

C. are used to cook Mansaf in the wedding party

D. are use to cook Mansaf in the wedding party

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

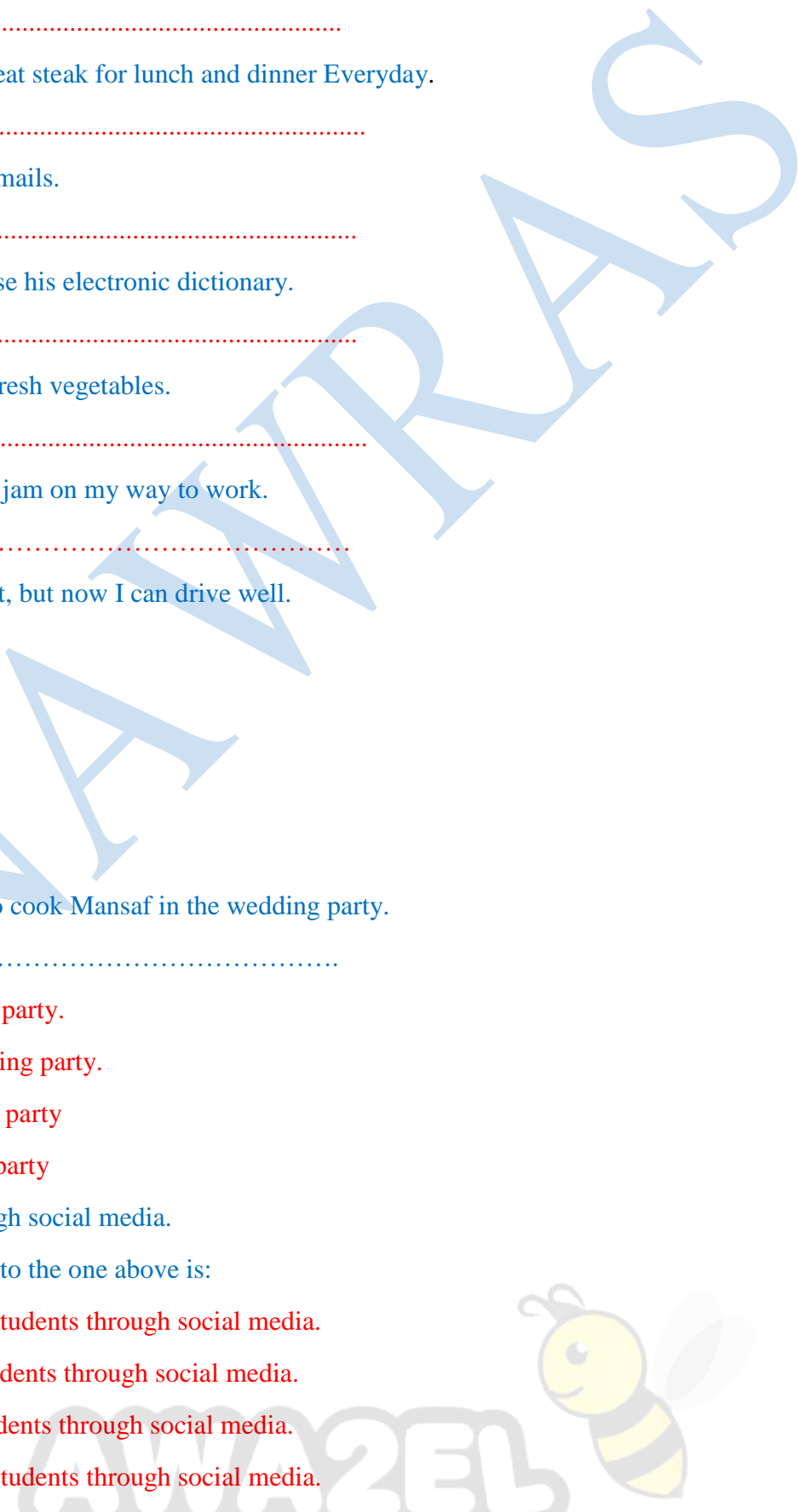
The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

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

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

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

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



10. When I was young, I on foot to my school.

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

11. Ali the duck in the park with his father when he was young.

(is used to feeding , used to feed , am used to feeding , are used to feeding)

12. My friend has lived in Egypt for a year. She says she living there now.

(is used to , used to , didn't use to , am not used to)

13. My father to drink coffee, but now he does.

(hasn't used , didn't use , wasn't used , doesn't use)

14. My family and I go camping once a month.

(are used to , am used to , used to)

15. Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you doing much exercise.

(isn't used to , didn't use to , aren't used to)

16. There a lot more wild animals in the Past, but they are becoming rare nowadays.

(used to be , was used to being , were used to being)

17. When I was young, I fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!

(am used to going , used to go , use to go)

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

(are used to , were used to , used to)

19. I shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.

(am used to going , use to go , used to go)

20. I think television be better than it is now. Most of the programs these days are just reality TV.

(is used to , use to , used to)

21. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.

(use to have , used to have , used to having)

22. It is normal for Jordanians to make food for their guests.

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

A. Jordanians are used to make food for their guests.

B. Jordanians used to making food for their guests.

C. Jordanians are used to making food for their guests.

D. Jordanians aren't used to making food for their guests.

AWAZEL



23. My neighbors aren't used to being polite with us.

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

- A. It is normal for my neighbors to be polite with us.
- B. It isn't normal for my neighbors to be polite with us.
- C. It was normal for my neighbors to be polite with us.
- D. It isn't normal for my neighbors to be polite with us.

24. My friend is used to playing computer games during exams.

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

- A. It is normal for my friend to playing computer games during exams.
- B. It is normal for my friend to play computer games during exams.
- C. It was normal for my friend to playing computer games during exams.
- D. It isn't normal for my friend to playing computer games during exams.



Reading purposes in Unit Two

(4) Complementary medicine:

is it really a solution? Most doctors used to be skeptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and **other forms** of **complementary medicine**. If **patients** wanted to receive **this** kind of nonconventional 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.

لطالما كان الاطباء متشككون بصحة الطب البديل طب الاعشاب والطب التقليدي مثل عالج الوخز بالابر واشكال اخرى من الطب المكمل. واذا اراد المرضى تلقي هذا العالج الغير تقليدي فقد اعتادوا ان يستشيروا من يمارسوا هذا الطب وهم على الاغلب ال يملكون شهادة طب. على اية حال، في السنوات الاخيرة اختلف مفهوم هذا النوع من العالج وفي هذه البام الكثير من اطباء العائلة يدرسون العالج التكميلي بالاضافة الى العالج التقليدي. وايضا الكثير من مستشاري العالج التكميلي يملكون شهادات طبية .

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 recognize that conventional medicine may not always be the only way to treat an ailment.

وبينما اعتاد النقاد على الادعاء بأنه لا يوجد دليل علمي على نجاح الطب التكميلي فمن الشائع الان لخبراء الطب الاعتراف بأن الطب العادي ليس الطريقة الوحيدة لعالج الامراض الخفيفة .

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 احد عيادات الجراحة في لندن 70% من المرضى عرض عليهم الخيار بين العالج بالاعشاب او الطب العادي لالامراض الشائعة مثل الارق، التهاب المفاصل والشقيقة الصداع النصفي واختاروا عالج الاعشاب. والجفا صرح 50% من المرضى بأن العالج ناجح. وقال احد الاطباء انا الان اخذ بعين الاعتبار ان الطب البديل/التكميلي هو خيار ناجح في العديد من الظروف بما فيها القلق والاكتئاب والحساسية. وهو يوفر خيار اخر عندما لا ينفع الطب التقليدي بشكل مناسب .

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

على اية حال فإن العالج التكميلي ال يمكن استخدامه لجميع انواع العالجات. فهو ال يمكن له ابدا ان يكون بديل العالجات الاستطبابية. فهي ال يمكن ان تحل محل التطعيمات اللتي نحتاج للحماية ضد امراض الطفولة. وال يمكن ايضا ان تستخدم للعالج ضد الماريا.

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**."

وقال طبيب اخر: " انا دانما سوف الجئ الى الطب العادي ألتأكد أنه ال يوجد شئ خفي. وفكرة العالج التكميلي لم تعد مفهوم غريب. حسب رأيي يجب ان ترافق العالج الحديث وأن ال تعارضه.



Word	Meaning	المعنى
acupuncture	A system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin	الوخز بالابر
ailment	an illness	مرض
allergy	A reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something such as sneezing, itchy eyes or skin rash.	حساسية
arthritis	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints	التهاب المفاصل
herbal remedy	an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent and cure disease	العلاج بالاعشاب
homoeopathy	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances.	معالجة مثلية
immunization	the process by which a individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness	تطعيم
malaria	a serious disease that is spread by mosquitoes	ملاريا/ مرض يصيب الجلد
migraine	an extremely bad headache	صداع / شقيقة
antibody	a substance produced by the body to fight disease.	جسم مضاد
option	something that is or may be chosen	بديل / خيار
viable	effective and able to be successful	ناجح / فعال
practitioner	someone who is qualified or registered to practice an occupation	ممارس المهنة
skeptical	having doubts , not easily convinced	متشكك
conventional	having been used for a long time and is considered usual	تقليدي
Complementary medicine	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices	الطب التكميلي / طب قديم

- Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. Mention two forms of complementary medicines.

اذكر شكلين من أشكال الطب التكميلي؟

2. According to the text, if patients wanted to receive complementary medicine, they had to consult a person, who was this person?

وفقا للنص اذا المرضى أرادوا أن يتلقوا العلاج التكميلي كان عليهم أن يستشيروا شخص ما، من هو هذا الشخص ؟

3. There are two pieces of evidence which show that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Write these two pieces of evidence down.

هنالك دليلين يبينان بأن نظرة الناس إلى الطب التكميلي قد تغيرت. أكتب هذان الدليلان؟

4. What was the point of view of complementary medicine critics?

ماذا كانت وجهة نظر منتقدو الطب التكميلي ؟

5. Quote the sentence which shows that a large number of doctors didn't use to be easily convinced of the effectiveness of complementary medicine and its forms.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين بأن عدد كبير من الاطباء لم يقتنعوا بسهولة بفاعلية الطب التكميلي وأشكاله

6. What was the percentage of patients who chose herbal remedy for common complaints at a surgery in London?

ما النسبة المئوية للمرضى الذين اختاروا العلاج بالاعشاب لعلاج امراض شائعة في عيادة في لندن ؟

7. What was the percentage of patients who chose conventional medicine for common complaints at a surgery in London?

8. Certain medical conditions may possibly be treated using complementary medicine. Write down four of these medical conditions.

حالات طبية ربما من المحتمل علاجها باستخدام الطب التكميلي. اكتب اربع حالات طبية.

9. According to some doctors, when can we use complementary medicine?

وفقا لبعض الاطباء متى تستطيع استخدام الطب التكميلي ؟

10. What are the two cases that complementary medicine can't be used for?

ما هما الحالتان التي ال تستطيع أن نستخدم من أجلهما الطب التكميلي ؟

11. According to the text, we can't use complementary medicine with immunization. Mention the reason.

وفقا للنص ال نستطيع استخدام الطب التكميلي في التطعيم. اذكر السبب.

12. Find a word in the text which means (an illness or disease).

جد كلمة في النص بمعنى مرض

13. What does the underlined pronoun (they) line 3 refer to?

على من يعود الضمير they سطر

14. Complementary medicine

- A. enables our bodies to produce antibodies.
- B. is used to treat insomnia, arthritis, malaria and headaches.
- C. can't be used instead of immunizations.
- D. is used to protect against malaria.



Answer

1. Homoeopathy, acupuncture.
2. A private practitioner who was likely not to have a medicine degree.
3. A. Many family doctors study complementary medicine alongside conventional treatment
B. Many complementary medicine consultants also have medicine degree.
4. There was no scientific evidence that non-conventional treatment actually worked.
5. Most doctors used to be skeptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine.
6. 70%
7. %30
8. anxiety , depression , insomnia , migraines
9. when conventional medicine doesn't address the problem adequately
- 10.immunization , malaria
- 11.because it will not produce antibodies
- 12.ailment
- 13.Patients
14. C



AWA2EL



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

It's normal to *feel a bit blue* from time to time. However, **studies show that** negative emotions can harm the body. .
من الطبيعي الشعور بالحزن من وقت لآخر وبينت الدراسات بأن المشاعر السلبية ممكن أن تؤذي الجسد .

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.

ويمكن ان يؤثر الغضب سلبا على الصحة. عندما تغضب يرتفع معدل ضغط الدم لديك ويمكن ان تعاني من صداع ومشاكل في النوم والهضم. ولكن ماذا عن المشاعر والمواقف الايجابية؟ حتى مؤخرا لم يتحقق العلماء اذا كان هنالك صلة 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.

والجفا في دراسة شملت اكثر من 6,000 رجل وامرأة تتراوح اعمارهم بين 25 و 74 سنة لمدة 20 عام، وجد الباحثون بأن الايجابية تقلل مخاطر امراض القلب. عوامل اخرى تؤثر في صحة القلب تتضمن شبكة عائلية واصدقاء داعمة ونظرة ايجابية للحياة.

The research showed that children who were more able to stay focused on a task, and **who** had a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later. The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for **heart disease** and **other illnesses**, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle choices?

وبينت البحوث بأن الاطفال اللذين استطاعوا البقاء مركزين اكثر على الوظائف واللذين يملكون موقف ايجابي عند عمر السابعة كانوا عادة في صحة افضل بعد 30 عاما. لقد كانت الدراسة جدلية. ويعتقد بعض المختصون بالصحة بأن خيارات الحياة السيئة مثل التدخين ونقص التمارين الرياضية هي اسباب امراض القلب والامراض الأخرى وليست المواقف الفردية. وبموافقة الباحثون ظهر السؤال التالي: لماذا يقوم الناس باختيارات سيئة لنمط الحياة؟ وهل يقوم الاشخاص المتفانلون باتخاذ قرارات نمط حياة صحية وفضل؟

The researchers appreciate that not everyone's **personal circumstances and environment** make **it** possible to live without worry(**it**). 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.

ويثمن الباحثون بأن ليست بيئة وظروف كل شخص تجعل من الممكن العيش بدون قلق. على كل حال يعتقدون بأننا اذا علمنا الاطفال تطوير تفكير ايجابي و أن ينهضوا بعد كل سقوط فإن هذه الصفات سوف تحسن الصحة الجمالية في المستقبل.

Word	Meaning	المعنى
feel a bit blue	sadness , to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
see red	anger, become angry	يغضب
bounce back	to be successful again after a difficult time	ينهض
optimistic	believing that good things will happen in the future	متفائل
Setback	a problem that delays or stops progress or makes situation worse	نكسة
focus on	to direct your attention or effort at something specific	يركز على
raise	to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يطرح سؤال / قضية



- Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. What does the study show about negative emotions?

ماذا تظهر الدراسة بالنسبة للعواطف السلبية؟

2. The article states some possible effects of anger on someone 's health. Write down three of these effects.

النص حدد بعض الآثار المحتملة للغضب على صحة الانسان. أكتب ثلاث من هذه التأثيرات

3. What does the underlined word to feel a bit blue mean?

ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط ؟

4. Quote the sentences which shows that it is customary and familiar to be sad from time to time.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين انه من المألوف ان تشعر بالحزن من وقت لآخر.

5. How long did the study last?

كم من الوقت استمرت الدراسة

6. Who had the study followed? من الدراسة تابعت من ؟

7. What did the researchers find about the positivity?

ماذا وجد الباحثون عن الايجابية؟

8. Certain factors were found to influence the health positively. Write down these factors.

وجدت عوامل معينة تؤثر على الصحة بشكل إيجابي. أكتب هذه العوامل.

9. The article states two research findings about children who were in better health 30 years later. Write these two findings down.

حدد النص أمرين عن الاطفال الذين كانوا بصحة جيدة بعد مرور ثلاثين سنة. أكتب هذان الامران.

10. What is controversial about the researchers' study?

ماهو المثير للجدل حول دراسة الباحثين؟

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

اكتب خيارات نمط حياة سيء ذكرت في النص.

12. According to the text, what are the reasons of heart disease and other illnesses?

وفقا للنص ما اسباب امراض القلب والامراض الاخرى ؟

13. According to the text, what are the qualities that will improve the children overall health in the future?

وفقا للنص ماهي الصفات التي ستحسن كامل صحة الاطفال في المستقبل؟

14. Find an expression in the text that means anger or to become anger.

جد تعبير في النص بمعنى الغضب او يغضب

15. Find an idiom in the text which refers to "sadness".

جد مصطلح في النص يعود على الحزن.

16. Teaching children to.....will enhance their overall health.

- A. Develop positive circumstances
- B. Develop positive thinking
- C. Develop negative thinking
- D. Develop positive attitude

Answer

- 1. Negative emotions can harm the body.
- 2. A. Your blood pressure is raised
B. you can suffer from headed
C. sleep problem and digestive problem
- 3. Sadness
- 4. It's normal to feel a bit blue from time to time.
- 5. 20 Year
- 6. More than 6.000 men and women aged 25 to 74
- 7. Positivity reduced the risk of heart disease.
- 8. A. Positivity.
B. Supportive network of family and friends.
C. An optimistic outlook on life.
- 9. A. Staying focused on a task.
B. Having more positive attitude to life.
- 10. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices are the reasons for heart disease and other illnesses and not an individual's attitude.
- 11. Smoking, Lack of exercise.
- 12. Smoking, lack of exercise.
- 13. A. If we teach children to develop positive thinking.
B. To bounce back after a set back
- 14. To see red. 15. To feel a bit blue 16. B



(6) Health in Jordan:

report Introduction

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

تعتبر الصحة في الاردن من ضمن الافضل في الشرق الاوسط. ويعزى هذا الى التزام البلد بجعل العناية الصحية اقصى الاولويات. التعليم المتقدم والاوزاع الاقتصادية والصرف الصحي والمياه النقية ونظام الطعام والاسكان جعلت من المجتمع صحيا اكثر .

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 immunized, thanks to **immunization teams** **that** had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of **the country** **where** people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

كنتيجة للتخطيط الجيد فإن عدد الخدمات الصحية قد ارتفع بشكل كبير عبر السنين الماضية. وتم بناء اكثر من 800 مركز صحي وكذلك 188 عيادة اسنان. في عام 2012 98 % من اطفال الأردن تم تأمينهم بشكل كامل والشكر لفريق التأمين الذي كان يعمل من أجل هذا الهدف لعدة سنوات. وعلى الرغم من وجود مناطق نائية في البلد حيث كان الناس بدون وصول دائم للكهرباء والمياه الامنة لكن الان 99 % من سكان البلد اصبح لديهم ذلك.

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 program started in 1970 CE in Amman.

على الرغم من ان البلد كان يركز على تحسين التسهيلات الصحية الاساسية فإنه لم يتجاهل تسهيلات الطبيبة المتقدمة. وسمعة الاطباء الاردنية انتشرت في المنطقة واليوم الكثير من المرضى يأتون الى الاردن من اجل عمليات القلب المفتوحة. وبدأ برنامج جراحة القلب المفتوحة في عمان منذ عام 1970 .

C- Life expectancy

The life expectancy figures show **that** Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was **age 50**. In 2017 CE, **this** average life expectancy had risen to 74.6 According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 15 deaths per 1,000 births in 2017 CE.

تبين ارقام متوسط العمر بأن النظام الصحي الاردني هو نظام ناجح. في عام 1965 كان متوسط عمر الاسان الاردني 50 عاما. في عام 2017 ارتفع معدل متوسط الانسان الى 74.6 حسب احصائيات اليونيسف وبين عامين 1981 1991 انحدرت مستويات وفيات الاطفال بشكل اسرع من أي مكان اخر بالعالم من 70 بالالف عام 1981 الى 15 بالالف عام 2017.

D 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.

معدل الوالادات المنخفض ونظام الصحة الممتاز كانت عوامل رئيسية في نمو السكان الصحي الاردني والذي سوف ينتج عنه قوى عمل قوية مع فوائد اقتصادية لكل البلد.

AWAZEL



Word	Meaning	المعنى
decline	to decrease in quantity or importance	ينخفض
healthcare	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors , dentists, etc.	رعاية صحية
life expectancy	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live.	العمر المتوقع
mortality	death, especially on a large scale	معدل الوفيات
reputation	the common opinion that people have about someone or something.	سمعة
commitment	a promise to do something or to behave in particular way	التزام
sanitation	the systems which supply water and deal with human waste.	نظام الصرف الصحي
dental	relating to teeth	متعلق بالاسنان
infant mortality	deaths amongst babies.	معدل وفيات الاطفال
work force	the people who are able to work	الايدي العاملة

- Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

- Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Mention the reason for that.
الظروف الصحية في الاردن الافضل في الشرق الاوسط. اذكر السبب لذلك.
- There are many factors which have made our community healthier. Mention these factors.
هناك عدة عوامل جعلت مجتمعنا صحيا اكثر . اذكر هذه العوامل.
- Quote the sentence which shows the reason that makes health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East.
أقتبس الجملة التي تبين السبب الذي جعل الظروف الصحية في الأردن الأحسن ضمن الشرق الأوسط.
- According to the text, mention the result of careful planning.
وفقا للنص, اذكر نتيجة التخطيط الحذر.
- The number of health care services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. Mention the reason for that.
عدد من خدمات العناية الصحية ازدادت بسرعة خلال السنوات السابقة اذكر السبب لذلك.
- Give two examples showing the rapid increase in Jordanian healthcare services.
أعطي مثالين يبينان الزيادة السريعة في خدمات العناية الصحية.
- Give an example showing that Jordan has not neglected its advanced medical facilities.
أعطي مثال يبين أن الاردن لم يهمل المرافق الطبية المتقدمة.
- According to the text, what kind of medical operations have Jordanian doctors made the most success?
وفقا للنص أي نوع من العمليات الطبية حقق فيها الاطباء الاردنيون النجاح الاكثر ؟
- Why do many patients come to Jordan?
لماذا يأتي العديد من المرضى الى الاردن ؟
- When did the open heart surgery program start in Jordan?
متى بدأ برنامج جراحة القلب المفتوح في الاردن؟
- What do the life expectancy figures in Jordan show?

12.Mention the average of Jordanian's life expectancy in 1965 and 2017.

أذكر المعدل الطبيعي الاعمار الاردنيين المتوقع في عام 1965 و عام 2017 ؟

13.What was the number of infant mortality rates in Jordan in 2017?

ما هو معدل الوفيات الاطفال في الاردن في عام 2017 ؟

14. According to the text, what are the factors of Jordan's healthy population growth?

وفقا للنص ماهي عوامل النمو السكاني الصحي لألردن ؟

15. Find a word in the text that means (death amongst babies).

جد كلمة في النص بمعنى الوفيات بين الاطفال.

16.Mention the result of Jordan's healthy population growth.

اذكر نتيجة النمو السكاني الصحي للاردن.

17. According to the text, write down two results of the successful healthcare system in Jordan between 1965 and 2017

وفقا للنص, اكتب نتيجتين للنظام الصحي الناجح في الاردن بين عام 1965 و 2017 .

18.....means “ the systems which supply water and deal with human waste.

A. Priority B. Commitment C. Sanitation D. Housing

Answer

1. This is largely due to the country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.

2. A. advances in education. B. Advances in economic conditions.

C. Sanitation D. Clean water E- Diet F. housing

3. This is largely due to country's commitment to making healthcare for all a top priority.

4. A. The number of health care services has been increasing rapidly over the past years.

C. In 2014 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized.

B. Almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access to electricity and safe water.

5. Because of careful planning.

6. A. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centers have been built as well as 188 dental clinics.

B. 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunized.

C- Open heart surgery. D- Infant mortality rates declined more rapidly.

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

8. Open heart surgery.

9. Because of the reputation of Jordanian doctors and for open heart surgery.

10.In 1970.

11.They show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful.

12.In 1965 was 50 years.



In 2017 was 74.6 years.

13.15 deaths per 1000 births.

14.A. The low infant mortality rate.

B. The excellent healthcare system.

15.infant mortality

16.Strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.

17. A. The average life expectancy had risen to 74.6.

B. Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world

18. C



AWA2EL



(7) Get moving

A growing problem:

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are **overweight or even obese**. One reason for **this** is the growing popularity of **fast food**, **which** didn't use to be as common as **it** is now. 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 كثير من البلدان هنالك عدد متزايد من الشباب والبالغين اللذين يعانون من الوزن الزائد ومرض السمنة المفرطة. واحد اسباب هذه الظاهرة هو ازدياد شعبية الوجبات السريعة والتي لم تكن شائعة كما هي الان. وعامل اخر هو نقص التمرين. اعتاد الناس المشي الى المدرسة او العمل ولكن هذه الايام الكثير منا يقودون. ولعبت التكنولوجيا الحديثة دورها فنحن نمضي المزيد والمزيد من الوقت امام شاشات الحواسيب. قبل اختراع الانترنت لم يحلم احد بالتسوق عبر الانترنت ولكن الان نستطيع تقريبا شراء اي شيء بدون ان نترك الكنبة.

B- Time to listen

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

خبراء الصحة يحذرون من هذه النزعة منذ سنوات ونصيحتهم واضحة. على البالغين أن يتمرنوا على الاقل ساعتين ونصف كل اسبوع وللبالغين والاطفال فوقتهم هو ساعة على اقل في اليوم. وقد ال يبدو هذا كثيرا ولكن الدراسات الحديثة بينت بأن اقل من 50% من الشعب البريطاني يقوم بهذا. وطالب المدارس هم اقل نشاطا بدنيا مما كانوا عليه. والفتيات على وجه الخصوص ال يحبن التمارين البدنية. وهذا يؤدي الى مشاكل صحية خطيرة.

C- It's good for you!

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

يوصي الخبراء بمزيج من النشاطات. وهذه النشاطات تحتوي نشاطات معدلة مثل المشي السريع وتمارين حيوية اكثر مثل الركض. ويوصون ايضا بالتمارين التي تقوي العضلات مثل تمارين الضغط. وكلما بنينا العضلات كلما حرقنا السعرات الحرارية اكثر والاكثر تناسقا اصبحنا. بالاضافة الى ذلك فالتمارين طريقة رائعة للتأقلم مع التوتر. وفي دراسة اجريت مؤخرا افاد مرضى يعانون من الاحباط بتحسّن كبير بعد زيادة النشاط الجسدي لديهم.

D- Useful tips

Of course **this** raises a question: how can I *manage* to fit in all this **extra exercise**? The best way is to build **it** into our daily lives so that **it** becomes a routine. **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

وبالطبع هذا يطرح سؤال: كيف نستطيع أن اتدبر امري الاصبح متناسقا مع كل هذه التمارين الزائدة؟ وافضل طريقة هو بناء هذه التمارين في حياتنا اليومية بحيث تصبح روتين. ويجب أن ال تستغرق الكثير من الوقت. تستطيع ان تنزل من الباص قبل المكان المقصود او قف وانت تتكلم على الهاتف. الاكثر اهمية هو ان تجد رياضة نستمتع بممارستها. بتلك الطريقة سوف نصبح متناسقين بدنيا اكثر صحة وسعادة.

Word	Meaning	المعنى
obese	extremely fat	سمين / بدين
strenuous	requiring a lot of effort	شاق / مكثف
cope with	to deal successfully with a situation	يتعامل مع / يتكيف

- Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. The article states some reasons for higher rates of obesity. Write down two of these reasons.

النص يضع بعض الاسباب للسمنة , اكتب سبب

2. How has modern technology played its part in higher rates of obesity?

كيف لعبت التكنولوجيا الحديثة دورها في معادلات السمنة المرتفعة ؟

3. Mention the minimum amount of exercise which is recommended for adults, children and teenagers.

اذكر اقل وقت من التمارين يوصى به للبالغين والاطفال؟

4. Quote the sentence which shows that most British people don't get enough exercise.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين أن معظم البريطانيين ال يحصلون على تمارين كافية.

5. Quote the sentence which shows that girls don't like doing exercise.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين أن البنات ال يحبن التربية البدنية.

6. According to the text, what is the result of not doing exercise?

وفقا للنص ماهي نتيجة عدم القيام بالتمارين؟

7. According to the text, what are the kinds of exercise?

وفقا للنص ماهي أنواع التمارين؟

8. Give one example on the kinds of exercise.

أعطي مثال واحد على أنواع التمارين.

9. What do experts recommend?

الخبراء؟ يوصي بماذا

10. The text mentioned the benefit of the exercise. Mention this benefit.

النص ذكر فائدة التمارين. اذكر هذه الفائدة.

11. Quote the sentence which shows the benefit of exercise for patients.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين فائدة التمارين للمرضى.

12. How can we manage to fit in all this extra exercise?

كيف نستطيع ان نتكيف مع كل هذه التمارين ؟

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

الكاتب يقترح بعض الطرق لنضمن التمارين في حياتنا اليومية اعط مثالين من القطعة.

14. Find a word in the text that means "extremely fat".

جد كلمة من النص بمعنى سمين



Answer

1. A. growing population of fast food
B. Lack of exercise.
C. Modern technology.
2. 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.
3. Adults two and a half hours every week.
Children and teenagers an hour a day.
4. However recent research shows that less than 50% of British population manages this.
5. Girls in particular often dislike P.E.
6. This can lead to serious health problems.
7. A. Moderate exercise B. Strenuous exercise
C. Exercise that strengthen the muscles.
8. A. Moderate exercise fast walking. B. Strenuous exercise running
C. Muscles exercise sit – ups
9. A mixture of activities. These should include moderate exercise, strenuous and exercise that strengthens the muscles
- 10.A. The more muscle we build, the more calories we burn the fitter we become.
B. Exercise is a great way to cope with stress.
11. In recent study, patients who had been suffering from depression reported a great improvement after increased physical activity.
12. The best way is to build it into our daily lives so that it becomes a routine.
- 13.A. You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual.
B. stand up when you're on the phone.
14. obese

وَقُلِّبْ
رِزْقِي عَلَيَّ

AWA2EL

Preservation purposes in Unit Two

Colour Idioms مصطلحات الالوان

Idiom	Meaning	المعنى
the green light	to have or give permission	ياخذ موافقة
red handed	in the act of doing something wrong	متلبس
out of the blue	unexpectedly or apparently from nowhere	غير متوقع
a white elephant	something is not useful, useless	عديم النفع
feel a bit blue	to feel sad, sadness	يشعر بالحزن
see red	to be angry, anger	يغضب

- Q1- What feeling does each of the idioms in the above from the schedule **refere to?**

- Happiness _____.
- Sadness _____.
- Fear _____.
- Anger _____.
- Not useful / useless _____.
- Permission _____.
- something wrong _____.

- Q2- What do the following colour idioms in **bold mean?**

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

- Q3- **Replace** the underlined misused colour idiom in the following sentences with the correct one.

- 1- Have you heard the good news? We've got **a white elephant** to go ahead with our projects.

- 2- Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught **the green light**. _____
- 3- nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is **out of the blue**. _____

Answers

Q1- feel a bit blue / feel a bit blue / red handed / see red / a white elephant / the green light / red handed

Q2- permission / something wrong / unexpectedly / not useful, useless

Q3- the green light / red-handed / a white elephant



Unit Three

Reading purposes in Unit Three

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

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

أديب البلوشي صبي يبلغ من العمر عشر سنوات من دبي سوف يزور سبع دول في جولة منظمة ومدعومة من قبل الشيخ حمدان بن محمد امير دبي.

The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors. Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg.

وأثار الصبي انتباه الشيخ حمدان باختراعه عضو اصطناعي لوالده. واصبح لدى الشيخ اهتمام خاص بالولد وامل الشيخ بأن يمنح تبرعه اديب المخترع الصغير المزيد من الثقة بالنفس ويلهم المخترعين الاماراتيين الصغار. ولمعت فكرة القدم الاصطناعية لدى اديب اثناء تواجده على الشاطئ مع عائلته. فوالده الذي يرتدي قدم صناعية ال يستطيع السباحة بالبحر لأنه ال يستطيع المخاطرة بتبليل قدمه. وهذا ما اهم اديب باختراع قدم صناعية مقاومة للماء

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.

سوف يزور اديب الولايات المتحدة وفرنسا والمملكة المتحدة وايرلندا وبلجيكا وايطاليا والمانيا حيث سيقم مع الاقارب. على اية حال بينما هو في المانيا لن يمضي وقته بمشاهدة الماكن بل سيعمل مع طبيب مختص لبناء العضو الصناعي. وسيحضر دورة عن الاعضاء الصناعية ويتعلم عن الاتواع المختلفة من الاجهزة الطبية.

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.

واخترع اديب العديد من الاجهزة الاخرى من ضمنها رجل آلي صغير للتنظيف ومراقب للقلب والذي يتم وصله بحزام الامان للسيارة. وفي حالة الطوارئ يتم توصيل فريق الطوارئ والعائلة بالسانق عبر اداة التدقيق هذه.

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.

واخترع ايضا خوذة مضادة للنيران. وتحتوي هذه الاداة الخاصة على نظام كاميرا مدمجة والذي يساعد في انقاذ العمال في حالات الطوارئ. ولهذه الاسباب تحديدا يستحق اديب شهرته كأحد اصغر المخترعين في العالم.

Word	Meaning	المعنى
apparatus	the technical equipment needed for a particular purpose	اجهزة
appendage	a body part connected to the main trunk of the body	طرف طبيعي
artificial	made by human beings	صناعي
limb	arm or leg of a person	طرف
prosthetic	an artificial body part	ذو طرف صناعي
sponsor(v)	to financially support a person or an event	يمول / يورد / يوزع

- Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. What is the nationality of Adeeb?

ما هي جنسية اديب؟

2. What is he going to do?

ماذا سيفعل اديب؟

3. Mention the person who organized and funded this tour.

اذكر اسم الشخص الذي نظم و مول الرحلة.

4. Why was sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb?

لماذا كان الشيخ حمدان مهتم بمساعدة اديب.

5. The tour that the Sheikh Hamdan is sponsoring has two benefits. Write them down.

الجولة التي مولها الشيخ حمدان لها فائدتان. اكتبهما

6. How did Adeeb get his inspiration of a waterproof prosthetic leg?

كيف حصل اديب على الإلهام بصناعة رجل صناعية مضادة للماء؟

7. Mention three countries that Adeeb is going to visit.

اذكر ثلاثة دول سيزور اديب.

8. Mention the reason that why Adeeb's father refused to swim in the sea.

اذكر سبب رفض والد اديب أن يسبح في البحر؟

9. Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany?

مع من سيمكث اديب في المانيا ؟

10. What will he be doing in Germany?

ماذا سيفعل اديب في المانيا ؟

11. Quote the sentences which indicate that Adeeb will not be spending all his time in tourism.

اقتبس الجملة تشير إلى أن اديب لن يقضي كل وقته في السياحة.

12. The article mentioned many devices that Adeeb invented. Write down two of them.

ذكر النص عدة أجهزة اخترعها اديب. اذكر اثنتين منها.

13. What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor?

ماهي وظيفة جهاز مراقبة القلب في السيارة؟

14. What is the purpose of the fireproof helmet?

ماهي وظيفة الخوذة المضادة للحريق؟

15. What does the suffix –proof mean, line 16 fireproof, waterproof?

ماذا تعني الزائدة proof في الكلمات fireproof , waterproof ؟

16. Replace the word artificial with its suitable synonym from the text.

بدل كلمة artificial بكلمة مرادفة لها في النص.

17. Find a word in the text that means (to financially support a person or event).

جد كلمة في النص بمعنى يدعم ماليا شخص أو حدث.

18. What does the underlined word which line 16 refer to?

على من يعود الضمير المخطوط تحته **which** سطر 16 في النص؟

19. During Adeeb's visit to.....he will live with his relatives.

- A. France B. Belgium C. Ireland D. Germany

20. The device which will save workers in emergency cases is.....

- A. a heart monitor B. a cleaning robot C. a prosthetic leg D. a fireproof helmet

21. Adeeb got his inspiration for inventing a waterproof prosthetic leg from.....

- A. Sheikh Hamdan's attention.
B. The interest that Sheikh Hamdan has taken.
C. The tour that Sheikh Hamdan is sponsoring.
D. His father who wears an artificial leg.

Answer

1. He is Emirati.
2. He is going to travel to seven countries on a tour.
3. Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad
4. Because the boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention.
5. A. he hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence
B. It will inspire other young Emirate inventors.
6. While he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, couldn't swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet.
7. USA , UK , France
8. As he couldn't risk getting his leg wet.
9. With his relatives.
10. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage..... apparatus.
11. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing
12. Tiny cleaning robot, heart monitor.
13. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device.
14. This special equipment which has built in camera system will help rescue workers in emergencies.
15. To provide protection against.
16. Prosthetic.
17. Sponsor. 18. A fireproof helmet. 19. D 20. D 21. D

(9) In The Future

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

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

سنتمكن من إجراء عملية لزيادة ذكائنا . وقد قام العلماء بتطوير غرسات دماغية تحسن الرؤيا او تسمح للناس المعاقين بأستخدام أفكارهم للتحكم بالأعضاء الصناعية مثل الأذرع والأقدام والأيدي او تشغيل الكرسي المتحرك. في عام 2012 م أظهرت البحوث على القردة اللتي خضعت لغرسات دماغية تحسن في قدرات مل العلماء بتطوير اداة مشابهة لتساعد الناس اللذين اتخاذا القرار. اذا كيف سيتسفيد البشر من هذا البحث؟ يا تعرضوا لعطل دماغي واللذي يمكن ان يسبب الخرف, السكتة الدماغية او الاصابات الدماغية الاخرى.

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

In 2010 CE, **neuroscientists** confirmed **that it** was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner Called an MRI (*magnetic resonance imaging*). **They** suggested that, in the future, more meaningful **dialogue with patients in a coma** would be possible. Two years later, **it** has finally happened.

سيتمكن الاطباء من التواصل مع مرضى الغيبوبة. في عام 2010م أكد علماء الاعصاب بأن التواصل مع بعض مرضى الغيبوبة ممكن عن طريق استخدام ماسح دماغ خاص يدعى ام ار اي. واقترحوا انه بالمستقبل سيكون الحوار ذو معنى اكبر مع مرضى الغيبوبة سيكون ممكن. بعد سنتين حدث اخيرا ذلك.

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.

اثبت الماسح المستخدم على رجل في غيبوبة منذ 12 عام بأنه لديه وعي وعقل يفكر – حقيقة كانت مجال للشك من قبل الكثيرين. ويخطط الأطباء لأستخدام اساليب ماسح الدماغ في المستقبل لمعرفة اذا كان المرضى يتألمون أو ماذا يريدون أن يفعل أألجهم لتحسين نوعية حياتهم.

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

A new cancer **drug** is being trialed in **Plymouth, UK**, **which doctors** hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce **their** symptoms overnight. **It** is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing **other forms** of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by **blocking a protein which** causes cancerous cells to grow.

نوع جديد من الادوية سيساعد في علاج أنواع معينة من السرطان على الفور. دواء جديد للسرطان يتم اختباره في بليموث في المملكة المتحدة ويأمل الاطباء بأن يطيل حياة مرضى السرطان ويقلل من اعراضه في ليلة واحدة. ويؤخذ كحبة دواء واحدة كل يوم وحتى الان لم يبدي المرضى أي من الأعراض الجانبية مثل الدوار وتساقط الشعر واللذي يعانون منه عندما يخضعون لاشكال العلاج السرطان الاخرى. ويعمل العلاج عن طريق حجب البروتين اللذي يسبب نمو الخلايا السرطانية

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.

وسيحسن من معدل اعمار المرضى بشكل أسرع بكثير من أي دواء أحر. وتمت مقابلة المرضى بعد عام من بدء العلاج وكانوا بصحة جيدة وقالوا أنهم بالتأكد سكملون العلاج التجريبي. ولديهم كل الحق ليؤمنوا بأن العلاج سوف ينجح. ويأمل الأطباء في مستشفى بليموث أن هذا العقار سيساعد المرضى حول العالم.

AWAZEL

Word	Meaning	المعنى
Coma	a state of unconsciousness	غيبوبة
dementia	a mental illness	جنون
Drug	a medicine	دواء
Implant	a piece of tissue or prosthetic device implanted in the body	زراعة عضو
medical trail	trail to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications	تجربة دواء / علاج
pill	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 ضوئي
side effect	effects of medicine on your body	جانب سلبي / تأثير جانبي
stroke	An illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked	جلطة دماغية
symptom	a physical problem that might indicate a disease	اعراض مرضية
cancerous	something that has or can cause cancer	سرطاني
M.R.I	(magnetic resonance imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside someone's body for medical reasons	رنين مغناطيسي

- Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. Mention the benefit of brain implants. .

اذكر فائدة زراعة الدماغ

2. Mention the benefit of brain implants on monkeys.

اذكر فائدة زراعة الدماغ على القرود

3. How will humans benefit from the research on Monkeys?

كيف سيستفيد البشر من اجراء البحث على القرود؟

4. Brain damage can be caused by different factors. Write down two of these factors.

تلف الدماغ يمكن ان يصل من قبل عوامل مختلفة. اكتب اثنين من هذه العوامل .

5. How can neuroscientists communicate with some patients in a coma?

كيف يستطيع علماء الأعصاب التواصل مع المرضى الذين في غيبوبة؟

6. When was it possible to communicate with patients in a coma?

7. What would disabled people use to control prosthetic limbs?

ماذا سيستخدم المعاقين للتحكم بأطرافهم الصناعية؟

8. Mention two examples of prosthetic limbs.

اذكر مثالين على الاطراف الصناعية

9. Quote the sentence which indicates that meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma has finally become a truth.

اقتبس من النص الجملة التي تشير بأن حوارا ذو معنى مع المرضى الذين في غيبوبة اصبح حقيقة.

10. According to the text, doctors plan to use similar brain –scanning techniques in the future. Mention two reasons for that.

وفقا للنص الاطباء يخططوا الاستخدام تقنيات المسح الدماغي المستقبل لسببين. اذكرهما

11. Where is a new cancer drug being trailed?

12. Doctors hope two results from the new cancer drug. Mention these results.

يأمل الاطباء بنتيجتين من الدواء الجديد للسرطان. اذكرهما

13. How can you take the new cancer drug?

كيف تستطيع تناول علاج السرطان الجديد؟

14. There are two side effects which appear when patient undergo the usual cancer treatment. Write down these two side effects.

هنالك اثنتين من الأعراض الجانبية تظهر عندما يخضع المريض لعلاج السرطان العتيادي. اكتبهما

15. Quote the sentence which explains how the new cancer drug works.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى كيفية عمل علاج السرطان الجديد؟

16. Find a word in the text which means a mental illness.

جد كلمة في النص بمعنى مرض دماغي

Answer

1. It improves vision or allows disabled people to use their thoughts a wheelchair.
2. Brain implants improved their decision making abilities.
3. Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage.
4. Dementia, stroke, brain injuries.
5. By using a special brain scanner called an M.R.I.
6. In 2012
7. Their thoughts.
8. Arms , Legs , Hands
9. Two years later has finally happened.
10. 1. To find out whether patients are in pain.
2. What they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.
11. In Plymouth. UK.
12. 1. It will extend the lives of cancer patients.
2. It will reduce their symptoms.
13. It is taken as single pill every morning
14. Sickness, hair loss.
15. The new treatment works by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cell to grow.
16. Dementia. / 17. A new cancer drug.

AWA2EL



(10) The King Hussein Cancer Center

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment center. It treats both adult and pediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely 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.

يعتبر مركز الحسين للسرطان المركز الشامل الوحيد في الأردن للمعالجة السرطان. ويعالج المرضى الكبار والأطفال. وبما ان عدد السكان يرتفع سيعتمد المزيد والمزيد من العائلات على المركز لمعالجة السرطان. ويأتي المرضى ليس فقط من الأردن بل أيضا من الدول المجاورة وتجذبهم سمعته الجيدة والأجور المنخفضة والتشابه الثقافي واللغوي .

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

ولكي يتأقلم مع الازدياد في طلب العلاج بدء مركز الحسين ببرنامج توسع وبدء البناء عام 2011. وبحلول عام 2016 سيتوسع المركز اكثر من ضعفي العدد وزيادة المجال من 3.500 حالة في السنة الى 9.000.

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

عندها ستكونوا قد اضافوا 182 سرير اضافي مع وحدات اكبر الأقسام مختلفة تتضمن العلاج بالاشعة. جناح البالغين والاطفال الجديد سوف يتم افتتاحه. بالإضافة, سوف يقومون ببناء خارجي للمرضى من عشرة طوابق فيه مركز تعليمي يحتوي على غرف تعليمية 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 بعيدا عن عمان حيث يوجد مركز الحسين للسرطان والرحلة من والى المركز غالبا صعبة. ولهذا السبب هناك خطط لنشر منشآت العناية بالسرطان الى اجزاء أخرى من البلد. في المستقبل القريب يأمل مستشفى الملك عبدللا في اربد في تركيب آلت العلاج بالاشعة لكي يخدم مرضى السرطان من شمال الاردن ولا يضطر المرضى للذهاب الى عمان للعلاج بالاشعة .

Word	Meaning	المعنى
cope with	deal successfully with	يساير
Expansion	The act of making something bigger	توسيع
pediatrics	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illness	قسم الاطفال
radiotherapy	the use of controlled amount of radiation to treat diseases especially cancer	العلاج بواسطة الاشعة
ward	a room in a hospital for patients needing similar kind of care	قسم / جناح
outpatient	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but doesn't stay for the night.	عيادات خارجية

Success is the sum of a lot of small things done correctly.

- Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. What does KHCC stand for? ? KHCC

يعني ماذا

2. KHCC treats two groups of people. Mention them.

مركز الحسين يعالج مجموعتين من الناس. اذكرهم.

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

أعطي ثالث أسباب لماذا المرضى من الدول الأخرى يزوروا المركز.

4. Why does the hospital need to expand? لماذا يتوسع أن يحتاج المستشفى لماذا?

5. Mention the number of cancer patients that the KHCC will treat at the end of the expansion program me.

اذكر عدد المرضى السرطان الذين سيعالجهم المركز في نهاية البرنامج التوسع

6. At the ends of the expansion program me, they will have added many things to KHCC mention them.

في نهاية برنامج التوسع سيضيفون عدة أشياء إلى المركز اذكرهم .

7. The education center in KHCC has two departments. Mention them.

المركز التعليمي في المركز يضم قسمين اذكرهم ؟

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

ماهي خطط زيادة مرافق رعاية السرطان في مناطق الاردن الأخرى؟

9. According to the text, there is a disadvantage for the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman. Mention this disadvantage.

وفقا للنص هنالك سبب سبب لمركز الحسين للسرطان بالنسبة للمرضى الذين يعيشون بعيدا عن عمان, اذكرها.

10. Quote the sentence that indicates that Jordan has only one cancer center.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير بأن الاردن يمتلك فقط مركز واحد للسرطان ؟

11. Find a word in the text that means (Making something bigger).

جد كلمة في النص بمعنى يعمل الشيء اكبر.



1. The King Hussein Cancer Center.
2. Adult , pediatric
3. A- Excellent reputation.
B- Lower costs.
C- Cultural and language similarities
4. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment.
5. 9,000 patients per year.
6. A- 182 extra beds.
B- New adult and Pediatric wards.
C- Different departments including radiotherapy.
D- A special teen floor outpatients building.
E- Education center.
7. Teaching rooms, library.
8. King Abdullah university Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines.
9. The journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
10. The King Hussein Cancer center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment center.
11. Expansion
12. KHCC



AWAZEL



(11) Accident victim tests first artificial limb

Read the article below and choose the best title.

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

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 بأختراع يد صناعية تملك حاسة اللمس. ويخططون لتطوير هذا الختراع المدهش. ومن المحتمل في المستقبل غير البعيد أن تحل الأيادي والأرجل الصناعية المشابهة محل الأعضاء الصناعية المستخدمة الآن.

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

دينيس سورينسن البالغ من العمر 39 عاما من الدنمارك كان اول شخص يجرب الختراع الجديد. وبعد خسارة يده الشمال في حادث سير كان دينيس يستخدم يد صناعية عادية لتسع سنوات. واليد الجديدة التي طوره علماء سويسريون وايطاليين كان تحسن هائل. وبها لم يكن سورينسن يلتقط الأشياء ويتالعّب بها فقط بل استطاع أيضا الشعور بها. ويقول " عندما امسك بشئ استطيع الشعور به اذا كان طري او قاس, مربع او مستدير. يقول بأن الشعور مثل اللذي يشعر به بيده الاخرى.

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.

من سوء الحظ فإن سورينسن كان فقط يشارك في التجارب وأن الأداة ليست جاهزة للاستخدام العام. وسمح له بأرئدائها لمدة شهر فقط بداعي السلامة. وألن بدء يستخدم اليد الصناعية القديمة. على كل حال, يأمل قريبا انه سيرتدي النوع الجديد من اليدي. وينتظر بلهفة عندما تتوفر الأعضاء الصناعية المشابهة الالف الناس اللذين يحتاجونها. وهو سوف يساعد في تغيير حياتهم.



AWA2EL

Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. One of the following sentences is true about the new invention of prosthetic hand.

- A. This invention didn't enable Sorensen to pick up and objects.
- B. Sorensen was unable to feel objects that he touches with this device.
- C. The sensation with this device was nearly similar to normal human hand.
- D. This device was only used for feeling objects not for picking them up.

2. Who invented the new prosthetic hand?

من اخترع اليد الصناعية الجديدة

3. What is special about the new prosthetic hand?

ما المميز بخصوص اليد الصناعية الجديدة؟

4. Mention the first person who tried out the new invention.

اذكر اسم أول شخص جرب اليد الصناعية الجديدة؟

5. Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?

لماذا دينس سورينسن يحتاج لليد الصناعية؟

6. How long has Sorensen been worn the new type of hand?

كم المدة الزمنية التي ارتدى فيها سورينسن اليد الصناعية الجديدة؟

7. Mention the reasons why Sorensen wears the new hand only for a month.

اذكر السبب لماذا سورينسن ارتدى اليد الجديدة لمدة شهر فقط؟

8. Which hand is he wearing now? Why?

اي يد يلبس الان ولماذا؟

9. What could Sorenson do with the new hand?

ماذا يمكن أن يفعل سورينسن باليد الجديدة؟

10. Quote the sentence that indicates to the hope of Dennis Sorenson.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أمل سورينسن.

11. Find a word in the text that is the opposite of **natural**.

جد كلمة في النص عكس كلمة طبيعي؟



AWA2EL



1. C
2. Swiss and Italian scientists.
3. It has a sense of touch.
4. Dennis Sorensen.
5. Because he lost his left hand in an accident.
6. One month.26
7. A. Because he was taking part in trail.
B. The equipment is not ready for general use yet.
C. For safety reasons.
8. His old artificial hand. because the new hand is not ready for general use.
9. Sorenson could not only pick up and manipulate abject but he also feel them.
- 10.However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new of hand again.
- 11.artificial

High
Hopes

AWA2EL



Preservation purposes in Unit Three

المعنى	المتلازمة
يلفت انتباه	catch attention
يحصل فكرة	get an idea
يهتم ب..	take an interest
يقضي وقت	spend time
يحضر دورة	attend a course

1. This girl takes Ali's attention every time he sees her.

- **Replace** the underlined misused verb in the above sentence with the correct one to form appropriate collocation.....

2. Itwo hours doing my homework every night.

(attend , spend , get , take)

3. Next week I will a course in English Language.

(get , catch , attend, take)

Using rhetorical devices

Simile:

Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal.

Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food.

Metaphor:

The world will be at your fingertips.

Onomatopoeia:

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

Personification:

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

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

1- The world will be at your fingertips.

- The **rhetorical device** used in the above sentence is.....

a) Simile.

b) Metaphor.

c) Onomatopoeia.

d) Personification

2- Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us.

The **rhetorical device** used in the above sentence is.....

- a) Simile. b) Metaphor . c) metaphor d) personification

3- New means of transportation **will take us** to our destinations smoothly.

The **underlined words** in the sentence above represent one of the following **rhetorical devices**.

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

نتائج الامتحان العام
لشهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة
لعام 2022

رقم الجلوس : 230797

اسم الطالب : مجدولين احمد موسى الديات

المجموع العام : 1234 من 1400

المعدل : 88.80

العلامة	الورقة	الورقة	المبحث
العلامة	الورقة	الورقة	
النهاية	الاولى	الثانية	
	العلامة	العلامة	
	الاصغرى		

AWA2EL



Unit Four

Cleft sentences الجمل الجزئية

- في هذه القاعد اسئلة الوزاره تركز على نمطي ضع دائره واملا الفراغ.
- نمط اعادة الكتابة
- س. كيف نميز جملة (cleft) في سوال ضع دائرة؟
- حفظ الاداه ومعناها واللواحق....

الاداء	اللاحق	الاستخدام
The person	Who / that	الشخص
The place	Where / which / that	المكان
The subject / the thing	Which / that	شيء غير عاقل
The time / the year	When / that	الوقت او السنة

خطوات الحل

1. اكمال الاداه باللاحق المناسب لها.
2. تحديد الاسم المناسب للاداة من الجملة ووضع خط تحته..
3. كتابة كل ما لم يتم وضع تحته خط.
4. كتابة (was, is) حسب زمن الجملة.
5. نضع is اذا كان الفعل v1
6. نضع was اذا كان الفعل v2
7. كتابة الاسم الذي تم وضع تحته خط ثم ضع نقطة.

1- Huda won a prize last year.

The person _____

The time _____

The thing _____

2- Khalid travelled to Spain in 2011.

The year _____

The person _____

The place _____



نمط اعادة الكتابة باستخدام (It) اذا بدا الحل ب (it was / it is) الحل كالتالي:

1- كتابة الاسم المراد التاكيد عليه.

2- كتابة اللاحق المناسب.

1- كتابة ما تبقى من الجملة.

1- Huda won a prize last year.

It was _____

It was _____

It was _____

2- Ali was born in Iraq in 1968.

It was _____

It was _____

It was _____

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D, OR write it in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1) The who won the prize for Art last year was Huda.

(person , year , thing , city)

2) The person travelled to Egypt last year was Ali.

(what , who , which , when)

3) She is the student handwriting is the best in my class.

(what, whose, where , which)

4) The year they closed the company was 1995.

(who, where, when, which)

5) The thing Al-Jazari invented was the mechanical clock.

(who, that, when, what)

6) The way in you can pass the exam is to study hard .

(what, who, where , which)

7) He is the man daughter I met in Jordan.

(what, whose, where , which)

8) London was the place the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.

(what, whose, where , which)

9) Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometers south of Amman.

(what, whose, where , which)

10) The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, was built at the beginning of the fourth century, are still standing.

(what, whose, where , which)

11) Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables horses may have been kept.

(what, whose, where , which)

12) Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

The year.....

It was

13) My neighbor's generosity impresses me more than anything else.

The thing that

It is

14) Taha Hussein is especially famous for his work in literature.

It is.....

The thing.....

15) The first athletic event for disabled athletes took place in 1948CE.

The year.....

It was

16) The Second World War ended in 1945 in Europe.

The year

It was

17) The Great Mosque in Gordoba was built in 784 CE.

The year.....

It was

18) Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience.

The thing.....

19) Ibn Sina wrote the most famous medical book.

The person.....

It was

20) Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.

The person.....

It was

21) The manager arranged a meeting with the workers.

The person.....

It was

23) The heat made the journey unpleasant.

The thing.....

A. which made the journey unpleasant was the heat.

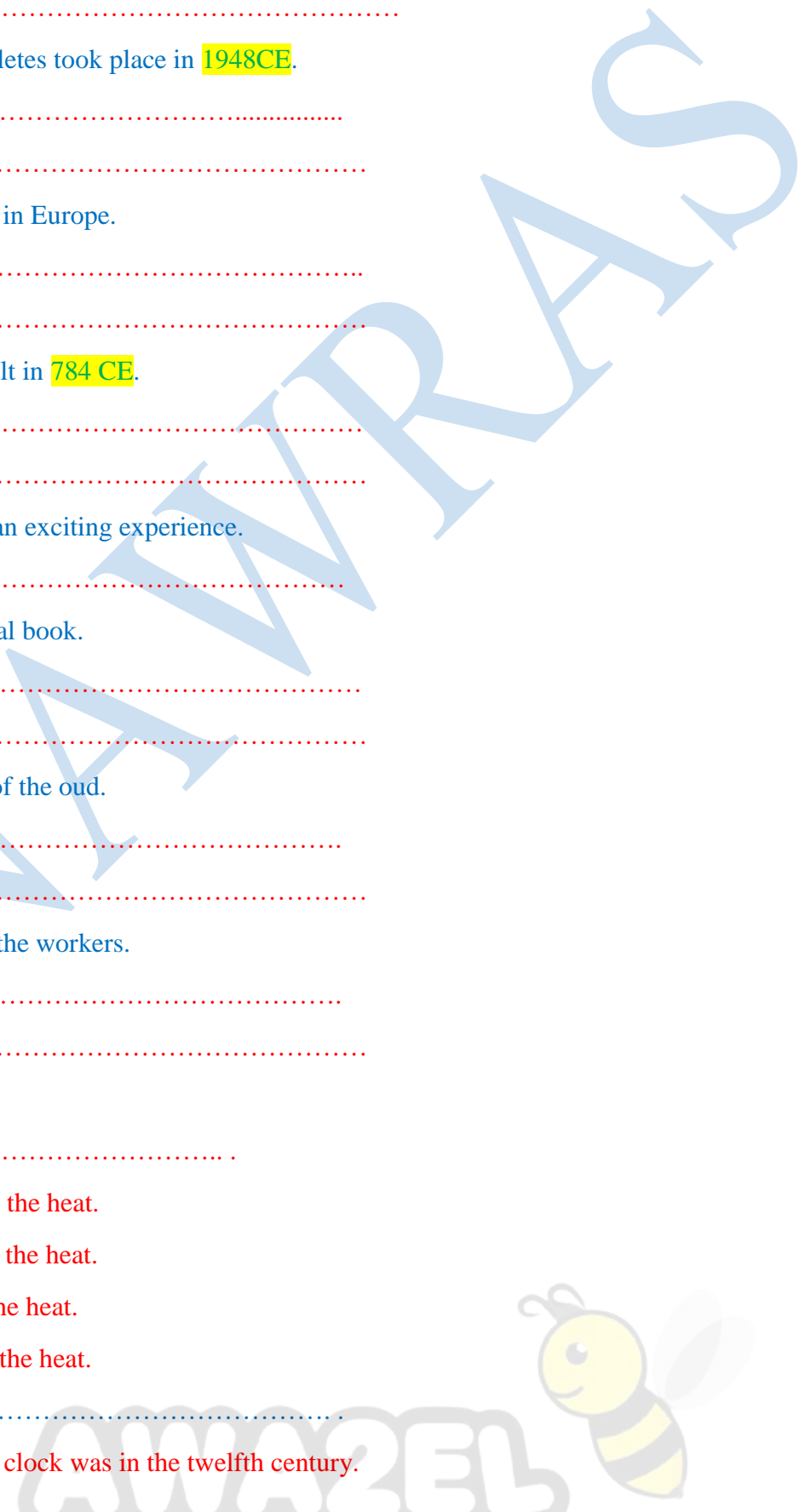
B. where made the journey unpleasant was the heat.

C. who made the journey unpleasant was the heat.

D. when made the journey unpleasant was the heat.

24) The person.....

A. who invented Al- Jazari the mechanical clock was in the twelfth century.



B. who invented in the twelfth century the mechanical clock was Al- Jazrai.

C. who invented the twelfth century in the mechanical clock was Al- Jazrai.

D. who invented in the twelfth century Al- Jazari was the mechanical clock

25) Choose from A, B, C or D the correct cleft sentence that emphasizes the information in the bold in the following sentence.

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

A. The journey which I made was unpleasant.

B. It was the heat which made the journey unpleasant.

C. The journey which I made was unpleasant because of the heat.

D. It was the pleasant journey which made the heat.

26) **Ali ibn Nafi** revolutionized the musical theory in the world.

The sentence which emphasizes the underlined words is:

A. The thing that Ali ibn Nafi revolutionized in the world was the musical theory.

B. The person who revolutionized in the world was the musical theory is Ali ibn Nafi

C. It was Ali ibn Nafi who revolutionized the musical theory in the world.

D. The thing which revolutionized Ali ibn Nafi was the musical theory in the world.

27)me how to play the drum.

A. It was my uncle who taught

B. It is my uncle teaching

C. My uncle who taught

D. It was my uncle taught

نتائج التوجيهي - المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية
tawjihi.jo

رقم الجلوس : 205371

اسم الطالب : دنيا موفق محمد اليونس

المجموع العام : 1297 من 1400

المعدل : 93.10

العلامة النهائية من 200	النهاية الصغرى	الورقة الثانية العلامة	الورقة الأولى العلامة	المبحث
		من 200	من 200	

AWA2EL



If clause اف الشرطية

النوع الصفري •

If +sub +simple present, sub +simple present

If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die.

النوع الاول •

If +sub +simple present....., sub +will +v1

If you study hard for the English exam, you will get high mark.

النوع الثاني •

If +sub +simple past, sub +would +v1

If I saw Ali in London , I would give him the money.

نمط اعادة الكتابة على ال if clause طريقة الحل هي •

I were you كتابة
فاصلةI would / wouldn't كتابة
الاكمال من بعد
should / shouldn't نقطة

Q- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D, OR write it in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1- I think you **should** visit the doctor.

If _____

2- you **should** practice the presentation several times.

If _____

3- you **shouldn't** look too casual.

If _____

4- you **should** do a lot of research.

If _____

5. **If** Anne's father **gets** seriously ill, they _____ (bring) him to the hospital.6. If I _____ (be) you I **would pay** more attention in class.7. They _____ (not go) out **if** they **don't get** a babysitter.

8. The manager **would have** fired him **if** he _____ (have) someone else to replace him.
9. I _____ (like) her more **if** she **hadn't** asked such stupid questions.
10. **If** you _____ (not knock) they **won't let** you in.
11. **If I had** missed the bus, I _____ (take) a taxi.
12. We **will visit** the sports center tomorrow **if** it _____ (rain).
13. I **would have** helped him **if** I _____ (know) that his condition was so bad.
14. He _____ (not go) to the course **if** it **were** not so interesting.



AWA2EL



Reading purposes in Unit Four

Success stories



(12) The importance of Islamic achievements in history.

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

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

يمتلك العالم العربي الكثير من الكيميائيين في تاريخه ولكن الشخص المعروف بأنه موجد الكيمياء على الأرجح هو جابر بن حيان. وأكثر ما يشتهر به هو الابتداء بإنتاج حامض السلفوريك الكبريتيك وقام أيضاً ببناء مجموعة من الموازين والتي غيرت طريقة وزن المواد لدى الكيميائيين في المختبر: استطاع ميزانه أن يقيس مواد بـ 6.000 مرة أصغر من الكيلوغرام.

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 revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

علي بن نافع المشهور بزرياب وهو الطائر الأسود وذلك لجمال صوته. وكان طالب موهوب لموسيقي مشهور من بغداد وقادت موهبته الى قرطبة في القرن التاسع الميلادي. وكان ضيف الحاكم الاموي هنالك. وكان أول شخص يؤسس مدرسة موسيقية في العالم في قرطبة في الاندلس لتعليم التناغم والتأليف الموسيقي. وعمل ثورة في عالم الموسيقى وهو الذي أدخل العود الى أوروبا.

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

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

فاطمة الفهري كانت رجل أعمال ثري. واستخدمت ميراث والدها لبناء مركز تعليمي في مدينة فاس في المغرب. وأصبح هذا المركز أفضل جامعة في المغرب يقصدها الطالب من جميع أرجاء العالم للدراسة. وأكثر من ذلك اشرفت مريم أخت فاطمة على بناء مسجد الاندلس والذي لم يكن بعيد عن المركز التعليمي.

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

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

الكندي كان طبيب وفيلسوف وعالم رياضيات وكيميائي وموسيقي وعالم فلك كان شخص مثقف بحق. وقامت باكتشافات هزت العالم في كثير من المجالات ولكن على الأرجح اعماله في الهندسة وعلم الحساب ما جعله مشهوراً.



Word	Meaning	المعنى
arithmetic	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations	علم الحساب
geometry	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationship and measurement of point, lines and curves.	الهندسة
mathematician	a person who studies math's to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
philosopher	someone who studies or writes philosophy professionally	فيلسوف
physician	someone qualified to practice medicine	طبيب
inheritance	money or things that you get from someone after they die	ميراث / ورثة
ground breaking	new, innovative	جديد / ابداعي
revolutionize	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	يُثوّر
composition	a piece of music that someone has written	مقطوعة موسيقية
musical harmony	A pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together.	التناغم الموسيقي

• Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1) Who is the founder of Chemistry?

من هو مؤسس الكيمياء؟

2) In which subject Jabir Ibn Hayyan was famous?

في أي مادة كان مشهور جابر بن حيان؟

3) Mention two of the most important achievements of Jabir Ibn Hayyan.

اذكر اثنتين من اهم إنجازات جابر بن حيان؟

4) Why is Jabir Ibn Hayyan's set of scales significant?

لماذا مجموعة مقاييس الوزن البن حيان مهمة؟

5) Mention the Other name of Ali bin Nafi. .

اذكر الاسم الاخر ل علي بن نافع.

6) What is the meaning of "Ziryab"?

ما معنى الزرياب؟

7) Ali Ibn Nafi is also known as blackbird or Ziryab, mention the reason.

علي بن نافع كان معروف بالطائر الأسود أو زرياب , اذكر السبب؟

8) Where did Ziryab receive his musical education?

أين تلقى زرياب تعليمه الموسيقي ؟

9) Mention the reason that led Ziryab to travel to Cordoba.

اذكر السبب الذي قاد زرياب لقرطبة .

10) When did he go to Cordoba?

متى ذهب الى قرطبة؟

11) Ali ibn Nafi made some important achievements in music. Write down two of these achievements.

علي بن نافع قام بعمل إنجازات مهمة في الموسيقى. اذكر اثنتين من هذه الانجازات.

12) What did the school that was established by Ziryab teach?

ماذا تدرس المدرسة التي أسست من قبل زرياب ؟

13) Quote the sentence that indicates that Fatima was rich.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير بأن فاطمة كانت غنية.

14) How did she use her father inheritance?

كيف استخدمت تراث والدها؟

15) What did her learning center become?

ماذا أصبح مركزها للتعليم

16) Who supervised the building of the Andalus Mosque?

من اشرف على بناء المسجد الاندلسي؟

17) Why was AL-Kindi a true polymath? لماذا كان الكندي عالما لكثيرا من المجالات؟

18) Mention the work that made Al-Kindi most famous.

اذكر الأعمال التي جعلت الكندي مشهورا.

19) Find a word in the text that means (someone who studied and writes philosophy).

جد كلمة بالنص بمعنى شخص يدرس ويكتب الفلسفة

20) What does the underlined pronoun it line 3 refer to?

على من يعود الضمير it سطر 3 من الفقرة الثانية؟

21) Quote the sentence which indicates that Al-Kindi was a polymath.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أن الكندي كان واسع المعرفة.

22) The scales that were invented by Jabir ibn Hayyan.....

- A. could be used in a laboratory to weigh very small chemical items.
- B. didn't weigh chemical items which were smaller than a kilogram.
- C. only weighed chemical items which were bigger than a kilogram.
- D. Were not used to change the weight of the chemical items in the laboratory.

23) Ali ibn Nafi' is known as "Blackbird" because.....

- A. His voice was beautiful.
- B. He was a gifted pupil
- C. He was the guest of the Umayyad ruler.
- D. He had a talent for music.

24) One of the following options is true about the achievements of Ziryab in music:

- A. Setting up the first music school in the world and introducing the oud to Europe.
- B. Introducing the oud to Europe and setting up the first music school in Baghdad.
- C. Setting up the first music school in Europe and introducing the oud to Cordoba.

D. Setting the first music school in Cordoba and introducing the oud to the world.

25) The sentence which indicates that ‘ Ziryab is the musician who introduced a musical instrument to the west is.....:

- A. he is the person who established the first music school in the world.
- B. he is the person who introduced the oud .
- C. he was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad.
- D. Ali ibn Nafi is also known as ‘Ziryab’ (or ‘Blackbird’ , because of his beautiful voice.

26) What has probably made Al-Kindi most famous is.....:

- A. Being a physician and a philosopher.
- B. Making ground- breaking discoveries.
- C. His work in arithmetic and geometry.
- D. Being a musician and an astronomer.

Answer

- 1) Jabir ibn Hayyan.
- 2) Chemistry
- 3) A-He well Known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid .
B- He built a set of scales.
- 4) Ziryab.
- 5) Because it changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory.
- 6) Blackbird.
- 7) Because of his beautiful voice.
- 8) In Baghdad.
- 9) His talent for music.
- 10) In the ninth century.
- 11) A- He is the person who established the first music school in the world in Cordoba
B - He revolutionized musical theory.
C-He is the person who introduced the oud to Europe
- 12) Musical harmony and composition.
- 13) Fatima al- Fihri was the daughter of a wealthy businessman.
- 14) By building a learning center in Fez.
- 15) It became Morocco’s top university.
- 16) Her sister Mariam.
- 17) Because he was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer.



18) His work in arithmetic and geometry.

19) Philosopher

20) His talent for music

21) Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath

نتائج الامتحان العام
لشهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة
لعام 2022

رقم الجلوس : 39047

اسم الطالب : ثراء محمد رداد الجبور

المجموع العام : 1055 من 1400

المعدل : 77.30

العلامة النهائية من	الورقة		المبحث
	الثانية	الأولى	
العلامة	العلامة	العلامة	
200	من 200	من 200	

AWA2EL



(13) City Masdar – A positive step?

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

تعتبر المشاريع الضخمة مشاريع استثمارية مكلفة كثيرا وتصمم هذه المشاريع لتشجيع النمو الاقتصادي وجلب فوائد جديدة للمدن. وعلى الرغم من أن المشاريع الضخمة تتنوع من حيث الكلفة والحجم إلا أنها جميعها مشاريع عامة مكلفة تجذب مستويات عالية من الاهتمام والتغطية الإعلامية. وتتراوح هذه المشاريع من الطرق العامة والمطارات والمحطات والاندفاق والجسور الخ حتى بناء مدينة كاملة.

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

مفهوم المشاريع الضخمة يقوم دائما على أساس الربح المادي الذي يجلبه للمجتمع. ولكن تم انتقاد العديد من المشاريع بسبب الآثار السلبية على المجتمع أو البيئة. سيناقتش هذا المقال مواضيع بالإشارة إلى مدينة مصدر مشروع ضخم 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 kilometers, **when** it is completed **in 2025 CE**, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

مدينة مصدر والتي بدأت التطور فيها عام 2006 ستكون أول مدينة في العالم محايدة الـكربون وصفر من الفضائل الصناعية. وعندما يتم الانتهاء من بنائها ستغطي مساحة ستة كيلو مربع. ويتوقع في 2025م أن تتسع لأكثر من 40,000 ألف ساكن و50,000 زبون ومسافر 1,500 شركة تنتج بشكل رئيسي منتجات صديقة للبيئة.

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.

وستدار المدينة بشكل كامل من مصادر طاقة متجددة. وستبنى على شبكة طاقة متقدمة والتي تراقب كمية الاستهلاك المستخدمة بالتحديد من كل ابريز في المجمع.

Furthermore, in order to reduce its *carbon footprint*, Masdar City will be a carefree 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.

ولتقليل من الأثر الكربوني مدينة مصدر ستكون منطقة خالية من السيارات مصممة للمشاة وركوب الدراجات الهوائية. وستكون السيارات الكهربائية بدون سائق وسائل النقل العامة وسترتبط المدينة بالمواقع الأخرى عن طريق شبكة طرق وسكك حديدية.

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.

وستوفر الطاقة من خلال الطاقة الشمسية ومزارع الهواء توليد الطاقة عبر مولدات وهناك أيضا مخططات لبناء أكبر مصنع هيدروجيني. مصنع محلية مياه سوف يستخدم لتزويد المدينة بالمياه وتكرير 80% من المياه المستخدمة. وسيتم استخدام الفضائل الطبيعية كمصدر للطاقة أيضا وسيتم أيضا إعادة تدوير النفايات 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.

السكان الحاليون لمدينة مصدر هم طالب في معهد مصدر للعلوم والتكنولوجيا وهي جامعة يلتزم طالبها بشكل كامل أيجاد حلول لمشاكل العالم في الطاقة.

AWAZEL



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

وبما أن المشروع يحظى بدعم العديد من المنظمات العالمية والبيئية ومنظمات المحافظة أُل أنه يوجد بعض الانتقاد له. والشعور السائد بأنه بدال من بناء مدينة صناعية مستدامة يجب أن تكون الأولوية لدعم المدن الموجودة.

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

بالمحصلة فإن فوائد مدينة مصدر للمجتمع والبيئة تفوق بشكل كبير اية مساوئ. وأذا تحققت اهداف المطورين فإن مدينة مصدر ستكون عنوان للتخطيط المدني في المستقبل والذي سيلهم المشاريع العملاقة المشابهة في الدول الاخرى.

Word	Meaning	المعنى
artificially- created	not real, not made of natural things	اصطناعي
carbon –natural	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in earth's atmosphere.	خالية من الكربون
criticize	to judge something with disapproval / to evaluate or analyses.	انتقاد
desalination	the process of removing salt from sea water	عملية تحلية المياه
grid	a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across the region	شبكة
sustainability	the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time.	استدامة
megaproject	a very large , expensive , ambitious business project	مشروع
outweigh	to be more important than something else.	يفوق على
pedestrian	someone who is walking along a street	شارع مشاة
zero-waste	producing no waste	خالى من المخلفات
vary	to differ according to the situation	يختلف

• Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. The writer states two benefits of creating megaprojects. Write down two of these benefits.

الكاتب حدد فائدتين لعمل المشاريع الضخمة, اكتبتهما .

2. The text provides many examples of megaprojects. Write down two of these examples.

النص أعطى عدة أمثلة على المشاريع العملاقة. اكتب مثالين.

3. Megaprojects concept based on something, what is it?

مفهوم المشاريع الضخمة يعتمد على شيء . ما هو؟

4. Quote the sentence which shows the main reason to criticize megaprojects.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين السبب الرئيسي لنقد المشاريع العملاقة.

5. When and where did Masdar City begin its development ?

أين ومتى بدأت مدينة مصدر تطورها ؟

7. What will Masdar City become in the future?

ماذا ستصبح مدينة مصدر؟

8. What is the area of Masdar City?

9. When will Masdar City be completed?

متى ستكتمل مدينة مصدر؟

9. Mention the number of the residents of Masdar City.

أذكر رقم نسبة سكان مدينة مصدر.

10. Certain power resources will supply Masdar city with energy. Write down two of these resources.

مصادر طاقة معينة ستزود مدينة مصدر بالطاقة اكتب اثنين من هذه المصادر.

11. Many procedures will be implemented to reduce carbon footprint in Masdar City. Write down these procedures.

هنالك إجراءات ستطبق لتقليل تأثير الكربون في مدينة مصدر اكتبها.

12. What will be used to provide the city with water?

ماذا سيستخدم لتزويد المدينة بالماء؟

13. What will happen for Biological and industrial waste in Masdar City?

ماذا سيحدث للنفايات الحيوية والصناعية في مدينة مصدر؟

14. Quote the sentences which shows who are the present inhabitants (residents) of Masdar City.

أقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى سكان مدينة المصدر الحاليين.

15. What is the aim of the students of the Masdar institute?

ما هو هدف طالب مدينة مصدر؟

16. Mention the criticism for this project (disadvantage).

أذكر الانتقاد لهذا المشروع السينات.

17. Find a word in the text that means (to differ according to the situation).

جد كلمة في النص تعنى يختلف حسب الوضع.

20) The sentence which contains examples of megaprojects is:

- A. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to entire city complexes.
- B. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost, they are public projects.
- C. they are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest and media coverage.
- D. Megaprojects vary in terms of size and cost.

21) The current residents existing at the present time at Masdar City are:

- A. farmers
- B. teachers
- C. students
- D. workers

22) The advantage of the desalination unite is to:

- A. provide the city's water
- B. build the world's largest plant
- C. provide the city's wind farms
- D. build the world's wind farms

22) The power resources which will supply Masdar City with energy are :

- A. motorways and airports
- B. tunnels and bridges

Answer

- 1. A- To encourage economic growth.
- B- To bring new benefits to cities.
- 2. A-motorways
- B- Airports
- 3. The benefits it brings to a community.
- 4. However, many megaprojects have been criticized because of their negative effects on a community or the environment.
- 5. In Abu Dhabi 2006.
- 6. It will be the world’s first carbon-neutral, Zero-waste artificially - created city
- 7. Six square K.M
- 8. 2025.
- 9. 40,000 residents
- 10.Solar power, Wind farms.
- 11.A-The city will run entirely on renewable energy source.
- B- Masdar City will be a car- free zone
- C- Designed to be pedestrian and cycle friendly.
- D- Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles.
- E- It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.
- 12. A desalination plant.
- 13. Biological waste will be used as an energy source Industrial waste will be recycled.
- 14.The current residents..... solution world’s energy problems.
- 15.To finding solutions to the world’s energy problems.
- 16.Instead of building an artificial sustainable city sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.
- 17.vary / 18.Masdar City



(14) A founding father of farming

- A. that described how to treat different types of soil ? **the one**
- B. which is the study of plants? **Botany / agriculture**
- C. that he and his followers put in place ? **in Spain**
- D. who was the King of Toledo? **Al-Ma'mun**

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

ابن بصال كان كاتب وعالم ومهندس وعاش في الاندلس في القرن الحادي عشر ميلادي. عمل في بالظ المأمون والذي كان ملك توليدو. شغفه الاكبر كان علم الزراعة والذي يختص بدراسة النباتات والزراعة. على الرغم من أنه كان عالم عظيم, كان ايضا رجل عملي وكل كتابته كانت نتاج عمل يديه في الارض.

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** **that** described how to treat different types of soil. **Ibn Bassal** also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water and digging wells. **He** designed **water pumps and irrigation systems**. All of **these** things were passed on through **his** writing.

احد الاشياء الكثيرة التي حققها ابن بصال كانت كتاب الزراعة. واحتوى الكتاب على 60 فصل تشرح أفضل طريقة لزراعة الاشجار والفواكه والخضروات والاعشاب والورود ذات الرائحة الطيبة وربما يعتبر الفصل الذي يصف كيفية التعامل مع الانواع المختلفة من التربة هو الاشهر. ووجد ايضا ابن بصال طريقة لري الأرض عن طريق حفر الابار الارتوازية وايجاد المياه الجوفية. وصمم مضخات مائية وأنظمة ري. وكل هذه الأشياء مررت عبر كتابته.

The influence of Ibn Bassal's book was enormous. As farmers down the generations followed **his** instructions and advice, the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. The irrigation systems **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 كبير. ألن المزارعين عبر الاجيال أتبعو تعليماته ونصائحه وأصبحت الارض خصبة بشكل رائع وأنتجت طعام كاف واكثر لعدد السكان سريع النمو. أنظمة الري التي صنعها هو وأتباعه ما تزال دليل في اسبانيا. وعلى الرغم من أن اسمه ليس مشهورا كثير ولكن ميراثه للعالم كان عظيم.

Word	Meaning	المعنى
irrigate	to supply land with water	يسقي / يروي / يشبع
fertile land	a agriculturally productive	ارض خصبة / قابلة للزراعة
legacy	what someone leaves to the world after death	تركة / وريثة

Success is the sum of a lot of small things done correctly.

Ernest Hemingway

AWAZEL



- Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. Where and when did Ibn Bassal live?

اين ومتى عاش ابن بصال؟

2. Where did Ibn Bassal work?

اين عمل ابن بصال؟

3. Quote the sentence which shows that Ibn Bassal was a polymath.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين أن ابن البصال كان موسوعة .

What were his great passions?

ما هي عواطفه العظيمة؟

4. Mention the meaning of botany. .

اذكر معنى الكلمة.

5. Where did all his writing come from?

من اين اتت جميع كتاباته

6. Name two of Ibn-Bassal's achievements.

سمي اثنين من انجازات ابن بصال.

8. In his book , Ibn Bassal explained how to grow many types of tree and plants .Mention two types of trees and plants

في كتابه شرح كيف تزرع العديد من أنواع الاشجار والنبات. أعطي مثالين.

9. Mention the most famous chapter in his book.

اذكر اكثر فصل مشهور في كتاب ابن بصال.

10. Ibn Bassal discovered two ways to irrigate the land. Write these ways down.

ابن البصال اكتشف طريقتين لري الأرض. اكتبهما

11. There were two benefits for farmers who followed Ibn Bassal's instructions. Write-down these two benefits.

هناك فائدتين للمزارعين الذين اتبعوا تعليمات ابن البصال. اذكر هاتين الفائدتين .

12. Find a verb in the second paragraph that means ' supply land with water.

جد فعل في الفقرة الثانية بمعنى يزود الارض بالماء؟

13. Ibn Bassal was a polymath. Write down two examples of his areas of knowledge.

ابن بصال كان واسع المعرفة. اكتب مثالين من مجالات معرفته.

14. The word that means 'the study of plants' is.....

- A. experience B. agriculture C. botany D. scholar

15. Ibn Bassal worked out how to irrigate the land by.....

- A. using old water pumps and irrigation systems
B. digging wells and finding underground water
C. finding underground water and using old water pumps

D. explaining how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables in his book

16. Ibn Bassal's areas of knowledge are.....

- A. geometry and mathematics.
- B. arithmetic, philosophy and geometry
- C. writing, science and engineering
- D. physics and chemistry

17. Ibn Bassal lived in.....

- A. Baghdad
- B. Morocco
- C. Marrakesh
- D. Andalus

18. Ibn Bassal solved the problem of supplying land with water by.....

- A. Digging wells and treating different types of soil.
- B. Finding underground water and growing trees.
- C. Finding underground water and growing fruit and vegetables.
- D. Finding underground water and digging wells.

19. The sentence which contains the title of Ibn Bassal's book is.....

- A. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding underground water
- B. The most famous chapter of all was the one that described how to treat different types of soil.
- C. The book consisted of sixteen chapters which explain how best to grow trees, fruit and vegetables
- D. One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture.



Answer

1. In AL-Andalus in the eleventh century.
2. In the court of AL-Ma'mun who was the king of Toledo.
3. Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in AL-Andalus in the eleventh century .
4. Botany and agriculture.
5. The study of plants
6. From his own hands –on experience working the land.
7. A- A book of agriculture.
- B- He designed water pump.
- C- He designed irrigation system.
8. Trees, fruit and vegetable, herbs, sweet smelling flowers.
9. The one that described how to treat different types of soil.
10. Finding underground water and digging wells
11. a. As farmers down the generation followed his instruction and advice the land became wonderfully fertile and produced more than enough food.
- b. The irrigation systems that he and his followers put in place are still in evidence in Spain.
12. Irrigate.



Preservation purposes in Unit Four

Collocation المتلازمات

Urban planning	التخطيط العمراني
Public transport	النقل العام
Biological waste	مخلفات حيوية
Carbon footprint	تأثير الكربون
Negative effect	تأثير سلبي
Economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي

- 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 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 takemore 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 effectiveis evident when we consider modern day problems like **traffic.**

Answers

(1- Economic growth, 2-Negative effect, 3- Carbon footprint, 4- Public transport, 5-Biological waste, 6- Urban planning)



Writing purposes (Editing , Guided writing , and Free writing)

The first one is Editing:

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines have four mistakes (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake ,two spelling mistakes). Find out these mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

1- In some **countryes**, 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, **recordeng** interviews and creating diagrams. Tablet **are** ideal for pair in group work.

1- _____ 2- _____ 3- _____ 4- _____

2- The research showed that children **where** were more able to stay focused on a task, and who **has** a more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later. The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad **lifestile** choices, such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more **obtimistic** people make better and healthier lifestyle choices

1- _____ 2- _____ 3- _____ 4- _____ 5- _____

3- **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 that described how to treat different types of soil. Ibn Bassal also worked out how to irrigate the land by finding **undarground** water and digging wells. He designed water pumps and irrigation systems. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

1- _____ 2- _____ 3 _____ 4- _____



The second one is Guided writing:

عزيزي الطالب لاحظ ان الكتابة الموجهة لديها العديد من الانواع وهذه الانواع كل مدرس يعتمد طريقة اجابة مختلفة عن باقي المدرسين, سوف اقوم بوضع نمطين للكتابة الموجهة وطريقة سهلة للكتابة ان شاء الله.

- النمط الاول هو نمط التعداد

The topic
Sentence 1
Sentence 2
Sentence 3
Sentence 4

- There are many (the topic) such as (sentence 1 with adds ing to the first word) and (sentence 2 with adds ing to the first word). Also, there are/is other like (sentence 3 with adds ing to the first word) and (sentence 4 with adds ing to the first word).

- ملاحظة اذا بدا العنوان بكل ما يلي:

نضع مكانها	نحذف الكلمة
Ways	How
Reasons	Why
Things	What

- For examples:

Benefits of e-learning

- organise class work
- get information quickly
- save vtime and effort

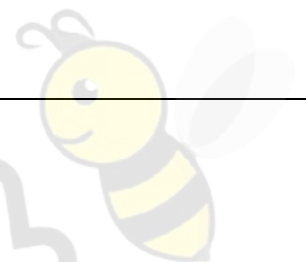
Benefits of doing an internship

- Developing professional skills
- Increasing self- confidence in the workplace
- Having personal growth experience
- Improving social relationships

What one can do a free time

- Visiting cultural locations
- Exercising and playing a sport
- Going shopping
- Spending time with friends

AWA2EL



How to learn and memories faster

- Exercise to clear your head
- Write down what needs to be memorized
- Study or practice in the afternoon
- Relate new things to what you already know

• النمط الثاني هو نمط السيرة الذاتية

- Name الاسم
- Date التاريخ
- Profession العمل
- Achievements الانجازات

- (Name), who was born in (Birth) and died in (Death), he/she was a famous (Profession). One of his/her achievements were (Achievements).

• ملاحظه مهمه على هذا النمط اذا كانت الانجازات ثنان فما فوق نضع **her/his achievements were** بدلا من **her/his achievement** لكن اذا كان انجاز واحد في السؤال يبقى كما هو في الطريقه التي تم ذكرها في الاعلى .

- For example:

- Name: mahmoud darwish
- Date: 1942-2008
- Profession: poet and author
- Achievements: leaves of olives and wingless birds

• The third one is Free writing

- هاااااااااا!! الكتابة الحرة سيتم شرحها في ملف خارج الدوسية لطلب الملف التواصل معي عبر الواتساب.
- لطلب اوراق العمل, الكويزات, الامتحانات الشهرية والنهائية, يرجى التواصل واتساب.

مَقَادِرُ الْحَيَاةِ

AWA2EL

الأفعال المنتظمة والشاذة

أولاً، الأفعال المنتظمة ((القياسية)) Regular verbs

هي أفعال تضاف لها ((d أو ed أو ied)) عند تحويلها إلى صيغة الماضي ويتم ذلك بالقواعد أو الشروط الآتية

1. نضيف d أو ed للأفعال التي يراد تحويلها من المضارع إلى الماضي وحيث أن هذه الأفعال يكون فيها اسم المفعول نفسه التصريف الثاني أي الماضي، وفي هذه الأفعال إذا كانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف e فنقوم بإضافة حرف d فقط مثل مشى

المعنى The meaning	المضارع Present	الماضي Past	اسم المفعول Past participle
يفتح	Open	Opened	Opened
يغلق	Close	Closed	Closed
يضيف	Add	Added	Added
يمشي	Walk	Walked	Walked
ينظر	Look	Looked	Looked
يقفل	Lock	Locked	Locked
يستخدم	Use	Used	Used
يقبل	Accept	Accepted	Accepted
يصل	Arrive	Arrived	Arrived
يلعب	Play	Played	Played
يتمتع	Enjoy	Enjoyed	enjoyed
يعيش	Live	Lived	Lived

2. نضيف ied عندما تكون الكلمة منتهية بحرف y وقبله حرف ساكن وفي هذه الحالة نقوم بحذف حرف y ونضيف ied مثل مشى

المعنى The meaning	المضارع Present	الماضي Past	اسم المفعول past participle
يدرس	Study	Studied	Studied
ينسخ	Copy	Copied	Copied

3. عندما تكون الكلمة ذات مقطع صوتي واحد نقوم بتكرار الحرف الأخير ونضيف ed مثل مشى

المعنى The meaning	المضارع Present	الماضي Past	اسم المفعول Past participle
يتوقف	Stop	Stopped	Stopped

تانياً ، الأفعال العارضة Irregular verbs

سميت بالأفعال العارضة لأنها أفعال لا تضاف لها ed وإنما تتغير تغير مختلف وهذه الأفعال يجب أن تحفظ حفظ لأنها ليست لها قاعدة خاصة .

	المعنى the meaning	المضارع Present	الماضي Past	اسم المفعول Past participle
1	يكون	Be	was / were	been
2	يضرب	Beat	Beat	beaten
3	يصبح	become	Became	become
4	يبدأ	Begin	Began	Begun
5	إنظر	Behold	Beheld	Beheld
6	يرهن	Bet	Bet	Bet
7	يربط	Bend	Bent	Bent
8	يعض	Bite	Bit	Bitten
9	ينزف	Bleed	Bled	Bled
10	ينفخ	Blow	Blew	Blown
11	يجلب	Bring	Brought	Brought
12	يحرق	Burn	Burnt	Burnt
13	يبني	Build	Built	Built
14	يشترى	Buy	Bought	Bought
15	يمسك	Catch	Caught	Caught
16	يختار	Choose	Chose	Chosen
17	يأتي	Come	Came	Come
18	قص	Cut	Cut	Cut
19	يستطيع	Can	Could	Been able
20	يعمل	Do	Did	Done
21	يقود	Drive	Drove	Driven
22	يشرب	Drink	Drank	Drunk
23	ياكل	Eat	Ate	Eaten
24	يطير	Fly	Flew	Flown
25	يسقط	Fall	Fell	Fallen
26	يشعر	Feel	Felt	Felt
27	يبحث	Find	Found	Found
28	يقتل	Fight	Fought	Fought
29	ينسى	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
30	يذهب	Go	Went	Gone
31	يعطي	Give	Gave	Given
32	يحصل	Get	Got	Got
33	يملك	Have , Has	Had	Had
34	يسمع	Hear	Heard	Heard
35	يضرب	Hit	Hit	Hit
36	يعرف	Know	Knew	Known
37	يعيش	Keep	Kept	Kept

38	يتعلم	Learn	Learnt	Learnt
39	يفقد	Lose	Lost	Lost
40	يغادر	Leave	Left	Left
41	يصنع	Make	Made	Made
42	يقابل	Meet	Met	Met
43	يشتري	Pay	Paid	Paid
44	يركب	Ride	Rode	Riden
45	يجري	Run	Ran	Run
46	يرسل	Send	Sent	Sent
47	يبيع	Sell	Sold	Sold
48	يقول	Say	Said	Said
49	يغني	Sing	Sang	Sung
50	يجلس	Sit	Sat	Sat
51	يتكلم	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
52	ياخذ	Take	Toke	Taken
53	يعتقد , يفكر	Think	Thought	Thought
54	يخبر	Tell	Told	Told
55	يفهم	Understand	Understood	Understood
56	يصحو	Wake	Woke	Woken
57	يكتب	Write	Wrote	Written
58	يفوز	Win	Won	Won

4. وهناك بعض من الأفعال لا تتغير عند استعمالها بالماضي أو المضارع وإنما تبقى كما هي مثل to be

المعنى The meaning	المضارع Present	الماضي Past	اسم المفعول Past participle
يقص	Cut	Cut	Cut
يغلق	Shut	Shut	Shut
يضع	But	But	But
يضرب	Hit	Hit	Hit
يقرا	Read /ri:d/	Read /red/	Read /red/ *

ملاحظه: كلمة Read يختلف نطقها في المصدر عن التصريف الثاني والثالث حيث يكون نطقها في التصريف الأول /ri:d/ وتنتطق في التصريف الثاني والثالث /red/.

ويوجد العديد من الأفعال الشاده الأخرى ولاكن تعتبر هذه الأفعال شائعة الاستخدام.



اسماء الطلبة المتفوقين من الاجيال السابقة في مادة اللغة الانجليزية

الرقم	اسم الطالب او الطالبة	الرقم	اسم الطالب او الطالبة
1	حسن جلال المجاغفة		
2	مجدولين احمد الديات		
3	مجد مخلد الشطي		
4	فرح ضيف الله المشاهرة		
5	براءة حسن الشطي		
6	هنادي غالب الشرايعة		
7	ثراء محمد الجبور		
8	طه محمد الديات		
9	صالحة اسماعيل الطعيمات		
10	نصرة اسماعيل الطعيمات		
11	فاطمة محمد الشطي		
12	دنيا موفق اليونس		
13	تسنيم محمد الشطي		
14	ايات فتحي المناصير		
15	نغم زياد بني هاني		
16	ايمان محمد الشطي		
17	رنا عادل الشطي		
18	عمار خيرى خويدي		
19	رحاب محمد عنيزات		
20	سلطان صيتان النعيمات		
21	سوار علي الصلاحات		
22	عبد الرزاق ناصر ابو صلاح		
23	دانية عيد الشطي		
24	وجدان محمد ابو الزاغ		
25	لجين شريف الديات		
26	رضا محمد سليمان		
27	عرين عايد الشطي		
28	محمد فوزي الغراغير		
29	اية ايمن العارضة		
30	قيصر ابراهيم الشطي		
31	نور بسام العزام		
32	عبد الرحمن عادل الغراغير		
33	عرين حسن ابو صيام		
34	هبة محمد جاد الله		
35	اماني عايد الشطي		
36	خليل عبد الله ابو صليح		
37	صفاء يعقوب ابو شنين		

تم بحمد الله مع تمنياتي لي ولكم بالتوفيق والنجاح

تم تثبيت التحديث الاخير في عام 2024 ولا تتسوني من صالح دعانكم. T. Ahmad E. Alshatti



• The article/essay consists of:

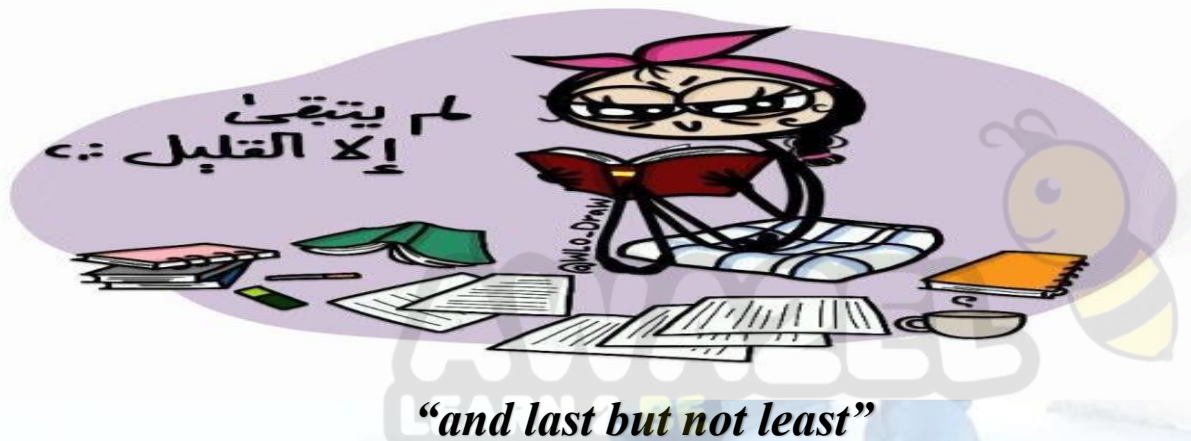
- 1- Introduction المقدمة
- 2- Body العرض
- 3- Conclusion الخاتمة

A successful article/ essay must...

- 1- Includes **the main idea** and is sometimes called **the opening sentence**.
- 2- Avoid spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.
- 3- The correct sentence includes **subject, verb, object, and then the completion of the sentence**.
- 4- It should not include a clear and frank disclosure of the results of the article and its special significance, because this thing does not encourage the reader to continue reading.
- 5- The writer/student does not talk about himself/herself in the article, because the reader takes a bad impression of the writer.
- 6- We do not recommend the writer/ student to write any information about himself /herself while writing the article, because that gives bad results.
- 7- Linguistic functions should be used to connect sentences as well as prepositions.
- 8- All the topics that we ask the student to write about are from within the syllabus, so you must memorize enough of the words you studied in the pieces.
- 9- You must apply the rules that you passed in the curriculum while writing.
- 10- The body should start with words like (**firstly, secondly, thirdly/or first way, second, third/or first disadvantage, second third, etc.**)
- 11- The conclusion should start with words like (**finally, at the end, we conclude our statement, in conclusion, in summary**)

• يجب أن يكون المقال / المقالة الناجحة...

- 1- يشتمل على الفكرة الرئيسية ويسمى أحياناً الجملة الافتتاحية.
- 2- تجنب الأخطاء الإملائية وعلامات الترقيم والنحوية.
- 3- تتضمن الجملة الصحيحة الفاعل ، والفعل ، والمفعول به ، ثم إكمال الجملة.
- 4- ألا يشتمل على إفشاء واضح وصريح لنتائج المقال وأهميته الخاصة ، لأن هذا الأمر لا يشجع القارئ على مواصلة القراءة.
- 5- لا يتحدث الكاتب / الطالب عن نفسه في المقال ، لأن القارئ يأخذ انطباعاً سيئاً عن الكاتب.
- 6- لا ننصح الكاتب / الطالب بكتابة أي معلومة عن نفسه / نفسها أثناء كتابة المقال ، لأن ذلك يعطي نتائج سيئة.
- 7- يجب استخدام الدوال اللغوية لربط الجمل وكذلك حروف الجر.
- 8- جميع الموضوعات التي نطلب من الطالب الكتابة عنها من داخل المنهج ، لذلك يجب عليك حفظ ما يكفي من الكلمات التي درستها في الأجزاء.
- 9- يجب عليك تطبيق القواعد التي مررت بها في المنهج أثناء الكتابة.
- 10- يجب أن يبدأ الجسم بكلمات مثل (أولاً ، ثانياً ، ثالثاً / أو أول طريق ، ثانياً ، ثالثاً / أو عيب أول ، ثانياً ثالثاً ، إلخ).
- 11- يجب أن تبدأ الخاتمة بكلمات مثل (أخيراً، في النهاية نختتم بياننا ، في الختام ، باختصار).



The student is free to choose one of the following ways to write the introduction.

- 1- The first method, for the student to start the introduction by asking a set of questions that arouse the reader's curiosity and eagerness to know what will be said in the presentation, **for example:**

Scientists agree that the first computer was a mineral machine that was found on the seabed in Greece, and was more than 2,000 years old. Therefore, several questions come to mind, where was it before? How did that machine reach the bottom of the sea?

• للطالب حرية اختيار إحدى الطرق التالية لكتابة المقدمة.

الطريقة الأولى لبدء الطالب المقدمة بطرح مجموعة من الأسئلة التي تثير فضول القارئ وحرصه على معرفة ما سيقال في العرض ، على سبيل المثال:

يتفق العلماء على أن أول جهاز كمبيوتر كان عبارة عن آلة معدنية تم العثور عليها في قاع البحر في اليونان ، وكان عمرها أكثر من 2000 عام. لذلك تتبادر إلى الذهن عدة أسئلة ، أين كانت من قبل؟ كيف وصلت هذه الإله إلى قاع البحر؟

- 1- The second method, for the student to start his/her topic by highlighting some of the main ideas about the content of the article he wants to write, without detailing the topic completely. That is, the student should talk about the main idea briefly and then highlight some points about the main idea, **for example:**

Today most people use the computer daily, but they did not ask themselves, how it was created? Where was it found? What are its specifications? So, in this article, I want to highlight some points through which we know the correct answer to these questions.

الطريقة الثانية ، لبدء الطالب موضوعه من خلال إبراز بعض الأفكار الرئيسية حول محتوى المقال الذي يريد كتابته ، دون تفصيل الموضوع بالكامل. أي أنه يجب على الطالب التحدث عن الفكرة الرئيسية باختصار ثم إبراز بعض النقاط حول الفكرة الرئيسية ، على سبيل المثال:

اليوم معظم الناس يستخدمون الكمبيوتر يوميًا ، لكنهم لم يسألوا أنفسهم كيف تم إنشاؤه؟ أين وجدت؟ ما هي مواصفاته؟ لذا في هذا المقال أريد أن أبرز بعض النقاط التي من خلالها نعرف الإجابة الصحيحة على هذه الأسئلة.

• The best way to write the body.....

- 1- Success in writing and organizing the body depends on the strength of the ideas mentioned in the introduction. Here, the writer/student can give full details of each point mentioned in the introduction.
- 2- The writer or student must talk about each point he mentioned in the text by linking them all in one paragraph, or talk about each point in a paragraph alone. Also, the order of the points in the body must be adhered to as found in the introduction (first, second, third, and so on). In conclusion, the writer/student can talk about these ideas in one paragraph or in the form of separate paragraphs, **for example:**

• أفضل طريقة لكتابة العرض.....

1- النجاح في الكتابة وتنظيم الجسم يعتمد على قوة الأفكار المذكورة في المقدمة. هنا ، يمكن للكاتب / الطالب إعطاء تفاصيل كاملة عن كل نقطة مذكورة في المقدمة.

2- على الكاتب أو الطالب أن يتحدث عن كل نقطة ذكرها في النص بربطها كلها في فقرة واحدة أو الحديث عن كل نقطة في فقرة على حدة. أيضًا ، يجب الالتزام بترتيب النقاط في الجسم كما هو موجود في المقدمة (الأول ، الثاني ، الثالث ، وهكذا). في الختام يمكن للكاتب / الطالب التحدث عن هذه الأفكار في فقرة واحدة أو في شكل فقرات منفصلة ، على سبيل المثال:



First, if we look around, we will see 90% of the world uses computers daily, but there is a question that 50% of the world does not know the answer to! How was the first computer created? The scientist Charles Babbage built the first mechanical computer in 1822, which is considered to be the first automatic computing machine. As a result, he received help from Ada Lovelace, considered the first computer programmer.

Secondly, when browsing some information about the computer, we will be very curious to know where the first computer was found? Researchers have revealed that an astronomical calculator dating back to the era of ancient Greece in the year 60 BC may also have been used to predict in the future.

Finally, through our access to many sources, we were able to know the specifications of the first computer in the world, which was built by the scientist Charles Babbage. This is as follows: It was intended for arithmetic operations only, as it took 25 minutes to complete one arithmetic operation. On the other hand, its size was very huge. Therefore, it needed a room of 167 square meters to accommodate it.

أولاً ، إذا نظرنا حولنا ، فسنرى 90٪ من العالم يستخدمون أجهزة الكمبيوتر يوميًا ، ولكن هناك سؤال لا يعرف إجابته 50٪ من العالم! كيف تم إنشاء أول جهاز كمبيوتر؟ قام العالم تشارلز باباج ببناء أول كمبيوتر ميكانيكي في عام 1822 ، والذي يعتبر أول آلة حوسبة أوتوماتيكية. نتيجة لذلك ، تلقى المساعدة من ادا لوفليس ، الذي يعتبر أول مبرمج كمبيوتر.

ثانيًا ، عند تصفح بعض المعلومات حول الكمبيوتر ، سنكون فضوليين جدًا لمعرفة مكان العثور على أول جهاز كمبيوتر؟ كشف الباحثون أن آلة حاسبة فلكية تعود إلى عصر اليونان القديمة في عام 60 قبل الميلاد ربما تم استخدامها أيضًا للتنبؤ بالمستقبل.

أخيرًا ، من خلال وصولنا إلى العديد من المصادر ، تمكنا من معرفة مواصفات أول كمبيوتر في العالم ، والذي بناه العالم تشارلز باباج. وهذا كالتالي: كان مخصصاً للعمليات الحسابية فقط حيث استغرق الأمر 25 دقيقة لإتمام عملية حسابية واحدة. من ناحية أخرى ، كان حجمها ضخماً جداً. لذلك احتاجت إلى غرفة مساحتها 167 مترًا مربعًا لاستيعابها.

• The best way to write an conclusion...

- 1- Starting the conclusion with a word that indicates it and distinguishes it from the rest of the paragraphs in the essay such as: **Finally, at the end, we conclude our statement, in conclusion, in summary or any other term** that indicates the end of the essay and warns of the need to pay attention to what will be said.
- 2- Drafting the conclusion in a way that represents the main idea of the research or the main title in an indirect way, and paying attention to the need for its formulation to be different from the formulation of any of the problems or main points referred to previously in the research.
- 3- Briefness, using the fewest possible number of words, and being familiar with all the ideas that the researcher would like to convey to the reader.
- 4- Use eloquent, simple and easy-to-understand words at the same time.

For example:

In summary, we conclude that the first computer was made by the scientist Charles Babbage, and it was in the form of an arithmetic machine. Also, this machine was found at the bottom of the sea in Greece.

- أفضل طريقة لكتابة الخاتمة...
 - 1- نبدأ الخاتمة بكلمة تدل عليها وتميزها عن باقي فقرات المقال ، مثل: أخيرًا في النهاية نختم بياننا في الختام أو الملخص أو أي مصطلح آخر يشير إلى نهاية المقال ويحذر من ضرورة الانتباه لما سيقل.
 - 2- صياغة الخاتمة بطريقة تمثل الفكرة الرئيسية للبحث أو العنوان الرئيسي بشكل غير مباشر ، مع مراعاة ضرورة أن تكون صياغتها مختلفة عن صياغة أي من المشاكل أو النقاط الرئيسية المشار إليها. سابقا في البحث.
 - 3- الإيجاز ، باستخدام أقل عدد ممكن من الكلمات ، والإلمام بجميع الأفكار التي يود الباحث نقلها إلى القارئ.
 - 4- استخدام كلمات بليغة وبسيطة وسهلة الفهم في نفس الوقت.

مثلاً:

باختصار ، نستنتج أن أول كمبيوتر صنعه العالم تشارلز باباج ، وكان على شكل آلة حسابية. كما تم العثور على هذه الآلة في قاع البحر في اليونان.

Below we conclude a complete article with all its parts:

Today most people use the computer daily, but they did not ask themselves, **how it was created? Where was it found? What are its specifications?** So, in this article, I want to highlight some points through which we know the correct answer to these questions.

First, if we look around, we will see 90% of the world uses computers daily, but there is a question that 50% of the world does not know the answer to! How was the first computer created? The scientist Charles Babbage built the first mechanical computer in 1822, which is considered to be the first automatic computing machine. As a result, he received help from Ada Lovelace, considered the first computer programmer.

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In summary, we conclude that the first computer was made by the scientist Charles Babbage, and it was in the form of an arithmetic machine. Also, this machine was found at the bottom of the sea in Greece.

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ملاحظة مهمة طلابي المثال السابق فقط للشرح والتدريب وليس للحفظ

من اعماق قلبي اتمنا لكم التوفيق, كونوا قدها 😊 وفرحوني بنجاحكم, الكرة بملعبكم والمرمى امامكم

T. AHMAD E. ALSHATTI

0791943248



انت الذي تقرا كلماتي... لا اعلم في اي بقعة ارضك... لكن اعلم ان الله خلق مع العسر يسرا... ومع الحزن فرحا... ومع الالم حياة انهض اليوم هذه رساله لقلبك الجميل... ابدأ من جديد واستعن بالله وافرح وكانك تملك الكون بما فيه... فالله عند ظنك به... فافراحك قادمه... ابتهج "قل لاهلامك المستحيله".

وكان الله على كل شيء مقتدرا... وقل لامنياتك التي طال انتظارها... يات بها الله ان الله لطيف خبير"... واذا ضاعت فرصه واحترق قلبك عليها... اطفئ لهيبها بهذه الآيه "عسى ربنا ان يبدلنا خيرا منها" صدق الله العظيم. مع تمنياتي للجميع بالتوفيق والنجاح احبتي. للتواصل معي لاي غرض كان بامكانكم التواصل من خلال جميع الحسابات التي تم ذكرها في غلاف الدوسية...

أ. محمد عيد الشطي

**English
Language**

