

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.

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**Exam's Topic:** methods for answering questions

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### • طرق اجابة اسئلة القطع

1- **انكر او عدد**، 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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**Exam's Topic:** cleft 2 – unit 4

**Teacher's Name:** Ahmad Alshatti

**Phone Number:** 0791943248

**Student's Name:** .....

**Q- My dear students, rewrite the following questions using Cleft Sentences role.**

1. **Ali** won **the Best Driver award** in **2022**.

- It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_.

2. **Rahma** visited **Jordan** and enjoyed **nature** in **2015**.

- It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_.

3. **The manager** bought **a new car** from **Germany**.

- It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_.

4. **Leen** studies **geography** at **Al Hussein Technical University**.

- It is \_\_\_\_\_.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_.
- It is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. **Dr. Sanaa** requested that **the report** be delivered at **5 pm**.

- It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_.

6. **Alaa** graduated from **the Vocational Training Center** in **2017**.

- It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_.
- It was \_\_\_\_\_.

7. **Ali** won **the Best Driver** award in **2022**.

- The person \_\_\_\_\_.
- The thing \_\_\_\_\_.
- The year \_\_\_\_\_.

8. **Rahma** visited **Jordan** and enjoyed **nature** in **2015**.

- The person \_\_\_\_\_.
- The place \_\_\_\_\_.
- The thing \_\_\_\_\_.
- The year \_\_\_\_\_.

9. **The manager** bought **a new car** from **Germany**.

- The person \_\_\_\_\_.
- The year \_\_\_\_\_.
- The thing \_\_\_\_\_.
- The place \_\_\_\_\_.

10. **Leen** studies **geography** at **Al Hussein Technical University**.

- The person \_\_\_\_\_.
- The thing \_\_\_\_\_.
- The place \_\_\_\_\_.

11. **Dr. Sanaa** requested that **the report** be delivered at **5 pm**.

- The person \_\_\_\_\_.
- The thing \_\_\_\_\_.
- The time \_\_\_\_\_.

12. **Alaa** graduated from **the Vocational Training Center** in **2017**.

- The place \_\_\_\_\_.
- The person \_\_\_\_\_.
- The year \_\_\_\_\_.

**The End**

**Topic:** worksheet on ( Cleft sentences , Relative clauses, and If clauses)

**Teacher's Name:** Ahmad Alshatti

**Phone Number:** 0791943248

### Cleft sentences

1- Queen Rania ( C ) opened the children's Museum of Jordan ( B ) in 2007 CE ( A ).

A- It was \_\_\_\_\_ .

B- It was \_\_\_\_\_ .

C- It was \_\_\_\_\_ .

2- Queen Rania ( C ) opened the children's Museum of Jordan ( B ) in 2007 CE ( A ).

A- The place \_\_\_\_\_ .

B- The person \_\_\_\_\_ .

C- The year \_\_\_\_\_ .

3- Petra ( B ) was made a world Heritage Site in 1985 CE ( A ).

A- It was \_\_\_\_\_ .

B- It was \_\_\_\_\_ .

4- Petra ( B ) was made a world Heritage Site in 1985 CE ( A ).

A- The year \_\_\_\_\_ .

B- The place \_\_\_\_\_ .

5- I stopped working at 11 p.m . ( A - B )

A- It was \_\_\_\_\_ .

B- It was \_\_\_\_\_ .

6- My father ( A ) has influenced me most.

A- It was \_\_\_\_\_ .

7- My father ( A ) has influenced me most.

A- The person \_\_\_\_\_ .

8- I like Geography ( A ) most of all..

A- It is \_\_\_\_\_ .

9- I like Geography ( A ) most of all..

A- The thing \_\_\_\_\_ .

10- The heat ( A ) made the journey unpleasant.

A- The thing \_\_\_\_\_ .

11-The heat ( A ) made the journey unpleasant.

A- It was \_\_\_\_\_ .

## Relative clauses

1- I bought an apartment in Spain. **There** are many beautiful places.

- **I** \_\_\_\_\_.

2- Jordan has many residents. **They** love mansaf fantastically.

- **Jordan** \_\_\_\_\_.

3- My mother cooked us soup. **Its** taste was good.

- **My mother** \_\_\_\_\_.

4- My mother and father were born in Georgia. They still live **there** now.

- **My mother** \_\_\_\_\_.

5- Abdul-Rahman rides his bike every morning to go to work. He uses wires to tie **it** for fear of theft.

- **Abdul-Rahman** \_\_\_\_\_.

6- The Engineer drew a blueprint for construction on the sea. It was very sexy and **there** were a lot of fish.

- **The Engineer** \_\_\_\_\_.

7- My friend went to the Emirates yesterday. **He** is now preparing for a master's degree in Spanish.

- **My friend** \_\_\_\_\_.

8- The company supplies many cars. **It** is one of the best companies in the world

- **The company** \_\_\_\_\_.

9- Mega projects bring in a lot of money. **It** costs a lot of money.

- **Mega projects** \_\_\_\_\_.

## If clauses

1- If I won the lottery, I \_\_\_\_\_ a big house.

- A) will buy                      B) buys                      C) would buy                      D) buy

2- If I study today, I \_\_\_\_\_ to the party tonight.

- A)am going                      B) goes                      C) would go                      D)will go

3- You get water if you \_\_\_\_\_ hydrogen and oxygen.

- A)mix                      B)will mix                      C)would mix                      D)mixed

4- If I \_\_\_\_\_ today, I'll go to the party tonight.

- A) studied                      B)study                      C)will study                      D)would study

5- If water \_\_\_\_\_ 100 degrees, it boils.

- A)will reach                      B)reaches                      C)would reach                      D)reach

6- If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I wouldn't go out with that man.

- A)am                      B)was                      C)were                      D)had

7- If she studies harder, she \_\_\_\_\_ the exam.

- A)passes                      B)will pass                      C)passed                      D)would pass

8- If I \_\_\_\_\_ the Queen of England, I would say hello.

- A)meted                      B)meet                      C)met                      D)maat

9- If I \_\_\_\_\_ his number, I would call him.

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

10-If you sit in the sun today, you \_\_\_\_\_ burned.

- A) get                      B)would get                      C)will get                      D)gets

11- You should complete the tasks required of you before the deadline.(**would**)

If \_\_\_\_\_.

12- You shouldn't take the exam paper upon completion.(**wouldn't**)

If \_\_\_\_\_.

13- You should become educated like your mother to be scientifically successful.(**would**)

If \_\_\_\_\_.

14- You should not eat onions and go to the mosque. (**Wouldn't**)

If \_\_\_\_\_.

15- You should water the roses three times a week. (**would**)

If \_\_\_\_\_.



16- You should not touch the car because it is freshly painted. (**wouldn't**)

If \_\_\_\_\_.

ملاحظة: في سؤال ضع دائرة ونمط ضع دائرة يمكننا استخدام "were" بدلاً من "was" مع ضمائر المفرد مثل "I" ، "he" ، "she" ، "it" يكون هذا في الكتابة الرسمية.

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## 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

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رقم الجلوس : 205371

اسم الطالب : دنيا موفق محمد اليونس

المجموع العام : 1297 من 1400

المعدل : 93.10

العلامة النهائية	العلامة الصغرى	الورقة الثانية	الورقة الأولى	المبحث
من 200	من 200	من 200	من 210	

## 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 الكتابه على ال if clause طريقة الحل هي

I were you كتابة  
فاصلة

I would / wouldn't كتابة  
الاکمال 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.



## 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 أيضا 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 ادخل العود الى اوربا.

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. واصبح هذا المركز افضل جامعة في المغرب يقصدها الطالب من جميع ارجاء العالم للدراسة. وأكثر من ذلك اشرفت مريم اخت 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 مشهورا.



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 / وريثة
ground breaking	new, innovative	جديد / ابداعي
revolutionize	to completely change the way people do something or think about something	يُثَوِّر
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 اصبح 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 عالمًا؟

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 200	العلامة	الورقة	الورقة	المبحث
	النهاية	الثانية	الأولى	
	العلامة	العلامة	العلامة	
	العلامة	من 200	من 200	

## (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 بدأ التطور فيها عام 2006 ستكون أول مدينة في العالم محايدة الـ أول أكسيد الكربون وصفر من الفضائل الصناعية. وعندما يتم الانتهاء من بنائها ستغطي مساحة ستة كيلو مربع. ويتوقع في 2025م أن تتسع لأكثر من 40,000 الف 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.

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 أهداف المطورين فإن مدينة مصدر ستكون عنوان للتخطيط المدني في المستقبل والذي سيلهم المشاريع العملاقة المشابهة في الدول الأخرى.

Word	Meaning	المعنى
artificially- created	not real, not made of natural things	اصطناعي
carbon –natural	not affecting the total amount of <b>carbon dioxide</b> in earth's atmosphere.	خالية من الكربون
criticize	<b>to judge something</b> with disapproval / <b>to evaluate or analyses</b> .	انتقاد
desalination	the process of <b>removing salt</b> from sea water	عملية تحلية المياه
grid	<b>a system of wires</b> through which electricity is connected to different power stations across the region	شبكة
sustainability	the state of being <b>able to continue forever</b> , or <b>for a very long time</b> .	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 <b>along a street</b>	شارع مشاة
zero-waste	producing no waste	خالى من المخلفات
vary	to <b>differ</b> 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, اكتبهما .

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?

ما هي مساحة مدينة مصدر؟

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 بالط 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 <b>leaves</b> to the world <b>after death</b>	تركة / وريثة

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. 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 كتابة 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 take .....more often, there will be fewer **cars on the roads**, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
- 5- **Hospitals** need to dispose of a lot of ....., and it should be carefully managed because **it can be dangerous.**
- 6- The need for more effective .....is evident when we consider modern day problems like **traffic.**

## Answers

(1- Economic growth, 2-Negative 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

## 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

- هاااااااا!! الكتابة الحرة سيتم شرحها في ملف خارج الدوسية لطلب الملف التواصل معي عبر الواتساب.
- لطلب اوراق العمل, الكويزات, الامتحانات الشهرية والنهائية, يرجى التواصل واتساب.

وقد انجزت الامام



## الأفعال المنتظمة والشاذة

### أولاً، الأفعال المنتظمة (( العادية )) 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

### تأدياً ، 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 قاعده خاصه .

	المعنى the meaning	المضارع Present	الماضي Past	أسم 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	يبنى	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	يأكل	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	يشترى	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	يعني	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  $\text{to be}$

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 المجاغة		
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 هاتي		
16	ايمان محمد الشطي		
17	رنا عادل الشطي		
18	عمار خيرى خويلدي		
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 دعائكم. 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 مخصصًا للعمليات الحسابية فقط حيث استغرق الأمر 25 دقيقة لإتمام عملية حسابية واحدة. من ناحية أخرى ، كان حجمها ضخمًا جدًا. 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 نختتم بياننا في الختام أو الملخص أو أي مصطلح آخر يشير إلى نهاية المقال ويحذر من ضرورة الانتباه لما سيقال.
- 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- استخدم كلمات بليغة وبسيطة وسهلة الفهم في نفس الوقت.

### مثلا:

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.

**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.

**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.

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.

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.

ثانياً ، عند تصفح بعض المعلومات حول الكمبيوتر ، سنكون فضوليين جداً 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 أيضاً للتنبؤ بالمستقبل.

أخيراً ، 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 متراً مربعاً لاستيعابها.

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.

**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 لاحلامك 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**

