

المايسترو في اللغة الانجليزية

ENGLISH

2020-2021

الفروع الأكاديمية
الفصل الدراسي الأول

تأسيس / منهاج كامل
مدعمة بالأسئلة الوزارية

إعداد الأستاذ

عمر خالد عواد

0789000196

موقع منتدى مركز الإيمان التعليمي
مركز النداء الثقافي

FACEBOOK

الأستاذ عمر خالد عواد "مدرس اللغة الانجليزية"



مكتبة الجذور
ROOTS LIBRARY

#TAWJIHI
معانٍ للنهاية...



Irregular Verbs

PRESENT	MEANING	PAST	PP.
awake	يوقظ	awoke	awoken
bear	تلد	bore	born
bear	يتحمل	bore	borne
become	يصبح	became	become
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
blow	يفجر - يعصف	blew	blown
break	يكسر	broke	broken
bring	يحضّر	brought	brought
build	يبني	built	built
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
catch	يمسك - يصطاد	caught	caught
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
come	يأتي	came	come
cost	يكلف	cost	cost
cut	يقطع	cut	cut
dig	يحفر	dug	dug
do	يفعل	did	done
draw	يرسم - يسحب	drew	drawn
dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
drive	يقود	drove	driven
drop	يسقط	dropped	dropped
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
fall	يقع	fell	fallen
feed	يطعم	fed	fed
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
fight	يحارب	fought	fought
find	يجد	found	found
fly	يطير	flew	flown
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
get	يحصل - ينال	got	gotten
give	يعطي	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
grow	يزرع - ينمو	grew	grown
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
hide	يختبئ - يخفي	hid	hidden
hit	يضرب	hit	hit
hold	يمسك	held	held
hurt	يؤذي - يؤلم	hurt	hurt
keep	يحافظ	kept	kept

know	يعرف	knew	known
lay	يضع	laid	laid
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
leave	يترك	left	left
let	يسمح - يدع	let	let
lie	يتمدد - يرقد	lay	lain
light	يضيء - يشعل	lit	lit
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
make	يصنع	made	made
mean	يعني	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	met
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
put	يضع	put	put
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
run	يجري	ran	run
say	يقول	said	said
see	يري	saw	seen
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	تغرب - يضبط	set	set
shake	يصافح	shook	shaken
shoot	يطلق النار	shot	shot
sing	يغني	sang	sung
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
spend	يقضي - يصرف	spent	spent
stand	يقف	stood	stood
Stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
Swim	يسبح	swam	swum
Take	يأخذ	took	taken
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
Tell	يخبر	told	told
think	يظن	thought	thought
throw	يرمي	threw	thrown
wake	يوقظ	woke	woken
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
Win	يفوز	won	won
Write	يكتب	wrote	written

Helping verbs

Verb to	Present	Past	p.p
Be	am/is/are	was/were	Been
Do	Do/does	Did	Done
Have	Have/has	Had	Had
Modal	Will Can Shall May Must Have to Has to	Would Could Should Might Had to	

ملاحظات تأسيسيه

المستوى الثالث
علمي / أدبي

المستوى في اللغة الإنجليزية

عمر خالد عواد
078 9000 196

المستوى الثالث
علمي / أدبي

المستوى في اللغة الإنجليزية

عمر خالد عواد
078 9000 196

Grammar File

○ سيتم شرح جميع القواعد بالتفصيل مع أوراق العمل وعلى جميع
الانماط الوزارية

1. Tenses (present + past + future)
2. Passive (present + past + future)
3. If clause
4. Reported speech
5. Causative
6. Speculation
7. Catenative verbs (to+v1/ v1+ing)
8. Used to / Be Used to
9. Relative pronouns
10. Cleft sentences
11. Derivation

ازمنة الفعل Tenses

Q1/ Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete each of the following sentences

Q2/ Correct the verbs

خطوات حل سؤال الازمنة

The Simple present

1. We use the simple present when we talk about habitual actions or a routine.

Always	usually	every	daily	weekly	monthly	yearly
Rarely	sometimes	often	Frequently	seldom	twice	

2. We use the Present Simple to talk about scheduled or fixed events in the future.

3. We use the Present Simple to talk about things that are always true.(facts)

يوجد هناك قاعدتين للمضارع البسيط "

(A)	Singular Subject + verb 1	
-----	---------------------------	--

إذا كان الفاعل مفرد وانتهى الفعل بأحد هذه النهايات (ss, sh, ch, o, x, z) فإننا نضيف إلى الفعل (es) أما إذا لم ينتهي الفعل بأحد هذه النهايات فإننا نضيف (s) فقط .

Ex: Ali a letter monthly . (write)

Ex: She her clothes every week . (wash)

Ex: Muna coffee every morning . (drink)

Ex: He to school daily . (go)

إذا كان الفاعل مفرد وانتهى الفعل بـ(y) وسبق بحرف ساكن فإننا نقلب الـ(y) إلى (i) ثم نضيف (es) أما إذا سبق (y) حرف علة (u, e, i, o, a) فإننا لا نقلب الـ(y) ولكن نضيف (s) .

Ex: Ali at the library every day . (study)

Ex: Eman..... new clothes every month . (buy)

Ex: She always her books to class . (carry)

Ex: Sami..... his bills on time yearly . (pay)

(B) Plural Subject + verb 1 (infinitive)

Ex: We..... exercises in class every day . (do)

Ex: My friends to the beach weekly. (go)

*** Negative:**

يوجد هناك قاعدتين لنفي المضارع البسيط :

(A) He/She/ It/ John +does + not + verb (infinitive)

Ex: Samer in the garden every day . (not , sit)

Ex: She a letter monthly . (not , write)

(B) I/We/You/They/People +do + not + verb (infinitive)

Ex: My parents coffee every morning . (not , drink)

Ex: I breakfast daily . (not , eat)

يوجد هناك قاعدتين لعمل أسئلة من المضارع البسيط :

*** Question**

(A) WH + Does + He/She/It/Ali + verb (infinitive) ?

(B) WH + Do + I/We/You/They/Children + verb (infinitive) ?

Ex:she grammar daily ? (study)

Ex: they basketball every Monday ? (play)

Ex:you in the pool weekly ? (swim)

Ex:your brother..... his pen every day ? (lose)

➤ Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete each of the following sentences

- 1) I and my family to the Jordan valley every weekend. (go , went, goes)
- 2) Samia the rooms of the house every morning. (cleans, cleaned, clean)
- 3) It sometimes in January. (rain, raining, rains)
- 4) Farmers usually their works in the morning. (started, start, starts)
- 5) She often through the night. (goes out, going out, go out)
- 6) My neighbour always problem with others. (makes, made, make)
- 7) My children rarely early. (sleeping, slept, sleep, sleeps)
- 8) Every Friday, He goes to the river and fish. (catchs, catches, catch)
- 9) Huda sometimes watching television. (enjoyed, enjoy, enjoys)
- 10) Hana her grandparents twice a week. (visits, visited, visit)
- 11) The festival on 20th October.(started, starts, start)
- 12) The bus at 8 pm .(leaves, left, leave)
- 13) The earth round the sun. (goes, go, went)
- 14) Water Hydrogen and Oxygen. (consists of, consist of, consistes of)
- 15) The sun in the east. (rise, rose, risen, rises)
- 16) Water at 100 degrees centi-grade. (boils, boiling, boil)
- 17) Water at zero degree centi-grade, (freezes, froze, frozen, freeze)
- 18) The world round. (be)
- 19) The sun us light. (give)
- 20) The moon at night. (shine)
- 21) The moon by itself. (not/ shine)
- 22) My parents to America every year. (not/ travel)
- 23) Farmers rice in Jordan. (not/ grow)
- 24) Samar his car every weekend. (not/ clean)
- 25) Does your brother to school every day? (go)

أبداً لا تتخلي عن حلمك فقط لأنه يتطلب وقتاً طويلاً لتحقيقه ، فالوقت سيمضي على أية حال

The present Continuous

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
Singular	He , she, it	is	V+ ing
Plural	We , you , they	are	
	I	am	

USAGE

1) We use the present continuous to talk about what is happening at the moment of speaking.

now , look! , at the moment , hurry up! , be careful! , listen! , right now , look out! , these days , today

Ex: You a book at the moment . (read)

Ex: Ahmed television now . (watch)

إذا كان الفعل مكون من ثلاثة حروف وكان الحرفان الأول والأخير ساكنين بينهما حرف علة فإننا عندما نضيف (ing) للفعل نضعف الحرف الأخير ثم نضيف (ing) للفعل (هذه القاعدة لا تنطبق على الفعل إذا انتهى الفعل (w, x, y) .

Ex: They in the office right now . (sit)

Ex: Salem tennis now . (play)

Ex: The mechanic my car at this moment . (fix)

هذه القاعدة تنطبق على الأفعال التي تكون أكثر من ثلاثة حروف ، مثل :
(shop, prefer, step, plan, begin, swim, drop, stop)

Ex: At first I didn't like my job , but I to enjoy it now . (begin)

Ex: The boys in the pool right now. (swim)

Questions:

Auxiliary	Subject	Main verb
Is	He , she, it	V+ ing
Are	We , you , they	
Am	I	

Ex:.....he now ? (leave)

Ex:.....youin the garden now ? (work)

Negative:

Subject		Verb		
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary		Main
Singular	He , she, it	is	+ not	V+ ing
We , you , they	are	are		
	am	am		

Ex: I..... the newspaper now. (not, read)

Ex: Sami.....to music at the moment. (not, listen)

➤ **Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete each of the following sentences**

1) Look! The students the school yard now.

(clean, are cleaning, is cleaning, cleans)

2) Listen! Someone the door. (knocks, is knocking, was knocking)

3) Be quiet! I to the news. (am listening, are listening, listen)

4) I can't leave now, I for my friend. (am waiting, am wait, waits, wait)

5) Don't disturb me! I a letter to an important person.

(am writing, wrote, write, are writnd)

6) My brother English at present.

(isn't studying, doesn't study, don't study, wasn't studying)

7) I a film right now.

(don't watch, am not watching, aren't watching)

8) students the answers in ink at this time?

(Are /Writing , Are / Write, Do/ Write, Is/Writing)

9) your brother now?

(Does/ sleep, Is/sleep, Are/ sleeping, Is/ Sleeping)

The Present Perfect

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
A) Singular	He , she, it	Has +	Past participle (P.P)
B) Plural	We , you , they, I +	Have +	

1- We use the present perfect for an action or situation that happened at some unspecified time in the past and finished (achieved activities) and with these adverbs .

Just	Already	Ever / Never	This week	Lately / recently
All my life	Times	At last	So far	Yet

- 1)Huda just The door. (open)
- 2) Children already a castle on the beach. (build)
- 3) We just from Aqaba. (come back)

□ Negative

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
A) Singular	He , she, it +	Has + not +	Past participle (P.P)
B) Plural	We , you , I, they +	Have + not +	

Ex: Fatima a book about the ancient history so far . (not, read)

Ex: We dinner yet . (not , eat)

Question

Auxiliary	Subject	Main verb
Has←	he, she, it→	p.p ?
Have←	we, you, they, I→	

Ex: you ever Mexico ? (visit)

Ex: your brother ever..... abroad ? (go)

➤ Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete each of the following sentences

- 1) you a holiday this week yet?
(Have/had, Do/ have, Are/having, Has/had)
- 2) you tennis before?
(Has/played, Do/play, Are/ playing, Have/ played)
- 3) The police sergeant two people so far today.
(interviews, is interviewing, has interviewed, have interviewed)
- 4) Sofia never to study in England.
(has/wanted, will/ want, has/ want, have/ wanted)
- 5) The children Already a new sandcastle on the beach.
(had / built, are / building, has/ built, have/built)
- 6) At last, The British Team the Cup of Volley ball game.
(wins, won, has won, win)
- 7) Nada two essays this week.
(write, wrote, has written, writes)
- 8) Sofia to the USA several times.
(travels, will travel, has travelled)
- 9) I very busy lately. (have been, am, will be, are)
- 10) I my friend this week.
(haven't see/ hasn't seen/ haven't seen/ see)
- 11) My brother to school yet.
(hasn't gone, don't go, doesn't do, isn't going)

The Present Perfect Continuous

Subject		Verb		
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary		Main
A) Singular	He , she, it +	Has	+ been +	V. + ing
B) Plural	We , you , I, they +	Have		

Usage

1- We use the present perfect continuous **for an activity that has just stopped and has some consequences in the present and** with these adverbs

{for, how long, – since, all+ time, lately, recently}

Ex: Sarah is very tired. She very hard recently. **(be, work)**

Ex: I don't know what is wrong with her. She.....for 10 hours.**(be, sleep)**

Ex: The ground outside is wet. It for two hours . **(be, rain).**

Ex: The police.....people all week.**(be, interview)**

Ex: My mother.....in the mall all day .**(be, shop)**

Since – for – all – how long?

عدم وجود فعل ماضي بالجملة والفعل على شكل (be , v1)

Negative:

Subject		Verb		
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary		Main
A) Singular	He , she, it +	Has	+ been +	V. + ing
B) Plural	We , you , I, they +	Have		

EX: I haven't the computer for two months **(be, use)**

EX: Yara hasn't the room all day. **(be, clean)**

Question:

Auxiliary	Subject	Main verb
Has←	he, she, it→	been+ v+ ing?
Have←	we, you, they, I→	

Ex:youall night? (be, work)

Ex: Maha looks exhausted! Whatshe? (be, do)

- 1) What you since I last saw you? (be, do)
- 2) your brother for the same company for 20 years?
(be, work)

➤ Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete each of the following sentences

- 1) I to phone you all morning.
(try , am trying, have been trying, will try)
- 2) I the food since morning.
(have been preparing, am preparing, prepare, prepared)
- 3) He all his time with his family.
(spends, spent, spend, has been spending)
- 4) I about taking up tennis for over a year.
(am thinking, has though, have been thinking, think)
- 5) He looks vague. He of his future plans since he graduated.
(thinks, thought, is thinking, has been thinking)
- 6) Hatem looks happy, He a letter to his parents.
(has been thinking, are thinking, have been thinking, thought)
- 7) Hani law and history for three years.
(study, studies, is studying, has been studying)
- 8) What you since I last say you?
(have/been doing, are/ doing, do/do, has/been doing)
- 9) The detectives people all week.
(had interviewed, interview, have been interviewing, interviewed)

Correct the verbs between the brackets

1.you ever a camel ? (ride)
2. My father..... to work in his car every morning. (go)
3. I..... an English sentence now. (read)
4. He..... some money from the bank at this moment. (borrow)
5. Ali an essay all morning. (be, write)
6. What time do you breakfast ? (have)
7. Salem ill since Christmas. (be)
8. Khaled always..... his hands before eating. (wash)
9.she..... your room every morning ? (clean)
10.we this exercise now ? (write)
11. The secretary typing the report . (just, finish)
12. Everything is going well. We.....any problem so far . (not, have)

➤ Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete each of the following sentences

1. The cook..... anything yet.
(hasn't prepared, doesn't prepare, don't prepare, isn't preparing)
2. On Sundays, he at home. (stays, stayed, stay, is staying)
3. Ali his homework every day.
(don't do, isn't doing, doesn't do,)
4. Sameer ever the Taj Mahal ?
(Does /see , Is/ seeing, / Has/ seen, Have/ seen)
5. I you how to get there.
(already have told, have already told, have told already, told already have)
6. it hard now ? (Does/rain , It/raining)
7. I don't often coffee. (drink , drank, drinks, drinking)
8. Listen to those people. What language..... they ?
(are /speaking, have/spoken. Is/ speaking, are/ speak)
9. What..... you..... for the last two hours ?
(have /been doing, are/ doing, will/ do, is/ doing)
10. We for five hours.
(has been studying, studied, study, studies)
11. Listen! Somebody..... at the door. (knocks, is knocking, knock)
12. He his friend's car at the moment. (is using, used, has used)

بدلاً من تساؤلك : متى تكون إجازتك القادمة ، ربما عليك البدء بحياة ..
لا تحتاج إلى الهروب منها

The Past Simple

The Rule: Subject+ V2

USAGE:

1) Simple past expresses an activity that began and ended at a particular time in the past .

{ ago , yesterday , in the past , in that time , once, In + past time (2007) ,
last time (day , week ...) }

Ex: We..... Ali in Syria yesterday. (meet)

Ex: Samer in Amman two years ago. (live)

Ex: She hard last night . (studied, studies, is studying)

Ex: The rain a few minutes ago. (have stopped, stops, stopped, stop)

* Negative

Subject + did + not + verb (infinitive)

Ex: He his vacation with his family last year. (not, spend)

Ex: I..... the doctor last month . (hasn't seen, don't see, didn't see)

* Question

Auxiliary (Did) + Subject + main verb (infinitive) ?

Ex:..... youlate yesterday ? (come)

Ex: Where theylast week ? (Are/going, Do/go, Did go)

The Past Continuous

Subject		Verb	
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary	Main
Singular	He , she, it , I	was	V + ing
Plural	We , you, they	were	

1) We use the past continuous to talk about something which happening before and after another action in the past.

Simple past	← While / as →	Past continuous
Past continuous	← When →	Simple past

Ex: Theywhen it began to rain . (work)

Ex: Ahmed saw Salma while sheher new car . (drive)

Ex: As I.....a letter , my mother came in my room . (write)

Ex: The boys.....When they heard the tornado . (play)

Ex: While Iin the garden , I hurt my back . (work)

* Negative

Subject		Verb		
Noun	Pronoun	Auxiliary		Main
Singular	He , she, it, I	Was	+ not	V. + ing
Plural	We , you, they	Ware		

Ex: We.....when some guests arrived . (not , leave)

Ex: When my brother called me up, Imy homework . (not , do)

Question

Noun	Subject	Main Verb
was	He , she, it , I	V + ing
were	We , you, they	

Ex:.....Jamal the car when you saw him ? (check)

Ex:.....they TV when I did my homework ? (watch)

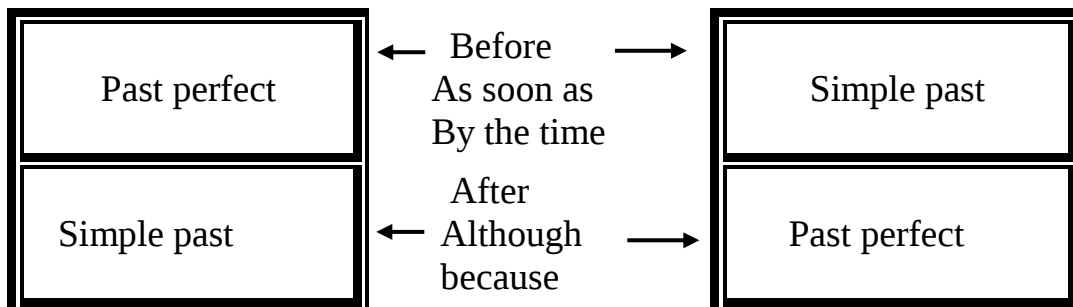
The Past Perfect

The Rule: Subject + had + past participle

USAGE

1) We use the past perfect to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past. We use the past perfect for the first action and the simple past for the second action .

by the time + v2 / because/ although/ as soon as/ by 2010 / after / before



Ex: Imy homework **before** I went to bed . (write)

Ex: The guests arrived **after** wefor the party . (prepare)

* Negative

Subject + had + not + p.p

Ex: The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He.....before.
(not , fly)

* Question

Had + subject + p.p ?

Ex:.....she how to drive before she came to Jordan ? (learn)

➤ Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete each of the following sentences

- 1) Many people emigrated because so many of starvation.
(die, had died, has died, will die)
- 2) By 1854, many people in Ireland to America.
(emigrated, has emigrated, emigrate, had emigrated)
- 3) Although the earthquake only sixty seconds, it was the worst disaster in the history of America.
(had lasted, has been lasting, last, lasts)
- 4) I went to the doctor this morning after I ill during the night.
(have felt, feel, feels, had felt)
- 5) After Sara reading, she put out of the light.
(finishes, had finished, will finish, finish)
- 6) The show by the time we got theatre.
(starts, start, has been starting, has started)
- 7) I called the police because somebody my car.
(steal, stolen , had stolen, has stolen)
- 8) We went shopping after I breakfast.
(have had, had, had, has had, will have)

The past perfect Continuous

Affirmative

The Rule: subject + had + been + verb +ing

Usage

_We use the past perfect continuous to show the cause of an action that happened in the past.(actions were happening to a specific moment in the past)

Result: (النتيجة)

cause (السبب)

Ex: Her eyes were tired. She **had been working** on the computer for hours.

□ **Key words: since , for , all+ time , by the time**

Ex: By the time the bus arrived , we had been waiting for an hour.

تتذكروا !!!! since – for – all و (be , v1)

بشرط بشرط بشرط وجود أي فعل ماضي بالجملة

Ex: Shadi was angry. He..... for Ali for 45 minutes. **(be, wait)**

Ex: I was very tired. I hard all day. **(be , work)**

Negative

The Rule: Subject + had + not + been + verb+ ing

Ex: Rami went to the doctor last Friday . He well for some time. **(not, be, feel)**

Question

The Rule: Had + subject +been + verb+ ing?

Ex: Had hefor two hours? **(be, swim)**

2011

{أسئلة سنوات سابقة}

*When Mr. Mahmoud arrived, he was exhausted. Hefor five days.

(has been climbing, had been climbing,)

*The tailors finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding.

They.....it for over a month.(have been making, had been making)

2012

*Aisha received an email from Tahani yesterday, sheto write since June. (had been promising, has been promising)

2013

*The climberthe mountain for over two hours.

(has been climbing, had been climbing,)

2013

* We hadwith each other for a long time. (be, communicate)

2015

*Susan had about the idea for a while when she made the suggestion.(be, think)

❖ Mohammed checked his emails, and then he started work.

After

Before

❖ Rami sent me a message, then he visited me. (before)

Rami

➤ Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete each of the following sentences

- 1.
2. I a terrible headache last night (have , had, has, am having)
3. Samer and Ahmed took a photograph of me while I.....
(don't look, am not looking, wasn't looking, haven't looked)
4. The babies milk yesterday .
(didn't drink, doesn't drink, haven't drunk, hadn't drunk)
5.he his vacation on the mountains last year ?
(Had/spent, Is/spending, Did/spend, Will/spend)
6. He..... when a huge shark attacked him . (swims, swam, was swimming)
7. The police..... me on my way home last night .
(stops, stopped, stop, has stopped)
8. My father phoned while we dinner . (have, were having, had)
9. Laila..... television when we arrived . (watched, was watching, watch)
10. I to the cinema three times last week . (go, had gone, went, was going)
11. She her sister two years ago . (visited, had visited, visit)
12. He when he lost his wallet. (shopped, was shopping, shop)
13. Two students absent yesterday . (are, was, were, has been)
14. I my favorite vase yesterday . (dropped, drop, am dropping,)
15. Khaled in class last week (isn't, weren't, am not, wasn't)
16. I.....in the basement when the tornado passed over my house.
(hide, had been hiding, was hiding, have hidden)
17. When Salem arrived ,we dinner . (having, were having, had, has)
18. While I down the street , it began to rain .
(am walking, was walking, walked, had walked)
19. After I my dinner , I went to bed .
(have eaten, has eaten, had eaten, will eat)
20. By the time I was ten, I the piano for four years.
(have been playing, has been playing, am playing, had been playing)
21. By the time my friend me, I had been studying for three hours.
(phoned, phones, will phone, phone)

➤ **Correct the verbs between the brackets**

22. Sami as a teacher by the time he was fifty. (be, work)
23. I some trees in the garden by 6 a.m. this morning (be, plant)
24. Sami returned to Jordan in 2009. He (be, do) his PHD in England.
25. Nabila was very tired. She (be) very busy all day.
26. Adnan looked happy and relaxed. He (be, watch) a comedy drama.
27. My glasses were broken. I them for a long time,. (be, use)
28. She went to Qatar. She there since 2004 . (be, live)
29. They (be, travel) for 36 hours when their car broke down.
30. Nawal didn't answer the bell because she home. (not, be)
31. They for a long time when the bus came. (not, be, wait)
32. My friend said she to call me all the day. (be, try)
33. He was very exhausted because he for a long time (be, run)
34. By the time Rami arrived home, his wife for three hours (be, cook)

TRUE FRIENDSHIP "NEVER" ENDS, Friends are FOREVER

الصداقة الحقيقية لا تنتهي ،الأصدقاء دوما يبقون كذلك

The Future

*In English we use several forms to talk about different ideas about the future.

The first form: **Subject + will + base form**

Key words : tomorrow / next / soon / in 2030 / in the future/ tonight

- 1- We use will to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence and with these words and expressions.

Think, believe, in my opinion, probably, expect, subject + (be) + sure, I hope

EX: I think it tonight (rain)

Ex: I believe she.....the exam easily.(pass)

Ex: In my opinion, Ahmad.....with the competition.(win)

Ex: I don't think we.....all our pollution problems in the future.(solve)

- 2- We use it to express spontaneous decisions.
(it's hot here. I will open the window)

The second form:

Subject + (be) + going to + verb infinitive

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

(What are you going to do this evening)

2 predictions that are based on evidence.

(Look at the black sky. It is going to rain soon)

هل يوجد دليل على

وقوع الفعل ؟

او تخطط للقيام بعمل

في المستقبل

Ex: Our team is playing very badly, we.....this game.(not, win)

Ex: Look at the sky, it.....nice and sunny.(be)

□ □ Complete the sentences with the correct form of will or going to and the verbs in brackets.

1. I hope I to Ajlun in next spring. (will return, return, returned)
2. people don't know what in the future. (will happen , happen, happened)
3. Do you think you your school friends when you go to university next week?
(were going to miss, miss, misses, will miss)
4. I know they very happy if they win the match.
(were going to feel, have felt, are feeling, will feel)
5. They've already decided on their next summer holiday. They a tour of Norway.
(are going to do, were going to do, was going to do, do)
6. "What are your plans for this evening?" I my friends and then go to a birthday party.
(are going to go, go, have gone, am going to go)
7. The weather forecast is good for the next few days. It very sunny.
(is going to be, was going to be, has been, had been)
8. He is buying some butter and eggs because he a cake later.
(made, was going to make, is going to make, makes)
9. Their suitcases are packed. They on holiday.
(are going to go, is going to go, am going to go, have gone)
10. My brother thinks it (snow) tomorrow.
(snows, will snow, snow, is snowing)
11. I'm sure they the match.
(will be lost, will lose, would lose, lose)
12. It's very hot in here. I the window.
(opens, open, would open, will open)

If The God With Us, Who Can Be Against Us

إذا كان الله معنا من سيكون ضدنا

The Future Continuous

Future continuous is used to describing an action that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.

يستخدم زمن المستقبل المستمر لوصف حدث سيكون مستمرا في لحظة معينة بالمستقبل

□ Form: شكل الفعل في جملة المستقبل المستمر

Subject will + be + (verb – ing) / جمع مفرد

□ Negative: نفي الفعل في جملة المستقبل المستمر

Subject will not + be + (verb – ing) / جمع مفرد

□ Keywords الكلمات المفتاحية

1- This time +future date (موعد بالمستقبل)

this time tomorrow / this time next Friday / next month at this time

2- During + (time in the future (موعد بالمستقبل): During next Friday/.....

3- At + (وقت ساعة) (....o'clock) دليل على المستقبل

At 9 o'clock next Friday / at 12 o'clock tomorrow / at 2 o'clock next Sunday.....

4- وقت/ زمن time + (موعد / دليل على المستقبل)

Tomorrow morning / next Monday afternoon / next Friday at night

Example:

1- This time next year I will be revising for the Tawjehi exams.

2- Don't phone me at 9 PM tonight. I will be having dinner with my family

ملاحظة: إذا جاء احد الافعال التالية في زمن المستقبل المستمر فيجب الحل على قاعدة المستقبل التام will + have + v3
لان هذه الافعال لا تأخذ ing

(finish, arrive, graduate, believe, know , recognize, understand , imagine, promise, deny, appear, agree, disagree, be)

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

2- This time next month, my parents.....married for 20 years. (be)

3- At 9 PM next Friday, I.....to Canada to start my high education.

a. will travel b. will be travelling c. will have travelled

4- Don't let anyone interrupt me in the next few hours because Ion my project. a. will work b. will be working c. will have worked

5- Tomorrow at 9 A.M, I.....the manager for a new job. (meet) a. will meet b. will be meeting c. will have met

6- You can't call me 11 PM in the evening. I.....(sleep).

The Future Perfect

The Rule: Subject + will + have + P.P(V3)

The usage

*We use the Future Perfect to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future.

(by the time + present , by +future time(2030) , this time next)

➤ أحيانا يكون الفعل على شكل (have, v1)

Ex: By tomorrow morning, I will have finished my homework.

Ex: We will have eaten our lunch by the time his friend comes.

Negative

The Rule: Subject + will + not + have + P.P (V3)

Ex: They will not have left by the time you leave.

Ex: She won't have finished her job by 9:00 tomorrow.

Question

The Rule: Will + Subject + have + P.P(V3)?

Ex: Will Muna have finished her job by 5:00 tomorrow?

EXAMPLES

1. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we our exams soon. (finish)
2. **This time next month**, my parents..... married **for twenty years**. (be)
3. The books that you ordered..... **by the end of the week**. (not arrive)
4. By next year, you England? (visit)
5. Next month, we in this house for a year. Let's celebrate! (have, live)
6. all your homework by eight o'clock? (you,do)
7. You can borrow this book tomorrow. I it by then. (finish)
8. By the end of next September, I.....my high education.
a. will finish b. will be finishing c. will have finished
9. By the time I am twenty five, I a new car. (buy)
10. Whatwe in ten years' time? (do)
11. By 7 o'clock tonight. I..... my final project. (write)
12. In ten years' time, robotsall sort of things in our homes (do)
13.you.....at university in three years' time? (study)
14. By the end of this century, I believe scientists a cure for flu.
a. will find b. will be finding c. will have found

➤ **Correct the verbs between the brackets** اسئلة وزارية من السنوات السابقة

1. Hatim's father.....last year. He had worked for the same company all his life. (retire)
2. Nour an essay all morning. (be, write)
3. Our neighboursrecently..... to Aqaba. (move)
4. Fatima her homework three hours ago. (finish)
5. Hatem looks tired. He his science project all night. (be, do)
6. Maher.....his driving test, so he can borrow his brother's car next week. (pass)
7. The children..... already..... the sandcastle on the beach. (build)
8. Hassan looks very pale. He hasvery well recently. (not, be , sleep)
9. Maher felt nervous because he..... neverin the Dead Sea before. (swim)
10. Hatem had saved his document before viruses..... his computer.(crash)
11. Laila recently..... learning English. (start)
12. Jamal and Fawazevening classes for a few weeks now. (be, take)
13. Sultan a book of mine yesterday. (borrow)
14. Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle after he.....good marks in his exams. (get)
15. Fadia to be a nurse since 2010. (be, train)
16. Zaidlately.....the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again. (win)
17. The detectivespeople all week. (be, interview)
18. The childall night. (be, sleep)
19. The plane..... a few minutes ago. (land)
20. I a book when the bell rang (read).
21. After we had finished our dinner, we..... into the garden. (go)
22. This time next Monday, I.....(work) in a new company in Kuwait.
23. My brother.....(drive) all day tomorrow coming back from Qatar.
24. If all goes well, by June 2022, I(finish) my university degree.
25. By the end of 2015, My friend.....(graduate) from the faculty of Medicine in the USA.
26.you..... all your homework by eight o'clock P.M.? (do)
27. As this time next Friday. I FC.Barca match. (be, watch)
28. Look at the sky! It's so dark. It.....cats and dogs. (rain)

Choose the suitable item to complete each of the following sentences:

- 1- How long.....you..... English?
(have been learning , have been , has been learning)
- 2- My friend phoned while I my dinner at the restaurant.
(had , were having , was having)
- 3- As he to the radio, he didn't discuss our problem.
(listened , was listened , was listening)
- 4- By the time we get home, my mother.....mansaf.
(had cooked , will have cooked , will be cooking)
- 5- By the time we got station in Madrid, the trainto Barcelona.
(had gone, has gone, went)
- 6- We to my uncle's wedding two hours ago.
(go , went , has gone)
- 7- Are you hungry? No, I just lunch.
(has eaten , have eaten , had eaten)
- 8- Did you go out last night? Yes, I went to the cinema, but Ithe film much.
(enjoyed , don't enjoy , didn't enjoy)
- 9- I don't like to meet Sami. Healways.....
(complains , is complaining , has complained)
- 10- My mother two miles every morning before breakfast.
(runs , run , is running)
- 11- Don't make any noise. The twins at this moment.
(sleep , is sleeping , are sleeping)
- 12- After they their final exam, they left to London.
(finished , had finished , have finished)
- 13- Before he, we had finished our work.
(sleeps , had slept , slept)
- 14- She in the U.S.A for five years now.
(have studied , studied , has been studying)
- 15- They are still eating. They..... their delicious meal yet.
(haven't finished , hasn't finished , have finished)
- 16- By the end of next summer, we for a holiday in Spain.
(will book , will have booked , are going to book)
- 17- Look at the sky! It's so dark. It soon.
(will rain , is going to rain, will have rained)
- 18- Don't phone between 7 and 8 tomorrow morning. Ia meet with my boss.
(will be having , am going to have , am having)
- 19- This time tomorrow, we will be celebrating because weour exams.
(will finish , will be finishing , will have finished)
- 20- The new manager in his office now.
(isn't sitting , doesn't sit , aren't sitting)

Test Yourself in Tenses

1. Ithe PHD degree in linguistics in three years' time.
a. will finish b. have finished c. will have finished d. had finished
2. By the time the taxi arrived, wefor half an hour.
a. will wait b. waited c. had waited d. had been waiting
3. By the time I save enough money, Imy favourite car.
a. will have bought b. bought c. had bought d. will buy
4. I it difficult to get up this morning because I had worked hard last the night.
a. find b. found c. had found d. had been finding
5. I won't be home tomorrow evening. Ifootball with my friends at the club.
a. will be playing b. play c. will play d. will have played
6. My brother was pale. So, I took him to the doctor because he.....all night.
a. cried b. had cried c. had been crying d. has cried
7. I.....an email to my pen friend when the PC suddenly switched off.
a. wrote b. was writing c. have written d. were writing
8. My mum looks energetic and happy because my little sister.....all day.
a. had been sleeping b. has been sleeping c. has slept d. was sleeping
9. By the time my father comes back home, my mother.....mansaf.
a. will cook b. will be cooking c. will have cooked d. is cooking
10. Before my sister went to the Carrefour, she.....her mother to prepare lunch.
a. helped b. will help c. has helped d. had helped
11. Don't go to bed late because the first journey.....to Petra at 8 am on Fridays.
a. leaves b. will leave c. will be leaving d. will be left
12. Your brother is fluent in English. How long.....he.....in England?
a. has been living b. have been living c. had lived d. had been living
13. At this time two days ago, my parents.....these sweet-smelling flowers.
a. have grown b. were growing c. had grown d. are growing
14. Don't phone my friend, Ali, right now. Hefor the driving license.
a. examines b. has examined c. will examine d. is examining
15. Tala passed all her exams successfully because shewell for a month.
a. had been revising b. has revised c. revised d. had revised

لم احلم يوما بالنجاح , لكن عملت على تحقيقه

Passive Voice

USAGE:

* We use the Passive when we don't know who does an action or if the action is not important or necessary to say who does something.

Form: object + (be) + p.p + (complement) + (by agent)

□ للتحويل من المعلوم إلى المجهول
نتبع الخطوات التالية :

1. نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة .
2. نختار الفعل المساعد المناسب لزمان الجملة الأصلية ونوع المفعول به (مفرد / جمع) .
3. نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل الرئيسي .
4. نكمل باقي الجملة مع حذف الفاعل

نمط السؤال هو في سؤال صحح الفعل / ضع دائرة مع
الازمنة السابقة وللتعرف عليه وللتفريق بينه وبين الأزمنة
فغالبا البداية باسم غير عاقل او وجود by + n بعد الفراغ

Verb (Active Sentence)	Verb (Passive Sentence)
The present Simple	(is, am, are + Verb (p.p))
The present Perfect	Has/ have + been + Verb (p.p)
The past Simple	Was/ were + verb (p.p)
Modals + verb (Base Form) (will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must, have to, has to, had to, ought to...)	Modals + be + verb (p.p) (will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must, have to, has to, had to, ought to...)

1) Sameer didn't do the homework yesterday.

The homework

2) Ali eats breakfast every day at 8 o'clock.

Breakfast

3) Ali always makes his teacher angry.

Ali's teacher

4) The headmaster is giving presents to the winners.

Presents

5) You should not take this medicine without a prescription.

This medicine

➤ **Correct the verbs:**

- 1- People have been using smartphones since they in the early 2000s. (invent)
- 2- In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (produce).
- 3- Now, about one billion smartphones around the world every year. (sell)
- 4- In the near future, it that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. (estimate)
- 5- In the past, most letters (**write**) by hand. But these days, they usually(**type**)
- 6 - My missing laptopjust..... (be, invent)
- 7- The Department of Culture and the Arts, which in 1966 CE.(found)
- 8- In 1979 CE, the Royal Society of Fine Arts (RSFA) to promote visual arts in Jordan and other countries in the region. (establish)
- 9- Many Jordanian plays, novels, short stories and poems now into English, and people all over the world are able to read and appreciate them.
(**translated, are translated, are translate**)
- 10- In 2002 CE, the city of Amman this title. Jordan has a centuries-old musical heritage. (award)
- 11- In 1981 CE, the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts (found)
- 12- Before the Internet, nobody had dreamt of online shopping. (invent)
- 13- In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children fully..... .(immunise).
- 14- Fatima Al-Fihri in early 9th century in Morocco . (born)

☒ **Change the following sentences into passive voice .(extra)**

- 1-Somebody throws cans in our street.
Cans.....
- 3-The students didn't write their exercise yesterday .
Their exercise
- 4-They grow cotton in Egypt.
Cotton.....
- 5-Eman didn't make that pie .
That pie
- 7-She does a lot of things every day .
A lot of things.....
- 8-Sana'a drinks two cups of coffee every day.
Two cups of coffee.....
- 9-Khaled checks the car regularly .
The car.....
- 10-Shakespeare wrote that play .
That play.....
- 12-My father hasn't taken pictures .
Pictures.....
- 13- **Somebody has found my missing laptop.(been)**
My missing laptop

1. Jordan has signed free trade agreements with the USA and China.

- a. Free trade agreements have signed with USA and China.
- b. Free trade agreements had been signed with USA and China.
- c. Free trade agreements have been signed with USA and China.
- d. Free trade agreements has been signed with USA and China.

2. Samar hasn't taken a lot of exams since the last March.

- a. A lot of exams had not taken since the last March.
- b. A lot of exams have not been taken since the last March.
- c. A lot of exams have been taken since the last March.
- d. A lot of exams had not been taken since the last March.

3. The first generation of smartphones.....by IBM and BellSouth, which came out to the public in 1993.

- a. were manufactured b. manufactured c. was manufactured d. had manufactured

12. By 2019, two of my articles.....in an international journal in USA.

- a. have published b. were published c. had been published d. will have published

4. Patients must take the medicine on time.

- a. The medicine need to be taking on time.
- b. The medicine must be taken on time.
- c. The medicine has been taken on time.
- d. The medicine had to be taken on time.

5. They built the tallest tunnel in Amman last year.

- a. The tallest tunnel were built in Amman last year.
- b. The tallest tunnel was built in Amman last year.
- c. The tallest tunnel is being built in Amman last year.
- d. The tallest tunnel will be built in Amman last year.

Reported speech

يجب حفظ تحويل هذه الضمائر من المباشر إلى غير المباشر :

	Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
	I	He -she
Subject	We	They
	You (singular)	He-she-I
pronouns	You (plural)	We, they

	Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
	Me	him-her
Object	Us	Them
	You (singular)	Him-her-me
pronouns	You (plural)	Them, us

	Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
Possessive pronouns	My	His-her
	Our	Their
	Your	His-her-their-my-our
	Mine	His-hers
	Ours	Theirs
	Yours	His-hers-theirs-mine-ours

تحويل الظروف (Adverbs)

Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
This	That
These	Those
Next (week)	The (week) after
ago	before
Here	there
At the moment	At that moment

Direct مباشر	Indirect غير مباشر
now	Then
Today	That day
tonight	That night
yesterday	The day before
tomorrow	The next day
Last (week)	The (week) before
	The previous week

ملاحظة على تحويل الأفعال

أفعال تحويلية مع الجمل التحويلية			
thought	فكر	said	قال
claimed	ادعى	told	خبر
added	أضاف	admitted	اعترف
announced	أعلن	Replied	أجاب
explained	أوضح	suggested	اقترح

□ Change the following sentences into reported speech .(extra1)

1. Hisham: " I've worked with every star actor in the world."

Hisham claimed that.....

2. Hisham: " I like films better than television".

Hisham admitted that.....

3. " Mum, I was working on my application all evening."

Nadia told Mum

4. " We didn't have our keys with us."

Tareq told Nabil

5. "Heba's taken my CD player!"

Hind told Eman

6. "We don't like our neighbours" .

My parents said

7. " Zaid and Mohammad are coming."

Salem said

8. "I wasn't looking after my little brother."

Muna said.....

9. "I enjoy cooking. "

He said

10. "I am making some bread."

He said

11. "I have won two competitions. "

He said

12. "My grandmother taught me to cook."

He said

تجنبك للفشل يعني أنك تتجنب التقدم

1. “My husband has been helping me to overcome the problem.”

- a. My aunt said that her husband has helped her to overcome the problem.
- b. My aunt said that her husband had helped her to overcome the problem.
- c. My aunt said that her husband had been helping her to overcome the problem.
- d. My aunt said that her husband had been helped me to overcome the problem.

2. “I used Facebook messenger last night and communicated with my friend in Qatar.

- a. Adel told me that he had used Facebook messenger the previous night and had communicated with his friend in Qatar.
- b. Adel told me that he had used Facebook messenger the previous night and communicated with my friend in Qatar.
- c. Adel told me that I had used Facebook messenger the previous night and had communicated with my friend in Qatar.
- d. Adel told me that he has used Facebook messenger the previous night and has communicated with his friend in Qatar

3. My friend told me that the lettera few days before.

- a. comes
- b. were come
- c. had come
- d. was coming

4. “Yesterday, I bought all the ingredients of the apple cake for my sister party.”

- a. Rami told me that I had bought all the ingredients of the apple cake for my sister party the day before.
- b. Rami told me that I had been bought all the ingredients of the apple cake for my sister party the day before.
- c. Rami told me that he had bought all the ingredients of the apple cake for my sister party the day before.
- d. Rami told me that he had bought all the ingredients of the apple cake for his sister party the day before.

5. “People must turn on the privacy settings on all social media applications.”

- a. An expert in technology said that people have to turn on the privacy setting on all social media applications.
- b. An expert in technology said that people might turn on the privacy setting on all social media applications.
- c. An expert in technology said that people had to turn on the privacy setting on all social media applications.
- d. An expert in technology said that people had been turning on the privacy setting on all social media applications.

6. The gardener said that most of people were going to take their children to the park because the weather.....be cool in the following week.

- a. would b. will c. will have d. would have

7. "Most parents change passwords to monitor their children's computers."

- a. An expert explained that most parents had changed passwords to monitor their children's computers.
b. An expert explained that most parents changed passwords to monitor their children's computers.
c. An expert explained that most parents have changed passwords to monitor their children's computers.
d. An expert explained that some parents were changed passwords to monitor their children's computers.

(الإبداع هو متعة الذكاء)

Conditional Sentences

Type	Use	If clause	Main clause
Zero conditional	General facts	1f + simple present If I have enough money.	Simple present I buy a new car every month
First conditional	True in the present/ future	1f + simple present If he has a computer	Will + Base I will play games.
Second conditional	Untrue in the present/ future	1f + simple past If I were you,	Would + Base I would stop smoking

- 1) If I had more time, I many friends in the next town. (visit)
- 2) If she a computer, she learns a lot of useful information. (have)
- 3) If the teacher us homework today, I will do it before I watch TV. (give)
- 4) If you computer games all day, you won't have time to study. (play)
- 5) If Ali had/ has his own computer, he wouldn't/ doesn't need to use his friend's computer.
- 6) I think you should send a text message (would)

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

If you

- 8) I think you should revise well for your exams. (would)

If

- 9) I think you should look for a new job. (would)

If I.....

fed

- 10). I would call the dentist to take an appointment if I you.

a. were b. was c. am d. had had

- 11). When you.....enough water, you become dehydrated.

a. drink b. don't drink c. doesn't drink d. will drink

- 12). If students speak louder inside the class, their teachers nervous.

a. would be b. were c. will be d. would have been

- 13). If Mona a millionaire, she'd buy a beautiful car.

a. was b. is c. be d. were

- 14). If we don't get enough vitamins and iron, we surelyfrom the disease of anemia.

a. would have suffered b. suffers c. suffer d. would suffer

Verbs followed by gerunds or infinitives

Infinitive

هو كل فعل يحتوي على (to) ثم فعل مجرد مثل to go, to play, to do

Gerund

هو كل فعل مجرد مضاف له ing غير مسبوق بفعل مساعد
مثل going , playing, doing

1. أفعال يأتي بعدها (to + v1) infinitive

Agree	Choose	Want	Expect
Manage	Offer	Aim	Decide
Fail	Mean	Plan	Ask
Arrange	Demand	Hope	Promise
Wish	Attempt	Determine	Refuse
Prepare	Seem	Threaten	

- 1) He expects our guests to arrive soon
- 2) I want to call you now.
- 3) She asked me to prepare the meal.
- 4) I hope to succeed in the exam.

2. أفعال يأتي بعدها gerund (v1 + ing)

Avoid	Enjoy	Include	Suggest
Consider	Defer	Escape	Mind
Carry on	Deny	Favor	Miss
Go on	Dislike	Finish	Practice
Give			
Stop			

- 1) He suggested going to Petra tomorrow.
- 2) He enjoys watching T.V. after midnight.
- 3) She denied seeing the accident.
- 4) I deferred visiting you for another time.

Quiz!!!!

- 1-I **want** (get) tablet, but I can't **afford** (buy)
one at the moment.
- 2 -We had the computer repaired because it had **stopped** (work)

(causative)

- 1- I asked someone to fix my computer.(had)
I
- 2- I arranged with someone to upgrade my computer. (had)
I.....

Modals Verbs of possibility

Subject + modal + v1 + complement

Key Words	Modal
Necessary / not necessary	Have to / don't have to
Not allowed	Mustn't
Perhaps/ may be/ possible/ probable	might
Sure / certain	must

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

You.....

2- You are not allowed to touch this machine. (must)

You.....

3-Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)

Issa's phone

4. It is possible that Sami is in the library now. (might)

Sami.....

5. It isn't necessary to bring your passport. (have)

You.....

6. You are not allowed to open this file. (must)

You.....

7. Perhaps Manal is not happy with her new job. (might)

Manal.....

Causative, Speculation, and Verbs followed by to / ing

1. People aren't allowed to smoke in the public transport.

- a. People can't smoke in the public transport.
- b. People must smoke in the public transport.
- c. People didn't have to smoke in the public transport.
- d. People mustn't smoke in the public transport.

2. Rula: "My watch has stopped. How can I it?"

- a. has fixed b. had fixed c. have fixed d. am fixed

3. I think you should check the spelling of the new words in the dictionary.

- a. If I were you, I'll check the spelling of the new words in the dictionary.
- b. If I were you, I'd have checked the spelling of the new words in the dictionary.
- c. If I were you, I'd check the spelling of the new words in the dictionary.
- d. If I were you, I am going to check the spelling of the new words in the dictionary.

4. Perhaps Rami knows the truth of the broken window.

- a. Rami might know the truth of the broken window.
- b. Rami must know the truth of the broken window.
- c. Rami can't know the truth of the broken window.
- d. Rami doesn't have to know the truth of the broken window.

5. The Maths exam is so easy. You are not needed to use a calculator in the exam.

- a. You didn't have to use a calculator in the exam.
- b. You mustn't use the calculator in the exam.
- c. You shouldn't use the calculator in the exam.
- d. You don't have to use a calculator in the exam.

6. I asked the mechanic to repair my father's car.

- a. I had my father's car repaired.
- b. I have my father's car repaired.
- c. I has my father's car repaired.
- d. I had repaired my father's car.

7. I didn't deliver the pizza by myself.

- a. I have it delivered by myself.
- b. I had it delivered.
- c. I have to deliver it.
- d. I had delivered it by myself.

8. I want to rent a car but I can't afford.....money at the moment.

- a. to borrow b. borrowing c. borrow d. borrowed

9. My classmates stopped.....when the teacher came.

- a. to talk b. talked c. talking d. talk

10. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen

- a. You mustn't switch off the screen.
b. You shouldn't switch off the screen.
c. You can't switch off the screen.
d. You don't have to switch off the screen.

11. The field was dead. I am almost sure they haven't irrigated the field.

- a. They can't have irrigated the field.
b. They mustn't have irrigated the field.
c. They don't have to irrigate the field.
d. They might have irrigated the field.

12. Are you planning.....shopping in Irbid City Center tomorrow?

- a. go b. to go c. going d. goes

13. The doorbell is ringing. You're sure it's the postman. He always comes at this time.

- a. It should be the postman. He always comes at this time.
b. It must be the postman. He always comes at this time.
c. It might be the postman. He always comes at this time.
d. It can't be the postman. He always comes at this time.

سوف تنجح .. لأن معظم الناس كسالى

Reading Comprehensive.....

Unit One

Information technology

vocabulary

Blog	(noun) a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style . blog (verb)	مدونة الكترونية
Calculation	(noun) a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value . calculate(verb)	عملية حسابية
computer chip	(noun)small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current	رقائق الكمبيوتر
email exchange	(noun) a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one. email(verb)	تبادل البريد الالكتروني
Filter	(noun) a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer. filter(verb)	فاحص البرنامج
floppy disk	(noun) a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	القرص المرن
ICT	(n. abbrev.) Information and Communication Technology	تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات
identity fraud	(noun) illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	سرقة الهوية
PC	(noun) an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time	حاسوب شخصي
privacy settings	(noun) controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	إعدادات الخصوصية
Program	(noun) a set of instructions enabling a computer to function; programme (noun) content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television	برنامج
'sat nav' system	(noun)satellite navigation system: a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	يسترشد بنظام الأقمار الصناعية
security settings	(noun)controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	ضبط الأمان
Smart phone	(noun) a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	هاتف ذكي
social media	(noun)social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	تواصل اجتماعي
tablet computer	(noun) a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	كمبيوتر لوحي
User	(noun) a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم
web-building program	(noun) a software that helps you to create a website	برنامج لبناء شبكة الانترنت
web hosting	(noun) the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة المواقع
White board	(noun) a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	شاشة لمس

world Wide Web	(noun) an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another	الشبكة العنكبوتية
access	(verb) to find information, especially on a computer. access (noun) – accessible (adjective)	وسيلة بحث
post	(verb) to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it. Post (noun)	بريد
rely on	(phrasal verb) to have trust or confidence in something or someone. reliable (adjective)	يعتمد على

THE HISTORY OF COMPUTERS

تاريخ الحواسيب

word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Calculation	(noun) a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value. calculate(verb)	عملية حسابية
computer chip	(noun) small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current	رقائق الكمبيوتر
floppy disk	(noun) a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	القرص المرن
PC	(noun) an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time	حاسوب شخصي
Program	(noun) a set of instructions enabling a computer to function; programme (noun) content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television	برنامج
Smart phone	(noun) a mobile phone with advanced computing technology	هاتف ذكي
world Wide Web	(noun) an information system, known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected to other documents, and for people to search for information by moving from one document to another	الشبكة العنكبوتية
rely on	(phrasal verb) to have trust or confidence in something or someone. reliable (adjective)	يعتمد على

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

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed. The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers.

The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home. In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. It was not until 2007 CE that the first smart phones appeared. Today, most people use their mobile phones every day. What will happen in the future?

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

1. Two things related to (ذات علاقة ب) computers that were invented in the sixties. Write down them?
2. Two things related to computers that were invented (اخترع) in the seventies. Write down them?
3. Many devices (أدوات) (personal possessions شخصية ممتلكات) can do the same as mobile phones. Write down two of these devices?
4. It is likely (من المحتمل) that all aspects (جوانب) of everyday life will rely on (تعتمد على) a computer program. Write two of these aspects?
5. Many inventions related to computers were completed (أنجزت) between 1958 CE and 1974 CE. Write two of these inventions?
6. Quote the sentence which shows:
 - ✓ The size of the first generation (جيل) of computers.
 - ✓ The first computer program was invented in the fourties.
 - ✓ It took a long time to make one calculation.
 - ✓ The computer mouse was invented in 1964 CE.
 - ✓ The time (year) when the internet was developed.
 - ✓ The person who developed (طور) the internet.
 - ✓ The nationality (جنسية) of the person (the scientist) who developed the internet.
 - ✓ The time (the year) in which the first laptop was sold (was bought).
 - ✓ The first computer program was very slow.
 - ✓ The place (location موقع) where the first ever computer found.
 - ✓ The time when the first ever computer found.

7. Suggestion Question / Point of view:

Technology, through the solar power (الطاقة الشمسية), is used in heating homes. Suggest three other uses (استخدامات) of the solar power in homes.

- 1- Drying clothes 2- heating water 3- starting some cars.

8. We rely (يعتمد) more and more (أكثر) on computer technology. How far (لأي مدى) do you agree (تطور ايجابي) as a positive development? (توافق)

- 1- We can shop online. 2- We can buy a ticket online. 3- We don't need to go to a doctor to check our blood pressure. 4- We pay water bill online

9. We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree as a negative development? (تطور وتأثير سلبي)

- 1- The computers sometimes fail (crash).
2- This leads to obesity (fat)
3- We become lazy.

10. List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE?

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

I agree that computers have enabled (قادر على) us to do many great things. Depending on (بالاعتماد على) technology totally (كامل) is not a positive aspect of this development. This would result in too many problems if the computers crashed. (تعطلت)

12. Find a word that means “a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current”.

13. Find a word that means “an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time”.

14. Find a word that means “a mobile phone with advanced computing technology”

15. Find a phrasal verb which means "to have trust in someone or something"

USING TECHNOLOGY IN THE CLASS

word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
Blog	(noun) a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style .blog (verb)	مدونة الكترونية
email exchange	(noun) a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one. email(verb)	تبادل البريد الالكتروني
social media	(noun) social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	تواصل اجتماعي
tablet computer	(noun) a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	كمبيوتر لوحي
Whiteboard	(noun) a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	شاشة لمس
post	(verb) to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it .Post (noun)	بريد

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

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

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

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

Most young people communicate through social media, by which **they** send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the

same way. If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future. We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom.

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

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to.

In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited. Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

Q/ What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

- 1- Young (الشباب) people like learning more if information is presented (تقدم لهم) to them in two ways. Write down these ways?
- 2- The internet is used (يستخدم) in classrooms (الصفوف) for many purposes (اغراض) (uses / reasons). Write two of these purposes?
- 3- There are many advantages (benefits) فوائد of using the internet in classrooms. Write two of them?
- 4- Tablet (لوح) computers are used in classrooms for different purposes (uses/reasons). Write two of them?
- 5- There are many advantages (benefits) of using tablet computers in classrooms. Write two of them?
- 6- Students can contribute (يساهم) to their classroom website in many ways. Write two of these ways?
- 7- or 7- Write two examples that show students contributions in their classroom website? ☐
Post work.
- 8- Social media is used in classrooms for different purposes (اغراض). Write two of them? ☐
Send photos via the internet.
- 9- Email exchanges are very useful (مفيد) in the classroom for many reasons. Write two of them?
- 10- or 10- Exchanging (تبادل) emails has two positive results on students. Write two of them?
- 11- Most computers have cameras. Write two benefits (advantages/uses) of having a camera on your computer?
- 12- Write down the two sentences which end the talk?
- 13- Students can use many ways to communicate (يتواصل مع) with other students in other schools. Write two of these ways?
- 14- Suggest three roles (ادوار) of the teacher inside (داخل) the classroom?
1. Timer. 2. Instructor 3. Monitor.

15- Applying (تطبيق) technological educational tools (aids) أدوات make the lessons interesting and fun (ممتع). Suggest three tools?

1. Using the internet. 2. Using social media. 3. Using data show. 4. Using e-dictionary.

16- Quote the sentence which shows:

- ✓ Tablet computers are not available (غير متوفرة) in all schools in all countries.
- ✓ The tool (device/instrument أداة) which enables (يمكن) people to see each other while talking over the computer.
- ✓ The kind of people who could be guest speakers to give talks over a computer.
- ✓ Teachers may ask their students to write updated personal webpage.
- ✓ The skill which will be beneficial to students in their daily life in the future.

17- Suggestion/ Point of view

- ☒ Computers (e-learning) will replace books one day.
 - You can search information quickly.
 - The heavy school bag hurts (تؤلم) the back
 - Learning becomes more interesting and fun.
- ☒ Learning using modern technology is better than learning using traditional ways.
 - Learning becomes more interesting and full of fun.
 - Students can get rid of the heavy bag.
- ☒ Digital information can be used to educate (يعلم) people.
 - You can search يبحث (google) information about anything you want.
 - You can listen to lectures (محاضرات) online.
- ☒ Suggest three ways to prevent kids from seeing bad websites.
 - Add passwords.
 - Download the "Family Safety Filter"
 - Put the desktop in the sitting room where the parents are present.
- ☒ Suggest three ways (tips) to help young people stay safe (secure) on the internet.
 - Download a good filter.
 - Don't give out (يعطي) your personal information (معلومات شخصية) on the internet.
 - Make sure your privacy settings are turned on (تعمل / فعالة)

18- What is the difference between each pair of words:

- ❖ Students can **share ideas**.
- ❖ Students can **compare ideas** with others.
- ✓ To give your ideas to another person or to a group.
- ✓ Where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different.

- ❖ I want to **create a website**.
- ❖ I want to **contribute to a website**.
- ✓ To construct a website that currently doesn't exist.
- ✓ To offer your writing and work to the website.

- ❖ He wanted to **research information**.
- ❖ He wanted to **present information**.
- ✓ To use a variety of sources to find the information you need.
- ✓ To give the results of your research in a presentation.

- ❖ He wants to **give a talk to people**.
- ❖ He wants to **talk to people**.
- ✓ You have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it
- ✓ An informal discussion.

- ❖ I want to **show photos**.
- ❖ I want to **send photos**.
- ✓ You show people photos that you have in person.
- ✓ You send photos to someone over the internet or by post.

The Internet of Things

word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
'sat nav' system	(noun) satellite navigation system: a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	يسترشد بنظام الأقمار الصناعية
security settings	(noun) controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses .	ضبط الأمان
Access	(verb) to find information, especially on a computer. access (noun) – accessible (adjective).	وسيلة بحث
Communicate	Speak to	يتواصل

(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 favourite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are. This is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more to come.

(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!

(C) A 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!

- 1- What does the 'Internet of Things' mean? Give an example from the text.
.....
.....
- 2- Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as 'speak to.'
.....
- 3- How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text?
.....
- 4- What does the word 'others' in bold in the third paragraph refer to?
.....
- 5- Give examples explaining how computers would run our lives?
.....
.....
- 6- How will Internet of things make our life is easy? Mention three facilities.
.....
.....
.....
- 7- What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to
.....
- 8- What does the underlined word "access" mean?
.....
- 9- What does the writer mean in "sat nav system" ?
.....
- 10- Find a word in the text which means "controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses."
.....
- 11- What does the internet connect?
.....
- 12- Define 'sat nav'?
.....

Critical Thinking

- 11- Think of two examples of how technology can keep us fit.
.....
.....

Vocabulary Exercises....

□ Which of the following would you use to....(S.B page 9)

blog	كتابة يوميات	email exchange	تبادل البريد الإلكتروني	social media
tablet computer	حاسوب لوحي	Whiteboard	لوح لمسي	تواصل اجتماعي

- 1- Record interviews with people (.....)
- 2- Share information with students in another country (.....)
- 3- Watch educational programmes in class (.....)
- 4- Ask another student to check your homework (.....)
- 5- Write an online diary (.....)

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

access	filter	Identity fraud	Privacy setting	Security setting
--------	--------	----------------	-----------------	------------------

- 1) A is a computer program that allows and blocks the passage of frequencies.
- 2) A is needed to keep your computer safe from hackers.
- 3) To the internet, you need to have a computer and a cable.
- 4) A can give you the freedom from the observation of others.
- 5) The crime in which criminal obtains and uses a victim's personal data through deception and usually for economic gain is called

□ Complete the sentences with words in the table.(W.B page 6(3))

Computer chip	Smart phone	calculation	program	model	laptop
شريحة حاسوب	هاتف خلوي	عملية حسابية	برنامج	موديل	حاسوب محمول

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

□ Complete the sentences with the cooking verbs in the box. One verb is not needed.
(W.B page 5(7))

Boil	fry	roast	grill	season	melt	Slice	mix	sprinkle
يغلي	يقلّي	يشوي	يحمّر	يتبل	يذوب	يشرح	يخلط	يرش

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

□ Complete the sentences with words from the box. (W.B page 5(5))

Energy	طاقة	Grateful	ممتن	Headlines	العناوين الرئيسية	Helmet	خوذة	Lawyer	محامي	Likely	محتمل
--------	------	----------	------	-----------	-------------------	--------	------	--------	-------	--------	-------

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

□ Work in pairs. Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article.(S.B page 9)

□ Choose the correct word.(W.B page 6(2))

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

العبقريّة هي واحد بالمائة إلهام وتسعة وتسعون بالمائة جهد وعرق

Phrasal verb

Phrasal verb	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
know about	Information about	يعرف عن
connect with	associate	يوصل / يربط
turn on	Start working	يشغل
give out	Stop	يوقف
fill in	Writing information	يملأ

□ Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words.(S.B page 10 (3)

Everyone should **know** (1) the dangers of the internet **in order** (2) be safe.
Although it lays a role in **connecting** (3) people (4) **the internet** in different
ways, one should **turn** (5) privacy setting when **giving** (6) personal
information and **filling** (7) a form.

□ Match one word from box (A) and one word from box (B) to complete each sentence.

A	B	Meaning in Arabic
1-get ()	1-around	يبدأ
2-look ()	2-down	يتجول
3-meet ()	3-place	يتقابل
4-settle ()	4-started	يستقر
5-take ()	5-up	تحدث
6-wake ()	6-up	يستيقظ

- 1- Tell me about the novel you're reading. Where does the story.....
- 2- I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't early..... enough.
- 3- When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and.....
- 4- If you're free at the weekend, let's and go shopping together.
- 5- I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and.....
- 6- I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should..... right now!

Functions

Linking words	Function
In this way as a consequence Therefore	to indicate consequence لتوضيح النتيجة
However Whereas Despite On the one hand, On the other hand In spite of on the contrary Conversely	to indicate opposition لتوضيح المعارضة
Furthermore Likewise One reason for this In addition	to express continuation or addition لتوضيح المتابعة أو الإضافة
Like As	to make a simile: لعمل تشبيه
The aim of this report / article / essay is to... This report / article / essay examines.... In this report / article / essay,will be examined	Introduction
There are more than... Almost three-quarters of the... The number of...	Reporting information
It appears that / To conclude / All in all / To this end It is recommended that / This-These results in.../ The best course of action would be to	To indicate conclusion /Recommendations

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

**THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN- MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION – 2020/2021**

GENERAL ENGLISH

اختبار انجليزي (الوحدة الأولى) الفروع الأكاديمية

A- Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

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

1. Two things related to computer were invented in the sixties. Those devices were:

- a. PC and calculation
- b. The 1st computer game and the computer mouse
- c. floppy disk and PC
- d. The computer chip and floppy disk

2. The sentence which shows that the first generation of computers takes a long time to achieve one mathematical process.

- a. Technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers.
- b. One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square meters to accommodate it.
- c. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.
- d. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers.

3. The underlined pronoun (it) refers to:

- a. room
- b. modern computers
- c. technology
- d. one such model

B- Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work. Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous. They can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they can post work, photos and messages. Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

4. Two of the following are purposes of using tablet computers in classrooms:

- a. showing photographs and creating diagrams.
- b. researching information and asking questions.
- c. photos and messages.
- d. creating a website for the classroom and monitor what is happening

5. From the text, find the word which means "watch":

- a. create
- b. monitor
- c. contribute
- d. share

6. The underlined linking word (Therefore) indicates to:

- a. continuation or addition
- b. opposition
- c. introduction
- d. consequence

7. From the text, find the word which means "a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style"

- a. blog
- b. social media
- c. post work
- d. diagram

8. What does the underlined pronoun (them) refer to?

- a. students
- b. messages
- c. computers
- d. photos

C- Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

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! 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!

9. Some people are excited about the future for two reasons. These reasons are:

- a. criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.
- b. They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.
- c. Their dreams could easily become a nightmare.
- d. Their lives will be easier and more comfortable.

10. The refrigerator will have different uses in the future. Two of these uses are:

- a. Tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise.
- b. Know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list.
- c. Access their passwords and security settings.
- d. Record your heart rate and email your doctor.

10. What does the underlined linking word (However) indicate to?

- a. reporting information
- b. contrast
- c. introduction
- d. consequence

11. According to the text, what does the underlined word (run) mean?

- a. manage or control
- b. quicken or race
- c. work or turn on
- d. hurry or speed

D- Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow.

12. Ais a computer program that protects our computers from viruses.
a. privacy setting b. security setting c. filter d. calculation
13. Ais a computer device that can store information and move it to other computers.
a. identity fraud b. program c. smartphone d. floppy disk
14. I need to make a few.....before I decide how much to spend money.
a. calculations b. chip c. exchange d. tablets

E- Choose the correct answer from those A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow.

15. If you have a trouble in....., your hands and feet get cold easily.
a. circulate b. circulation c. circulator d. circulated
16. Follow the instructions in the catalog to.....the anti-virus program appropriately.
a. install b. installable c. installation d. installed
17. Those references and records are not.....to the public.
a. access b. accessibly c. accessibility d. accessible

F- Choose the correct answer from those A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow.

18. You need a smartphone and the internet to be able to connect.....people around the world.
a. of b. with c. about d. at
19. By the time the teacher entered the class, students.....the lesson from the board.
a. wrote b. were written c. had written d. were writing
20. Before you start posting on the World Wide Web or on your blog, turn.....privacy setting.
a. on b. in c. out d. off
21. Hani couldn't come yesterday because he.....all the day in his farm.
a. has worked b. worked c. was working d. had been working
22. Yesterday evening, some injuries.....in the street by assistant doctors.
a. was treating b. had treated c. have been treated d. were being treated
23. Why are you so worried and nervous? Actually, Iof my next exam.
a. have been thinking b. had been thinking c. am going to think d. will be thinking
24. Ali said that the first thing he did when he.....there was taking some photos.
a. got b. gets c. has got d. had been getting

G- Choose the sentence which is similar in meaning from those A, B, C or D. Then, in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow.

25. I took a shower, and then I went to the mosque.

- a. Before I went to the mosque, I took a shower.
- b. Before I had gone to the mosque, I took a shower.
- c. Before I went to the mosque, I had taken a shower.
- d. Before I went to the mosque, I had been taking a shower.

26. My cousin has to paint the rooms before the wedding.

- a. The rooms have to paint before the wedding.
- b. The rooms have to be paint before the wedding.
- c. The rooms had to be painted before the wedding.
- d. The rooms have to be painted before the wedding.

27. "I won two cooking competitions last year."

- a. Manal said that she had won two cooking competitions the previous year.
- b. Manal said that I had won two cooking competitions last year.
- c. Manal said that she had won two cooking competitions last year.
- d. Manal said that she won two cooking competitions the previous year.

28. No one has finished the final project on time.

- a. The final project has been finished on time.
- b. The final project has not been finished on time.
- c. The final project had not been finished on time.
- d. The final project had been finished on time.

29. "I did not find my keys on the desk."

- a. Mr. Faris said that he had not find his keys on the desk.
- b. Mr. Faris said that I had not found my keys on the desk.
- c. Mr. Faris said that I had not found his keys on the desk.
- d. Mr. Faris said that he had not found his keys on the desk.

30. I brushed my teeth, and then I went to bed early.

- a. After I had brushed my teeth, I went to bed early.
- b. After I had brushed my teeth, I had gone to bed early.
- c. After I had gone to bed early, I brushed my teeth.
- d. After I brushed my teeth, I went to bed early.

The greatest pain in life, is not to die, but to be forgotten

أعظم ألم في الحياة ليس بأن تموت, لكن بأن تُنسى

المستوى الثالث
علمي / أدبي

المستوى في اللغة الإنجليزية

عمر خالد عواد
078 9000 196

UNIT Two

A healthy life

Nouns

The Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
acupuncture	(noun) a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	الوخز بالإبر
ailment	(noun) illness	مرض
allergy	(noun) a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash. allergic (adjective)	حساسية
antibody	(noun) a substance produced by the body to fight disease	مضاد للجسم
apparatus	(noun) the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
appendage	(noun) a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body. append (verb)	جزء من الجسم
arthritis	(noun) a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints. arthritic (adjective)	التهاب مفاصل
career	(noun) a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress	مهنة
coma	(noun) a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
commitment	(noun) a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way. commit (verb) – committed (adjective)	التزام
complementary medicine	(noun) medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices. complement (verb)	الطب المكمل
dementia	(noun) a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	مرض عقلي
drug	(noun) a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	مخدر
expansion	(noun) the act of making something bigger. expand (verb)	توسع
healthcare	(noun) the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists , psychologists, etc.	رعاية صحية
herbal remedy	(noun) an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease. remedy (verb) – remedial (adjective)	علاج بالأعشاب
homoeopathy	(noun) a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	المعالجة المثلية

immunisation	(noun) the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness. immunise (verb) – immune (adjective)	مطعوم
Implant	(noun) a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body. implant (verb)	زرع عضو في الجسم
life expectancy	(noun) the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live. expect (verb) – expectation (noun)	متوسط العمر
limb	(noun) arm or leg of a person	ذراع / ساق الشخص
malaria	(noun) a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	ملاريا
medical trial	(noun) trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications. trial (verb)	الحكم الطبي
migraine	(noun) a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	صداع نصفي
mortality	(noun) death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate) mortal (noun and adjective) – mortally (adverb)	عدد الوفيات
MRI	(noun) (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
option	(noun) something that is or may be chosen. optional (adjective)	خيار
outpatient	(noun) someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مريض من الخارج
pill	(noun) a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة دواء
practitioner	(noun) someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession . practise (verb) – practical (adjective) – practically (adverb)	مستشار
prosthetic	(noun) an artificial body part; ~ (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part. prosthetics (noun)	جزء صناعي
radiotherapy	(noun) the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	المعالجة بالإشعاع
reputation	(noun) the common opinion that people have about someone or something. repute (verb)	سمعة
scanner	(noun) a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body. scan (verb)	ماسح طبي
setback	(noun) a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	نكسة بعد العلاج
side effect	(noun) effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	مفعول جانبي
stroke	(noun) an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية
symptom	(noun) a physical problem that might indicate a disease.	عرض مريض

ward	(noun) a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care. ward (verb)	جناح في المستشفى
white elephant	(noun phrase) [idiom] something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose	شيء عديم الفائدة

Phrasal verb

bounce back	(phrasal verb) to start to be successful again after a difficult time	يرتد إلى حالته
cope with	(phrasal verb) to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	ينجح في مواجهة مشكلة
feel blue	(verb phrase) [idiom] to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
focus on	(phrasal verb) to direct your attention or effort at something specific focus (noun) – focused (adjective)	يركز
have the green light	(verb phrase) [idiom] to have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen	يوافق
see red	(verb phrase) [idiom] to be angry	يغضب

Adjective

artificial	(adjective) made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally. artifice (noun)-artificially (adverb)	اصطناعي
bionic	(adjective) describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered	ذو عضو آلي
cancerous	(adjective) something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally. cancer (noun)	سرطاني
conventional	(adjective) having been used for a long time and is considered usual. convention (noun) – conventionally (adverb)	تقليدي
cross	(adjective) angry or annoyed	منزعج
obese	(adjective) extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health. obesity (noun)	سمين جداً
optimistic	(adjective) believing that good things will happen in the future optimism, optimist (noun)	متفائل
out of the blue	(adjective)[idiom] apparently from nowhere; unexpectedly	المفاجئ
pediatric	(adjective) describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses. pediatrics, pediatrician (noun)	معالجة الأطفال
red-handed	(adjective) [idiom] in the act of doing something wrong	يعمل شيء خاطئ
sceptical	(adjective) having doubts; not easily convinced sceptic, scepticism (noun)	غير متأكد
strenuous	(adjective) using or needing a lot of effort	يحتاج إلى جهد
viable	(adjective) effective and able to be successful. viability (noun)	قابل للنجاح

Verb

decline	(verb) to decrease in quantity or importance. decline (noun)	ينخفض
publicise	(verb) to give information about something to the public, so that they know about it publicity (noun)	يقوم بالدعاية
raise	(verb) a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يطرح
sponsor	(verb) to financially support a person or an event. sponsor (noun) – sponsored (adjective)	يتكفل مالياً

Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

acupuncture	(noun) a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points	الوخز بالإبر
ailment	(noun) illness	مرض
allergy	(noun) a reaction of the immune system when it is sensitive to something; this reaction comes in the form of sneezing, itchy eyes or a skin rash. allergic (adjective)	حساسية
antibody	(noun) a substance produced by the body to fight disease	مضاد للجسم
arthritis	(noun) a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints. arthritic (adjective)	التهاب المفاصل
complementary medicine	(noun) medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices. complement (verb)	الطب المكمل
herbal remedy	(noun) an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease. remedy (verb) – remedial (adjective)	علاج بالأعشاب
homoeopathy	(noun) a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances	المعالجة المثلية
immunisation	(noun) the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness. immunise (verb) – immune (adjective)	مطعوم
malaria	(noun) a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes	ملاريا
migraine	(noun) a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision	صداع نصفي
option	(noun) something that is or may be chosen. optional (adjective)	خيار
practitioner	(noun) someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession . practise (verb) – practical (adjective) – practically (adverb)	مستشار
conventional	(adjective) having been used for a long time and is considered usual. convention (noun) – conventionally (adverb)	تقليدي
sceptical	(adjective) having doubts; not easily convinced sceptic, scepticism (noun)	غير متأكد
viable	(adjective) effective and able to be successful . viability (noun)	قابل للنجاح

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

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

At a surgery in London, 70 per cent of patients who were offered the choice between a herbal or a conventional medicine for common complaints such as insomnia, arthritis and migraines chose the herbal remedy. Fifty per cent of patients then said that the treatment helped. One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a viable option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain allergies. It provides another option when conventional medicine does not address the problem. However, complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments. It can never substitute for immunisations as it will not produce the antibodies needed to protect against childhood diseases. It also cannot be used to protect against malaria. 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."

- 1- There are many forms of complementary medicine. Write down two of these forms?
- 2- A lot of patients chose the herbal remedy to treat some common complaints. Write two of them?
- 3- Homoeopathy is an alternative for conventional medicine in two cases. Write down them?
- 4- Complementary medicine cannot be used for all medical treatments for two reasons. Write two?
- 5- Some medical treatments cannot be treated by using complementary medicine. ?
- 6- It is possible to treat many medical conditions by using complementary medicine. Write four of these medical conditions?
- 7- Homoeopathy is a viable option to treat many different medical conditions. Write down two of these conditions?
- 8- Family doctors, nowadays, study two kinds (forms) of medicine. Write down them?
- 9- Quote the sentence which shows:
 - ✓ Doctors didn't use to be convinced that complementary forms of medicine work.
 - ✓ Complementary medicine cannot work as a replacement for immunisations.
 - ✓ Complementary medicine cannot treat the illness that spread by mosquitoes insect.
 - ✓ A lot of doctors were doubtful about non-conventional treatment.
 - ✓ The idea of complementary medicine is not strange.
- 10- Suggestion Question / Point of view:
 - ☒ Some people prefer using herbal remedy. Suggest three reasons for this.
 - 1- Herbal medicine is cheap
 - 2- It is available
 - 3- It almost doesn't have side effects.
 - ☒ Suggest three negatives (disadvantages) of conventional (modern) medicine.
 - 1- Modern medicine is expensive.
 - 2- It is not available easily.
 - 3- It has side effects.
 - 2- ☐ Suggest three ways to relieve insomnia without medication.
 - 3- 1- Take warm shower before sleeping
 - 2- Choose a good pillow.
 - 3- Don't use laptop in bed

☒ **Suggest three ways (tips) to stop worrying (anxiety/stress).**

- 1- Play yoga 2- read the Holy Quran 3- speak to a friend about your problems.

☒ **Suggest three underlying (hidden) conditions (cases) that complementary medicine cannot identify.**

- 1- Cancer 2- brain damage 3- cholera 4- malaria

Extra Questions:

1. There are two pieces of evidence which show that people's perception of complementary medicine has changed over time. Mention them.
2. Certain medical conditions may possibly be treated using complementary medicine. Write down four of these conditions.
3. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
4. Quote the sentence which shows that large number of doctors didn't use to be easily convinced of the effectiveness of complementary medicine and its forms.
5. Find a word that means "**giving drugs to protect against illnesses**"
6. Complementary medicine has gained wide recognition all over the world. Suggest three reasons that make patients to turn to complementary medicine.
7. "he who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything". Explaining this quotation and in two sentence write your opinion.

Good FRIENDS are hard to find, harder to leave, and impossible to forget

الأصدقاء الحقيقيون يصعب إيجادهم ، يصعب تركهم ، ويستحيل نسيانهم

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

setback	(noun) a problem that delays or stops progress, or makes a situation worse	نكسة بعد العلاج
bounce back	(phrasal verb) to start to be successful again after a difficult time	يرتد إلى حالة
feel blue	(verb phrase) [idiom] to feel sad	يشعر بالحزن
focus on	(phrasal verb) to direct your attention or effort at something specific focus (noun) – focused (adjective)	يركز
see red	(verb phrase) [idiom] to be angry	يغضب
optimistic	(adjective) believing that good things will happen in the future optimism, optimist (noun)	متفائل
raise	(verb) a question to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something	يطرح

It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can harm the body. Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you **see red**, your blood pressure is raised and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a link between positive feelings and good health. Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years, researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

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

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

make it possible to live without worry. However, they believe that if we teach children to develop positive thinking, and to ‘bounce back’ after a setback, these qualities will improve their overall health in the future.

- 1- **Anger (seeing red) has many harmful effects on health. Write down two these effects.**
- 2- **There are many factors which influence (affect) health positively. Write two of these factors.**
- 3- **Many factors reduce the risk of heart disease. Write two of these factors.**
- 4- **Heart disease is caused by many reasons. Write two of these reasons.**
- 5- **Some bad lifestyle choices cause heart disease. Write two of these lifestyles.**
- 6- **Teaching children certain qualities will improve their overall health in the future. Write two of these qualities.**
- 7- **There are two examples of negative emotions (feelings). Write two of them.**
- 8- **Quote the sentence which shows: □ It is not strange to feel sad sometimes.**
 - ✓ When you become angry, your stomach hurts you.
 - ✓ When you get angry, you suffer from insomnia.
 - ✓ The study caused a lot of debate and discussion.
- 9- **Suggestion / point of view**
 - ☒ **Suggest three personal circumstances that cause health problems.**
1- The death of a loved one. 2- money problems 3- divorce 4- emotional problems
 - ☒ **Suggest three of examples of healthy lifestyle.**
1- Playing sports. 2- listening to music 3- reading books
 - ☒ **Suggest three strategies to control or manage anger.**
1- Think about the bad effects on your health. 2- praying 3- take deep breath
 - ☒ **Mention three illnesses (diseases) that may be caused by smoking.**
1- Cancer 2- heart problems 3- lung problems
- 10- **What feeling does each of the idioms in bold from the text refer to?**
 1. Feel a bit blue: sadness. 2. See red: anger.

Quiz!!!!!!!

1. Studies show that anger has negative consequences on health. Write down two of them.

.....

2- Find a phrasal verb which means " **to start to be successful again after a difficult time**"

.....

3. Quote the sentence which indicates that it is customary and familiar to be sad from time to time.

.....

4- What does the underlined relative pronoun " **who**" refer to?

.....

5. - Children, at age seven, who are usually in better health 30 years later, had two features in the past.

Write down

these two features.

.....

6- It is known that angry is harmful for your health. Suggest three things or situations that make you feel angry.

.....

7- Muslims think that reciting The Holly Quran verses is beneficial to cope with stress. Think of this statement and,

in two sentences, write down your point of view.

.....

The greatest pain in life
is not to die, but to be ignored

أعظم الم في الحياة ليس أن تموت
ولكن بأن يتجاهلك الآخرون

Health in Jordan: A report

commitment	(noun) a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way. commit (verb) – committed (adjective)	التزام
healthcare	(noun) the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.	رعاية صحية
life expectancy	(noun) the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live. expect (verb) – expectation (noun)	متوسط العمر
mortality	(noun) death, especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate) mortal (noun and adjective) – mortally (adverb)	عدد الوفيات
reputation	(noun) the common opinion that people have about someone or something. repute (verb)	سمعة
decline	(verb) to decrease in quantity or importance. decline (noun)	ينخفض

Introduction

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

A- Healthcare centres As a result of careful planning, the number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics. In 2012 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunisation teams that had been working towards this goal for several years.

Although there were remote areas of the country where people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

B- Hospitals

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

C- Life expectancy

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73.5.

According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981 CE to only 32 deaths per 1,000 births in 2014 CE.

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.

- 1- Advances in many fields have made our community healthier. Write down two of these fields.
- 2- The number of healthcare services has been increasing rapidly over the past years. Write two results or pieces of evidence which show this.
- 3- There are many factors behind Jordan's healthy population growth. Write two of these factors.
- 4- Jordan's healthcare system is successful. Write two results for this successful system:
- 5- People living in remote areas had been suffering from two problems which have been solved recently. Write these problems.
- 6- There are many examples which show that health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Write two examples which show this.
- 7- **Quote the sentence which shows:**
 - ✓ **The reason that makes health conditions in Jordan among the best in the Middle East.**
 - ✓ **A lot of clinics related to teeth have been built.**
 - ✓ **Jordanian doctors have a good name in the Arab world.**

- ✓ The time (year) when the open heart surgery programme started in Jordan.
- ✓ Development in food and the systems which deal with human waste makes Jordan healthier.

8- Suggestion / Point of view

☒ Healthcare alone doesn't make healthy community.

1. Advances in education make a healthy community.
2. Advances in diet and sanitation make a healthy community.

☒ Suggest (mention) three illnesses or diseases that children in Jordan are vaccinated against.

1. Measles (الحصبة) 2. Polio (شلل الاطفال) 3. Chickenpox (جدري الماء)

☒ Health is wealth.

1. When you are healthy, you can work and make money.
2. Healthy people don't go to hospitals, so they don't cost their country the price of the medicine.

If you do not care about your friends , you will not be punished

إذا كنت لا تهتم لأمر أصدقائك, فلن يعاقبك احد

Get moving!

cope with	(phrasal verb) to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	ينجح في مواجهة مشكلة
obese	(adjective) extremely fat, in a way that is dangerous to your health. obesity (noun)	سمين جداً
strenuous	(adjective) using or needing a lot of effort	يحتاج إلى جهد

A- A growing problem

In many countries, an increasing number of young people and adults are overweight or even obese. One reason for this is the growing popularity of fast food, which didn't use to be as common as it is now.

(1) Another big factor is lack of exercise. People would often walk to school or work, but these days many more of us drive. Modern technology has also played its part; we spend more and more time focusing on computer screens. Before the Internet was invented, nobody had dreamt of online shopping, but now we can buy almost anything without leaving the sofa. Health experts have been warning about this trend for years, and their advice is clear. Adults should aim to exercise for at least two and a half hours every week; for children and teenagers the target should be at least an hour a day. This might not sound very much. However, recent research shows that less than 50% of the British population manages this.

(2) School children are less physically active than they used to be. Girls in particular often dislike PE. This can lead to serious health problems

C- It's good for you!

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

D- Useful tips

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

(4) It doesn't have to take much extra time. You could get off the bus one stop earlier than usual, or stand up when you're on the phone! Most importantly, we should find a sport that we enjoy doing. That way, we will all become fitter, healthier and happier.

Homework

1. The author suggests some ways including exercise in our daily lives. Give two examples from the article.
2. Find a phrasal verb that means “**to deal successfully with a situation**”
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that most British don't get enough exercise.
4. The article states some reasons for higher rates of obesity. Write down two of them
5. What does the underlined pronoun “**their**” refer to?
6. “It is known that bad eating habits may cause some health problems”. Mention three of these bad habits.
7. It is said that school children are less physically active than they used to be. Think of this statement ,and in two sentences, write down your opinion.

الأم كنز مفقود لأصحاب العقوق، وكنز موجود لأهل البر والودود

- 1- There are many causes (reasons) of obesity. Write down two of these causes.
- 2- Obesity was not common in the past because of many reasons. Write two of these reasons.
- 3- two groups of people should train at least an hour a day. Write these two groups?
- 4- The author (writer of this article) suggests some ways of exercises in our normal lives. Write two of these ways.
- 5- Doing exercises has many advantages (benefits). Write down two of these benefits.
- 6- Quote the sentence which shows:
 - ✓ The school subject that most British girl hate (don't like).
 - ✓ The name of the exercise that health experts recommend to strengthen the muscles.
 - ✓ Group which should exercise for twenty minutes a day.

7- Suggestion / point of view

- ☒ Suggests three risks (negative effects) of obesity on health.
1- It causes diabetes (مرض السكري). 2- It causes strokes 3- It causes high blood pressure.
- ☒ Suggest three causes of the popularity of fast food restaurants.
1- The food is tasty and cheap. 2- The service is good. 3- Women sometimes don't have time to cook.
- ☒ Suggests three ways to help children and teens getting off the couch (sofa) and away from the screen.
1- Let them play sports as football outside the house. 2- Joining clubs and gyms.
3- Walking out side homes for half an hour daily. 4- Talking about the dangers of not moving.
- ☒ Suggest three benefits of online shopping.
1- It saves time. 2- It saves money. 3- We can buy anytime you want.
- ☒ Suggest three disadvantages of online shopping.
1- It sometimes takes a long time to get your item. 2- You can't return the item you buy.
3- Computers sometimes fail.
- ☒ Modern technology plays a role in destroying health. Think of a statement to support this.
Using computers for a long time hurts eyes and back.

أفضل كتاب قرأته هو أمي.

Vocabulary Exercises....

Match the phrases in the table with the correct meanings. One word is not needed.
(W.B page 11(1))

acupuncture	الوخز بالإبر	homoeopathy	المعالجة المثلية	ailment	مرض	arthritis	التهاب المفاصل
immunisation	مطعوم	malaria	ملاريا	allergies	حساسيات	migraine	صداع نصفي

1-a serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes	
2-a disease that causes pain and swelling in joints	
3-an illness or disease which is not very serious	
4-giving a drug to protect against illness	
5-an extremely bad headache	
6-a form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles	
7-conditions that make you ill when you eat, touch or breathe a particular thing	

□ Complete the sentences with words from exercise (1).(W.B page 11(1))

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

□ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.(W.B page 12(6))

viable	قابل للنجاح	Alien	غريب	complementary	مكمل
conventional	تقليدي	Sceptical	غير متأكد من		

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

- Sentences 1–4 contain incorrect information. Correct them, using the phrases in the box. One phrase is not needed.(W.B page 12(7)

conventional medicine / produce antibodies

children and teenagers

better and healthier lifestyle choices

suffer from health problems

relax and get some exercise.

1- A good way to cope with **stress** is to work extra hard.

No, it isn't. You should try to.....

2- **Complementary medicine** can be used to immunise people.

No, it can't. You can immunise yourself using.....

3-**Optimistic** people make bad lifestyle choices.

No, they don't. They make.....

4- **Seeing red** has positive effects on your health.

No, it doesn't. You often.....

Colour idioms

Colour idioms	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
the green light	permission	موافقة
red handed	in the act of doing something wrong	يعمل شيء خاطئ
out of the blue	unexpectedly	غير متوقع
a white elephant	useless possession	ملكية غير مفيدة
See red	Get angry	يغضب
Feel blue	Feel sad	يشعر بالحزن

What do the following colour idioms mean?(S.B page 17(4)

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

(.....)

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

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

(.....)

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

(.....)

USED TO AND BE USED TO

□ **The usage:** we use (used to with a verb infinitive) means to describe past **habits or past states that have now changed.**

Affirmative

The Rule: Subject + used to +verb infinitive

Ex: I used to live with my parents. Now I live in my own a apartment.

Negative

The Rule: subject + did + not +use to +verb infinitive

Ex: There didn't use to be so much pollution , but these days it is a global problem.

Question

The Rule: Did + subject + use to + verb infinitive ?

Ex: Did you use to live Paris?

□ The usage: **Be used to (+ noun , pronoun or verb in the-ing form)** means to describe things that are familiar or customary.

Affirmative

The Rule: Subject + (be) used to +(noun , pronoun or verb in the-ing form)

Ex: We've lived in the city a long time, so we're **used to the traffic.**

Ex: I didn't like getting up early , but I'm **used to it now.**

Ex: She's lived in the UK for a year . She's **used to speaking** English now.

Negative

The Rule: Subject + (be) + not + used to +(noun, pronoun or verb in the-ing form)

Ex: We needed warm clothes when we went to London .We **weren't used to the cold** weather.

Question

The Rule: (be) + subject + used to (+ noun , pronoun or verb in the-ing form)?

Ex: Are you used to living in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.

Normal , usual, familiar, customary, natural, common, ordinary, regular

1. It is normal for me to get up early to study.
I
2. I've been practicing the oud really hard, but now I used to playing it smoothly.
I
3. I was playing computer games when I was young, but I don't anymore now.
I
4. Ali didn't use to come early to the company, but now he does.
Ali
5. Sami was smoking but now he doesn't.
Sami

Q: Correct the verbs:-

- 1 -We needed warm clothes when we went to London. Wethe cold weather.
(not, use)
- 2 -My grandparentssend emails when they were my age. (not, use)
- 3 -Rashedgo swimming every morning, but now he doesn't. (use)
- 4 -We always go to the market across the street, so we are used..... fresh vegetables. (eat)
- 5 -Please slow down. I.....walking so fast! (not, use)
- 6 -When you were younger, did you use in the park? (play)

Q: Choose the correct answer:-

- 1- I go shopping in the local supermarket, but it closed two years ago, so now I have to drive into town to shop.
(used to , am used to, am using)
- 2 -There be so much pollution, but these days it is a global problem.
(didn't use to, wasn't used to, used to not)
- 3 -I think television..... be better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days are just reality TV.
(used to , is used to , is using to)

4 -Most Jordanians..... the hot weather that we have in summer.

(are used to, used to, not use)

5 -Salma has been practising the oud really hard and she..... playing it.

(are used to, is now used to , now used to)

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

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

7- Salma has been practicing the oud really hard and she is now it.

(use to playing , used to play , used to plying)

8- My grandparents emails when they were my age.

(didn't use to send , are used to sending , didn't used to send)

9- Please slow down. I.....so fast.

(am not used to walking / didn't use to walk)

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

(used to / aren't used to)

11- I think television.....better than it is now. Most of the programmes these days waste our time.

(used to be, is used to be, use to be)

12- We always go to the market across the street, so we.....fresh vegetables.

(used to eating, used to eat, are used to eating)

13- Ishopping in the local supermarket, but it is closed two years ago. So now, I have to drive into town to shop.

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

□ Choose the correct option in each sentence.(S.B page 15(6)

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

2-My cousin has lived in Lebanon for a year. He says he is used to / didn't use to living there now.

3-My family and I are used to / used to go camping once a month, but we stopped doing that when we moved to the city.

4-Joining a gym can be very tiring at first if you used to / aren't used to doing much exercise.

5- When I was young, I used to / am used to go fishing with my dad every weekend. Now I don't, unfortunately!

DON'T cry over anyone who won't cry over you

لا تبكي على من لا يبكي عليك

Unit Three

Medical advances

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

apparatus	(noun) the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose	جهاز
appendage	(noun) a body part, such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body. append (verb)	جزء من الجسم
artificial	(adjective) made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally. artifice (noun)-artificially (adverb)	اصطناعي
prosthetic	(noun) an artificial body part; ~ (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part. prosthetics (noun)	جزء صناعي
limb	(noun) arm or leg of a person	ذراع / ساق الشخص
reputation	(noun) the common opinion that people have about someone or something. repute (verb)	سمعة
Proof	To provide protection against.	ضد

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour which has been organised and funded by Sheikh Hamdan bin Mohammad, Crown Prince of Dubai. The boy caught Sheikh Hamdan's attention with his invention – a prosthetic limb for his father. The Sheikh has taken a special interest in the boy, and hopes the tour that he is sponsoring for Adeeb will give the young inventor more self-confidence and inspire other young Emirati inventors.

Adeeb got the idea for a special kind of prosthetic leg while he was at the beach with his family. His father, who wears an artificial leg, could not swim in the sea as he could not risk getting his leg wet. This inspired Adeeb to invent a waterproof prosthetic leg. Adeeb is going to visit the USA, France, the UK, Ireland, Belgium, Italy and Germany, where he will be staying with relatives. However, while he is in Germany, Adeeb will not be spending all his time sightseeing. He will be working with a specialist doctor to build the appendage. He will also be attending a course on prosthetics and learning about different kinds of medical

apparatus. Adeeb has invented several other devices, including a tiny cleaning robot and a heart monitor, which is attached to a car seat belt. In the case of an emergency, rescue services and the driver's family will be automatically connected with the driver through this special checking device. He has also invented a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. It is for these reasons that Adeeb rightly deserves his reputation as one of the youngest inventors in the world.

- 1- There are two benefits (advantages) فوائد of the tour رحلة that Sheikh Hamdan is sponsoring داعم for Adeeb. Write down them.
- 2- Adeeb is going to travel to many countries on his tour. Write down two of these countries.
- 3- Adeeb will be doing many things while he is in Germany. Write down two of these things.
- 4- This article includes many collocations متجانسات. Write two of them.
- 5- Adeeb has invented several devices (inventions) اختراعات. Write two of these devices.
- 6- Adeeb invented a helmet which has certain qualities (features). Write these qualities.
- 7- Sheikh Hamdan offered Adeeb the gift of a world tour for two reasons. Write them down.
- 8- Two groups of people are connected with the driver through the special checking device. Who are they.
- 9- Quote the sentence which shows:
 - ✓ The age of Adeeb.
 - ✓ The place where Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg.
 - ✓ The people that Adeeb will be staying with in Germany.
 - ✓ Adeeb invented a hard hat that protects from fire.
 - ✓ The reason for invention of the tiny robot. / The size of the robot that Adeeb invented.

✓ The incident which made Adeeb to invent a water proof prosthetic leg for his father.

10- Suggestion Question / Point of view:

☒ Inventors need all kinds of care and support.

1- They need financial support (money support). 2- They need media support

☒ Suggest three problems (disadvantages) of prosthetic limbs cause.

1- It is expensive to repair يصلح the limb. 2- It causes sweating (التعرق) and shoulder problems.

☒ Suggest three ways to inspire and encourage young inventors.

1- Giving them money to make their inventions. 2- Establishing (making) young inventors club. تأسيس نادي للمخترعين الشباب

11- From the text, find a word that has the same meaning of (fund)? Sponsor

12- From the text, find a word that has the opposite (antonym of natural)? Prosthetic / artificial.

13- Why was Sheikh Hamdan interested in helping Adeeb? Why did he offer Adeeb the gift of a world tour?

14- How did Adeeb get his inspiration for a waterproof prosthetic leg?

15- Who will Adeeb be staying with in Germany, and what will he be doing there?

16- What does the suffix (proof) mean as in the word waterproof?

17- What is the purpose of the in-car heart monitor? Why do you think that it is built into the seat belt?

قال لقمان الحكيم لولده:

يا بني ... إذا افتخر الناس بحسن كلامهم فافتخر أنت بحسن صمتك

In the future

coma	(noun) a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time	غيبوبة
dementia	(noun) a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning	مرض عقلي
drug	(noun) a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء
cancerous	(adjective) something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally. cancer (noun)	سرطاني
implant	(noun) a piece of tissue, prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body. implant (verb)	زرع عضو في الجسم
MRI	(noun) (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) a scan that uses strong magnetic fields to make a picture of the inside of someone's body for medical reasons	التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي
pill	(noun) a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة دواء
prosthetic	(noun) an artificial body part; ~ (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part. prosthetics (noun)	جزء صناعي
scanner	(noun) a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body. scan (verb)	ماسح طبي
side effect	(noun) effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	مفعول جانبي
stroke	(noun) an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked, resulting in the brain being unable to function normally	سكتة دماغية
symptom	(noun) a physical problem that might indicate a disease	عرض مرضي

A friend in need is a friend indeed

الصديق وقت الضيق

We will be able to have an operation to increase our intelligence. Scientists have already developed brain implants that improve vision or allow disabled people to use their thoughts in order to control prosthetic limbs like arms, legs or hands, or operate a wheelchair. In 2012 CE, research on monkeys showed that a brain (1)implant improved their decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people who have been affected by brain damage, which could be caused by (2)dementia , a stroke or other brain injuries. Doctors will be able to communicate with people in a coma.

In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain (3)scanner called an MRI. They suggested that, in the future, more meaningful dialogue with patients in a coma would be possible. Two years later, it has finally happened. The scanner, used on a man who has been in a coma for more than twelve years, proves that he has a conscious, thinking mind – a fact that had previously been disputed by many. Doctors plan to use similar brain-scanning techniques in the future to find out whether patients are in pain, or what they would like to be done in order to improve their quality of life.

A new drug will help to treat certain types of cancer almost instantly. A new cancer drug is being trialled in Plymouth, UK, which doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce their symptoms overnight. It is taken as a single (4)pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual (5)side effect such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works

by blocking a protein which causes cancerous cells to grow. It will improve patients' life expectancy and quality of life much more quickly than any other treatment. The patients were interviewed a year after starting the treatment and are fit and well, saying that they are definitely going to continue the trial. They have every reason to believe the new drug is going to work. Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that it will help patients from all over the world.

- 1- Scientists have developed brain implants which have many benefits (purposes/uses). Write two of these benefits.
- 2- There are many causes of brain damage. Write two of these causes.
- 3- The new cancer drug has many qualities (features) خصائص . Write two of these qualities.
- 4- 4- The conventional cancer treatment has two main side effects (symptoms) اعراض . Write two of them
- 5- Brain implants will allow disabled معاقين people to use their thoughts for some purposes. Write two of these purposes
- 6- Mention two of prosthetic limbs from the articles.
- 7- Doctors plan to use brain-scanning techniques for two purposes. Write two of them.
- 8- Brain implants can help disabled people in many ways. Write two of them.
- 9- Quote the sentence which shows:
 - ✓ The year in which (the time when) scientists made a research on monkeys to improve يحسن their decision-making abilities .
 - ✓ The name of the device اسم الأداة that doctors used to communicate with patients in a coma.
 - ✓ The mechanism of the new cancer drug. / The way in which the new cancer drug works.
 - ✓ The name of the hospital in which (where) the new drug is trailed .

10- Suggestion / point of view

□ Suggest three ways to improve life expectancy.

- 1- You should play sports. 2- You should eat healthy food. 3- You should avoid stress.

□ Many implications (negative effects) تأثيرا سلبية will happen if people live longer.

- 1- Old people will need more healthcare. 2- Little chance for young to get a job.

□ Suggest three uses of robots in health.

- 1- collecting medicine. 2- sorting medicine. تصنيف الدواء
3- delivering medicine 4- making operations.

Quiz!!!

1. There are two side effects which appear when patients undergo the usual cancer treatment. Write them down.
2. Brain damage can be caused by different factors. Write down two of these factors.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates how the new cancer drug works
4. Find a word that means “a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body”
5. What does the underlined pronoun “they” refer to?
6. Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the middle east. Thin pf this statement and , in two sentences, write down your opinion.

أنا سعيد لأنّ الصداقة لا تأتي بسعر، ولو أنت فلن أستطيع أن أجمع ثمن شخص رائع مثلك.

The King Hussein Cancer Center

drug	(noun) a medicine or a substance used for making medicines	دواء
expansion	(noun) the act of making something bigger. expand (verb)	توسعة
cancerous	(adjective) something that has or can cause cancer, a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally. cancer (noun)	مسرطن
paediatric	(adjective) describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses. paediatrics, paediatrician (noun)	معالجة الأطفال
pill	(noun) a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole	حبة دواء
reputation	(noun) the common opinion that people have about someone or something. repute (verb)	سمعة
radiotherapy	(noun) the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer	المعالجة بالإشعاع
side effect	(noun) effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness	أثر جانبي
Symptom	(noun) a physical problem that might indicate a disease.	عرض مرضي
outpatient	(noun) someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night	مريض من الخارج
ward	(noun) a room in a hospital, especially for patients needing similar kinds of care. ward (verb)	جناح في المستشفى
cope with	(phrasal verb) to deal successfully with, or handle, a situation	ينجح في مواجهة مشكلة

The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre. It treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases, more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as they are attracted by its excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities. In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled its capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000. By then, they will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments, including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, they will have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre which will include teaching rooms and a library. Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For this reason, there are plans to extend cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future,

King Abdullah University Hospital in Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

- 1- Patients come from other countries for treatment in the King Hussein Cancer Center for many reasons. Mention two of them.
- 2- The education center in the outpatients' buildings will include two things. Write two of them.
- 3- The expansion programme has many benefits (purposes). Write two of them.
- 4- Two groups of cancer patients are treated in the KHCC. Write down them .
- 5- The article mentioned many facts about the KHCC. Write down two of these facts.
- 6- Quote the sentence which shows:
 - ✓ The King Hussein Cancer Center deals with adults and children.
 - ✓ The cost **التكلفة** of the treatment in the KHCC is inexpensive .
 - ✓ The number of cancer cases the KHCC is expected to treat after completing the expansion programme.
 - ✓ The disadvantage of the KHCC for patients who live far **بعيد** from Amman
 - ✓ There is no other hospital for cancer treatment in Jordan except the KHCC.

7- Suggestion / point of view

☒ The King Hussein Cancer Center is good for the local economy of Jordan.

- 1- The KHCC encourages medical tourism.
- 2- Families of patients spend money in restaurants and markets.

☒ Suggest three ways in which we can support the KHCC.

- 1- We can donate يتبرع money to make it big.
- 2- We can buy gifts هدايا to patients in the KHCC.
- 3- We can buy medical tools and devices.

☒ The increase in population has negative impacts (effects) on health facilities.

- 1- There will be shortage in medicine.
2. There will be shortage in beds.
- 3- Viruses spread.
- 4- It will add extra efforts on doctors and nurses. اعباء اضافية

☒ Suggest three services should be offered to the families of inpatients and outpatients.

☒ 1- Free and wide parks 2- Psychological support. 3- Cafeterias.

☒ Suggest three advantages of the existence of a library المكتبة in the KHCC.

- 1- Patients can read and write as if they were at school.
- 2- Doctors can search information.
- 3- Reading is fun and gives hope for patients and their families.

☒ Suggest three ways to prevent (fight) cancer.

- 1- Giving up smoking (don't smoke).
- 2- Eating healthy food.
- 3- Playing sports.
- 4- Checking our bodies in continuous. الفحص الدوري للجسم

8- Why does the hospital need to expand ? يحتاج لتوسعة ؟

9- What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?

10- What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan? □

If you think education is expensive -- try ignorance.
إذا كنت تعتقد إن التعليم ثمنه باهض ... جرب الجهل قد يكون أقل كلفة

Accident victim tests first artificial limb

artificial	<i>(adjective) made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally. artifice (noun)-artificially (adverb)</i>	اصطناعي
limb	(noun) arm or leg of a person	ذراع / ساق الشخص
prosthetic	(noun) an artificial body part; ~ (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part prosthetics (noun)	جزء اصطناعي

Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. It is an exciting new invention, which they plan to develop. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs. Dennis Sorensen, a 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing his left hand in an accident, he had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand, which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With it, Sorensen could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but he could also feel them. 'When I held an object, I could feel if it was soft or hard, round or square,' he explained. He said that the sensations were almost the same as the ones he felt with his other hand. Unfortunately, Sorensen was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. He was only allowed to wear it for a month, for safety reasons. So now he has his old artificial hand back. However, he hopes that soon he will be wearing the new type of hand again. He is looking forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people who need them. He will have helped to transform their lives.

1. Dennis Sorensen was able to do many things by wearing the new hand (the prosthetic hand with a sense of touch). Write down two of these things.
2. Dennis Sorensen was allowed to wear the new hand just for a month for many reasons. Write down them.
3. From the text, find a word which is synonymous to 'artificial'?
4. From the text, find a word which is the opposite of 'natural'?
5. Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?
6. Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?
7. Which hand is he wearing now? Why?
8. Quote the sentence which shows that:
 - The nationalities of the people who invented the prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.
 - The body part which Dennis Sorensen lost.
 - How long Dennis had been using a standard prosthetic hand.
 - How old is Dennis Sorensen (the age of Dennis Sorensen).
 - Dennis Sorensen wore the new hand for a short period of time.
9. Suggest three problems that prosthetic limbs cause?
 1. Shoulder problem 2. Skin rash (طفح) 3. Sweating (التعرق)
10. Prosthetic limbs improve peoples' lives. Think of this statement and in two sentences write your point of view.
 1. They can work and make money. 2. They feel happy, not shy.

Vocabulary Exercises....

□ Choose the correct verb to complete the collocations. Then, write two sentences of your own, using two collocations of your choice.(W.B page 15(2)

1- **catch** / take someone's **attention**

2- **get** / catch **an idea**

3- **take** / get **an interest in**.

4- **spend** / do **time** doing something

5- make / **attend** a **course**

□ Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.(W.B page 15(3)

Seat belt	حزام الامان	inspire	يلهم	monitor	مراقب	reputation	شهرة
risk	خطر	tiny	صغير	waterproof	ضد الماء	self-confidence	واثق من نفسه

1- You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's.....

2- It's amazing how huge trees grow from seeds.

3- The Olympic Games often..... young people to take up a sport.

4- Please hurry up. Let's not..... missing the bus.

5- You must always wear a..... in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.

6- When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special to his chest.

7- It's important to encourage young people and help them develop

8- Petra has a as a fascinating place to visit.

□ Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed. W.B page 16(5)

a coma	غيبوبة	dementia	الجنون	medical trials	الحكم الطبي
pills	حبوب دواء	symptoms	أعراض مرضية		

1- Doctors look at the **signs of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient.

2- Before doctors prescribe drugs top a taints, scientists perform **special tests** to make sure the drugs are safe.

3- After Ali's accident, he lay in an **unconscious state** for two weeks

4- My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different **tablets** every day.

Unit Four

Success Stories

Nouns

algebra	(noun) a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers. algebraic (adjective)	علم الجبر
arithmetic	(noun) the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division	علم الحساب
camera obscura	(noun) Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera	غرفة مظلمة
ceramics	(noun) the art of producing something made from clay or porcelain, or the clay or porcelain items themselves. ceramic (adjective)	فن صناعة الخزف
composition	(noun) [of music] a piece of music that someone has written. compose (verb)	قطعة موسيقية
conservatory	(noun) (American usage for British conservatoire) a school where people are trained in music or acting	معهد موسيقي
craftsman	(noun) someone who is very skilled at a particular craft, a job or an activity that requires skills and in which they make things with their hands	رجل موسيقي
demonstration	(noun) an act of explaining and showing how to do something, or how something works. demonstrate (verb)	إيضاح علمي
desalination	(noun) the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used desalinate (verb)	تحلية لماء
fountain pen	(noun) a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write	قلم حبر
furnishings	(plural noun) the furniture and other things, such as curtains, in a room. furnish (verb)	أثاث
geometry	(noun) the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces. geometric (adjective) – geometrically (adverb)	هندسة
glassblowing	(noun) the art of shaping a piece of hot, melted glass by blowing air into it through a tube. blow (verb)	تشكيل الزجاج
grid	(noun) [energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة كهربائية
hanging	(noun) a large piece of cloth that is hung on a wall as a decoration hang (verb)	ورق لزينة الحائط
inheritance	(noun) money or things that you get from someone after they die inherit (verb)	ميراث
inoculation	(noun) an injection you can have to protect you from a disease. inoculate (verb) – inoculable (adjective)	تلقيح
installation	(noun) an art exhibit often involving video or moving parts. install (verb)	تركيب
mathematician	(noun) a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level. mathematics(noun) – mathematical (adjective)	عالم رياضيات
megaproject	(noun) a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع كبير
minaret	(noun) the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer	مئذنة
musical harmony	(noun) a pleasant sound in music, made by playing or singing a group of different notes together. harmonious (adjective) – harmonise (verb)	التناغم الموسيقي
pedestrian	(noun) someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars. pedestrian (adjective)	ممر مشاة
performing arts	(noun) a type of art that can combine acting, dance, painting and film to express an idea	الفنون المسرحية
philosopher	(noun) someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an	علم فلسفة

	undergraduate student of Philosophy. philosophise (verb) – philosophical (adjective)	
physician	(noun) someone qualified to practise medicine, especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment	عالم فيزياء
polymath	(noun) someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects	مُتَقَف
sand artist	(noun) someone who models sand into an artistic form sand . art (noun)	فنان تشكيل الرمل
sustainability	(noun) the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water . sustain (verb) – sustainable (adjective)	الاستدامة
Textiles	(plural noun) types of cloth or woven fabric	نسيج
translation	(noun) the process of converting documents from one language to another translate (verb) – translator (noun)	ترجمة
visual arts	(noun) art such as painting or sculpture that you look at, as opposed to literature or music	الفنون البصرية
windmill	(noun) a building that uses its sails and wind power to grind corn into flour	طاحونة هوائية

Verbs

criticise	(verb) to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something) critic, criticism (noun) – critical (adjective)	قاضي
underline	(verb) to emphasise, to highlight	تحت خط
vary	(verb) to differ according to the situation. variation(noun) variable (adjective)	تفاوت
showcase	(verb) to exhibit or display. showcase (noun)	يعرض
qualify	(verb) to be entitled to a particular benefit or privilege by fulfilling a necessary condition. qualification (noun)	تأهل
restore	(verb) to repair or renovate a building, work of art, etc., so as to bring it back to its original condition. restoration (noun)	يعيد / يرجع
revolutionise	(verb) to completely change the way people do something or think about something revolution (noun) – revolutionary (adjective)	يحدث ثورة / يغير جذرياً
outweigh	(verb) to be more important than something else	الأكثر أهمية
irrigate	(verb) to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow. irrigation (noun)	ري / سقاية

Adjective

artificially-created	(adjective) not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural. create (verb) – creation (noun)	ابتكار شيء صناعي
brehtaking	(adjective) wonderful, awe-inspiring	خلاب / باهر
carbon-neutral	(adjective) not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere. neutralise (verb) – neutrality (noun)	من الكربون
ground-breaking	(adjective) new, innovative. break (verb)	فكرة جديدة
lifelike	(adjective) very similar to the person or thing represented	مشابه
zero-waste	(adjective) producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	مكان خال من النفايات

THE IMPORTANCE OF ISLAMIC ACHIEVEMENTS IN HISTORY

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
Arithmetic	– the study of numbers	الحساب
Geometry	the study of relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces	الهندسة
Mathematician	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level	عالم رياضيات
Philosopher	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally	فيلسوف
Physician	someone qualified to practice medicine, (a doctor)	طبيب
Polymath	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects - expert	متعدد الثقافة
talent	Special ability	موهبة
founder	The person who starts something new	مؤسس
scale	An instrument to measure weight	مقياس / ميزان
laboratory	A room for scientific experiment	مختبر
Ground-breaking	new	جذري - جديد

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.

1. Who is Jabir bin Hayyan ?
2. Mention two of his achievements :
3. What are the features of scales in a laboratory ?
4. In which field was Jaber Ibn Hayyan famous for ?
5. Quote the sentence that means Jabir's scale is accurate.
6. There were achievements made by Jabir Ibn Hayyan. They were :-
A- Music schools B- Building a university C- sulphuric acid D- Algebra
7. The underlined pronoun “its” refers to :
A- Chemists B- the Arab world C- Habir Ibn Hayyan D- a set of scales.

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

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

1. Mention two names for Ali bin Nafi' "
2. Why was he called " Blackbird" ?
3. Mention two of his achievements :
4. What is the purpose of establishing the music school?
5. Why did Ali Ibn Nafi' go to Cordoba ? What led him to Cordoba ?

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

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

1. What was the achievement of Fatima al-Fihri ?
2. What was the achievement of Fatima's sister Mariam ?
3. How did Fatma build the learning centre ?
4. Find a word that means " things you give others after death"

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.

1. What was Al Kindi good at ?
2. What made him most famous ?
3. What is his achievement ?
4. Find a word in the text which means " someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects".
5. Quote the sentence which indicates that AlKindi has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects.

Al-Kindi was a physician, philosopher, mathematician, chemist, musician and astronomer – a true polymath.

6. The underlined word means.....

- A) someone who has knowledge about different subjects.
- B) someone who writes about the meaning of life.
- C) someone who knows about the stars.
- D) someone who diagnoses treatments.

All great discoveries are made by mistake.

كل الاختراعات العظيمة .. اكتشفت بالخطأ

- 1- Jabir Ibn Hayyan had many achievements . Write down two of them.
- 2- What science is Jabir Ibn Hayyan considered the father of?
- 3- Why do you think the set of scales that Jabir Ibn Hayyan built are important in the field of Chemistry?
- 4- Why Ziryab was nicknamed "Blackbird"?
- 5- Ziryab (Ali Ibn Nafi') had many achievements. Write down two of them.
- 6- How did the oud find its way to Europe?
- 7- Al-Kindi worked in many areas مجالات of knowledge المعرفة. Write down two of them.
- 8- Al-Kindi's work in two fields مجالات (sciences) made him the most famous. Write two of them.
- 9- Students are taught تعلموا (learn) many things in the music school which Ziryab established. Write two of these things.
- 10- Quote the sentence which shows:
 - ✓ The person whom Fatima got money from after his death.
 - ✓ Fatima Al-Fihri used the money from her father to build her project.
- 11- From the text, find the compound word that means "new / innovative".
- 12- The writer/author of the text states (describes) that Al-Kindi was a true polymath. Explain or justify the writer's view.

MASDAR CITY – A POSITIVE STEP?

carbon-neutral	(adjective) not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere. neutralise (verb) – neutrality (noun)	خال من الكربون
criticise	(verb) to judge (something) with disapproval; to evaluate or analyse (something) critic, criticism (noun) – critical (adjective)	ينتقد
desalination	(noun) the process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used desalinate (verb)	تحلية لماء
grid	(noun) [energy grid] a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region	شبكة كهربائية
megaproject	(noun) a very large, expensive, ambitious business project	مشروع كبير
pedestrian	(noun) someone who is walking, especially along a street or another place that is used by cars. pedestrian (adjective)	ممر مشاة
sustainability	(noun) the state of being able to continue forever, or for a very long time; for example, the sustainability of the environment involves emitting less pollution and using less water. sustain (verb) – sustainable (adjective)	الاستدامة
vary	(verb) to differ according to the situation. variation (noun) variable (adjective)	تفاوت / تختلف
zero-waste	(adjective) producing no waste, or having parts that can be reused	مكان خالٍ من النفايات
outweigh	(verb) to be more important than something else	يفوق أهمية

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.

1. What are megaprojects (Definition) ?
2. The writer states two benefits of creating megaprojects. Write them down.
3. What is the difference between all kinds of mega projects ?
4. What do mega projects have in common ? = disadvantages :
5. The text provides many examples of mega projects . Mention two .

The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits it brings to a community.

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

1. Advantage of mega projects :
2. Disadvantage of mega projects :
3. Why are mega projects criticized ?
4. Quote the sentence which shows the main reason to criticize mega projects ?

Masdar City, which began its development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-neutral, zero-waste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when it is completed in 2025 CE, it is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters, and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products. The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. It is built on an advanced energy grid which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex .

1. What makes Masdar city environmentally-friendly city ?
2. What will run Masdar City ?
3. Inhabitants (residents) =

Furthermore, in order to reduce its carbon footprint, Masdar City will be a car-free zone, designed to be pedestrian and cycle-friendly. Electric, driverless cars will operate as public transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and railways.

1. There are many procedures that will be implemented to reduce carbon footprint in Masdar city. Mention two.
2. Mention two ways that will connect Masdar City to other locations :

Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and industrial waste will be recycled. The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's energy problems. While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

1. Certain power resources will supply Masdar City with energy. Write down two of these resources .
2. Name two materials that will be recycled in Masdar city . recycle = reuse
3. Where does the city's water come from ?
4. Who support the project ?
5. Why is the Masdar City criticised?
6. What is Masdar Institute of Science and Technology ?
7. Who is the present inhabitants (residents) of Masdar City ?

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

1. What will happen if the aims of the developers are realized ?
2. What does the underlined word "outweigh" mean ?

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.

1. Megaprojects differ in two things which are.....

- A) cost and media coverage.
- B) interest and media coverage.
- C) growth and benefits.
- D) size and cost.

2. some examples on megaprojects are.....

- A) airports and stations.
- B) tunnels and bridges.
- C) motorways and city complexes.
- D) all of the above.

- Quote the sentence which shows:

The aim الغرض (purpose) of building megaprojects.

The location موقع of Masdar city.

The year (time) when Masdar City was established (found).

The work العمل in Masdar City is not finished (not completed).

The inhabitants (dwellers) of Masdar City.

Masdar city is going to remove salt from sea water.

- Suggestion / point of view

☐ **Masdar City is good for the local economy of the United Arab Emirates.**

1- It will encourage foreign investment in the UAE. 2- It will save billions of dollars in oil.

☐ **Suggest two benefits of solar energy.**

1- It is free and renewable. 2- It has no pollution.

☐ **Suggest three benefits of Masdar City.**

- It is a healthy place. - It is a safe place. - It is good for the economy. - A good place for tourists.
- They don't produce harmful gases. - They need low maintenance - It saves energy especially (petrol)

A FOUNDING FATHER OF FARMING

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
irrigate	supply land with water	يسقي
fertile land	produced more than enough food	ارض خصبة
hands on	field working – working by hand	عمل يدوي
legacy	what someone leaves to the world after his death	تركة / ارث

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.

1. What was Ibn Bassal interested in ?
2. What is "botany" ?
3. Who was Al-Ma'mun ?
4. practical means =

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.

1. Name two of Ibn Bassal Achievements ?
2. The book consisted of sixteen chapters about :
3. The most famous chapter described :

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.

1. Why did the land become fertile and produced more than enough food for the fast-growing population. ?

2. Why do you think the area around Toledo had "a fast-growing population"?

Ibn Bassal was a writer, a scientist and an engineer who lived in Al-Andalus in the eleventh century. 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.

3. Ibn Bassal was interested in two subjects. They are

- A) botany and agriculture.
- B) botany and plants.
- C) Al-Andalus and Toledo
- D) Al-Ma'mun and Toledo

• Quote the sentence which shows:

- + Ibn Bassal was a polymath.
- + Ibn Bassal was working in the land as a farmer.
- + The way from which Ibn Bassal got his knowledge in agriculture.
- + The name of the book which Ibn Bassal wrote.

+ Suggestion / point of view

□ Suggest three ways to increase agriculture production in Jordan.

1- Building dams. 2- digging wells .3- reclaiming lands (استصلاح الاراضي) for agriculture.

□ Suggest three ways to treat soil.

1- Adding compost (اضافة السماد) to soil. 2- adding manure (الزبل) to soil. 3- irrigating the soil.

□ Civilizations الحضارات began where farming was most productive .

1- A developing civilization needs fertile soil as a source of food. 2- A developing civilization needs water as a supply for farming or agriculture.

□ Suggest three factors that destroy soil.

1- No rain 2- overgrazing (الرعي الجائر) 3- over cultivation

Vocabulary

Collocations	Arabic	Collocations	Arabic
public transport	المواصلات العامة	carbon footprint	أثار الكربون
urban planning	التخطيط العمراني	biological waste	النفايات البيولوجية
economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي	negative effect	الاثار السلبية

Public transport - Urban planning - Negative effect - Economic growth - Carbon footprint - Biological waste

- When people talk about _____, they can mean either an improvement in the average standard of living, or an increase in the value of a country's products.
- Pollution has some serious _____ on the environment, such as the death of wildlife and plant life.
- We can all work hard to reduce our _____ by living a more environmentally-friendly lifestyle.
- If we take _____ more often, there will be fewer cars on the roads, which will result in cleaner air in our cities.
- Hospitals need to dispose of a lot of _____, and it should be carefully managed because it can be dangerous.
- The need for more effective _____ is evident when we consider modern day problems like traffic.

Answers: 1. economic growth 2. negative effects 3. carbon footprint 4. public transport 5. biological waste 6. urban planning

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

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

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

Philosopher – arithmetic – Polymath – chemist – geometry – Mathematician – physician

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

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

RELATIVE CLAUSE

- **Relative Clauses :** (who / which / that / where / when / whose)

جمل الوصل المحددة **Defining clauses** : *Necessary* to the meaning of the sentence .

e.g. : There are many animals **which** have four legs .

Non-defining clauses : Add extra information - Not necessary - (has a comma after the main clause .)

جمل الوصل غير المحددة e.g. : Ali , **who** lives in Aqaba , is my friend .

Relative words	Sentences
1. Who : Ahmad , Salma , the person , the man , the scientist	I told you about the man who lives next door .
2. which / that : the thing , the car , the lion , the event	Do you see the tiger which is lying on the roof ?
3. whose : the man whose + n	I met the man whose daughter is a doctor
4. Where : the place where / Amman where + n +v / Amman which + V	The city where we met Ali is very beautiful .
5. When : the time / year / day / period / week	I remember the day when we entered the school.

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

London-----

2. The Giralda tower stands 104 metres tall. It is one of the most important buildings in Spain.

The Giralda Tower, -----

3. Ibn Sina's friends advised him to relax. They were worried about his health.

Ibn Sina's friends, -----

4. The students ----- cleaned the street are from our school. (**which** - **who** - **when** - **whose**)
2018

5. The prize ----- Huda won last year was for Art . (**when** - **where** - **which** - **who**)
2018

□ **Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box. W.B page 21(5)**

when **which** **that** **who**

Ibn Sina (1)..... is also known as Avicenna was a polymath. Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the philosopher Aristotle. He wrote on early Islamic philosophy (2) included many subjects, especially logic and ethics. He also wrote Al Qanunfi-Tibb, the book (3)..... became the most famous medical textbook ever. In the last ten or twelve years of his life, Ibn Sina started studying literary matters. His friends (4)..... were worried about his health advised him to relax. He refused and told them 'I prefer a short life with width to a narrow one with length.' It was the month of Ramadan (5)..... Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.

❖ Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks:

1. Do you know anyonecould help me fix my computer?
a. where b. which c. who d. whose
2. A hammer is a tool.....is used to knock nails into wood.
a. that b. who c. whom d. whose
3. This is the time of the year..... many people suffer from flu.
a. which b. whose c. when d. where
4. The shop.....we usually buy our bread has closed down.
a. that b. where c. who d. whose
5. The boy.....dog was hit by a car has not been to school for 3 days.
a. that b. which c. who d. whose
6. I apologized to the womanhouse in the neighbourhood.
a. when b. where c. whose d. who
7. There are also about twenty-three stableshorses may have been kept.
a. when b. where c. that d. which
8. It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.
a. when b. where c. whose d. who
9. The year Petra was made a World Heritage Site was 1985 CE.
a. when b. which c. where d. that
10. A mathematician is someone works with numbers.
a. who b. whose c. which d. where

❖ Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronouns:

- 1- This is the boyplayed rugby.
- 2- This is the carhad an accident
- 3- This is the boymother works for the CNN.
- 4- The person phoned me last night was my teacher.
- 5- Can you name the countryMount Everest can be found?
- 6- This Ahmad.....brother went to school with me.
- 7- England won the World Cup in 1966.It was the yearwe got married.
- 8- Do you remember the place.....we caught the bird?

The Giralda(S.B page 30(4)

The Giralda tower, which is one of the most important buildings in Seville, Spain, stands at just over 104 metres tall. The person who is believed to be responsible for the design of the tower, which was originally a minaret, is the mathematician and astronomer Jabir ibn Aflah. The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, who began work in 1184 CE. He died before the tower was completed in 1198 CE. The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, which is in Marrakesh, Morocco, and the Hassan Tower in Rabat.

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

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

2- What relative pronouns do we use for the things in the box?

people	animals	things	places
--------	---------	--------	--------

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

□ Complete the text with the correct word from the box Sometimes, more than one answer is possible.(S.B page 31(5)

that	which	where	who
------	-------	-------	-----

Qasr Bashir is an extremely well-preserved Roman castle (1)..... is situated in the Jordanian desert, and is about eighty kilometres south of Amman. The walls and huge corner towers of the castle, (2)was built at the beginning of the fourth century CE, are still standing. It is thought that Qasr Bashir was built to protect the Roman border. Apart from the rooms in the castle, there are also about twenty-three stables (3)..... horses may have been kept. People (4)..... love exploring historical Roman ruins will certainly find a visit to Qasr Bashir very rewarding. Once inside the building, one can imagine very vividly what it would have been like to live there during the times of the Roman Empire.

Q: Choose the correct answer:-

1- The architect of the tower was Ahmad Ben Baso, began work in 1184 CE.
(who, where, whose)

2- The design of the tower is believed to be based on the Koutoubia Mosque, is in Marrakesh.
(which, where, whose)

3- People love exploring historical ruins will find Qasr Bashir very rewarding.
(whose, that, where)

4- The person you saw yesterday is my brother.
(who, whom, whose)

5- Masdar institute is a university students are committed to produce new solar machines.
(who, whose, whom)

6- There are also about twenty-three stables horses may have been kept.
(when, where, that)

7- It was the month of Ramadan Ibn Sina died, in June 1037 CE.
(when, where, that)

8- The Giralda tower stands at 104 metres tall. **It** is one of the most important buildings in Spain.

The Giralda tower,

9- Ibn Sina's wrote the book Al Qanun fi –Tibb. **The book (it)** became the most famous medical textbook ever.

Ibn Sina wrote Al Qanun fi –Tibb

10- The walls and huge corner towers of the castle are still standing. **They** were built in the fourth century CE.

The walls and huge corner towers of the castle,

11- Qasr Bashir has also about twenty-three stables . Horses may have been kept **there (in it)**.

Qasr Bashir has also about twenty-three stables

12- The Sahara desert is very hot. **It** is in Africa.

The Sahara desert ,

13 -A mathematician is someone . **He** works with numbers.

A mathematician is someone

□ **Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.(W.B page 20(1)**

philosopher	عالم فلسفة	arithmetic	علم الحساب	polymath	مُتَقَف
chemist	كيميائي	geometry	هندسة	mathematician	عالم رياضيات
				Physician	طبيب

1- My father teaches Maths. He's a.....

2- You must not take in medicine without consulting a.....

3-We learn about shapes, lines and angles when we study.....

4-Mr Shahin is a true..... working in all kinds of creative and scientific fields.

5- Ramzi is very good with numbers and calculations. He always scores high in.....

6- A..... is someone who thinks and writes about the meaning of life.

Match the words with the correct definitions. One definition is not needed.(W.B page 20(2)

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

- Match the beginnings with the correct endings and join them with a relative pronoun.
Then, write the sentences out in full.(W.B page 21(4))

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

لا تستدير لترى الماضي
فلو كان فيه "خير" لكان حاضرك الان

CLEFT SENTENCE

Meaning

□ A cleft sentence is a complex sentence (one with a main clause and a dependent clause). In a cleft sentence the information is divided in two parts. Each part has its own verb.

Usage

- ❖ We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information and we join the most important piece of information to a relative clause, often with (who, where or that)
- ❖ We can start cleft sentences with the following phrases, among others:

- The thing that ...
- The person who ...
- The time (day) when ...
- The place where ...
- The way in which ...

is / was + **Noun**

Example:

The teacher took our class to the bookshop on Thursday.

The subject :	the head teacher
The verb :	took
The object :	our class
The prepositional phrase :	to the bookshop.
The adverbial phrase of time :	on Thursday

- ❖ The person who took our class to the bookshop on Thursday was the teacher.
- ❖ The place where the teacher took us on Thursday was the bookshop.
- ❖ The day when the teacher took us to the bookshop was Thursday.

□ Rewrite the sentence, emphasizing the part in bold.

Ex: **The head teacher** took our class to the museum on Thursday. (The person who)

Ex: The head teacher took our class to **the museum** on Thursday. (The place where)

Ex: The head teacher took our class to the museum on **Thursday**. (The day when).

❖ We can begin all these sentences with (it+(be)).

It + be (is/ was) + the emphasised part of the sentence + who/ that...

Ex: **The head teacher** took us to the museum on Thursday. (it was)
It was the head teacher **who/that** took us to the museum on Thursday.

Ex: The head teacher took us to **the museum** on Thursday. (it was)
- **It was** to the museum where the head teacher took us on Thursday.

Ex: The head teacher took us to the museum **on Thursday**. (it was)
- **It was** on Thursday **when** the head teacher took us to the museum.

❖ **Ali** studied **English** at **University**:

- ✓ It
- ✓ It
- ✓ It

❖ **Sami** spends all his money on **cars**

- ✓ It
- ✓ It
- ✓ It

Cleft Sentences :

الجملة المنقسمة – المشتقة

Sami (who) bought a car (which) from Amman (where) yesterday (when) (in which)					
The person who	-----	(is – was)	+	Sami	
The thing which	-----	(is – was)	+	a car	
The place where	-----	(is – was)	+	Amman	
The time / year / day when	-----	(is – was)	+	yesterday	
The way in which	-----	/ The reason why -----			
Sami	(is– was)	the person	who		
A car	(is– was)	the thing	which / that		
Amman	(is – was)	the place	where	+	باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد
Yesterday	(is –was)	the time	when		
It	(is –was –)	Sami	who		
It	(is –was –)	a car	which		
It	(is –was –)	Amman	where	that +	باقي الجملة باستثناء الجزء المكتوب / المحدد
It	(is –was –)	yesterday	when		
What + ----- + (is - was) + الاسم المحدد					

EXAMPLES

□ Rewrite the sentence, emphasizing the part in bold.

- 1- **Abd al-Rahman** I built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.(It was)
.....
- 2- Abd al-Rahman I built **the Great Mosque** in Cordoba **in 784 CE**.(It was)
.....
- 3- Abd al-Rahman I built the Great Mosque in Cordoba **in 784 CE**.(It was)
.....
- 4- **Huda** won the prize for Art last year.(the person who)
.....
- 5- The Olympic Games were held in London **in 2012 CE**.(It was)
.....
- 6- I would like to **go to London** next year.(what)
.....

□ We want to emphasise the part of the sentence which is in bold in sentences 1–3. Match each one to an appropriate cleft sentence a–c.(S.B page 29(6))

1-The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.()	a-The year when the Great Mosque in Cordoba was built was 784 CE.
2-The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.()	b-Abd al-Rahman I was the person who built the Great Mosque in Cordoba in 784 CE.
3-The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman I.()	c-The mosque that was built by Abd al-Rahman I in 784 CE was the Great Mosque in Cordoba.

□ Rewrite these sentences, emphasising the part in bold, and using the structure as shown.(S.B page 29(8)

1- Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud. (The person who)

2- Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq. (The country where)

3- Ali ibn Nafi' established the first music school in the world. (It was)

4- Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark. (It was)

5- Al-Kindi is especially famous for his work in geometry. (It is)

□ Write this sentence in three different ways, emphasising the parts underlined in each case.(S.B page 29(7)

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

□ Make cleft sentences, stressing the information in bold. (W.B page 20(3)

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

It was.....

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

The year.....

3- I stopped working at 11 p.m

It was.....

4- My father has influenced me most.

The person.....

5-I like Geography most of all.

The subject.....

6- The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was.....

Quiz!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

1- Huda won the prize for Art last year.

The prize that

2- The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

It was in 2012.....

3- The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.

The event that

4- The Great Mosque in Cordoba was built in 784 CE by Abd al-Rahman 1.

- Abd al-Rahman 1 was

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

- The person

- It was Al-Jazari.....

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

- The thing that

- It was the mechanical clock

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

- The period/time w.....

- It was in the twelfth century.....

8- Al-Kindi contributed to the invention of the oud.

The person who.....

9- Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory in Iraq.

The country where.....

10- Ali ibn Nafi ' established the first music school in the world.

It was Ali.....

11- Jabir ibn Hayyan also invented ink that can be read in the dark.

It was Jabir.....

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

It was Queen Rania.....

13- Petra was made a World Heritage Site in 1985 CE.

The year

14- I stopped working at 11 p.m.

It was at 11 p.m.

15- My father has influenced me most.

The person

16- I like Geography most of all.

The subject

17- The heat made the journey unpleasant.

It was the heat.....

18- I would like to go to London next year.

What

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

He has written many books, but **it**

20- The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the Egyptians.....

21- Your generosity impresses more than anything else.

The thing

Derivation

(adj + noun + verb + adverb + adjective + noun)

verb	ate	ise	ize	en	ed	fy			
noun	ion / ness	ity / age	ment	ence	ency	gy / ure	ing / dom	ist / isme	er / or
adjective	al	ive	ant	ent	ful	ous	ible	able	ic
adverb	ly								

Nouns الاسماء	Verbs الافعال
1. After: (a / an / the) :	1. After (to)
2. After prepositions (in / on / of / at / with / for / by / from / without)	
3. After the possessives ('s / s')	2. After : (always / usually / often / seldom / rarely / sometimes / never)
4. After : (my / his / her / their / your / our / its)	
5. After adjectives :	3. After (would rather / had better / let / make / help)
6. After numbers : cardinal (one) or ordinal (first) :	
7. After the words (this / these / that / those)	4. After the (verbs to do) : (do / does / did)
8. After (much / many / few / some / any / little / more)	
9. At the beginning of the sentence as subjects	5. After (will / would / shall / should / may / might / can / could / must)
10. After (No)	
11. After : (need) – (cause) – (keep) – (see)	6. Between the subject and the object = (N + V + N)
Adjectives الصفات	Adverbs الظرف / الحال
1. Adjectives describe nouns	1. Adverbs describe verbs
2. After (verb to be)	2. We use the adverbs before adjectives : (be + ly)
3. After adverbs (adverb + adjective)	3. Adverbs (without verbs) Suddenly, he began to drive slowly
4. " be " + (as adj as)	4. " verb " + (very / too / so / quite)
5. " be " + (very / too / so / quite / a bit / absolutely / extremely)	5. " verb " + (as adv as)
6. After these verbs (look / feel / sound / seem / become / find / taste / smell / get / turn)	6. subject + ly + verb am – is – are + -----ly----- + V3 / am – is – are + V3 + ----ly-----
After (be + more / the most)	has / have + -----ly----- + V3 / has / have + V3 + -----ly-----

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Arabic	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Arabic
	medicine	medical	دواء - طب - ly	irrigate	irrigation		يروي
	nine	ninth	تسعة	translate	Translation – ... tor		يترجم
	tradition	traditional	ly - عادة	inherit	inheritance	inheritable	يرث
	origin	original	ly - اصل	educate	education	educational	ly - يعلم
	culture	cultural	ثقافة	translate	translation	translator	يترجم
	majority	major	رئيسي	attract	attraction	attractive	ly - يجذب
	vision	visual	ly - رؤيا	create	creation	creative	يبدع - ly - يخلق
	medicine	medical	دواء - طب - ly	collect	collection	collective	ly - يجمع
	cancer	cancerous	سرطان	appreciate	appreciation	appreciative	ly - يقدر
	obesity	obese	افراط وزن	operate	operation	operational	ly - يشغل
	viability	viable	متاح	weave	weaving / weaver		يحيك
	sustainability	sustainable	استدامة	succeed	success	successful	ly - ينجح
	influence	influential	يؤثر	produce	production -product	productive	ly - ينتج
	cancer	cancerous	سرطان	expect	expectancy	expectant	يتوقع
	mortality	mortal	ly - وفيات	invent	invention/ inventor		يخترع
	option	optional	اختياري	discover	discovery /discoverer	discoverable	يكشف
	convention	conventional	ly - تقليدي	intend	intention	intended	ينوي
	Archaeology archaeologist	archaeological	ly - علم الآثار عالم آثار	remedy	remedy	remedial	يعالج
install	installation		يركب	vary	variation	variable	يختلف
	viability	viable	ly - متاح	criticise	criticism	critic	ينتقد
expect	expectancy		يتوقع	access		accessible	يرسل
repute	reputation		سمعة	rely on		reliant on	يعتمد على
inoculate	inoculation		يلقح	qualify	qualification	qualified	يؤهل
install	installation		يركب	immunise	immunisation	immune	يحصن - يلقح

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

- The Middle East is famous for **the** ----- **of** olive oil. (produce - productive - **production**)
- Ibn Sina wrote ----- **textbooks**. (medicine - **medical** - medically)
- Fatima al-Fihri was born in **the** ----- **century**. (nine – **ninth**)
- My father bought our house with **an** ----- from his grandfather. (**inherit** – inherited - **inheritance**)
- Scholars have discovered **an** ----- document from the twelfth century. (**origin** – **original** – originally)
- Do you think the wheel was the most important ----- ever? (**invention** – invented - invent)
- Al-Kindi made many important mathematical ----- . (discover – **discoveries** – discoverer)
- Who was the **most** ----- **writer** of the twentieth century? (**influence** – influent – **influential**)
- The Giralda Tower **was** ----- a minaret. (origin – original – **originally**)

10. The ----- system must be linked with (education – educate – educational)
11. Jordan has a ----- of being a friendly and welcoming country. (repute – reputation)
12. The -----of oil made some countries rich. (discover – discovery – discoverer)
13. Developing ----- thinking is being encouraged at schools in Jordan. (create – creative– creation)
14. When we go to on school trips, we always learn new things because **the trips are** ----- .
(education – educational - educate)
15. Sheep's wool, and goat and camel hair are used by Bedouin tribes **to** ----- rugs.
(product – production - productive)
16. There is a particular Bedouin style **of** ----- , (weave – weaver - weaving)
17. There is a particular Bedouin style of weaving that buyers **find very** ----- .
(attraction – attractive – attract).
18. The craft that is practiced in Madaba is **the** ----- of ceramic items. (creative – creation – create)
19. Maha shows **great** ----- for her new job as a lawyer .
(enthusiasm - enthusiastic - enthusiastically)
20. I will be going to university to continue **my** ----- .
(education / educate / educational)
- 21- Another way of saying that something could be successful is to say **it is** ----- . (viable / viably / viability)
2018
- 22- -----, a man proposes to a woman, not the other way round.
(Tradition / Traditional / Tradirionally)
- 23- Artists usually **meets** to discuss ideas **and** ----- each other's work. (criticise / criticism / critic)
2018
- 24- Madaba has **a** ----- as a fascinating place to visit . (reputation / reputational / reputationally)
2018
- 25- Khalid received **an** ----- **letter** from the manager for his hard work.
(appreciate / appreciation / appreciatively)
- 26- Manal always presents **her** ----- **work** in literature clearly. (create / creative / creatively) 2018

1. Before you apply for a job, check that you have **the correct** ----- .
(qualify - qualified - qualification)
2. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a----- .
(recommend - recommended - recommendation)
3. Congratulations on a **very**----- **business** deal. (succeed - success - successful)
4. We should always be ready to listen to **good** ----- (advise - advice - advisable)
5. My father often talks about what he did in **his** ----- . (young - youth)
6. It's important to have **an** ----- of different countries' customs (aware - awareness)
7. The graduation ceremony was a **very** ----- **occasion** for everyone. (memory - memorise - memorable)
8. Nuts contain **useful** ----- such as oils and fats. (nutritious - nutrition - nutrients)
9. I'm confused. Could you give me **some** -----, please ? (advisable - advice - advise)
10. Kareem is **a** ----- **journalist**, he has worked previously for many scientific journals.
(qualification - qualify - qualified)
11. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat ----- **food** as well.
(nutrients - nutritious - nutrition) 2016
12. Khalid is a **very** ----- and adabtable worker, I believe that he can be successful in any position.
(competence - compete - competent)
13. In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship **is** ----- **important**. (particular - particularly)
14. It is important because of **the** ----- **job** market. (compete – competent - competence)

15. It is important to give young people **the** ----- so that they can help themselves. (**know** – **known** - **knowledge**)
16. If they cannot find jobs, they can create their own and then, -----, generate jobs for others.
(**ideal** - **ideally**)
17. ----- **have** been set up. (**organize** – **organized** - **organisation**)
18. Language ----- **is** becoming an important requirement for many jobs. (**proficient** - **proficiency**)
2017
19. My grandfather often tells us about what he did in **his** ----- . (**young** - **youth**) 2017
20. Olives which **are**----- **grown** in the world, have been cultivated for over 6.000 years. (**extend** - **extensive** - **extensively**)
2017
38. It is important to have **an** ----- **of** different countries' customs. (**aware** - **awareness**)
2017
39. Maha shows **great** ----- for her new job as a lawyer in the court . (**enthusiasm** , **enthusiastic** , **enthusiastically**)
2018
50. Hospitals have a ----- to provide the best medical care. (**commit** - **committed** - **commitment**)
2019
51. -----, the process of producing rugs is done by hand. (**Tradition** - **Traditional** - **Traditionally**)
2019

❖ Choose the correct form in the following sentences:

- 1- The technology of the internet is going to.....the distance learning.
a- revolution b- revolutionary c- revolutionise
- 2- The Ministry of Health bought some.....tools for coronavirus test.
a- medicine b- medical c- medically
- 3-, ancestors used camels and horses as means of transport in the past.
a- origin b- original c- originally
- 4- Who was the most.....scientist in the Islamic history?
a- influential b- influence c- influentially
- 5- My father bought our farm with an.....from his grandfather.
a- inherit b- inheritance c- inheritable

Good FRIENDS are hard to find, harder to leave, and impossible to forget

Guided writing

هذه طريقة كتابة (guided writing) السؤال الذي يأتي قبل موضوع الإنشاء

☒ Read information in the table and write two sentences.

1)

The effects of anger and stress on someone's health

- raise blood pressure.
- cause headaches.
- have sleep and digestive problems.
- leading to illnesses such as heart disease.

.....

.....

.....

2)

How to communicate effectively..

- ☒ Listen carefully to others.
- ☒ Build on other's idea.
- ☒ Pay attention to non-verbal cues.
- ☒ Think before responding.

.....

.....

.....

3)

How to keep fitness?

- drink 8 -10 litters of water daily.
- run 2 -4 kilometre every morning.
- do exercises
- reduce the amount of calories.

.....

.....

.....

4) Read the information in the tables below and write two sentences about **Why do people prefer complementary medicine ?**: use the appropriate linking words such as: and , too, also ----etc,

- it is cheaper
- it is available
- it doesn't have side effects.
- it is easy to use

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

5) Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes about Giralda Tower. Use the appropriate linking words.

Location:- Seville, Spain

Date of construction:- 1198 CE

The architect :- Ahmad Ben Baso

Description of the building:- stands at just over 104 metres tall

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

6)

Name: Najeeb Mahfouth

Place / Date of birth: Cairo, 1911.

Place / Date of death: Cairo, 2006.

Profession: Novelist.

Achievements - Awarded the Nobel Prize for literature.

- Father of modern Arabic Literature.

.....
.....

7)

Name: Muhanna Al-Durra

Place / Date of birth: Amman, 1958

Profession: Painter

Education: Academy of Fine Arts, Rome, Italy.

Achievements – Established Jordan Institute of Fine Arts in 1970, Received the first state.

Appreciation Award for his contribution to the cultural development of Jordan.

.....
.....

Free Writing

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 80 words on ONE of the following:

Communication

Communication is one of the main aspects between people in our life. Technology makes communication more convenient. Consequently, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones. Technology enables people to communicate more quickly and safely with low costs. However, communication through social media is time-consuming. Moreover, the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstanding. I think, despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

Life in the future

Life in the future will never be as life these days. Many of the aspects of our daily routine will be completely different and others will disappear in the coming future. Hospitals will have robots, which can test patients and prescribe the appropriate medicine for patients while they are at home. Moreover, robots could participate in making medical surgeries all over the world. At school, weather conditions will never be a problem anymore because students can attend the class while they are at home or even if they are at hospitals. Finally, at home, parents will be able to have an eye on their children while parents are away from home. This will make life easier.

Jordan in the future

Jordan in the future will be different from Jordan today. Jordan will depend on technology in all the aspects of our life, robots will be everywhere, in hospitals, at schools and at work, some robots will look and sound like humans, treatment and medicine will taste as delicious as food. Communication will help us live in other cultures and civilisations while being in Jordan, the entire world will be totally at our fingertips. Everywhere we go we will hear the buzz and hum of our computers and mobile phones will take care of us by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

Achievements of Arab Scientists

The Arab scientists could participate in giving the world its brilliant face in the different fields of science. The entire world could benefit from the achievements of the Arab scientists.

For example, Jabir Ibn Hayyan, who is the founder of chemistry, could build the scales which enabled other scientists to weigh items in laboratories. Also, Alkindi could make many discoveries in the field of arithmetic and geometry. Finally, we have Ibn Albassal, the founding father of farming, who could guide the world to the best ways of farming.

A cultural event

One day, I went with my colleagues to an art gallery in Amman, there was a collection of paintings which describe the main events in the history of Jordan through the last 100 years. The paintings were great and each one could summaries the most important historical events in details. On the other hand, there were some uncomfortable arrangements in our visit, the gallery was crowded and the supervisors should have made schedules for the students to make them learn enough about the history of our lovely country.

Traditional crafts

With the development of technology, traditional crafts have no place in today's society. Our current easy life reduced the needs for the traditional crafts. Our life depends on speed and on the recent advances in the field of technology, which we witness every day. Now, no one cooks on hand-made fire because there are ovens and no one wants to buy old lanterns because the electric lights are available and they are more convenient. I agree that some traditional crafts are useless nowadays but we should do all our best to keep our traditions alive.

A Free – time activity in my town

My town is an interesting place to do free-time activities. It is not crowded and it has many places where everyone can enjoy their favourite hobbies. We can play football and swim in the lake. Moreover, we can go to the small library on the corner where we can read stories. The small cinema hole shows a beneficial educational film every weekend. We go there every weekend and enjoy sitting with our teacher who explains the information said in the film. Finally, we could go shopping, the old market tells the history of my town. We buy all the goods from the old market.

Health facilities in Jordan

Introduction

Health facilities in Jordan is among the best in the Middle East. The aim of this report is to **discuss health facilities in Jordan.**

Health care centers

There are more than 800 well-equipped health centres in all over Jordan. In additional, there are more than 188 dental clinics. These centers provide excellent health care to millions of Jordanians.

Hospital

There are many hospitals in Jordan spread in all cities like King Hussein center for cancer in Amman, King Abdullah in Irbid. These hospitals have well-qualified doctors who have good reputation. Moreover, many patients from Arab countries come to Jordan to make surgeries like open heart surgery.

life expectancy

The life expectancy figures show that Jordan's healthcare system is successful. In 1965 CE, the average Jordanian's life expectancy was age 50. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73, 5.

Conclusion and recommendation

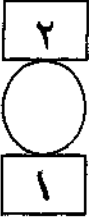
It appears that Jordan has excellent health care centers as well as well-qualified doctors. It is recommended to increase hospitals in the cities of the south of Jordan like Karak and Aqaba.

Advantages and disadvantages of internet

Many people use their smart devices to do many tasks like shopping online, searching information. In this essay, I am going to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of internet of things. Firstly, there are many advantages of internet of things. For example, internet will help us to monitor our health and activity and the fridges will advise on healthy. On the other hand, there are some disadvantages , for example, everything you do is tracked and criminals could control your personal information and take the system. There are other advantages. For example, we will control our machines like cookers, phones and lights. **In this way, therefore,** we will save energy. **Moreover,** there will be driverless. **Consequently/as a result,** we will avoid crashes and there will not be traffic jam. On the other hand, many thousands of jobs are lost. **Finally,** Internet will make our life easier, but we should be careful. Also, we must download trusted programs and be careful from criminals.

ملاحظات عامة

لا تنسى عزيزي الطالب الحصول على مكتب المادة الشامل و ملحق الأسئلة الشاملة
عمر عواد ... للتميز عنوان
0789000196



طلبة الدراسة الخاصة



إدارة الامتحانات والاختبارات
قسم الامتحانات العامة

امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام ٢٠٢٠

(وثيقة مسمية/محددة)

١٠٠ ٤٥

المبحث: اللغة الإنجليزية (الفصل الثاني + المستوى الرابع) / خطة ٢٠١٨ فما قبل رمز المبحث: ١٣ / مدة الامتحان: ٤٥ :٠٠
الفرع: جميع الفروع الأكاديمية والفروع المهنية (مسار الجامعات) رقم النموذج: ١ اليوم والتاريخ: السبت ٢٠٢٠/٧/٢٠
اسم الطالب: رقم الجلوس:

اختر رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في كل فقرة مما يأتي، ثم ظلّل بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في نموذج الإجابة (ورقة القارئ الضوئي) فهو النموذج المعتمد (فقط) لاحتساب علامتك، علماً بأن عدد الفقرات (١٥) وعدد الصفحات (٣):

1) Read the following text carefully, and then choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentence that follows.

Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics. Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries. Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams. When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths.

- The phrase which means "a course designed to meet the specific needs of students" in the text is

- A) tailor-made B) small-class C) well-placed D) career paths

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

- Studying is a ----- activity – you're never too old to start!

- A) proficiency B) global C) lifelong D) abroad

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

- My watch is less attractive than yours.

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

- A) My watch is more attractive than yours.
B) My watch is not as attractive as yours.
C) My watch is as attractive as yours.
D) My watch is the most attractive one.

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

Studying ----- lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way-----

- A) Linguistics / . B) Lenguistics / .
C) Linguestics / ! D) Lenguistics / ?

SEE PAGE TWO...

5) Read the following text carefully, and then choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentence that follows.

You have to determine two things before attending a course at *Extreme English*; the duration of the course you wish to attend and the nature of the course whether academic or vocational. You will stay in one of our beautiful apartments. You'll hear and speak English all day long. You can either join a small group of other students of a similar level, or request a course from your own choice. For example, you may require a course in academic English to prepare you for undergraduate or postgraduate studies, or a vocational course to help you with your career. Either way, you will live and work together as a family.

- The two decisions that students have to make before arriving to carry out a course at *Extreme English* are

- A) joining a small group of other students and the nature of the course.
- B) the nature of the course they like to attend and the apartment to live in.
- C) the duration of the course and joining students of a similar level.
- D) the duration of the course they like to attend and its nature.

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

- ----- is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can.

- A) Dehydration B) Circulation C) Nutrition D) Beneficial

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

- People believe that exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.
- It is believed that -----

- A) exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.
- B) exercise make a huge difference to the way we feel.
- C) exercise have made a huge difference to the way we feel.
- D) exercise to make a huge difference to the way we feel.

8) Choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the following indirect question.

- Do you know -----?

- A) where are your classmates
- B) where your classmates are
- C) where classmates are your
- D) where classmates your are

SEE PAGE THREE...

- 9) Read the following text carefully, and then choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentence that follows.

Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia. Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia.

- Jordan has free trade agreements with

- A) Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia. B) Iraq, the USA, India and Malaysia.
C) Malaysia, the USA, and Canada. D) The USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

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

- Majed's ----- indicates that he has the needed experience for the required job.
A) conflict B) negotiate C) compromise D) track record

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

- When you are ready for something, you are ----- for it.
A) prepared B) brepared C) pripared D) brebared

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

- I ate too much and now I have stomachache. I wish -----
A) I hadn't eaten so much. B) I had eaten so much.
C) I has eaten so much. D) I have eaten so much.

- 13) Read the following text carefully, and then choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentence that follows.

The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several bungalows and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'

- A bungalow is

- A) a dense forest B) a house with one floor
C) a high speed train D) a train station

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

- Fatima's job involves going to ----- and conferences around the world.
A) rewarding B) headphones C) seminars D) translation

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

- I ----- to the exhibition if my friend hadn't invited me.
A) haven't gone B) wouldn't have gone
C) have gone D) will go

THE END

امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام ٢٠٢٠

(وثيقة محمية/محمية)

المبحث: اللغة الإنجليزية (الفصل الأول-المستوى الثالث) / خطة ٢٠١٨ فما قبل رمز المبحث: \\\ / مدة الامتحان: ٤٥ دقيقة
الفرع: جميع الفروع الأكاديمية والفروع المهنية (مسار الجامعات) رقم النموذج: ١ اليوم والتاريخ: السبت ٢٠٢٠/٧/٤
اسم الطالب: رقم الجلوس:

اختر رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في كل فقرة مما يأتي، ثم ظلل بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في نموذج الإجابة (ورقة القارئ الضوئي) فهو النموذج المعتمد (فقط) لاحتساب علامتك، علماً بأن عدد الفقرات (١٥) وعدد الصفحات (٣):

1) Read the following text carefully, and then choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentence that follows.

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

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

- A) show B) use C) play D) access

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

- More and more schools have begun posting their own home pages on the -----.

- A) floppy disk B) World Wide Web
C) computer chip D) smartphone

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

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

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

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

- "I am studying English a lot now."

- Rami said that he ----- English a lot then.

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

5) Read the following text carefully, and then choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentence that follows.

Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, they used to have to consult private practitioners who were likely not to have medical degrees. However, in recent years, the perception of this type of treatment has changed.

- The underlined word (they) in the text refers to

- A) doctors
- B) patients
- C) practitioners
- D) forms

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

----- gives people the ability to resist infection temporarily or permanently.

- A) Immunise
- B) Immunised
- C) Immunisation
- D) Immune

7) Choose from A, B, C, or D the correct punctuated sentence.

- A) By the time Hind phoned. her parents had been waiting for her call all morning!
- B) by the time Hind phoned! her parents had been waiting for her call all morning.
- C) by the time Hind phoned; her parents had been waiting for her call all morning,
- D) By the time Hind phoned, her parents had been waiting for her call all morning.

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

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

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

- A) I am used to working from home now.
- B) I used to work from home.
- C) I used to working from home now.
- D) I am not used to working from home now.

9) Read the following text carefully, and then choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentence that follows.

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

- Adeeb 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.

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

- A doctor looks at the ----- of an illness in order to make his diagnosis.

- A) dementia B) pills C) symptoms D) coma

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

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

- A) was boarding B) would be boarded
C) was boarded D) will be boarding

12) Choose from A, B, C or D the sentence which is written in the correct order.

- A) In the future many hospitals to help nurses plan to use robots.
B) Many hospitals plan to use robots to help nurses in the future.
C) Robots use plan many hospitals to help to nurses in the future.
D) Many hospitals use to robots to help plan nurses in the future.

13) Read the following text carefully, and then choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentence that follows.

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. All of these things were passed on through his writing.

- Ibn Bassal solved the problem of supplying land with water by

- A) finding underground water and digging wells.
B) finding underground water and growing trees.
C) finding underground water and growing fruit and vegetables.
D) digging wells and treating different types of soil.

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

- Trees absorb carbon dioxide and ----- oxygen.

- A) producing B) produce C) production D) productive

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

- 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.

THE END



امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام ٢٠٢٠

(وثيقة معبئة/معلومة)

المبحث: اللغة الإنجليزية / خطة ٢٠٢٠ + ٢٠١٩ رمز المبحث: ٨٠١
الفرع: جميع الفروع الأكاديمية رقم النموذج: ١
اسم الطالب:
مدة الامتحان: ٣٠ دقيقة
اليوم والتاريخ: السبت ٢٠٢٠/٧/٤
رقم الجلوس:

اختر رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في كل فقرة مما يأتي، ثم ظلل بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في نموذج الإجابة (ورقة القارئ الضوئي) فهو النموذج المعتمد (فقط) لاحتساب علامتك، علماً بأن عدد الفقرات (٣٠) وعدد الصفحات (٤):

READING: For questions (1-8), read the following texts carefully, and then choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentence below each text.

1) Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes and play educational games. In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can access the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information and recording interviews.

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

- A) show B) use C) access D) play

2) Most doctors used to be sceptical about the validity of homoeopathy, acupuncture and other forms of complementary medicine. If patients wanted to receive this kind of non-conventional treatment, they used to have to consult private practitioners who were likely not to have medical degrees.

- The underlined word (they) in the text refers to

- A) doctors B) patients C) practitioners D) forms

3) Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi 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. 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.

- 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.

4) The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several bungalows and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'

- A bungalow is

- A) a house with one floor B) a dense forest
C) a high speed train D) a train station

5) One of the many things which Ibn Bassal achieved was A Book of Agriculture. The book explains 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.

- **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.

6) Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics. Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries. Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers. When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths.

- **The phrase which means "a course designed to meet the specific needs of students" in the text is**

- A) tailor-made
- B) small-class
- C) well-placed
- D) career paths

7) You have to determine two things before attending a course at *Extreme English*; the duration of the course you wish to attend and the nature of the course whether academic or vocational. You will stay in one of our beautiful apartments. You'll hear and speak English all day long. You can either join a small group of other students of a similar level, or request a course from your own choice. For example, you may require a course in academic English to prepare you for undergraduate or postgraduate studies, or a vocational course to help you with your career.

- **The two decisions that students have to make before arriving to carry out a course at *Extreme English* are**

- A) joining a small group of other students and the nature of the course.
- B) the duration of the course they like to attend and its nature.
- C) the duration of the course and joining students of a similar level.
- D) the nature of the course they like to attend and the apartment to live in.

8) Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia. Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia.

- **Jordan has free trade agreements with**

- A) Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.
- B) Iraq, the USA, India and Malaysia.
- C) Malaysia, the USA, and Canada.
- D) The USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

SEE PAGE THREE...

VOCABULARY: For questions (9-16), choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete each of the following sentences.

9) More and more schools have begun posting their own home pages on the -----.

- A) floppy disk B) World Wide Web C) computer chip D) smartphone

10) ----- gives people the ability to resist infection temporarily or permanently.

- A) Immunise B) Immunised C) Immunisation D) Immune

11) A doctor looks at the ----- of an illness in order to make his diagnosis.

- A) symptoms B) pills C) dementia D) coma

12) Trees absorb carbon dioxide and ----- oxygen.

- A) producing B) productive C) production D) produce

13) Studying is a ----- activity – you're never too old to start!

- A) proficiency B) global C) lifelong D) abroad

14) ----- is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can.

- A) Dehydration B) Nutrition C) Circulation D) Beneficial

15) Majed's ----- indicates that he has the needed experience for the required job.

- A) conflict B) negotiate C) compromise D) track record

16) Fatima's job involves going to ----- and conferences around the world.

- A) seminars B) headphones C) rewarding D) translation

GRAMMAR: For questions (17-26), choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D.

17) I ----- the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.

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

18) "I am studying English a lot now."

- Rami said that he ----- English a lot then.

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

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

- A) was boarding B) would be boarded
C) was boarded D) will be boarding

20) I ----- to the exhibition if my friend hadn't invited me.

- A) wouldn't have gone B) haven't gone
C) have gone D) will go

21) It is normal for me now to work from home.

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

- A) I used to working from home now.
B) I used to work from home.
C) I am used to working from home now.
D) I am not used to working from home now.

22) 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.

SEE PAGE FOUR...

23) My watch is less attractive than yours.

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

- A) My watch is more attractive than yours.
- B) My watch is not as attractive as yours.
- C) My watch is as attractive as yours.
- D) My watch is the most attractive one.

24) People believe that exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.

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

- A) It is believed that exercise to make a huge difference to the way we feel.
- B) It is believed that exercise make a huge difference to the way we feel.
- C) It is believed that exercise have made a huge difference to the way we feel.
- D) It is believed that exercise makes a huge difference to the way we feel.

25) Do you know -----?

- A) where are your classmates
- B) where your classmates are
- C) where classmates are your
- D) where classmates your are

26) I ate too much and now I have stomachache. I wish -----

- A) I hadn't eaten so much.
- B) I had eaten so much.
- C) I has eaten so much.
- D) I have eaten so much.

WRITING: For questions (27-30), choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D.

27) When you are ready for something, you are ----- for it.

- A) pripared
- B) brepared
- C) prepared
- D) brebared

28) Studying ----- lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way-----

- A) Linguistics / .
- B) Lenguistics / .
- C) Linguestics / !
- D) Lenguistics / ?

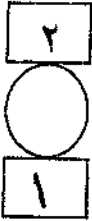
29) The correct punctuated sentence is:

- A) By the time Hind phoned. her parents had been waiting for her call all morning!
- B) by the time Hind phoned! her parents had been waiting for her call all morning.
- C) by the time Hind phoned; her parents had been waiting for her call all morning,
- D) By the time Hind phoned, her parents had been waiting for her call all morning.

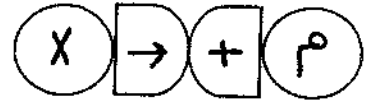
30) The sentence which is written in the correct order is:

- A) In the future many hospitals to help nurses plan to use robots.
- B) Many hospitals plan to use robots to help nurses in the future.
- C) Robots use plan many hospitals to help to nurses in the future.
- D) Many hospitals use to robots to help plan nurses in the future.

THE END



الطبية النظاميون



إدارة الامتحانات والاختبارات
قسم الامتحانات العامة

امتحان شهادة الدراسة الثانوية العامة لعام ٢٠٢٠

(وثيقة محمية/محمود)

س ١ ٣٠
رمز المبحث: ١٠٧ مدة الامتحان: ٣٠
رقم النموذج: ١ اليوم والتاريخ: السبت ٢٠٢٠/٧/٤
رقم الجلوس:

المبحث: اللغة الإنجليزية
الفرع: جميع الفروع الأكاديمية
اسم الطالب:

اختر رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في كل فقرة مما يأتي، ثم ظلل بشكل غامق الدائرة التي تشير إلى رمز الإجابة الصحيحة في نموذج الإجابة (ورقة القارئ الضوئي) فهو النموذج المعتمد (فقط) لاحتساب علامتك، علماً بأن عدد الفقرات (٣٠) وعدد الصفحات (٤):

READING: For questions (1 – 7), read the following texts carefully, and then choose the correct answer from A, B, C or D to complete the sentence below each text.

- 1) The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home. In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web.
- It was in that the first computer mouse was produced.
A) 1962 CE B) 1974 CE C) 1964 CE D) 1971 CE
- 2) Experts recommend 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.
- The word that means (requiring a lot of effort) in the text is.....
A) strenuous B) moderate C) mixture D) calories
- 3) Adeeb has invented several devices, including a waterproof prosthetic leg and a fireproof helmet. This special equipment, which has a built-in camera system, will help rescue workers in emergencies. He has also invented 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.
- 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
- 4) Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves. Therefore, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs. Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This was followed by the EU, with 17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.
- In 2013 CE, nearly 18% of Jordan's main imports came from
A) Saudi Arabia B) EU C) China D) the United States

SEE PAGE TWO...

5) School students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school years in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

- The typical Jordanian school year is days.

- A) more than 187 B) less than 187 C) nearly 187 D) exactly 187

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

- The underlined word (which) in the text refers to..... .

- A) Morocco's top university B) the learning centre
C) the Andalus Mosque D) Fez, Morocco

7) Our country has a high standard of education. This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, compulsory education.

- Jordan has a high standard of education because

- A) pre-school and kindergarten education is optional.
B) schools are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education.
C) students enter university for higher education.
D) education is considered as an essential requirement.

VOCABULARY: For questions (8 – 14), choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D to complete each of the following sentences.

8) If strangers find out enough information about you, they can access your easily.

- A) floppy disk B) security settings
C) identity fraud D) computer chip

9) Students can to the website of their school; they can post work and photos.

- A) share B) compare C) contribute D) create

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

The underlined colour idiom in the sentence above means

- A) unexpectedly B) angry C) permission D) a useless possession

11) Many people had to be after being exposed to the diseases.

- A) immunity B) immune C) immunisation D) immunised

12) Please hurry up. Let's not missing the speech of the president.

- A) risk B) catch C) inspire D) get

SEE PAGE THREE...

- 13) Ibn Sina was influenced as a young man by the works of the Aristotle.
A) arithmetic B) geometry C) philosopher D) chemistry
- 14) Scientists have invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch.
A) success B) successfully C) successful D) succeed

GRAMMAR: For questions (15 -26), choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D.

- 15) Salam her report when the light in her room switched itself off.
A) was typing B) is typing C) types D) was typed
- 16) My mother was very tired; she all afternoon for a special family dinner.
A) is cooking B) has been cooking C) cooks D) had been cooking
- 17) We won't be home tomorrow night. We the football match at the stadium.
A) were watching B) will be watching C) have watched D) had been watching
- 18) The bus is too late. We'll have to wait in the station a little.....
A) the longest B) longer than C) longer D) longest
- 19) I asked someone to send my text message.
The correct causative form of the sentence above is:
A) I have sent my message. B) I had my text message sent.
C) My text message was sent. D) I had sent my text message.

- 20) " I went to the theatre with my friends."
The correct reported speech of the sentence above is:
A) Ibraheem said that he had gone to the theatre with his friends.
B) Ibraheem said that he have gone to the theatre with my friends.
C) Ibraheem said that he went to the theatre with her friends.
D) Ibraheem said that he has gone to the theatre with his friends.

- 21) I am used to teaching my students through social media.
The sentence that 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.

- 22) 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 -Jazari.
C) who invented the twelfth century in the mechanical clock was Al -Jazari.
D) who invented in the twelfth century Al -Jazari was the mechanical clock.

- 23) Neither Maths nor Biology is as interesting as English. **This means.....**
A) English is less interesting than Maths and Biology.
B) Maths and Biology are more interesting than English.
C) English is not as interesting as Maths and Biology.
D) Maths and Biology are less interesting than English.

SEE PAGE FOUR...

24) What should I do on the day before the exam?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A) Could you explain I should what do on the day before the exam?
- B) Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?
- C) Could you explain should I do what on the day before the exam?
- D) Could you explain I what should do on the day before the exam?

25) People think that solving mathematical puzzles keeps the brain active.

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

- A) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keep the brain active.
- B) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought keeps the brain active.
- C) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keep the brain active.
- D) Solving mathematical puzzles is thought to keeps the brain active.

26) Maha regrets being angry at breakfast time.

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

- A) If only Maha had been angry at breakfast time.
- B) If only Maha hasn't been angry at breakfast time.
- C) If only Maha has been angry at breakfast time.
- D) If only Maha hadn't been angry at breakfast time.

WRITING: For questions (27 – 30), choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D.

27) The views of the meeting were not rejected by the manager.

- A) contradictory B) contradectory C) contradactory D) contradoctory

28) The book into English from the Arabic text.

- A) has translated / original B) has been translated / original
- C) has been translated / origenal D) has translated / origenal

29) **The sentence that has been written correctly is:**

- A) Keep up your chin everything I'm sure will be fine in the end!
- B) Keep everything up; I'm sure your chin will be fine in the end.
- C) Keep your chin up! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
- D) Keep your everything up: I'm sure chin will be fine in the end!

30) It's important to / self-confidence / develop / and help them / young people / encourage

The sentence that has the correct order of the words and phrases above is:

- A) It's important to encourage and help them young people develop self-confidence.
- B) It's important to encourage young people and help them develop self-confidence.
- C) It's important to young people them develop and help encourage self-confidence.
- D) It's important to help them and develop encourage young people self-confidence.

THE END