Jordan High Note

Grade 10

Semester 1

Unit 2

The Digital Mind

Summary & Worksheets ملخص وأوراق عمل

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

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A. Grammar Summary أ. ملخص قواعد الوحدة

1. The Present Perfect Simple المضارع التام البسيط

يُسْتَخْدَم المضارع التام للدلالة على وجود رابط بين المضارع والماضي. يشير المضارع التام إلى حَدَث وَقَع **قبل الوقت الحالي ولكنه غير مُحَدَد**، غالبًا ما يُسْتَخْدَم المضارع التام عندما يكون المُتَحَدث مهتم بالتركيز على **نتيجة** الفعل أكثر من الفِعْل ذاته.

ويُسْتَخْدَم المضارع التام لوصف:

- فِعْل أو موقف بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرًا في الوقت الحاضر

Example: *I **have lived** in Amman since 1984* (= وما زلت أعيش هناك.)

- فِعْل تم إنجازه أثناء فترة زمنية لم تنته بعد

Example: *She **has been** to the cinema twice this week* (= والأسبوع لم ينته بعد)

- فِعْل مُتَكَرِر خلال فترة زمنية غير مُحَدَدة ما بين الماضي والحاضر

Example: *We **have visited** Egypt several times.*

- فِعْل مكتمِل في الماضي القريب، تُسْتَخْدَم 'just' للتعبير عن ذلك

Example: *I **have just finished** my work.*

- فِعْل ليس من الضروري الإشارة إلى وقت حدوثه

Example: *He **has read** 'War and Peace'.* (= المهم هنا هو نتيجة القراءة)

❖ **ملحوظة**: عندما نريد إعطاء تفاصيل أو الاستفسار عن تفاصيل تتعلق بزمان الحدث أو مكانه أو الأشخاص الذين لهم علاقة بالحَدَث، فإننا نستخدم الماضي البسيط.

١. حالة الإثبات Affirmative Case:

Subject (He, she, it) + **has + P.P. (V3)** + Object + complement

Subject (I, we, you, they) + **Have + P.P. (V3)** + Object + complement

Examples: She **has visited** her uncle.

They **have played** football.

٢. حالة النفي Negative Case:

Subject + **has / have + not + P.P. (V3)** + Object + complement

Examples: She **hasn't visited** her uncle.

They **haven't played** football.

٣. حالة الاستفهام Interrogative Case:

Have/Has + Subject + **P.P. (V3)** + object + complement+?

Examples: **Have** you **played** golf *recently*?

Has Omar *already* **watched** a film in the cinema?

٤. دلالات الزمن Keywords:

just, already, yet, ever, never, since, for, before, this+زمن, up to now, lately, recently, so far

الدلالات السبعة الأولى المميزة باللون **الأحمر** و**الخط الغامق** هي الدلالات الواردة في كتاب الصف التاسع فقط.

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ملاحظات هامة:

- انتبه لاستخدام الدلالات في حالات الجملة الثلاثة كالتالي:

Affirmative: just, already **Negative: yet, never** **Interrogative: yet, ever, already**

- بالنسبة للدلالات since منذ و for لمدة، فإنّ since تستخدم للدلالة على نقطة في الماضي (وقت سابق للوقت الحالي) بينما for تستخدم للدلالة على عدد أو كمية الوقت في الماضي:

since 2000/Monday/last summer/my birthday; ***e.g.:*** We have owned this house **since** 1997.

for five minutes/two weeks/a long time/ages; ***e.g.:*** I have known Suha **for** ten years.

- عند السؤال عن المدة في الماضي فإننا نستخدم How long: ***e.g.:*** **How long** has television existed?

- إذا أردنا أن نخبر عن عدد المرات التي وقع فيها الحدث، مثل عدد المرات التي زرت فيها مكان ما، فإننا نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط: **e.g.:** *Rana **has lived** in Zarqa **for many years.***

- يستخدم التركيب How many عادةً للسؤال في زمن المضارع التام البسيط:

e.g.: ***How many** books **has she written**?*

من الممكن أن يجد الطالب صعوبة في التفريق بين استخدام الماضي البسيط أو المضارع التام البسيط داخل الجملة، وذلك يعود للطبيعة المشتركة بين الزمنين. الفرق الرئيسي هو في تحديد زمن وقوع الحدث، فإن كان زمن وقوع الحدث في الزمن الماضي معروفاً فإن الجملة ستكون في الماضي البسيط، وإن كان زمن وقوع الحدث في الزمن الماضي غير معروفاً أو غير مذكوراً لعدم أهميته فإن الجملة ستكون في المضارع التام البسيط.

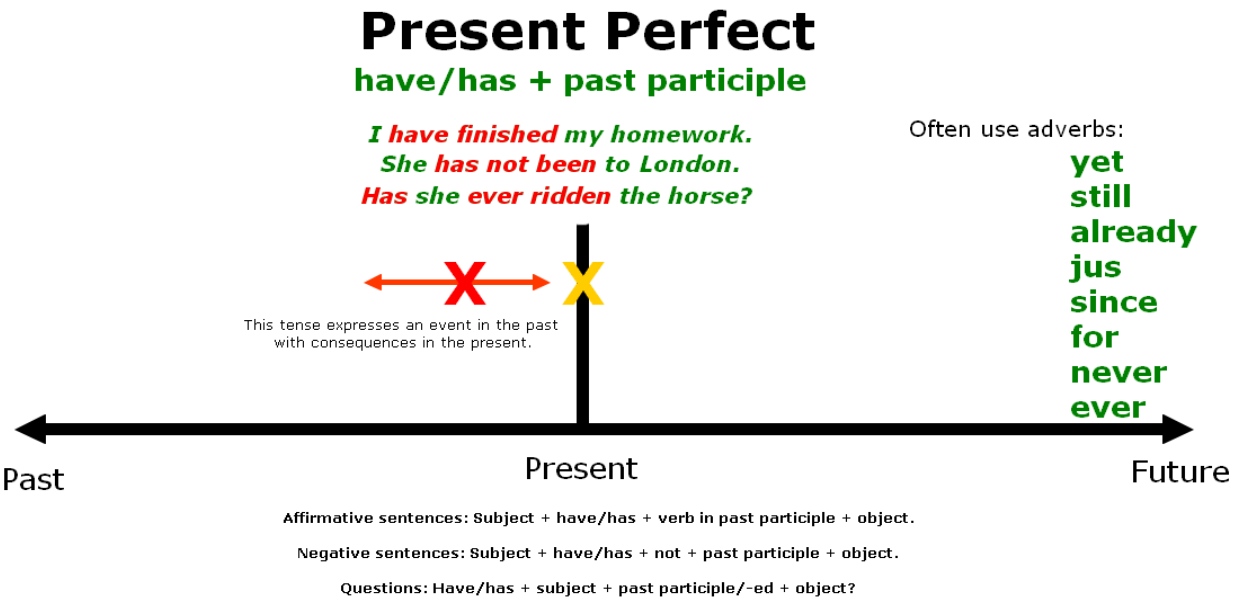
وبطبيعة الحال فإن دلالات الزمنين لا تتشابه وهي المفتاح الرئيسي في التفريق بين الزمنين.

وببساطة، إذا أردنا إعطاء تفاصيل عن زمن وقوع الحدث نستخدم الماضي البسيط، وإذا أردنا إخفاء أو عدم التركيز على زمن وقوع الحدث وعدم إعطاء هذه التفاصيل نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط.

ومن الممكن تحويل الجملة من المضارع التام إلى الماضي البسيط بسهولة بتغيير الدلالة وبالتالي تغيير تصريف الفعل الشاذ إلى التصريف الثاني وحذف have/has.

e.g.: I have *already* arrived *when* he started doing the exercise.

e.g.: She has been here *since 10 p.m*. ➔ She was here *6 hours ago*.



2. The Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر

❖ الاستخدام Usage:

يُسْتَخْدَم المضارع التام المستمر للإشارة إلى **وقت غير مُحَدَد** يقع بين 'الآن' وما 'قبل الآن'. عندما نسْتَخْدِم المضارع التام المستمر، فإن المتحدث غالبًا ما يشير إلى فِعْلْ بدأ لكنه لم ينتهي بَعْد خلال المدة المُشار إليها، ويكون التركيز في هذه الحالة على كل من **استمرارية النشاط ونتيجته على حد سواء**. قد يَكُون الفعل أو النشاط ما زال مستمرًا أو انتهى للتو.

- **أفعال بدأت في الماضي ومستمرة حتى الوقت الحاضر:**

Examples: She **has been waiting** for you all day (= وما زالت تنتظر حتى الآن).

I've been working on this report since eight o'clock this morning (= ولم أُنْهِه بَعْد).

They have been travelling since last October (= ولم يعودوا إلى الوطن بَعْد).

- **أفعال انتهت لتوها ولكننا نريد التركيز على نتائجها:**

Examples: **She has been cooking** since last night (= والطعام المُقَدَم على المائدة يبدو شهيًا).

It's been raining (= والشوارع لا تزال مُبَلَلة).

Someone's been eating my chips (= فنصفه لَمْ يَعُد موجود).

❖ حالة الإثبات Affirmative Case:

Subject **+ has / have + been + GERUND (V+ING)** + object + complement

Examples: I **have been waiting** for you *since yesterday*.

She **has been studying** *for three hours*.

❖ حالة النفي Negative Case:

Subject **+ has / have + NOT + been + GERUND (V+ING)** + object + complement

Examples: I **haven't been waiting** for you *since yesterday*.

She **hasn't been studying** *for three hours*.

❖ حالة الاستفهام Interrogative Case:

Has / Have + Subject **+ been + GERUND (V+ING)** + object + complement + ?

Examples: **Have** you **been waiting** for me *since yesterday*?

Has she **been studying** *for three hours*?

❖ دلالات الزمن Keywords:

Since, for, recently, lately, all+زمن (all day, all night, all morning …)

ملاحظات هامة:

- بالنسبة للدلالات since منذ و for لمدة، فإنّ since تستخدم للدلالة على نقطة في الماضي (وقت سابق للوقت الحالي) بينما for تستخدم للدلالة على عدد أو كمية الوقت في الماضي:

since 2000/Monday/last summer/my birthday; ***e.g.:*** We have owned this house **since** 1997.

for five minutes/two weeks/a long time/ages; ***e.g.:*** I have known Suha **for** ten years.

3. Verb patterns: the infinitive and the *-ing* form

أشكال الفعل: صيغة المصدر

تأتي صيغة المصدر بحالتين (**Gerund = infinitive + ing**) أو (**to + infinitive**). وللتمييز بين استخدامات كل منها، يجب عليك حفظ الأفعال التي تأتي مع كل منها. فهناك مجموعات أفعال تختص بشكل واحد من أشكال المصدر، بالإضافة إلى بعض الأفعال التي تشترك في الشكلين. ومع الممارسة والتمارين المكثفة ستصل إلى مرحلة عدم تقبُّل سماع فعل في غير مكانه.

وفيما يلي توضيح لهذه المجموعات ولأي شكل من أشكال المصدر تتبع:

1. Gerund: Verb + ing:

admit, avoid, can't stand, consider, continue, don't mind, enjoy, finish, give up, keep (on), miss, practise, spend (time), stop, think about

Examples:

Do you ***enjoy doing*** experiments in Science class?

Just ***imagine winning*** the competition!

He ***keeps asking*** me lots of difficult questions.

2. to + Infinitive:

agree, allow, appear, expect, offer, seem, can't afford, choose, decide, fail, hope, learn, manage, need, prefer, pretend, promise, refuse, start, try, want, would like, would prefer

Examples:

Mendeleev ***managed to organise*** elements into groups.

Would you ***like to study*** Science?

3. Either (verb + ing) or (to + infinitive):

remember, forget, stop, try, regret, begin, hate, like, love, prefer, start

Examples:

I ***prefer watching*** TV. = I ***prefer to watch*** TV.

I ***remembered to switch*** off the lights.

I ***remember switching*** off the lights.

4. infinitive *without* to: (with modals and verbs)

can, could, might, must, should, help, let, make

Examples:

You ***should answer*** his question right now.

I ***will study*** Science, that's certain!

They ***let me play*** the game.

My parents ***made me tidy*** up the room.

ملاحظات هامة:

- في معظم الأحيان، نستخدم التركيب (v + ing) بعد حروف الجر prepositions:

The students carried ***on working*** on their projects.

Raja is thinking ***about doing*** a degree in Biochemistry.

- تذكّر: بعد الـ modals دائماً يأتي الفعل مجرداً بدون إضافة to قبله.

You ***can drink*** coffee or tea after lunch.

She ***must come*** early tomorrow, or she will be punished.

B. Grammar Worksheet ب. ورقة عمل القواعد

Extra Worksheet: 1. Present Perfect Simple vs. the Past Simple

Q1: Using the Present Perfect or the Past Simple, choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) to complete each sentence.

1. I ..... my dinner.
   A) finished B) have already finished C) had already finished
2. She ..... that movie *yesterday*.
   A) has seen B) saw C) sees
3. We ..... in this house *since 2010*.
   A) lived B) have lived C) live
4. They ..... to the concert *last night*.
   A) have gone B) go C) went
5. He ..... his homework.
   A) has just finished B) just finished C) had just finished
6. I ..... in Paris *two years ago*.
   A) was B) have been C) am
7. She ..... sushi *before*.
   A) never tried B) tried never C) has never tried
8. They ..... at the airport *last night*.
   A) have arrived B) arrived C) arrive
9. We ..... that book *several times*.
   A) read B) have already read C) had read
10. He ..... his leg *two weeks ago*.
    A) broke B) has broken C) breaks
11. I ..... her since *last summer*.
    A) haven't seen B) didn't see C) don't see
12. The movie ..... at 8 PM *yesterday*.
    A) started B) has started C) starts
13. They ..... in New York *all their lives*.
    A) live B) lived C) have lived
14. I ..... the project *last week*.
    A) finished B) have finished C) finish
15. She ..... her assignment.
    A) already completed B) has already completed C) completed already
16. He ..... Italy *two years ago*.
    A) visited B) has visited C) visits
17. I ..... a letter from my friend.
    A) just received B) received just C) have just received
18. They ..... that band live at the concert *last month*.
    A) seen B) saw C) have seen
19. We ..... our meal *yet*.
    A) haven't finished B) didn't finish C) don't finish

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20. She ..... to the gym *three days ago*.
A) has gone B) went C) goes
21. I ..... my breakfast.
A) ate B) have already eaten C) eat
22. She ..... her keys.
A) lost B) has just lost C) loses
23. They ..... in this city *since childhood*.
A) have lived B) lived C) live
24. He ..... that movie.
A) saw B) has never seen C) sees
25. We ..... to this restaurant *so far*.
A) have been B) were C) are
26. I ..... many interesting articles *lately*.
A) read B) have read C) reads
27. Have you ..... the new book *yet*?
A) have read B) are reading C) read
28. They ..... a wonderful trip.
A) took B) have taken C) take
29. I ..... to many countries *in my life*.
A) have traveled B) traveled C) travel
30. She ..... her assignment *recently*.
A) finished B) has finished C) finishes
31. We ..... each other *since we were kids*.
A) knew B) have known C) know
32. He ..... the bill *up to now*.
A) didn't pay B) hasn't paid C) doesn't pay
33. She ..... her favorite song on the radio *last night*.
A) sung B) has sung C) sang
34. He ..... his friend in the store *a moment ago*.
A) met B) has met C) meets
35. I ..... a lot of progress *this semester*.
A) made B) have made C) make
36. ..... any mistakes in the report *yet*?
A) Did you found B) Are you finding C) Have you found
37. They ..... the meeting *yesterday*.
A) attended B) have attended C) attend
38. They ..... the new project.
A) launch B) launched C) have already launched
39. I ..... at the park *two days ago*.
A) jogged B) have jogged C) jog
40. We ..... a fantastic play *last weekend*.
A) saw B) have seen C) see

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Extra Worksheet: 2. Present Perfect Continuous

Q2: Choose the correct option (A, B, C, or D) to complete each sentence using the Present Perfect Continuous tense.

1. She ..... for the company ***for*** over ten years.

A. works B. has worked C. has been working D. worked

2. They ..... the house ***since*** morning.

A. are cleaning B. have been cleaning C. cleaned D. clean

3. I ..... to fix this computer ***all day***.

A. tried B. have been trying C. try D. trying

4. We ..... for the bus ***for*** 30 minutes.

A. wait B. waited C. have waited D. have been waiting

5. He ..... a lot of coffee ***lately***.

A. drinks B. drank C. has been drinking D. is drinking

6. What ..... you ..... ***since*** you arrived?

A. have / done B. are / doing C. have / been doing D. did / do

7. I ..... to call her, but she doesn't answer.

A. have been trying B. tried C. try D. was trying

8. They ..... in the garden ***since*** early morning.

A. have worked B. have been working C. worked D. are working

9. She ..... the same book ***for*** weeks.

A. reads B. has read C. has been reading D. read

10. We ..... for the results ***all day***.

A. waited B. have been waiting C. wait D. are waiting

11. He ..... to fix the car ***since*** yesterday.

A. has tried B. has been trying C. tried D. tries

12. I ..... to learn Spanish ***recently***.

A. have started B. started C. have been starting D. have been learning

13. They ..... the house for sale ***for*** months.

A. have been putting B. have been advertising C. advertised D. advertise

14. She ..... to lose weight ***for*** a while.

A. has been trying B. tried C. tries D. is trying

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15. We ..... ***about*** moving to Canada.

A. have been thinking B. thought C. think D. are thinking

16. How long ..... you ..... English?

A. do / study B. have / studied C. have / been studying D. did / study

17. I ..... to get in touch with him ***for*** days.

A. have been trying B. tried C. try D. have tried

18. They ..... the same song ***all morning***.

A. are playing B. played C. have been playing D. play

19. She ..... to find a new job ***lately***.

A. has been trying B. tried C. tries D. is trying

20. We ..... for the rain to stop ***since*** noon.

A. waited B. have waited C. have been waiting D. wait

21. He ..... his homework ***for*** two hours.

A. has been doing B. did C. does D. is doing

22. I ..... to reach you ***since*** yesterday.

A. have been calling B. called C. call D. was calling

23. They ..... to fix the leak ***all day***.

A. have been trying B. tried C. try D. are trying

24. She ..... to improve her English ***recently***.

A. has been working B. worked C. works D. is working

25. We ..... for the train ***for*** over an hour.

A. waited B. have been waiting C. wait D. are waiting

26. He ..... to get fit ***since*** January.

A. has been exercising B. exercised C. exercises D. is exercising

27. I ..... to contact the manager ***for*** days.

A. tried B. have been trying C. try D. was trying

28. They ..... the house ***since*** last year.

A. have been building B. built C. build D. are building

29. She ..... to get a promotion ***lately***.

A. has been hoping B. hoped C. hopes D. is hoping

30. How long ..... you ..... ***for*** this company?

A. have / worked B. have / been working C. did / work D. do / work

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Extra Worksheet: 3. Verb patterns: the infinitive and the -ing form

Q3: Choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) to complete each sentence.

1. I can't ***stand*** _____ in queues.
   a) waiting b) to wait c) wait
2. I wouldn't ***like*** _____ in his shoes.
   a) being b) to be c) be
3. Jim ***loves*** _____ in Thailand.
   a) working b) to work c) work
4. I ***hate*** _____ the shopping on Saturday.
   a) doing b) to do c) do
5. Oh! I ***forgot*** _____ milk.
   a) buying b) to buy c) buy
6. In the end we ***decided*** _____ in.
   a) staying b) to stay c) stay
7. I ***need*** _____ some information about Portugal.
   a) finding b) to find c) find
8. My parents ***like*** _____ for long walks at the weekend.
   a) going b) to go c) go
9. Tony ***gave up*** _____ years ago.
   a) smoking b) to smoke c) smoke
10. I ***wanted*** _____ and see Troy but no one else was interested.
    a) going b) to go c) go
11. Mrs Muna ***offered*** _____ us to the airport.
    a) taking b) to take c) take
12. Suha ***refused*** _____ clean up after the party.
    a) helping b) to help c) help
13. I ***tried*** _____ him to come but it was no use.
    a) persuading b) to persuade c) persuade
14. Do you ***mind*** not _____ ?
    a) smoking b) to smoke c) smoke
15. Everybody really ***enjoyed*** _____ the cha-cha-cha.
    a) dancing b) to dance c) dance
16. Laith ***admitted*** _____ my chocolate cake.
    a) eating b) to eat c) eat
17. We ***arranged*** _____ under the station clock at half nine.
    a) meeting b) to meet c) meet
18. I always try to ***avoid*** _____ him whenever I can.
    a) seeing b) to see c) see
19. I ***long*** _____ in Jordan again.
    a) being b) to be c) be
20. My Mum ***demanded*** _____ the manager.
    a) seeing b) to see c) see

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21. My brother ***denied*** _____ my chocolate mousse. Maybe his hamster ate it.
    a) eating b) to eat c) eat
22. I ***tried*** _____ but I just couldn't.
    a) understanding b) to understand c) understand
23. In the end I ***gave up*** _____ to persuade her.
    a) trying b) to try c) try
24. Charlie ***was pretending*** _____ a chicken.
    a) being b) to be c) be
25. They ***chose*** _____ in a cheap hotel but spend more money on meals.
    a) staying b) to stay c) stay
26. We like Aqaba so much that we ***keep*** _____ back there.
    a) going b) to go c) go
27. He ***deserves*** _____ severely punished.
    a) being b) to be c) be
28. When we visit my aunt, they ***expect*** me _____ on my best behaviour.
    a) being b) to be c) be
29. I didn't ***mean*** _____ her feelings. I'm really sorry.
    a) hurting b) to hurt c) hurt
30. I always ***put off*** _____ my homework until the last possible moment.
    a) doing b) to do c) do
31. He ***goes on*** _____ me the same thing over and over again.
    a) telling b) to tell c) tell
32. I can't ***stand*** _____ in the queue at the baker's.
    a) waiting b) to wait c) wait
33. The firemen ***managed*** _____ the fire pretty quickly.
    a) putting off b) to put off c) put off
34. I never ***risk*** _____ through that part of town.
    a) going b) to go c) go
35. Clare ***offered*** _____ me to the airport, which was very kind of her.
    a) taking b) to take c) take
36. Dad ***threatened*** _____ my pocket money if I didn't do my homework.
    a) stopping b) to stop c) stop

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Student Book Exercises تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب القراءة

Ex. 3, S.B Page 15: Choose the correct option.

1. We use the ***Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous*** to talk about an activity that started in the past and may still be continuing. We focus on the ***activity / result***.
2. We use the ***Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous*** to talk about a finished activity in the past when we don't say exactly when it happened or if it happened recently. We focus on the ***activity / result***.

Ex. 4, S.B Page 14: Look at Ziad's draft on page 14 and choose the correct forms to complete it.

The mission of the Voyager space probes is to study the outer planets and to voyage beyond our solar system into interstellar space.

They've **1 *travelled / been travelling*** for over 40 years. Voyager 2 left Earth on 20 August 1977, and 16 days later, on 5 September, Voyager 1 was launched.

Voyager 1 has **2 *travelled / been travelling*** over 23 billion kilometres. No man-made object has ever **3 *gone / been going*** so far from the Sun. It's **4 *flown / been flying*** past Jupiter and Saturn and their moons. In August 2012 it left the Sun's magnetic field and since then it's **5 *travelled / been travelling*** in interstellar space, passing through the constellation Ophiuchus.

Even though Voyager 2 hasn't **6 *gone /been going*** quite as far as its sister spaceship, it's also **7 *reached / been reaching*** interstellar space. It's **8 *travelled /been travelling*** about 20 billion kilometres and it's **9 *visited / been visiting*** four planets in the solar system: Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

Since they began their amazing voyages, the probes have **10 *continuously sent / been continuously sending*** back radio waves together with images and other scientific data. So far, they've **11 *sent /been sending*** a lot of valuable information about the galaxy.

Ex. 2, S.B Page 19: Study and complete the Grammar box with the verbs from the box.

can - manage - begin - practice - enjoy - love - let

We use the *-ing* form after some verbs (*admit, avoid, can't stand, don't mind, fancy, hate, imagine, keep, like, miss,* **1……** , **2……** , **3……**).

We use the infinitive with *to* after some verbs: (*agree, allow, appear, decide, expect, hope, need, learn, off er, promise, refuse, seem, want, would like,* **4……**).

We use the infinitive without *to* after:

- modal verbs (*must, might, should, will* **5……**),
- *make* and **6……** .

We use some verbs with the *-ing* form and infinitives with no difference in meaning (*start, continue,* **7……**).

Ex. 3, S.B Page 19: Replace the underlined verbs with the verbs in brackets and rewrite the sentences.

1. I'm interested in learning to swim. ('d like to)

2. You must continue to learn new things to exercise your brain. (keep)

3. Parents should read to their young children regularly. (need)

4. I'd like to start reading more regularly. (begin)

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

Ex. 4, S.B Page 19: Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets:

How to look after your brain

You can't expect **1** ..... (have) a healthy body if you don't try **2** ..... (exercise) regularly. Similarly, if you want **3** ..... (keep) your brain fit, you need to remember **4** ..... (use) it. Many people enjoy **5** ..... (read), which is both pleasurable and good for your imagination. You could also try **6** ..... (do) sudoku or crossword puzzles regularly or, if you hate **7** ..... (solve) puzzles, perhaps you'd prefer **8** ..... (learn) a strategic game such as chess. If you don't fancy **9** ..... (try) any of these, you could learn **10** ..... (play) a musical instrument. You will **11** ..... (find) plenty more advice online!

Workbook Exercises تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب التمارين

Ex. 1, W.B Page 12: Have these activities finished or are they still continuing? Choose (FA) for Finished Activity or (SC) for Still Continuing.

1. I've read four books about the Voyager.	**FA**	**SC**
2. She's been reading all day, she's tired.	**FA**	**SC**
3. We've been trying to find valuable information about Neptune.	**FA**	**SC**
4. I think he's found a good website on space travel.	**FA**	**SC**
5. The students have collected a lot of material.	**FA**	**SC**
6. Nadia has been working on a project about Saturn.	**FA**	**SC**

Ex. 2, W.B Page 12: Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

1. Why have you ***switched off / been switching off*** the computer?

2. I think I've ***found / been finding*** a good article about space discovery.

3. They've ***studied / been studying*** the galaxy for six months now.

4. Scientists ***haven't discovered / haven't been discovering*** the nature of the galaxy yet.

5. Look at Amani! She's ***painted / been painting*** and she's covered in paint!

6. Why have you ***sat / been sitting*** in front of your computer all day?

Ex. 3, W.B Page 12: Put the words in order to make sentences.

1. seen / has / your pictures / Talal .....

2. sent / has / new information / ? / Voyager .....

3. have / receiving / not / recently / they / been / news .....

4. signals / picking up / all day / we / been / have .....

5. what / investigating / ? / you / been / recently / have .....

6. any information / collected / have / today / we / not .....

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

Ex. 4, W.B Page 12: Read the questions and complete the short answers.

1. Have you done experiments with plants?

   Yes, …… .

2. Has Muna followed Jameel's research?

   No, …… .

3. Have you tried this solution yet?

   No, …… .

4. Have they been publishing the results?

   Yes, …… .

5. Has the team been working together?

   Yes, …… .

6. Has Dr Alwakil been explaining the process?

   No, …… .

Ex. 5, W.B Page 13: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Scientists …… (study) the planet for 20 years.

2. What …… (you/do) since we last met?

3. They …… (not receive) any signals from the space probe yet.

4. We …… (not work) on those photos recently, we have other work to do.

5. How much information …… (Hamed/process) so far?

6. I …… (read) the documents for hours, but I still don't understand them.

Ex. 6, W.B Page 13: Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs from the box. Use the Present Perfect Continuous where possible.

expect - find - record - sit - think - travel

Amahl Shakhashiri Drake is the woman who **1**…… an Arabic greeting for the Voyager Golden Record. The Golden Record is a 30-cm gold-plated copper record that **2**…… inside the Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 spacecraft for nearly 50 years. NASA **3**…… it would be a good idea to communicate information about the people and languages on Earth to people on other planets. The Voyager spacecraft **4**…… for decades and is currently over 11 billion miles from Earth. Scientists **5**…… it will take 40,000 years to reach another planet. Will the people who **6**…… the Golden Record know how to play it?

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

Ex. 7, W.B Page 13: Read the answers and write questions.

1. ……?

No, I haven't seen the new photos from Voyager yet.

2. ……?

I've been watching this documentary since I got home.

3. ……?

I've been sleeping all day because I'm tired.

4. ……?

Yes, I've seen the film twice.

5. ……?

No, the information hasn't reached Earth yet.

6. ……?

They have been studying those particles for two years.

7. ……?

Yes, they've managed to fix the spaceship.

8. ……?

No, they haven't launched the space probe yet.

Ex. 8, W.B Page 13: Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one. Use no more than three words in each gap.

1. The astronauts began their journey a week ago.

The astronauts …… travelling through space for a week.

2. I haven't received the photos from Hani yet.

…… sent me the photos yet.

3. Khaled started work at NASA two years ago.

Khaled …… at NASA for two years.

4. When did you start studying Physics?

How long have …… Physics?

5. Eman is still reading the book.

Eman …… the book yet.

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

Ex. 1, W.B Page 15: Complete each pair of sentences with the correct forms of the verb given.

1. *play* a. He enjoyed …… Kareem's guitar.

b. Now he always wants …… Kareem's guitar.

2. *develop* a. She has decided …… this technology.

b. I hope you keep …… this technology.

3. *insert* a. Please avoid …… bad codes into the program.

b. The engineer refused …… bad codes into the program.

4. *study* a. I really don't mind …… this subject.

b. Sorry, but I don't want …… this subject.

5. *learn* a. We really need …… something about AI.

b. I quite fancy …… something about AI.

6. *code* a. The students practised …… on their IT course.

b. After a few lessons I managed …… a new game.

Ex. 2, W.B Page 15: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs from the box. There are two extra verbs.

be - discuss - interrupt - show - study - talk - think - work

1. I can't stand …… at night – I need to sleep, not revise for exams!

2. This seems …… a very interesting subject.

3. I can't imagine …… to a machine!

4. The guide offered …… us some of the exhibits.

5. Since I've left the project, I miss …… with the other members of the team.

6. I hate …… work problems with my family – I like to keep my work and home life separate.

Ex. 3, W.B Page 15: Choose the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

1. I have to go home. I forgot ***to bring / bringing*** my assignment!

2. The teacher regretted ***to be / being*** so hard on the student.

3. Luckily, he remembered ***to switch off / switching off*** the lights so we didn't have to go back and do it.

4. We stopped ***to have / having*** a break because we were so tired.

5. I tried ***to add / adding*** more information to the program, but it didn't solve the problem.

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

Ex. 4, W.B Page 15: Use the prompts to complete the conversation between a student and her teacher.

Salam: Sorry, Mrs. Aljabi. [1] I / can / not / understand / the process

……

Mrs. Aljabi: [2] You / need / study / your notes / again

……

Salam: [3] I / not / enjoy / study / notes. [4] I / love / do / experiments

……

Mrs. Aljabi: I can't [5] let / you / do / experiments without studying first. It will [6] allow / you / achieve / your ambition

……

……

Ex. 4, W.B Page 18: Complete the sentences. Use the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Continuous. Use the Present Perfect Continuous wherever you can.

A: I **1**…… (just/finish) work.

I **2** …… (work) in the lab all weekend.

B: How's the project?

A: I think the experiments **3** …… (go) very well but it's only the beginning.

B: **4** …… (you/make) much progress?

A: No, we **5** …… (not make) much progress yet but it's early days.

B: **6** …… (you/see) the latest 'Science Today' magazine?

A: Yes, I have. My colleagues **7** …… (talk) about it all day.

B: I **8** …… (only/read) one article so far because I **9** …… (not have) time but I want to read the others.

A: The research is fascinating. They **10** …… (ask) Professor Mustafa to make a TV documentary!

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

Ex. 5, W.B Page 18: Complete the sentences with the *-ing* form or the infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

1. He keeps …… (make) the same mistakes!

2. My parents didn't let me …… (go) to bed late when I was a child.

3. You should …… (concentrate) more in your Science lessons.

4. I remember …… (see) a drone for the first time a couple of years ago.

5. I must remember …… (phone) my grandma this evening.

6. Can you imagine …… (walk) on the moon?

7. We hope …… (study) artificial intelligence at university.

8. Now I regret …… (buy) you a new mobile phone!

Ex. 6, W.B Page 19: Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use between two and five words, including the word in bold.

1. I haven't seen a commercial drone before. **FIRST**

This is the …… a commercial drone.

2. I really can't decide which course to study. **MIND**

I can't …… about which course to study.

3. The film is a little better than the book. **QUITE**

The book …… as the film.

4. When did you become interested in artificial intelligence? **LONG**

…… interested in artificial intelligence?

5. It's two years since I began my research into AI. **DO**

…… my research into AI for two years!

6. It was thoughtless of him to say he would finish the essay today. **REGRETS**

…… he would finish the essay today.

7. Why don't we have a picnic? **HOW**

…… a picnic?

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

C. Vocabulary Summary جـ. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية	Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية
LESSON 1A VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR					
constellation	*noun*	مجموعة نجوم	solar system	*noun*	المجموعة الشمسية
galaxy	*noun*	مجرة	spaceship	*noun*	مركبة فضائية
launched	*verb*	أُطلِقَ / تم الإطلاق	voyage	*noun*	
moon	*noun*	القمر			
LESSON 2A READING AND VOCABULARY					
achieve	*verb*	ينجز	interact	*verb*	يتفاعل
achievement	*noun*	إنجاز	interaction	*noun*	تفاعُل
develop	*verb*	يطور	possess	*verb*	يمتلك / يحوز
development	*noun*	تطوير	possession	*noun*	ملكية / حيازة
disagree	*verb*	يعترض	propose	*verb*	يقترح
disagreement	*noun*	معارضة	proposal	*noun*	اقتراح
exist	*verb*	يوجد	recognise	*verb*	يتعرف على / يميّز
existence	*noun*	وجود	recognition	*noun*	تعرُّف / تمييز
identify	*verb*	يُعرِّف / يحدد هوية	require	*verb*	يحتاج / يتطلب
identification	*noun*	تعريف / تحديد هوية	requirement	*noun*	حاجة / متطلب
LESSON 3A VOCABULARY					
cells	*noun*	خلايا	radiation	*noun*	إشعاع
gravity	*noun*	الجاذبية	research	*noun*	بحث
organism	*noun*	كائن حي / جهاز عضوي	research	*verb*	يبحث
pressure	*noun*	الضغط			
LESSON 5A VOCABULARY					
aerial filming	*noun*	التصوير الجوي (فيديو)	map making	*noun*	رسم الخرائط
aerial photography	*noun*	التصوير الجوي (صور)	search and rescue	*noun*	البحث والإنقاذ
commercial delivery	*noun*	التوصيل التجاري	weather forecasting	*noun*	التنبؤ بالطقس
law enforcement	*noun*	تطبيق القانون			

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

D. Vocabulary Worksheet د. ورقة عمل المفردات والمعاني (من الكتابين)

Ex. 6, S.B Page 15: Complete these sentences with the correct form of the highlighted words from Ziad's draft on page 14. (They are provided in the box below)

solar system – launched – moons – constellation – spaceship – voyages - galaxy

1. The Earth is the third planet from the Sun. It has one …… .

2. There are eight planets in our …… .

3. Ursa Major is a …… that looks like a large bear.

4. On 6 February 2018, the *Falcon Heavy* rocket …… a red sports car into space.

5. From the window of the ……, the astronauts could see the entire planet below them.

6. With current technology, the …… from the Earth to Mars would take about nine months.

7. There could be 100–200 billion stars in our …… .

Ex. 3, S.B Page 16: Scan the text on page 17 to complete the notes with 1–2 words from the text. Then read the text carefully if necessary.

mental effort - particular task - complicated tasks - interact - 2045 - possess

1. Recent developments in AI have altered the way we …… with our electronic devices.

2. Narrow AI can be programmed to perform a …… .

3. With general AI, experts hope to be able to program robots to perform tasks which require …… .

4. Some experts believe general AI might be possible by …… .

5. Humans still …… greater intelligence than robots.

6. Applying advanced surgical techniques and carrying out research to monitor marine populations are examples of more …… that can now be carried out by robots.

Ex. 4, S.B Page 16: Complete the table with the words from the text.

Verbs	Nouns
	achievement
develop	
disagree	
exist	
identify	
	interaction
	possession
	proposal
recognize	
	requirement

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

Ex. 5, S.B Page 16: Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one by changing the underlined verb into a noun.

1. I've achieved something amazing.

It's an amazing ..... for me.

2. My friends and I disagree strongly on one important issue.

There is a strong ..... between my friends and me on one important issue.

3. I always have to identify myself at the school entrance.

I always have to show my ..... at the school entrance.

4. My new phone can recognise my fingerprint.

My new phone has fingerprint .....

5. I propose we use more technology to learn English.

I have a ..... . Why don't we use more technology to learn English?

Ex. 2, S.B Page 18: Complete the museum information with the words from the box.

cells - gravity - organism - pressure - radiation - research

1. ..... on the moon is weaker than on Earth – that's why astronauts bounce and float.

2. In the deep oceans, the water ..... is too strong for humans to dive there.

3. Astronauts in space are exposed to ..... from the Sun.

4. Did you know that there are over 37 trillion ..... in the average human body?

5. The largest living ..... in the world is not a coral reef, it's actually a fungus that lives in Oregon, in the US.

6. According to ..... , noise pollution can damage your health.

Ex. 4, S.B Page 18: Read the comments. Match the highlighted expressions a–h to sentences 1–8.

1. To invent something life-changing, or to do some truly original research, it's sometimes necessary to think in a new or creative way. ( )

2. What have I learnt? Oh goodness, so much, but suddenly I can't remember anything. ( )

3. I've decided that I want to study Physics. ( )

4. I thought science was a bit dull, but after today I have a different opinion. ( )

5. The section on radiation really impressed me. ( )

6. I think a visit to any museum increases your understanding of the world. ( )

7. Stay out of the café. It's extremely noisy! ( )

8. I wasn't impressed by the robotics exhibition. ( )

a) blew my mind

b) I didn't think much of

c) I've made up my mind

d) think outside the box

e) broadens your mind

f) I've changed my mind

g) my mind has gone blank

h) You can't hear yourself think!

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

Ex. 5, S.B Page 18: Choose the correct words from the box. Use the definitions in brackets to help you.

again - ahead - big - seriously - twice

1. We should always **think ……** (have ambitious plans) even if something seems impossible.

2. The planet is a living organism and we need to **think ……** (think about an issue that's important) about how we treat it.

3. And after seeing the part about industrial farming, I'll certainly **think ……** (think carefully before you do something) before I eat meat again.

4. If you **think ……** museums are boring, this one will make you think (reconsider).

5. Anyway, **think ……** (think about what might happen in the future) and wear comfy shoes and you'll be fi ne.

Ex. 3, S.B Page 20: Complete the uses of drones with the words from the box.

deliveries - law - map - photography - search - weather

1. Aerial filming and ……

2. Commercial ……

3. …… and rescue

4. …… enforcement

5. …… making

6. …… forecasting

Ex. 4, S.B Page 21: Use the words in brackets to rewrite these sentences below without changing their meaning.

1. Also, it's boring. Let's stay in. It's raining. (another)

……

2. And the rain is a bit lighter than it was. So, let's go! (not/quite/heavy)

……

3. I disagree. I think the exhibition is a good idea. (sound)

……

4. I don't think that's a very good idea. (think/much)

……

5. It's much more interesting than staying at home. (not/nearly/go/exhibition)

……

6. Mainly because it's too expensive. (reason)

……

7. Why don't we go to the technology exhibition? (how/about)

……

8. Why not? I think it's much better than all the other ideas we've had. (by/far)

……

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

Ex. 3, S.B Page 22: Use the highlighted words and phrases in the text to complete the sentences.

Sleep disorders - lack of sleep - stressed - depressed - concentrate - memory loss forgetful - distractions - multi-tasking

1. I'm not nearly as …… as my grandmother – I think she's starting to suffer from …… loss.

2. I don't suffer from a …… of sleep or any other sleep …… – I get eight hours a night.

3. I'm good at …… . I can do several things at the same time and I find it easy to deal with …… .

4. I often feel …… before exams but I don't become …… when I get a bad mark.

Ex. 1, W.B Page 14: Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. The ***organism / gravity*** we are studying divides its cells to reproduce.

2. We'd like to do some ***radiation / research*** into these strange waves.

3. The force that keeps us connected to the Earth's surface is ***radiation / gravity***.

4. Every living organism is made of ***pressure / cells***.

5. It's best to avoid ***cells / radiation*** because of harmful effects.

6. Water exerts a lot of ***pressure / gravity*** on the things in it.

Ex. 2, W.B Page 14: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the phrases from the box.

It blew my mind	**We don't think much of it.**
It broadens the mind.	**I've made up my mind.**
I've changed my mind	**My mind has gone blank.**
Think outside the box	**I can't hear myself think.**

1. This article isn't very good – I …… .

2. Adnan …… to study engineering next year.

3. That discovery was incredible – it ……!

4. I'm sorry. I can't think of the correct answer – my ……!

5. Will you turn down the music? I ……!

6. We need more creative ideas – can't you …… this time?

7. Randa wanted to study medicine, but she …… and now she's going to study Physics.

8. You should travel more. It …… and gives you a very different view of life.

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

Ex. 3, W.B Page 14: Complete the conversation with one word in each gap.

A: Have you seen that documentary about pollution? We have to think **1 s**…… about it or things will be much worse in the future.

B: No, I haven't, but I agree.

We need to think **2 t**…… before building nuclear power stations again!

A: That's true, but there are other problems.

We need to think **3 b**…… and look at the whole picture.

B: Hala, if you imagine people are going to do that, think **4 a**……!

A: But we must think **5 a**…… and try to reduce pollution.

Ex. 4, W.B Page 14: Complete the second text with one word in each gap so that it has the same meaning as the original.

Hani decided to study biology and began a course, but he wasn't very happy with it, so he made a different choice and decided to do a chemistry course. The teacher was great, he thought in an original way and he really increased Hani's knowledge of new things. Hani had no experience of chemistry, so the first experiments he did were really incredible to him. The only problem was the noise from the traffic outside the lab windows. Sometimes he couldn't concentrate and he was unable to think clearly.

Hani made up his **1**…… to study biology and joined a course, but he didn't think **2**…… of it, so he **3**…… his mind and decided to do a chemistry course. The teacher was great, he thought **4**…… the box and he really **5**…… his mind. Hani had no experience of chemistry, so the first experiments he did **6**…… his mind. The only problem was the noise from the traffic outside the lab windows. Sometimes he couldn't hear **7**…… think and his mind went **8**…… .

Ex. 1, W.B Page 16: Match the situations (1–8) with the correct phrase (a–h).

1. You experienced something so amazing you couldn't believe it.
2. Someone asks you to solve a problem in a creative way.
3. You forgot what you wanted to say during an important presentation.
4. At first, you didn't enjoy something, but you gave it another chance.
5. You feel frustrated because a place is too noisy to study.
6. Travelling has exposed you to new ways of thinking.
7. You didn't find a performance very impressive.
8. After considering your options, you've come to a decision.

( ) **a** think outside the box
( ) **b** made up my mind
( ) **c** didn't think much of
( ) **d** blew my mind
( ) **e** broadens your mind
( ) **f** can't hear yourself think
( ) **g** my mind has gone blank
( ) **h** changed my mind

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

Ex. 1, W.B Page 18: Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. The Sun is one of many stars in our ***creation / galaxy / voyage***.

2. Many rockets and spaceships have been ***required / launched / concentrated*** from Cape Canaveral in Florida.

3. Earth is the fifth biggest planet in our solar ***universe / system / spaceship***.

4. Drones are used to make commercial ***search and rescue / deliveries / distractions***.

5. My dad loves his high-pressure job, but he often feels ***damaged / impressed / stressed***.

6. A lack of sleep can cause ***memory / enforcement / disorder*** loss.

Ex. 2, W.B Page 18: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box. There is one extra word.

achieve - exist - identify - possess - proceed - recognise

1. Her kitchen robot is her favourite ……. .

2. Some people believe in the ……. of life in outer space.

3. The first landing on the moon in 1969 was an incredible ……. .

4. The award he won gave his project the public ……. it deserved.

5. We need to have safety ……. in place to ensure artificial intelligence is used well.

Ex. 3, W.B Page 18: Complete the sentences with the missing words.

1. 1 I didn't think **m**…… of the food in the new restaurant. I thought it would be better.

2. Travelling improves your understanding of the world. It really **b**…… your mind.

3. She always has interesting ideas. She's very good at thinking outside the **b**…… .

4. I never forget a face but when it comes to names, sometimes my mind goes **b**…… .

5. That film was absolutely brilliant. It really **b**…… my mind!

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

E. Reading Comprehension Worksheet هـ. ورقة عمل قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

يحتوي المنهاج الجديد على قطعة قراءة واستيعاب واحدة فقط في كل وحدة،
وباقي القطع التي قد تجدها لها أهداف أخرى مثل التطبيق على القواعد ومعاني المفردات والكتابة.

Lesson 2A (SB, page 17): Science fiction or science fact?

The existence of super-intelligent machines in which lifelike robots in the future obey and perform complicated tasks, has moved quickly from science fiction to science fact. From facial identification systems in our phones, to algorithms that help us search the internet, the development of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has changed the way we interact with technology.

إن وجود آلات فائقة الذكاء، حيث تطيع الروبوتات الواقعية في المستقبل وتؤدي مهام معقدة، قد انتقل بسرعة من الخيال العلمي إلى حقيقة علمية. من أنظمة التعرف على الوجه في هواتفنا، إلى الخوارزميات التي تساعدنا على البحث على الإنترنت، غيّر تطور الذكاء الاصطناعي (AI)طريقة تفاعلنا مع التكنولوجيا.

What is AI?

ما هو الذكاء الاصطناعي؟

AI is already a part of our lives in the form of the computer technology. This type of AI is called Narrow AI and **it** focuses on a particular task it has been programmed to do. For example, it can be used for the GPS systems in a car, or the voice recognition systems that let us talk to our smart devices. AI suggests things for us to listen to, **it** can remind us to do something important, and is also used in social media to send users adverts.

أصبح الذكاء الاصطناعي جزءًا لا يتجزأ من حياتنا من خلال تكنولوجيا الحاسوب. يُطلق على هذا النوع من الذكاء الاصطناعي اسم الذكاء الاصطناعي الضيق، وهو يركز على مهمة محددة تمت برمجته للقيام بها. على سبيل المثال، يمكن استخدامه في أنظمة تحديد المواقع العالمية (GPS)في السيارة، أو أنظمة التعرف على الصوت التي تتيح لنا التحدث إلى أجهزتنا الذكية. يقترح الذكاء الاصطناعي أشياءً للاستماع إليها، ويمكنه تذكيرنا بأمر مهم، ويُستخدم أيضًا في وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي لإرسال إعلانات للمستخدمين.

General AI, on the other hand, allows machines to learn, reason and make judgements based on previous experiences – just like humans! This kind of super-intelligence isn't a reality quite yet, but the aim is to teach it to do better than humans in all tasks that require mental effort. There are disagreements about when General AI might become a reality. Some experts say never, while others believe it could happen as early as 2045.

من ناحية أخرى، يسمح الذكاء الاصطناعي العام للآلات بالتعلم والتفكير وإصدار الأحكام بناءً على التجارب السابقة - تمامًا مثل البشر! هذا النوع من الذكاء الفائق ليس واقعًا ملموسًا بعد، لكن الهدف هو تعليمه التفوق على البشر في جميع المهام التي تتطلب جهدًا ذهنيًا. هناك خلافات حول متى قد يصبح الذكاء الاصطناعي العام واقعًا ملموسًا. يقول بعض الخبراء إنه لن يتحقق أبدًا، بينما يعتقد آخرون أنه قد يحدث بحلول عام ٢٠٤٥.

How can AI help us?

كيف يمكن للذكاء الاصطناعي مساعدتنا؟

Robots already carry out many boring or unpleasant jobs for us. However, advances in AI mean that **they** can perform more complicated tasks, such as high precision medical surgeries, dangerous search and rescue operations or even scientific research such as tracking fish in the sea.

تقوم الروبوتات بالفعل بالعديد من الوظائف المملة أو غير المريحة بالنسبة لنا. ومع ذلك، فإن التقدم في مجال الذكاء الاصطناعي يعني أنها تستطيع أداء مهام أكثر تعقيدًا، مثل الجراحات الطبية عالية الدقة، وعمليات البحث والإنقاذ الخطيرة، أو حتى البحث العلمي مثل تتبع الأسماك في البحر.

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How can we make sure AI is safe?

كيف يمكننا ضمان أمان الذكاء الاصطناعي؟

We possess greater intelligence than robots at the moment. But if our technological creations become more intelligent than us, will we control **them** or will they have a mind of their own? Experts have proposed that we speed up research on AI safety immediately. There are also many other important questions about AI – for example, how will we earn money if machines can do most jobs? What legal rights and responsibilities will robots and other super-intelligent machines have? Ultimately, **we** need to begin an important conversation about what sort of future we want and how AI can help us get there.

نمتلك ذكاءً يفوق ذكاء الروبوتات حاليًا. ولكن إذا أصبحت إبداعاتنا التكنولوجية أكثر ذكاءً منا، فهل سنتحكم بها أم سيكون لها عقلها الخاص؟ اقترح الخبراء تسريع البحث في سلامة الذكاء الاصطناعي على الفور. هناك أيضًا العديد من الأسئلة المهمة الأخرى حول الذكاء الاصطناعي - على سبيل المثال، كيف سنكسب المال إذا تمكنت الآلات من القيام بمعظم الوظائف؟ ما هي الحقوق والمسؤوليات القانونية التي ستتمتع بها الروبوتات وغيرها من الآلات فائقة الذكاء؟ في النهاية، علينا أن نبدأ حوارًا هامًا حول نوع المستقبل الذي نطمح إليه وكيف يمكن للذكاء الاصطناعي أن يساعدنا في الوصول إليه.

"Who knows what we can achieve with robots to help us."

"من يدري ما الذي يمكننا تحقيقه باستخدام الروبوتات لمساعدتنا؟"

After reading the text, answer the following questions:

❖ Critical Thinking:

1. Why might some people be worried about the future of AI?

   .....

2. What are the possible benefits of using robots in dangerous jobs?

   .....

3. How could General AI change the way humans work and live?

   .....

4. What kind of conversation do experts suggest we start about AI?

   .....

5. Why is it important to research AI safety now?

   .....

❖ General WH-Questions:

6. What does Narrow AI focus on?

   .....

7. What are some examples of Narrow AI in daily life?

   .....

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8. What can General AI do that Narrow AI cannot?

.....

9. When do some experts believe General AI might become real?

.....

10. What kind of jobs do robots already do for humans?

.....

11. What are some advanced tasks AI can help with?

.....

12. What questions do experts ask about AI and jobs?

.....

13. What legal concerns are mentioned about robots?

.....

14. What does AI suggest for us to listen to?

.....

15. What kind of research do experts want to speed up?

.....

❖ **Yes or No Questions:**

16. Is AI only used in science fiction?.....
17. Can AI help us search the internet?.....
18. Is Narrow AI able to learn from experience?.....
19. Is General AI already part of our daily lives?.....
20. Do all experts agree on when General AI will exist?.....
21. Can robots do high precision medical surgeries?.....
22. Are robots used in search and rescue operations?.....
23. Do we currently have more intelligence than robots?.....
24. Can AI remind us to do important things?.....

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25. Is AI used in social media to send adverts? .....

26. Do experts think AI safety is important? .....

27. Can machines do most jobs in the future? .....

28. Do robots already help with boring tasks? .....

29. Is General AI designed to do better than humans in mental tasks? .....

❖ Pronouns' reference:

30. "It" in the sentence "**It** focuses on a particular task …." refers to .....

31. "It" in the sentence "**It** can remind us …." refers to .....

32. "They" in the sentence "**They** can perform …." refers to .....

33. "them" in the sentence "Will we control **them** or …." refers to .....

❖ True or False:

34. AI is only used in phones. ☑ T ☒ F

35. General AI is already used in cars. ☑ T ☒ F

36. Robots can help with scientific research. ☑ T ☒ F

37. Narrow AI can do many different tasks at once. ☑ T ☒ F

38. Some experts believe General AI will never happen. ☑ T ☒ F

39. Robots are used in medical surgeries. ☑ T ☒ F

40. AI is used to send adverts on social media. ☑ T ☒ F

41. General AI can reason and learn like humans. ☑ T ☒ F

42. All experts agree on the future of AI. ☑ T ☒ F

43. AI can help track fish in the sea. ☑ T ☒ F

44. From the text, give one example on the following:

a. Noun: ……..……

b. Verb (pres. perf. sim.): ……

c. Verb (pres. cont.): ……..……

d. Verb (pres. sim.): ……

e. Pronoun (subject): ……..…

f. Pronoun (object): ……..……

g. Adjective: ……

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Answers Key ملحق الاجابات

Extra Grammar Worksheet إجابات ورقة العمل الإضافية على القواعد

Q1: Present Perfect Simple

1. B	9. B	17. C	25. A	33. C
2. B	10. A	18. B	26. B	34. A
3. B	11. A	19. A	27. C	35. B
4. C	12. A	20. B	28. B	36. C
5. A	13. C	21. B	29. A	37. A
6. A	14. A	22. B	30. B	38. C
7. C	15. B	23. A	31. B	39. A
8. B	16. A	24. B	32. B	40. A

Q2: Present Perfect Continuous

1. C	7. A	13. B	19. A	25. B
2. B	8. B	14. A	20. C	26. A
3. B	9. C	15. A	21. A	27. B
4. D	10. B	16. C	22. A	28. A
5. C	11. B	17. A	23. A	29. A
6. C	12. D	18. C	24. A	30. B

Q3: Verb Forms

1. A	9. A	17. B	25. B	33. B
2. B	10. B	18. A	26. A	34. A
3. A	11. B	19. B	27. B	35. B
4. A	12. B	20. B	28. B	36. B
5. B	13. B	21. A	29. B	
6. B	14. A	22. B	30. A	
7. B	15. A	23. A	31. A	
8. A	16. A	24. B	32. A	

S.B and W.B Grammar Exercises إجابات تمارين القواعد في الكتابين

Student Book Exercises

Ex. 3, S.B Page 14:	1 Present Perfect Continuous, activity			2 Present Perfect, result			
Ex. 4, S.B Page 15:	1 been travelling	2 travelled		3 gone		4 flown	
	5 been travelling	6 gone		7 reached		8 travelled	
	9 visited	10 been continuously sending				11 sent	
Ex. 2, S.B Page 19:	1 practise	2 enjoy	3 love	4 manage	5 can	6 let	7 begin
Ex. 3, S.B Page 19:	1 I'd like to learn to swim.						
	2 You must keep learning new things to exercise your brain.						
	3 Parents need to read to their young children regularly.						
	4 I'd like to begin reading/to read more regularly.						
Ex. 4, S.B Page 19:	1 to have	2 to exercise	3 to keep	4 to use	5 reading	6 doing	
	7 solving	8 to learn	9 trying	10 to play	11 find		

Workbook Exercises

Ex. 1, W.B Page 12:	1 FA	2 SC	3 SC	4 FA	5 FA	6 SC	
Ex. 2, W.B Page 12:	1 switched off	2 found		3 been studying		4 haven't discovered	
	5 been painting	6 been sitting					
Ex. 3, W.B Page 12:	1 Talal has seen your pictures.			2 Has Voyager sent new information?			
	3 They have not been receiving news recently.			4 We have been picking up signals all day.			
	5 What have you been investigating recently?			6 We have not collected any information today.			
Ex. 4, W.B Page 12:	1 I have	2 she hasn't	3 I haven't	4 they have	5 it has	6 he/she hasn't	
Ex. 5, W.B Page 13:	1 have been studying		2 have you been doing		3 haven't received		
	4 haven't been working		5 has Hamad processed		6 have been reading		
Ex. 6, W.B Page 13:	1 recorded		2 has been sitting		3 thought/thinks		
	4 has been travelling		5 have been expecting/expect/are expecting			6 find	

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Ex. 7, W.B Page 13:	1 Have you seen the new photos from Voyager yet?			2 How long have you been watching this document?		
	3 Why have you been sleeping all day?			4 Have you seen this film before?		
	5 Has the information reached Earth yet?			6 How long have they been studying those particles?		
	7 Have they managed to fix the spaceship?			8 Have they launched the space probe yet?		
Ex. 8, W.B Page 13:	1 have been	2 They haven't	3 has been working			
	4 have you been studying	5 hasn't finished				
Ex. 1, W.B Page 15:	**1a** playing **1b** to play	**2a** to develop **2b** developing	**3a** inserting **3b** to insert			
	4a studying **4b** to study	**5a** to learn **5b** learning	**6a** coding **6b** to code			
Ex. 2, W.B Page 15:	1 studying	2 to be	3 talking	4 to show	5 working	6 discussing
Ex. 3, W.B Page 15:	1 to bring	2 being	3 to switch	4 to have	5 adding	
Ex. 4, W.B Page 15:	1 I can't understand the process.		2 You need to study your notes again.			
	3 I don't enjoy studying notes.		4 I love doing experiments.			
	5 I can't let you do experiments		6 It will allow you to achieve your ambition.			
Ex. 4, W.B Page 18:	1 have just finished	2 've been working	3 have been going	4 Have you been making		
	5 haven't made	6 Have you seen	7 have been talking	8 've only read		
	9 haven't had	10 have asked				
Ex. 5, W.B Page 18:	1 making	2 go	3 concentrate	4 seeing		
	5 to phone	6 walking	7 to study	8 buying		
Ex. 6, W.B Page 19:	1 first time I've seen	2 make up my mind	3 isn't quite as good	4 How long have you been		
	5 I've been doing	6 He regrets saying	7 How about having			

S.B & W.B Vocabulary Exercises إجابات تمارين المعاني الهامة من الكتابين

Ex. 6, S.B Page 15:	1 moon	2 solar system	3 constellation	4 launched				
	5 spaceship	6 voyage	7 galaxy					
Ex. 3, S.B Page 16:	1 interact	2 particular task	3 mental effort	4 2045				
	5 possess	6 complicated tasks						
Ex. 4, S.B Page 16:	achieve, development; disagreement; existence; identification; interact; possess; propose; recognition; require							
Ex. 5, S.B Page 16:	1 achievement	2 disagreement	3 identification	4 recognition	5 proposal			
Ex. 2, S.B Page 18:	1 Gravity	2 pressure	3 radiation	4 cells	5 organism	6 research		
Ex. 4, S.B Page 18:	1 d	2 g	3 c	4 f	5 a	6 e	7 h	8 b
Ex. 5, S.B Page 18:	1 big	2 seriously	3 twice	4 again	5 ahead			
Ex. 3, S.B Page 20:	1 photography	2 deliveries	3 search	4 law	5 map	6 weather		
Ex. 4, S.B Page 21:	1 Another reason is it's boring.		2 And the rain isn't quite as heavy as it was.					
	3 I think the exhibition sounds like a good idea.		4 I don't think much of that idea.					
	5 Staying at home isn't nearly as interesting as going to the exhibition.		6 The main reason is (that) it's too expensive.					
	7 How about going to the technology exhibition?		8 I think that's by far the best idea (we've had).					
Ex. 3, S.B Page 22:	1 memory	2 lack, disorders	3 multi-tasking, distractions	4 stressed, depressed				
Ex. 1, W.B Page 14:	1 organism	2 research	3 gravity	4 cells	5 radiation	6 pressure		
Ex. 2, W.B Page 14:	1 don't think much of it	2 has made up his mind	3 blew my mind					
	4 mind has gone blank	5 can't hear myself think						
	6 think outside the box	7 has changed her mind	8 broadens the mind					
Ex. 3, W.B Page 14:	1 seriously	2 twice	3 big	4 again	5 ahead			
Ex. 4, W.B Page 14:	1 mind	2 much	3 changed	4 outside				
	5 broadened	6 blew	7 himself	8 blank				
Ex. 1, W.B Page 16:	1 d	2 a	3 b	4 h	5 f	6 e	7 c	8 b
Ex. 1, W.B Page 18:	1 galaxy	2 launched	3 system	4 deliveries	5 stressed	6 memory		
Ex. 2, W.B Page 18:	1 possession	2 existence	3 achievement	4 recognition	5 procedures			
Ex. 3, W.B Page 18:	1 much	2 broadens	3 box	4 blank	5 blew			

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Reading Comprehension Worksheet's Answers إجابات أسئلة قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

Lesson 2A (SB, page 17): Science fiction or science fact?

1 Because machines might become smarter than us.
2 They can keep humans safe.
3 It could do mental tasks better than humans.
4 About the future we want with AI.
5 To make sure we stay in control.
6 A particular task it is programmed to do.
7 GPS, voice recognition, adverts.
8 Learn, reason, and make judgments.
9 As early as 2045.
10 Boring or unpleasant jobs.
11 Surgeries, rescue, tracking fish.
12 How will we earn money?
13 Rights and responsibilities.
14 Music or audio content.
15 AI safety research.
16 No, it isn't.
17 Yes, it can.
18 No, it isn't.
19 No, it isn't.
20 No, they don't.
21 Yes, it can.
22 Yes, they are.
23 Yes, we do.
24 Yes, it can.
25 Yes, it is.
26 Yes, they do.
27 Possibly.
28 Yes, they do.
29 Yes, it is.
30 "It" = Narrow AI
31 "It" = AI
32 "They" = Robots
33 "Them" = Robots or super-intelligent machines
34 False
35 False
36 True
37 False
38 True
39 True
40 True
41 True
42 False
43 True

44. a) **Noun:** brain, voice, experiment, pictures, …etc.

b) **Verb (present perfect simple):** see, make, rate, wear, …etc.

c) **Verb (present continuous):** are wearing, is wearing, are making …etc.

d) **Verb (present simple):**

e) **Pronoun (subject):** we, he, they, she

f) **Pronoun (object):** them, it

g) **Adjective:** responsible, sociable, reliable, wise …etc.

تم بحمد الله

لا تنسَ زيارة صفحتي على فيسبوك

ليصلك كل جديد

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim