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أعزائي الطلبة تحية طيبة وبعد:

أضع بين أيديكم دوسية **The Perfection** والتي قمت باعداد كامل تفاصيلها وتنسيقها بمجهود شخصي واضعاً كل خبرتي المتواضعة في تدريس التوجيهي منذ عام 2005 آملاً أن تخدم جميع طلاب المملكة.

نبذة عن الأستاذ أيمن أبو عُمر:

- حاصل على شهادة التوجيهي في الفرع العلمي
- حاصل على شهادة البكالوريوس في تخصص اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها
- حاصل على شهادة الماجستير في الأدب الإنجليزي
- عمل معلماً للمرحلة الثانوية في العديد من المدارس الخاصة المعروفة
- معلم في العديد من المراكز الثقافية
- معلم لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية على منصة الأوائل

عزيزي الطالب /ة تذكر أن التوجيهي هو فقط بداية الرحلة فأعد لها جيداً، فرحلة الألف ميل تبدأ بخطوة
و ضع أهدافاً و عاملها ك"روما" و اجعل كل الطرق تؤدي إليها

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Initial Test

Vocabulary

Words	Arabic meaning
1. track	ميدان
2. rugby	كرة القدم الأمريكية
3. court	ملعب (تنس)
4. pitch	ملعب (كرة قدم)
5. journalist	صحفي
6. clerk	موظف
7. playwright	كاتب مسرحي
8. rink	حلبة تزلج
9. confident	واثق بنفسه
10. tense	متوتر
11. upset	متضايق
12. worried	قلق
13. oars	مجاديف
14. poet	شاعر
15. bat	مضرب
16. goggles	نظارات واقية
17. muscle	عضلات
18. eyelids	جفون
19. skates	مزلاج
20. heartbeat	نبض
21. wind	رياح
22. coal	فحم
23. gas	غاز
24. paper	ورق
25. fossil fuels	الوقود الأحفوري
26. wood	خشب
27. waves	أمواج
28. solar energy	الطاقة الشمسية

Phrasal verbs	Meaning
1. take place	يحدث
2. wake up	يستيقظ
3. settle down	يستقر
4. meet up	يلتقي (بقابل)
5. look around	يُلقي نظرة
6. get started	يبدأ

Phrasal verbs

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

Exercise 1 Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed.

طاقة البحرية مُحتمل مُحامي خوذة عناوين رئيسية مُمتن
grateful , headlines , helmet , lawyer , likely , navy , energy

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

Answers: 1. lawyer 2. helmet 3. grateful 4. likely 5. headlines 6. energy

Exercise 2 Complete the sentences with the cooking verbs in the box. One verb is not needed.

يرش يُشرح يُتبّل يحمر يخلط يذوب يشوي يقلي يغلي
boil , fry , grill , melt , mix , roast , season , slice , sprinkle

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**.

Answers: 1. melt 2. mix 3. slice 4. boil 5. fry 6. sprinkle/ season 7. Roast

Exercise 3 Circle the correct words.

1. We're going to Aqaba again **in / on** the summer. I **have / had** been looking forward to it since last year.
2. We had the computer **repaired / repairing** because it had stopped **to work / working**.
3. Mahmoud was walking home when the rain **was starting / started**. It was very heavy, so he **must / can't** have got very wet.
4. In the past, most letters **wrote / were written** by hand, but these days they are usually **typed / typing**.



	vocabulary	English meaning
1	access (verb)	to find information , especially on a computer access (noun) – accessible (adjective)
2	blog (noun)	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style, blog (verb)
3	calculation (noun)	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value, calculate (verb)
4	computer chip (noun)	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current
5	email exchange (noun)	a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one.
6	filter (noun)	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer.
7	floppy disk (noun)	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information.
8	ICT (n.abbrev.)	Information and Communication Technology
9	identity fraud (noun)	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things
10	PC (noun)	an abbreviation for personal computer , a computer that is used by one person at a time
11	post (verb)	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it, post (noun)
12	privacy settings (noun)	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information
13	program (noun)	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function ;
14	programme (noun)	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television .
15	rely on (phrasal verb)	to have trust or confidence in something or someone, reliable (adj)
16	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.
17	security settings	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses .
18	smartphone (noun)	a mobile phone with advanced computing technology.
19	social media (noun)	social interaction between people and communities on websites
20	tablet computer (noun)	a mobile computer , with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.
21	user (noun)	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine.
22	web-building program	a software that helps you to create a website.
23	web hosting (noun)	the business of housing , serving and maintaining files for one or more websites.
24	whiteboard (noun)	a touchscreen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students.
25	World Wide Web	an information system , known as the Internet , which allows documents to be connected to other ones, and for people to search for information by moving from a document to another

calculation computer chip floppy disk PC program
smart phone World Wide Web



The History of Computers

When **you** are using a computer, think about the technology **that** is needed for **it** to work. People **وجدت** **آلة** **معدنية** **آلاف** **السنين** **أنواع** 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 the 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** mean 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.

Questions:

1. Where was the first ever computer found?
2. What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?
3. List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE.

Critical Thinking:

4. How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the article?

I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will know how to address our every need. We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them. I disagree with the article because I don't think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed.

5. 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 us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development.

6. Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful? Why?

I think a tablet is the most useful because it's small and light, you can take it out with you and you can use it for different activities like surfing the net, listening to music, reading a book, watching a film ...etc.

7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of having laptop computers, tablet computers or smartphones?

The advantages are that they are light, portable and convenient. The disadvantages are that people use them all the time and then don't speak to people face to face.

8. What would life be like without computers?

It would take longer to find information; we wouldn't be able to send documents quickly to others; we wouldn't keep in touch with friends and family so easily.

Extra Questions**وزاريات**

1. It was in that the first computer mouse was produced.

A) 1962 CE B) 1974 CE C) 1964 CE D) 1971 CE

2. People weren't able to purchase a laptop before

A) 1990 CE B) 1971 CE C) 1974 CE D) 1983 CE

3. The first generation of modern computer was

A) very big in size, so a large room was not needed to put it in
 B) not small in size but very slow in calculation process
 C) very slow in calculation process and with small size
 D) not slow in calculation process but very large

Answers: 1. C 2. D 3. B

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

1. A mobile phone that connects to the Internet: **Smart phone.**
2. A very small piece found inside every computer: **a computer chip.**
3. A small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers: **floppy disk.**
4. A computer designed for one person to use: **PC**
5. When you use maths to work out an answer: **calculation.**
6. All the information shared by computers through the Internet: **World Wide Web.**

Exercise 2: Choose the correct word.

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.

programs - models - laptop - smartphones - calculations - decade

Exercise 3: Complete the sentences. Use words from exercises 1 and 2.

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

Answers: 1. Smartphones 2. Programs 3. Calculations 4. Models 5. laptop

Exercise 4: answer the following questions.

1. Which of these is an invention – the TV or gravity? Explain your answer.
The TV because it's a man-made device.
2. What is the difference between a smartphone and an ordinary mobile phone?
A smartphone has many applications and could be connected to the internet.
3. If you need to make a calculation, what do you usually use?
A calculator.
4. Which would you rather have – a PC, a tablet or a laptop? Why?
A tablet because it's light and portable.
5. Do you usually use a floppy disk? If not, what do you use?
No. a flash memory.

The Internet of Things

A. What is the internet of things

يربط الجميع يعلم الجميع
يربط بعضها البعض يتواصل
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

بعضها البعض تتواصل الآلات مليارات يقول الخبراء بضعة
حياتنا تُدير بشكل متزايد نتيجة لذلك
In just a few years’ time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected 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

حقيقة يُصبح الحلم متحمس
متأكد غير آخرون مع ذلك راحة أكثر أسهل حياتنا
يتساءلون بالإضافة لذلك أشياءهم حياتهم التحكم يُريدون
الخُلم ضبط الأمان كلمات السر الوصول إلى استطاع المجرمون كابوس يصبح بسهولة
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. According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?
6. In your opinion, is the ‘Internet of Things’ exciting or worrying? Why?
7. Think of two examples of how technology can keep us fit.

TENSES

PRESENT TENSES

1- Simple Present:

- We use the Present Simple to talk about:

1. Something that is true in the present. 2 things that are always true.
3 things that happen as a routine in the present. 4 scheduled or fixed events in the future.

- We use adverbs of frequency with the Present Simple.

أ- يستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الأعمال أو الأفعال الاعتيادية و التي تتكرر بشكل يومي أو سنوي ... إلخ. ويدل على هذا الاستخدام ظروف التكرار.
ب- يستخدم أيضا المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن الحقائق.

Keywords:

[**always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely (seldom) daily, monthly, every day, every/each week, month .., once a day**]

Form:

V1 (I, we, they, you)
V1 + s/es (he, she, it)

Not:

don't / doesn't + inf

e.g.

1. My family a trip to Europe every year.

a. plans b. was being planned c. would plan d. is planned

2. The children often to school by bus.

a. goes b. went c. go d. going

3. Many patients to Jordan for treatments yearly.

a. came b. come c. comes d. coming

4. Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that on the 10th of Thu Al-Hijjah according to the Islamic calendar.

a. began b. begin c. begun d. begins

5. My teacher often English at class in order to teach us.

a. speak b. spoke c. spoken d. speaks

6. They always literature classes.

a. hates b. hate c. are hating d. hated

7. Water at 100c.

a. boils b. boiled c. boiling d. boil

8. Rashed often at night.

a. study b. studied c. are studying d. studies

9. Students English lessons daily.

a. doesn't take b. didn't take c. don't take d. won't take

2- Present Continuous:

● We use the Present Continuous:

1. To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking.
 2. to describe something temporary.
 3. for actions that happen repeatedly in the present. We use it with always.
 4. to talk about the future, where something has been planned.
- يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن عمل يحدث لحظة الكلام أو حولها (ما زال يحدث و لم ينتهي).

Keywords:

[**now, nowadays, these days, Look! , Listen! , Be careful! , Don't.....! ,
Hurry up! , Watch out!, Look out!, at the moment**]

Form:

am(I), is (he, she, it), are (they, we, you) + v. ing

e.g.

1. look at him! He his car.

a. cleans b. are cleaning c. is cleaning d. was cleaning

2. The students an essay at the moment.

a. are writing b. are written c. is writing d. were writing

3. The workers at the moment. They're on a break.

a. aren't working b. isn't working c. don't work d. weren't working

3- Present Perfect:

● We use the Present Perfect Simple to:

1. Talk about something that was true in the past and continues to be true in the present.
2. discuss our experience up to the present.
3. talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present. (I've lost my keys.)

● We do not use adverbial past time markers, such as yesterday, with the Present Perfect Simple. We use adverbial time markers that relate to the present, such as today, this week or this month.

أ- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن عمل بدأ في الماضي و لا يزال قائما حتى لحظة الكلام.

e.g. He *has been* in Jerusalem *since* 2002.

ب- يستخدم أيضا للتعبير عن عمل حدث وانتهى في الماضي لكن أثره (نتيجته) لا تزال قائمة حتى لحظة الكلام.

e.g. Could you help me. I have hurt my finger it's still bleeding.

Keywords:

[**already, yet, since*, for*, ever, never, lately, recently, just, so far
today, this week/month**]

Form:

**(he, she it) has
(I, we they, you) have + V3**

1. The childrenjust their homework.

a. have / did b. have / done c. has / done d. had / done

2. Her son at a medical school recently.

a. was b. have been c. has been d. are

4- Present Perfect Continuous:

- We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about:

1. Something that began in the past and continues in the present.
2. An action repeated many times from the past until the present.
3. A longer action recently finished the results of which are visible in the present. (I've been painting the house. That's why I have some paint on my clothes.)
4. When an action (still occurring in the present) started. We use it with since.

- يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر للتعبير عن عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال العمل نفسه مستمرا حتى لحظة الكلام.
e.g. She has been typing the letter *for* 30 minutes now.

ملاحظة 1: يمكن استخدام المضارع التام و المضارع التام المستمر مع الكلمات التالية:
Since, for, all day (all his life, all morning) لكن يفضل المضارع التام المستمر، أما إذا كان الفعل غير مستمر non progressive فإنه يشترط استخدام المضارع التام المستمر.

e.g. How long have you ...been... (be) in Amman?

- في المثال السابق تم استخدام المضارع التام و ليس التام المستمر، لأن الفعل be لا يقبل ing

KEYWORDS:

[for, since, all morning/evening/afternoon/night/ day/week/my life... How long?]

Form:

has, have + been + v.ing

e.g.

1. The workers look tired. They for three days non- stop.

a. hasn't been sleeping b. isn't sleeping c. hadn't been sleeping d. haven't been sleeping

2. Fatima for the exam since morning.

a. was studying b. study c. has been studying d. have been studying

3. Nadia her homework for two hours.

a. have done b. have been doing c. has been doing d. had been done

4. I my car. **That's why** my hands are dirty.

a. have been cleaned b. have been cleaning c. am cleaned d. had been cleaned

PAST TENSES

5- Simple Past:

● We use the Past Simple to:

1. Talk about something that started and finished in the past.
2. Describe a routine in the past.
3. Talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past. In this case, we use it with a time phrase.

- يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن عمل حدث وانتهى في الماضي.

Keywords:

[yesterday, in the past, two days ago, last week, night, last..., in/during 2004]

Form:

Not: **V2**
didn't + inf

e.g.

1. He his car *last month*.

a. were damaging b. has damaged c. damages d. damaged

2. My grandfather from 1890 to 1976.

a. lived b. lives c. is living d. live

3. They to the park yesterday.

a. don't go b. didn't go c. doesn't go d. won't go

6- Past Continuous:

● We use the Past Continuous to:

1. Talk about something which was happening before and after another action in the past.
2. Show that something happened for a long time in the past.

أ- عمل كان مستمر في وقت معين في الماضي.
ب- للتعبير عن عمل كان مستمر عندما حدث العمل الثاني.
ملاحظة 2: نستخدم بعد *while* دائما ماضي مستمر.

Keywords:

[while, as, when, this time last]

Form:

V2 Or **was/ were + v.ing**

e.g.

1. While he the ceiling, he fell off the ladder.

a. painted b. was painting c. is painting d. was painted

2. We were having an English lesson *when* the lights

a. go off b. goes off c. has gone off d. went off

3. *This time last week*, they Jeresh.

a. visited b. was visiting c. were visiting d. visit

7- Past Perfect:

- We use the Past Perfect Simple to talk about actions that happened before a specific moment in the past.

- يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن فعلين حدثا في الماضي لكن احدهما حدث قبل الآخر.
ملاحظة: الفعل الذي حدث أولا يفضل أن يكون ماضي تام (ويجوز أن يكون ماضي بسيط) ، أما الفعل الذي حدث ثانيا فيشترط أن يكون ماضي بسيط.

Keywords:

[before, after, by 2003, by the end of 2002]

Form:

V2 Or had + V3

e. g.

- Before the police, the criminal had escaped.
a. arrive b. arriving c. had arrived d. arrived
- They had prepared everything before we
a. come b. comes c. came d. had come
- Rashed travelled to Britain after he English courses.
a. had taken b. took c. takes d. has taken
- By the end of last year, many people to Europe.
a. emigrated b. had emigrated c. emigrate d. were emigrating

8- Past Perfect Continuous:

We use the Past Perfect Continuous to talk about actions or situations that were happening up to a specific moment in the past.

1. Ali **had been thinking** about his friend when he received a text from him.
2. By the time the bus arrived, we **had been waiting** for an hour.

KEYWORDS:

[for, since, all morning/evening/afternoon/night/ day/week/my life... How long?]

had + been + v.ing + V2

لتمييز الماضي التام المستمر عن المضارع التام المستمر يجب وجود V2 في الجملة.

e.g.

1. I made my mother a cup of tea. She was hot and tired; she all afternoon for a special family dinner.
a. has been cooking b. cooked c. have been cooked d. had been cooking
2. My mother lost her purse yesterday. She in the market; she must have put it down somewhere and left it there.
a. has been shopping b. shop c. had been shopping d. shops
3. A. When I saw you yesterday, you looked really tired.
B. Yes, I for half an hour.
a. had been running b. ran c. have been running d. had been run

FUTURE TENSES

- We use **will** to talk about the future if we are predicting it without evidence.
- We use it to express spontaneous decisions.
- We can use it with **perhaps, probably and maybe and possible(ly).**
- We can also use it with I **think** and I **hope**.

أ- يستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن عمل يتوقع حدوثه في المستقبل بدون دليل.

e.g. I think that the number of cars will increase rapidly in the *next five years*.

ب. يستخدم للتعبير عن أمور لحظية.

e.g. The doorbell is ringing. I will open the door.

Keywords:

[**tomorrow, soon, in the future, in 2030, next month, next.....**]

Form (1):

will + inf

- We use **going to** to talk about:
 1. Future plans. It does not have to be for the near future.
 2. Predictions that are based on evidence.

Form (2):

am, is, are +going to + inf

1. It is possible in the near future that people mobile phones in their skins.
a. attach b. is going to attach c. will attach d. would be attached
2. According to Rashed's **schedule**, he his business partner next Sunday.
a. will be met b. is going to meet c. would meet d. was going to meet
3. Look at the sky! It soon.
a. rains b. was going to rain c. would rain d. is going to rain
4. We hope that our son the match tomorrow.
a. wins b. is going to win c. will win d. won
5. The phone is ringing. I it.
a. answer b. am going to answer c. answered d. will answer
6. According to our plan, we to Spain next summer.
a. travel b. would travel c. are going to travel d. travels

	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT
P A S T	<p>Key words: yesterday, in the past, two days ago, last day, last....., in/during 2004 √. V2 X. Didn't + base ?. Did base?</p>	<p>Key words: while, as, when</p> <p>Was Were + ing or V2</p>	<p>Key words: before, after, by 2003, by the end of 2002.</p> <p>had +V3 or V2</p>
P R E S E N T	<p>Key words: A) Habits: always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, daily, monthly, every day, every..... , once a day, seldom B) Facts: The sun <u>rises</u> from the east. V1 (I, we, they, you) V1 + s/es (he, she, it,)</p> <p>Not: don't / doesn't + base</p>	<p>Key words: Now, nowadays, these days, look! , listen! , be careful! , don't! , hurry up! , watch out!, look out!, this week, at the moment</p> <p>am, is are +ing</p>	<p>Key words: Already, yet, since, for, ever, never, lately, up to now, recently, just, so far, several times.</p> <p>Has/ have + V3</p>
F U T U R E	<p>Key words: tomorrow, soon, in the future, in 2020, next month, next..... ,</p> <p>will + inf (think, hope, maybe, probably, perhaps)</p> <p>am, is, are+going to+inf</p>	<p>Key words: this time next week, in two years' time, tomorrow morning ..</p> <p>will + be + v.ing</p>	<p>Key words: By 2020, by the time + simple present, by next week</p> <p>will + have + V3</p>

Exercise1: Choose the correct answer among those given.

1. By the time we arrived, they for an hour.
a. had been working b. are working c. will be working d. has been working
2. Ayman about his friend when he received an email from him.
a. had been thinking b. have been thinking c. have been thought d. will be thinking
3. The workers at the moment. They're on a break.
a. aren't working b. isn't working c. don't work d. weren't working
4. Look at the black sky! It to rain.
a. is going b. go c. was going d. goes
5. The children in the yard for two hours.
a. has been playing b. is playing c. will play d. had been playing
6. My grandfather from 1890 to 1976.
a. lived b. lives c. is living d. live
7. Experts think that one day smart phones to our skin in the future.
a. attached b. will be attached c. were attached d. is attached
8. I think humans to Mars in 2070.
a. will travel b. were going to travel c. have travelled d. had been travelled
9. Nadia her homework for two hours.
a. have done b. have been doing c. has been doing d. had been done
10. Look! The plane to take off.
a. go b. is going c. was going d. were doing
11. Fatima her work for two hours before she left the house.
a. am doing b. is doing c. had been doing d. have been doing
12. My family a trip to Europe every year.
a. plans b. was being planned c. would plan d. is planned
13. While my father a book, our neighbor came to visit us.
a. is read b. reads c. was reading d. is being read
14. Ali his friend while he was shopping.
a. meet b. was meeting c. meeting d. met
15. According to Rashed's schedule, he his business partner next Sunday.
a. will be met b. is going to meet c. would meet d. was going to meet

16. It is possible in the near future that people mobile phones in their skins.
a. attach **b. is going to attach** **c. will attach** **d. would be attached**
17. Ali thinking about his friend for two minutes when he received an email from him.
a. have been **b. had been** **c. will be** **d. is**
18. Big companies new products each year.
a. produced **b. produce** **c. produces** **d. are producing**
19. Before she went to the library, Huda her mother to prepare lunch.
a. helped **b. has helped** **c. had helped** **d. was helping**
20. Salwa usually after the little ones.
a. look **b. looks** **c. looking** **d. is looking**
21. The children often to school by bus.
a. go **b. goes** **c. went** **d. have gone**
22. Hurry up! Everybody for you.
a. wait **b. is waiting** **c. are waiting** **d. waited**
23. Nobody the report yet.
a. finished **b. had finished** **c. has finished** **d. finishes**
24. Her son at a medical school recently.
a. was **b. have been** **c. had been** **d. has been**
25. She to see us since nine o'clock.
a. have been waiting **b. has been waiting** **c. are waiting** **d. wait**
26. While John was doing the test, he many mistakes.
a. make **b. made** **c. was making** **d. makes**
27. Ali his friend while he was shopping.
a. met **b. was meeting** **c. meets** **d. was meeting**
28. He to Aqaba when he made the accident.
a. drove **b. is driving** **c. was driving** **d. driven**
29. We were saved just after we hope.
a. lose **b. had lost** **c. lost** **d. have lost**
30. Before the police arrived, the car away.
a. went **b. had gone** **c. goes** **d. has gone**

31. Ali his final exams by the end of last week.
a. had finished **b. finished** **c. finishes** **d. has finished**
32. I think that Kamal from university in 2025.
a. graduates **b. will graduate** **c. graduated** **d. was going to graduate**
33. Look at the sky! It to rain very soon.
a. is going **b. was going** **c. go** **d. are going**
34. This time next Friday, we on the beach.
a. sit **b. will be sitting** **c. is sitting** **d. was sitting**
35. In five years' time, she in the university.
a. study **b. was studying** **c. will be studying** **d. would be**
36. By the end of this month, I all my old things.
a. sell **b. sold** **c. will have sold** **d. am going to sell**
37. Next month, our family in this house for a year.
a. will have lived **b. live** **c. lived** **d. lives**
38. In fifty years' time, scientists a cure for cancer.
a. found **b. were finding** **c. will have found** **d. find**
39. Students in my country their classes online since last semester.
a. are attended **b. has been attending** **c. would attend** **d. have been attending**
40. Ghina her bedroom when her friends arrived to her house.
a. is cleaning **b. were cleaning** **c. was cleaning** **d. will be cleaning**

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

Exercise 2:

Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

In 1943 CE, the chairman of a 'business machines' company ----- (**say**) that the world only ----- (**need**) two or three computers. He ----- (**be**) wrong! Since then, there ----- (**be**) a technological revolution. These days, millions of families ----- (**have**) at least one computer at home, and many people ----- (**carry**) smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even ----- (**wear**) them – either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts. There's even more: experts say that one day soon we ----- (**attach**) them to our skin!

Tenses

Rewrite

Present Perfect Continuous

Started (began)**+ still**→ **has/have + been + v.ing + since + time.**

ex.

Hatem **started** studying at **5:00 pm**, it's 8:00 pm now and he's **still** studying.

He

Before

and then → **Before** + Subject + **V2**, subj + **had + V3**أو
had + V3 **before** + Subject + **V2**

ex.

1. Tala **took** several courses, **and then** she joined the club.

Tala

2. Rashed finished his work, **and then** he ate lunch.

Before

3. Jawad worked very hard for several years, and then he bought a new car.

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

- A) Before Jawad had bought a new car, he worked very hard for several years.
 B) Before Jawad had worked very hard for several years, he bought a new car.
 C) Before Jawad worked very hard for several years, he had bought a new car.
 D) Before Jawad bought a new car, he had worked very hard for several years.

4. The students wrote an article, and then they took a break.

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

- A) The students wrote an article before they had taken a break.
 B) The students had written an article before they took a break.
 C) The students had taken a break before they wrote an article.
 D) The students took a break before they had written an article.

Passive voice

Active voice: Subject + **Verb** + **Object**

Passive voice: **Object** + Verb to **Be** + Past Participle (**V3**)

S.present
(V1/V1+s)

am, is, are

S.past
(V2)

was, were

Continuous
(am, is, are / was, were ing)

being

Perfect
(has / have / had V3)

been

Modal

be

e.g.

1. The teacher **gives** a new lesson every day.

A new lesson

2. Somebody **wrote** the letter last night.

The letter

3. The doctor **has made** the operation successfully.

The operation

4. My parents **have saved** enough money to fund our university courses.

Enough money

5. Safwan usually **discharges** my laptop.

My laptop

6. They **had eaten** all the food.

All the food

7. They **are painting** the house.

The house

8. Children **mustn't leave** their bicycles in the driveway.

Children's bicycles

9. My parents have saved enough money to buy a new car.

A) Enough money has been saved to buy a new car.

B) Enough money hasn't been saved to buy a new car.

C) Enough money had been saved to buy a new car.

D) Enough money hadn't been saved to buy a new car.

Passive voice

ضع دائرة:

Exercise 1

1. Many gallons of fresh milk every day.
a. are drunk **b. is drinking** **c. drank** **d. are drinking**
2. Three of my articles last month in the local newspaper.
a. have published **b. has been published** **c. will be published** **d. were published**
3. The competition every year.
a. is held **b. are held** **c. were held** **d. held**
4. Many new parks in my town last year.
a. was built **b. were built** **c. would build** **d. have built**
5. Last month, many students as members in the English club.
a. was elected **b. are elected** **c. were elected** **d. is elected**
6. I 'm afraid that my laptop by someone else yesterday.
a. was used **b. are used** **c. will use** **d. used**
7. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they
a. are captured **b. capturing** **c. had been captured** **d. has captured**

Exercise 2 Correct the verb between brackets. Tenses + Passive

People ----- (use) smartphones since they ----- (invent) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people ----- (buy) phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer ----- (produce). By the end of 2010 CE, companies ----- (sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now, about one billion smartphones ----- (sell) around the world each year. In the near future, it ----- (estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smart phone. It is probable that this market ----- (expand) in the future. At the moment, people aged 16-30 ----- (buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there ----- (be) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future

Answers: have been using/ were invented/ bought/ was produced/ had sold/ are sold/ is estimated/ will expand/ are buying/ will be

Modal verbs

perhaps → might + inf

ex.

Perhaps Rami's computer **is** broken down.

Rami's computer

not allowed to → mustn't + inf
to أنسخ من بعد الـ

ex.

You are **not allowed to** smoke here.

You

not necessary to → don't/doesn't have to

ex.

It's **not necessary to** come on time.

You

infinitives & Gerunds (ing/ to)

قبل الفراغ مباشرة

intend, plan, want, afford, hope → to + infinitive
stop → v.ing

ex.

1. My computer suddenly **stopped**..... last night.

a. worked b. works c. working d. will work

2. We can't **afford** in a big house.

a. live b. to live c. lived d. are living

3. She **wanted** medicine in the past.

a. study b. studying c. to study d. studied

4. Are you **planning** law in the future?

a. studied b. will study c. to study d. studies

intend → am, is, are + planning to + infinitive
to أنسخ من بعد

ex.

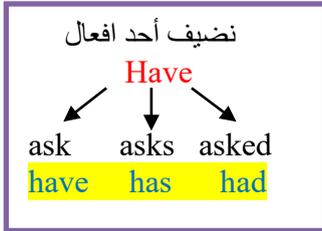
Rashed **intends** to study engineering at university.

Rashed

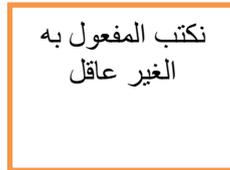
Causative Form

ask

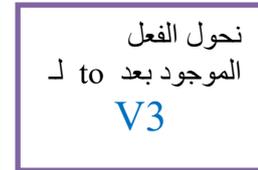
1



2



3



ex.

1. Sami **asked** someone to fix his computer.

Sami

2. My father **asks** a mechanic to repair his old car.

My father

3. I asked someone to send my text message.

The correct causative form of the sentence above is:

a. I have sent my text message

b. I had my text message sent

c. My text message was sent

d. I had sent my text message

ضع دائرة:

1. I had my phone after I dropped it.

a. repaired

b. had repaired

c. repair

d. repairing

2. I had my new apartment before my birthday party.

a. had decorated

b. decorating

c. decorated

d. decorates

3. Ibrahim his new dental clinic last week.

a. has/ furnished

b. had/ furnished

c. is/furnished

d. was/furnished

Exercise 1 Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

1. Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (**might**)

Issa's phone -----

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

My missing laptop -----

3. I asked someone to fix my computer. (**had**)

I -----

4. It isn't necessary to switch off the screen. (**have**)

You -----

5. You are not allowed to touch this machine. (**must**)

You -----

6. I think you should send a text message. (**would**)

If -----

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

If you -----

8. Mohammad checked his emails, and then he started work. (**before**)

Mohammad -----

Exercise 2 Correct the form of the verbs below.

1. Children often use / **are using** computers better than their parents.
2. If you **will play** / play computer games all day, you won't have time to study.
3. I want to get / **getting** a tablet, but I can't afford to buy / **buying** one at the moment.
4. Look at the black sky! It's **raining** / going to rain soon!
5. I'm **coming** / come from Ajloun, but I'm staying / **stay** in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.
6. Nadia has been doing / **done** her homework for two hours! She **is** / will finish very soon.
7. If Ali had / **has** his own computer, he wouldn't / **doesn't** need to use his friend's computer.
8. I was writing / **wrote** an email when my laptop **was switching** / switched itself off.

Don't wait for the opportunity, create it.

“Reported Speech”

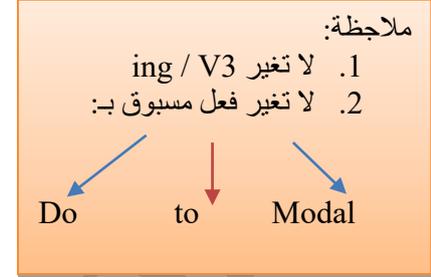
• We use reported speech to tell someone what someone else has said in the past. We use direct speech when we give the person's exact words. Direct speech is usually written inside speech marks (" ").

عند التحويل الى كلام منقول يجب تغيير الامور الثلاث التالية:

1. The tenses

V1 → V2 → had + V3

eat/eats	ate	had eaten
visit/visits	visited	had visited
am, is are	was, were	had been
has, have	had	had had
will	would	
can	could	
must	had to	



2. Pronouns:

Direct speech	Reported speech مونث مذكر
I my me تتغير على الشخص الأول	he, she his, her him, her
You (subject) You (object) Your تتغير على الشخص الثاني	he, she, they him, her, them his, her, their
We our us	they their them

3. Adverbs of time and place:

Direct speech	Reported speech
1. this	1. that
2. these	2. those
3. here	3. there
4. yesterday	4. the day before
5. last week	5. the week before
6. tomorrow	6. the day after
7. next month	7. the month after
8. ago	8. before
9. now	9. then
10. today/ tonight	10. that day/ that night

Exercise

1- "Maha must visit Amra Castle with us."

My cousins said

2- "I am the richest woman in town."

The woman said that

3- "Children go to the parks with their parents." He said.

He said that

4- "I want to go home," said John.

John said

5- "We don't like watching TV."

The girls said

6- "I waited for you till midnight."

Salwa told Rashed

7- "I am going to fire all of you."

The manager told the employees

8- "I have done my best."

The doctor said

9- "I have to finish my work before I can play."

Hatem said

10- "Your father will get better with this medicine."

The doctor told Ali

11- "I don't think I'll be able to go with you tomorrow."

Ali told Amani.....

12- "Salwa was a very good teacher."

Ali said

13- "I arrived late last night."

Sami said

14- "He didn't visit us yesterday."

Fadi said

15- "I wear my new dress."

Sara said

16- "I am writing a letter to my brother."

Rami said that

17- "I did the work well yesterday."

The man said

18- "I have been to Baghdad three times with my family."

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

- A) Ban told Sameera that they have been to Baghdad three times with my family.
- B) Ban told Sameera that I had been to Baghdad three times with your family.
- C) Ban told Sameera that we have been to Baghdad three times with her family.
- D) Ban told Sameera that she had been to Baghdad three times with her family.



Farida

Our teacher told us about the dangers of the Internet yesterday. I have to write an essay about it tonight. I think I'm going to need some help.



Saleem

We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet next week, so I'll need to prepare it this week.

Farida said that

Saleem said that

- 1 'Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites.'
- He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing certain websites.
- 2 'If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.'
- 3 'On social media, you should only connect to people you know well.'
- 4 'Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about websites where you can find more advice on Internet safety.'

Answers:

- 2 He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.
- 3 He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.
- 4 He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.

1. "I have some questions for you, Muna."

Nour told Muna

2. "I've lived in Amman for six years."

Sami said

3. "Yesterday, I bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake."

Huda told me

4. "I really enjoyed the book that I finished this morning."

Tareq said that

5. "My favourite subject this year is chemistry."

Hussein told me

الحديث عبر
التواصل
طريقة أخرى

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

يفعلون
يدرسون
الطريقة

this way, students **who** are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing

ضيف لدعوة النظام تستخدم تتحدث بينما

in the classroom while **they** are speaking to **them**. You can also use this system to invite guest

متحدثون من علماء على سبيل المثال

speakers to give talks over a computer. For example, scientists or teachers from another country

متحمس الدرس النوع درس تعطي

could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

التواصل الاجتماعي البيت غالبا

Students often use computers at home if **they** have **them**. Students can use social media on **their**

يقارن يتحقق، يتأكد تشمل دراسات لمساعدتهم

computers to help **them** with **their** studies, including asking other students to check and compare

أيضا المجموعة جزءا الآراء يتشارك

their work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to

ما يحدث يراقب

monitor what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

Questions:

- In what ways can digital information be used to educate people?
Digital information can be used to educate people in different ways. For example, you can listen to lectures online or use apps on a tablet to learn languages. You can also use the internet to find information on what you are studying.
- Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why/why not?
I don't think so because, for many people, reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer.
- There are two main technological ways of learning in class. Write these two ways down.
Whiteboard and tablets.
- Teachers can use the whiteboard at class for many purposes. Write down two of these purposes.
To show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages.
- Tablets are suitable for students to do different tasks at class. Write down two of these tasks.
Showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.
- Students are asked to write a blog about two things. Write these two things down.
Either about their own lives or as if they were someone famous.
- Young people communicate through social media in two ways. Write these two ways down.
They send each other photos and messages via the internet.
- Quote the sentence which indicates that tablets are suitable for students to work in groups.
Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.
- What is the main benefit of summarizing information rapidly?
Students will be able to use this skill in future.
- According to the text, students can communicate with other schools in two ways. Write these two ways down.
Email exchanges talking to people over the computer.
- Students can get two benefits by exchanging emails with students in other schools. Write them down.
Students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
- Quote the sentence which shows an example of people who can give talks to students over the computer.
For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.

Vocabulary:

- To record interviews with people use a **tablet computer**.
- To share information with students in another country use **email exchange**.
- To watch educational programmes in class use a **whiteboard**.
- To ask another student to check your homework use **social media**.
- To write an online diary use a **blog**.

1. **Share ideas:** to **give ideas** to another person or to a group.

Compare ideas: where two or more people consider **how** their **ideas** are **similar** or **different**

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

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

3. **Research information:** to **use** a variety of **sources** to **find** the **information** you need.

Present information: to **give** the **results** of your research in a **presentation**.

4. **Monitor what is happening:** **you know what is happening** and you are **following** the developments.

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

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

Talk to people: an **informal discussion**.

6. **Show photos:** you **show** people photos that you have in person.

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

إيجاد معلومات

access

فلتر البرامج

filter

انتحال الشخصية

identity fraud

اعدادات الخصوصية

privacy settings

ضبط الحماية

security settings

Verb phrases and phrasal verbs

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. To know about dangers of the internet. | يعرف عن |
| 2. To connect with people on the internet. | يتواصل مع |
| 3. To turn on privacy settings. | يُشغل |
| 4. To give out personal information. | يُعطي |
| 5. To fill in a form. | يُعبئ |

1. In what way are web pages different to pages in books or magazines?
2. Are some web pages easier to use than others? Why/ Why not?
3. What do you think makes a good website?
4. What does a web-building program help you to do?
5. Why do you need web hosting?
6. What is a domain name?
7. What costs are there in starting a website?

- 1 Web pages give links to other web pages, both on the same site or on different ones. They are interactive. They often have adverts on them. They often allow you to contact the author.
- 2 Yes, some are easier to navigate round than others.
- 3 Students could discuss layout, ease of use, clear route through the site, etc.

Writing:

1. Write a paragraph about how you or your family use modern technology. You should focus on using any new vocabulary to describe this.
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of Things'? Read the lists and add your own ideas.

Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>Health: monitor health and activity; fridges advise on healthy eating; more time to relax.</p> <p>Transport: driverless cars – automatically avoid crashes; traffic controlled more efficiently – no more traffic jams.</p> <p>At home: control washing machines, cookers, etc. with your phone; lights and heating go on and off automatically (saving energy).</p> <p>leisure: smart TV automatically downloads your favourite shows; music systems play music to suit your mood.</p>	<p>Privacy: everything you do is tracked.</p> <p>Security: criminals could get control of your personal information; criminals could take over the whole system.</p> <p>Safety: computers sometimes fail – consequences could be terrible.</p> <p>Employment: many thousands of jobs are lost.</p>

3. Write an **essay** discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using the internet.

Quotation Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?



Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important.

Bill Gates (1955 CE-)



التكنولوجيا مجرد أداة، ويبقى المعلم العنصر الأهم في تحفيز الأطفال و تشجيعهم على العمل معاً.

Bill Gates refers to technology as a “tool” because he is emphasising that it is a useful and effective way of involving children. However, in terms of actually making sure children learn, or of ensuring children’s social development, teachers cannot be replaced. They are the most important contributors to a person’s education, but of course they can use technology to help.

Sample discursive essay

The advantages and disadvantages of online shopping

Most people now use the Internet on computers, smartphones and tablets to do a variety of tasks. For many people, these tasks include online shopping. From shopping for groceries to all kinds of clothes shopping, consumers are finding this the easiest way to get what they need, literally at the touch of a button. However, there are numerous and important disadvantages to shopping in this way.

Although using the Internet to shop is usually fairly easy, and there is often greater variety available, it is always a risk because you cannot try on or see in detail the item you wish to buy. In fact, the immediate 'convenience' of shopping in this way can end up being an inconvenience if the item is faulty or does not fit, or is just not what the customer wanted. It is true that the prices are better when you shop online, but, while it might be cheaper, there is a distinct disadvantage because you have to wait for the delivery of the purchases. Some people might prefer not to have any personal contact while shopping online, but it can save time in the end since there are always assistants to help with queries you might have during the transaction. In addition to this, there is the issue of Internet payment security; however, recently this has improved a lot.

The Internet has indeed given us a wider choice as consumers, as well as made some aspects of shopping more pleasant and convenient. However, it is nearly impossible, in my opinion, to forget the disadvantages we experience from time to time, since these can and do influence the way in which we choose to shop.

Useful language: *However, there are many disadvantages...; It is true that...; but...; In addition to this,...; Moreover, the Internet has changed how we live so dramatically that...; In my opinion,...; There is a distinct/strong advantage/disadvantage..*

عنوان من صيغة السؤال

Introduction

المقدمة

في حالة وجود جملة قبل كلمة **write** نكتبها مباشرة.
نكتب الجملة التالية (حفظ):

I think that this subject is very important to talk about because it has a strong relation and impact with our life. Therefore, no one can deny that we should discuss its effects in specific details.

In this **essay/ article**, I intend to discuss + الموضوع المطلوب
من صيغة السؤال بعد:

Write an essay / article / blog about (ing) أو

مثال من أحد امتحانات الوزارة السابقة

Most of us think that our jobs are the most difficult and stressful jobs in the world. **Write an article discussing** the top hardest jobs in the world according to you and reasons for considering them to be hard.

الموضوع المطلوب

التفاصيل:

In my opinion, I think + الموضوع + **has many** + reasons / effects / advantages / benefits / results ...
الفكرة الأولى + **for example/ such as** , حسب الموضوع

Moreover, there are other + ways/effects....+ **like** + الفكرة الثانية

In addition to this, you can notice that there is another + factor/ reason +
for example + الفكرة الثالثة

ملاحظة: في حالة طلب ايجابيات و سلبيات نكتب فقرة عن الايجابيات ثم ننتقل للسلبيات بفقرة جديدة
كما يلي:

However, in my point of view I think that there are many disadvantages such as

.....

اكتب الجملة التالية (حفظ):

الخاتمة

In conclusion, I hope that I have given enough and useful information about the previous issue suggesting good ideas and views that help to take it into consideration.



b What is this doctor testing?



a

b

c

A healthy life

Grammar

be used to, used to; the Past Perfect Continuous



	vocabulary	English meaning
1	acupuncture (noun)	a system of complementary medicine in which fine needles are inserted in the skin at specific points.
2	ailment (noun)	Illness.
3	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)
4	antibody (noun)	a substance produced by the body to fight disease.
5	arthritis (noun)	a disease causing painful inflammation and stiffness of the joints , arthritic (adjective)
6	complementary medicine (noun)	medical treatment which provides an alternative to scientific medical practices, complement (verb)
7	conventional (adj)	having been used for a long time and is considered usual convention (noun) – conventionally (adverb)
8	cope with	to deal successfully with , or handle, a situation.
9	cross (adjective)	angry or annoyed.
10	decline (verb)	to decrease in quantity or importance, decline (noun)
11	focus on (phrasal verb)	to direct your attention or effort at something specific – focused
12	healthcare (noun)	the prevention or treatment of illness by doctors, dentists, psychologists, etc.
13	herbal remedy (noun)	an extract or mixture of a plant used to prevent, alleviate, or cure disease remedy (verb) – remedial (adjective)
14	homoeopathy (noun)	a system of complementary medicine in which illnesses are treated by minute doses of herbs and other natural substances.
15	immunisation (noun)	the process by which an individual's immune system becomes protected against an illness immunise (verb) – immune (adj)
16	life expectancy (noun)	the length of time that a person or animal is expected to live expect (verb) – expectation (noun)
17	malaria (noun)	a dangerous disease transmitted by mosquitoes.
18	migraine (noun)	a very bad headache which often comes with a feeling of sickness and problems with vision.
19	mortality (noun)	death , especially on a large scale (e.g. infant mortality); the rate of deaths that occur (mortality rate) mortal (n/adj) ,mortally (adv)
20	obese (adjective)	extremely fat , in a way that is dangerous to your health, obesity
21	optimistic (adjective)	believing that good things will happen in the future optimism, optimist (noun)
22	option (noun)	something that is or may be chosen , optional (adjective)
23	practitioner (noun)	someone who is qualified or registered to practise a particular occupation or profession practise (verb) – practical (adjective)
24	publicise (verb)	to give information about something to the public , so that they know about it publicity (noun)
25	raise (v) ~ a question	to bring up a problem or cast doubt on something
26	sceptical (adjective)	having doubts ; not easily convinced sceptic, scepticism (noun)
27	setback (noun)	a problem that delays or stops progress , or makes a situation worse.
28	strenuous (adjective)	using or needing a lot of effort.
29	viable (adjective)	effective and able to be successful viability (noun)
30	bounce back	to start to be successful again after a difficult time.

acupuncture ailment allergy arthritis herbal remedy
homoeopathy immunization malaria migraine

Complementary medicine: is it really a solution?

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 adequately.

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

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**."

Vocabulary:

Disease	Meaning
1. malaria مرض الملاريا	A serious illness that is spread by mosquitoes .
2. arthritis التهاب المفاصل	A disease that causes pain and swelling in joints .
3. ailment وعكة صحية	An illness or disease which is not very serious.
4. immunisation تطعيم	Giving a drug to protect against illness.
5. migraine صداع شديد	An extremely bad headache .
6. acupuncture وخز بالابر	A form of complementary medicine which uses thin needles .
7. allergies حساسية	Conditions that make you ill when you eat , touch or breathe a particular thing.

malaria - arthritis - ailment - immunisation - migraine - acupuncture - allergies

Exercise 1 Complete the sentences with words from the table.

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 you have a -----, the best thing to do is take some medicine and rest somewhere quiet.

Answers: 1. arthritis 2. allergies 3. immunisations 4. ailment 5. migraine

Exercise 2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

viable , alien , conventional , sceptical , complementary

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

Answers:

1. sceptical 2. conventional 3. complementary 4. viable 5. alien

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

العواطف السلبية تُظهر الدراسات مع ذلك من وقت لآخر حزن تشعر من الطبيعي
It's normal to **feel a bit blue** from time to time. However, studies show that negative emotions can

الجسم تُؤذي
harm the body.

مُرتفع ضغط الدم تغضب عندما الصحة آثار ضارة الغضب
Anger can also have harmful effects on health. When you **see red**, your blood pressure is raised

مشاكل هضمية مشاكل في النوم صداع تُعاني
and you can suffer from headaches, sleep problems and digestive problems. However, what about

هنالك إذا يتحققوا لم العلماء سابقاً المواقف المشاعر الإيجابية
positive feelings and attitudes? Until recently, scientists had not investigated whether there is a

الصحة الجيدة المشاعر الإيجابية بين رابط
link between positive feelings and good health.

لمدة بعمر نساء رجال أكثر من تبعت دراسة
Then, in a study that had followed more than 6,000 men and women aged 25 to 74 for 20 years,

تؤثر عوامل أخرى أمراض القلب خطر قللت الايجابية وجدوا الباحثون
researchers found that positivity reduced the risk of heart disease. Other factors influencing

للحياة نظرة تفاؤلية شبكة مساندة شملت الصحة
health included a supportive network of family and friends, and an optimistic outlook on life.

مهمة مُركزاً البقاء أكثر قدرة الأطفال أظهر البحث
The research showed that children **who** were more able to stay focused on a task, and **who** had a

فيما بعد بصحة جيدة عادة بعمر موقف إيجابي
more positive attitude to life at age seven, were usually in better health 30 years later.

إختيارات نمط حياة سيء يعتقدون أخصائيو صحة موضع خلاف الدراسة
The study has been controversial. Some health professionals believe that bad lifestyle choices,

وليس أمراض أمراض القلب سبب التمرين قلة التدخين مثل
such as smoking or lack of exercise, are the reason for heart disease and other illnesses, and not

السؤال يطرحون الموافقون الباحثون موقف فردي
an individual's attitude. The researchers, while agreeing, raise the question: why are people

نمط حياة صحي جيد المتفائلون هل قرارات نمط حياة سيء
making bad lifestyle decisions? Do more optimistic people make better and healthier lifestyle

إختيارات
choices?

تجعل البيئة الظروف الشخصية يُدرك الباحثون
The researchers appreciate that not everyone's personal circumstances and environment make it

ليطوروا نُعلم يعتقدوا مع ذلك قلق بدون العيش الممكن
possible to live without worry. However, **they** believe that if we teach children to develop

المظهر العام تُحسن الخصائص نكسة بعد يرتد إلى حاله التفكير الإيجابي
positive thinking, and to 'bounce back' after a setback, these qualities will improve **their** overall

(health) in the future.

Questions:

1. What are the possible effects of anger and stress on someone's health?
2. What is controversial about the researchers' study?
3. What is your opinion of the researchers' findings?
4. Make notes about something that used to make you stressed. How have you changed your habits so that it doesn't make you stressed anymore?

أسئلة امتحان الوزارة 2019

1. The article states some possible effects of anger on someone's health. Write down three of these effects.
2. Certain factors were found to influence the health positively. Write down two of these factors.
3. Quote the sentence which states the examples of bad lifestyle choices.
4. Find a word in the text which refers to "sadness".
5. What does the underlined word "They" refer to?
6. The article states two research findings about children who were in better health 30 years later. Write these two findings down.
7. It is said that optimistic people do not make bad lifestyle decisions. Think of this statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view.
8. Some people can easily control their anger when it appears. Suggest three possible ways to overcome one's anger.

Vocabulary:

1. A good way to cope with **stress** is to work extra hard.
No, it isn't. You should try to **relax and get some exercise**.
2. **Complementary medicine** can be used to immunise people.
No, it can't. You can immunise yourself using **conventional medicine** because it **produces antibodies**
3. **Optimistic** people make bad lifestyle choices. No, they don't. They make **better and healthier lifestyle choices**.
4. **Seeing red** has positive effects on your health. No, it doesn't. You often **suffer from health problems**. (if you get angry)

Colour Idioms

- Have you heard the good news? We've got the green light to go ahead with our project!
- Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught red-handed.
- I was shocked when I heard the news. It came completely out of the blue.
- Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a white elephant.

Colour idioms	English meaning	Arabic meaning
1. green light	To have or give permission to go ahead with something or for something to happen.	يوافق
2. red handed	In the act of doing something wrong.	متلبس
3. see red	To be angry. (anger)	يغضب
4. out of the blue	Unexpectedly , apparently from nowhere.	بشكل غير متوقع
5. white elephant	Something that has cost a lot of money but has no useful purpose. (useless possession)	ملكية بلا فائدة
6. feel blue	To feel sad . (sadness)	يحزن

1. My father gave us the green light to go on the camping trip.

The underlined colour idiom means

- a. a useless possession b. permission c. unexpectedly d. simultaneously

2. 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

3. Nobody goes to the new private sports club. The building is a red handed.

The correct colour idiom of the underlined misused one in the sentence above is:

- a. see red b. white elephant c. out of the blue d. the act of doing something wrong

4. Luckily, the police arrived and the thief was caught white elephant.

The correct colour idiom of the underlined misused one in the sentence above is:

- a. see red b. useless possession c. out of the blue d. red handed

5. Have you heard the good news! We have got the permission to go ahead with our project.

The correct colour idiom of the underlined word is:

- a. red handed b. white elephant c. green light d. see red

Health conditions in Jordan are among the best in the Middle East. Why do you think this is the case? Give examples.



Health in Jordan: A report

Introduction

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

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 2017 CE, 98 per cent of Jordanian children were fully immunised, thanks to immunization teams that had been working towards this goal for several years. Although there were remote areas of the country **where** people had been without consistent access to electricity and safe water, almost 99 per cent of the country's population now has access.

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 2017 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 74,6.

معدلات وفيات الأطفال حديثو الولادة
 احصائيات اليونيسيف حسب
 According to UNICEF statistics, between 1981 CE and 1991 CE, Jordan's infant mortality rates

ولادة موت أي مكان آخر بسرعة هبط
 declined more rapidly than anywhere else in the world – from 70 deaths per 1,000 births in 1981
 حالة وفاة

CE to only 15 deaths per 1,000 in 2017 CE.

الخاتمة

Conclusion

يساهم نظام الرعاية الصحية الممتاز بالإضافة الى معدل وفيات الأطفال المنخفض
 The low infant mortality rate, as well as the excellent healthcare system, has been contributing
 عوامل النمو السكاني الصحي ستنتج عن أيدي عاملة
 factors to Jordan's healthy population growth, **which** will result in a strong work force with
 كل فوائد اقتصادية
 economic benefits for the whole country.

Questions:

1. What is the title of the report? **Health in Jordan: A report.**
2. What is the purpose of the sub-headings before different sections?
To tell the reader what the section will be about.
3. What is the link between the introduction and the conclusion?
Health conditions are among the best in the Middle East and advanceslinks with excellent health care system
4. Is the language formal or informal? How can you tell?
Formal. There are no contractions, the sentences are quite long, the vocabulary is formal and the statistics.

Extra Questions:

1. Many factors have contributed to make Jordanians healthier. Write down two of these factors.
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that the number of healthcare centres being built in Jordan.
3. Why do many patients from the region come for treatment to Jordan?
4. Quote the sentence which indicates that the healthcare system in Jordan is successful according to life expectancy's figures in 2017.
5. There are two consequences which will result from the healthy population growth. Write down two of these consequences.
6. Find a word in the text which means 'death, especially on a large scale.'

Answers:

1. Economic conditions, sanitation.
2. More than 800 different kinds of healthcare centres have been built, as well as 188 dental clinics.
3. The reputation of Jordanian doctors has spread in the region.
4. In 2012 CE, this average life expectancy had risen to 73,5.
5. A strong work force with economic benefits for the whole country.
6. mortality.

Get moving!

A. A growing problem

حتى وزن زائد بالغين الشباب عدد متزايد الدول
 لم يكن الشعبية المتزايدة أحد أسباب بدين
 يمشي التمرين قلة عامل شائع
 دورها لعبت التكنولوجيا الحديثة يقود العديد
 اختراع قبل شاشات نركز وقتنا أكثر نقضي
 مغادرة بدون نشترى التسوق حلم لا أحد
 الأريكة
 sofa.

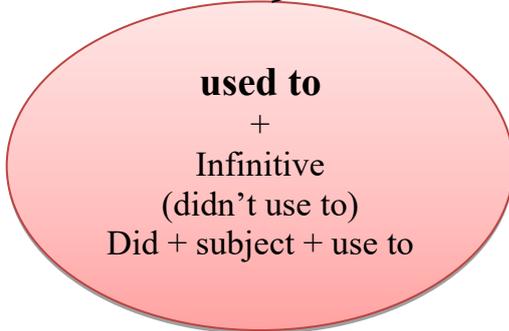
B. Time to listen

البالغون واضحة نصيحتهم التوجه يحذرون خبراء الصحة
 المراهقون الأطفال كل أسبوع على الأقل للتمرين يتوجهوا
 مع ذلك كثيرا لا يبدو ساعة يجب الهدف
 أقل أولاد المدارس تدبر عدد السكان البريطانيين أقل من يُظهر بحث
 يؤدي إلى الرياضة يكرهون خاصة البنات مما كانوا عليه نشاط جسدي
 مشاكل صحية خطيرة
 serious health problems.

C. It's good for you!

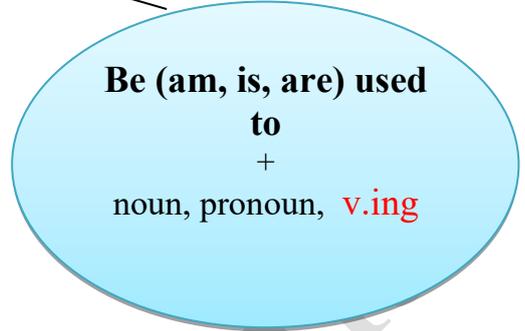
السريع مثل تمرين معتدل يتضمن النشاطات خليط من ينصح الخبراء
 يُقوي التمرين ينصح الركض تمرين مُجهد المشي
 نحرق سعرات حرارية نبني عضلات تمرين لتقوية عضلات البطن العضلات
 أكثر رشاقة
 والمرضى دراسة حديثة التوتر معالجة طريقة رائعة التمرين بالإضافة لذلك نصبح
 تحسن كبير سجلوا الاكتئاب يُعانون
 النشاط
 activity.

Used to



عادات في الماضي و انتهت

1. She **used to be** a teacher, but now she's retired.
2. She's in the UK for a year. She **'s used to speaking** English now.



عادات مألوفة حالياً

1. When I was younger, I on foot to my school.
a. are used to going b. used to go c. use to go d. am used to going
2. My father to drink coffee, but now he does.
a. hasn't used b. didn't use c. wasn't used d. doesn't use
3. My friend has lived in Egypt for a year. She says she living there now.
a. is used to b. used to c. didn't use to d. am not used to
4. Where did they to school?
a. are used to go b. used to go c. is used to go d. use to go
5. Ali the duck in the park with his father when he was young.
a. is used to feeding b. used to feed
c. am used to feeding d. are used to feeding
6. Rashed swimming every morning, but now he doesn't.
a. are used to going b. used to go c. use to go d. am used to going
7. When I was a child, I in the yard with my friends.
a. use to play b. used to play
c. am used to playing d. used to playing
8. My parents **used** me stories before sleep.
a. tell b. to telling c. to tell d. told
9. My grandparents **didn't** emails when they were my age.
a. used to send b. use to send c. use to sending d. is used to sending

10. I live in Finland, but now I live in France.
 a. use to b. used to c. am used to d. is used to
11. Are you in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
 a. used to live b. used to living c. use to live d. use to living
12. There be so much pollution, but these days it's a global problem.
 a. didn't use to b. was used to c. wasn't used to d. don't use to
13. I had difficulty in driving cars in the past, but now I can drive well.
The sentence above means that:
 a. I am used to driving cars well now. b. I used to drive cars well in the past.
 c. I am used to drive cars well now. d. I used to driving cars well in the past.

Rewrite:

normal / customary / familiar → am, is, are (not) + used to + ing

ex.

1. It's **normal** for me now to **wake up** early in the morning to study.
 I
2. It is **not normal** for my grandfather to have nothing to do all day.
 My grandfather
3. It is normal for most of Jordanian people to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.
 Most of Jordanian people
 A) used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.
 B) are used to cooking Mansaf in the wedding party.
 C) are used to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.
 D) use to cook Mansaf in the wedding party.
4. 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.

Exercise 1: Choose either **used to** or **be (am, is, are) used to**.

1. When I was a child, I ----- play games with my friends after school every day.
2. I ----- live in Finland, but now I live in France.
3. A teacher ----- answering questions. Students especially good students, always have a lot of questions.
4. I ----- sitting at this desk. I sit here every day.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Two phrases are needed twice. The first one is done for you.

be used to , use to , not be used to , used to

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

Exercise 3: Choose the correct form of the verbs below.

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

Exercise 4: Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. When I was a student, I used to work (**work**) very hard. I used to get up (**get up**) very early and study alone before my lectures, attend lectures all day, and then come home to study some more!
2. Are you ----- (**live**) in Jordan yet? You've only been here for two months.
3. When I was a child, my grandmother ----- (**make**) cakes for us all the time, and I liked helping her a lot.
4. My grandfather retired a month ago. He isn't ----- (**have**) nothing to do all day. He says he needs a project to concentrate on.
5. I just got glasses this week, and I'm not ----- (**wear**) them yet, so I'm still having difficulty.

Writing:**Exercise 1**

Think of some simple ways you and other people you know could increase your physical activity. Write two or three ideas.

Exercise 2

Now write a two-paragraph report to answer the questions. Use your notes from exercise 1.

Are you, your family and your friends active enough? How could you increase your physical activity?

Paragraph 1 Say what the situation is at the moment, both generally and personally. Paragraph 2 Explain how you, your family and your friends could increase your physical activity.

Quotation Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?

“He who has health has hope; and he who has hope, has everything.”
Thomas Carlyle (1795 CE–1881 CE)

من يتمتع بالصحة يحدوه الأمل، ومن يحدوه الأمل لا ينقصه أي شيء / يمتلك كل شيء

The quotation is stressing the importance of health through emphasising that it is possible to feel optimistic about the future when one is healthy. Hope for the future and a positive attitude are seen as the most important things in life.

Sample report 1**Participation in the arts in London, England****Introduction**

The aim of this report is to provide information concerning participation in the arts in London, England. It will include factors which discourage people from taking part, and suggest ways to increase participation.

Current situation

I interviewed people between the ages of 15 and 50 who live in London. Just under half of the people who were interviewed said they took part in music, drama or art. The most popular activity was taking music lessons, followed by going to art galleries and concerts. Drama and dance classes were popular with people in their thirties, because classes are social occasions.

Factors preventing fuller participation

About 40 per cent of people asked said that they did not enjoy the arts, giving reasons such as boredom for this. The other 60 per cent said that most arts-related activities were too expensive, such as theatre visits or music lessons. Some people said that finding a good teacher was difficult.

Recommendations

It is important to focus on those who currently do not participate in the arts at all by

- arranging a subsidised program for those who want to study music or dance but do not have enough money
- publicising and presenting cheaper theatre performances

Sample report 2

A study was done to find out about the number of people who participate in the arts in London. We wanted to find out what kind of arts activities people preferred, whether they liked watching drama or dance, going to galleries, or participating actively in the arts scene. We also wanted to suggest how to improve participation in the arts.

About forty per cent of the people that we asked said that they took part in arts activities. This included music and dance lessons, as well as trips to art galleries and theatres. The remaining sixty per cent of people said that they could not afford to do these things, or that they did not find them interesting. In conclusion, it might be a good idea to get funding to make some arts activities a lot cheaper to do. This would increase participation from those who already take part, as well as make the activities more attractive for the people who do not participate at the moment.

Sample plan of a report

Free-time activities available in [your town]

Introduction

This report examines the free-time activities that [your town] has to offer. [include details of the town such as population, size, geographical location; list main types of entertainment that can be found, such as sport, music and the arts, public services, shopping]

Subheading 1 [e.g. Sport]

[detail the sports facilities and available sports, and any terrain that might encourage e.g. cycling or running; describe how popular each sport is, and note the type of people who practise it]

Subheading 2 [e.g. Music and the arts]

[detail any theatres or concert halls, say what is currently showing what has shown in the past; include any youth orchestras and include the level of achievement; include cinemas and galleries if possible]

Subheading 3 [e.g. Public services]

[include any libraries, museums, parks or other public services]

Conclusion

[sum up the information; comment on whether there is much or little to do in [your town]; include a recommendation for what could be improved (and how) if applicable]

Useful language:

The aim of this report is to...; A study was done to find out...; Just under a quarter of those interviewed...; The majority of the respondents said.../85 per cent of respondents said...; Only a minority of those questioned said.../10 per cent of those questioned said...

Unit 3

Medical advances

a

b

Grammar

the Future Continuous;
the Future Perfect



	vocabulary	English meaning
1	apparatus (noun)	the technical equipment or machinery needed for a particular purpose.
2	appendage (noun)	a body part , such as an arm or a leg, connected to the main trunk of the body append (verb)
3	artificial (adjective)	made or produced by human beings rather than occurring naturally artifice (noun) – artificially (adverb)
4	bionic (adjective)	describing a limb or body part that is electronically or mechanically powered .
5	cancerous (adjective)	something that has or can cause cancer , a very serious disease in which cells in the body begin to grow abnormally/cancer (n)
6	career (noun)	a job undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress.
7	coma (noun)	a state of unconsciousness caused by a certain injury and that lasts for an extended period of time.
8	commitment (noun)	a promise to do something or to behave in a particular way commit (verb) – committed (adjective)
9	dementia (noun)	a mental illness the symptoms of which are problems with memory, personality changes and problems with reasoning.
10	drug (noun)	a medicine or a substance used for making medicines.
11	expansion (noun)	the act of making something bigger expand (verb)
12	implant (noun)	a piece of tissue , prosthetic device, or other object implanted in the body, implant (verb)
13	limb (noun)	arm or leg of a person.
14	medical trial (noun)	trial to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of medications.
15	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.
16	outpatient (noun)	someone who goes to a hospital for treatment but does not stay for the night.
17	paediatric (adjective)	describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses/ paediatrics, paediatrician (noun)
18	pill (noun)	a small round piece of medicine to be swallowed whole.
19	prosthetic (noun)	an artificial body part; ~ (adjective) limb describing an artificial body part, prosthetics (noun)
20	radiotherapy (noun)	the use of controlled amounts of radiation (a form of energy) to treat disease, especially cancer.
21	reputation (noun)	the common opinion that people have about someone or something, repute (verb)
22	scanner (noun)	a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body scan (verb)
23	side effect (noun)	effects of medicine on your body in addition to curing pain or illness.
24	sponsor (verb)	to financially support a person or an event – sponsored (adj)
25	stroke (noun)	an illness when a blood tube in your brain bursts or is blocked , resulting in the brain being unable to function normally
26	symptom (noun)	a physical problem that might indicate a disease.
27	ward (noun)	a room in a hospital , especially for patients needing similar kinds of care

apparatus = equipment , **appendage = limb** , **artificial = prosthetic** ,
sponsor (v)=fund

The previous words are called **synonyms**

Young Emirati inventor is going to travel the world

Ten-year-old Adeeb al-Balooshi, from Dubai, is going to travel to seven countries on a tour **which** has been 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.

Vocabulary:

Definitions	Words with similar meanings / synonyms	
1. Describes an object that is manufactured by humans	artificial	prosthetic
2. Tools or machines that have a particular purpose	equipment	apparatus
3 To pay for	Fund	sponsor

Collocations	متلازمات
1. catch attention	يجذب الانتباه
2. attend courses	يحضر دورة
3. get an idea	يحصل على فكرة
4. spend time	يمضي وقت
5. take interest	يهتم

Ex.

If you want to speak English fluently you should spend course.

Replace the underlined misused word with its suitable collocation.

Exercise 2 Use the words in the box to complete the sentences. One word is not needed.

helmet, inspire, monitor, reputation, risk, seat belt, self-confidence, tiny, waterproof

1. You can wear your watch when you go swimming if it's -----.
2. It's amazing how huge trees grow from ----- seeds.
3. The Olympic Games often ----- young people to take up a sport.
4. Please hurry up. Let's not ----- missing the bus.
5. You must always wear a ----- in a car, whether you're the driver or a passenger.
6. When my grandfather had a heart attack, the doctors attached a special ----- to his chest.
7. It's important to encourage young people and help them develop ----- .
8. Petra has a ----- as a fascinating place to visit.

Answers: 1. waterproof 2. Tiny 3. Inspire 4. Risk 5. Seatbelt
6. monitor 7. Self confidence 8. reputation

Accident victim tests first artificial limb

مميز اللمس حاسة يد اخترعوا بنجاح العلماء
 Scientists have successfully invented a prosthetic hand with a sense of touch. **It** is an exciting
 مشابهة المستقبل الغير بعيد من المحتمل لتطويره خططوا اختراع جديد
 new invention, **which** they plan to develop. It is possible that, in the not-too-distant future, similar
 أطراف محل أرجل أذرع اصطناعية
 artificial arms and legs will have taken the place of today's prosthetic limbs. **Dennis Sorensen**, a
 اليسرى فقدان بعد الاختراع الجديد يُجرب شخص الدنمارك
 39-year-old from Denmark, was the first person to try out the new invention. After losing **his** left
 اليد الجديدة أساسية يستخدم حادث يده
 hand in an accident, **he** had been using a standard prosthetic hand for nine years. The new hand,
 تحسن كبير علماء طليان سويسريون طورت
which was developed by Swiss and Italian scientists, was a huge improvement. With **it**, Sorensen
 أمسكت يشعر لكن أشياء يتحكم بمهارة يلتقط
 could not only pick up and manipulate objects, but **he** could also feel **them**. 'When **I** held an
 قال وضع مربع مستدير صلب ناعم أشعر غرض
 object, **I** could feel if **it** was soft or hard, round or square,' **he** explained. **He** said that the
 لسوء الحظ يده الأخرى شعر بنفس تقريبا الأحاسيس
 sensations were almost the same as the **ones he** felt with **his** other hand. Unfortunately, Sorensen
 الاستخدام العام جاهزة المعدات التجارب يشارك فقط
 was only taking part in trials, and the equipment is not ready for general use yet. **He** was only
 استعاد يده الاصطناعية لديه أسباب السلامة لشهر يضعها سُمح له
 allowed to wear **it** for a month, for safety reasons. So now **he** has **his** old artificial hand back.
 يتطلع إلى مرة أخرى النوع يضع قريبا يأمل مع ذلك
 However, **he** hopes that soon **he** will be wearing the new type of hand again. **He** is looking
 الناس آلاف متاحة الأطراف الاصطناعية الوقت
 forward to the time when similar artificial limbs are available for the thousands of people **who**
 حياتهم تغيير يساعد
 need **them**. **He** will have helped to transform **their** lives.



Questions:

1. Who invented the new prosthetic hand? What is special about it?
2. Why does Dennis Sorensen need a prosthetic hand?
3. Which hand is he wearing now? Why?
4. Who do the bold pronouns 'I' refer to in line 17?
5. Find a word that is the opposite of 'natural' in the first and third paragraphs.
6. In your opinion, in what ways would a prosthetic hand improve someone's life? What problems might it cause?

Future Continuous

• We use the Future Continuous to talk about a continuous action in the future. This time next year, they will be preparing for their final exams. What will we be doing in ten years' time?

يستخدم المستقبل المستمر للتعبير عن عمل يتوقع له أن يكون مستمر في وقت محدد في المستقبل.

e.g. *This time next two years, they will be building the new space station.*

Keywords: { **this time tomorrow/next , in five years' time ,
tomorrow afternoon/night/morning/at 5....** }

Form: **will + be + v.ing**

- This time next Friday, we on the beach.
a. sit b. will be sitting c. is sitting d. was sitting
- In five years' time, she in the university.
a. study b. was studying c. will be studying d. would be studying

Exercise 1 Complete the mini-dialogues using the Future Continuous.

- A:** Can I call you **tonight after 6 p.m.**, or ----- (**you have**) dinner with your family then? **B:** No, I ----- (**not have**) dinner at that time. I ----- (**watch**) the news. My mum ----- (**prepare**) dinner, because we usually eat at about 7 p.m.
- A:** What do you think ----- (**you do**) **in two years' time**? ----- (**you work**), or ----- (**you do**) a university degree?
- B:** I certainly ----- (**not work**) because I want to do a degree in Medicine. It's a very long course, so I ----- (**still study**) **in seven years' time!**

Exercise 2 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

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

Exercise 3 There is one mistake in the verb tenses in each of the four conversations below.

- A:** What do you think you **will be doing** in two years' time?
B: I think I **will be living** in Karak, and I **will study** Geography.
- A:** Don't phone me at seven. I'll **have** dinner with my family.
B: OK, I'll phone at nine.
- A:** What time **will** you **get** here tomorrow?
B: At about three, I think. I'll **be texting** you the exact time later.
- A:** Please be quiet when you come home tonight. The baby **will sleep**.
B: Don't worry. I won't forget.

Future Perfect

• We use the **Future Perfect** to talk about an action that will be completed by a particular time in the future. By 2019 CE, the new motorway will have opened. We're late! By the time we **get** to the station, the train will have gone.

- يستخدم المستقبل التام للتعبير عن عمل يتوقع أن يكتمل حدوثه في وقت معين من المستقبل.

e.g. They will have finished the new space station *by* 2025.

Keywords:

by + future (by 2030, by next week, by the end of the month...)
By the time + S.present

Form:

will + have + V3

e.g.

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

a. received b. were receiving c. will have received d. will be receiving

2. By the time we arrive, they their work.

a. finish b. will have finished c. had finished d. have finished

Exercise 1 Complete the sentences with the Future Perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

1. This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we ----- our exams. (**finish**)
2. This time next month, my parents ----- married for twenty years. (**be**)
3. The books that you ordered ----- **by the end of the week.** (**not arrive**)
4. **By next year,** ----- you ----- England? (**visit**)

Exercise 2 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. The first one is done for you.

going to do , going to miss , going to take will have , will stay , will tell

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

Speaking Read the following sentences, then talk about yourself. Use **hope, plan** and **intend**.

- I **intend** to study Medicine at university. Then I **hope** to work in hospital near my home town.
- I **hope** to be an engineer one day. I'm **planning** to get some work experience before I go to university.
- I **hope** to do well in my exams this year. Then I **intend** to go to university and study Archaeology
- I **plan** to go abroad when I leave school. I **intend** to improve my English. Then I **hope** to return to Jordan and get a good job.

In the future

coma, dementia, drug, implant, medical trial, pill,
scanner, side effect, stroke, symptom

ذكاء زيادة عملية

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

العاجز السماع الرؤية تحسين زراعة أطراف اصطناعية للتحكم أيدي أرجل ذراعين العالجز السماع الرؤية تحسين زراعة أطراف اصطناعية للتحكم أيدي أرجل ذراعين
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 implant improved **their** decision-making abilities. How will humans benefit from this research? Scientists hope to develop a similar device to help people **who** have been affected by brain damage, **which** could be caused by dementia, a stroke or other brain injuries.

الغيبوبة يتواصل

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

المرضى يتواصل الممكن أكدوا علماء الأعصاب اقتربوا الرنين المغناطيسي مسح دماغي خاص باستخدام الغيبوبة
In 2010 CE, neuroscientists confirmed that it was possible to communicate with some patients in a coma, by using a special brain scanner called an MRI. **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.

حياة يُطيل يأمل بريطانيا جُرب دواء للسرطان صباح حبة دواء بين ليلة وضحاها الأعراض يقلل مرضى السرطان
A new cancer drug is being trialed in Plymouth, UK, **which** doctors hope will extend the lives of cancer patients and reduce **their** symptoms overnight. **It** is taken as a single pill every morning, and so far patients have shown none of the usual side effects such as the sickness and hair loss that are experienced when undergoing other forms of cancer treatment. The new treatment works by blocking a protein **which** causes cancerous cells to grow. **It** will improve patients' life

المرضى علاج بسرعة نوعية توقع
 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.
 بالتاكيد بصحة جيدة ذو لياقة العلاج بدء تمت مقابلتهم
 للدواء للاعتقاد سبب للاختبار لتكملة
 المرضى يأمل مستشفى الأطباء
 Doctors at Plymouth Hospital hope that **it** will help patients from all over the world.

أسئلة امتحان الوزارة الدورة الشتوية 2018

1. There are two side effects which appear when patients undergo the usual cancer treatment. Write down these two side effects.
2. Brain damage can be caused by different factors. Write down two of these factors.
3. Quote the sentence which explains how the new cancer drug works.
4. Find a word in the text which means “a medical instrument that uses radiography to produce images of the insides of the human body.”
5. What does the underlined word “**they**” refer to?

Questions:

1. What do you think the implications will be for the world if people live longer? Should we be using technology to help us to improve life expectancy?

Vocabulary: Replace the words and phrases in **bold** with words from the box. One word is not needed.

a coma , dementia , medical trials , pills , symptoms

1. Doctors look at the **signs of illness** before they decide how to treat the patient.
2. Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients, scientists perform **special tests** to make sure the drugs are safe.
3. After Ali’s accident, he lay in **an unconscious state** for two weeks.
4. My grandfather has to take a lot of medicine – he takes six different **tablets** every day.

Answers: 1. symptoms 2. medical trials 3. coma 4. pills

Read the following information and discuss the questions.

The population of Jordan increased from approximately 2.3 million in 1980 CE to about 6.5 million in 2010 CE. It is expected that the population will keep on increasing, and by 2050 CE it will be about 11.5 million.

1. How do you think this increase in population will affect Jordan’s housing, education and health facilities?
 - It might get more difficult for the government to help people, and taxes might increase.
2. What can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population?
 - The government should spend more money making sure there are enough facilities for everyone.

The King Hussein Cancer Center

علاج السرطان الشامل الوحيد مركز الحسين للسرطان
 The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment
 يزداد عدد السكان المرضى الأطفال البالغين يُعالج مركز
 centre. **It** treats both adult and paediatric patients. As the population of the country increases,
 يأتي المرضى علاج السرطان المستشفى تعتمد العائلات
 more and more families will rely on the hospital for cancer treatment. Patients come not only
 الممتازة جُذبوا المنطقة الدول الأخرى أيضا
 from Jordan but also from other countries in the region, as **they** are attracted by **its** excellent
 تشابه اللغة الثقافي التكاليف المنخفضة السمعة
 reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.

بدأ المركز العلاج الطلب زيادة ينجح في مواجهة
 In order to cope with the increase in demand for treatment, the KHCC has begun an
 مضاعفة أكثر من المستشفى بدأ البناء برنامج توسعة
 expansion programme. Building started in 2011 CE. The hospital will have more than doubled **its**
 كل حالات سرطان حيز زيادة السعة
 capacity by 2016 CE, increasing space for new cancer cases from 3,500 per year to 9,000.

أقسام مختلفة وحدات أكبر أسرة إضافية يُضيف
 By then, **they** will have added 182 extra beds, along with bigger units for different departments,
 بالإضافة لذلك سيتم افتتاحها أجنحة أطفال بالغين علاج بالاشعاع تشمل
 including radiotherapy. New adult and paediatric wards will have opened. Additionally, **they** will
 مستشفى مركز تعليم مبنى مرضى غير مقيمين خاص
 have built a special ten-floor outpatients' building, with an education centre **which** will include
 غرف تدريس مكتبة
 teaching rooms and a library.

موقعه بعيدا يعيشوا مرضى السرطان
 Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, **where** the KHCC is located, and the
 السرطان توسعة حُطت هناك السبب صعبة غالبا المستشفى الرحلة
 journey to and from the hospital is often difficult. For **this** reason, there are plans to extend cancer
 مستشفى جامعة الملك عبدالله المستقبل القريب أجزاء مرافق العناية
 care facilities to other parts of Jordan. In the near future, King Abdullah University Hospital in
 شمال مرضى السرطان لذلك آلات علاج بالاشعاع انشاء تأمل
 Irbid hopes to set up radiotherapy machines, so that cancer patients from northern Jordan will not
 الذهاب العلاج بالاشعاع
 have to go to Amman for radiotherapy treatment.

Questions:

1. Why does the hospital need to expand?
2. Give three reasons why patients from other countries visit the centre.
3. What is one of the disadvantages of the KHCC for patients who live far from Amman?
4. What plans are there for increasing cancer care facilities in other parts of Jordan?

Extra Questions:

1. Quote the sentence which indicates that there is just one comprehensive cancer center in Jordan.
2. The KHCC treats two groups of people. Write down these two groups.
3. Many patients visit the KHCC from other countries in the region for many reasons. Write down two of these reasons.
4. The new ten-floor outpatients building will include different facilities. Write down two of these facilities.
5. Quote the sentence that states the reason for extending cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan.
6. What does the underlined pronoun 'it' refer to?
7. Find a word in the text which means 'the act of making something bigger'.
8. It is expected that the population of Jordan will keep on increasing. Suggest three ways to help Jordan cope with this increase in population

Answers:

1. The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC) is Jordan's only comprehensive cancer treatment centre.
2. Adult and paediatric patients.
3. Excellent reputation, lower costs, and cultural and language similarities.
4. Teaching rooms and a library.
5. Many cancer patients live far away from Amman, where the KHCC is located, and the journey to and from the hospital is often difficult.
6. The King Hussein Cancer Center (KHCC)
7. expansion
8. There are three ways to help Jordan cope with this increase in population such as finding new areas to build more schools and hospitals, building skyscrapers to accommodate more people and encouraging investments to fund all these sectors.

أسئلة الوزارة 2021

1. The expansion programme that has been started in the KHCC includes different stages. Write down three of these stages.
2. Patients come from other countries to receive treatment in the KHCC for three different reasons. Write them down.
3. Quote the sentence that states the reason for extending cancer care facilities to other parts of Jordan.
4. Find a word in the text which means "describing the area of medicine that deals with children and their illnesses."
5. The continuous increase in population in Jordan will affect its housing, education and other necessary services. Write down three possible suggestions that can be done to help Jordan cope with this increase in population.

Pronunciation: Using the International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA

الرموز الصوتية

Listen to these words. Write them using the IPA. Check your answers in a dictionary.

1. technology
2. audience
3. healthy
4. carrying

Answers

1 /tek'nɒlədʒi/ 2 /'ɔ:diəns/ 3 /'helθi/ 4 /'kæriɪŋ/

Pronunciation: Using the International Phonetic Alphabet – IPA (1)

7  Listen to the words. Match them with their phonetic transcriptions.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1 /'æŋɡri/ | a importance |
| 2 /kɑ:m/ | b school |
| 3 /sku:l/ | c exercise |
| 4 /'eksəsarz/ | d angry |
| 5 /ɪm'pɔ:təns/ | e calm |

Writing 1 Think of three ways in which people will be living in the future. Write about 80 words. Consider three of the following: • **at home** • **in a hospital** • **at school** • **at work**

Writing 2 Edit the following text. There are two grammar mistakes and three spelling mistakes. Find and correct them.

In the near future, a new 'bionic eye' will have helped people with failing eyesite to see again. A devise inside the eye picks up an image from a small camera attached to a pair of sunglasses and send it to the brian, which interprets it as vision.

Writing 3 Describe Jordan in the next century. What do you think it will look like? What will people be doing? What will life be like? Use the rhetorical devices in exercise 10, page 23 and write 200 words.

Writing 4 Write an essay predicting medical advances by the year 2100 CE.

Quotation Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?



Wherever the art of Medicine is loved, there is also a love of Humanity.
Hippocrates (460 BCE–370 BCE)



حين يُعشق الطب تُعشق الإنسانية

It means those who love medicine also love people because they want to help to make them better or keep them well.

Sample descriptive essay

Worldwide transport in the future

It is of course difficult to say exactly what transportation will look like in the future, because of the infrastructural changes that are happening constantly at the moment. To me, it seems that transport may well have changed a lot in one hundred years' time.

Perhaps there will be no more private transport by 2115 CE. It is possible that public transport will have improved so much that no one will need their own cars. We might all be zooming around in ecologically-sound electric buses and trams that will take us to our destinations smoothly!

In order to get to other countries, we will be taking airships, which will be like aeroplanes but with more facilities available. It will be possible to travel to the other side of the world in much less time, because these airships will race around at a far greater velocity.

Finally, modes of transport are always changing, depending on many different factors, but one thing is certain; we will still be travelling the whole world! We might even be able to experience weightlessness by travelling to space!

Descriptive essays include:

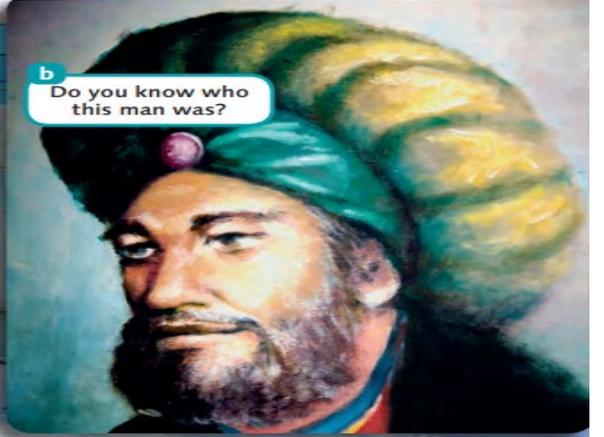
- introduction and personal viewpoint
- conclusion and personal viewpoint
- more detailed descriptions • simile • language for prediction

Ayman

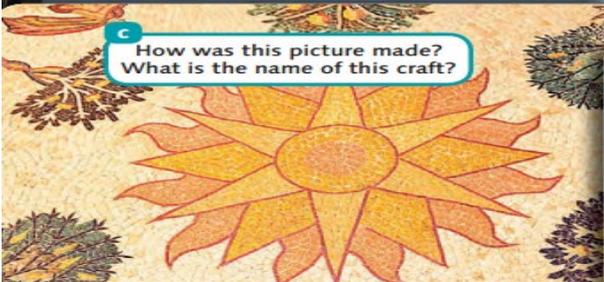
MODULE
3



a Where is this building?
What can you see there?



b Do you know who this man was?



c How was this picture made?
What is the name of this craft?



d Where do you think this building is?

**Unit
4**



a



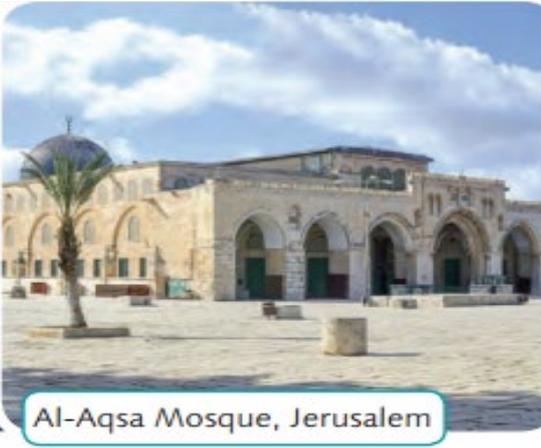
b



c

Success stories

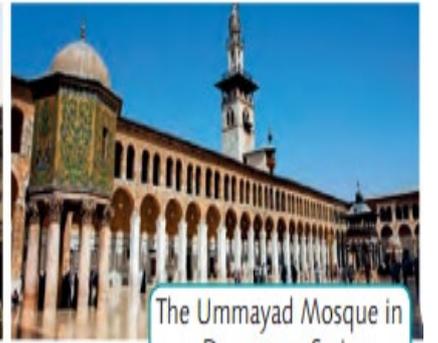
Grammar
cleft sentences;
revision of
relative clauses



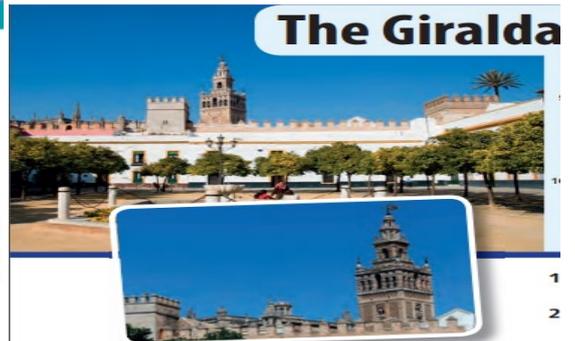
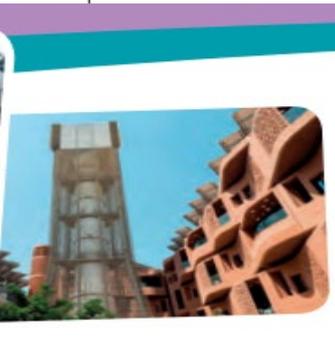
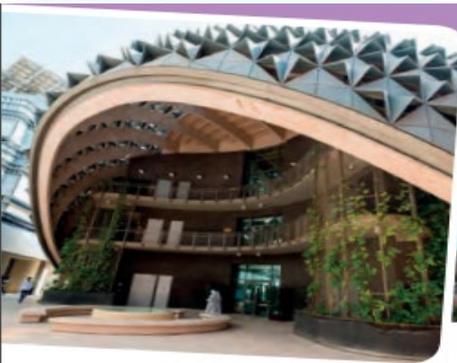
Al-Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem



Ibn Tulun Mosque in
Cairo, Egypt



The Umayyad Mosque in
Damascus, Syria



The Giralda

1
2

	vocabulary	English meaning
1	algebra (noun)	a type of mathematics system where letters and symbols are used to represent numbers, algebraic (adjective)
2	arithmetic (noun)	the branch of mathematics concerned with numerical calculations such as addition , subtraction, multiplication .. etc.
3	carbon-neutral (adj)	not affecting the total amount of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere neutralise (verb) – neutrality (noun)
4	fountain pen (noun)	a pen which needs ink cartridge refills and the nib of which takes ink from these cartridges to write.
5	geometry (noun)	the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties, relationships and measurement of points, lines, curves and surfaces geometric (adjective) – geometrically (adverb)
6	grid (n) [energy grid]	a system of wires through which electricity is connected to different power stations across a region.
7	ground-breaking (adj)	new, innovative break (verb)
8	inheritance (noun)	money or things that you get from someone after they die / inherit
9	inoculation (noun)	an injection you can have to protect you from a disease inoculate (verb) – inoculable (adjective)
10	irrigate (verb)	to supply land with water so that crops and plants will grow, irrigation (noun)
11	lifelike (adjective)	very similar to the person or thing represented.
12	mathematician (noun)	a person who studies Mathematics to a very complex level mathematics (noun) – mathematical (adjective)
13	megaproject (noun)	a very large , expensive, ambitious business project .
14	minaret (noun)	the tall, thin tower of a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer.
15	outweigh (verb)	to be more important than something else.
16	pedestrian (noun)	someone who is walking , especially along a street or another place that is used by cars pedestrian (adjective)
17	philosopher (noun)	someone who studies and writes philosophy professionally, or an undergraduate student of Philosophy philosophise (verb) – philosophical (adjective)
18	physician (noun)	someone qualified to practise medicine , especially one who specialises in diagnosis and treatment.
19	polymath (noun)	someone who has a lot of knowledge about many different subjects.
20	desalination (noun)	The process of removing salt from sea water so that it can be used, desalinate (v)
21	restore (verb)	to repair or renovate a building, work of art, etc., so as to bring it back to its original condition restoration (noun)
22	revolutionise (verb)	to completely change the way people do something or think about something revolution (noun) – revolutionary (adjective)
23	sustainability (noun)	the state of being able to continue forever , or for a very long time, sustain (verb) – sustainable (adjective)
24	translation (noun)	the process of converting documents from one language to another translate (verb) – translator (noun)
25	windmill (noun)	a building that uses sails and wind power to grind corn to flour.

	vocabulary	English meaning
26	vary	to differ according to the situation / variation (n) / variable (adj)
27	criticize	to judge (something) with approval; to evaluate or analyse (something) / critic, criticism (n) / critical (adj)
28	composition	a piece of music that someone has written / compose (v)
29	camera obscura	Latin for 'dark room'; an optical device that led to photography and the invention of the camera .
30	artificially-created	Not real or not made of natural things but made to be like something that is real or natural.
31	musical harmony	A pleasant sound in music , made by playing or singing a group of different notes together
32	zero-waste (adjective)	Producing no waste , or having parts that can be reused .

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

Jabir ibn Hayyan (born 722 CE, died 815 CE)

The Arab world has many famous chemists in its history, but the person who is known as the founder of chemistry is probably Jabir ibn Hayyan. He is most well known for the beginning of the production of sulphuric acid. He also built a set of scales which changed the way in which chemists weighed items in a laboratory: his scales could weigh items over 6,000 times smaller than a kilogram.

20 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

40 revolutionised musical theory, and is also the person who introduced the oud to Europe.

45 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.

65 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.

Unit Four

Achievements

Module Three

subjects	people specialised in certain fields of study
arithmetic, geometry	mathematician, philosopher, physician, polymath

The importance of Islamic achievements in history

كيميائيون مشهورون العالم العربي جابر بن حيان
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.

زرياب معروف بـ علي بن نافع
Ali ibn Nafi ' (Ziryab) (born 789 CE, died 857 CE) Ali ibn Nafi ' is also known as 'Ziryab' (or 'Blackbird', because of his beautiful voice). **He** was a gifted pupil of a famous musician from Baghdad, and it was **his** talent for music that led **him** to Cordoba in the ninth century CE. **He** was the guest of the Umayyad ruler **there**. **He** is the person **who** established the first music school in the world in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, teaching musical harmony and composition. **He** revolutionized musical theory, and is also the person **who** introduced the oud to Europe.

ابنة فاطمة الفهري
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.

فيلسوف طبييب الكندي
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. Who is the founder of chemistry?
2. Why is Ali ibn Nafi' known as 'Ziryab'?
3. Find a word in the text that means (a room for scientific experiments).
4. What does the underlined pronoun (He) refer to?
5. Ali ibn Nafi' made some important achievements in music. Write down two of these achievements.
6. What has made Ali-Kindi most famous?
7. Write down the sentence which indicates that Al-Kindi was a polymath.
8. Why is ibn Hayyan's set of scales significant?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Vocabulary:

Exercise 1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.

philosopher, arithmetic, polymath, chemist, geometry, mathematician, physician

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

Answers:

1. mathematician 2. physician 3. geometry 4. polymath 5. Arithmetic 6. philosopher

Words	Definitions
1. talent موهبة	Special ability.
2. founder مؤسس	The person who starts something new, such as an organisation or a city.
3. scales ميزان	An instrument to measure weight
4. polymath واسع المعرفة	An expert in many subjects
5. arithmetic علم الحساب	The study of numbers
6. laboratory مختبر	A room for scientific experiments

Which of these items are an everyday part of your life or life in your community?

قلم حبر سائل صابون علم الجبر طواحين الهواء ساعة طيران شطرنج
 coffee, chess, flying, clock, windmills, algebra, soap, fountain pen
 سجادة شيك تلقح، تطعيم نظارات بلور
 crystal, glasses, inoculation, cheques, carpet

A founding father of farming

الحادي عشر عاش مهندس عالم كاتب ابن بصال
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. 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. 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 an evidence in Spain. Although **his** name is not widely known, Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world has been great.

Questions:

1. Name two of Ibn Bassal's achievements.
2. Find a verb in the second paragraph that means 'supply land with water'.
3. Guess the meaning of 'fertile land' in the third paragraph. Which part of the text illustrates its meaning?
4. Guess the meaning of 'legacy' in the third paragraph. What does the author suggest is Ibn Bassal's legacy to the world?
5. Which paragraph suggests that Ibn Bassal was a polymath? Give examples of his areas of knowledge.
6. Why do you think the area around Toledo had a 'fast-growing population'?

Cleft sentences

- A cleft sentence is a complex sentence (one with a main clause and a dependent clause). We can usually express the meaning of a cleft sentence with a simple sentence. It is called 'cleft' sentence because there are two parts to the sentence.
- We use cleft sentences in order to emphasise certain pieces of information.
- 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 when ...** **The place where ...** **The way in which ...** **It ...**

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Who: people. | للعاقل |
| 2. When: time. | للزمان |
| 3. Where: place. | للمكان |
| 4. Why: reason. | السبب |
| 5. Which: non-human beings. | لغير العاقل |
| 6. Whose + noun : possession. | للملكية |

- When we start a sentence with **What**, we structure it as follows: *I would like to go to London next year. **What I would like to do next year is go to London.***
- When we begin a cleft sentence with **It**, the relative clause usually begins with **that**.
- **Whose** is the possessive form of **who**. He's the man **whose daughter** I met in Jordan.
e.g.

- Huda won the prize for Art last year.
 - The person **who** won the prize for Art last year was Huda.
 - The prize **that** Huda won last year was for Art.
 - It** was last year **that** Huda won the prize for Art.
- The Olympic Games were held in London in 2012 CE.
 - It** was in 2012 CE **that** the Olympic Games were held in London.
 - London was the place **where** the Olympic Games were held in 2012 CE.
 - The event **that** took place in London in 2012 CE was the Olympic Games.

Non-defining relative clauses

- It gives additional, rather than essential, information and, without it, the sentence would still convey meaning.
- Follow a noun and are enclosed between two commas (or dashes or brackets), unless completing the sentence.
- The relative pronoun is never omitted.

e.g. The Sahara desert, which is in Africa, is very hot.

1	2	3	4
The person who/that + الجملة كاملة ما عدا المطلوب	+ is (V1)	الشخص أو الشيء المطلوب +	
The thing (subject) which/that	was (V2)		
The place (country) where			
The time (year, period) when			

ex.

1. Rawan won the competition last week.

The person

2. I lived in Spain two years ago.

The place

3. I like English most of all.

The subject

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

The year

5. Meeting new people makes travelling an exciting experience.

The thing

6. Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised the musical theory in the world.

The sentence which emphasises the underlined words is:

A) The thing that Ali ibn Nafi' revolutionised in the world was the musical theory.

B) The person who revolutionised the musical theory in the world is Ali ibn Nafi'.

C) It was Ali ibn Nafi' who revolutionised the musical theory in the world.

D) The thing which revolutionised Ali ibn Nafi' was the musical theory in the world.

7. 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.

يجب حذف **on, in, at** قبل المكان أو الزمان عند استخدام **when / where**



Exercise 1

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.

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

Exercise 2

Write this sentence in three different ways, **emphasising** the parts underlined in each case.

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

- **The person** -----
- **The thing** -----
- **The time** -----

Exercise 3

Rewrite these sentences, **emphasising** the part in **bold**, and using the structure as shown.

1. **Al-Kindi** contributed to the invention of the oud.
The person who -----
2. Jabir ibn Hayyan did his research in a laboratory **in Iraq**.
The country where -----
3. **Ali ibn Nafi** ' established the first music school in the world.
It was -----
4. **Jabir ibn Hayyan** also invented ink that can be read in the dark.
It was -----
5. Al-Kindi is especially famous for **his work in geometry**.
It is -----

1. Read the passage below and answer the questions.

The Giralda

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 and things, places

2. Complete the text with the correct word from the box. Sometimes, more than one answer is possible. Which places do you all agree are important?

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.

3. Make cleft sentences, **stressing** the information in bold.

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

It was -----

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

The year -----

3. I stopped working **at 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 -----

4. Match the beginnings with the correct endings and **join them with a relative pronoun**.

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

5. Complete the text about Ibn Sina, using the relative pronouns in the box. One pronoun is used twice. Add commas for the non-defining relative clauses.

that, when, which, 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 Qanun Fi-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.

Masdar City – a positive step?

لتشجيع صُممت مشاريع استثمار كبيرة جدا مشاريع ضخمة
 الحجم من ناحية تختلف المشاريع الهائلة بالرغم أن للمدن فوائد تجلب النمو الاقتصادي
 economic growth and bring new benefits to cities. Although megaprojects vary in terms of size
 الاهتمام مستوى عالي تجذب مشاريع عامة مُكلفة من الواضح جميعها التكلفة
 and cost, **they** are all, by definition, expensive, public projects that attract a high level of interest
 الخ جسور أنفاق محطات مطارات الطرق السريعة تتكون من التغطية الإعلامية
 and media coverage. Projects range from motorways, airports, stations, tunnels, bridges, etc. to
 كامل مجمعات
 entire city complexes.

المجتمع تجلبها الفوائد يعتمد على
 The concept of a megaproject is always based on the benefits **it** brings to a community.
 مع ذلك الآثار السلبية بسبب تم انتقادها
 However, many megaprojects have been criticised because of **their** negative effects on a
 مدينة مصدر باعتبار القضايا المقالة البيئة المجتمع
 community or the environment. This essay will look at these issues with regard to Masdar City, a
 megaproject in Abu Dhabi.

الكربون تطورها بدأت
 Masdar City, **which** began **its** development in 2006 CE, will be the world's first carbon-
 عندما مساحة تغطي مدينة صناعيا خالية من النفايات قليلة
 neutral, zerowaste artificially-created city. Covering an area of six square kilometres, when **it** is
 مسافر يومي ساكن تؤوي من المتوقع تكتمل
 completed in 2025 CE, **it** is expected to house more than 40,000 residents, 50,000 commuters,
 منتجات صديقة للبيئة تشمل أعمال
 and 1,500 businesses involved in mainly environmentally-friendly products.

شبكة طاقة متقدمة مبنية على مصادر طاقة متجددة بشكل كامل تعمل
 The city will run entirely on renewable energy sources. **It** is built on an advanced energy grid
 المجمع مخرج تُستخدم الكهرباء كمية بدقة تراقب
which monitors exactly how much electricity is being used by every outlet in the complex.
 منطقة خالية من السيارات أثر الكربون لتقليل فضلا عن ذلك

العامة تُدير بلا سائق كهربائي ركوب الدراجات للمشاة مُصممة
 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
 الطرق شبكة مواقع أخرى سيتم ربطها مركبات نقل
 transport vehicles, and the city will be connected to other locations by a network of roads and
 سكك الحديد
 railways.

خطط هنالك مزارع الرياح الطاقة الشمسية تُزود الطاقة
 Energy will be provided by solar power and wind farms, and there are also plans to build the
 مياه لتزود مصنع تحلية المياه مصنع غاز الهيدروجين
 world's largest hydrogen plant. A desalination plant will be used to provide the city's water, with
 مصدر طاقة تُستخدم النفايات الجرثومية يُعاد تدويرها
 80% of water used being recycled. Biological waste will be used as an energy source too, and
 سيعاد تدويرها النفايات الصناعية
 industrial waste will be recycled.

للعلوم مؤسسة مصادر طلاب السكان الحاليون
 The current residents of Masdar City are all students at the Masdar Institute of Science and
 حلول إيجاد ملتزمون كلياً طلابها جامعة التكنولوجيا
 Technology, a university whose students are fully committed to finding solutions to the world's
 مشاكل الطاقة
 energy problems.

الحماية البيئية عالمية دعم المشروع
 While the project has the support of many global, environmental and conservation
 صناعية بناء بدلاً من يبدو الانتقاد بعض المنظمات
 organisations, there is some criticism of it. It is felt that, instead of building an artificial
 المدن الموجودة أولوية تُعطى الاستدامة متجددة
 sustainable city, sustainability should be made a priority of existing cities.

بشكل كبير البيئة المجتمع المنافع ختاماً
 In conclusion, the benefits of Masdar City for the community and the environment greatly
 تم ادراكها المطورون أهداف سلبيات يفوق في الأهمية
 outweigh any disadvantages. If the aims of the developers are realised, Masdar City will be a
 دول أخرى مشابهة ستلهم التخطيط الحضري مُخطط
 blueprint for future urban planning that will inspire similar megaprojects in other countries.

Questions:

1. What examples of megaprojects are provided in the essay?
2. What are the advantages of the creation of Masdar City? What are the disadvantages?
3. Do you think that Masdar City is a beneficial project or not? Give your reasons.
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of megaprojects to people and the environment?

أسئلة امتحان الوزارة الدورة الشتوية 2016

1. There are many procedures that will be implemented to reduce carbon footprint in Masdar City. Write down two of these procedures. (4 points)
2. The writer states two benefits of creating megaprojects. Write them down. (2 points)
3. What does the underlined word "outweigh" mean? (2 points)
4. Quote the sentence which shows who are the present inhabitants of Masdar City. (3 points)
5. What does the underlined word "their" refer to? (2 points)
6. "Making use of renewable energy sources has its own positive impacts on community and environment". Suggest three positive impacts on community and environment to show how far do you agree with this statement. (3 points)
7. Some people argue that we should prioritise sustainability in already existing cities rather than, creating new one. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. (2 points)

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

نفايات متجدد طاقة المشاة معتدل, محايد لطيف, صديق خالي أثر مزارع فائدة
benefit , farms, footprint, free , friendly , neutral , pedestrian , power , renewable , waste

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

Answers:

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. power | 2. Friendly | 3. Farms/ renewable | 4. Waste |
| 5. Footprint | | 6. neutral | 7. Free / pedestrian |

Vocabulary:

Nouns collocate with adjectives (collocations)

1. Urban planning	التخطيط المدني
2. Public transport	وسائل النقل العامة
3. Biological waste	النفايات الجرثومية (الحيوية)
4. Carbon footprint	أثر الكربون
5. Negative effect	أثر سلبي
6. Economic growth	النمو الاقتصادي

Complete the sentences with the correct collocations from exercise the previous table.

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

1. economic growth / 2. negative effect / 3. carbon footprint / 4. public transport / 5. biological waste / 6. Urban planning

Writing 1

Write a summary of the article about Masdar City. Remember to be concise and write between 100 and 150 words.

Writing 2

Research and write notes. Then, write a summary paragraph of 80 words about someone from the past who made an important achievement. Write what it is that made them famous.

Quotation Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?



From India to Spain, the brilliant civilisation of Islam flourished.
Bertrand Russell (1872 CE–1970 CE)



ازدهرت الحضارة الإسلامية المشرقة في المنطقة الممتدة من الهند إلى إسبانيا

The quotation shows that Islam was leading the way in the world, showing how great a civilisation it was at that time.

Sample summary of an article

The Masdar City megaproject

The article discusses Masdar City, which is an example of a ‘megaproject’. A megaproject is a large-scale investment project designed to stimulate the economy and benefit the population. The author states that this project is currently being undertaken in Abu Dhabi and has attracted a lot of both positive and negative attention.

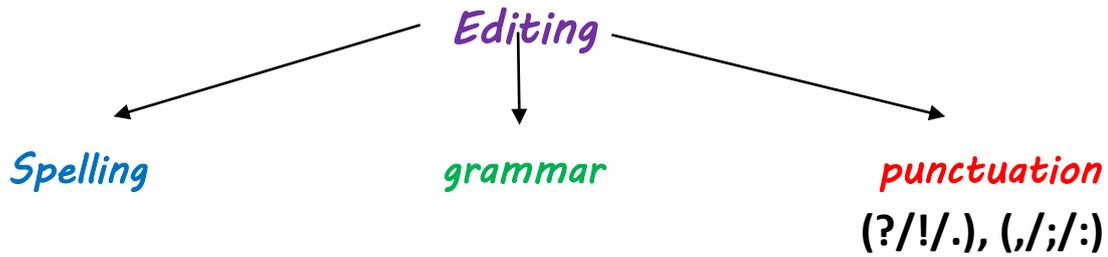
The author goes on to say that, whilst it has been praised for its environmentally-friendly status, some people argue that we should prioritise sustainability in already existing cities, rather than creating new ones. Whatever the opinion, it is clear that the project is a landmark of urban planning and a precursor of megaprojects to come.

Useful language:

The article discusses...; The author states that...; The author goes on to say that...; Some [people] argue that...; others insist that...; Whatever the opinion, it is clear that...; The author concludes that..

spelling

1	access	43	mortality	85	geometry
2	blog	44	obese	86	grid
3	calculation	45	optimistic	87	ground-breaking
4	computer chip	46	option	88	inheritance
5	email exchange	47	practitioner	89	inoculation
6	filter	48	publicise	90	irrigate
7	floppy disk	49	raise	91	lifelike
8	identity fraud	50	sceptical	92	mathematician
9	post	51	setback	93	megaproject
10	privacy settings	52	strenuous	94	minaret
11	program	53	viable	95	outweigh
12	programme	54	bounce back	96	pedestrian
13	rely on	55	apparatus	97	philosopher
14	sat nav system	56	appendage	98	physician
15	security settings	57	artificial	99	polymath
16	smartphone	58	bionic	100	desalination
17	social media	59	cancerous	101	restore
18	tablet computer	60	career	102	revolutionise
19	user	61	coma	103	sustainability
20	web-building program	62	commitment	104	translation
21	web hosting	63	dementia	105	windmill
22	whiteboard	64	drug	106	zero-waste
23	World Wide Web	65	expansion	107	artificially-created
24	acupuncture	66	implant	108	breathtaking
25	ailment	67	limb	109	composition
26	allergy	68	medical trial	110	criticise
27	antibody	69	outpatient	111	musical harmony
28	arthritis	70	paediatric	112	vary
29	complementary	71	pill	113	camera obscura
30	medicine	72	prosthetic		
31	conventional	73	radiotherapy		
32	cope with	74	reputation		
33	cross	75	scanner		
34	decline	76	side effect		
35	focus on	77	sponsor		
36	healthcare	78	stroke		
37	herbal remedy	79	symptom		
38	homoeopathy	80	ward		
39	immunisation	81	algebra		
40	life expectancy	82	arithmetic		
41	malaria	83	carbon-neutral		
42	migraine	84	fountain pen		



Ibn Rushd, a famous Islamic **bolymath**, wrote books on psychology, geography, physics, maths and music. From the of 31 until his death about 40 years later, he **writes** an amazing number of books-at least 80 books of his own as well as a large number of **trenslations** of Greek philosophy.

One doctor said, "I now consider homoeopathy to be a **vieble** option for many different conditions, including anxiety, depression and certain **allerjies**. It provides another option when conventional medicine **didn't** address the problem adequately."

- After each lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put theaway.
a. epparatus b. apparatos c. apperatus d. apparatus
- are extremely large investment projects, which to encourage growth and bring new benefits to cities.
a. Magaprojects /were designed b. Migaprojects / are designed
c. Megaprojects / are designed d. Megeprojects / were designed
- If users share information on media with their friends it might be accessed by other people.
a. social / , b. sociel / . c. socialil / , d. social / .
- Before doctors prescribe drugs to patients they look at the main of ailments.
a. ./ simptoms b. , / semptoms c. ./ samptoms d. , / symptoms
- The correct punctuated sentence is:**
A) During the meeting. I made sure that my voice and Body language were controlled.
B) During the meeting, I made sure that my Voice and body language were controlled!
C) During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were controlled.
D) During the meeting. I made sure that my voice and body language were controlled.
- Modern / environment / helps / recycled / which / the / sustainability / . / cities / water / of / the / , / use
The sentence that has the correct order of the words and phrases above is:
A) Modern recycled cities help water which, use the sustainability of the environment.
B) Modern cities sustainability, use the recycled water which helps the environment.
C) Modern cities, help recycled water which use the sustainability of the environment.
D) Modern cities use recycled water, which helps the sustainability of the environment.

GUIDED WRITING

أولاً: عند وجود جمع بداية العنوان

B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about ways to deal with stress. Use the appropriate linking words such as: and , moreover , in addition to ... etc.

Ways to deal with stress ...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take three to five deep breaths. • walk away from the stressful situation. • have coffee or a meal with friends. • sit in a comfortable position.

ثانياً: عند وجود كلمة سؤال (wh):

How to Shop Online Safely...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ensure that you know the identity and contact details of the online retailer. - take care when entering information. - use a credit card with online fraud protection. - record purchase details.

What one can do in a free time ...

- visit cultural locations.
- exercise a sport.
- go shopping.
- spend time with friends.

Name: Mahmoud Darwish

Date (born and died): 1942-2008

Professions: poet and author

Achievements: Leaves of Olives, Wingless Birds

رابعاً: موقع أثري (مكان)

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes below about Qasr Bashir. Use the appropriate linking words.

Location: Jordanian desert.

Date of construction: beginning of the 4th century.

Purpose of building: protection of the Roman borders.

Description of the building: huge towers, 23 rooms

**DIFFICULT ROADS OFTEN LEAD TO BEAUTIFUL
DESTINATIONS**

صافح

Derivation

1. Noun

محددات الاسم قبل الفراغ مباشرة

on, in, at, of, for, into, with, without, from, about

my, his, her, our, their, your, its, 's, s'

a, an, the

this, these, those, that

many, few, some, any, several, other, all, some, enough, much, a little

يجب الانتباه في حالة وجود اسم بعد الفراغ مباشرة يصبح الحل صفة.

ينتهي الاسم بأحد الحروف التالية وذلك لاختيار الإجابة الصحيحة:

tourism / importance / difference / concentration / university / government / happiness
mathematician / economics

1. In hot weather our bodies are in danger **of**
a. dehydrate b. dehydration c. dehydrated d. dehydrating
2. Experts have proved that exercise is good **for**
a. concentrate b. concentration c. concentrated d. concentrating
3. Hospitals have **a** to provide the best medical care.
a. commit b. commitment c. committed d. committing
4. I enjoy reading stories **about** people.
a. succeed b. successful c. successfully d. success
5. Do you think the wheel was the most **important** ever?
a. invention b. inventive c. invent d. inventing
6. Scholars have discovered **an** **document** from the twelfth century.
a. origin b. originally c. original d. originate
7. My father bought our house with **an** from his grandfather.
a. inheritance b. inherit c. inheriting d. inherited
8. The Middle East is famous for **the** of olive oil.
a. production b. productive c. produce d. productively

2. Adjective

محددات الصفة قبل الفراع مباشرة

am, is are, was, were, be, been

very, too, so, quite, a bit, more, most

look, seem, appear, become, grow, feel, taste, smell, get, find

تنتهي الصفة بأحد الحروف التالية و ذلك لاختيار الاجابة الصحيحة:

dangerous / final / economic / beautiful / sleepless / capable / responsible / expensive
exciting / excited / important / revolutionary

- The graduation ceremony was a **very** occasion for everyone.
a. memory b. memorise c. memorable d. memorably
- The price of these items **are** in this shop.
a. negotiate b. negotiable c. negotiably d. negotiation
- Congratulations on a **so** business deal.
a. successful b. success c. succeed d. successfully
- Who was the **most** writer of the twentieth century?
a. influence b. influences c. influential d. influentially

3. Verb

محددات الفعل قبل الفراع مباشرة

MOdal (will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, must)

do (do, does, did)

to / I, he, she, we, you, they

ينتهي الفعل بأحد الحروف التالية و ذلك لاختيار الاجابة الصحيحة:

organise / classify / concentrate / strengthen

في حالة عدم وجود الحروف السابقة نختار الكلمة الأصغر بين الخيارات

- Before an exam, you **must** everything you've learnt.
a. revise b. revision c. revising d. revisable
- It's very important **to** with others.
a. communication b. communicated c. communicate d. communicative
- When do **you** to receive your test results?
a. expect b. expectancy c. expectantly d. expected

4. Adverb

محددات الحال:

عند وجود فراغ بداية الجملة يتبعه فاصلة

عند وجود فراغ بين فعلين (فعل مساعد و فعل رئيسي)

successfullyfinallydangerously

الحال عبارة عن صفة + ly

-, the process of producing rugs and other items is done by hand.
a. Traditional b. Tradition c. Traditionally d. Traditions
- Your mail has **been** **sent**.
a. success b. succeed c. successfully d. successful

ملاحظات هامة:

- عند وجود فراغ بداية الجملة بدون فاصلة فالحل اسم.
- and** قبل الفراغ يكون الحل حسب نوع ما قبلها غالباً فان سبقها فعل فالحل فعل أو صفة فالحل صفة

- V. to Be ... **ly** adjective
- Subject (noun) + Verb + Object (noun)**ly**.....

- Doctors a balanced diet for a good health.
a. recommend b. recommending c. recommendation d. recommended
- Training makes workers highly
a. production b. productive c. produce d. productively
- We should prioritise in already existing cities.
a. sustainability b. sustained c. sustain d. sustainable
- There are many ways to keep our children engaged when stuck a home.
a. academy b. academic c. academically d. academies
- Anyone with heart, lungs or blood problems should ask for medical advice before flying.
a. circulate b. circulation c. circulated d. circulates

1. The Middle East is famous for the of olive oil.
a. produced b. production c. productive d. productively
2. Thank you for your help in solving the problem. I really it for you.
a. appreciate b. appreciation c. appreciative d. appreciatively
3. Many doctors believe that supports brain development.
a. repeat b. repetition c. repeated d. repeatedly
4. Your mail has been sent.
a. success b. succeed c. successfully d. successful
5. Make sure that the necessary arrangements are made in order to an event.
a. organise b. organised c. organisation d. organising
6. I enjoy reading stories about people.
a. succeed b. successful c. successfully d. success
7. Employees are frequently hired on the of a friend in the company.
a. recommend b. recommended c. recommendation d. recommending
8. Majed has passed the final exams.
a. success b. successful c. successfully d. succeed
9. Experts have proved that exercise is good for
a. concentrate b. concentration c. concentrated d. concentrating
10. Students to receive their results very soon.
a. expect b. expectation c. expectancy d. expectantly
11. Is one side of the brain more than the other?
a. dominate b. dominance c. dominant d. dominantly
12. Training makes workers highly
a. production b. productive c. produce d. productively
13. One of the most important things that we give children is a good
a. educate b. education c. educational d. educationally
14. Congratulations! Not many people such high marks.
a. achievement b. achieved c. achievable d. achieve
15. My father works for an that helps to protect the environment.
a. organization b. organize c. organised d. organising
16. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of
a. dehydration b. dehydrate c. dehydrated d. dehydrating
17. How quickly does blood round the body?
a. circulation b. circulate c. circulating d. circulated
18. Ibn Sina wrote textbooks.
a. medical b. medicine c. medically d. medicines
19. Do you think the wheel was the most important ever?
a. invent b. inventive c. invention d. inventor
20. Al-Kindi made many important mathematical
a. discover b. discovered c. discovering d. discoveries
21. Fatima al-Fihri was born in the century.
a. ninth b. nine c. ninthly

Answers: 1. B / 2. A / 3. B / 4. C / 5. A / 6. B / 7. C / 8. C / 9. B / 10. A / 11. C / 12. B
13. B / 14. D / 15. A / 16. A / 17. B / 18. A / 19. C / 20. D / 21. A

Revision 1

Reading 1 Read the beginning of this article about **Ibn Rushd** and answer the questions.

Ibn Rushd was a famous Islamic polymath who was born in Cordoba, Al-Andalus, in the twelfth century. During his lifetime, he was widely known and respected for his teaching and his books. Even now, nearly nine hundred years after his birth, he is still remembered as a great scholar, scientist and writer. In fact, he is even remembered in space because scientists named an asteroid (that's a rock which orbits the sun) after him, in honour of his great contributions to astronomy.

1. Approximately how many years ago was Ibn Rushd born?
2. The text describes an unusual way of honouring Ibn Rushd. What is it, and why was it done?

Answers:

1. **Nine hundred years ago.**
2. **Scientists named an asteroid after him in honour of his great contributions to astronomy.**

Listening

2. Listen to the rest of the information and answer the questions.

1. What subject did 'Generalities' deal with?
2. How old was Ibn Rushd when he started writing books, and roughly how many original books did he write?
3. How is he remembered in the place of his birth?

Speaking

a. Look at the list of inventions and add two more of your own ideas.

- the printing press
- the wheel
- the World Wide Web
- antibiotics
- the radio
- writing
- electric lighting
- paper
- -----
- -----

b. Number the inventions in order of importance 1 to 10 (1 = the most important). Discuss ideas and make sure you can explain them.

Writing

Which invention did you choose as the most important? Give your reasons.

Grammar

Choose the correct option, **a, b, c or d**.

A.

1. In three years' time, my brother ----- graduated from university.

a. has **b. will have** **c. is going to** **d. will**

2. Soon we ----- packing for our holiday.

a. 're going to **b. 'll be** **c. 're going** **d. will have**

3. Where did they ----- to school?

a. used to going **b. used to go** **c. use to go** **d. use going**

B.

1. The Egyptians built the pyramids.

It was the ----- .

2. Ali intends to finish his project tonight.

Ali is ----- .

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

London, ----- .

Answers:

1. the Egyptians who built the pyramids.

2. planning to finish his project tonight.

3. which is a huge city, is the capital of the UK.

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

1. Are you planning ----- shopping tomorrow? (**go**)

2. Where have you been? I ----- for ages. (**wait**)

3. Our grandmother used ----- us stories at bedtime. (**tell**)

4. Will it still ----- this evening? (**rain**)

5. Before she went to the library, Huda ----- her mother to prepare lunch. (**help**)

Answers: 1. to go 2. have been waiting 3. to tell 4. be raining 5. had helped

Vocabulary

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

ailment, artificial, equipment, fund

1. Before the boys go climbing, they'll go to a special shop to buy all the ----- that they need.

2. Older people tend to suffer from more ----- s than younger people.

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

Answers: 1. Equipment 2. Ailment 3. Fund

Complete the following sentences with words from the box.

arithmetic , astronomer, calculations, polymath, disabilities, geometry, symptoms

1. If you don't feel well, you should describe your ----- to the doctor.

2. A telescope enables -----s to observe the stars.

3. It is often impossible for people with ----- to climb stairs.

4. In our Maths exam, we have to write down our ----- as well as the answers.

Answers:

1. symptoms 2. astronomer 3. disabilities 4. calculations

Revision 2

Reading 1 Read the beginning of a newspaper article and answer the questions.

A problem for our wildlife Despite the best efforts of conservation groups and their campaigns, the world's population of many species, including African elephants, tigers and seals, is still decreasing. It is people's increasing need for land and resources, along with hunting and fishing, which are responsible for this rapid decline in wildlife. Exotic mammals such as big cats are threatened the most, but even common birds and insects in many parts of the world are in danger of dying out forever. According to a report by the World Wildlife Fund and the Zoological Society of London, wildlife populations around the world have been reduced by 52 per cent on average since 1970 CE.

1. What evidence is there in the text that attempts have been made in the past to stop the decline in the wildlife population?
2. Name three reasons for the disappearance of many animals around the world.
3. Which species is the most endangered? Which of the reasons, in your opinion, apply to this species in particular?
4. 'More than half the world's wildlife has disappeared in the last fifty years.' Is this statement correct? What evidence is there for this claim?

Answers:

1. The article tells us that the population of certain species is still decreasing and this is despite the best efforts of conversation groups and their campaigns. This suggests that the work has been going on for some time.
2. Because people need the land; they are using resources and they are hunting and fishing.
3. Big cats are the most endangered. In my opinion, this is because they are losing their habitats. People are cutting down forests for the wood and for land to build on, which means the big cats have less land to live on.
4. Yes, it's correct. The world's wildlife has been reduced by more than 52%, therefore more than half has disappeared.

Listening Listen to the rest of the newspaper article and answer the questions.

1. Name two examples of how the world is running out of natural resources.
2. Choose the correct meaning of a 'wake-up call'.
a an alarm clock **b** a warning **c** a telephone call **d** a danger

Vocabulary and grammar

1. Choose the most suitable item from the words in the box to complete the sentences.

sustainability, apparatus, physician, mortality, prosthetic

1. After our Science lesson in the laboratory, we always help the teacher to put the ----- away.
2. The nature reserve uses recycled water, which helps the ----- of the environment.
3. Athletes with ----- legs can take part in the Paralympics.
4. Professor Badari, aged 67, is the hospital's leading ----- specialising in cancer care.

Answers: 1. Apparatus 2. Sustainability 3. Prosthetic 4. Physician

2. Choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. Many instruments that are still used today in ----- were designed by Arab scholars.

(operational / operate / operations)

2. When do you ----- to receive your test results?

(expect / expectancy / expectantly)

3. When we were younger, we ----- live in a village. We moved to the city when I was about ten years old.

(were used to / use to / used to)

4. By the end of this year, we ----- here for ten years.

(will live / will be living / will have lived)

3. Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

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

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

2. He started studying at 5 p.m. It's 10 p.m., and he's still studying.

He ----- since 5 p.m.

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

I am -----

Answers:

1. was his final book that made him famous all over the world.

2. has been studying

3. used to getting up early to study.

Speaking Your local health centre has been given a large donation and they want to use it to improve the facility. Here are some ways in which it could be improved:

• a cafeteria • disabled access • a nutrition centre • a new swimming pool

Discuss with your partner the advantages and disadvantages of all the possible facilities. Decide which two facilities are the most useful.

Writing 1 Edit the following text. There are **two grammar mistakes** and **three punctuation mistakes**. Find and correct them.

Scientists will say that exercise is not only important for general fitness; but that it is also good for the brain, it helped us concentrate better? As a result, we perform better in exams!

Writing 2

Write a four-paragraph essay agreeing or disagreeing with the statement below. 'Large-scale building projects are certainly a necessity in the development of the modern world.'

Writing skills

Language function	Indicators
1. Indicating consequence	In this way, As a consequence, therefore.
2. Indicating (expressing) opposition	However, whereas, despite
3. Introduction (report)	The aim of, This report examines , In this report.
4. Reporting information	There are more than , the number of has declined ..
5. Conclusion (recommendations)	It appears that, This result in, it is recommended that, The best course of action would be to ...
6. Using rhetorical devices: a. simile:	Some robots will look and sound very like humans .. Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food.
b. Metaphor:	The world will be at your fingertips .
c. Onomatopoeia:	Everywhere we go we will hear the constant buzz and hum of technology.
d. Personification:	Our computers and mobile phones will take care of us , by telling us when to wake up, eat and sleep.

1. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.

What is the function of using despite in the above sentence?

2. The world will be at your fingertips.

The underlined words in the sentence above represent one of the following rhetorical devices

A) personification

B) onomatopoeia

C) metaphor

D) simile

Irregular verbs

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been	lend	lent	lent
become	became	become	lie	lay	lain
begin	began	begun	lose	lost	lost
bend	bent	bent	make	made	made
bite	bit	bitten	mean	meant	meant
blow	blew	blown	meet	met	met
break	broke	broken	pay	paid	paid
bring	brought	brought	put	put	put
build	built	built	read	read	read
burn	burnt	burnt	ride	rode	ridden
buy	bought	bought	ring	rang	rung
catch	caught	caught	rise	rose	risen
choose	chose	chosen	run	ran	run
come	came	come	say	said	said
cost	cost	cost	see	saw	seen
cut	cut	cut	seek	sought	sought
deal	dealt	dealt	sell	sold	sold
do	did	done	send	sent	sent
draw	drew	drawn	shake	shook	shaken
dream	dreamt	dreamt	shine	shone	shone
drink	drank	drunk	show	showed	shown
drive	drove	driven	shut	shut	shut
eat	ate	eaten	sing	sang	sung
fall	fell	fallen	sit	sat	sat
feed	fed	fed	sleep	slept	slept
feel	felt	felt	smell	smelt	smelt
find	found	found	speak	spoke	spoken
fly	flew	flown	spell	spelt	spelt
forget	forgot	forgotten	spend	spent	spent
forgive	forgave	forgiven	spill	spilt	spilt
get	got	got	stand	stood	stood
give	gave	given	steal	stole	stolen
go	went	gone	stick	stuck	stuck
grow	grew	grown	swim	swam	swum
have	had	had	take	took	taken
hear	heard	heard	teach	taught	taught
hide	hid	hidden	tear	tore	torn
hit	hit	hit	tell	told	told
hold	held	held	think	thought	thought
hurt	hurt	hurt	throw	threw	thrown
keep	kept	kept	understand	understood	understood
know	knew	known	wake up	woke up	woken up
lay	laid	laid	wear	wore	worn
lead	led	led	win	won	won
leave	left	left	write	wrote	written

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