

اللغة الانجليزية الوحدة الأولى

الطريق نحو
الإبداع



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فيما يلي قائمة بالكلمات الرئيسية الواردة :

Words	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
World Wide Web	Known as the Internet, which allows documents to be connected.	الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية
Smartphone	Phone which can access to the internet	الهاتف الذكي
Program	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function	برنامج حاسوب
PC	an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time	الحاسوب الشخصي
floppy disk	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information	قرص مرن
computer chip	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current	رقاقة حاسوب
calculation	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value	عملية حسابية
Rely on	To have trust or confidence in something or someone	الاعتماد على / يثق بـ
blog	a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style	مدونة
email exchange	a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one email	تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية
social media	social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs	مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

tablet computer	a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit	كمبيوتر لوحي
whiteboard	a touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students	لوح مغناطيسي
post	to put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it	يرسل
Sat nav 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	نظام تحديد المواقع
Access	To find information especially on a computer	يصل إلى
Communicate	Speak to	يتواصل
Security settings	Controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	إعدادات الأمان
Filter	A program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer	يبحث عن المعلومات
Identity fraud	illegal actions using the identity of someone else normally to buy things	إنتحال شخصية
Privacy setting	Controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information	إعدادات الخصوصية

VOCABULARY WB: P.6

Q1: Match the descriptions with the words in the box .One word is needed

Computer chip calculation floppy disk smartphone program
pc world wide web

1. A mobile phone that connects to the Internet
2. A very small piece found inside every computer
3. A small square piece of plastic that was a used to store information from computers
4. A computer designed for one person to use
5. When you use math's to work out an answer
6. All the information shared by computers through the Internet

Answers: 1. smartphone 2. Computer chip 3. Floppy disk
4. PC 5. Calculation 6. World Wide Web

Q2: 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

Answers: 1. programs 2. mouse 3. decade
4. tablet 5. invented

Q3: Complete the sentences with words from the box.

grateful headlines Energy likely lawyer helmet

1. I am studying hard because I want to be a
2. When you ride a bike, you should always wear a
3. Thank you so much! We are very.....



4. Do you think it isto rain tomorrow?
5. I always look at the newspaper, but I don't always read the articles.
6. Solar panels generatefrom the sun.

Answers: 1. Lawyer 2. helmet 3. grateful 4. likely 5. Headlines 6. Energy

The history of computers (SB: P6)

تاريخ أجهزة الحاسوب

When you are using a computer, think about the technology that (1) is needed for it (2) to work. People have been using types of computers for thousands of years. A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that (3) was more than 2,000 years old. It is believed that this (4) was the first ever computer.

عندما تستخدم الحاسوب فكر في التكنولوجيا المطلوبة لتشغيله . استخدم الناس أنواعاً عدة من الحواسيب منذ آلاف السنين. وجدت آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان منذ أكثر من 2000 سنة. اعتقد أنها كانت أول حاسوب في العالم.

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 (5) needed a room that (6) was 167 square meters to accommodate it (7). During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It (8) took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.

في عام 1940 تطورت التكنولوجيا بما فيه الكفاية للمخترعين ليصنعوا أول جيل من الحواسيب الحديثة. أحد هذه النماذج كان ضخماً لدرجة أنه كان بحاجة لغرفة بمساحة 167 متر مربع ليحتويه. خلال تلك الفترة طور العلماء في إنجلترا أول برنامج حاسوب. أخذ 25 دقيقة ليتم عملية حسابية واحدة. في عام 1958 تم تطوير الرقاقة الحاسوبية.



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 (9) meant that information could be shared between computers. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

أنتجت أول لعبة حاسوب في 1962 تبعتها بعد ذلك بستتين فأرة الحاسوب . في 1971 تم اختراع القرص المرن والذي قصد به مشاركة المعلومات بين الحواسيب. تم انتاج اول حاسوب شخصي عام 1974 و بالتالي اصبح بمقدور الناس شراء الحواسيب لاستخدامها في منازلهم.

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 .However, it was not until 2007 CE that the first smart phones appeared. Today, most people use their (10) mobile phones every day.

في 1983 استطاع الناس لأول مرة شراء الحاسوب النقال. بعد ذلك , في 1990 طور العالم البريطاني تيم بيرنيرز لي الشبكة العالمية الواسعة. على الرغم من ذلك احتاج الامر حتى عام 2007 حتى ظهر اول الهواتف الذكية. اليوم أغلب الناس يستخدمون هواتفهم بشكل يومي.

Will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which (11) can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that (12) 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.

ما الذي سيحدث في المستقبل ؟ بإمكانك الآن شراء ساعة والتي تقوم بما تقوم به الهواتف النقالة. أيضاً طور العلماء نظارات بإمكانها القيام بما هو أكثر من ذلك. ستري الحياة في المستقبل المزيد من التغييرات حول تكنولوجيا الحاسوب. و من المتوقع ان كل جانب من حياتنا اليومية ستعتمد على برامج الحاسوب . بدأ من كيفية تنقلنا إلى كيفية تدفئة بيوتنا .

Pronouns refer to:

(1) Technology	(6) a room	(11) watches
(2) computer	(7) one such a model	(12) glasses
(3) a metal machine	(8) the first computer program	
(4) a metal machine	(9) the invention of floppy disk	
(5) one such model	(10) most people	

Comprehension

Listen to and read the article again and answer the questions.

1. Where was the first ever computer found?

أين تم العثور على أول كمبيوتر على الإطلاق؟

2. What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?

ما هي المعلومات الواردة في النص التي تظهر أن أجهزة الكمبيوتر الحديثة الأولى كانت كبيرة جداً؟

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

اذكر الاختراعات التي تم الانتهاء منها بين عامي 1958 م و 1974 م.

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

كيف تعتقد أن تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر ستتطور أكثر في المستقبل؟ إلى أي مدى توافق على المقال؟

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

نعتمد أكثر فأكثر على تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر. إلى أي مدى توافق على أن هذا تطور إيجابي؟

Answers

1. It was found on the seabed in Greece.

2. A very large room was needed to keep the computers in; the room was 167 square meters.



3. The computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer.
4. Suggested answer: 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 do not 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. Suggested answer: 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.

Suggested Questions

اسئلة مقترحة

1. What should you do when you are using a computer?
ما الذي يجب عليك فعله عند استخدام جهاز كمبيوتر؟
.....
2. What was the first ever computer? Where was it found? When?
ما هو أول كمبيوتر على الإطلاق؟ أين وجد؟ متى؟
.....
3. Where was the first program developed by scientists? When?
أين تم تطوير أول برنامج من قبل العلماء؟ متى؟
.....
4. How long did it take to complete one calculation in the 1940s?
كم من الوقت استغرق إكمال عملية حسابية واحدة في الأربعينيات؟
.....
5. Write down (Quote) the sentence which indicates the time of the development of the computer chip.
اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى وقت تطوير شريحة الكمبيوتر.
.....
6. When was the first computer mouse produced?
متى تم إنتاج أول فأرة كمبيوتر؟
.....

7. Quote the sentence that indicates the first emergence of a computer game and a mouse.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى الظهور الأول للعبة الكمبيوتر والفأرة.

8. Comment on the significance of the first emergence of a computer game and a mouse?

علق على أهمية الظهور الأول للعبة الكمبيوتر والفأرة؟

9. What was the problem with the first generation of modern computers?

ما هي مشكلة الجيل الأول من أجهزة الكمبيوتر الحديثة؟

10. Write down the sentence which indicate the year in which the first personal computer was produced and that people could purchase personal computers.

اكتب الجملة التي تشير إلى السنة التي تم فيها إنتاج أول كمبيوتر شخصي وأنه يمكن للناس شراء أجهزة كمبيوتر شخصية.

11. When could people buy a laptop for the first time?

متى كان ممكناً للناس شراء جهاز كمبيوتر محمول لأول مرة؟

12. Who developed the World Wide Web? When?

من طور شبكة الويب العالمية؟ متى؟

13. The first appearance of smartphones was in 2005 CE. True False

كان أول ظهور للهواتف الذكية في عام 2005 م. خطأ صحيح

14. Write down the sentence which indicates that most people utilize their mobile phones daily.

اكتب الجملة التي تشير إلى أن معظم الناس يستخدمون هواتفهم المحمولة يومياً.

15. The writer mentioned two examples of new inventions related to computers. Write down these two inventions.

ذكر الكاتب مثالين على الاختراعات الجديدة المتعلقة بأجهزة الكمبيوتر. اكتب هذين الاختراعين.

.....

16. What is the writer's prediction regarding computer technology?

ما هو توقع الكاتب بخصوص تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر؟

.....

17. The writer states it is probable that life will depend on a computer program in the future .Write down two of these aspects

يذكر الكاتب أنه من المحتمل أن تعتمد الحياة على برنامج كمبيوتر في المستقبل ، اكتب اثنين من هذه الجوانب

.....

Critical thinking

التفكير الناقد

1. We rely and more on computer technology. How far do you agree that this a positive development? “Critical thinking “(SB P.7)

نحن نعتمد وأكثر على تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر. إلى أي مدى توافق على أن هذا تطور إيجابي؟

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.

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

كيف تعتقد أن تكنولوجيا الكمبيوتر ستتطور أكثر في المستقبل؟ إلى أي مدى توافق على المقال؟

I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to point that it will know how to address our every need. We will not have to think about everyday takes 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 .



3. Technology has brought comfort to our lives. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

جلبت التكنولوجيا الراحة لحياتنا. فكر في هذه الجملة واكتب وجهة نظرك في جملتين.

أسئلة وزارية

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

- A) 1962 CE B) 1974 CE C) 1963 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 in
B) not small in size but very slow in calculation process
C) very slow calculation process and with small size
D) not slow in calculation process but very large

فيما يلي قائمة رئيسية يتم طرحها في أسئلة الوزارة في أسئلة القطع (لذلك يجب حفظها جيداً للأهمية القصوى)

Advantages	حسناً , إيجابيات
Disadvantages	سلبيات
Ways	طرق
Causes , reasons	أسباب
Result , findings , outcomes	نتائج
Qualities , characteristics , features	خصائص , سمات
Aims , objectives , purposes , goals	أهداف
Conditions	شروط , ظروف
Methods	طرق
Procedures	إجراءات
Factors	عوامل
Benefits	فوائد
Effects , influences , impacts	آثار , تأثيرات
Threats	تهديدات
Challenges	تحديات
Similarities	أوجه الشبه
Differences	الاختلافات
Signs	علامات , إشارات
Symptoms	أعراض
Consequences	عواقب , نتائج
Types , kinds , sorts , species	أنواع
Functions	وظائف
Roles	أدوار
Evidence	دليل
Requirements	متطلبات

Using Technology in class (SB: P8)

استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف

Young people love learning, but they (1) like learning even more if they (1) are presented with information in an interesting and challenging way. Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.

يحب الشباب التعلم ، لكنهم يحبون التعلم أكثر إذا تم تزويدهم بالمعلومات بطريقة مثيرة للاهتمام والتحدى. اليوم، سوف أقي كلمة عن كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في الفصول الدراسية الأردنية.

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

في ما يلي بعض الأفكار تستخدم العديد من الفصول الدراسية الآن اللوح الأبيض الرقمي كشاشة كمبيوتر. نتيجة لذلك يمكن للمدرسين عرض مواقع الويب على اللوحة أمام الفصل. يمكن للمعلمين بعد ذلك استخدام الإنترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية وتشغيل الألعاب التعليمية والموسيقى وتسجيلات اللغات وما إلى ذلك.

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

في بعض البلدان تتوفر أجهزة الكمبيوتر اللوحية للطلاب لاستخدامها في الحصة المدرسية. لذلك يمكن للطلاب استخدام الأجهزة اللوحية للقيام بمهام مثل عرض الصور الفوتوغرافية والبحث عن المعلومات وتسجيل المقابلات وإنشاء الرسوم البيانية. تعتبر الأجهزة اللوحية مثالية للعمل الثنائي والعمل الجماعي.



Teachers can perhaps ask their (3) students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about their (4) own lives or as if they (5) were someone famous. They (6) can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they (7) can post work, photos and messages.

يمكن للمعلمين ان يطلبوا من طلابهم البدء في كتابة مدونة (مذكرات يومية عبر الإنترنت) إما عن حياتهم الخاصة أو كما لو كانوا شخصاً مشهوراً يمكنهم أيضاً إنشاء موقع ويب خاص بالصف . يمكن للطلاب المساهمة في الموقع على سبيل المثال يمكنهم نشر العمل والصور و الرسائل.

Most young people communicate through social media, by which (8) they (9) send each other photos and messages via the Internet. Some students like to send messages that (10) are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they (11) have learnt in class in the same way. If students learn to summarise quickly, they (12) will be able to use this skill in future.

يتواصل معظم الشباب من خلال وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي . حيث يرسلون من خلالها لبعضهم الصور الرسائل عبر الإنترنت. يحب بعض الطلاب إرسال الرسائل التي تقل عن 140 حرف ليقرأها أي كان. يمكن للمعلمين أن يطلبوا من الطلاب تلخيص المعلومات حول ما تعلموه في الصف بالطريقة نفسها. إذا تعلم الطلاب التلخيص بسرعة ، فسيكونون قادرين على استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل.

We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they (15) have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They (14) could even email students in another country. As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

كلنا نحب إرسال البريد الإلكتروني أليس كذلك ؟ تبادل البريد الإلكتروني مفيد للغاية في الفصل الدراسي. يمكن للمعلمين ان يطلبوا من الطلاب إرسال بريد إلكتروني إلى ما تعلموه للطلاب من نفس العمر في مدرسة أخرى. حتى أن بإمكانهم بعث رسالة إلكترونية للطلاب في بلد أخرى. نتيجة لذلك، يمكن للطلاب مشاركة المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم البعض في المهام.

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

طريقة أخرى للتواصل مع المدارس الأخرى من خلال التحدث إلى الناس عبر الكمبيوتر. تحتوي معظم أجهزة الكمبيوتر على كاميرات ، لذا يمكنك أيضاً رؤية الأشخاص الذين تتحدث معهم. بهذه الطريقة ، يمكن للطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة الإنجليزية في الأردن رؤية ما يفعله الطلاب في إنجلترا في الفصل الدراسي أثناء حديثهم معهم. يمكنك أيضاً استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف لإلقاء محاضرات عبر جهاز كمبيوتر. على سبيل المثال ، يمكن للعلماء أو المعلمين من بلد آخر إعطاء درس للفصل. إذا كان لديك هذا النوع من الدروس ، فسيكون الطلاب متحمسين للغاية.

Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use social media on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening. Thank you for listening. Does anyone have any questions?

غالباً ما يستخدم الطلاب أجهزة الكمبيوتر في المنزل إذا كان لديهم. يمكن للطلاب استخدام وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي على أجهزة الكمبيوتر الخاصة بهم لمساعدتهم في دراستهم بما في ذلك الطلب من الطلاب الآخرين بتدقيق ومقارنة أعمالهم وطرح الأسئلة ومشاركة الأفكار. يجب أن يكون المعلم جزءاً من المجموعة أيضاً لمراقبة ما يحدث. شكراً على استماعكم. هل عند أحدكم أية أسئلة

Vocabulary

Q1: Which of the following would you use to

1. Record interviews with people? **tablet computer**
2. Share information with students in other country?
3. Watch educational programmes in class?
4. Ask another student to check your homework?
5. Write an online diary?

Answers

2- email exchange 3 – whiteboard 4- social media 5 –blog

Q2: Work in pairs. Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article.

1. to share / compare ideas
2. to create / contribute to a website
3. to research / present information
4. to monitor / find out what is happening
5. to give a talk to / talk to people
6. to show / send photos

Suggested answers:

1. **Share ideas:** to give your 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 to 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

Suggested Questions

أسئلة مقترحة

1. There are two features for information to make learning fun for young people. Write them down

هناك ميزتان للمعلومات لجعل التعلم ممتعاً للشباب. اكتبهم

2. What is used as a computer screen in classes?

ما الذي يستخدم كشاشة كمبيوتر في الصفوف الدراسية؟

3. Internet can be used by teachers for different purposes. Write down two of these purposes.

يمكن للمدرسين استخدام الإنترنت لأغراض مختلفة. اكتب اثنين من هذه الأغراض.

4. Tablet computers can be beneficial to students in different ways .Write down two these benefits.

يمكن أن تكون أجهزة الكمبيوتر اللوحي مفيدة للطلاب بطرق مختلفة. اكتب اثنين من هذه الفوائد.

5. Blogs can be written by students about two things .Write them down.

يمكن للطلاب كتابة المدونات حول شيئين. اكتبهم.

6. The contribution of students to their websites can be in different ways. Write down two of these ways.

يمكن أن تكون مساهمة الطلاب في مواقعهم الإلكترونية بطرق مختلفة. اكتب طريقتين من هذه الطرق.

7. For what purpose is the social media used by young people?

لأي غرض يستخدم الشباب وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي؟

8. How can Social media be beneficial to teachers?

كيف يمكن أن تكون وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي مفيدة للمعلمين؟

9. Email exchange can be useful for both teachers and students in different ways. Write down two of these ways.

يمكن أن يكون تبادل البريد الإلكتروني مفيداً لكل من المعلمين والطلاب بطرق مختلفة. اكتب طريقتين من هذه الطرق.

10. Cameras in computers can have two different usages in communicating. Write them down.

يمكن أن يكون للكاميرات في أجهزة الكمبيوتر استخدامان مختلفان في الاتصال. اكتبهم.

11. Write down the sentence which indicates how students feel through cameras lessons.
اكتب الجملة التي تشير إلى شعور الطلاب من خلال دروس الكاميرات.

12. Who can give lessons through cameras lessons?

من يمكنه إعطاء دروس من خلال الكاميرات؟

13. Computers can help students through different ways? Write down two of these ways
يمكن لأجهزة الكمبيوتر أن تساعد الطلاب من خلال طرق مختلفة؟ اكتب طريقتين من هذه الطرق

14. What is the role of teachers in using computers for learning?

ما هو دور المعلمين في استخدام الكمبيوتر للتعليم؟

15. Find a way to end the talk.

جد طريقة تنتهي فيها المحاضرة

Critical thinking

التفكير الناقد

Nowadays education plays an important role in the development of any country. Think this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view

يلعب التعليم في الوقت الحاضر دوراً مهماً في تنمية أي بلد. فكر في هذه الجملة واكتب وجهة نظرك في جملتين

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



The Internet of Things (WB: P8)

انترنت الأشياء

A: What is the 'Internet of Things'?

Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now it (1) does more than that – it (2) connects objects, too. These days, computers often communicate with each other; for example, your TV automatically downloads your favorite TV show, or your 'sat nav' system tells you where you are. This is known as the 'Internet of Things', and there's a lot more to come.

ما هو انترنت الأشياء؟

يعلم الجميع أن الإنترنت يصل الناس ببعضهم البعض ولكنه الآن يفعل أكثر من ذلك – فهو يربط الأشياء أيضاً. في هذه الأيام، غالباً ما نتصل أجهزة الكمبيوتر مع بعضها البعض؛ على سبيل المثال يقوم جهازك التلفاز تلقائياً بتنزيل برنامجك التلفزيوني المفضل، أو يقوم نظامك "الملاحه عبر الأقمار الصناعية" بإخبارك أين أنت ويعرف هذا بإسم إنترنت الأشياء وهناك المزيد سيأتي لاحقاً

B: an easy life

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

ب: حياة سهلة

وفي غضون سنوات قليلة فقط، يقول الخبراء إن مليارات الأجهزة سوف تكون متصلة ببعضها البعض وبالإنترنت. ونتيجة لذلك، فإن أجهزة الكمبيوتر سوف تدير حياتنا بشكل متزايد. على سبيل المثال، ستعرف ثلاجتك متى تحتاج إلى المزيد من الحليب وتضيفهم إلى قائمة التسوق عبر الإنترنت؛ سوف تغلق نوافذك إذا كان من المحتمل هطول المطر؛ سوف تسجل ساعتك معدل ضربات قلبك وترسل بريداً إلكترونياً إلى طبيبك؛ وسوف تخبرك أريكتك عندما تحتاج إلى الوقوف وممارسة بعض التمارين الرياضية!



C: A frightening future

Many people are excited about the 'Internet of Things'. For them (4), a dream is coming true. They (5) say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable. However, others (6) are not so sure. They (7) want to keep control of their (8) own lives and their own things. In addition, they (9) wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their (10) passwords and security settings. The dream could easily become a nightmare!

مستقبل مخيف

كثير من الناس متحمسون لـ "إنترنت الأشياء" بالنسبة لهم فهو حلم سيتحقق . يقولون أن حياتنا ستكون أسهل وأكثر راحة . ومع ذلك ، فإن البعض الآخر غير متأكد . فهم يريدون الحفاظ والسيطرة على حياتهم وأشياءهم الخاصة . بالإضافة إلى ذلك يتساءلون عما سيحدث إذا تمكن المجرمون من الوصول إلى كلمات المرور الخاصة بهم وإعدادات الأمان يمكن أن يصبح الحلم كابوساً بسهولة!

Pronouns refer to:

(1) Internet	(6) other people with a different opinion
(2) internet	(7) other people with a different opinion
(3) milk	(8) other people with a different opinion
(4) many people	(9) other people with a different opinion
(5) many people	(10) other people with a different opinion

Suggested Questions

أسئلة مقترحة

1. What does the 'Internet of things' mean? Give an example from the text?
ماذا تعني "إنترنت الأشياء"؟ أعط مثالاً من النص؟
2. Find word in the first paragraph which have the same meaning as 'speak to'
ابحث عن كلمة في الفقرة الأولى لها نفس معنى كلمة "يتواصل"



3. How will ' Internet of things ' help you to keep fit, according to the text?

كيف ستساعدك "إنترنت الأشياء" على الحفاظ على لياقتك ، وفقاً للنص؟

4. Internet can have different roles in running our lives. Write down two roles.

يمكن أن يكون للإنترنت أدوار مختلفة في إدارة حياتنا. اكتب دورين.

5. The writer mentioned different things about how machines will run your life.

Write down two them

ذكر الكاتب أشياء مختلفة حول كيفية إدارة الآلات لحياتك ، اكتب اثنين منها

6. What is in common between all the things and machines which will run your life?

ما هو المشترك بين كل الأشياء والآلات التي ستدير حياتك؟

الحفظيات

مطلوب حفظ معاني الكلمات جيداً

word	Arabic meaning	word	Arabic meaning
program	برنامج حاسوب	invent	يخترع
tablet	حاسوب لوحي	model	موديل , نموذج
decade	عقد	mouse	الفأرة
generation	جيل	develop	يطور , ينمي

Complete the following sentences with a suitable word from the box below one word is not needed.

program laptop smart phones develop models calculations

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 I 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- Smartphone 2- program 3- calculation 4- modals 5- laptop

مطلوب حفظ معاني الكلمات و الفرق بينهم

Track طريق	Rugby رجي	Court ملعب	skates زلاجات
Journalist صحفي	Clerk كاتب	Coal فحم	gas غاز
Confident واثق	Tense متوتر	Playwright كاتب مسرحي	pitch ملعب
Oars مجدف	Poet شاعر	Upset منزعج	rink حلبة تزلج
Muscle عضلة	Eyelids جفون العين	Bat مضرب	worried قلق
Wind رياح	Goggles نظارات واقية	Heartbeat دقة القلب	paper ورق

انتبه إلى الأفعال الظرفية التالية (المركزية) التالية :

Phrasal verb	Arabic meaning	Phrasal verb	Arabic meaning
Get started	يبدأ	Settle down	يستقر
Look a round	يتجول	Take place	يحدث
Meet up	يلتقي. يتقابل	Wake up	يستيقظ

Choose the suitable phrasal verb to complete each of the following sentences.

Get started look around meet up settle down take place wake

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

فيما يلي قائمة بالكلمات المطلوب حفظها املائياً في الوحدة الأولى :

calculation	World wide web	Floppy disk	program	Smartphone	Compare
whiteboard	Email exchange	access	blog	social media	Identity fraud
develop	Tablet computer	invent	filter	Web hosting	Computer chip
Rely on	Privacy settings	post	model	Personal computer	Web building Program
decade	Security settings	programme	user	mouse	generation
connect	Satellite navigation system	Create	laptop	contribute	research

أزمنة الأفعال Verb tenses

❖ 1. The Simple Present المضارع البسيط

هو أكثر الأفعال استخداماً و شيوعاً في اللغة الانجليزية. نستخدمه للتحدث عن فعل يحدث بشكل دائم و متكرر

Form: شكل الزمن المضارع البسيط

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة: ① فاعل مفرد → V1 + (s or es)

② فاعل جمع → v1 (مجرد)

Negative: في الجمل المنفية: ① فاعل مفرد → doesn't + base form

② فاعل جمع → don't + base form

Interrogative: الأسئلة

① Wh → Wh + do/does + subject + base form?

② Yes/No → Do/Does + subject + base form?

الاستعمالات الرئيسية لهذا الزمن: (Functions)

1. للدلالة على أعمال اعتيادية أو أعمال تحدث بشكل متكرر:

(Things that happen as a routine in the present)

Ahmad **drinks** a cup of coffee every morning

We **travel** to London every summer

2. للدلالة على الحقائق العامة والحقائق العلمية (fact)

The sun **rises** in the east

Amman **is** the capital of Jordan

3. مع الأفعال والأحداث المستقبلية الثابتة (scheduled or fixed events in the future)

The second semester **starts** in February

The plane **takes off** at 9 am



especially with the verbs: (start , begin , open , close , leave , arrive , finish ,end)

► **KEY WORDS** : يستعمل هذا الزمن مع المؤشرات الزمنية التالية :

rarely / seldom / sometimes / usually/ often/ always/ occasionally / hardly / every day , week, month, year, morning , night, evening /hourly/ daily / monthly / weekly / yearly / never/ hardly ever /scarcely ever / generally/ normally / regularly/ habitually / from time to time / twice a week / once a month /now and then / frequently/ ever since

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :

It rarely rains in summer

I usually go to work by car but I sometimes walk

أسئلة وزارية

► Correct the verbs in brackets

1. Our neighbor sometimes.....his house and goes to the country. (leave)
2. The heart its rate of pumping according to how active a person is. (alter)
3. Laila usually the piano well. (play)
4. Writing short sentences.....interesting. (be)
5. The motherher children's meals daily. (prepare)
6. Water at zero degree centigrade. (freeze)
7. A desert most of the natural resources needed for survival. (lack)
8. Water of two elements Oxygen and Hydrogen. (consist)
9. SARS is a problem which.....the people all over the world. (threaten)
10. My research paper.....of five chapters. (consist)
11. A number of volunteers ready to help the community work. (be)
12. Mr. Azmi.....a component teacher. (be)
13. Rich people usually charitable projects to help poor countries. (fund)
14. Usually, we those whom we love and respect. (support)
15. This book of three chapters. (consist)

16water evaporate at 150 C? (do)

17. Eid Al.Adha is a celebration that.....on the 10° of Thu Al.Hijja according to the Islamic calendar. (begin)

Answers

1. leaves 2. alters 3. plays 4. is 5. prepares 6. freezes 7. lacks 8. consists 9. threatens
10. consists 11. are 12. is 13. fund 14. support 15. consists 16. Does 17. Begins

❖ 2. The present continuous (progressive) المضارع المستمر

هو زمن يستخدم للتحدث عن شيء يحدث الآن وقت الكلام

Form: شكل الزمن المضارع المستمر

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة: ① فاعل مفرد → is + v (ing)

② فاعل جمع → are + v (ing)

③ I → am + v (ing)

Negative: في الجمل المنفية: ① فاعل مفرد → isn't + v (ing)

② فاعل جمع → aren't + v (ing)

③ I → am not + v (ing)

Interrogative: الأسئلة: ① Wh → Wh + am/is/are + subject + ing?

② Yes/No → Am/Is/Are + subject + ing?

(Functions) الاستعمالات الرئيسية لهذا الزمن :

1. للدلالة على عمل يحدث الآن (أي أثناء وقت الكلام)

(To talk about something that is happening at the moment of speaking)

The boys **are playing** basketball at this moment

Be quiet! I **am studying**



2. للدلالة على فعل يحدث بشكل منتظم لكن لفترة محددة (temporary routine or habits)

I'm from Amman but I **am staying** in Jerash for a few days.

I **am living** with my brother

The children **are fighting** with each other

Careful! The car **is approaching** you

3. للتحدث عن شيء مستقبلي مخطط له مسبقاً (future arrangements)

I **am meeting** the manager at the theatre tomorrow night.

► **KEY WORDS** يستعمل هذا الزمن مع المؤشرات الزمنية التالية:

Now/ at this time / right now / at the moment / nowadays / these days / at present/ today/ tonight / this month, week, year / (Imperative sentences: look! listen! be careful! watch out! look out! don't make noise! be quiet! , today , tonight ,tomorrow ,next week ,next month

► ملاحظة مهمة:

يجب الانتباه ان هناك مجموعة من الافعال **لا تأتي** على صيغة الاستمرار و هي **State Verbs**

- a- Verbs of mind: know, understand, think, believe ,forget , realize ,suppose, want
- b- Verbs of emotions: like, love, hate, dislike, need
- c- Verbs of senses: See, smell, taste, hear, touch
- d- Verbs of possession: own – have – belong

أسئلة وزارية

► Correct the verbs in brackets

1. Don't disturb Shorouq now, She to a radio programme . (listen)
2. I with my brother at the moment. (live)



3. Look! The boy ----- the loin. (feed)
4. Don't shout here! Students their English final exam. (take)
5. We ----- writing to you with regard to the post of English teacher. (be)
6. Watch out! A tree ----- down. (fall)
7. Watch out! That blue car ----- you. (approach)
8. Listen! The secretary ----- your name now. (call)
9. Listen! She----- at the moment. (sing)
10. The students ----- their exercise now. (do)
11. Look! The young boy -----the lion. (feed)
12. I----- staying with my brother for the time being. (be)
13. The secretary ----- your curriculum vitae now. (type)
14. I ----- with my grandmother at the moment. (stay)
15. Look! The students ----- The school yard now. (clean)
16. Look! That little boy ----- the street at the moment. (cross)
17. I ----- with my parents at the moment. (live)
18. Listen! Someone ----- on the door. (knock)
19. The workers -----at the moment. They're tired. (not, work)

Answers

1. is listening 2. am living 3. is feeding 4. are taking 5. are 6. is falling 7. is approaching 8. is calling 9. is singing 10. is doing / are doing 11. is feeding 12.am 13. typing 14. staying 15. are cleaning 16. is crossing 17. are living 18. is knocking 19. Are not working



❖ 3. The present perfect المضارع التام

هو فعل يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي و انتهى مؤخراً او له اثر في الوقت الحالي

Form: شكل الزمن المضارع التام

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة →
① فاعل مفرد → has + v3
② فاعل جمع → have + v3
③ I → have + v3

Negative: في الجمل المنفية →
① فاعل مفرد → hasn't + v3
② فاعل جمع → haven't + v3
③ I → haven't + v3

Interrogative: الأسئلة →
① Wh → Wh + has/have + subject + v3?
② Yes/No → Has/Have + subject + v3?

الاستعمالات الرئيسية لهذا الزمن : (Functions)

1_ للدلالة على أفعال منتهية في الماضي القريب (Finished action in the near past).

وفي هذه الحالة نستعمل الظروف التالية (just - already) ونضعها بين الفعل المساعد والفعل الرئيسي

Rami has already finished the homework and he will go outside

I have just done the washing up so we can watch TV

2_ يستعمل هذا الزمن للدلالة على أفعال حدثت في الماضي لكن لها آثار في الوقت الحاضر

(Talk about an action that happened in the past but the consequences of which are important in the present)

I have broken my leg

He has lost the keys

3_ للتعبير عن الاحداث الأخيرة و اخر الاخبار (To give the latest and up-to-date news)

و في هذه الحالة نستعمل ظروف مثل lately , recently , at last , in recent times



1-Prices have gone up sharply recently.

2-My brother has got a new job lately.

4_ للحديث عن التجارب، او عدد المرات التي حدث فيها الحدث في الماضي، أو عدد الأشياء التي حدثت حتى الآن في الماضي دون معرفة متى حدث ذلك.

To talk about experiences, the number of times has an action happened in the past, or the number of things that happened so far in the past without telling when was that.

و في هذه الحالة نستعمل ظروف مثل never , so far ,yet

1-I have visited Petra three times before.

2-She has written two letters so far this month.

3-This the first time I have seen you.

4-We have taken two English exams up to now this semester.

► **KEY WORDS** يستعمل هذا الزمن مع المؤشرات الزمنية التالية:

since, for , so far, just , already , often, twice, yet, once, ever, never, before, recently, can / can't now, over the last + number + time, because, this + time

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :

Samia has been in hospital for a week

I have won the gold medal in racing *three times*

Mustafa hasn't finished his exams *so far*

أسئلة وزارية

► Correct the verbs in brackets

1. The committee members ----- out since seven o'clock. (be)
2. That man ----- for an hour to get a taxi. (wait)
3. A number of car accidents ----- taken place in Jordan recently. (have)
4. I ----- him since June. (not ,see)
5. MY father ----- five countries so far. (visit)
6. She ----- in London since the last three years. (be)



7. I haven't ----- my friend since the last meeting. (see)
8. Maher.....his driving test, so he can borrow his brother's car. (pass)
9. The children ----- already ----- the sandcastle on the beach. (build)
10. Our neighbors ----- recently ----- to Aqaba. (move)
11. Laila ----- recently ----- learning English. (start)
12. My friends ----- already ----- preparing for their trip to Aqaba. (finish)
13. Zaid ----- lately----- the prize of the champion so he can participate in it again. (win)
14. The government ----- new laws to try to reduce the crime rate in the country recently. (announce)
15. Asem:-I think the waiter has forgotten us. We (1) ----- (be, wait) here for over half an hour and nobody (2) ----- (take) our order yet .
Salma:-I think you're right. He has been walking by us at least twenty times. He probably thinks we (3) ----- already ----- . (order)
16. I -----never ----- any one as cheerful as Amal . (meet)
17. He -----to the invitation yet . (not , reply)

Answers

1. have been 2. has waited 3. have 4. haven't seen 5. has visited 6. has been 7. seen 8. has passed 9. have /built 10. have /moved 11. has/ started 12. have / finished 13. has/won 14. has / announced 15. have been waiting / has taken / have, ordered 16. have / met 17.not replied

❖ 4. the present perfect continuous المضارع التام المستمر

هو فعل بدأ في الماضي و ما زال مستمراً اي انه لم ينته بعد

Form: شكل الزمن المضارع التام المستمر

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة → ① فاعل مفرد → has + been + ing
② فاعل جمع → have + been + ing
③ I → have + been + ing

Negative: في الجمل المنفية → ① فاعل مفرد → hasn't + been + ing
② فاعل جمع → haven't + been + ing
③ I → haven't + been + ing

Interrogative: الأسئلة → ① Wh → Wh + has/have + subject + been + ing?
② Yes/No → Has/Have + subject + been + ing?

(Functions) الاستعمالات الرئيسية لهذا الزمن :

1_ للدلالة على أفعال بدأت في الزمن الماضي ولا تزال مستمرة حتى الآن بدون انقطاع

(Something that began in the past and continues in the present without interruption)

I **have been studying** English for eight years now.

Look! It **has been raining** since the morning.

2_ لتوضيح سبب الإجراء الحالي: (عندما يتسبب الإجراء المتكرر أو المطول في الماضي في

نتيجة حالية:

To show the reason of a present action: (when a repeated or prolonged action in the past caused a present result

1- Her eyes are red. She **has been crying**

2- The earth is wet. It **has been raining**

► **KEY WORDS** يستعمل هذا الزمن مع المؤشرات الزمنية التالية:

Since, for, because, this + time, all + time , How long

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :

I have been working in this bank *for ten years now*

It has been raining *all the morning*

How long have you been studying English?

أسئلة وزارية

► Correct the verbs in brackets

1. Nuha ----- in England since 1999. (be, study)
2. I have ----- reading an interesting book for three hours. (be)
3. You look a bit tired. What have you ----- doing? (be)
4. How long have you been ----- Hotel Management? (learn)
5. How long have you ----- for this company? (work)
6. Basic education in Jordan has been ----- to ten years. (extend)
7. He was not able to produce good bananas at the beginning, but he ----- working hard since then. (be)
8. Bayan looks sleepy now. She has ----- her science project all night. (be, do)
9. My friend has a headache. He has been ----- too much TV. (watch)
10. Hatem looks tired. He ----- his science project all night. (be, do)
11. The detectives ----- people all week. (be, interview)
12. The child has ----- all night. (be, sleep)
13. Jamal and Fawaz have ----- evening classes for a few weeks now. (be, take)
14. Fadia has ----- to be a nurse since 2010. (be, train) (2013)
15. Hassan looks very pale. He has ----- very well recently. (not, be , sleep)

16. How nice to sit down! I've ----- for three hours non-stop. (be, walk)
17. Asem: I think the waiter has forgotten us. We (1) ----- (be , wait) here for over half an hour and nobody (2) ----- (take) our order yet .
- Salma: I think you're right. He has been walking by us at least twenty times. He probably thinks that we (3) ----- already ----- (order) .
18. My brother has ----- at the university for three years. (be , study)
19. The government has ----- hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be, work)
20. My parents have ----- the living room all day. (be, decorate)

Answers

1. has been studying 2. been 3. been 4. learning 5. been working 6. extending
7. has been 8. been doing 9. watching 10. has been doing 11. have been
interviewing 12. been sleeping 13. been taking 14. been training 15. not been
sleeping 16. been walking 17. have been waiting / has taken / have –ordered
18. been studying 19. been working 20. been decorating

❖ 5. The simple past الماضي البسيط

هو فعل بدأ في الماضي و انتهى في الماضي

Form: شكل الزمن الماضي البسيط

Affirmative: التصريف الثاني من الفعل V2 في الجمل المثبتة: ➔

► ملاحظة: تنقسم الافعال الى افعال منتظمة و يكون التصريف الثاني منها باضافة ed للفعل و الى افعال غير منتظمة يكون التصريف الثاني منها شكل مختلف

Negative: في الجمل المنفية: ➔ didn't + base form

Interrogative: الأسئلة ➔

① Wh ➔ Wh + did + subject + base form?

② Yes/No ➔ Did + subject + base form?

(Functions) الاستعمالات الرئيسية لهذا الزمن :

يستعمل هذا الزمن للدلالة على فعل بدأ وانتهى في الزمن الماضي

(Talk about actions started and finished in the past)

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :

I **made** a party last week

The headmaster **met** the students yesterday

► **KEY WORDS** يستعمل هذا الزمن مع المؤشرات الزمنية التالية:

last week/ month/ night / year, ago , in + past time on + past time, yesterday, B.C , wish, in the past, during the lastmonths/years/ days/ weeksetc., at that time, once, in 1998, when I was a child, when I was 7 years old.

لاحظ الأمثلة التالية :

Khalid **bought** a new house two weeks ago.

The Second World War **took** place in 1939.

Our school football team **won** the final match last Sunday.

أسئلة وزارية

► Correct the verbs in brackets

1. As I was listening to the radio and seemed very interested in the news, he ----- our problem at that time. (not, discuss)
2. I once ----- the minister. (meet)
- 3 Bayan ----- from the university last summer. (graduate)
4. I was writing a letter when the bell----- . (ring)
5. The film ----- a few minutes ago. (start)
6. A year ago, Hamdan ----- a scholarship to continue his higher studies in Canada. (win)
7. The police ----- the robbers last night. (catch)
8. A: Where did you go yesterday?
B: I ----- not go out because it was raining. (do)
9. Our neighbor ----- for Aqaba last night. (leave)
10. The Franks and Muslims ----- in a great battle at the Homs of Hittin on 4" July 1187. (meet)
11. My younger brother ----- last year. (graduate)
12. The film ----- few minutes ago. (start)
13. We ----- mere players last year. (be)
14. A month ago, my friend Fadi ----- his older car. (sell)
15. Hatem's father ----- last year. He had worked for the same company all his life. (retire)
16. Fatima ----- her homework three hours ago. (finish)
17. Hatem had saved his document before viruses ----- his computer. (crash)
18. The plane ----- a few minutes ago. (land)
19. After we had finished our dinner, we ----- into the garden. (go)
20. Sultan ----- a book of mine yesterday. (borrow)
21. The documentary film was interesting thus I ----- it so much. (enjoy)
22. The light through the curtains ----- us awake last night. (keep)

Answers

1. didn't discuss 2. met 3. graduated 4. rang 5. started 6. won 7. caught 8. did
9. left 10. met 11. graduated 12. started 13. were 14. sold 15. finished 16. retired
17. crashed 18. landed 19. went 20. borrowed 21. enjoyed 22. kept



❖ 6. The past continuous الماضي المستمر

هو فعل كان مستمراً في الماضي اثناء وقوع حدث اخر

Form: شكل الزمن الماضي المستمر

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة: ① فاعل مفرد → was + v(ing)

② فاعل جمع → were + v(ing)

③ I → was + v(ing)

Negative: في الجمل المنفية: ① فاعل مفرد → wasn't + v(ing)

② فاعل جمع → weren't + v(ing)

③ I → wasn't + v(ing)

Interrogative: الأسئلة: ① Wh → Wh + was/were + subject + ing?

② Yes/No → Was/Were + subject + ing?

(Functions) الاستعمالات الرئيسية لهذا الزمن:

يستعمل هذا الزمن للدلالة على فعلين حدثا في الزمن الماضي أحدهما كان مستمر الحدوث لحظة حدوث الفعل الآخر أي أن الفعلين حدثا في نفس اللحظة

(Talk about something which happening during another action in the past)

ملاحظة: يكون زمن الفعل المستمر في الحدوث (past continuous) بينما الفعل الآخر الذي حدث أثناء حدوث الفعل الاستمراري يكون زمنه (simple past)

► **KEY WORDS** يستعمل هذا الزمن مع المؤشرات الزمنية التالية:

When, while, as

When simple past + past continuous

While

As

past continuous + simple past



أسئلة وزارية

► Correct the verbs in brackets

1. As I was listening to the radio and seemed very interested in the news, he ----- our problem at that time. (not, discuss)
2. While the boys ----- to school, it began to rain heavily. (go)
3. While the teacher----- the lesson, someone knocked at the door. (explain)
4. I was writing a letter when the bell ----- . (ring)
5. I ----- to music when the police opened the door . (listen)
6. Maha met two of her friends while she ----- to school. (go)
7. I ----- the essay, the computer stopped working. (type)
8. I arrived while he -----the garden. (water)
9. I ----- a letter when the bell rang. (write)
10. While the boys ----- studying at school, it began to rain heavily. (be)
11. They were looking for the lost document when they-----the treasure. (discover)
12. While the child was -----the bicycle, he fell off. (ride)
13. I was reading a story when the phone ----- . (ring)
14. My mother ----- the newspaper when I entered the room. (read)
15. While Dana ----- her story, she took a short rest. (reading)
16. While Salma ----- in Aqaba, she visited the castle. (stay)
17. Salma gained a lot of weight while she ----- on holiday. (be)
18. My brother ----- when he heard the noise. (be , study)
19. The students in my class ----- about their achievements in science when the bell suddenly rang. (talk)
20. While my father ----- a book, our neighbour came to visit us. (read)
21. Salam -----her report when the light in her room switched itself off. (type)
22. Ghina ----- her room when her friends arrived to her house. (clean)

Answers

1. didn't discuss 2, were going 3. was explaining 4. rang 5. was listening 6. was going
7. was typing 8. was watering 9. was writing 10. were 11. discovered 12. riding
13. rang 14. was reading 15. was reading 16. was staying 17. was 18. was studying
19. were talking 20. was reading 21. was typing 22. Was cleaning

❖ 7. The past perfect الماضي التام

حدثين في الماضي احدهما حدث قبل الآخر

Form: شكل الزمن الماضي المستمر

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة → فاعل → had + (v3)

Negative: في الجمل المنفية → فاعل → hadn't + (v3)

Interrogative: الأسئلة → ① Wh → Wh + had + subject + v3?
② Yes/No → Had + subject + v3?

(Functions) الاستعمالات الرئيسية لهذا الزمن :

يستعمل هذا الزمن للدلالة على فعلين حدثا في الزمن الماضي أحدهما حدث وانتهى قبل الفعل الآخر
(To talk about an action that happened before another action in the past)

ملاحظة : الفعل الذي حدث أولاً يكون زمنه (past perfect) بينما الفعل الآخر الذي حدث تالياً يكون زمنه (simple past)

► **KEY WORDS** يستعمل هذا الزمن مع المؤشرات الزمنية التالية:

After, before

After + S + past perfect, S + simple past

Before + S + simple past, S + past perfect

After Abdullah had finished his work, he went home

Before I slept, I had studied my lessons

Ibrahim had got the job in the bank by 2010

By the time we arrived it had been dark

أسئلة وزارية

► Correct the verbs in brackets

1. After he----- the letter, he posted it. (write)
2. After the quests -----, we arrived. (leave)
3. After she----- the report, she posted it. (write)
4. By the end of 2011, my younger sister ----- from the university. (graduate)
5. By the end of 2010, my friend -----for the USA to study medicine. (leave)
6. Ali became a doctor after he----- the certificate. (acquire)
7. Hatem had saved his document before viruses ----- his computer. (crash)
8. By the time we ----- home, the Sun had already set. (arrive)
9. By the time the police -----, the three thieves had run away. (arrive)
10. By the time we ----- home, my mother had already cooked the dinner. (arrive)

Answers

1. had written 2. had left 3. had written 4. had graduated 5. had left 6. had acquired 7. Crashed 8. arrived 9. arrived 10. arrived

► سؤال وزاري. فكرة تحويل من الماضي البسيط الى الماضي التام

Tala took some English courses **and then** she went to the UK to study medicine.
Before Tala -----

الجملة الاولى تصبح ماضي تام + الجملة الثانية كما هي + before → طريقة الحل

1. Sara booked three tickets for the movie and then she invited her friends to cinema.
Before Sara -----.
2. My uncle saved some money from his work and then he bought a new flat for his family.
Before my uncle -----.
3. Bayan got a new job at a big company and then she moved to city with her mother.
Before Bayan -----.
4. Mahmoud checked the emails and then he sent them to the office.
Mahmoud had -----.



❖ 8. The simple future المستقبل البسيط

يستعمل هذا الزمن للدلالة على عمل من المفترض أن يتم في المستقبل و للحدث عن التوقعات في المستقبل

(To talk about future action and predictions)

Form: شكل الزمن المستقبل البسيط

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة: فاعل → will + base form

Negative: في الجمل المنفية: فاعل → won't + base form

Interrogative: الأسئلة: ① Wh → Wh + will + subject + base form?

② Yes/No → Will + subject + base form?

(Functions) الاستعمالات الرئيسية لهذا الزمن:

1 _ مع التنبؤات المبنية على آراء أو اعتقادات (بدون وجود دليل):

(Predicting something in the future without evidence)

I think it **will rain** this evening

In my opinion, France **will win** the next football world cup

2 _ مع القرارات المفاجئة التي لم يتم اتخاذها في لحظة الكلام (spontaneous decisions):

It is very hot here. I **will open** the window

Don't bring anything. I **will bring** the food

► **KEY WORDS** يستعمل هذا الزمن مع المؤشرات الزمنية التالية:

Next week/ month/ year/etc., in / on + future date, the following day / weeketc. / the coming Saturday / weeketc. in the future, soon, then, possibly, later, In 2030 , tomorrow , in the future , tomorrow night , one day soon , very soon , perhaps , probably , maybe , likely I think , I hope , before long



Perhaps, he will go to the zoo.

I think that they will come in time.

Ali will study English in the future.

She will visit her friends next week.

أسئلة وزارية

► Correct the verbs in brackets

1. My dad -----a new job position at this village soon. (get)
2. She -----the new courses at French later with her new mates. (take)
3. It is possible that the doctor -----his patients later tonight. (check)
4. Mr. Hani -----at the class tomorrow morning. (be)
5. The train -----the station early tonight. It is stormy. (not, be)
6. I think that humans -----on Mars in 2070. (live)
7. What -----you-----for dinner tonight? (have)
8. Perhaps Omar -----the meeting next week. (not, attend)
9. -----you-----at a Hotel next week ? (stay)
10. I think that it -----today. (rain)

Answers

1. will get 2. will take 3. will check 4. will be 5. won't be / will not be 6. will live
7. will / have 8. will not attend / won't attend 9. Will / stay 10. will rain / 'll rain

❖ 9. Be going to

هي صيغة اخرى للتحدث عن المستقبل و تستخدم لتوقع حدوث شيء في المستقبل مع وجود دليل قوي على حدوثه

Form: شكل الزمن

Affirmative: في الجمل المثبتة: ① فاعل مفرد → is + going to + base

② فاعل جمع → are + going to + base

③ I → am + going to + base

Negative: في الجمل المنفية: ① فاعل مفرد → isn't + going to + base

② فاعل جمع → aren't + going to + base

③ I → am not + going to + base

Interrogative: الأسئلة: ① Wh → Wh + am/is/are + going to + S + base?

② Yes/No → Am/Is/Are + going to + S + base?

الاستعمالات الرئيسية لهذا الزمن: (Functions)

1_ مع التنبؤات المبنية على ملاحظات ودلائل في الوقت الحاضر

(Prediction that are based on evidence)

Look at the sky! It is going to rain.

My sister is going to have a baby.

2_ مع الخطط والنوايا المستقبلية (future plans) :

I am going to buy a mobile phone.

I am going to travel to turkey this summer.



► **KEY WORDS** يستعمل هذا الزمن مع المؤشرات الزمنية التالية:

Next week/ month/ year/etc., in / on + future date, the following day / weeketc. / the coming Saturday / weeketc. in the future, soon, then, later, In 2030, tomorrow, in the future , tomorrow night

لاحظ الامثلة التالية:

It is going to rain soon.

The teacher is going to give us an exam next week.

أسئلة وزارية

► Correct the verbs in brackets

1. Salma is revising hard. She -----her finals next week.
(is going to pass , are going to pass , pass , passed)
2. Ahmed has booked some tickets. He is -----some local sites next month.
(buy , going to buy , will buy , go to buy)
3. Look at the black sky! It is -----soon.
(go to rain , going to rain , will rain , rains)
4. We are going to -----a new flat next month.
(moved , moves , move , moving)
5. She takes some medicine. She -----some medical tests next week.
(are going to have , is going to have , have , will have)
6. Look at the black sky! It -----to rain.
(was going , goes , is going , are going)

Answers

1. is going to pass
2. going to buy
3. going to rain
4. Move
5. is going to have
6. is going



أسئلة إضافية و تمارين

► **Read the following sentences and then answer the question that follows each one.**

1. I think he will win the race.

What is the function of using "will"?

2. The weather is hot here. I will open the window

What is the function of using "will"?

3. The sky is full of clouds. It is going to rain

What is the function of using "be going to"?

4. I am going to buy a new computer

What is the function of using "be going to"?

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

People (1) ----- (use) smartphones since they (2) ----- (invent) in the early 2000s. During the early 2000s, people (3) ----- (buy) phones in different colours and different designs. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (4) ----- (produce). By the end of 2010 CE, companies (5) ----- (sell) more smartphones than PCs for the first time. Now about one billion smartphones (6) - ----- (sell) around the world each year. In the near future, it (7) ----- (estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. It is probable that this market (8) ----- (expand) in the future. At the moment people aged 16 _ 30 (9) ----- (buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there (10) ----- (be) a growth in the number of older people buying



Answers

- 1- have been using (Present Perfect Continuous)
- 2- were invented (Past Simple Passive)
- 3- bought (Past Simple)
- 4- was produced (Past Simple Passive)
- 5- had sold (Past Perfect)
- 6- are sold (Present Simple Passive)
- 7- is estimated (Present Simple Passive)
- 8- will expand (Future with will)
- 9- are buying (Present Continuous)
- 10- will be (Future with will)

Questions

► Complete each of the following sentences by using the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

1. My friend ----- his dog twice a day (feed)
2. I ----- the work yesterday (begin)
3. They ----- to the news at this moment. (Listen)
4. They ----- in Paris since 1995 (be ,live)
5. While she ----- dinner a quarrel broke out among the children (prepare)
6. After the movie ----- over they went to the restaurant for coffee (be)
7. He always ----- to restaurant for lunch (go)
8. Before he ----- we had finished our work (eat)
9. She ----- her studies next years (complete)
10. After the movie ----- over they went to the restaurant for coffee (leave)
11. He has been ----- in U.S.A for ten years now (work)
12. I ----- for the English exam right now (study)
13. That man ----- for an hour to get a taxi (wait)
14. Usually he ----- the summer holiday in Jordan (not spend)
15. My young brother often ----- tea to coffee (prefer)
16. Don't go out the wind ----- strongly (blow)



17. She ----- the flu last month she has not felt well since **(have)**
18. There ----- excellent opportunities for investing money in the future **(be)**
19. We ----- just ----- out for walk **(go)**
20. They ----- rarely late **(be)**
21. He ----- the electricity bill last month **(not pay)**
22. Listen! Ibrahim ----- the piano **(play)**
23. I went on holiday after I ----- my exams **(finish)**
24. The teacher ----- the grades the day after tomorrow **(distribute)**
25. The children ----- already ----- the sandcastle on the beach **(build)**
26. While I ----- in the street I met my friend **(walk)**
27. Look! the girl ----- loudly **(cry)**
28. I ----- five novels next month **(read)**
29. As the children ----- in the street a stranger walked over to them **(play)**
30. Shadi ----- for ten hours we should wake him up **(sleep)**

► Choose the suitable item from those given in brackets:

1. The computer company ----- many thousands of dinars every year
(Will earn _ earns _ earn, has earned)
2. After Yazan ----- all his options he purchased a new car
(Researches _ is researching _ had researched)
3. Maher ----- at 80 km / h when a policeman stopped him
(Was driving _ will drive _ is driving)
4. I ----- living in Karak for two years
(Will _ have _ am _ have been)

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

In 1943 CE chairman of a "business machines" ----- **(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)** smart phones 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

► Read the following sentences and answer the question that follows each one

1. We **went** to the dead sea last weekend

What is the function of using the simple past?

2. He **has been studying** English for ten years

What is the function of using the present perfect continuous?

3. I am from Amman but I **am staying** in karak for few days to do some business

What is the function of using the present continuous?

► Complete each of the following sentences so that the new item is similar in meaning to the one before it

1. He started studying at 5 pm. it's 10 pm and he's still studying

He ----- since pm

2. It began raining in the early morning and it is still raining

It ----- since the early morning

3. We ate dinner then the guests arrived

After -----

4. The secretary left the coffee then we arrived

Before -----

5. Fatma wrote a letter next she posted it

After Fatma -----



أسئلة مقترحة اضافية على الازمنة

► Correct the verbs in brackets

1. A lot of car accidents -----in Jordan recently because of unawareness.
a) have taken place b) has taken place c) takes place d) is taking place
2. Listen! Someone -----the door at the moment. Please go and find out who.
a) are knocking b) is knocking c) has knocked d) am knocking
3. Most people -----their smartphones a lot these days, which leads to addiction.
a) is using b) has used c) uses d) use
4. The new government -----the building of the planned dam here yet.
a) has finished b) have finished c) hasn't finished d) haven't finished
5. I -----with my grandparents at the moment. They live in a faraway town.
a) is living b) are living c) am living d) has lived
6. My little nephew does not -----to play with her old toys every day.
a) likes b) liked c) like d) liking
7. Nobody -----to the new neighborhood in our county yet. It is boring.
a) have moved b) has moved c) hasn't moved d) haven't moved
8. Children often -----their computers better than their parents.
a) used b) uses c) use d) has used
9. My brother -----at his new job in the new company's location at the moment.
a) are b) is c) have been d) has been
10. Where -----you -----usually with your dad in his new work?
a) does / stay b) has / stayed c) do / stay d) is / staying
11. Maram -----some coffee with her old mates at the Corner Café recently.
a) have had b) has had c) has d) have

12. Eid Al.Fitr is a celebration that -----directly after month of Ramadan every year.
a) come b) comes c) is coming d) has come
13. Ziad has already -----three titles in writing short stories for a global magazine.
a) takes b) take c) took d) taken
14. My friend Salma -----in London with her husband since 2019.
a) have been b) has been c) were d) are
15. Bayan and Randa always -----at the beach together to lose some weight.
a) are walking b) is walking c) walks d) walk
16. My brother -----currently-----his old room with strange colours.
a) is / painting b) are / painting c) have / painted d) has / painted
17. I -----never -----someone as cheerful as Manal.
a) have / seen b) has / seen c) are / seeing d) don't / see
18. My classmate Manal never -----to boys in our class. She is a shame girl.
a) speaks b) speak c) spoke d) spoken
19. She's never -----the basement at her vacation days.
a) clean b) cleans c) cleaned d) cleaning
20. Listen! The boy -----to his mother at the moment.
a) is shouting b) are shouting c) shouted d) shout

الكلام المنقول Reported speech

للتحويل من مباشر إلى غير مباشر يجب حذف الفواصل العلوية
يجب اتباع الخطوات التالية عند التحويل من الكلام المباشر إلى الكلام غير المباشر :

1 _ يجب تغيير زمن الجملة (tense of the verb) وذلك كما يلي :

Direct		Indirect
Simple present	→	Simple past
Present continuous	→	past continuous
Present perfect	→	past perfect
Present perfect continuous	→	past perfect continuous
Simple past	→	Past perfect
past continuous	→	Past perfect continuous
past perfect	→	past perfect

قاعدة تحويل الجملة الخبرية إلى الكلام المباشر :

- 1- نكتب الفاعل مع مراعاة تحويله إذا كان ضميراً
- 2- نكتب الفعل بعد تغيير زمنه حسب القاعدة
- 3- نكمل الجملة مع مراعاة تحويل الظروف والضمائر إن وجدت

ملاحظات مهمة جداً :

- 1- إذا كان الفاعل يتألف من أكثر من كلمة فأننا نقوم بكتابة الفاعل كاملاً دون تحويله .
- 2- إذا احتوت الجملة على كلمات ربط مثل (that / when / while / before / after / as) او نقطة أو فاصلة يجب علينا تحويل شقي الجملة

"I will tell the truth as I am alive"

Karim said that he would tell the truth as he was alive.

3- يجب الانتباه إلى الضمير you عند التحويل.

(الضمير you/your يعود على المتحدث الثاني اما الضمير I / me / my يعود على المتحدث الاول)

أما بالنسبة للأفعال المساعدة (modals) فيتم تحويلها كما يلي :

Will	→	would	would	→	would
Shall	→	should	should	→	should
Can	→	could	could	→	could
May	→	might	might	→	might
(must _ have to _ has to _ had to _ ought to)	→			→	had to
(am _ is _ are going to	→		(was _ were)	→	going to

2 _ تتحول الضمائر (pronouns) إلى ما يلي :

Direct speech	Indirect speech
I	He _ she
me	Him _ her
my	His _ her
you (subject)	I _ he _ she _ we _ they
you (object)	Me _ him _ her _ us _ them
your	My _ his _ her _ our _ their
we	They
us	Them
our	Their

3_ تتحول الظروف إلى ما يلي :

Direct speech	Indirect speech
this	that
these	those
here	there
today	That day
to night	That night
yesterday	The day before
tomorrow	The day after
last (month)	The (month) before
next (month)	The (month) after
now	Then
ago	Before

أسئلة وزارية

1. " Children go to the parks with their parents."

He said

2." The trainees made satisfactory progress within the time allotted.

"The owner of the factory said that

3." I have done all the exercises,"

She said

4."T am the richest woman in town. "

The woman said that

5. " The English language examination has four parts."

He said



6. Food from other countries can carry disease.

He Said -----

7. " I am typing the question paper."

He said that -----

8. " Maha must visit Amra Castle with us".

My cousins said -----

9. My father to me: "You may study science at the university but you may not become a scientist."

My father said that -----

10. The manager: "Sameer, you must go with us at the proper time."

The manager told Sameer -----

11. Jumana: "We are trying to decide on how to spend time."

Jumana Said -----

12. Mum,' I have been working in the garden all the morning.'

Samer told -----

13. I am looking after my little brother.

Maha said that she -----

14. The engineers are going to design the new highway next month.

The manager said that -----

15. " My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend."

Rami said that -----

16. " The students are very happy about the English exam in my school."

Safwan said that -----

17. I was writing my English assignment when you called."

Yousef told Muna that -----



18. You should visit the historical sites in your country. "

I told him -----

19. "I have been working very hard in the office."

Marwan said that -----

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

The students said -----

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

Mr. Khaled said that -----

Answers

1. Children went to the parks with their parents.
2. The trainees had made satisfactory progress within the time allotted.
3. She had done all the exercises
4. She was the richest woman in town.
5. The English language examination had four parts
6. Food from other countries could carry disease.
7. He was typing the question paper
8. Maha must / had to visit Amra Castle with them.
9. That I might study science at the university but might not become a scientist.
10. that he had to / must go with them at the proper time .
11. that they were trying to decide on how to spend time .
12. his mom that he had been working in the garden all the morning .
13. was looking after her little brother .
14. The engineers were going to design the new highway the month after.
15. his mother would celebrate her birthday the following weekend . "
16. The students were very happy about the English exam in his school.
17. that he had been writing his English assignment when she had called



18. that he should visit the historical sites in his country.
19. that he had been working very hard in the office
20. that they would prepare a presentation about the usage of solar power in the area
21. many parents had passwords

أسئلة مقترحة اضافية

Change the following sentences into reported speech:

1. "I can't see a thing"
The boy explained -----
2. "I don't know what you are talking about "
Rami told the woman -----
3. " the danger was past "
The government announced that -----
4. " I don't like my present job "
Suha told us -----
5. "you have to obey my orders "
The commander told the soldiers -----
6. " We have a reason to believe that you took the car "
The commander told the soldiers -----
7. "I have finished my homework and I will make the tea "
My sister said -----
8. "You are going to land on time "
The captain told the passengers -----
9. " I am staying at a small hotel but I will leave it next week "
Hazem said -----
10. " You must go with us at the proper time "
The manager told Sameer -----
11. "The weather was nice yesterday"
He said -----
12. "I have been working in this company for ten years "
My uncle said -----
13. "I am the richest woman in town"
The woman said -----
14. "I didn't see the accident"
Maram said -----

15. "I don't sleep early"
Khalid said -----
16. "Food from other countries can carry disease"
The government announced that -----
17. "You have to consult your lawyer"
We told Yazan -----
18. "The trainees made satisfactory progress within the time allotted"
The owner of the factory emphasized that -----
19. "children go to the parks with parents"
He said -----
20. "I visit my grandmother once a week"
Khalid said -----
21. Samira "We are going visit our cousin in Amman next week"
Samira said that -----
22. "I'm going out with my parents"
Sawsan said -----
23. "You must do your best"
We told Manal -----
24. "I will tell the truth as long as I'm a live"
Zaid said -----

SB p. 10

Write the sentences from the recording in reported speech.

1. ' Many computers have filters which stop 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 '
He said that if they shared 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 '
He said that on social media, they should only connect to people they know well.
4. ' Later we will give you , our dear listeners , information about websites where you can find more advice on internet safety '
He said that later they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on Internet safety.



SB p. 11

Report what the people are saying:

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

Farida said that their teacher had told them about the dangers of the Internet the day before. She said that she had to write an essay about it that night. She thought she was going to need some help.

"We have to give talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the internet next week so I will need to prepare in this week"

Saleem said that they had to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet the following week, so he would need to prepare it that week.

AB p. 4

Report the following statements:

1. "I have some question for you Muna"

Noor told Muna that she had some questions for her

2. "I have lived in Amman for six years"

Sami said that he had lived in Amman for six years

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

Huda told me that she had bought all the ingredients for a chocolate cake the day before

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

Tariq said that he had really enjoyed the book that he had finished that morning

5. "My favorite subject this year is Chemistry"

Hussein told me that his favorite subject that year is Chemistry



Active and Passive

المبني للمعلوم و المبني للمجهول

يجب اتباع الخطوات التالية عند التحويل من مبني للمعلوم إلى مبني للمجهول :

1 _ نضع المفعول به (object) في بداية الجملة و يسبق موقعه فاعلاً

2 _ نضع (verb to be) وذلك حسب زمن الفعل وحسب الفاعل الجديد

3 _ نضع التصريف الثالث للفعل (past participle)

4 _ نكمل الجملة (complement) إذا كان لها تكملة

5 _ نضع (by + agent)

طريقة تحويل حسب الأزمنة :

Active	Passive
Simple present I write stories	(am _ is _ are) Stories are written
Simple past I wrote stories	(Was _ were) Stories were written
Present continuous I am writing stories	(am _ is _ are) + being Stories are being written
Past continuous I was writing stories	(was _ were) Stories were being written
Present perfect I had written stories	(have _ has) + been Stories have been written
Past perfect I had written stories	(had + been) Stories had been written
modal + base I should write stories	Modal + be Stories should be written

أسئلة وزارية

Change the following sentences into passive voice:

1. Someone was cooking the dinner when I got home.

The dinner -----

2. The government is building many hospitals all over the country.

Many hospitals -----

3. Farmers don't grow rice in Jordan.

Rice -----

4. My neighbor painted the doors white.

The doors -----

5. The researchers recommended adopting certain approaches.

Adopting certain approaches -----

6. We have posted the letters.

The letters -----

7. The boys are collecting stamps.

Stamps -----

8. Jordan introduced Al-Sabilah in 1990.

Al-Sabilah -----

9. The Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453.

Constantinople -----

10. Farmers grow bananas in the Jordan Valley.

Bananas -----

11. They did not clean the room last night.

The room -----

12. Students didn't write the answers in ink.

The answers -----

13. The librarian is arranging the books on shelves at the moment.

The books -----

14. Nobody invited us to the party.

We -----

15. The Indians speak more than two hundred languages.

More than two hundred languages -----

16. Doing Al-Sabilah Award has increased my confidence.

My confidence -----

17. We expect our guests to arrive soon.

Our guests -----

18. The government supported farmers with seeds and fertilizers.

Farmers -----

19. Nobody has told me the truth.

I -----

20. No one has accepted Salem as a manager for that company.

Salem -----

21. The newly-appointed teacher will meet the demands of the job.

The demands of the jobs -----

22. Someone was cooking the dinner when I got home.

The dinner -----

23. They are expanding the programme.

The programme -----

24. The experts have written the report.

The report -----

25. We don't grow cotton in Jordan.

Cotton -----

26. We have posted all letters.

All letters -----

27. Someone was cooking the dinner when I got home.

The dinner -----

28. The secretary has posted the letter.

The letter -----

Answers

1- The dinner was being cooked when I got home by someone.

2- Many hospitals are being built all over the country by the government.

3- Rice isn't grown in Jordan by farmers.

4- The doors were painted white by my neighbor.

5- Adopting certain approaches was recommended by the researchers.



- 6- The letters have been posted by us.
- 7- Stamps are being collected by the boys.
- 8- Al-Sabilah was introduced in 1990 by Jordan.
- 9- Constantinople was captured in 1453 by the Ottoman Turks.
- 10- Bananas are grown in the Jordan Valley by farmers.
- 11- The room was not cleaned last night by them.
- 12- The answers weren't written in ink by students.
- 13- The books are being arranged on shelves at the moment by the librarian.
- 14- We were not invited to the party by anybody.
- 15- More than two hundred languages are spoken by the Indians
- 16- My confidence has been increased by doing Al-Sabilah Award.
- 17- Our guests are expected to arrive soon by us.
- 18- Farmers were supported with seeds and fertilizers by the government
- 19- I haven't been told the truth by anybody.
- 20- Salem hasn't been accepted as a manager for that company by anyone.
- 21- The demands of the job will be met by the newly-appointed teacher.
- 22- The dinner was being cooked when I got home by someone.
- 23- The programme is being expanded by them
- 24- The report has been written by the experts.
- 25- Cotton isn't grown in Jordan by us.
- 26- All letters have been posted by us.
- 27- The dinner was being cooked when I got home by someone
- 28- The letter has been posted by the secretary

أسئلة إضافية

Change the following sentences into passive voice:

1. They completed the original Mont Blanc Tunnel in 1956

The original Mont Blanc Tunnel -----

2. They designed tunnel to carry 450,000 vehicles a year.

The tunnel -----

3. The fire killed thirty – nine people in the tunnel

Thirty – nine people -----



4. They aren't building the new hospital until the end of the year

The new hospital -----

5. The government is going to give every school student a computer

Every school student -----

6. Lots of people read tabloid newspapers

Tabloid newspapers -----

7. This girl sings a nice song.

A nice song -----

8. The students have to write this lesson twice

This lesson -----

9. My brother had written this book

This book -----

10. Rana drinks coffee every morning

Coffee -----

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. The notes ----- in the school usually (write)
2. The cars ----- usually at this time by Ali (repair)
3. Troubles ----- to you last week by girls. (cause)
4. The bill has to ----- tomorrow by the customers (pay)
5. The tunnel ----- last year (complete)
6. In 2010 CE , the first tablet computer ----- (produce)

Choose the suitable item from those given in brackets

1. the walls ----- by students every year
(painted _ paint _ are painted _ were painted)
2. The agreement ----- last week by the two countries
(signed _ is signed _ signs _ was signed)
3. The document ----- right now
(is being sent _ was sending _ is sending _ sends)



السببية Causative

Have something done

Function: when we can't do something by ourselves.

تستخدم جملة السببية لتدل على اننا طلبنا من شخص اخر القيام بشيء نيابة عنا و الشكل العام للقاعدة كالتالي:

Subject + had + Object + V3 + complement

ملاحظة مهمة: اذا فصل بين الفعل had و الفراغ مفعول به (اسم او ضمير) غير عاقل نضع الفعل في التصريف الثالث مهما كان الظرف

انماط الاسئلة على هذه القاعدة:

النمط الأول: تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس كالتالي:

1. My car broke down, but I had it -----? (repair)
2. We didn't cook yesterday, so we had a pizza ----- (deliver)
3. Manal didn't write the lecture but she had it -----for her last week by her friend Sara. (write)

النمط الثاني: ضع دائرة كالتالي:

1. My brother Sami had his old computer -----because it had stopped suddenly last week.
a) repair b) repaired c) had repaired d) repairing
2. Mr. Ghanem -----his old furniture -----last month by a local cleaning company in Amman.
a) was / furnished b) is / furnished c) have / furnished d) had / furnished

النمط الثالث: اعادة الكتابة

مهم جداً: في حال اعادة الكتابة يكون مفتاح الحل هو الفعل asked

1. Rawan asked the gardener to plant some trees.

Rawan -----

2. Majid asked his neighbor to paint the fence last week.

Majid -----

3. I asked someone to send these files to the library.

I -----

خطوات اعادة الكتابة على السببية:

3- نضع المفعول به

2- نحذف to وما قبلها

1- نضع فعل السببية had

5- نكمل الجملة

4- الفعل بعد to يصبح تصريف ثالث

أسئلة وزارية

1. I had my phone -----after I dropped it.

a) repaired b) had repaired c) repair d) repairing

2. Maher didn't edit the article. He had it ----- . (edit)

3. I asked someone to send my text message.

A) I have sent my text message.

C) My text message was sent.

B) I had my text message sent.

D) I had sent my text message.

4. Ibrahim -----his new dental clinic -----last week.

A) has / furnished B) had / furnished C) is / furnished D) was / furnished

5. Rayan had his computer -----as it had stopped working.

A) is repaired B) was repaired C) repaired D) will repair

6. Khaled had his novel -----into three different languages.

A) is translated B) was translated C) translated D) will translate

Answers

1. a 2. edited 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. C



Model verbs of prohibition and obligation أفعال المنع و الاجبار

نستخدم الشكل التالي من افعال المودلز للتعبير عن المنع او الاجبار بفعل شيء معين

Subject + modal (not) + v1 مجرد + Object + complement

مفتاح الحل Key	Modal verb
مسموح Allowed	Must
غير مسموح Not allowed	Must not / mustn't
ضروري Necessary	Have to للمفرد / للجمع
غير ضروري Not necessary	Don't have to للمفرد / doesn't have to للجمع
ربما Perhaps	Might ربما

خطوات الحل:

- 1- نختار الموديل المناسب حسب مفتاح الحل
- 2- نحذف to و ما قبلها
- 3- نكمل بقية الجملة كما هي

Re-write the following sentences:

1. It isn't allowed to touch that button.

You

2. It isn't necessary to attend class on Fridays.

You

3. Perhaps Ahmed's mobile phone is broken today.

Ahmed's mobile phone

4. it's possible that Ali will be here on Friday.

Ali -----here on Friday.

If clause الجملة الشرطية

الجملة الشرطية تتكون من قسمين على النحو التالي:

- ▶ فعل الشرط (if clause) و يسمى أيضاً جملة السبب و هو الجزء الذي يحتوي على أداة الشرط if
 - ▶ جواب الشرط (main clause) و يسمى أيضاً جملة النتيجة
- أدوات الشرط المطلوبة في الفصيلين هم:

If – when – unless – even if – as long as – provided that

أنواع جملة الشرط:

النوع Type	فعل الشرط if clause	جواب الشرط main clause
Zero	S + V.1 s/es + O + C S + doesn't / don't + V.1 + O + C	S + V.1 s/es + O + C S + doesn't / don't + V.1 + O + C
Type 1	S + V.1 s/es + O + C S + doesn't / don't + V.1 + O + C	S + will + V1 + O + C S + won't + V1 + O + C
Type 2	S + V.2 + O + C S + didn't + V.1 + O + C	S + would + V1 + O + C S + wouldn't + V1 + O + C

1. If she cooks a good dish, she alwaysher brother. (invited, invites, invited)
2. The doctor checks his patients if heearly to the hospital. (came, will come , comes)
3. If sheher medicine, she will feel better soon. (take, takes , will take)
4. If the man visits a doctor tomorrow, hebetter. (gets, will get , got)
5. If the manthat hill, he would tell his grandchildren. (climb , will climb , climbed)
6. Shethat lesson if she caught the bus earlier. (will take , took , would take)

ملاحظة مهمة: فكرة تحويل على الجمل الشرطية / النوع الثاني

إعادة كتابة الجملة على الجملة الشرطية / النوع الثاني (تقديم النصيحة) و الشيء الدال على

ذلك هو وجود (I think you should) و يتم استبدالها بـ (if I were you, I would)

I think you should find a new job.

If I were you, I would find a new job.

أسئلة وزارية

1. More tourists ----- to this town if it had better climate. (come)
2. The couple would live in a village if they ----- enough money to hire a suitable house in the city. (have)
3. I will read the book if ----- it. (find)
4. If every citizen ----- a car, our streets would be too crowded. (own)
5. Your kids would stay with me if they ----- too much noise. (not, make)
6. If you ----- the house, who will look after the baby? (leave)
7. I ----- in the city if we had the choice. (live)
8. They will come in time if they ----- troubles. (not, meet)
9. If he ----- at nine, he will miss the plane. (not, leave)
10. If you ----- smoking, your health will never get better. (not , stop)
11. If students ----- well-prepared for exam, they will have confidence in themselves. (be)
12. More tourists ----- to this village, if it had a better climate. (come)
13. If the new engineer ----- how the machine worked, he would be able to start the work immediately. (know)
14. If the climate in the Jordan Valley -----, we would be able to grow new kinds of fruit. (change)
15. If the climate in this area -----, the farmer would be able to grow rice. (change)
16. provided that it -----, we will have a picnic next week. (not, rain)
17. If a city ----- everything and doesn't throw anything away, it is zero waste. (recycle)
18. The bus is late. If it -----, we will get a taxi. (not, arrive)



19. Plants will die if they -----enough sunlight. (not, get)
20. I think you should check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.
If I -----.
21. Rawan always takes her mobile when she ----- . (go out)
22. Ali will be upset, if you -----him to your party. (not, invite)
23. I think I should see a doctor.
If I -----.
24. You won't get a job in France unless you -----French.
(speak , speaks , is speaking , spoke)
25. You should practice the presentation several times.
If I were -----.
26. You can drive a car when you -----a driving license.
(get, gets , got)
27. When you -----the station next Saturday, we will be there to meet you.
A) arrive B) arrives C) arrived D) arriving
28. People get a huge feeling of satisfaction when they -----others.
A) helped B) has helped C) help D) helped
29. Many wild animals become more aggressive when they -----.
A) are captured B) is capturing C) had been captured D) has captured
30. If children -----outside, they get overweight.
A) don't play B) doesn't play C) didn't play D) hasn't played
31. If it rains, we -----the match.
A) would cancel B) cancelled C) cancels D) will cancel

Answers

- 1- would come 2- didn't have 3-find 4-owned 5-didn't make 6-leave 7-would live
8-don't meet 9-doesn't leave 10-don't stop 11-are 12-would come 13-knew
14-changed 15-changed 16-doesn't rain 17-recycles 18. doesn't arrive 19. don't get
20. If I were you, I would check the spelling of the new learnt words in the dictionary.
21. goes out 22. don't invite 23. If I were you, I would see a doctor. 24. speak
25. If I were you, I would practice the presentation several times. 26. get 27. arrive
28. help 29. are captured 30. don't play 31. will cancel



أدوات الربط Linking words

تستعمل أدوات الربط التالية لتقديم التناقض أو الاختلاف (expressing opposition):

In spite of this, Despite this, on the contrary, conversely, However, Whereas, Although, Nevertheless

تستعمل أدوات الربط التالية لتقديم الإضافة (expressing continuation or addition):

Furthermore, Likewise, One reason for this is, In addition, and, as well as, Also, Moreover

تستعمل أدوات الربط التالية لتقديم النتيجة (expressing consequence):

In this way, as a consequence, Therefore, So, As a result, and so, in this way, consequently, to, in order to, so as to

تستعمل أدوات الربط التالية لتقديم توصيات (recommendation or conclusion):

It appears that, this results in, it is recommended that, the best course of action would be to

تستعمل أدوات الربط التالية لتقديم الأمثلة (giving examples):

For example, such as like, For instance

تستعمل أدوات الربط التالية لتقديم الأفكار المتناقضة (contrasting ideas):

On one hand, On the other hand, but, while, whereas

تستعمل أدوات الربط التالية لتقديم السبب (reason):

Because, since, because of

فيما يلي تمرين مهم على أدوات الربط. اقرأ الجمل التالية و اجب عن الأسئلة التي تليها

Read the following sentences and answer the question each one:

1. The house is beautiful. Furthermore it is in a great location
What is the function of using "furthermore" in the above sentence?

2. My family thought that the film was exciting. On the contrary I nearly half way through it
What is the function of using "on the contrary" in the above sentence?

3. I no longer have the support of the committee. Therefore, I have decided to resign
What is the function of using "therefore" in the above sentence?

4. It is recommended that you listen to music if you wish to be happy
What is the function of the above sentence?

5. In this way, we can promote our culture and history. What is the function of using the phrase "In this way" in the above sentence?

6. My brother has lived in China, and as a consequence speaks Chinese fluently. What is the function of using the phrase "as a consequence" in the above sentence?

7. I no longer like my job. Therefore, I have decided to find a new job. What is the function of using the word "Therefore" in the above sentence?

8. Technology has solved many problems. However, it has created new ones. What is the function of using the word "However" in the above sentence?

9. Whereas you can get knowledge from books, skills must be learned through practice. What is the function of using the word "Whereas" in the above sentence?

Editing

تصحيح الأخطاء

يأتي في امتحان الوزارة سؤال تصحيح أخطاء ويكون عدد هذه الأخطاء أربعة أو خمسة، المطلوب ان تجد هذه الأخطاء. يكون خطأ مبني على علامات الترقيم. أما بقية الأخطاء تكون أخطاء إملائية وقواعدية

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have five underlined mistakes. Correct these mistakes.

In the 1940s , technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers ? During that dekade scientists in England create the first computer program .It took longer time to completed one calculetion

1. ----- 2. ----- 3. -----
4. ----- 5. -----

In 1985 CE , the computer chep was devellop .In 1971 CE : the flopy disk was envented

1. ----- 2. ----- 3. -----
4. ----- 5. -----

الكتابة

عند كتابة موضوع التعبير يجب الاهتمام بالامور التالية:

1. فهم الموضوع المطلوب
2. تجميع افكار مرتبطة بالموضوع
3. كتابة مسوده اولى قابله للتعديل و التنقيح
4. استخدام افكار مترابطه و متناسقة
5. استخدام ادوات ترقيم مناسبه و بشكل صحيح
6. استخدام ادوات ربط مناسبه كما تم شرحها سابقاً
7. وضع فكره رئيسية لكل فقره و افكار داعمة لها مع امثله توضيحية ان وجد

► **مواضيع التعبير المطلوبة في الوحدة الأولى:**

1. Write two paragraphs discussing the role of technology in communication. How important do you think technology is when we communicate? Pay attention to the linking words.

ENGLISH TEACHER



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مقالة عن الإيجابيات والسلبيات

- يجب أن تحتوي هذه المقالة على العناصر التالية :
- الفقرة الأولى : إعطاء مقدمة عن الموضوع
- الفقرة الثانية : طرح (نقطة إيجابية أو سلبية) عن الموضوع
- الفقرة الثالثة : طرح نقطة إيجابية أو سلبية عن الموضوع
- الفقرة الرابعة إبداء وجهة نظرك في الموضوع



هذه التعابير قد تساعدك في كتابة مقالة عن الإيجابيات والسلبيات :

نهاية الفقرة الأولى :

In this essay I am going to consider the (advantages /disadvantages) of -----

الفقرة الثانية :

In my (opinion / view) the main (advantage / disadvantage) is that -----

الفقرة الثالثة :

Another (advantages / disadvantages)

الفقرة الرابعة :

I (believe / think) that -----

The advantages and disadvantages of the internet

Internet has been perhaps the most wonderful invention in the field of communication in the history of mankind .The Internet is indeed an amazing addition in our lives. The Internet can be known as a kind of global meeting place where people from all of the world can come together. In this essay, I am going to consider the advantages and disadvantages of the internet. In my opinion, the main advantages is the information the internet is offering. The internet is a great treasure of information. Any kind of information on the internet ranging from history, science, technology and news, the list is endless. Another advantages is the entertainment function that are available on the internet. A wide variety of entertainment including video games, music, movies, chat room news and others can be accessed through the internet. The main disadvantage of the internet is that the internet is the most popular source of spreading virus. Most of the viruses transfer from one computer to another through e-mail or when information is downloaded on the internet. These viruses create different problems in our computers. For example they can affect the performance of our computers and damage valuable data stored in our computers. Another disadvantages is that if you use the internet , you be facing a great danger as your personal information such as name address credit card number etc. can be accessed by other people to make your problems worse . To sum up, I believe the internet changed our lives in a positive way and made our lives more convenient than before. There the advantages of the internet outweigh the disadvantages.

Irregular verbs

V1	V2	V3	Meaning
Be :is / am / are	Was / were	been	يكون
Have / has	had	had	يملك / يتناول
Do / does	Did	Done	يعمل
Begin	Began	Begun	يبدأ
Drink	Drank	drunk	يشرب
Ring	Rang	Rung	يرن
Sing	Sang	Sung	يغني
Swim	Swam	Swum	يسبح
cost	cost	cost	يكلف
Cut	Cut	Cut	يقص
Shut	Shut	Shut	يغلق
Put	Put	Put	يضع
Hit	Hit	Hit	يضرب
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	يؤدي
Let	Let	Let	يدع
Read	Read	Read	يقرأ
Spread	Spread	Spread	ينتشر

Tell	Told	Told	يخبر
Sell	Sold	Sold	يبيع
Break	Broke	Broken	يكسر
Wear	Wore	Worn	يرتدي
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	يتحدث
Take	Took	Taken	يأخذ
Wake up	Woke up	Woken up	ينهض
Steal	Stole	Stolen	يسرق
Ride	Rode	Ridden	يقود دراجة
Rise	Rose	Risen	يرتفع / يصعد
Drive	Drove	Driven	يقود
Choose	Chose	Chosen	يختار
Write	Wrote	Written	يكتب
Spend	Spent	Spent	يمضي
Lend	Lent	Lent	يقرض
Feel	Felt	Felt	يشعر
Keep	Kept	Kept	يحفظ
Meet	Met	Met	يقابل
Mean	Meant	Meant	يعني
Burn	Burnt	Burnt	يحرق

Smell	Smelt	Smelt	يشم
Build	Built	Built	يبني
Send	Sent	Sent	يرسل
Learn	Learnt	Learnt	يتعلم
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	يتعامل
Bend	Bent	Bent	ينحني
Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt	يحلم
Lose	Lost	Lost	يفقد
Leave	Left	Left	يفادر
Sleep	Slept	Slept	ينام
Grow	Grew	Grown	ينمو
Throw	Threw	Thrown	يرمي
Know	Knew	Known	يعرف
Fly	Flew	Flown	يطير
Blow	Blew	Blown	ينفخ
Draw	Drew	Drawn	يرسم
Teach	Taught	Taught	يعلم
Catch	Caught	Caught	يمسك
Bring	Brought	Brought	يحضر
Think	Thought	Thought	يفكر

Buy	Bought	Bought	يشتري
Seek	Sought	Sought	سعى / طلب
Get	Got	Got	يحصل
Win	Won	Won	يربح
Find	Found	Found	يجد
Stick	Stuck	Stuck	يلصق
Pay	Paid	Paid	يدفع
Say	Said	Said	يقول
Come	Came	Come	يأتي
Become	Became	Become	يصبح
Run	Ran	Run	يركض
Give	Gave	Given	يعطي
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	يفغر
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	ينسى
Eat	Ate	Eaten	يأكل
Stand	Stood	Stood	وقف
Sit	Sat	Sat	يجلس
Shine	Shone	Shone	يشرق
Hear	Heard	Heard	يسمع
Go	Went	Gone	يذهب

Fall	Fell	Fallen	يسقط
See	Saw	Seen	يرى
Make	Made	Made	يصنع
Understand	Understood	Understood	يفهم
Bear	Born	Born	يلد
Hold	Held	Held	يعقد
Feed	Fed	Fed	اطعم
Lead	Led	Led	يقود / يؤدي إلى

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بتقدر تابعنا على جميع مواقع التواصل الإجتماعي



أ. عمر ملكاوي