

# English



الانماط الجديدة

## ACTION PACK LEVEL 3



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# بِحَمْدِهِ

قَالَ رَبِّ اشْرَحْ لِي صَدْرِي<sup>٢٥</sup>  
وَيَسِّرْ لِي أَمْرِي<sup>٢٦</sup>  
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سورة طه

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I AM NOBODY. NOBODY IS PERFECT .THEREFORE I AM PERFECT

سبحان الله وبحمده .. سبحان الله العظيم

كلمتان خفيفتان على اللسان ثقيلتان في الميزان  
حييتان إلى الرحمن

لا تشكوا للناس جرحا أنت صائبة... لا يألم الجرح إلا من به ألم -

”-: الناس تعرف سعر كل شيء ولا تعرف قيمة أي شيء”

سيأتي يوم ينظر الجميع لأسمك ليجدوا بجانبه .Off line. ينتظرك أحبتك فلا تدخل !! ويرسلون على بريدك فلا تجيب !! ينتظرونك بالساعات على المسنجر !! لا تدخل .مازالت حاله .Off line. يومها ستتوقف مشاركاتك عند عدد معين !! لأنك ستكون قد رحلت عن الدنيا !! لن تكون قادرا على الاتصال حتى ترد أو تعلق !! أو حتى تعدل او تعتذر على ما فعلته يوما لمن اخطأت في حقهم !! فأنت لست معنا !! انك هناك في حفرة ضيقة !! من غير أحد يؤنسك وحدك هناك !! تتحسر على أعمالك !! أو ربما تؤنسك أعمالك !! رحلت عنا ولم يتبقى لنا سوى ما سطرته لنا يداك !! فأحرص و أحرص !! على أن تكون سطورك !! حسنات جارية لك في قبرك !! فكل إنسان محاسب !! حاول بسرعة أن تغير وتعديل !! لأنك ببساطة !! أنت الان online

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم  
الحمد لله رب العالمين والصلاة والسلام على سيد المرسلين المبعوث رحمةً للعالمين.  
اعزائي الطلبة :

الحمد لله الذي جعل لنا من العلم نورا نهدي به و بعد...  
اضع بين ايديكم هذا العمل الذي ارجو ان يكون في المستوى المطلوب و  
امل على الاقل انني لم اقصر ا و اهمل أي شيء من المنهاج الدراسي لذا  
ارجو ان لا تبخلوا علي بملاحظاتكم و اقتراحاتكم البناءة لنصوب اخطاءنا و  
نتفادي زلاتنا و نتلافي العيوب التي يمكن اننا ولا شك وقعنا فيها  
و الله نسال ان يديم نعمته علينا و ان يحفظ وطننا من كل كيد و من كل شر  
و ان يهدينا سواء السبيل  
و نسال الله عز و جل ان يوفقنا و يجعل النجاح حليفنا....

## سمير الجمال

ملاحظة : حلول الدوسيه في اخرها

# MODULE ONE UNIT ONE : THE LAW

## UNIT 1: THE LAW

# 1

إذا لم تعلم أين تذهب ، فكل الطرق تفي بالغرض  
“A kiss without a hug is like a flower without the fragrance.”

**A journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step**

رحلة الألف ميل تبدأ بخطوه

\*العظيم من يبتسم عندما تكون دموعه على وشك الإنهيار  
الدنيا بين قوسين - (...).  
القوس الاول هو ميلادك..  
..والقوس الثاني هو موتك..  
فضع بينهما شيئاً نافعاً..

## الطريقة المساعدة لحل اسئلة اي قطعه

النمط الاول: نمط التعداد

يحتوي النمط تعداد من خلال: write down two of them / write them down ----- ويظهر بالفقرة على الشكل:  
-----and/or ----- او -----,---,-----  
الإجابة) حاول البحث عن كلمات في السؤال موجودة في الفقرات ثم ستجد الجواب غالبا بعد هذه الكلمات إما بجملته أو جملتان)  
إن كانت الكلمات موجودة في آخر الفقرة سيكون الجواب غالبا الجملة السابقة

تنزيلات الوزارة : 1. كتابة اثنان او 3 او 4 من المطلوب او كتابة جزء او كل الجملة التي تحتوي التعداد = علامة كاملة

النمط الثاني – Quote the sentence which indicates/shows that.....

Write down the sentence which indicates/shows that...../

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير اتبين إن..... / اكتب الجملة التي تشير اتبين إن.....

(اكتب الجملة ذات الفكرة المطلوبة من النقطة إلى النقطة أو (! او ? ;)  
الإجابة) ابحث عن كلمة مفتاحية في السؤال المطلوب في الفقرات بشرط البدء في الفقرات الي لنم يطرح عليها اي سؤال ثم جد من أين تبدأ وارسم الجملة مراعيًا (1. بداية الجملة بحرف كبير 2. وضع علامة التوقف في نهاية الجملة 3. ارفاق اي علامات ترقيم داخل الجملة 4. عدم اضافة حرف واحد بعد علامة التوقف 5. الوزارة تختار جمل قصصية ( ماعدا ذلك = صفر

النمط الثالث Find a word in the second paragraph which means.....

What does the underlined (word/ phrase / phrasal verb / expression) in paragraph one mean

جد كلمة في الفقرة الثانية و التي تعني.....  
ماذا يعني ( الكلمة / العبارة / الفعل الظرفي / التعبير ) الذي تحته خط في الفقرة الثانية  
الإجابة) ارجع للفقرة المعنية و حاول إيجاد اقرب معنى للكلمة المطلوبة و لا تترك الإجابة فارغة) / احفظ الكلمات المطلوبة بالانجليزي . / اخطاء الطلاب : اضافة كلمة لاحقة بعد الكلمة المطلوبة = صفر

النمط الرابع - What does the underlined pronoun..... In paragraph one refer to

إلى ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط  
الإجابة (الضمير عادة يعود إلى كلمة (اسم) قبله حسب التالي:

1-he,him,his ابحث عن اسم مفرد مذكر قبله

2-it,its ابحث عن اسم مفرد غير عاقل

3-she.her.hers ابحث عن اسم مفرد مؤنث

4-they,them.their/s عن اسم جمع للعاقل و غير العاقل

5-who,which,.... على الاسم قبلها مباشرة

للتأكد من صحة الضمير ضع الاسم المختار مكان الضمير و اقرأ الجملة فان استوى المعنى فالإحلال صحيح.

اخطاء الطلاب : 1. اضافة اي كلمة لاحقة = صفر 2. ان ارتبط الاسم المرجع بصفه او محدد يجب ان توضع في الاجابة

النمط الخامس - According to the text , The writer thinks/states that.....Explain this statement/, suggesting three ways for .....

حسب النص الكاتب يعتقد إن.....فسر ذلك مقترحا 3....  
الإجابة على الاقتراحات تكون بالاستعانة او بطريقة التفكير الناقد

I think this is true that ... الاعتقاد.... + and I suggest ving ..... ,ving ..... and ...ving .....

التفكير الناقد Critical thinking

يركز السؤال التفكير الناقد على طرح قضية لها علاقة بالنص المعطى و يطلب إبداء الرأي فيها بجملتين:-

- اطرح سؤال اما ب why / how على القضية ثم فكر في نقطتين بالعربي و صغهما في جملتين بالانجليزي مراعيًا البدء كالتالي :

- I think this is true that ..... because .....(1)نقطة..... Also, .....(2)نقطة.....(why)

- I think this is true that ..... that .....(1)نقطة..... Also, .....(2)نقطة.....(how)

كلمات القطع الرئيسية

<b>WORD</b>	<b>MEANING IN ENGLISH</b>	<b>MEANING IN ARABIC</b>
<b>Court:</b>	<i>place where trials take place</i>	محكمة
<b>Govern:</b>	<i>to control</i>	يحكم
<b>Guilty:</b>	<i>responsible for a crime</i>	مذنب
<b>Innocent</b>	<i>: not responsible for a crime</i>	غير مذنب / بريء
<b>Jury</b>	<i>a group of people in court who decides whether someone is guilty</i>	هيئة المحلفون :
<b>Legal:</b>	<i>relating to law</i>	قانوني
<b>Principle:</b>	<i>rule / belief</i>	مبدأ / نظام
<b>Property:</b>	<i>something valuable which belongs to someone</i>	ممتلكات / ملكية
<b>Prove:</b>	<i>Show something is true</i>	ينفذ / يثبت
<b>Appeal:</b>	<i>petition / demand</i>	طلب / التماس
<b>Investigation:</b>	<i>inspection / examination</i>	تحقق من
<b>Sentence (v/n):</b>	<i>prison term / send to prison</i>	حكم بالادانة / يرسل للسجن
<b>To charge:</b>	<i>accuse</i>	يتهم ب
<b>Enforce:</b>	<i>put into practice / carry out</i>	يفرض
<b>Criminal offence:</b>	<i>a violation of law where there is injury to public / crime</i>	جناية
<b>Fake</b>	<i>not real</i>	مزيف
<b>Identity theft:</b>	<i>theft of personal information</i>	سرقة الهوية
<b>Fraud</b>	<i>crime of cheating to get money</i>	الاحتيال
<b>Confidential:</b>	<i>private and secret</i>	سري
<b>Transfer</b>	<i>Move from one place to another</i>	يحول من
<b>Virus</b>	<i>Bad program which damage computer</i>	فيروس
<b>Solve a crime</b>	<i>Discover who commits a crime</i>	يحل جريمة
<b>Success:</b>	<i>period of great wealth</i>	نجاح
<b>Development:</b>	<i>the process of modernization</i>	تطوير
<b>Deteriorate:</b>	<i>to get worse</i>	يتدهور
<b>Emigrate:</b>	<i>to leave your country to live in a new</i>	يهاجر
<b>Famine</b>	<i>: a serious shortage of food leading to great hunger on large scale.</i>	مجاعة
<b>Industry:</b>	<i>economic activity concerned with raw materials and manufacture goods</i>	صناعة
<b>Recurrent:</b>	<i>occurring often or repeatedly</i>	متكرر
<b>Forge:</b>	<i>advances steadily</i>	يعبر
<b>temperate</b>	<i>having mild temperatures</i>	معتدل
<b>Raise</b>	<i>bring up children</i>	يربي
<b>Creature</b>	<i>a living thing/ animal</i>	مخلوق

<b>extensive</b>	<i>very long</i>	ممتد
<b>original</b>	<i>first</i>	اصلي
<b>Cloth</b>	<i>material or fabric used to make clothes</i>	قماش
<b>Fiber</b>	<i>a very small piece of paper, wood, cloth, etc..</i>	نسيج
<b>Rot</b>	<i>decay</i>	يتعفن
<b>Sustainable</b>	<i>practice or product that can be used or re- used without cost to the environment</i>	مستديم
<b>wood pulp</b>	<i>wood after it has been crushed</i>	لب الشجرة
<b>Climate:</b>	<i>dry weather conditions in an area over a period of time</i>	مناخ
<b>Cultivate</b>	<i>: to use land for growing crops</i>	يزرع
<b>Dust:</b>	<i>powder made of very small pieces of earth</i>	غبار
<b>Erode:</b>	<i>destroy slowly</i>	ينجرف
<b>Graze:</b>	<i>to put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass</i>	يرعى
<b>Survive</b>	<i>: to stay alive</i>	يبقى حيا
<b>Wildfire</b>	<i>: fire that spreads very quickly</i>	نار منتشرة
<b>Soil</b>	<i>What plants need to grow in</i>	تربة
<b>Consumption</b>	<i>the eating or drinking of something</i>	استهلاك
<b>Devastating</b>	<i>very destructive</i>	مدمر
<b>Export</b>	<i>send something for sale in another country</i>	يصدر
<b>Global</b>	<i>affecting the whole world</i>	عالمي
<b>Illegal</b>	<i>against the law</i>	غير قانوني
<b>Tool</b>	<i>a piece of equipments for doing a particular job</i>	اداة
<b>Export</b>	<i>send something for sale in another country</i>	يصدر
<b>Environmentalist</b>	<i>one who tries to protect the environment</i>	حماة البيئة
<b>Protect</b>	<i>to stop harm or damage</i>	يحمي
<b>Structure</b>	<i>Building</i>	بناء
<b>Exotic</b>	<i>Unusual/ foreign</i>	غريب
<b>Waterfall</b>	<i>flow of water from a river or a steam falling from a height</i>	شلال
<b>Display</b>	<i>show / exhibition</i>	عرض

<b>Temperate</b>	<i>not too hot or too cold</i>	معتدل
<b>Globe</b>	<i>world, Earth</i>	العالم / الارض
<b>Seed</b>	<i>a small , hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow</i>	بذرة
<b>Thorn</b>	<i>a sharp pointed part that grows on a plant</i>	شوكة
<b>Trunk</b>	<i>the main part or large stem of a tree</i>	جذع

تتعدى حدودك ينتهي وجودك

.. "الرَّجُلُ إِنْ عَشِقَ رُوحَ الْمَرْأَةِ " فَلَئِنْ عَشِقَ إِلَّا إِمْرَأَهُ وَاحِدَهُ

"أَمَّا إِنْ عَشِقَ وَجْهَهَا " فَلَئِنْ تَكْفِيَهُ جَمِيعَ نِسَاءِ الْأَرْضِ

عندما يريدون قتلك .. يستعمرون قلبك .. ثم .. يرحلون ببطء .. ليتركوك .. ما بين الموت والجنون

الحياة جميلة " ولكن!!  
إعطوها حقها من التناول .. كي تعطيككم حقم من  
السعادة,

# UNIT ONE

## NEW CRIMES

KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
<b>Fake</b>	not real	مزيف
<b>Identity theft:</b>	theft of personal information	سرقة الهوية
<b>Fraud</b>	crime of cheating to get money	الاحتيال
<b>Confidential:</b>	private and secret	سري
<b>Transfer</b>	Move from one place to another	يحول من
<b>Virus</b>	Bad program which damage computer	فيروس
<b>Solve a crime</b>	Discover who commits a crime	يحل جريمة
<i>Prosecute</i>	<i>put on trial</i>	يقاضي
<i>Detecting:</i>	<i>notice or discover the existence of</i>	يكشف عن
<i>Book:</i>	<i>reserve</i>	يحجز
<i>Break into</i>	<i>force an entry</i>	يقتحم
<i>Invisible:</i>	<i>unseen</i>	غير مرئي
<i>Commit</i>	<i>Do wrong</i>	يرتكب

### Pronoun Reference

<b>Them line 2</b>	<b>Criminals</b>
<b>This L5</b>	<b>Confidential information</b>
<b>Their line 7</b>	<b>Criminals</b>
<b>Their L 13</b>	<b>Ordinary people</b>
<b>Their L 16</b>	<b>Techno criminals</b>
<b>Which L 17</b>	<b>Viruses</b>
<b>They L17</b>	<b>Computers</b>
<b>They L22</b>	<b>Criminals</b>

نبيكي لننسى .. وننسى لنعيش .. ونعيش لنحب .. ونحب لنبيكي .. هذه هي الحياة ..  
فسحقا لكل من عذب وخان .. واستهان بمشاعر إنسان ... وكأنه لا يعلم انه بهذا  
!... الكون ..... كما تدين تدان

# NEW CRIMES

## جرائم جديدة

An area of the law that is changing very quickly in the modern world is the law related to computer crime. Increasingly, criminals are using computer to help **them** commit new crimes like **identity theft**, and to make easier to commit old crimes like theft or **fraud**. Technological criminals may get into computer system to find out **confidential** information and use **this** to make money.

1) What examples of old and new crimes does the writer give?

ما الامثلة التي يعطيها الكاتب على جرائم قديمة وحديثة؟

2) Technological criminals would do **TWO** actions when getting into computer system . Write these two actions down ?

اكتب عمليتين يقوم بهما المجرمين التقنيون عند دخولهم لأنظمة الكمبيوتر؟

3) Technological criminals use computers for two reasons . Write these two reasons down ?

لماذا يستخدم المجرمون الكمبيوترات؟

4) According to the text, the writer thinks that the law related to computer crimes is changing very quickly. Explain this statement , suggesting three ways to stop criminals from making their crimes .

حسب النص يعتقد الكاتب ان القانون المتعلق بجرائم الكمبيوتر يتغير بسرعة . ؟ فسر ذلك مقترحا 3 طرق لإيقاف مجرمي الكمبيوتر من القيام بجرائمهم

Unfortunately, computer crimes are often more difficult to **solve** than traditional crimes

because the criminals are *invisible* and **their** actions may be hard to prove. It can also be

difficult to *prosecute* computer criminal successfully because usually nothing is actually

stolen or physically damaged. Hopefully, in the future, computer experts will **discover** more

effective ways of *detecting* such crimes.

5) computer crimes are difficult to solve for two reasons. Write these two reasons down ?

ما الذي يجعل جرائم الكمبيوتر صعبة الحل؟

6) Quote the sentence which shows that there are still no ways to find out computer crimes?  
اكتب الجملة التي تبين انه لا يزال لا توجد طرق لاكتشاف جرائم الكمبيوتر ؟

7. It is difficult to put on trial computer criminals for two reasons . Write these two reasons down ?  
ما الذي يجعله صعبا مقاضاة مجرمي الكمبيوتر ؟

8) According to the text, the writer thinks that new crimes are more difficult to solve than the old ones. Explain this statement , suggesting three ways to solve such crimes  
الكاتب يعتقد ان الجرائم الجديدة اصعب في الحل من الجرائم القديمة . فسر مقترحا 3 طرق لحل مثل هذه الجرائم

9) According to the text, the writer thinks that it is difficult to prosecute computer criminals successfully. Explain this statement , suggesting three ways to help in prosecuting them حسب النص  
الكاتب يعتقد ان من الصعب مقاضاة مجرمي الكمبيوتر بنجاح . فسر ذلك مقترحا 3 طرق للمساعدة في مقاضاتهم ؟

10. Find an example of a **phrase that shows explanation** ?

11. Replace the underlined verb “**discover**” with a suitable phrasal verb that has a similar meaning to it ?

A particular factor on the growth of computer crime has been the increase in the number of ordinary people who use internet websites to buy things, to *book* holidays or to access **their** bank accounts in order to **transfer** money or pay bills. This new type of business has attracted techno-criminals who may order goods and services without paying or *break into* the computer system of businesses or financial organizations and either move money to **their** own account or send viruses, **which** can seriously damage computers and the information **they** contain. These **viruses** can affect millions of people worldwide.

12) People use the internet for different purposes. Write down two of them: يستخدم الناس الانترنت لعدة اغراض. اذكر 2 منها

13. Viruses can affect computer in two ways . write them down ?  
تؤثر الفيروسات على الكمبيوترات بطريقتين اذكرهما؟

14) The different uses of the internet by ordinary people can lead to two actions by computer criminals. Write these two actions down .

الاستخدامات المختلفة من قبل الناس للانترنت يمكن ان تؤدي لعملين من قبل مجرمي الكمبيوتر اكتبهما ؟

1.....  
2.....

14) Techno-criminals can do many things when breaking into the computer system of businesses. Write down two of them?

يستطيع المجرمون فعل عدة اشياء عند اقتحام نظام الكمبيوتر للشركات . اكتب اثنان منها ؟

1.....  
2.....

15) Write down the sentence which indicates the danger of viruses on people.

الجملة التي تشير الى خطر الفيروسات على الناس ؟

16) Find out an example of a **compound noun** in paragraph three ?

17. 10. Find an example of a **phrase that shows explanation** ?.....

Computers with internet *connection* can also be used more safely by criminals than face-to-face meetings or telephones conversations to pass on confidential information or to plan crimes. In addition to this, computers allow criminals' access to millions of people worldwide whom **they** may persuade to pay for something worthless or to support a **fake charity** organization.

18) In the last paragraph, two kinds of frauds were mentioned. What are they?

في الفقرة الاخيرة نوعين من الاحتيال قد ذكرا . ما هما ؟

19) Criminals use the internet to communicate with each other for different things. Write down two of them?

حسب الفقرة الثالثة يستخدم المجرمون الانترنت للتواصل مع بعضهم لعدة اشياء . اذكر اثنان منهما ؟

20) According to the text, the writer thinks that different things motivate internet criminals Is he justified? Explain?

حسب النص يعتقد الكاتب ان عدة اشياء تحفز مجرمي الانترنت . هل هو مبرر ؟ فسر ؟

## B. Critical thinking:

Experts should discover more effective ways of detecting computer crimes. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

### مقادير الامتحانات.

كيلو قهر .. كأس به خوف .. معلقة ونص قلق .. معلقين توتر ..

رشة اكل ..

وبالهناء والشفاء ...

/ملحوظة/ ..

سأل الممكن المستحيل أين تقيم ؟ فأجابه في أحلام العاجز - كمية "البكاء" حسب الرغبة

# UNIT ONE

Essay : USING COMPUTERS

KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
<b>Demand</b>	Require	متطلب
<b>Launched</b>	Started	اطلق
<b>Scheme</b>	Plan / project	خطة / مشروع
<b>Purchase</b>	Buy	يشترى
<b>embrace</b>	Taken happily	احاط بسرور
<b>Communicate</b>	Exchange words	يتواصل
<b>Suffers</b>	Bear the pain	يعاني
<b>Properly</b>	Suitably	بشكل ملائم
<b>Leisure</b>	Free time	وقت الفراغ

## Pronoun Reference

<b>Them line 4</b>	<b>computers</b>
<b>Their L6</b>	<b>People</b>
<b>Their /they line 7/8/10/11/</b>	<b>People</b>
<b>Them L 12</b>	<b>Some jobs and many leisure activities</b>



# USING COMPUTERS

## استخدام الكمبيوترات

Today, more and more people in Jordan are using computers for activities at home, at school or at work. Such is the demand that the national government launched a scheme to allow Jordanians to purchase **them** more easily. Many people are using computers for all sorts of things - writing letters, searching the Internet or just playing games. It is a great thing that Jordan has **known the latest information about** modern technology so successfully, but in this essay I am going to consider two disadvantages of computers

1. Computers can be used for many activities . write down two of them .

.....

2. People use computers for different purposes . write down two of them

.....

3. Write down the sentence which indicates that the government encouraged Jordanians to buy computers

.....

4. Replace the underlined verb in the first paragraph with a suitable multi -part **phrasal verb** that has a similar meaning to it

.....

In my opinion, the main disadvantage is that people may spend so much time on **their** computers that **they** see less of **their** friends and family. Children who spend too long playing computer games may become unsociable and forget how to communicate normally with other people.

5. Computer games have two bad effects on children . write them down ?

.....

6. What is the main disadvantage of spending much time on computers ? -----

-----

Another result of people spending too much time at their computers is that their health suffers. Sitting for long periods of time can hurt your eyes, cause headaches, or damage your hands and arms. In some cases this means that people cannot do their jobs properly.

7. Sitting for long periods of time on computers can have many disadvantages . write down two of them . .....
8. According to the text , the writer thinks Sitting for long periods of time on computers can affect health . Is he justified ? Explain  
.....
9. What does the underlined word “ **cases** “ mean ?.....

There is no doubt that computers are here to stay. Some jobs and many leisure activities would be impossible without them, but we should be aware for the possible dangers of spending too much time at our computers.

10. According to the text , the writer thinks that computers are meant to stay . Explain this statement suggesting three ways to prevent the dangers associated with using computers .  
.....  
.....
11. .correct the mistake of the underlined word aware for and write the correct answer in your answer booklet  
.....
12. According to the text , the writer states that children sit for long periods of time on computers which can affect health . Explain this statement , suggesting three ways to keep children away from computers .  
.....

### Critical Thinking

Computers have benefited Jordan in different ways . Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

الضمير هو صوت خافت يخبرك بان هناك احد يراقبك

# VOCABULARY

## WORDS WITH MORE THAN ONE MEANING

كلمات باكثر من معنى

**SOCIETY:** 1. all the people living in a country مجتمع  
2. Club or organization for people with the same interest جمعية

**PROPERTY:** 1. something valuable which belongs to someone ممتلكات / ملكية  
2. Land and buildings عقارات

**COURT:** 1. place where trials take place محكمة  
2. Area where people play games like tennis ملعب

**FINE:** 1. money people pay as a punishment for doing illegal thing غرامة  
2. Very good جيد كثيرا

**TYPE:** 1. kind / sort نوع  
2. Write using a machine يطبع

**MEAN:** 1. signification to a word or idea معنى  
2. Not generous بخيل  
3. The average of several quantities وسيط حسابي

**NOTE:** 1. brief written record ملاحظة  
2. A noise made by musical instruments نوتة موسيقية  
3. a piece of paper money ورقة نقدية

**CASE:** 1. an example of something occurring حالة  
2. A legal action قضية قانونية  
3. A container for carrying things حقيبة

**SPRING:** 1. a season فصل الربيع  
2. Rapid movement حركة سريعة  
3. A metal coil زمبرك  
4. A place where water comes from under ground ينبوع

**ROW:** 1. a number of things in a straight line طابور / صف  
2. A fight شجار / قتال  
3. Propel a boat with oars يجذف

**Ruler:** 1. someone in charge of a country, such as a king حاكم  
2. Straight piece of wood or plastic to help you draw straight lines مسطرة



### EXERCISE 1

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

Society , mean , row , ruler , fine , property , court , type

1. When I was a student I was a member of the law .....
2. A strong legal system is important in a modern .....
3. Tutankhamun was a very famous Egyptian .....
4. I am doing my maths homework- can I borrow your ....., please
5. He did a ..... job of washing my car
6. He had to pay a .....for driving fast
7. 8.Taking a another person's .....is a theft.
8. 9.The price of ..... in the city nas increased dramatically this year
9. In the final of the championship, the players were on ..... for two hours.
- 10.Three men will appear in ..... tomorrow accused of dangerous driving.
- 11.Secretaries used to spend most of their time ..... letters and reports.
- 12.What ..... of music do you like best?



### EXERCISE 2

Complete the following sentences with a suitable word from the list:

case , court , fine , mean , type , ruler

1. What .....of music do you like best?
2. The judge in charge of the.....carried all his documents in a black leather.....
3. The .....heard that the crime had taken place on a tennis.....
4. The.....weather made me feel happy , but my mood changed when the police officer gave me a.....for driving too fast.
5. A: What does this word.....?  
B: .....is the opposite of generous.
6. Tutankhamun was a very famous Egyptian .....



### EXERCISE 3

**Replace** the underlined phrases with a suitable word from that has a similar meaning

1. He did a very good job of washing my car.

.....

2. I don't like him because he is not generous.

.....

3. When I was a student, I was a member of the law organization.

.....

4. The price of buildings and land in the city has increased dramatically this year.

.....

5. The police are investigating the subject of the crime patiently.

.....



### EXERCISE 4

**Study** the following sentences and answer the question that follows .

**What do the underlined words mean ?**

1. I'm doing my maths homework – can I borrow your ruler .
2. All legal cases are held in the court
3. I keep my documents in a special case
4. Spring is my favourite season.
5. He had to pay a fine because he was driving without insurance

عندما تعجز النفس عن رؤية الاحبة  
..... فإنها تشتاق لهم بصمت مؤلم  
إياك أن تظن ان الصمت نسيان  
فالارض صامتة ولكن  
في جوفها الف بركان

وكم من قلوب كالاشجار شامخة وفيها من الاحزان ما يكفيها  
كالنخيل يطرح اليك رطباً حنيا تغذفه بالحجر دون رحمة تبديها  
والشمعة تحترق لتعطيك ضوءاً دون من يرحم دمعها ويواسيها  
هذه هي الدنيا قلوب تنوعت فاحرص أن تكون بالحب شامخاً فيه

# GRAMMAR

## PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Form : **have** + Past Participle  
**has**

Use:

**1. To talk about finished past actions without telling the time:**

Key words:

*Just, already, before, yet, so far, up to now, recently, lately, this week, this month, this year, today, oh!, Have you heard? At last, In my life, in his life, in the last few years, in the last few days.*

### EXERCISE 1

Correct the form of the verb in brackets:

1. I.....a lot of work today.(do)
2. He.....Jordan many times before.( visit)
3. We.....only one English exam this month.(take)
4. My uncle.....many people in his life.( meet)
5. Rami.....to Cairo today.(leave)
6. Nobody.....yet.(arrive)
7. The government .....many schools and hospitals in the last few years. (build)
8. Oh! I .....my wallet.(lose)
9. My father.....back home.( just ,come)
10. Up to now this week, I.....you twice.(see)

**2. To talk about the number of times or things that happened in the past:**

### EXERCISE 2

Correct the form of the verb:

1. I.....three apples today.(eat)
2. Fadi.....two cups of coffee today.( drink)
3. Brazil.....the world cup five times.(win)
4. We.....to Syria twice in our life.(go)
5. Omar.....three accidents this year.(make)

**3-To tell what caused a present state: a single action happened in the past that has a result now:**

مع أَن الدَّمُوعَ لَيْسَ لَهَا ثِقَلٌ لَكِن  
إِنْ سَقَطَتْ تُزِيلُ شَيْئًا بِالْقَلْبِ كَانَ ثَقِيلًا

### EXERCISE 3

#### Correct the form of the verb:

1. He can't write a report. He.....his pen at home.(forget)
2. I can drive a car now .I.....my driving license.(pass)
3. Suzan knows how to make cake , her mother.....her ( teach)
4. My car can't go now. It.....out of petrol.(run)
5. Hala is very happy today. She.....a full mark in her exam.(get)
6. My father is healthier now. He.....smoking. ( stop)
7. A: Why can't you play with us?  
B: I.....my boots.( not bring)
8. There is nobody at home now. They.....out for a walk.(go)
9. Rasha is fit now. She.....much weight.(lose)
10. Your car is clean today.Someone.....it.(clean)

**4. To talk about an action started in the past and is still going on up to now, especially with verbs like : have , be , see , know**

KEY WORDS: SINCE , FOR

### EXERCISE 4

- 1-I.....a student for 12 years. (be)
- 2-We.....in Amman since 1966. (live)
- 3-My father.....in a bank for nearly 16 years. (work)
- 4-Salah .....his car since 1987. (have)
- 5- Since we first met in the university ,we.....each other. (not visit)
- 6-We.....you for ages. (not see)
- 7-It.....in our village since last month. (not rain)
- 8-For 7 days I.....you more than five times. (call)
- 9.I .....my car for seven years now.(have)
- 10 . Reem.....a student since 2002..(be)
11. Ahmad and Rami are close friends.They.....each other for more three years.(know)
12. We.....each other since last month.( not see)
- 13.Kamal and Zeinab.....married for nearly 20 years.(be)



# PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Have been  
Form: + Base Form + ing  
Has been

USE:

**1.To talk about an activity which continues over a length of time:**

Key words: since , for ,all day , all year....etc.

## EXERCISE5

*Correct the form of the verb:*

- 1.She .....to be a doctor for six years.(train)
2. Nawal.....her economics essay all morning.(write)
- 3.The police.....people all week.(interview)
- 4.We.....tennis this week.(play)
- 5.They.....at university since 2004.(study)

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

## EXERCISE 6

Read the following sentences, and then answer the questions that follow:

- 1 A: Ahmad worked in America for five years.  
B: Omar has worked in America for five years.

**Which one Ahmad or Omar is still working in America?**

- 2- A:Salah has been in hospital for a week.  
B: Osama was in hospital for a week.

**Which one is still in hospital now Salah or Osama?**

## EXERCISE 7

Choose the correct answer:

- 1.I.....Ali for a year.  
( have been knowing , have known , know)
2. He.....his finger that's why it is bleeding now.  
( is cutting , has cut , has been cutting)
- 3.She.....her car since 1997.  
( has had , is having , has been having)
- 4.She.....since she returned home.

- ( is studying , has been studying , has studied )  
 5. We .....three units up to now.  
 ( have finished , finished , have been finishing )  
 6.I.....art history for three months.  
 ( have studied , have been studying , study )  
 7.We .....to walk into town.  
 ( have decided , have been deciding , decided )  
 8.You can use my bike now I .....it.  
 ( have been repairing , have repaired , repaired )  
 9. He is late because he.....his father.  
 ( has helped , has been helping , helps )  
 10. He learned to drive in 1952 , so he.....for over fifty years.  
 ( is driving , has driven ,has been driving )  
 11. The lights are still on his room , he.....his homework yet.  
 ( hasn't finished , hasn't been finishing , didn't finish )  
 12.They.....the new by-pass since 2001, I don't think they'll ever finish it.  
 ( are building , have built , have been building )  
 13.We.....stuck in this traffic jam for hours.  
 ( have been being , have been , have being )  
 14.I.....driving lessons.  
 ( have been starting , have started , started )  
 15. I.....my bike to Zaid.  
 ( sold , have sold , have been selling )

### مشكلة : since / for

يجوز ان تستخدم مع المضارعين بنفس الطريقة الا ان كان الفعل المعطى من افعال الثبات مثل , be , have , think , love , feel , , own ....etc فيجب ان يصحح الفعل بالمضارع التام مع بعض الاستثناءات للافعال think , have

She .....the meal **for** two hours . ( **prepare** )  
 الحل : *has prepared / has been preparing*

e.g I .....in this country since 1998 . ( **be** )  
 الحل : *have been* لان الفعل فعل ثبات

تعتمد الوزارة 4 اشكال لأجبار الطالب على التصحيح بالمضارع التام المستمر :

- They **have been**.....chess for an hour . ( **play** ) playing الحل :  
 They **have** .....**playing** chess for an hour . ( **be** ) been الحل :  
 They **have** .....chess for an hour . ( **be, play** ) been playing الحل :  
 They .....chess for an hour . ( **be, play** ) have been playing الحل :

ملاحظة 1 : ان كان الفعل المعطى **think** وكان بعد الفراغ **of / about** يصحح الفعل مضارع تام مستمر

She .....of going to London for three weeks. ( **think** ) *has been thinking* الحل

ملاحظة 2 : ان كان الفعل المعطى **have** وكان بمعنى (ياكل، يشرب، يأخذ) يصح الفعل مضارع تام مستمر وما عدا ذلك يصح مضارع تام

She .....this car for 2 years . ( **have** )

الحل : **has had**

She .....lunch for 20 minutes. ( **have** )

الحل : **has been having**

يجب التفريق في الاستخدام بين :

**Since** + اسم / ساعة، يوم، شهر، سنة، جملة +

**For** + عدد / ساعة، يوم، شهر، سنة +

**Yet** + نهاية جملة منفية او سؤال

**Just** + بين شقي جملة مثبتة

**Already** + في نهاية جملة او بين شقي جملة مثبتة

**Never** + بين شقي جملة مثبتة

**Ever** + بين شقي سؤال



### EXERCISE 8

**Correct the verb between brackets:**

1. She looks tired. She has .....films all night.(**watch**)
2. We're so tired. We..... ( **cycle**) in the forest all morning .
3. Why has he been arrested?  
..... he ..... ( **sell**) stolen cars again?
4. I don't want him to give us a lift.  
He .....( **not drive** ) for a long time .
5. The kid's are very good today.  
They..... ( **play** ) quietly for two hours .
6. The river's going to flood. It .....( **rain** ) continually for two weeks
7. He's coughing a lot. I'm afraid he ..... ( **smoke** ) again .
8. I have .....about our relationship.. Shall we get married?(**think**)
9. John has only .....for a few years but he has already won several important races.(**cycle**)
- 10.I've lost a lot of weight because I .....to the gym.(**go**)
- 11.It has .....snowing a lot this week . ( **be** )
12. Ali .....been studying hard this week . ( **have** )
- 13.I am tired because I have been .....out . ( **work** )
14. How long have you .....English ? ( **be, teach** )
- 15.Julie .....in Italy since May .( **be ,live** )
- 16.People ..... ( **be**) interested in traveling sine the wheel was invented.
17. Scientists and designers ..... ( **develop**) safer cars.
18. The Government ..... ( **encourage**) more people to use buses
- 19.The ground outside is wet, it ..... ( **rain**).
20. We ..... ( **be**) stuck in this traffic jam for hours.
21. They ..... ( **build**) the new by-pass since 2001 – I don't think they'll ever finish it.
- 22.He ..... ( **have**) that car since 1999

23. He learned to drive in 1952, so he ..... (drive) for over fifty years.
24. The lights are still on in his room, he ..... (not finish) his homework yet.
25. He ..... (study) since 6 o'clock this evening.

اسعد الناس ليسوا من يملكون الأفضل من كل شيء!!  
 إنما هم من استخرجوا \*\*الأفضل\*\*  
 من كل شيء!!!!



## EXERCISE 9

### Complete the sentences with for or since:

1. I haven't phoned home \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas.
2. We've been here \_\_\_\_\_ nine o'clock
3. I have worked for International House \_\_\_\_\_ more than eight years.
4. I haven't visited my home town \_\_\_\_\_ I left school.
5. I haven't been to the cinema \_\_\_\_\_ ages.
6. I have studied non-stop \_\_\_\_\_ 9.15.
7. I have had a driving licence \_\_\_\_\_ I was eighteen.
8. She hasn't had a day off \_\_\_\_\_ 1999.
9. Johan has been in England \_\_\_\_\_ more than two weeks now.
10. Peter has been my best friend \_\_\_\_\_ we were nine.
11. Mark has been my friend \_\_\_\_\_ we were ten years old.
12. I've only attended this school \_\_\_\_\_ two semesters.
13. Have you been here in the rain \_\_\_\_\_ three o'clock?
14. They've known each other \_\_\_\_\_ Monday .
15. I've been at the bus stop \_\_\_\_\_ half an hour and the bus still hasn't come!
16. He has been on holiday \_\_\_\_\_ a week.
17. She hasn't visited me \_\_\_\_\_ last Tuesday.
18. We've sent it three times \_\_\_\_\_ March.
19. The volcano hasn't erupted \_\_\_\_\_ 1915.
20. He has had my car \_\_\_\_\_ two days.

- علمتني الحياة ، بأن لا أعتد على أحد غير " الله " ، فالصديق قد يكون " نادر " ، والحبيب قد يكون " غادر " ، والقريب قد يكون " عابر " ، و الله وحده " الفادر "

♥ هُنَاكَ مَنْ يَحِبُّكَ سَنِينَ  
 وَيَضِيعُ كُلَّ السَّنِينَ فِي لَحْظَةٍ !  
 وَهُنَاكَ شَخْصٌ . . يَحِبُّكَ فِي لَحْظَةٍ  
 فَيَجْبُرُكَ أَنْ تَتْرَكَ سَنِينَ الْمَاضِي  
 لَ تَجِبُهُ كُلَّ لَحْظَةٍ ♥

♥ و ستظل أنت " الشخص " الوحيد الذي يكفيني عن كل أحد ! ... و لا يكفيني عنه أحد

# ESSAYS OF OPINION

## مقالة الرأي

An opinion essay presents our personal opinion on a particular topic. We need to state our opinion clearly and support it with examples or reasons.

يجب ان تحتوي المقالة الجدلية العناصر التالية وبالترتيب :

1. Introduction outlining the issues مقدمة
2. Arguments for: نقاط جدلية مع
3. Arguments against: نقاط جدلية ضد
4. conclusion, introducing your own ideas: الخلاصة

عنوان المقالة

*To start with such an issue is really important for all kinds of people who are sometimes in favour of it or against it. In this essay I will discuss some of the arguments for and against .....* اسم الموضوع

*I will start considering two arguments in favour of ....* اسم الموضوع

*First of all , ..... for example , .....*  وضح الفكرة او اعط مثال  
عليها

*Secondly, ..... For example,*  وضح الفكرة او اعط مثال  
عليه.....!

*I will move on to the arguments against.....* اسم الموضوع

*The main objection to..... is*  وضح *For example,*  وضح الفكرة تبين لماذا البعض ضد الموضوع.....  
الفكرة او اعط مثال عليه.....!

*Another argument against ... is that... is*  وضح الفكرة اخرى تبين لماذا البعض ضد الموضوع...  
وضح الفكرة او اعط مثال عليه.....!

*Personally, I don't have strong feelings about ...* اسم الموضوع

*I believe that*  اسم الموضوع *but I also think.....*  وضح فكرة معارضة

Write your essay in 100-120 words, including arguments for and against. Choose one of these titles:

*The arguments for and against protecting wild animals*

*The arguments for and against keeping household pets*

*The arguments for and against eating meat*

لا تقل قد فشلت قل لم أنجح بعد

لا تكن كثير الحلاوة انت فتبلع ولا كثير المرارة فتبصق

# MODULE ONE

## UNIT TWO : MIGRATION

### UNIT 2: MIGRATION

# 2

عندما يعطش الماء!

أيعطش الماء!؟!

عندما تفقد الحياة الإنسانية معنى الوفاء  
ويسكنها الحزن في الأعماق  
عندما الوجوه تلبس الأقنعة الزائفة  
وتبهر ما حولها بجمال هذه الوجوه

••••

عندما تجف العقول وتموت الضمانر فتصبح بلا هدف  
وتغفو النفوس في معبد الحق  
وتقف المبادئ خلف قضبان الباطل غير رادعة له  
عندما تضيع الحروف وتبكي الكلمات  
وتموت الجمل وترحل العبارات...في قافلة الضياع

••••

عندما تنطفئ الأنوار ويحل الظلام  
وتتوارى الأضواء خلف السراب  
وتدوب الشموع..بكاءً على الظلام  
عندما تزحف ذيول الباطل نحو مملكة الحق

••••

عندما تنعكس الوجوه وتلبس الرذيلة بثوب العفاف  
عندما تُقبر الفضيلة في محاجر البراءة  
عندما نرى الظلم ولا نستنكره  
عندما تختلط ظلمات النفس والأهواء مع ظلمات المكان

عندها فقط...

يعش الماء  
تبكي الدموع  
ويتلوى الألم

# UNIT TWO

## الهجرة Migration

### KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
<b>Success:</b>	period of great wealth	نجاح
<b>Development:</b>	the process of modernization	تطوير
<b>Deteriorate:</b>	to get worse	يتدهور
<b>Emigrate:</b>	to leave your country to live in a new country	يهاجر
<b>Famine</b>	: a serious shortage of food leading to gre hunger on a large scale.	مجاعة
<b>Industry:</b>	economic activity concerned with raw ma and manufacture goods	صناعة
<i>Disaster:</i>	Catastrophe	كارثة

### Pronoun Reference

They L2+3 (economic necessity )	Farmers
Them / they /them they L4+5+6 (natural disaster )	268 people
There L9	England

عش في الدنيا كأنك عابر سبيل  
\*\*\*\*\*

قال لقمان الحكيم لولده: يا بني.. إذا افتخر الناس بحسن كلامهم فافتخر أنت بحسن صمتك.

\*\*\*\*\*

هَذَا عَصْرُ الْأَحْزَانِ إِنْ أَحْبَبْتَ فَأَنْتَ مَجْنُونٌ وَإِنْ كَرِهْتَ فَأَنْتَ إِنْسَانٌ !!  
فَالْحُبُّ لَهُ إِسْمَانٌ إِمَّا : إِنْ تَخَلَّصَ وَمَصِيرُكَ "إِلْخِيَانَهُ وَالنَّسْيَانُ" !!  
أَوْ أَنْ تَحُبَّ : وَفِي الْنَهَائِهِ كَرَامَتُكَ " تَهْنَأَنْ "

\*\*\*\*\*

الدموع ليست قطرات ..  
بل هي كلمات ..  
سقطت ..

فقط لأنها لم تجد من يقدر معنى هذه الكلمات

# Why do people leave their home countries?

## لماذا يترك الناس اوطانهم ؟

### ECONOMIC NECESSITY

#### الحاجة الاقتصادية

In the early 19th century, the most important **industry** in Ireland was agriculture.

But the farmers were poor and **they** used old- fashioned methods. Because **they** heard that **they** could earn four times as much in America, some farmers **emigrated**. But between 1820 and 1840, the economic situation in Ireland **deteriorated** and in 1845 the potato **famine** began. Disease destroyed 75% of the year's potatoes – the main food for most of the population. During the next two years, 350,000 people died of starvation and there was a huge increase in emigration to America. By the end of 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland had left for the United States.

1. According to the text, what industry was important in the 19th century in Ireland?

حسب النص ما الصناعة الهامة في القرن 19 في ايرلندا ؟

2. When was agriculture the most important industry in Ireland?

متى كانت الزراعة اهم صناعة في ايرلندا ؟

3. What caused some Irish farmers to emigrate?

ما الذي سبب هجرة بعض المزارعين الايرلنديين ؟

4. Quote a sentence to show that farmers were greed to emigrate?

اقتبس جملة تبين ان المزارعين كانوا جشعين ليهاجروا ؟

5. What event took place between 1820 and 1840?

ما الحدث الذي حصل بين 1820 و 1840 ؟

6. The year 1845 witnessed many events, mention 2 of them?

سنة 1845 شهدت عدة احداث . اذكر اثنان منها ؟

7. What was the main reason behind the emigration to the United States?

ما السبب الرئيسي وراء الهجرة للولايات المتحدة؟

8. Write down a sentence which limits the number of emigrants to the United States. -----

9. What does the underlined pronoun (**they** refer to? -----

10. Find a word in the text which means *25% of something*.-----

11. Mention two bad results of starvation? اذكر نتيجتين سيئتين للمجاعة؟

12. Although agriculture was the most important industry in Ireland ,the farmers were very poor. Why?

13. Write down the sentence which tells you that the production of potato in Ireland was getting worse.

14. Write down the sentence which shows that Irish and American workers farm workers didn't earn the same wages.

15. replace the following years and numbers with words : 19<sup>th</sup>/ 1820 /75% /350,000

## B. Critical thinking:

**Migration can lead to bad effects on people.** Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

لا تعطني سمكه بل علمني كيف اصطادها  
كوخ اضحك فيه خيراً من قصر ابكي فيه

- الصوت الهادئ "أقوى" من الصراخ،
- والأدب "يهزم" الوقاحة،
- والتواضع "يحطم" الغرور،
- والأحترام "يسبق" الحب،
- والصدق "يسحق" الكذب،
- والتوبة "تحرق" الشيطان.

\*\*\*\*\*

عاند الدنيا و ابتسم ... ان بعد الليل فجر يرتسم  
لا تقل حظي عسير انما ... هذا قدر ربي و ما قسم  
عفواً : فانا رجل كالزجاج

لا أخرج إلا إذا كنت مكسوراً !

## NATURAL DISASTER

### الكوارث الطبيعية

Tristan da Cunha is a small island in the South Atlantic Ocean. In August 1961, earth tremors started and gradually became more frequent. At the beginning of October, the government decided that the island was no longer safe and the whole population of 268 people was evacuated to a nearby island. A ship picked **them** up and took **them** to South Africa. As **they** passed Tristan da Cunha, **they** saw the volcano erupt. Later the people were taken to England, where **they** stayed for the next two years. In 1963, the volcanic activity on the island stopped and most of the people voted to go back. However, not everyone returned: 14 people had adapted to life in England and decided to stay **there**, and five elderly people had died. There were other changes too: ten couples from the island had married, and eight babies had been born.

1. What is Tristan da Cunha? ما هي ترستان دا كونها?  
.....
2. What action took place in August in 1961? ما الحدث الذي حدث في اب عام 1961?  
.....
3. What was the government decisions following these tremors? .....  
..... ماذا كانت قرارات الحكومة التي تبتعت هذه الهزات؟
4. Where were the people evacuated? اين تم اخلاء الناس?  
.....
5. How did the people reach South Africa? كيف وصل الناس لجنوب افريقيا؟  
.....
6. For how long did the people stay in England? كم بقي الناس في انجلترا؟  
.....
7. When did the people vote to go back متى صوتت الناس للعودة؟  
.....
8. What was the attitude of the people towards going back?  
..... ماذا كان موقف الناس من العودة؟
9. Why did the people of Tristan leave their island? لماذا شعب ترستان غادرو جزيرتهم؟  
.....
10. Why did the government decide to evacuate the people of "Tristan da Cunha"?

.....  
.....  
.....  
11. During their stay in England , many changes happened to the people who were evacuated from " Tristan da Cunha". Write down three of them?  
.....  
.....

12. Write down the sentence which shows the island became safer than before.  
.....  
.....

13. Write down the sentence which shows the ship's destination.  
.....  
.....

14. What is the natural disaster mentioned in the text?  
.....

"إن لم تستطع أن تكون نجماً في السماء فحاول أن تكون مصباحاً في المنزل ...." ت. اليوت

### ECONOMIC SUCCESS

### النجاح الاقتصادي

The economic success of the 1960s and 1970s saw the Arabian Gulf countries transformed into modern and wealthy states, funded by oil and other precious natural resources such as natural gas. The needs of the oil and construction industries led to huge demand for skilled workers. Many thousands of people moved to the region to help build high-tech cities all over the Gulf. These workers, from many regions of the world, were able to find a better life and help with the development of the region.

1. What made the Arabian Gulf countries transformed into wealthy states?

.....  
.....  
ما الذي جعل دول الخليج العربي تتحول الى دول غنية ؟

2. The economic success was due to many reasons. Mention two?

.....  
النجاح الاقتصادي يعود لعدة اسباب اذكر اثنان ؟

3. Give an example of one natural resource?

4. What did the needs of oil construction industries lead to?

.....  
الى ماذا ادى الحاجة الى الصناعات الانشائية للنفط ؟

5. Why do people leave their home countries to the Arabian Gulf states?

لماذا غادر الناس اوطانهم لدول الخليج العربي؟

-----  
-----

6. Write down the two reasons why the Arabian Gulf countries were in need to skilled workers?

-----  
-----

7. Many thousands of people from many regions of the world went to work in the countries of the Arabian Gulf. Why?

-----  
-----

◀ إذا كنت ترى أن السيجارة حلال

◀ فلماذا لا تسمي قبل شربها!!

◀ وتحمد الله بعد كل سيجارة!!

◀ و إن كنت ترى أن السيجارة نعمة فلماذا تطفئها بحذائك!!

◀ و إن كنت ترى أنّها شيء عادي وطبيعي فلماذا لا تشربها أمام والديك!!

◀ و إن كنت ترى أن للسيجارة متعة خاصة فلماذا لا تعلمها لأولادك!!

◀ سيسألك الله عن مالك اين انفقته وعن عمرك كيف أفنيته

اتق الله في نفسك

وَلَا تُلْقُوا بِأَيْدِيكُمْ إِلَى التَّهْلُكَةِ

# Animal migration

## هجرة الحيوان

KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
<b>Recurrent:</b>	occurring often or repeatedly	متكرر
<b>Forge:</b>	advances steadily	يعبر
<b>temperate</b>	having mild temperatures	معتدل
<b>raise</b>	bring up children	يربي
<b>Creature</b>	a living thing/ animal	مخلوق
<b>extensive</b>	very long	ممتد
<b>original</b>	First	اصلي

### Pronoun Reference

it line 2	Animal
whichL3	recurrent events
Their line5	Animals
They L 15	Animals

أصحاب العقول العظيمة لديهم أهداف وغايات، أما الآخرون فيكتفون بالأحلام

\*\*\*\*\*

كن أنت التغيير الذي تريد أن تراه في هذا العالم ... "غاندي"

\*\*\*\*\*

لماذا يجب أن أكون فرشاة وألوان وبيدي أن أكون أنا الفنان؟ ...  
"فريدريك فون شيلر"

\*\*\*\*\*

الغرب ليسوا عباقره ونحن أغبياء!! هم فقط... يدعمون الفاشل  
حتى ينجح! ونحن العرب... نحارب الناجح حتى يفشل

## هجرة الحيوان Animal migration

When we talk about animal's migration, we mean the movement of an animal from the place where **it** has been living to a different place and the return journey to that animal's **original** home. Most animal migrations are **recurrent** events, **which** happen at certain times of the year. Animals usually migrate to find food or to **raise their** young.

1. What is animal migration? حسب الفقرة الاولى ما هي هجرة الحيوان ؟

.....  
.....

2. Animals migrate for two reasons. Write down them?

حسب الفقرة الاولى تهاجر الحيوانات لسببين. اكتبهما ؟

.....

3. Write down the sentence which shows that animals migrate frequently?

اكتب الجملة التي تبين ان هجرة الحيوانات متكررة ؟

.....  
.....

Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation. Land animals may cross mountains or **forge** rivers, while birds and insects travel extensive distances, sometimes across continents and oceans. Fish and other sea creatures may migrate halfway round the world. For example, the grey whale can travel as much as 20,000 kilometers.

4. Which kind of animal can travel the farthest in migration?

اي نوع من الحيوانات يمكن ان ينتقل الابد في هجرته ؟

5. Quote a sentence which shows that animals make the same journeys as their 'mothers' and

'fathers' did. اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ان الحيوانات تقوم بنفس الرحلات كم فعلت امهاتها وآباءها ؟

**Many** animals migrate to northern regions during the northern summer because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food. In the autumn, when the weather gets

colder, many animals migrate south to find food and warmer weather (the southern summer).

Some animals migrate every year, doing the two journeys in one year, but others migrate only if **they** need to find food or for more temperate weather.

6. According to paragraph three why do some animals migrate northwards in summer and southward in winter لماذا بعض الحيوانات تهاجر شمالاً في الصيف وجنوباً في الشتاء؟

### CRITICAL THINKING:

Animal migration can have advantages and disadvantages. Think of this statement and give your point of view in two sentences.

لا يكفي أن ننشغل، السؤال هو: ما الذي يشغلنا؟

\*\*\*\*\*

اجعل قلبك كالقبر يدخله واحد ولا تجعله كالبنر يشرب منه من يشاء

\*\*\*\*\*

طريقك مليء بالاحجار فلا تتعثر بها بل اجمعها وابني بها سلماً تصعد به الى القمة.

\*\*\*\*\*

اذا قدرت على عدوك فاجعل عفوك عنه شكراً لقدرتك عليه

\*\*\*\*\*

لا حياة مع اليأس ولايأس مع الحياة

\*\*\*\*\*

## OPPOSITES

صغير جداً tiny	ضخم huge
حديث modern	قديم old-fashioned
متأخر late	مبكر early
شاب young	كبير بالسن elderly
نادر rare	متكرر frequent

إذا رأيت [ امرأة ] تبكي .. فهناك رجلاً تُحبه !

وإن رأيتها ... تبتمس فهناك رجلاً يحبها

## VOCABULARY

### NUMBERS

#### 1. Reading and writing numbers : قراءة وكتابة الأرقام

١. الأرقام من 21 -∞ يجب وضع (-) بينها **twenty – one**
٢. السنوات التي تتألف من 4 خانات تقرا رقمين كل مرة وبدون **1974 nineteen seventy- four**
٣. السنوات التي تتألف من 3 أو 2 أو خانة تقرا كالرقم العادي **785** وبدون **seven hundred eighty-five**
٤. السنوات التي تتألف من 2000 أو أكثر تقرا كالرقم العادي: وبدون **two thousand ten 2010**
٥. النسبة المئوية تقرا **percent** وتكون إشارة النسبة إلى يمين العدد : **74% seventy-four percent**
٦. الأرقام الترتيبية بعد العدد 21 يقرا العدد الأول كعدد عادي والثاني كترتبيي  
**21<sup>st</sup> =twenty-first / 35<sup>th</sup> = thirty-fifth**
7. يجب كتابة رمز العملة إلى يسار الرقم : **JD 45, £45 , €45**
8. الاشارات (+) (times /x) (minus/-) (÷by)
- 9: الكسور : **a third 1/3**

### THE QUANTIFIERS NUMBERS

The **cardinal** numbers (one, two, three, etc.) are adjectives referring to quantity, and the **ordinal** numbers (first, second, third, etc.) refer to distribution.

#### Number

#### Ordinal

#### Cardinal

first	one	1
second	two	2
third	three	3
fourth	four	4
fifth	five	5
sixth	six	6
seventh	seven	7
eighth	eight	8
ninth	nine	9
tenth	ten	10
eleventh	eleven	11
twelfth	twelve	12
thirteenth	thirteen	13
fourteenth	fourteen	14
fifteenth	fifteen	15
sixteenth	sixteen	16
seventeenth	seventeen	17
eighteenth	eighteen	18
nineteenth	nineteen	19
twentieth	twenty	20
twenty-first	twenty-one	21
twenty-second	twenty-two	22
twenty-third	twenty-three	23
twenty-fourth	twenty-four	24
twenty-fifth	twenty-five	25
twenty-sixth	twenty-six	26
twenty-seventh	twenty-seven	27
twenty-eighth	twenty-eight	28
twenty-ninth	twenty-nine	29
thirtieth	thirty	30
thirty-first	thirty-one	31
fortieth	forty	40
fiftieth	fifty	50
sixtieth	sixty	60
seventieth	seventy	70
eightieth	eighty	80
ninetieth	ninety	90
hundredth	one hundred	100
five hundredth	five hundred	500
thousandth	one thousand	1,000
hundred thousandth	one hundred thousand	100,000
millionth	one million	1,000,000

## Fractions and decimals

### الكسور والمنازل العشرية

Said	Written	Said
point five	0.5	Half
point two five	0.25	A quarter
point seven five	0.75	Three quarters

## Percentages

### النسب المئوية

Said	Written
twenty five percent	25%
fifty percent	50%
seventy five percent	75%
a/one hundred percent	100%

Said	Units	Written
one thousand two hundred dollars		\$1,200
sixteen thousand four hundred and eighty-six		£16,486
five hundred and forty-five kilometres	pounds	545kms
twenty-five dollars thirty-five		\$25.35

Said	Years	Written
Nineteen eighty-eight		1988
Eighteen sixty-four		1864
Nineteen ninety-nine		1999

\*\*\*\*\*

كان هناك أربع شمعات تتحدّث سوياً

قالت الأولى : لا أحد يحتاجني .. وانطفأت

قالت الثانية : أنا الصّدق لا أحد يصدّق بي .. وانطفأت

قالت الثالثة : أنا الحب لا أحد يهتم بي .. وانطفأت

قالت الرابعة : أستطيع اشعال الثلاث شمعات لأنّني ♥ الأمل ♥ ..

و أنا أدوم للأبد

♥

لا تفقد الأمل ،، فإذا مات الأمل مات كل شيء



### EXERCISE 1

Answer these interviews questions in words, using the information in brackets.

Example: how many students are there in your class? (25)

There are *twenty-five* students in my class

a) When was your school opened? (1975)

.....

b) What's the address of the school (17, 10<sup>th</sup> avenue )

.....

c) How many students go to your school ? (about 1,750)

.....



### EXERCISE 2

2) Now rewrite the underlined phrases in these sentences as numbers.

a) I scored seventy-six percent in my English exam. ....

b) There were two world wars in the twentieth century. ....

c) The population of Egypt is about seventy-five million. ....

d) There are a hundred centimes in one Algerian dinar. ....



### EXERCISE 3

Write the following numbers

1. In 1989.....

2. 250,000 .....

3. 75% .....

4. 1/4 .....

5. 7854 .....



### EXERCISE 4

: answer these questions using numbers and words.

Example: What is twice six thousand?

It's twelve thousand.

1. What is the quarter of twenty thousand?. (.....)

2. What is fifty percent of two thousand?. (.....)

3. What is five times nine? (.....)

4. What is a third of twenty-one? (.....)

إن الشيء لا يكتمل بمجرد الوصول اليه وانما يكتمل عندما يصل الى نهايته

\*\*\*\*\*



لا تستهتر ببنات حواء !..

فإن كانت حواء أخرجت ادم من الجنة ..

فأنت لا تدري ما يمكن لبناتها أن يفعلن بك على الأرض

# GRAMMAR

## Simple past

 + **v2 / didn't +v1**  


**Main key words:** *yesterday, last.., ago , in +past , once , the other day , wish .*  
The old man .....the hospital **last night**. (leave) left



## EXERCISE 1

- 1-I.....this film a long time ago. (*see*)
- 2-The police .....the thief two days ago. (*arrest*)
- 3-We.....a lot of work yesterday.( *do*).
- 4-The war.....in 1941. (*happen*)
- 5-When I was a child ,I.....to play in the street. (*use*)
- 6-In the past, people.....on camels and horses. (*travel*))
- 7-I.....to school yesterday morning.(*not go*)
- 8-We.....in that hotel last Summer.( *sleep*))
- 9-The weather.....very hot yesterday. (be)
- 10-We .....at home last night. (not be )
- 11-It was very hot yesterday ,so I.....off my jacket. (take )
- 12-I once.....this village in Winter. (**visit** )

## Past perfect

 + **had +p.p**  


**Key words :** ( *after , before , when , by the time , because , since , for , by* + زمن ماضي , never, already )

*After +had +p.p , v2..*

*Before + v2 , had p.p*

*When + v2 , had p.p*

*جملة فعلها ماضي Because +had+p.p*

*( after I had cooked , I slept )*

*( before I slept , I had cooked .)*

*(when I arrived , he had cleaned the house )*

*(I felt tired because I had worked a lot)*

**A: To talk about an event which happened before some other past events:**

**Key words:**

**Before**

**+ past time**

**By**



**EXERCISE 2**

- 1- By the time the film started ,she ..... (sleep)
- 2- By the end of last week ,we.....three letters from you. (receive )
- 3-We.....in Irbid before 1985.(be)
- 4-Sami.....before we got there. (leave )
- 5-I.....my computer course before last month. (take )
- 6-They.....shopping by the time you saw them.(go)

**B: To show the order of past events: to talk about two actions happened in the past , the one that happened first should be past perfect , but the second should be simple past , following this rule:**

**Before/when + Simple Past , Past Perfect**  
(Action 2) (Action 1)

**After + Past Perfect , Simple Past**  
(Action 1) (Action 2)



**EXERCISE 3** نمط جديد

Rewrite the following :

1. She did her homework, then she went shopping.

**After she**.....

**Before she**.....

2. We wrote the letter, and then posted it.

**After we**.....

**Before we**.....

3. I locked the doors , then went to sleep.

**After I**.....

**Before I**.....

## simple Past and Past Perfect



### EXERCISE 4

1. When Simon went out to play, he----- his homework. (**already, do**)
2. Before that day in winter, the African boy ----- snow in his life. (**never ,see**)
3. When he -----, his mother had already prepared breakfast. (**wake up**)
4. We went to London because the Queen (**invite**) ----- us for tea.
5. When she started to learn English, she ----- French. (**already / learn**)
6. Jane had already typed ten pages when her computer -----(**crash**)
7. By the time he arrived at the pub, they (**run**) ----- out of beer.
8. Before that day we ----- of going to Japan. (**never / think**)
9. I ----- him for a long time before I met his family. (**know**)
10. They-----where to meet because nobody had told them. (**not / know**)
11. It ----- cloudy for days before it finally began to rain. (**be**)
12. William ----- in Boston for six years before he moved to New York. (**live**)
13. The blue car crossed the street after the lights ----- red. (**turn**)
14. When James tried to ring us, we ----- the house. (**leave / already**)
15. After Joanna ----- her presentation, we asked our questions. (**finish**)
16. On her first day at the driving school, we were very nervous because we -----  
----- a car before. (**drive / not**)
17. After Fred ----- his holiday in Italy he wanted to learn Italian(**spend**)
18. Jill ----- Dad at work before she left for her trip. (**phone**)
19. Susan turned on the radio after she ----- the dishes.(**wash**)
20. When she arrived the match ----- already -----.(**start**)
21. Before he ----- a song he had played the guitar. (**sing**)

سألوا هتلر:

من أحقر الناس الذين قابلتهم فى حياتك؟

قال:

الذين ساعدونى على احتلال أوطانهم

لا تكن مثل مالك الحزين

.. هذا الطائر العجيب الذي يغني أجمل ألحانه وهو ينزف

.. فلا شيء في الدنيا يستحق من دمك نقطة واحده

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

\*\*\*\*\*

إننا لم نعرف شيئاً حتى الآن عن الحياة ، فكيف نعرف عن الموت .....كونفوشيوس

اشتاق لشخص ليس "حبيبي"

و ليس "صديقى"

حقيقى لا اعلم ماذا كان "لى" ...؟؟؟

كل ما اعلمه اننى كنت سعيدا فى وجوده . . .!!! ♥



### EXERCISE 5

نمط جديد

Write an explanation for these situations. Your explanation should include the words in brackets and a verb in the past perfect.

1. James was very nervous when he arrived at the airport. (**never fly before**)

.....

2. Eman didn't feel very confident about taking her driving test. (**fail twice**)

.....

3. Sultan didn't recognise his friend, Hani. (**not see ten years**)

.....

4. Faisal found it difficult to get up this morning. (**work late the night before**)

.....

5. When Laila read the letter she couldn't stop smiling. (**pass exams**)

.....

6. Zaid couldn't contact his brother, Rakan. (**switch phone off**)

.....



### EXERCISE 6.

نمط جديد

Study each pair of sentences and answer the question that follows :

1 **In 1854** a quarter of the population of Ireland emigrated to America.

2 **By 1854** a quarter of the population of Ireland had emigrated to America

**What is the difference in meaning between them ?**

.....

.....

1 Irish people emigrated because so many **were dying** of starvation.

2 Irish people emigrated because so many **had died** of starvation.

**What is the difference in meaning between them ?**

.....

.....

1 When they sailed past Tristan da Cunha, the volcano **erupted**.

2 When they sailed past Tristan da Cunha, the volcano **had erupted**.

**What is the difference in meaning between them ?**

.....

.....

## WRITING

### WRITING AN E-MAIL كتابة رسالة الكترونية

You are to write an e-mail to a friend about a significant event that changed your life.

كتابة رسالة الكترونية لصديق حول حادثة هامة غيرت حياتك

الخطوات :

1. بعد اختيار الحادثة اجب عن الاسئلة التالية بجمل مفيدة وكاملة تحصل على رسالة ممتازة

1. How old were you? كم كان عمرك
2. Where were you? اين كنت
3. Who was involved? من كان معك
4. What happened? ماذا حصل
5. How did you feel? كيف شعرت
6. What were the results of this change? ماذا كانت نتائج هذا التغيير

“Life without love is like a tree without blossoms or fruit.”

“Love has no other desire but to fulfill itself. To melt and be like a running brook that sings its melody to the night. To wake at dawn with a winged heart and give thanks for another day of loving.”

## من فقد الله فماذا وجد؟ ومن وجد الله فماذا فقد؟

قال الرجل :

أبكي على من أحببت ففارقني !

فقال له الشيخ :

ذنبك أنك أحببت من يموت،

لو أنك أحببت الحي الذي لا يموت .

لما فاركك أبداً فما باقي إلا وجهه سبحانه وتعالى  
إن الله حي لا يموت

\*\*\*\*\*

سئل الاسكندر : لِمَ تُكرم معلمك فوق كرامة أبيك فقال إن أبي سبب حياتي الغانية ومعلمي  
سبب حياتي الباقية

\*\*\*\*\*

قال أحد الحكماء : ثلاثة تُذهب عن القلب العمى ، صحبة العالم وقضاء الدين ومشاهدة الحبيب

# MODULE ONE

## UNIT THREE : PRECIOUS RESOURCES

### UNIT 3: PRECIOUS RESOURCES

# 3

ثلاث مراحل مضحكه في الحياة ...

1

-سَن المراهقة:  
تمتلك الوقت \*...\* + الطّاقة  
...لكن لا تمتلك المال

2

-مرحلة . العمل:  
تمتلك المال + الطّاقة  
...وليس لديك الوقت \*...\*

3

-مرحلة الشَّيب:  
تمتلك الوقت + المال  
...وليس لديك طاقة  
# سيعلم الأطفال يوماً ،  
كَمْ هو جميل أن يظلوا أطفالاً .

سيعلم الشباب يوماً ،  
كَمْ هو جميل أن يظلوا شباباً  
وسيعلم كبار السن يوماً ،  
/ . . . كم هي الحياة جميله . .

عيشوا مراحل حياتكم كامله . .  
/ . . عيشوها بتفاصيل أعماركم ،  
فلنلَّ مرحلة لذة ، وللحياة لذة وبهجة  
فقط أنسوا أحزانكم و الآمكم ،  
وفكروا بكل ما هو جميل في حياتكم ♥ . .

# UNIT THREE

## Precious resources

### KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
<b>Cloth</b>	material or fabric used to make clothes	قماش
<b>Fiber</b>	a very small piece of paper, wood, cloth, etc..	نسيج
<b>Rot</b>	decay	يتعفن
<b>Sustainable</b>	practice or product that can be used or re- used without cost to the environment	مستديم
<b>wood pulp</b>	wood after it has been crushed	لب الشجرة
<i>Recycling</i>	processing objects and materials to be used again	تدوير
<i>Bury</i>	put under the ground	يدفن
<i>Household rubbish</i>	waste from people's homes	فضلات المنازل
<i>Waste</i>	unwanted/ unusable	فضلات
<i>Fragile</i>	not secure/ easily broken	غير امن / هش
<i>Equipment</i>	tools/ machinery	معدات
<i>Car batteries</i>	things provide electricity for motorists'	بطاريات سيارات
<i>proportion</i>	Amount/ percentage	نسبه/كمية
<i>harmful</i>	Damaging	ضار

### Pronoun Reference

<b>they line 13</b>	<b>Trees</b>
<b>Ones L13</b>	<b>Trees</b>
<b>this line17</b>	<b>Paper cardboard</b>
<b>it L 21</b>	<b>Paper</b>
<b>which L 23</b>	<b>Methan</b>
<b>it L 28</b>	<b>Paper</b>
اقنع بالقليل ..... يأتيك الكثير	

## Paper: new from old

### الورق جديد من قديم

**The** first paper was made from **cloth** nearly two thousand years ago in China. Although paper can be made from all kinds of materials, such as cotton **fibers**, grass or sugar cane, these days **woods pulp** is the material most commonly used to make 'new paper' – that is, paper which contains no old or recycled paper.

1. What was the first paper made from? When? Where?

مما صنع أول ورق؟ متى؟ أين؟

2. Different materials are used in making paper. Write down two of them? عدة مواد تستخدم في صناعة الورق. اكتب اثنين منها؟

3. What is meant by new paper? ماذا يقصد بالورق الجديد؟

4. What is wood pulp used for? لماذا يستخدم لب الخشب

**The** modern world uses so much paper that environmentalists have persuaded us that we should recycle old paper as well as making new paper. There is an increasing awareness in Jordan of the need to recycle both paper and other materials. Paper-recycling containers can now be found in some parts of the country and some government agencies have begun paper recycling programs. Also, there is greater education in schools about the need to take care of our environment.

5. What was the need to recycle old paper?

ما الحاجة لإعادة تدوير الورق؟

6. Jordan has made significant steps in paper recycling. Mention two of these steps?

لقد قامت الاردن بخطوات هامة في اعادة تدوير الورق. اذكر خطوتين

7. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordan is interested in recycling?

اكتب الجملة التي تشير ان الاردن مهتمة باعادة التدوير ؟

Although we use wood pulp from trees to make new paper, it is not true that **recycling** paper saves trees. Trees are commercially grown long-term crop, so that when **they** are cut down, new **ones** are planted. Also, papermakers use the parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries such as building and furniture making. Nearly all new paper is made from wood grown in **sustainable** forests.

8. Write down a sentence to show that recycling paper can't save trees?

اكتب الجملة التي تبين ان اعادة تدوير الورق لا يمكن ان تنقذ الاشجار ؟

9. Why are new trees planted when old ones are cut down?

لماذا تزرع اشجار جديدة عندما تقطع القديمة ؟

10. Recycling paper can't save trees for many reasons. Write down two of them. لا تدوير الورق لا يمكن ان ينقذ الاشجار لعدة اسباب . اذكر اثنان منها ؟

11. The writer thinks that trees aren't only used for making paper. Is he justified? Explain? يعتقد الكاتب ان الاشجار لا تستخدم فقط لصناعة الورق . هل هو مبرر في ذلك ؟ فسر

Here are some of the facts related to producing recycled paper:

-A large **proportion** of **household** waste is paper or cardboard. About half of **this** is newspaper and magazines.

-For every tonne of paper used for recycling, we save 30,000 liters of water, 3000-4000 kwh of electricity and reduce air pollution.

-Recycling paper is less **harmful** to the environment than **burying it** in landfill sites. This is because paper that is buried in the ground **rots** and produces methane, **which** is a powerful greenhouse gas.

12. Write down the sentence which shows that most people's waste is paper?

اكتب الجملة التي تبين ان معظم فضلات الناس هي ورق؟

-----

13. The writer thinks that recycling paper is good. Is he justified? Explain? يعتقد الكاتب ان تدوير الورق جيد. هل هو مبرر في ذلك؟ فسر

الورق جيد. هل هو مبرر في ذلك؟ فسر

-----

-----

14. Recycling paper can have many advantages. Write down two of them. تدوير الورق له عدة

حسناً . اذكر اثنتان منها؟

-----

-----

15. Why is Recycling paper less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites? لماذا

تدوير الورق اقل ضرراً من دفنه في مكبات النفايات

-----

-----

Despite our increasing dependence on information stored on computers, there will always be a demand for paper. In the interests of our environment, we have to make sure that we continue to recycle as much of **it** as possible.

16. Write down the sentence which indicates that people can't abandon paper and depend on computers?

اكتب الجملة التي تبين ان الناس لا يمكن ان تهجر الورق وتعتمد على الحواسيب؟

-----

-----



### EXERCISE 1

**Read the article again and complete these sentences with words or phrases from this list. There are two terms than u need**

((*air pollution , environment , greenhouse gas , household waste , materials , sustainable forests* ))

1) Grass and sugar cane are two of the ..... that can be used to make paper

2) Trees used for making paper are grown in ..... , where new trees are planted to replace ones which are cut down

3) About 50% of the paper and cardboard in ..... is made up of news papers and magazines .

4) Burying paper in landfill sites cause more damage to the ..... than recycling it

**من وجد النجاح بداخله وجد النجاح في الخارج**

## Who are the economic migrants?

من هم المهاجرين الاقتصاديين

In 2003, 410,000 non-British citizens came (1) **to** live in the UK and 100,000 British people return to **their** home country from Spain, Australia and other countries where **they** had gone to live or work. (2) **In** the same period, 170,000 non-British citizens left the UK to live in other countries. 190,000 British people also left. This means a total increase (3) **of** 150,000 in the British population, but (4) **where** did all these immigrants come from and go to? Many new arrivals (5) **are** economic migrants – people who came because **they** can earn more money in Britain (6) **than** in **their** own country. Traditionally, many of these migrants (7) **used** to come from countries in Africa or Asia, but now, growing numbers are from poorer countries in Eastern Europe such as Poland, Hungary, and Russia. Many new migrants take low paid jobs (8) **which** British people don't want to (9) **do**, like cleaning, picking fruit and vegetables, looking (10) **after** all people are doing repetitive factory work. Minority come to work in well-paid jobs, for example as dentists or doctors. Many of these migrants do not intend to stay in Britain, and send some of (11) **their** earnings home to **their** families. But even though **they** earn higher wages than **they** would in **their** own countries, most economic migrants (12) can only afford to live simple life. Some share accommodation (13) **with** another migrant family. British citizens who leave the UK to live abroad go mainly to countries with warmer climates and cheaper houses, countries (14) **like** Spain, Greece, France or Turkey.

هل تعلم؟ ان " الخنزير "  
هو المخلوق الوحيد الذي لا يستطيع النظر للسماء؟

سبحان الله

## QUESTIONS:

1) In your opinion, how can migrants benefit the society in which they live?

برأيك كيف يمكن للمهاجرين ان يفيدوا المجتمع الذي يعيشوا فيه ؟

2. What event took place in 2003?

ما الحدث الذي حصل في عام 2003 ؟

3. Why did the British people leave Britain?

لماذا غادر البريطانيون بريطانيا ؟

21. According to the writer, who are the economic migrants?

حسب الكاتب من هم المهاجرين الاقتصاديون ؟

5. Where did most migrants come from?

من اين جاء معظم المهاجرين ؟

6. The writer classified migrants into two types according to the jobs they handle. What are they?

صنف الكاتب المهاجرين الى نوعين وفقاً للاعمال التي يقوموا بها. ما هما ؟

7. What are low paid jobs? Give examples? ما هي الاعمال القليلة الاجر ؟ اعط امثلة ؟

8. Give examples of well-paid jobs?

اعط امثلة على اعمال جيدة الاجر ؟

9. What distinguishes well-paid jobs migrants? ما الذي يميز مهاجري الاعمال جيدة الاجر ؟

10. What are the preferred countries for British citizens?

**Love is a leap ... I was never inspired to jump**

# VOCABULARY

## COLOUR IDIOMS

### مصطلحات لونية

يجب معرفة ما تعنيه الالوان التالية في الجمل التالية :

1. Out of the **blue**: unexpectedly من غير المتوقع
2. **red** tape : unnecessary bureaucracy or paperwork اوراق غير ضرورية
3. in **black** and **white** : clear and easy to understand واضح وسهل الفهم
4. to see **red**: represents anger يصبح غاضبا
5. to give the **green** light : approve of an idea or a plan/go يوافق /
6. to put someone on the **black** list : a list of people who have done something wrong يضع على قائمة المسيئين



### EXERCISE 1 نمط جديد

. **Replace** the underlined phrases in the these sentences **with a suitable IDIOM** that has a similar meaning to it

1. When he accused me of being wasteful, I **got very angry**.....
2. We should **tell the public they have done something wrong**.....
3. They've **said yes** to the building of a new incinerator.....
4. The rules clearly say that we must not leave rubbish outside our homes. Look, **it's printed here** .....
5. It's almost impossible to get a passport quickly. There is so much **paperwork and administration**. .....
6. I heard this morning, **unexpectedly**, that I'd won a writing competition.
7. We were finally **given permission to go ahead with a project** to begin setting up the new project.. .....
8. "John **reacted with uncontrollable rage against someone or something** when he saw his girlfriend laughing with another guy.".....
9. "I want to start a new business **but the bureaucratic delay, excessive attention to rules and regulations, often resulting in injustice to the ordinary citizen** involved is very frustrating.".....
10. 1. "My brother suddenly appeared to **arrive unexpectedly, usually after a long absence**. Yesterday. We hadn't seen him for years.".....
11. He tries to see everything **clear and easy to understand** although he knows this is impossible.....



## EXERCISE 2 نمط جديد

Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET (3 points)

What do the underlined idioms mean in the following sentences?

1) A- is that a letter you're reading?

B- Yes it is from an old friend. It came this morning completely out of the blue

2) A- Have you u heard. The government has given the green light to the building of a new airport.

B- I think it is just a rumor.

A- No, it is in the newspaper. Look-it's here in black and white .

3) A- calm down

B- Sorry – someone accused me for being lazy and I just saw red.



## EXERCISE 3

Choose the correct color word in the text

1. The authorities have just given the **blue/green** light to the building of a new airport.
2. The news has come out of the **black/blue**, and shocked many villagers.
3. The thought of a new airport near their homes has made many of them see **black/red**.
4. Unfortunately, the plans have already been prepared- I've seen them in **black/white** and **black/white**.

من أبصر عيب نفسه عمي عن عيب غيره

من نسي زلته استعظم زلة غيره

\*\*\*\*\*

\* من المؤسف حقاً أن تبحث عن الصدق في عصر الخيانة وتبحث عن الحب في  
قلوب جبانة \*

\*\*\*\*\*

في قلبى صدمتان ، :

الأولى هى غيابك .. الثانية هى انتظارك.

## THREE -PART PHRASAL VERBS

### افعال ظرفية ذات 3 اطراف

**Keep up with:** know the latest information about يواكب اخر التطورات

**Cut down on:** reduce يقلل من

**Come up against:** meet / face يواجه

**Look forward to:** wait with pleasure for something to happen يتطلع بشوق الى

**Come up with:** invent / discover / find يبتكر / يكتشف / يجد

**Put up with:** accept / stand / tolerate يتحمل / يتساهل مع

**Run out of:** consume / not have any ينفذ من

**Go along with :** agree with يتفق مع

يعتمد بشكل رئيسي على حفظ معنى الفعل بالانجليزي والإملاء حيث تكون صيغة السؤال وزاريا بنمطين هامين



### EXERCISE 1

### نمط جديد

1. Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows . Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET

ركز على الاملاء / أي معنى قريب سيحسب للطالب

**What do the multi part verbs mean in the following sentences?**

1) The car parks usually **run out of** spaces by 8 o'clock in the morning.

2. We've **come up against** serious problems in our plans to recycle rubbish.

3. People who live near the bus station **put up with** a lot of noise.

4. Everything was going very well until they **came up with** an unexpected problem.

5. Things are moving so fast - it's impossible to **keep up with** the changes. Supermarkets should cut down on packaging.

6. I'm **looking forward to** the day when 100% of our rubbish is recycled.



## EXERCISE 2 نمط جديد

1. Replace the underlined verb in the first paragraph with a suitable multi -part phrasal verbs that has a similar meaning to it

1. Environmentalists are working hard to find new ways of saving energy.

.....

2. If you want to improve your health, you should reduce the amount of sugar and fat you eat.

.....

3. My journey to work gets worse every day. I don't think I can stand it for much longer.

.....

4. I can't wait for the summer holidays in Jordan.

.....

5. People who live near the bus station stand a lot of noise.

.....

6. I'd agree with all the troubles in life .

.....



## EXERCISE 3 نمط جديد

**Protect , Survive , erode , display , put up with ,**

1. Cutting down trees will ..... the soil .

2. A proportion of the population may .....by moving to greener areas.

3. The word .....means world or Earth .

4. *People who live near the bus station.....a lot of noise.*

في حبك ..ماذا أقول

القلم حائر بين السطور

أكتب شعراً !! .. فهي الشعر المنثور

أرسم ورداً !! فهوا أطيّب العطور

لو قلت أحبه فلن يكفيني .. فأننا مريض بحبه .. فمن يداويني

وقلبي يهوى قلبه وينادينني .. ولو كان لي ألف قلب

..لأحبيته ولن يكفيني


يا أجمل ما خلق ربي

وحبك داخل قلبي ..بي ♥

## GRAMMAR

# Using Wish

لها الانماط التالية :

1.  **Complete** the following sentences so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it, then write it down in your **ANSWER BOOKLET**:

حدد المطلوب إعادة كتابته بأي موضوع حسب الأشكال أدناه :

**جمل wish**

تكون على الشكل التالي :

S V O  
S + wish .....



أ. حدد الفعل  
ب. انزال كل ما قبل الفعل بعد wish (كل شيء موجود قبل فعل الجملة)  
ت. طبق مثلث التحليل أو احفظ القواعد التالية

الفعل في الجملة	الفعل بعد wish
v1, v1+s	didn't + v1
don't doesn't+v1	v2
am, is,	wasn't
Amn't , isn't	Was
Are	Weren't
Aren't	Were
has, have	didn't +have
Don't / doesn't +have	Had
mod+v1 (will, shall, can, ...)	mod (past) +not +v1 (would, should , could ,+not ...)
Has to / have to +v1	didn't +have to + v1

مع مراعاة التالي :

١. ان احتوت الجملة too+ adj/adv تحول too الى so / او تحذف too

٢. ان احتوت الجملة has to /have to +v1 تعاد مباشرة ب didn't have to +v1

٣. ان احتوت الجملة عبارات انزعاج او دلت عليه تعاد ب wouldn't +v1 ان كانت مثبتة وب would +v1 ان

كانت منفيه مع حذف جملة الانزعاج مثل and I am un happy

She lives in a tent

I wish.....

I wish *she* **didn't** live in a tent

### Example 2

Ali **doesn't wake up** early and I am not happy about it .

I wish Ali .....

I wish Ali **would wake up** early

**Example 3**

The exam **is** *too* difficult.

I wish.....

I wish the exam **wasn't** very difficult.

**Example 4**

I **have to start** working early .

I wish.....



**EXERCISE1**

1. Some politicians don't care enough about the welfare of the poor and underprivileged.  
I wish some politicians .....
2. Some teachers are too demanding.  
I wish .....
3. We don't have money for a pizza now.  
I wish .....
4. I don't speak Chinese  
I wish .....
5. The children are shouting and I'd like them to stop.  
I wish .....
6. I'm really tired, but I can't sleep at night.  
I wish .....
7. The weather's too hot at the moment.  
I wish .....
8. People drive too fast in the city centre.  
I wish .....
9. The streets are very dirty.  
I wish .....
10. I am not good at maths  
I wish .....
11. Hany speaks very quickly  
I wish .....
12. I can't speak French  
I wish .....
13. You are always losing things  
I wish .....
14. We have to start work very early tomorrow morning  
I wish .....
15. Going to the theatre is expensive  
I wish .....

لا إله إلا الله عدد خلقه وزنة عرشه ورضا نفسه ونور وجهه ومداد كلمات عدد ماكان  
وعدد ما يكون وعدد الحركات وعدد السكون.



**2. Write** sentences using the verb wish and the given words between brackets , then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET: نمط جديد



### EXERCISE2

1) My brother spends many hours talking on the phone ( **not spend so many hours** )

2) I am very shy about talking in public ( **not so shy** )

3) Newspaper and magazines contain too many adverts ( **not so many** )

4) You eat too quickly ( **not eat so quickly** )

5) I'm a very slow reader ( **not such a slow reader** )

6) We don't spend much time together ( **spend more time** )

7) The city center is really busy this morning ( **not so busy** )

8) He's lost his keys ( **find his keys** )



**3. Write** sentences starting with / wish in response to these statements., then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET: نمط جديد



### EXERCISE3

1. . I can't sing very well.

2. I am really tired this morning .

3. My friend won't give me my CD back .

4. It's too hot to go out today .

5. I can't remember where I left the newspaper.

6. Her music is too loud for me.

7. Many people in my village smoke too much .

8. There are too many adverts on television .

9. Our city doesn't collect rubbish often enough ,



4. **Study** the following **pair of sentences** , and answer the question that follows , then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET نمط جديد



### EXERCISE3

1. I wish she **didn't smoke** in my room
2. I wish she **wouldn't smoke** in my room

**What is the difference in meaning ?**

الجملة التي تحتوي **would** تدل على : annoyance / criticism / انتقاد ركزوا واحفظ  
الجملة التي لا تحتوي **would** تدل على : regret



**Correct the verb between brackets** , then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET  
نمط جديد



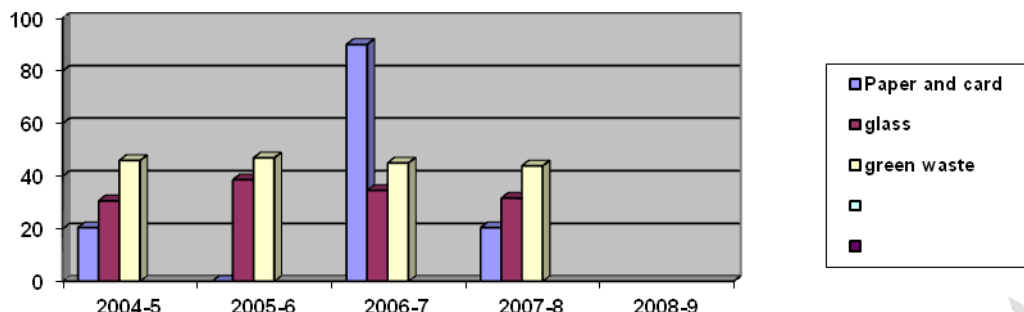
### EXERCISE4

1. I wish the exams of English .....very easy . (**be** )
2. I wish our city ..... rubbish often enough. (**collect** )
3. I wish I .....enough money to buy a new car . (**have**)
4. I wish they .....so much time watching TV . (**not spend**)
5. I wish my son .....so noisy . (**not be** )

# WRITING A REPORT BASED ON STATISTICS

(Introduction, key facts, conclusion, recommendations)

House hold recycle in Jordan (2004—2008) in millions of tones



**Introduction:** This report studies the ..... in the years .....

## Key facts:

1. x% of ..... in the year .....
2. x% of ..... in the year .....
3. x% of ..... in the year .....
4. x% of ..... in the year .....
5. x% of ..... in the year .....

**Conclusion:** The figures show that the percentage of .... has **decreased/ increased** in the year ..... it's a **bad / good** sign that .....

**Recommendations:** With reference to the figures in this bar chart , people should.....

Useful expressions:

X % of -----was recycled....

Whereas -----

In comparison with

اللهم أرزقني نجاحاً ،  
تدمع عين [ أبي ] و [ أمي ] فرحاً به

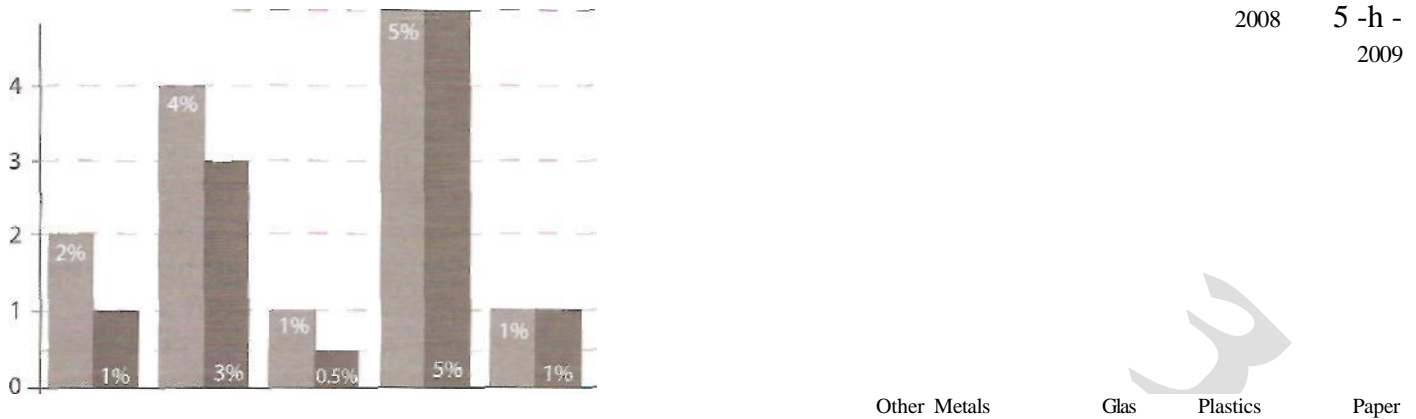
سئل حكيم كيف تعرف من يحبك؟ فقال: من يحمل همي .. ويسأل عني .. ولا يمل مني .. ويغفر زلتي .. ويذكرني بربي .. هو من يحبني

## Modal report

### Percentage of Materials Recycled

City of Norman

2008 5 -h -  
2009



### Percentage of material recycled

This report studies the percentage of materials recycled in the city of Norman in the years 2008 and 2009

- 2% of all metals were recycled in 2008 and 1% in 2009.
- 4% of glass was recycled in 2008 and 3% in 2009.
- 1% of plastics were recycled in 2008 and 0.5% in 2009.
- 5% of paper was recycled in 2008 and also in 2009.
- 1% of other materials were recycled in 2008 and also in 2009.

The figures show that the percentage of materials were recycled has decreased in 2009. It's a bad sign, proving that people are losing their enthusiasm for recycling.

With reference to the figures in this bar chart, environment a lists should use awareness –raising campaigns in order to high light the importance of recycling.

الحديث مع الناس كالخياطة..  
فأنت الخياط وكلامك الإبرة،  
إن أحسنت الخياطة صنعت ثوبا جذاباً غالياً  
وإن أخطأت لن تجرح إلا نفسك!!

## PRODUCING A SET OF RECOMMENDATIONS

وضع توصيات لموقف ما

يجب اتباع المراحل التالية :

- 1. Assessing the current situation:** ( advantages and disadvantages of a situation )
- 2. Reading and discussing :** (complaints about the situation )
- 3. Accepting recommendations :** ( list aspects , discuss ideas might help, write recommendations )
- 4. presenting recommendations :** ( explain how ideas improve the situation )

لا بد من حفظ العبارات التالية في تقديم التوصيات :

1. It would (also) help if people .....
2. it would be better if .....
3. I suggest that .....
4. it would be a good idea to .....
5. it would be sensible for people to .....
6. I don't think that .....
7. Whenever possible .....should .....

### EX 1

WRITE A SET OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO IMPROVE LIFE IN YOUR TOWN / CITY

**يقول احد الحكماء :**

مسكين ابن آدم لوخاف من النار كما يخاف الفقر ..لنجى منهما جميعاً ولو رغب في الجنة  
كما يرغب في الغنى .. لفاز بهما جميعاً  
ولو خاف الله في الباطن كما يخاف خلقه في الظاهر لسعد في الدارين جميعاً

\*\*\*\*\*

**قال احد الحكماء :**

**ليس لثلاثة حيلة:**

فقر يخالطه كسل  
وخصومة يداخلها حسد  
ومرض يداخله هرم  
\*\*\*\*\*

**لا تشكو للناس جرحاً أنت صاحبه ..... لا يألم الجرح إلا من به ألم**

# MODULE ONE

## UNIT FOUR : THE EARTH AT RISK

### UNIT 4: THE EARTH AT RISK

# 4

حبييتي ...

انا بدونك .....

مثل الشارع بدون اناره مثل التقاطع بدون اشاره  
مثل السلطة بدون خياره مثل السواق بدون سياره  
مثل الحديقة بدون شجره مثل الثور بدون بقره  
مثل الصحراء بدون بعير مثل بوش بدون بلير  
مثل الأهل بدون هبله مثل عنتر بدون عبله

آآآه.....

انا النار وأنتي الدخان انا الزلزال وأنتي البركان  
انا بدونك اضيع انا بدونك بالشوارع بصيع  
انا بدونك مثل الخروف بدون قطيع انا بدونك حالي فظيع  
انا بدونك حمام من غير سيفون انا بدونك سلطة بدون ليمون

## UNIT FOUR

### THE EARTH AT RISK

KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
<b>Climate:</b>	dry weather conditions in an area over a period of time	مناخ
<b>Cultivate</b>	: to use land for growing crops	يُزرع
<b>Dust:</b>	powder made of very small pieces of earth	غبار
<b>Erode:</b>	destroy slowly	ينجرف
<b>Graze:</b>	to put animals in a field so that they can eat the grass	يرعى
<i>Risk:</i>	Danger	مخاطرة
<b>Survive</b>	: to stay alive	يبقى حيا
<b>Wildfire</b>	: fire that spreads very quickly	نار منتشرة
<i>Desertification:</i>	process of becoming desert	تصحّر
<b>soil</b>	What plants need to grow in	تربة
<i>proportion</i>	Amount/ percentage	نسبه/كمية

طوبى لمن شغله عيبه عن عيوب الناس

Pronoun Reference

<b>Which line 1</b>	Desertification
<b>Which line 1</b>	the process
<b>Its line3</b>	Desertification
<b>Where line4</b>	dry areas
<b>Others line8</b>	the population
<b>Their line 12+14</b>	Farmers
<b>This line14</b>	overgraze their land
<p>يَذْهَبُ الْجَمِيلُ ... لِيَأْتِيَ الْأَجْمَلُ .. تلك هي ثقتي بربّي !!</p>	

## THE SPREAD OF DESERT

### انتشار الصحراء

**Desertification, which** is the process in **which** productive land changes into desert, is an increasingly serious problem in over a hundred countries of the world. One billion people, out of total world population of six billion, suffer from **its** effects.

1. What is desertification? -

ما هو التصحر؟

2. Write down a sentence which limits the number of people affected by desertification?

اكتب جملة تحدد عدد الناس الذين يتأثرون بالتصحر؟

3. How many people suffer from desertification in the world?

كم عدد الناس الذين يعانون من التصحر في العالم؟

Desertification usually occurs in dry areas **where** there is no rain and **where** the **climate** is harsh. In these places, the top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals. This means that people who depend on the land for food have to move to greener areas in order to survive. A proportion of the population may **survive** by moving, but **others** may die because of shortage of food and water.

4. Dry areas are different from other areas in many things. Write down two of them? المناطق

الجافة تختلف عن بقية المناطق في عدة اشياء . اكتب اثنان منها

5. According to paragraph two destroying the soil can lead to bad effects. Write down two of

them . تدمير التربة يمكن ان يؤدي لتأثيرات سيئة. اذكر اثنان منها .

6. According to the text the writer thinks that destroying the soil is bad for people . Explain this justifying your answer. حسب النص يعتقد الكاتب ان تدمير التربة سيء للناس . فسر ذلك مبررا اجابتك؟

7. There are two things which can lead to death of people. Write them down? هناك شيان يؤديان

لموت الناس اذكرهما؟

**Although** natural changes in the climate often start the process, the activities of human beings are often the real cause of Desertification. Because there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to over **cultivate** their land with the result that the soil becomes poor and unproductive, other farmers **overgraze** their land and this permanently kills off grass and other plants. In addition to the effects of farming, deforestation –the cutting down of trees – also **erodes** the soil .Trees are usually cut down to make more agricultural land, but once there are no longer trees and plants on an area of land ,there is nothing to stop the wind and rain from blowing or washing away the top layer of soil , the **dust** which this produces can travel long distances and affects the health of people living in cities thousands of kilometers away .

8. Three two factors cause desertification. Write down them.

عاملين يسببها التصحر . اكتبهما

.....

9. Why do farmers over cultivate their land?

لماذا يلجأ المزارعون للزراعة الجائرة ؟

.....

10. Quote a sentence to show that man is mainly responsible for desertification?

اقتبس جملة تبين ان الانسان مسؤول بشكل رئيسي عن التصحر ؟

.....

.....

11. Farmers play two important roles in desertification what are they?  
يلعب المزارعون دورين هامين في التصحر ما هما ؟

.....

.....

12. Over cultivation can affect soil in two ways. What are they?

الزراعة الجائرة يمكن ان تؤثر على التربة بطريقتين . ما هما ؟

.....

.....

13. Different things can lead to erosion of soil. Write them down.

عدة اشياء تؤدي الى انجراف التربة . اكتبهما ؟

.....

.....

14. Why do farmers cut down trees?

لماذا يقطع المزارعين الأشجار؟

-----

15. What would happen if trees are cut down?

ماذا يحصل عندما تقطع الأشجار؟

-----

16. According to the writer, what is the effect of travelling of dust on people?

حسب الكاتب ما تأثير انتقال الغبار على الناس؟

-----

17. How is dust produced?

كيف ينتج الغبار؟

-----

18. According to the writer, the writer thinks that desertification is a global issue. Is he justified? Explain.

----- حسب الكاتب يعتقد الكاتب ان التصحر قضية عالمية. هل هو مبرر في اعتقاده؟ فسر

-----

19. What is the effect of desertification on people?

ما تأثير التصحر على الناس؟

-----

**But** this is not the end of the story: desertification can create conditions which produce strong winds and dangerous **wildfires** and **this** leads to even greater pressure the Earth's most precious resource, water.

20. What is the earth's most precious resource?

ما هو اثن من مصدر على الارض؟

-----

### CRITICAL THINKING :

Governments can play a key role in eliminating desertification. Think of this statement and give your point of view in two sentences .

-----

-----

4 أشياء في حياتك لاتحطمها

الثقة الوعد العلاقات وكسر القلب

لأنها لا تحدث صوتا ولكنها تحدث الكثير من الألم

## Feeding chicken is destroying the climate اطعام الدجاج يحطم المناخ

KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
<b>Consumption</b>	the eating or drinking of something	استهلاك
<b>Devastating</b>	very destructive	مدمر
<b>Export</b>	send something for sale in another country	-يصدر
<b>Global</b>	affecting the whole world	عالمي
<b>Illegal</b>	against the law	غير قانوني
<b>Tool</b>	a piece of equipments for doing a particular job	اداة
<i>tribe</i>		قبيلة
<i>vital</i>		ضروري
<i>itches</i>		ملاعب
<i>shelter</i>		مأوى

### Pronoun Reference

<b><u>its</u> / it /it line</b> 5+6	Rainforest
<b><u>this</u> line 6</b>	controlling the world climate
<b><u>they</u> line11</b>	Farmers
<b><u>Their</u> line16</b>	Ranchers
<b><u>they</u> line17</b>	Loggers
<b><u>who</u> line 18</b>	Oil companies

العلم يرفع بيتا لا عماد له والجهل يهدم بيت العز والشرف

## Feeding chicken is destroying the climate اطعام الدجاج يحطم المناخ

**The** rain forests of the Amazon region of Brazil in South America covers five percent of the world's land surface and is home to at least 30 percent of the world's animals and plants. The area is also the home of 220,000 people from about 180 different *tribes* who live deep in the forest. The rainforest itself is an important environment but, because of **its** size and location, **it** also plays a *vital* part in controlling the world climate **it** does **this** by taking carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.

1. According to the writer, the writer thinks that rainforests play a vital part in controlling the world climate. Is he justified? Explain?

حسب الكاتب يعتقد الكاتب ان الغابات المطرية تلعب جزء رئيسي في التحكم بمناخ العالم . هل هو مبرر ؟ فسر

2. How many different groups of people live in the South American rainforests? كم عدد المجموعات المختلفة التي تعيش في الغابات المطرية في امريكا الجنوبية

3. The rain forest is an important environment for many reasons. Write down two of them?

الغابة المطرية بيئة هامة لعدة اسباب . اذكر اثنان منها

4. What is the percentage that the rainforests covers in South America? ما هي النسبة المئوية التي تغطيها الغابات المطرية في امريكا الجنوبية ؟

Recently, however, large areas of the Amazon rainforest have been cut down to make more land for farmers. In the last three years, for example, 70,000 square kilometers have been destroyed – this is the same as six football *pitches* every minute. Much of this destruction, leaves the land dry and dusty, is **illegal**.

5. According to the text, the writer thinks that destroying a large area of the Amazon forest is illegal. Explain this statement, justifying your answer.

حسب النص يعتقد الكاتب ان تدمير مساحة كبيرة من غابات الامازون شيء غير قانوني ؟ فسر هذه العبارة مبررا اجابتك؟

6. Why have many rainforests been cut down?

لماذا كثير من الغابات المطرية تقطع؟

7. What are the results of the destruction of rainforests on the land? ما هي نتائج تدمير الغابات المطرية على الارض؟

Farmers use most of the new land to grow Soya beans which **they** export to other parts of the world to be used as animal food. Millions of chickens in western European countries are fed on South American Soya beans. Increasingly, some Soya beans are also being turned into food for human **consumption** vegetarian foods based on soya beans.

8. Quote the sentence which indicates that some soya beans are used as food for human beings.؟

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير ان بعض فول الصويا يستخدم كطعام للانسان

9. What are most Soya used for? ما هي اهم استخدامات فول الصويا؟

Other areas of the rainforest are cleared by ranchers who use the land for **their** cattle, by loggers who sell the valuable tropical hardwood from the trees **they** cut down, or by oil companies **who** are trying to find more oil. These activities help to improve the economy of the region, but at the expense of the future of the **global** environment.

10. There are three reasons for clearing the rainforest. Write down two of these reasons.

هناك 3 اسباب لازالة الغابة المطرية. اكتب اثنان منها

11. How do the activities help countries?

كيف تساعد نشاطات التعرية الدول؟

In addition to destroying ancient forests and changing the world's climate, deforestation is having a **devastating** effect on native populations who are dependent on the rainforest for everything **they** need, from food and **tools** to medicines and **shelter**

12. Native populations are dependent on the rainforest for a variety of needs. Write down three of these needs.

السكان المحليون يعتمدون على الغابات المطرية لحاجات مختلفة . اكتب 3 من هذه الحاجات ؟

.....  
.....

### Critical Thinking

Deforestation is harmful to people and climate. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

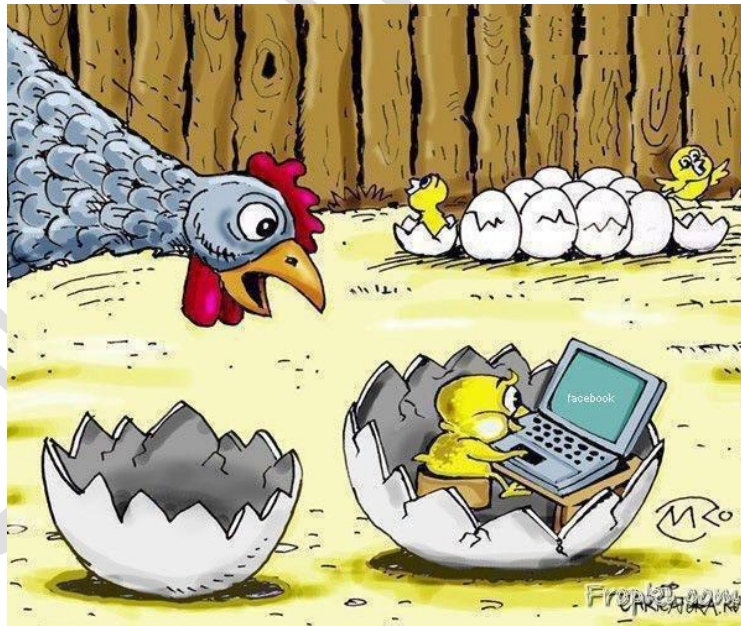
\*الذكرى دمعة في عيون الحياة يمسحها من يشاء ويذرفها من يشاء فنبحت حولنا فلا نجد إلا الذكرى التي هي عزاء لقلوبنا الحزينة

\*\*\*\*\*

لا يحزنك إنك فشلت مادمت تحاول الوقوف على قدميك من جديد

\*\*\*\*\*

كي تكون عظيماً عليك ان تبتمس..عندما تكون دموعك على وشك الانهمار



كن شاكراً ، مَهْمَا كَانَتِ الْأَزْمَاتُ ،

وَإصْبِرْ ، فَالْمُعْجِزَةُ تَحْدُثُ فِي تَوَانِي لآ سَنَوَاتٍ \ ~

\*\*\*\*\*

مـؤلم .. أن يعاهدك أحدهم على الوفاء ..  
ويكون أول الخائبيين

## How is climate different from weather?

كيف يختلف المناخ عن الطقس؟

### KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
Average	typical amount of a group	معدل
Cloudy	with clouds	غائم
Cold	at low temperature	بارد
Crops	plants grown for use	محاصيل
Season	a period when an activity takes place	فصل / موسم
Dry	not wet	جاف
Hot	very warm	حار
Lightning	flash of light in storm	البرق
Rain	water falling from clouds	مطر
Stormy	affected by storms	عاصف
Sunny	full of sunshine	مشمس
Weather	state of atmosphere	طقس

### Pronoun Reference

<u>it</u> /it line 1+2	Weather
<u>Its</u> line 3	Atmosphere
<u>it</u> line5	Place
<u>It</u> line8	Information
<u>Their</u> line 9	Farmers

كل صباح استيقظ من نومي واقراً قائمة أغنى أغنياء العالم، وإن لم أجد اسمي أعرف أن عليّ الذهاب للعمل

\*\*\*\*\*

**إذا سلمت من الأسد فلا تطمع في صيده**

\*\*\*\*\*

لا تكفّ عن البحث عنيّ ..  
سيحين ميلادي عندما تمسكين بيدي  
عندما تعبرين بي نهر النور ..  
عندما نشربُ سوياً من سلسيل العشق المباح

## How is climate different from weather?

### كيف يختلف المناخ عن الطقس؟

Weather is what happens to the air and the atmosphere outside. **It** may be cold or hot, wet or dry. **It** can be calm or stormy, clear or cloudy. The atmosphere changes depending on whether **its** rainy or sunny. Thunder and lightning are also part of weather. Climate, on the other hand, is the average weather in a particular place over a long period of time. A place where **it** doesn't rain over many years has a dry climate. A place with low temperatures for most of the year has a cold climate. Here in Jordan we celebrate wet weather because we need the rain. Information about climate is useful for weather forecasting. **It** also helps farmers to know when it is the best time to plant **their** crops.

### QUESTIONS:

1. What is the weather? ما هو الطقس؟  
-----
2. The weather can be in certain conditions. Mention them all?  
الطقس يمكن ان يكون في عدة احوال. اذكرها؟  
-----
3. On what did the atmosphere depend? على ماذا يعتمد الغلاف الجوي؟  
-----
4. Mention four parts of the weather? اذكر اربع اجزاء للطقس؟  
-----
5. What is climate? ما هو المناخ؟  
-----
6. What is the difference between dry and cold climates?  
ما الفرق بين المناخ الجاف والبارد؟  
-----
7. How is the weather in Jordan? كيف هو الطقس في الاردن؟  
-----
8. How can having a good information about climate be useful?  
كيف تكون المعلومات الجيدة حول الطقس مفيدة؟  
-----  
-----

## WRITING A REPLY

An e-mail

Issues: subject of concern قضية

Scarcity: insufficient supply شح/ ندرة

Hurdles: barriers عوائق

Preservation: protection حفظ

Perpetually: continually باستمرار

Unprecedented: having no equivalent/ extraordinary غير متكافئ

Prompted: encouraged يشجع

rural : outside city ريفي

curtail : limit/shorten / restrict يحد من / يقيد

Prevail: win through / overcome يتغلب على / يفوز من خلال

Dear ...

One of the most important **issues** in the twenty-first century is a **scarcity** of fresh water.

A lack of water presents major **hurdles** to human development. Aside from fulfilling our need to drink, fresh water also plays a central role in agricultural production.

Water **preservation** is a major global challenge. Greater development and a **perpetually** increasing population have led to **unprecedented** demands on all of our resources, which has in turn led to an increased water shortage. **This** has **prompted** Jordan to support new water conservation programmes, which improve the efficiency of irrigation systems in **rural** areas. This includes empowering local cooperatives in the implementation of their knowledge to help improve lives through the conservation of water.

Ultimately, we need to **curtail** the unwarranted consumption of water if we are to **prevail** over the challenges facing Jordan today. Do you have any suggestion about how average Jordanians can contribute to cutting back on water? Please let me know your ideas.

Many thanks

**Dr Abdulhameed**

لا تَخْتَار حِينَ تُحِبْ وَلَا تُحِبْ حِينَ تَخْتَار

الْحُبُّ قَدْر يَأْتِي دُونَ اخْتِيَار

## QUESTIONS

- 1- Quote a sentence from the text which shows that the writer gives a suggestion to solve water problem?-----  
-----
- 2- According to the writer, what is threatening human beings in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?-----  
-----
- 3- Mention two usages to water according to the text?-----  
-----
4. According to the writer what caused the extraordinary demands on water? -----  
-----
5. What does the high demand of water lead to? -----  
-----
6. How did Jordan deal with water shortage? -----  
-----
7. Conservation programmes were helpful in two aspects .what are they? -----  
-----  
-----
8. What was the writer suggestion to overcome water shortage ? -----  
-----
9. What does the underlined pronoun" This" refer to:  
-----

ليس العيب أن نزلت قدماك فتسقط من القمة....

أنما العيب أن تذهل من السقطة فتظل حيث أنت...

دون أن تحاول الصعود الى المكان الذي سقطت منه.....

# PREFIXES

## المقاطع الامامية

A **prefix** is placed at the beginning of a word to modify or change its meaning

المقطع الامامي يوضع في بداية الكلمة ليعدل او يغير معناها  
يجب معرفة ما تعنيه المقاطع التالية :

**Re-** .....again  
**Mis-**.....wrongly /badly  
**Over -**.....more than enough  
**Under -** .....less than enough

**النمط الاول: Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences (8 points)**

misuse, Exotic, hot, court, redo ,

1. *I did my homework quickly, so my teacher asked me to ----- it.*
2. Two men will appear in ----- tomorrow accused of dangerous driving.
3. The Humid Tropics biome contains many thousands of ..... plants not found in England.
4. *If you.....the equipment, it will not work properly.*

(( mishear, reorganize , misuse , redo ))

- a) I am sorry, I..... you. I thought you said you would prefer tea.
- b) I did my homework too quickly, so the teacher asked me to..... it
- c) As we have some new employees, we will have to..... Our office.
- d) If you..... the equipment, it will not work properly.

**النمط الثاني Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows . Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET .**

**What do the underlined word mean ?**

- 1.If you misuse the equipment, it will not work properly.....
2. That shopping bag is reusable . .....
3. I am sorry I misread the notice. ....
4. Reforestation will help to **restore** our environment.....
5. I spilt tea on my homework, so I had to rewrite it.

6. During the storm, three houses were destroyed and had to be **rebuilt**.
7. I **misheard** you. I thought you said we'd meet at 9 o'clock.
8. The children were very good. None of them **misbehaved** in anyway.

**النمط الثالث :** **Replace the underlined phrase in the first paragraph with a suitable word that has a similar meaning to it .**

- 1.If you want to listen to this cassette again, you have to **wind it again** .
2. These chemicals are dangerous if you **use them wrongly** them.
3. I can't eat these potatoes because you **cooked them less than enough** .
4. Because you **understand wrongly** my message, you have to pay another JD10.
5. This fish is **cooked more than enough** I didn't like it

حين يكون الله هو الاول في قلوبنا... تأخذ باقي الاشياء مكانها الصحيح فيه

- الحياة فرصة...فانتهزها
- الحياة جميلة فاستمتع بها
- الحياة نعمة...تنعم بها
- الحياة حلم...اسعى وراءه
- الحياة تحدي...واجهه
- الحياة واجب...اده
- الحياة لعبة...العبها
- الحياة وعد...حققه
- الحياة الم...تغلب عليه
- الحياة اغنية...غنمها
- الحياة كفاح...تقبله
- الحياة مأساة...تصدى لها
- الحياة مغامرة...تجرأ على خوضها
- الحياة حظ...اصنع حظك
- الحياة غالية...فلا تهدرها
- الحياة هي الحياة...ناضل من اجلها

# GRAMMAR

## EXPLANATION AND RESULTS التفسير والنتائج

<b>In order to</b> لكي <b>So as to</b> <b>To</b>	⇒	<b>V1</b>
<b>So that</b> <b>In order that</b> لكي	⇒	<b>S + may/can/ might / could + v1</b>
<b>Because</b> بسبب <b>With the result that</b> مع نتيجة ان	⇒	<b>S+V</b>
<b>Lead to</b> يؤدي الى <b>To be the cause of</b> يكون السبب في	⇒	<b>N/ adj+n/ ving</b>

انماط الاسئلة :

**Choose the best linking word to complete the following : النمط الاول .**

المطلوب ملء الفراغ باحد ادوات الربط التالية :

*In order to , so as to , to , so that , in order that , because , because of , due to ,with the result that , lead to , be the cause of*

يكون حسب المعطى بعد الفراغ .....

١. بعد الفراغ v1 نختار *in order to / so as to / to*

٢. بعد الفراغ s+v1 (not) /could (not) /might (not) /can(not) /may(not) نختار

*So that , in order that*

٣. بعد الفراغ n ,adj +n , ving نختار *because of , due to , be the cause of , lead to*

*because of , due to , be the cause of* + سبب + نتيجة متوقعة

lead to +سبب +نتيجة متوقعة

٤. بعد الفراغ s+v نختار *because ,since , with the result that*

*because* + سبب + نتيجة متوقعة

*with the result that* + نتيجة متوقعة + سبب

فاصلة *with the result that*.يسبق

e.g . He needs fifty pounds .....**buy** a new suit

(*so that , so as to , because* )

e.g He needs fifty pounds -----**he may buy** a new suit

(*so that , so as to , because* )

e.g . He didn't called me -----**he was** busy.

(*so that , so as to , because* )

e.g Forests have been cut down, ..... **the soil is** now dry and dusty.

(*with the result that , so as to , because* )

e.g -----his knowledge in chemistry, he was rewarded.

(*so as to , because , Due to* )



## EXERCISE1

**Choose the best linking word to complete the following :**

1. He needs fifty pounds -----he may buy a new suit(**so that , so as to , because** )
2. He needs fifty pounds .....buy a new suit(**so that , so as to , because** )
3. I moved to the front row -----hear him(**so that , in order to, because** )
4. He studied English ----- get a better job. ( **to , so that , because of** )
5. I am leaving now ----- be late. (**so as not to , since , so as that , in order to** )
6. Did she bring her results ----- we could finish the report? (**so that , so as to , because** )
7. He didn't call me -----he was busy. (**so that , so as to , because** )
8. -----his knowledge in chemistry, he was rewarded. (**so that , so as to , because , Due to** )
9. -----save my new shirt from rainwater, I will take an umbrella.  
(**so as not to , since , so as that , in order to** )
10. Human beings are often -----Desertification(**the cause of , in order to , because** )
11. The top layer of soil is destroyed -----the land can no longer be used for growing crops. ( **so that , so as to , because** )
12. A proportion of the population may die ----- shortage of food and water.  
( **to , so that , because of** )
13. Farmers tend to over cultivation their land, -----the soil becomes poor and unproductive. (**so that , so as to , with the result that** )
14. Trees are usually cut down ----- make more agricultural land, but once there.  
( **to , so that , because of** )
15. Fatima didn't go to school yesterday..... she felt ill . (**so that , so as to , because** )
16. Omar's letter is so difficult to read.....he writes very quickly.  
(**so that , so as to , because** )
17. The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate of the world..... it covers such a large area. (**so that , so as to , because** )
18. Large areas of forest have been cut down, ..... the soil is now dry and dusty.  
( **so that , so as to , with the result that** )
19. The rainforest has been cut down..... make more farmland. (**so that , so as to , because** )
20. Farmers need more land ..... they can grow Soya beans. (**so that , so as to , because** )
21. Loggers cut down trees..... sell the wood. (**so that , so as to , because** )
22. Rami joined the English club----- .....he wanted to improve his English.  
(**because , in order not to , with the result to** )

**Join/Combine** each pair of the following sentences **using the given linking words between brackets** so that the new sentences have a similar meaning to the ones before it .Write the answers down in your answer booklets .

النمط الثاني

**الرابط ب So that ( لكي )** تتبع دائما ب s+can/could/may /might +v1 وله 3 اشكال :

حسب

الشكل الاول : جملته 2 . جملته 1 s+can/could/may /might +v1 .

طريقة الربط : جملته 1 s+can/could/may /might +v1 جملته 2 **so that** .

مثال :

*They can grow more soya beans . They need more land*  
They need more land **so that** *they can grow* more soya beans.

الشكل الثاني : جملته 2 s+want to +v1 . جملته 1

طريقة الربط : جملته 1 s+can/could/may /might +v1 جملته 2 **so that** .

مثال :

He switched on the TV . . He *wanted to watch* the news .  
He **switched** on the TV **so that** *he could* watch the news

استخدام can/ may ان كان فعل الجملة السابقة مضارع  
استخدام could/ might ان كان فعل الجملة السابقة ماضي

الشكل الثالث : جملته 2 . جملته 1

طريقة الربط : جملته 1 s+can/could/may /might +v1 جملته 2 **so that** .

حدد اي جملة تكون جواب لسؤال why وذلك بطرح سؤال ب why على الجملتين فان كانت الاجابة على احد الاسئلة ب **so that** للجملة فستكون جملة **so that**

مثال :

He studied hard for the exams . He passed the exams .  
Why did he study hard? -----**he could pass the exams**  
Why did he pass the exam ?-----he could study hard  
He studied hard **so that** he could pass the exams .

استخدام can/ may ان كان فعل الجملة السابقة مضارع  
استخدام could/ might ان كان فعل الجملة السابقة ماضي

**الرابط ب in order to / to ( لكي )** تتبع دائما ب v1 وله 2 اشكال :

حسب

الشكل الاول : جملته 2 . جملته 1

طريقة الربط : جملته 2 +v1 جملته 1 **in order to** .

**In order to /To+ v1** . جملته 1

: حدد اي جملة تكون جواب لسؤال why وذلك بطرح سؤال ب why على الجملتين فان كانت الاجابة على احد الاسئلة ب in order to للجملة فستكون جملة in order to

مثال :

He studied hard for the exams . He passed the exams .  
Why did he study hard? -----**in order to pass the exams**  
Why did he pass the exam ?-----in order to study hard  
He studied hard **in order to** pass the exams .

الشكل الثاني : جملته 2 s+want to +v1 . جملته 1

طريقة الربط : جملته 1 +v1 جملته 2 **in order to** .

مثال :

Trees are cut down. They **want to make** more agriculture land  
Trees are cut down **in order to** make more agriculture land.  
**In order to** make more agriculture land, trees are cut down

**الرابط ب Because ( لان )** تتبع دائما ب s+v

حسب

الشكل : جملته 2 . جملته 1

طريقة الربط : (السبب) ----- because ----- (النتيجة المتوقعة) .

مثال :

**Because +** (السبب) ----- , ----- (النتيجة المتوقعة)

حدد السبب والنتيجة المتوقعة واربط حسب احدى الطريقتين

: حدد اي جملة تكون جواب لسؤال why وذلك بطرح سؤال ب why على الجملتين فان كانت الاجابة على احد الاسئلة ب because للجملة فستكون جملة because مثال :

He studied hard for the exams. He passed the exams .  
Why did he study hard? -----because he passed the exams  
Why did he pass the exam ?-----**because he studied hard**  
He passed the exams **because** he studied hard.  
**Because** he studied hard , he passed the exam .

الربط ب (مع نتيجة ان ) **with the result that** تتبع دائما ب **s+v**

حسب

جملة 1 جملة 2

الشكل

طريقة الربط : (النتيجة المتوقعة) ----- (السبب) ----- ,with the result that

حدد السبب والنتيجة المتوقعة واربط حسب احدى الطريقتين

: حدد اي جملة تكون جواب لسؤال why وذلك بطرح سؤال ب why على الجملتين فان كانت الاجابة على احد الاسئلة ب because للجملة فستكون الجملة الثانية جملة with the result that

Farmers over cultivate their land , The soil becomes productive .

مثال :

Why did farmers over cultivate their land ? -----because the soil becomes productive. x

Why did the soil becomes productive ?----- --because farmers over cultivate their land جملة السبب ولذلك الجملة الثانية جملة النتيجة المتوقعة

Farmers over cultivate their land , **with the result that** the soil becomes productive .



## EXERCISE2

1. We need to produce more food . There are more people to feed .( **because** )  
-----
2. The soil can't be used again The soil is destroyed . ( **so that** )  
-----
3. Loggers cut down trees . They want to sell the wood ( **in order to** ).  
-----
4. The soil is now dry and dusty . Large areas of forest have been cut down. ( **with the result that** )  
-----
5. They need more land . They can grow more soya beans ( **so that** )  
-----
6. The polar ice is melting . In the future, sea levels will rise. ( **because** )  
-----
7. Trees are cut down . Farmers want to make more agriculture land . ( **so that** )  
-----
8. Many people recycle their rubbish . They don't want to use up the world's resources ( **in order not to** )  
-----
9. People are cutting down forests . Have more land for growing food. ( **in order to** )  
-----
10. Many people recycle their rubbish. Use up the world's resources. ( **in order not to** )  
-----

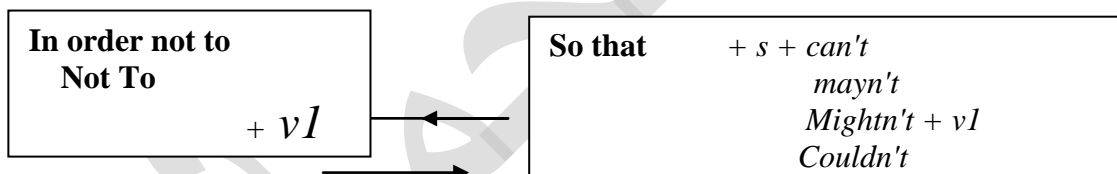
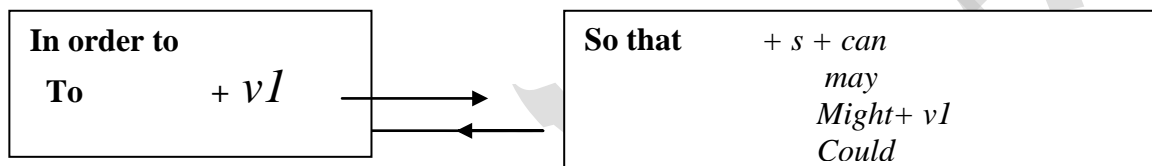
11. Scientists are trying to produce new fuels. People can continue to use their cars without damaging the environment. (so that )

12. Some people are moving out of their homes on the coast. Escape future floods. (in order to) .....

13. We should stop burning coal and oil. Cause more global warming. ( in order not to)

14. Scientists are worried about climate change . It is a threat to life on Earth. (because)

Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. النمط الثالث



حدد نافذتك ثم حول

E.g I study hard **in order to pass** the exam .  
I study hard so that .....

I study hard **so that** *I can pass the exam*

E.g I study hard **in order not to fail** the exam .  
I study hard so that .....

I study hard **so that** *I can't fail the exam*

e.g I study hard **so that I can pass** the exam  
I study hard in order to.....

I study hard **in order to** *pass the exam.*

نكشة I study hard **in order** *to pass the exam*

e.g I study hard **so that I can't fail** the exam  
 I study hard in order not to.....  
 I study hard **in order not to** *fail the exam.*  
 I study hard in order not .....  
 I study hard **in order not** *to fail the exam.*  
 نكشة I study hard in order .....  
 نكشة I study hard **in order** *not to fail the exam.*



### EXERCISE 3

**Rewrite these sentences following the instructions:**

1. The burglar cut the telephone wires **so as not to** call the police  
 The burglar cut the telephone wires **so that**.....
2. We want some good photos **so as to** climb up the hill.  
 We want some good photos **so that**.....
3. Please, shut the gates! I don't want the cows to get out of the field  
 Please, shut the gates! **So that**.....
4. I took off my shoes **in order not to** make any noise.  
 I took off my shoes **so that** .....
5. Rachel wanted to watch the news. She turned on the TV.  
**In order to** .....
6. I'll post the card today **so as to** get there on Daniel's birthday.  
 I'll post the card today **so that**.....
7. Please turn down the radio **so as to** be able to get to sleep.  
 Please turn down the radio **so that**.....
8. She locked the door **so that** she might not be disturbed.  
 She locked the door **so as**.....
9. I gave her my address **so as to** contact me.  
 I gave her my address **so that** .....
10. I am going to cash a check **so as to** make sure that I have enough money to go shopping.  
 I am going to cash a check **so that**.....
11. The man spoke very slowly. He wanted me to understand what he said.  
 The man spoke very slowly **so that I** .....

12. I whispered **so that** nobody could hear our conversation.

I whispered **so as**.....

13. I'll give you a map. I want you to find the way all right.

I'll give you a map **in order to** .....

14. I turned off the TV. I wanted my roommate to study in peace and quiet

I turned off the TV **so that** .....

15. People write things in their diaries **so as not to** forget important things.

People write things in their diaries **so that** .....

16. Sultan goes to the airport so as to meet his brother, Khaled

Sultan goes to the airport **so that**.....

17. I went to the post office so that I could buy stamps )

**In order to** .....

18. We should stop burning coal and oil so that it can't cause more global warming.

We should stop burning coal and oil **in order not**.....

**Write answers** to the following questions **using the given linking words between brackets** including the words in your answers .. النمط الرابع



#### EXERCISE 4

1. Why didn't Ali go to school yesterday? (**because / feel ill**)

.....

2. Why did you go to the post office? (**in order to / buy stamps**)

.....

3. Why did Sultan go to the airport? (**so that / meet his brother ,Khaled**)

.....

4. Why do people write things in their diaries? (**in order not forget important things**)

.....

5. Why was Omar's letter so difficult to read? (**because / write very quickly**)

.....

**Join/Combine** each pair of the following sentences **using suitable linking words between brackets**. Write the answers down in your answer booklets .

النمط الخامس



### EXERCISE 5

1. There are growing numbers of people to feed. Farmers tend to over cultivate their land.

**In order not to . because**

2. The top layer of soil is destroyed . The land can no longer be used for growing Crops.

**In order not to . so that**

3. The soil becomes poor and unproductive. Farmers tend to overcultivate their land.

**In order not to ,with the result that**

4. The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate of the world .It covers such a large area,

**In order not to ,because**

5. The soil is now dry and dusty. Large areas of forest have been cut down.

**In order not to ,with the result that**

أعظم الجبال " :  
الجبل السري يبقى الجنين حياً ..  
"وأشنعها"  
جبل الإعدام يوقف الأنفاس ..  
"وأرقها"  
جبل الأفكار يُقطع بكلمة ..  
"وأقصرها"  
جبل الكذب ينتهي حيث بدأ ..  
"وأقواها وأجملها"  
جبل مع الله لا ينقطع حتى تقطعه أنت ..

## DESCRIBING A PHOTOGRAPH

### وصف صورة

استخدم التعبير التالية عند وصف صورة :

1. You can see .....
2. on the left /right /of the photo
3. in the middle ...../ at the top / bottom ....
4. It seems that ...../ it's clear that .....
5. Both pictures / photographs show.....
6. The pictures / photographs illustrate different aspects of .....
7. The problems are caused by / are the results of .....



\*describe this photo

من يحبك لن يتركك ولو كنت شوكا بين يديه  
كلنا كالقمر .. له جانب مظلم  
قال الحسن البصري رحمه الله:

ما نظرت ببصري ولا نطقت بلساني ولا بطشت بيدي ولا نهضت على قدمي حتى  
أنظر أعلى طاعة أو على معصية؟

• فإن كانت طاعه تقدمت

• وإن كانت معصية تأخرت

كن في الحياة كعابر سبيل

واترك وراءك كل أثر جميل

فما نحن في هذه الدنيا إلا ضيوف

... وما على الضيوف إلا الرحيل

# MODULE ONE

## UNIT FIVE : WORLD OF PLANTS

### UNIT 5: A WORLD OF PLANTS

# 5

#### Without a cry

I was tired and feeling dry  
When a flock of birds fly  
I whispered to them without a cry  
Stay calm and quiet , but don't die  
I wish I could fly and fly  
To see the bright of your eye  
I wish I could try and try  
To hug you between the earth and sky  
I wanted to kiss you without being shy  
But what should I do if I can't cry  
To say I love you until I die  
Your love is something I can't deny  
Even they torture my body and sly  
I will always love you and defy  
All the creatures of the earth and the sky  
I will break the stones of whispering  
And say I will always love you until  
I die

SAMEER

# UNIT FIVE

## A WORLD OF PLANTS

### KEY WORDS

A whole planet under glass

KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
<b>Environmentalist</b>	one who tries to protect the environment	حماة البيئة
<i>Biomes</i>	major ecological community	مناطق احيائية
<b>Protect</b>	to stop harm or damage	يحمي
<b>Structure</b>	Building	بناء
<b>Exotic</b>	Unusual/ foreign	غريب
<b>Waterfall</b>	flow of water from a river or a steam falling from a height	شلال
<b>Display</b>	show / exhibition	عرض
<b>Temperate</b>	not too hot or too cold	معتدل
<b>Globe</b>	world, Earth	العالم / الارض
<i>Humidity</i>	Moisture	رطوبة
<i>Exhibits</i>	object on display	معارض
<i>Attraction</i>	power of attracting	جذب
<i>Domes</i>	hemispherical roof	قبة

#### Pronoun Reference

<b><u>It</u> line2</b>	The Eden project
<b><u>many</u> line 5</b>	Plants
<b><u>where</u> line 6</b>	Biomes
<b><u>one</u> line8</b>	Biomes
<b><u>.It</u> line 9</b>	Humid Tropics biome

عندما يخسر الرجل في الحب ؛ . . يعتزل الزواج !  
- و عندما تخسر المرأة في الحب ؛ . . تتزوج ب أقرب رجل يتقدم لها !

## A whole planet under glass

### كوكب كامل تحت الزجاج

The Eden project, which opened in the year 2000, is a living plant museum in the countryside in the south-west of England. **It** is a very popular **attraction** and millions of visitors come every year to see plants from all over the world growing in this special environment.

1. What is the Eden project? ما هو مشروع عدن ؟

2. When and where was the Eden project opened? متى واين افتتح مشروع عدن ؟

3. What can visitors see in the Eden project? ماذا يستطيع الزوار ان يشاهدوا في المشروع ؟

Some plants grow outside but **many** are in specially-built **domes** called **biomes** **where** the temperature and **humidity** are carefully controlled. The biomes are like giant greenhouses and **one**, the Humid Tropics biome, is the largest greenhouses in the world. **It** is over 55m high and 200m long and contains many thousands of **exotic** plants not found in England.

4. Plants can grow in different environments. Write them down? تستطيع النباتات النمو في بيئات مختلفة . اذكرهما؟

5. According to the writer how can biomes be different from outsides?

حسب الكاتب كيف يمكن ان تختلف المناطق الاحيائية عن خارجها ؟

6. What did the writer compare biomes to? بماذا قارن الكاتب المناطق الاحيائية ؟

7. What is the largest biome in the world? Why? ما هي اكبر منطقة احيائية في العالم ؟ ولماذا ؟

8. What makes the Humid Tropics biome the largest greenhouses in the world . ما الذي يجعل المنطقة . الاحيائية الاستوائية اكبر البيوت الزجاجية ؟

One of the purposes of the project is to show how dependent human beings are on plants and to educate people on the importance of preserving our natural environment. Aside from the plant life the Eden Project has fascinating interactive *exhibits* for people of all ages .Many of the visitors are groups of school children and the Eden project combines educational value with scientific interest and a huge variety of spectacular plant life .

9. The Eden project was set for many purposes. Mention two of them?

وضع مشروع عدن لعدة اهداف . اذكر اثنان منهما ؟

10. Write down a sentence to show that all kinds of people can attend the Eden project? اكتب جملة  
تبين ان كل اصناف الناس يمكن ان يزوروا مشروع عدن ؟

11. What is special about the Eden project? ما الشيء المميز في مشروع عدن ؟

12. Who visits the Eden project? Why? من يزور مشروع عدن ؟ ولماذا ؟

13. . What educational uses could the Eden project serve?

ما الاستخدامات العلمية التي يمكن ان يخدمها مشروع عدن ؟

نظرت الى البحر فلم أجد له نهاية ...  
فذاك حبي لك ...  
فتذوقت مياهه فوجدتها مالحة ...  
فذاك عمري بدونك ...  
فاقتربت من أمواجه فوجدتها مضطربة ...  
فذاك حبي الهائم لرؤياك ~ ♥  
\*\*\*\*\*

” إذا وضعت أحداً فوق قدره فتوقع منه أن يضعك دون قدرك ” : الإمام علي

\*\*\*\*\*

قيل لأعرابي : لقد أصبح رغيف الخبز بدينار  
فأجاب : والله لا يهمني ذلك ولو أصبحت حبة القمح بدينار  
أنا أعبد الله كما أمرني وهو يرزقني كما وعدني.  
\*\*\*\*\*

# A world of plants

## عالم من النباتات

### KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
<b>Seed</b>	a small , hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow	بذرة
<b>Thorn</b>	a sharp pointed part that grows on a plant	شوكة
<b>trunk</b>	the main part or large stem of a tree	جذع
<i>Exhibits</i>	object on display	معارض
<i>acacia</i>		شجرة الاكاسيا
<i>Nettle</i>		القراص
<i>mammals</i>		ثدييات
<i>cactuses</i>		الصببار
<i>horse chestnut</i>		الكستناء

### Pronoun Reference

<b><u>them</u></b> +their line2+3	Plants
<b><u>Their+ themselves,</u></b>	<i>cactuses</i>
<b><u>they</u></b> line 9	
<b><u>themselves /they</u></b>	Animals
<b>line10</b>	
<b><u>. their line 11</u></b>	stinging nettles
<b><u>They them</u></b> + line 13+14	Plants
<b><u>it</u></b> line 13	Poison
<b><u>their line 17</u></b>	Acacia trees
<b><u>it. line 18</u></b>	Animal
<b><u>them line 20</u></b>	horse chestnut trees
<b><u>they line 21</u></b>	Insects

الحياة أقصر من أن أضيّعها في إعطاء  
[ فُرص لأشخاص لا يستحقون ] !!

## A world of plants

It may seem very strange, but plants are always in danger from animals which want to feed on **them**. If this happens, the plant can be damaged or even killed. So, because **their** roots, **trunks**, leaves, flowers, fruits and **seeds** are under constant attack from *mammals*, insects or birds, plants have developed ways of protecting **themselves** from these enemies. Some of the ways plants use to stop animals from attacking and eating **them** are sharp thorns , poison, insects and sticky gum .

1. Plants have developed many ways of protecting themselves from animals .Write down two of these ways?

طورت النباتات عدة طرق لحماية نفسها من الحيوانات . اكتب اثنين من هذه الطرق ؟

2. Why do plants need to protect themselves? لماذا النباتات تحتاج ان تحمي نفسها ؟

3. How can animals threaten plants?

كيف يمكن ان تهدد الحيوانات النباتات ؟

4. According to the text, the writer thinks that plants are always in danger from animals. Explain this, justifying your answer?

حسب النص يعتقد الكاتب ان النباتات دائما في خطر من الحيوانات . فسر ذلك مبررا اجابتك ؟

### Sharp thorns and stings

Some plants which grow in dry climates, for example *cactuses*, store large quantities of water in **their** stems. To protect **themselves**, **they** have sharp **thorns**. Animals will hurt **themselves** if **they** try to get to the water from these plants.

Other plants, like stinging nettles, can 'inject' painful or irritating substances into **their** enemies by means of the sharp hairs on **their** leaves.

5. Cactuses are distinguished with two features. What are they?

يتميز الصبار بميزتين . ما هما ؟

6. How do cactuses protect itself?

كيف يحمي الصبار نفسه ؟

7. Which part of a nettle can hurt enemies? ما الجزء من القراص الذي يؤذي الحيوانات ؟

### Poison

There are many plants which protect themselves by poisoning their enemies. In some cases the poison **they** contain is so powerful that **it** can kill any living thing which touches or eats **them**. The poison can be in the leaves, the seeds or berries, or in other parts of the plant.

### Insects

8. Poison be found in many parts of the plant. Write down two of these parts? السم يمكن ان يتواجد في عدة اجزاء من النبات . اكتب اثنين منها ؟

### Insects

Some acacia trees in hot African countries are protected by ants which live permanently on **their** branches. If an animal starts to eat the tree's leaves, the ants attack **it**.

9. Quote the sentence which shows that some trees in Africa are protected by insects? اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ان بعض النباتات في افريقيا تحمي من قبل الحشرات ؟

10. Which plant is protected by kind of insect? اي نبات يحمى بنوع من الحشرات ؟

### Sticky gum

Some plants, such as horse chestnut trees, are covered with a sticky substance, like wet paint, which can prevent insects from eating **them**. Sometimes this substance is so strong that insects, feet or wings get stuck and **they** cannot escape.

11. How can horse chestnut trees protect themselves?

كيف تحمي اشجار الكستناء نفسها ؟

### CRITICAL THINKING:

**Plants and insects help each other in order to survive .** Think of this statement and give your point in two sentences.

## GREENHOUSE GASES : GOOD OR BAD ?

الغازات الدفيئة : جيدة ام سيئة

KEY WORDS:

WORD	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ARABIC
Harmful	Damaging / hurtful	ضارة
Climate	Typical weather of a region	مناخ
Survive	Stay alive	يبقى على قيد الحياة
Prevent	Stop	يمنع
Enormous	Huge	ضخم
fossil fuels	Remnant fuels	الوقود الاحفوري
extreme	Great / severe	متطرف
released	Out/ unconfined	تحرير
atmosphere	The gaseous mass or envelope surrounding a celestial body, especially the one surrounding the earth	الغلاف الجوي

### Pronoun Reference

<u>Which L3</u>	Greenhouse gases
<u>they line 6</u>	<i>Fuels</i>
<u>This L7</u>	large amounts of carbon dioxide

مُتعة لِحَاية...

أن # نَحْد الحُب " في عِيون الآخَرين...."

أن # نَضَع الطعام " على مائدة المُحتاجين...."

أن # نَرَسِم الضِّحْكة " على وجوه البائِسين...."

أن # نَرَوِي عَرسَ الأمل " على طَريق اليائِسين...."

مُتعة الحِياة # : الرِضا " .. والقنّاعة بالقليل...."

مُتعة الحِياة # : الوِصول " بَعْدَ أن يُتعبنا السَّفَر الطَّويل.. "

GREENHOUSE GASES : GOOD OR BAD ?

We usually think that greenhouse gases are **harmful**, but without these gases the **climate** of the Earth would be like the climate of Mars: too cold for human beings to **survive**. Greenhouse gases, **which** include carbon dioxide and methane, keep the heat of the sun in and **prevent** our planet from freezing.

However, for the last 200 years people have been using **enormous** quantities of **fossil fuels** like coal, gas and oil. When these fuels are burnt, **they** produce large amounts of carbon dioxide and this keeps more of the sun heat in. The result is that the temperature of the Earth is rising year by year. This is leading to more **extreme** weather: high winds and heavy rain, which produce storms and flooding.

The problem is made worse by the fact that we are destroying the world's rainforests. Trees naturally consume carbon dioxide, but because there are fewer trees , more carbon dioxide is **released** into the **atmosphere** .

Because of the increase in the Earth's temperature, the ice at the north and south poles is melting, and this causing sea level to rise .Eventually, many areas of land which are now on the coast will be flooded. Leading scientists are warning that if the authorities don't introduce new laws to **reduce** greenhouse gas increase now, the results could be disastrous for life on Earth.

**A:** 1. For what reason can't human beings live on Mars ?

-----  
2. Two green house gases affect the Earth . Write them down ?

-----  
3. Fossil fuels are used a lot by the people . Write down two of fuels .

-----  
4. Burning fossil fuels has two bad effects on earth. Write them down?  
-----

5. Quote the sentence which indicates that people are responsible for the destruction of rainforests ?  
-----

6. Greenhouse gases can be beneficial to our planet in two ways. Write them down .  
-----

7. According to the text , the writer thinks that destroying rainforest is a problem. Explain this statement , suggesting three ways to stop this destruction .  
-----

8. The increase in the Earth's temperature leads to bad consequences. Write down two of these consequences.  
-----

9. According to the text , the writer thinks that the increase in the Earth's temperature will be disastrous. Explain this statement, justifying your answer .  
-----  
-----

10. Extreme weather can be in two forms . Write them down  
-----

11. What does the underlined pronoun “which” in paragraph one refer to?  
-----

12. What does the underlined pronoun “they” in paragraph two refer to?  
-----

13. Replace the underlined word “reduce” with a suitable phrasal verb that has a similar meaning .  
-----

14. Find a word in the second paragraph that means “huge, very big”  
-----

15. Find a word in the first paragraph that means “weather conditions typical of a region” “  
-----

**B. Critical Thinking** (2 points)

*Without greenhouse gases human beings couldn't live on earth. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.*

## **Visit to Wadi Rum**

Hisham and I have just got home from a three-day visit to Wadi Rum. It was only a short visit but I will remember it forever. Wadi Rum is an open space between high rocks and mountains. Tourists visit the area to see the beautiful scenery.

We arrived on Tuesday evening and the first thing we did was set up our camp. The sky was very clear and at night we could see 10 millions of stars. The next morning was very hot but we had to walk up to the top of the valley. We saw cave paintings and ancient buildings made by the Nabataeans , who also built Petra. The huge rocks there were amazing - some were hundred: 15 of metres high.

The next day was another scorching hot day and we went to Jabal Rum, the second highest point in Jordan. It was incredible to be able to see all across Jordan. As the sun went down over the desert, we saw the rocks slowly change colour, from a dark red to pink and purple, was an amazing sight I will never forget.



## Letter describing a visit

Dear Mike,

We were really enjoying our holiday in the Gulf of Aqaba. Yesterday we went scuba diving in the Red Sea, which has *over* 500 species of coral and 1200 different types of fish. I was amazed to see all the ancient corals and the fish swimming among them. The reef is also home to hawksbill turtles, and we were lucky enough to spot one! We wore wetsuits, which I found a little bit uncomfortable, although they meant we didn't feel the cold at all.

We swam past a wrecked boat and even took photos with an underwater *camera*. It was great to see all the sea creatures swimming around the wrecked boat; it was one of the most interesting things I've ever seen.

## ADJECTIVES AND PREPOSITIONS

### صفات مرتبطة بحروف جر

يجب حفظ الصفات التالية مع ما يرتبط بها من حروف جر :

Dependent **on**: معتمد على

Interested **in**: مهتم ب

Keen **on**: متحمس ل

Different **from**: مختلف عن

Full **of**: مليئ ب

Aware **of**: مدرك ل

Famous **for**: مشهور ب

Satisfied **with**: راضي عن

Built **on**: مبني على



### EXERCISE1

Choose the right answer;

1. Human beings are dependent -----plants. (on, with , for )
2. I became very interested ----- English. (on, in , of )
3. I have never been keen -----museums. ( with , on , in )
4. Our society is different .....other societies. ( in , of , from )
5. Our school is full .....pictures. ( of , with, on )
6. You should be aware .....these bad results. ( for, of , on )
7. Jordan is famous .....its historical places. ( on , with , for )
8. I wasn't satisfied .....your result in the exam. ( with , on , in )
9. My car is .....from your car . ( dependent , different , full )
10. he was .....with his success . ( ( satisfied , different , full )

**: Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences (8 points)**

Protect , Survive , erode , display , keen

1. Cutting down trees will ..... the soil .
2. A proportion of the population may .....by moving to greener areas.
3. The word .....means world or Earth .
4. *I am .....on learning English*

علمتني الحياة :

أن الدفعة التي أبكيها،،

أغلى من الانسان الذي أبكي عليه!!!!

## MODALS OF SPECULATION

### افعال الاستنتاج

- Must: to express a **strong conviction** that something **is /was true**  
 May/Might/could: to express a **possibility** that something **is/was true**  
 May not/might not : to express a **possibility** that something **is/was not true**  
 Can't : to express a **strong conviction** that something **is/was not true**

النمط الاول

أن كانت الجملة على الشكل التالي : فهي في موضوع

### explaining possibilities / Modals of speculation

I m sure/ unsure + .....s + v .....  
 S + must / can't / may/ might / could + .....

\* نحدد في البداية العبارة ثم نحدد الفعل بعد العبارة و نطبق حسب القواعد أدناه :-

مضارع مثبت ( am , is , are , v1, v1+s , will+v1 )  
 مضارع منفي ( amn't , isn't , aren't , don't+v1, doesn'tv1 , won't +v )  
 ماضي مثبت ( was, were , v2 , had , has/have +p.p )  
 ماضي منفي ( wasn't , weren't ,didn't+ v1, hadn't , hasn't /haven't +p.p )

Sure , certain ,  
 Certainly , I  
 know , definitely

→ مضارع بأشكاله / مثبت ما عدا مضارع تام = **Must + v1**  
 → مضارع / منفي = **Can't + v1**  
 → ماضي / مثبت = **Must have + p.p**  
 → ماضي / منفي = **Can't + have + p.p**

Un Sure , not certain  
 , possible , probable ,  
 look like , I doubt /  
 believe / think ,  
 perhaps , may be ,  
 probably

→ مضارع بأشكاله / مثبت ما عدا مضارع تام = **May, might , could + v1**  
 → مضارع / منفي = **May, might , could + not + v1**  
 → ماضي / مثبت = **May, might , could have + p.p**  
 → ماضي / منفي = **May, might, could + not + have + p.p**

\* ملاحظة (1) : إن كانت الجملة تحتوي فعل مضارع مستمر am, is, are + ving

أو ماضي مستمر was, were + ving  
 أو v1 أو p.p من أفعال be وليس من ving  
 نأخذ مثال

I'm sure she is watching TV now :

She .....

حسب العبارة نستخدم **must + v1**

الحل : **she must be watching TV now**

**أفعل الخير مهما استصغرته فلا تدري اي حسنه تدخلك الجنة!**



### EXERCISE 1

REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING MODAL VERBS AND SUITABLE VERB FORMS:

1. I 'm sure she's relaxing in her room.  
She ..... in her room.
2. Perhaps the plane arrived late, and that's why they aren't here.  
The plane ..... late, and that's why they aren't here .
3. I don't believe you failed the exam .  
You .....the exam .
4. It's possible that Sami doesn't like sport .  
Sami .....sport .
5. I 'm sure Kamal is not 45 yet .  
Kamal .....45 yet .
6. it's possible that he's living in Dubai now.  
He ..... in Dubai now .
7. May be they lied to me about their adventure .  
They ..... to me about their adventure
8. It's quiet probable that Fawzi didn't win the race.  
Fawzi .....the race.
9. It's possible that Ali will be here on Friday.  
Ali ..... here on Friday.
10. May be the traffic is heavy.  
There .....a traffic jam .
11. I 'm certain that the book belongs to Sara.  
The book .....to Sara .
12. I know he didn't see his sister.  
He ..... his sister .
13. it's possible that Hisham doesn't like fish.  
He .....fish.
14. I'm sure she is more mature than her sister - in- law.  
She.....
15. it's possible that my parents are enjoying themselves in Dubai now.  
My parents.....
16. I believe you decided to quit your present job.  
You.....
17. it's quite probable that she didn't make a good impression on his parents  
She.....
18. Maybe they love their son more than they are able to show .  
They .....
19. I'm sure she is telling us the truth about the accident.  
She .....
20. it's possible that Amr visited him in hospital while we were abroad.  
She .....
21. I'm sure Laila doesn't have any idea about our school reunion next month  
Laila .....

22. Maybe some politicians don't want to be reelected.  
Some politicians.....
23. it's quite probable that Ali didn't study hard  
Ali may .....
24. I believe that you cheated in the exam  
You ..... the exam
25. I'm sure she is enjoying her holiday now  
She must .....
26. it's possible that my father will arrive on Friday  
My father ..... on Friday
27. I know he didn't win the match  
He can't .....
28. Maybe the exam is difficult  
The exam could.....
29. I am certain that she was doing her best  
She must .....
30. It is possible that he doesn't like girls  
He .....girls
31. I am certain that the congress has approved the new law  
The congress must .....
32. I doubt that the student is cheating  
The student may .....
33. I think it will rain tomorrow  
It may.....
34. It's possible that Jameela will be here on Friday .  
Jameela ..... here on Friday
35. Maybe the traffic is heavy.  
There ..... a traffic Jam .
36. I'm certain that the book belongs to Sana .  
The book ..... too Sana .
37. I know he didn't see his sister .  
He ..... his sister .
38. It's possible that Hisham doesn't like fish .  
He ..... fish .
- ابتسامة الفم لا تعني ابتسامة القلب .

Write sentences **which explain the possibilities** of the following statements including the modal verb phrases in brackets in your answers .Write the answers down in your answer booklets .

-----جملة لاحقة----- جملة العبارة -----جملة سابقة-----

الحل : حسب السابق مع امكانية حذف الجمل السابقة واللاحقة

مثال هام :

The phone is ringing } **it is probably your brother.** } He usually rings at this time.  
(might be )

جملة سابقة

جملة العبارة

جملة لاحقة

**It might be my brother.**

او The phone is ringing. **It might be my brother.**

او The phone is ringing. **It might be my brother.** He usually rings at this time.

او

2. Your friend said she would phone you, but she hasn't. } **You are sure she hasn't forgotten.** }  
(can't have )

جملة سابقة

جملة العبارة

**She can't have forgotten.**

او Your friend said she would phone you, but she hasn't. **She can't have forgotten.**



## EXERCISE 2

1. Someone's ringing your doorbell. You're **sure** it's the postman – he always comes at this time .

( must be )

2. The phone is ringing –it's **probably** your brother. He usually rings at this time .

(Might be )

3. There's an important football match in your town tonight .You **think** the roads will **probably** be very busy.

( might be )

4. Your friend said she would phone you, but she hasn't. You are **sure** she hasn't forgotten

( can't have )

5. Someone waves to you from a car. It **looks like** your friend's father's car.

(might be)

6. Your sister has worked very hard. You **feel sure** that she has got good grades in her exams.

(must have)

7. You hear a car approaching, but you **know** it isn't your uncle's car because it doesn't sound the same.

( can't be)

8. A new building is going up in your neighborhood. You **think** it is **probably** a school.

(might be)

9. I saw James leave the burning building. Certainly he is the person who started the fire.

( must be )

النمط الثالث: نمط هام ومتوقع

Write sentences **which explain the following situation** , including the words given and a modal verb phrases in brackets in your answers .Write the answers down in your answer booklets .



### EXERCISE3

1. Fiasal's car lights were on all night. (*Faisal / forget / switch off*)

2. Sultan's looking at the engine of his car. (*Break down*)

3. Rabeb has a very good English accent. (*Live / English family*)

4. Tareq wants to be a teacher when he graduates from university.

(*Very interested in / education*)

5. Ali has just drunk two liters of water. (*Thirsty*)

النمط الرابع :

Correct the verbs between brackets :

ان وجد افعال الاستنتاج قبل الفراغ يكون على موضوع الاستنتاج **-S+must\cant\may\might\could**

**Must, cant , may , might, could + موقف حاضر = v1**

**Must, cant , may , might, could + موقف ماضي = have+p.p**

**Must, cant , may , might, could +be= ving**

**Must, cant , may , might, could +have been= ving**

**Must, cant , may , might, could +have=p.p /been ving**

- He **must** \_\_\_\_\_ his work *today*. (finish) \_\_\_\_\_ **finish**
- She **can't** \_\_\_\_\_ them about you *yesterday*. (tell) \_\_\_\_\_ **have told**
- She **might be** \_\_\_\_\_ a film *now*. (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ **watching**
- She **must have been** \_\_\_\_\_ the room. (clean) \_\_\_\_\_ **cleaning**
- He **might have** \_\_\_\_\_ them (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ **watched / been watching**

النمط الخامس :

**Study each pair of sentences and answer the question that follows :**

1. It **can't be** an interesting place to work. \ (You feel sure it isn't.)
2. It **must be** an interesting place to work. (You feel sure it is )

**What is the difference in meaning between them ?**

1. The crowds **might have spoiled** it for me. (it was possible in the past.)
2. The crowds **might** spoil it for me. (it is possible in the future.)

**What is the difference in meaning between them ?**

1. Some people **might have come** from Africa. ( it was possible)
2. Some people **must** have come from Africa. (feel sure it was possible )

**What is the difference in meaning between them ?**

النمط السادس

**Complete the following sentences using a suitable modal verb so that the new sentence is similar in meaning to the one before it, then write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET:**

آخر نمط وزاري



### EXERCISE4

#### Might be , can't be , must be

1. I can't find my pen . I am certain I have left it at school .  
I .....
2. . Look! The door's locked. It is possible that Susan is in the club .  
Susan.....
3. They have got two houses and three cars . I am sure they aren't poor  
They .....



## EXERCISE5

Fill in *may/might, must or can't*.

1. Kelly's hair looks fantastic. She .....have dyed it.
2. Dave .....be at home. He's still on holiday.
3. I saw James leave the burning building. He .....be the person who started the fire.
4. Jill .....have invited Fiona to her party. They don't speak to one another.
5. They .....have left together as I saw them get into the same car.
6. It .....rain this afternoon as it's very cloudy.
7. I went to Sam's house but nobody was there. He .....have gone to the office.
8. Look! The door's unlocked. Susan .....have forgotten to lock it.
9. Perhaps Tom will work late tonight. Tom.....work late tonight.
10. it's possible that Mary is trying to call us. Mary.....be trying to call us.
11. it's possible that Mum is working in the garden. Mum.....be working in the garden.
12. I'm sure Rachel is hungry. Rachel.....be hungry.
13. They have got two houses and three cars . They .....be rich .
14. There was no answer when I phoned . they ..... be at home .
15. Muna looks very relaxed . she ..... have just got back from holiday!
16. I can't find my pen . I ..... have left it at school .
17. His light's on , he .....have gone to bet yet .



## EXERCISE6

Choose the correct item.

1. Dan can't be a teacher.  
**A)** I'm sure Dan isn't a teacher. **B)** I think Dan isn't a teacher.
2. If it is hot tomorrow, we might go to the beach.  
**A)** We'll definitely go to the beach tomorrow.  
**B)** It is possible that we will go to the beach tomorrow.
3. it's very late. The children .....be sleeping.  
**A)** must **B)** can't
4. The north of England .....get very cold during the winter.  
**A)** may **B)** can
5. John isn't at home. He.....be at the gym.  
**A)** might **B)** can't
6. That .....be Eve on the phone. She doesn't know our new number.  
**A)** mustn't **B)** can't
7. Why are Bob and Mag late? – Well, they .....missed the 5 o'clock bus.  
**A)** could have been **B)** might have



## EXERCISE7

Circle the correct model verbs.

1. You only slept for two hours last night. You **may/must** be very tired.
2. That answer **can't / may** be right because 50% of 12.000 isn't 3.000 .
3. Try telephoning Nader's house –Abla **can't /may** be there.
4. I'm not sure but Salem **might / must** be free on Thursday .
5. I think I know that woman. She **could/ must** be someone who reads the news on television.

*Life is a waste of time and time is a waste of life, so waste your time and have the time of your life*

*It is easier to forgive an enemy than to forgive a friend. ~William Blake*

.. فيا قارئ خطي ها أنا  
فلا تبكي على موتي  
.. فاليوم أنا معك وغداً في التراب  
فإن عشت فإني معك  
.. وإن مت فللذكرى  
ويا ماراً على قبوري  
.. لا تعجب من أمري  
بالأمس كنت معك  
وغداً أنت معي

## WRITING

### WRITING AN ACCOUNT OF A VISIT

كتابة وصف لزيارة قمت بها

يجب كتابة التالي عند وصف زيارة قمت بها :

### Informal letter

Write a letter to your friend in London telling him about your last holiday.

رسالة غير رسمية ( شخصية )

\* نميزها في الامتحان عند الطلب منك كتابة الرسالة بالشكل :

Write a letter to your friend / pen friend / (uncle / father / brother)

( الأصدقاء / أقارب )

p.o box 116

Amman

Jordan

Jan 8, 2008

Dear friend ,

It's been ages since I received a letter from you. I don't know any reason for that. Actually, I am writing this letter to tell you about .....

4-3 جمل حول الموضوع

I have to go now because I have a lot of work to do.

Best wishes

اسمك

#### 1.

#### Time expressions:

- We arrived on (day) of (time)
- The next day .... That same day / evening ...
- The first thing we / I did / saw was .....

#### 2. Expressing opinions:

- it felt like ...
- For me, the best / worst thing was ...
- I did not know what to expect
- What surprised me was .....

#### 3. Remembering:

- I'll remember ....forever
- I'll never forget ...

## Derivations

بالنسبة لسؤال الاشتقاق : الذي يعتمد على ملء الفراغ بـ n أو adj أو v أو adv اعتمدت الوزارة الشكل التالي في الاشتقاق : (كلمة الاشتقاق) -----.....  
خطوات الحل :

١. حدد نوع كلمة الاشتقاق حسب المقاطع المرتبطة بها وكالتالي :  
حيث ان كانت (اسم) يعني ان الفراغ يحتاج (فعل او صفة او ظرف) وبحذف المقاطع نحصل على (n ,adj , v)

مقاطع الاسماء V/ adj + ment /nce / - /-ity /-y / -ion / -ness / - -er /-or /ist / - ncy / - ant /

مقاطع الصفات V /N + ent / -/ic/ - -ive/ -ous/ -al/ -able/ -ing /-ed-d // ible/-less / - ful /

مقاطع الظروف Adj + Ly

مقاطع الافعال ( بدون مقاطع ) V1

٢. قراءة الجملة بدون الفراغ فإذا :  
ا: كانت مكتملة المعنى اختر على الاغلب صفة /ظرف 2. كانت غير مكتملة المعنى اختر على الاغلب فعل /اسم  
مع مراعاة الاستثناءات المظللة في القواعد حيث لا تتقيد بالسابق

٣. لتحديد اي من الخيارين طبق حالات قواعد الاشتقاق ادناه حسب ما بعد وقبل الفراغ مع مراعاة حفظ اشتقاقات الكتاب التالية +املاء :

Violence	Violent
Chaos	Chaotic
Law	Lawful / legal
<b>Innocence</b>	<b>Innocent</b>
Guilt	Guilty
Earn	Earnings
Destroy	Destruction
Disaster	Disastrous
Major	Majority
Act	Activity
Economy	<b>Economic /economical</b>
Permanent	Permanently

رَبِّي ..

لَيْسَ الْعَجَبُ مِنْ حُبِّي لَكَ وَأَنَا عَبْدٌ فَقِيرٌ ،

إِنَّمَا الْعَجَبُ مِنْ حُبِّكَ لِي وَأَنْتَ مَلِكٌ قَدِيرٌ . . .

## NOUNS

*ment /-ance /-ence /-ity /-y /-tion /-ssion /-sion // -ion // -ness / -th /-er /-or /-mony /-ist /-ancy /-ant /-some /-ency* مقاطع تنتهي بها الأسماء

1. After adjectives بعد الصفات

**Agricultural** .....is the responsibility of the farmers and the government.

(*develop, developed, development*)

2. At the beginning of the sentence في بداية الجملة كفاعل

..... is power.

(*Know, Knowledge, Knowledgeable*).

3. After all determiners (including cardinal and ordinal numbers /articles and demonstratives):

) بعد المحددات ( *a, an, the, this, that, these, those, one..., first..., much, many, more, most, any, some, all, no, few, little, a lot of, either, neither ....* )

There is **an** ..... in relation between these countries.

(*improve, improvement, improved*)

4. After prepositions ( *,on, of, with, ....:in, )* بعد حروف الجر

We are **in** ..... with several other companies for the contract.

(*competent, competition, compete*)

5. After possessive adjectives (*my, your, our, their, his, her, its*) بعد صفات الملكية

. Muna is known for **her** ..... in English. (*fluently, fluent, fluency*)

6. After the apostrophe (s) [for possession]. 's بعد اس الملكية

Ali's.....was accepted. (*resign, resignation, resigned*)

7. After a noun: (N+N) [The first noun functions as an adjective] بعد اسم حيث يعمل الاسم كصفة

**Water** ..... increases in summer. (*Consumption, consume, consumer*)

8. After some causative verbs (cause, let, make) and catenative verbs: بعد افعال

السبب

Stress **causes**..... (*sleepless, sleepy, sleeplessness*)

9. After called....Defined as ..... بعد

Working for others is **called** .....( *recruitment, recruit,*

لا تحسبوا الرقص طرباً.. فالطير

يرقص مذبوحاً من الألم

**CHOOSE THE BEST DERIVATIVE TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:**

1. In times of -----my friend finds praying a great relaxation.  
(stressed, stress, stressful)
2. The explosion *caused*-----to the people living in the area.  
(disturbance, disturb, disturbed)
3. A person who studies animals is a -----  
(zoo, zoologist, zoology )
4. The young join Al-Sabilah in order to improve their *physical*-----  
(fit, fitness, fitted )
5. Mr. Jones was *the* -----of the Ministers letter.  
(recipient, receive , received )
6. Her tendency to be untidy has led to an element of -----in her work.  
(disorganize, disorganization , disorganized )
7. Most children couldn't resist *the* -----to eat a lot of chocolates.  
(tempt, temptation, tempting )
8. An employee cannot succeed in getting ahead in his position *without* -----  
( ambition, ambitious, ambitiously )
9. *Air*-----is not just a local issue, but a global one.  
(polluted, pollution, pollute, pollutant )
10. Saladin felt Reynald 's-----had gone too far.  
(arrogance, arrogant , arrogantly )
11. Being untidy, Fatima showed an element of -----in her work.  
((disorganize, disorganization , disorganized )
12. *The* -----between the two countries will begin next month.  
(negotiates, negotiable, negotiate, negotiation )
13. Mr. Madani is a *competent*-----  
(psychiatrist , psychiatric, psychiatry )
14. *My* -----for your kindness is great.  
(admire, admiration, admirable )
15. I have *no*-----in recommending Fuad for the advertised post.  
(hesitate, hesitation, hesitated )
- \*16. I have got a -----concerning the point you raised.  
( reservation, reserve, reserved )
17. *Industrial* -----cannot survive if they aren't competitive. (cooperative , cooperation, cooperate )

## ADJECTIVES

*/-ic/ -tive/ -ive/ -ous/ -al/ -able/ -ing /-ed-d/ -ary/ -ial/ ible/-less / - ful /- ical / -ish / - ent / - ary /*  
مقاطع تنتهي بها الصفات

1. . After (So, too, very , quite , fairly , further, more , ) unless it was followed by an adjective  
بعد مكثرات الصفات التالية ما لم يأتي بعدها صفة فتتبع بظرف

He faced a **very**.....animal. (*danger, dangerous, dangerously*)

I was **very** ..... **impressed** by her new method. (favourable, favour, *favourably*)

2. After some verbs بعد بعض الافعال التالية وباي تصريح

(Verb to be / get / become / feel / smell / taste / find+ (object) / appear /

sound / grow / look / seem)

This meal **tasted**.....(*deliciously, delicious, deliciousness*)

3. Before adjectives قبل الصفات ان كان قبل الفراغ فعل وبعده صفة او صفة واسم

- I saw ..... **young ladies**. (*repulsive, repulsively , repulse*)

4. . Before nouns: قبل الاسماء

.....drivers, don't make accidents (*Care , Carefully , Careful*)

5. Between most of the determiners including articles and demonstratives and a noun

قبل الفراغ محدد وبعده اسم

**Some** ..... **Places** in Jordan need restoring. (*Historical , History , Historically*)

6. After Adverbs: قبل الفراغ ظرف

Her question was purely ..... . (*academia, academy, academic*)

Be.....ظرف.....v/adj **be** مشكلة

Be.....صفة.....N/\_\_\_

Be=(am, is , are, was, were, be , been, being )

\*إذا كان وجود الشوك في الورود يحزننا فإن وجود الورود وسط الشوك يفرحنا



CHOOSE THE BEST DERIVATIVE TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

1. Good managers must arrange *a*-----*place* and time for their meeting  
(conveniently, convenience, convenient )
2. Muna *is really*-----she writes poetry and short stories.  
(creativity, create, creative )
3. Don't worry ! She is *a* -----*headmistress*.  
(flexibly, flexible, flexibility )
4. Physical exercises *are*-----  
(stimulate, stimulating, stimulates)
5. That plan is well prepared. It *is*-----to achieve its aims.  
(viable , viability , viably )
6. Computer experts may construct *new*-----*networks*.  
(interactive , interact , interaction )
7. The students were *very* -----for being late .  
(apology , apologetic , apologize )
8. Universities in Jordan usually offer -----*courses* in English yearly.  
(intensive , intense , intensively )
9. You must *be* ----- to your neighbours .  
(charity , charitable , charitably )
10. *The* -----*attitudes* towards employing women in Jordan has changed  
(tradition , traditional ,traditionally )
11. Her own mistakes made her *very* -----of others.  
(tolerate , tolerant , tolerance , tolerantly )
12. Petra , the Nabatenian city , is *a* ----- *city* .  
( unique , uniquely , uniqueness )
13. Sports participants should make progress in *physical and* -----*fitness*.  
(mentally , mental , mentality )
14. The boy was *so* ----- to know what had happened .  
(curiously , curiosity , curious , curiousness )
15. My grandfather lives in *an* ----- *farmhouse* .  
(isolated , isolate , isolation , isolates )
16. There might be *a* ----- *difference* between fact and opinion .  
(consider , considerable , consideration )
17. The manager's proposal was accepted *with* ----- *approval* . ( unanimously , unanimous , unanimity )

## ADVERBS

(LY)

1. At the beginning of the sentences followed by a comma. فراغ يتبعه فاصلة ثم جملة كاملة.

..... , Samia was knocked down in a car accident. (**Tragedy, Tragic, Tragically**)

2. Between two verbs (A helping verb and a main verb) بين فعل مساعد وفعل عادي

The problem was ..... solved (**actual, actually, actuality**)

3. In the end of the sentence (as an adverb of manner) and directly after a verb.

قبل الفراغ فعل وبعده لا شيء او مكمل جملة

He speaks ..... (**quickly, quick, quickness**)

4. Before the ordinary verbs قبل الفراغ فاعل وبعده فعل عادي

He .....decided to leave the town. (**secret, secrecy, secretly**).

5. After the short object. (verb +object +adv) في نهاية جملة مكتملة

He opened the door ..... (**quietly, quietness, quiet**).

6. After imperative verbs : بعد افعال الأمر

Walk .....! (**steady, steadiness, steadily**)

7. Between "TO+verb" وبعده فعل بتصريفه الاول to قبل الفراغ

I want to .....express my feelings . (**physically, physics, physica**)

علموني البكاء وما كنت أعرفه ويا ليتهم علموني كيف ابتم



1. The cost of materials rose sharply; -----, the prices went up.  
( according , accordingly , accordance )
2. -----, Women wear long white dresses on their wedding day.  
(Traditional, tradition, traditionally)
3. Parents shouldn't *speak* ----- to their children.  
( sharp , sharpness , sharply )
4. *The soldiers crossed the damaged bridge* -----  
( caution , cautious , cautiously )
5. -----, our suggested plans are for building a new hospital .  
(Essence, essential, essentially)
6. -----, the old woman was rescued by her bitter enemy .  
(Ironical, ironic, ironically)
7. Food prices have risen ----- over the last few days .  
( sharp , sharpness , sharply , sharpen)

غموض المرأة هو أكثر ما يثير جنون الرجل  
حياء المرأة هو أكثر ما يزيد من إحترام الرجل لها  
وقاحة المرأة هو أول ما يسقطها من عين الرجل  
ذكاء المرأة هو أكثر ما يثير دهشة الرجل  
و أنوثة المرأة هو أكثر ما يثير إعجاب الرجل

\*\*\*\*\*

اجمل اللحظات ... ♥  
حين يفاجئك [ الله ] عزّ وجلّ ،  
بشيء جميل كنت تنتظره و تدعو .....فَتَبَسَمَ شَفَتَاكَ و تغمض عينيك ،  
وتقول في سرّك :  
كنت أعلم أنك لن تردني  
اللهم أرزقنا من حيث لا نحسب

## VERBS

1. After " to ":to بعد

He wants **to**..... a task. (*perform, performance, performed*)

2. After modal auxiliaries and similar ones بعد الافعال الشكلية

Consumers **can** ..... the type of entertainment they like to watch.  
(*selection, select, selective, selectively*)

3. After the subject: قبل الفراغ فاعل وبعده مفعول

Teachers..... **their students** to take part in the lesson.  
(*Stimulated, stimulation, stimulate*)

4. After the verb ' to do ' (it should be base form) الفعل باي تصريف do بعد

What **does** he .....? (*suggestion, suggestive, suggest*)

5. After the verb 'to have' (it should be P.P) الفعل بعد have

She **has**..... In the final exam (*success, succeeded, successful*)

6. After the verbs '(let, make , help +o +v1)

I **helped** him .....the problem . (*solve , solution , solvable* )

7. After relative pronouns (who, which..) بعد ضمائر الوصل

I like teachers **who** .....their time . (*organization , organize , organized* )

أفضل زوج يمكن للمرأة أن تتزوجه هو عالم آثار، فكلما زاد عمرها زاد اهتمامه بها

\*\*\*\*\*

في قلب كل رجل / إمرأتان  
! إحداهما ( ظالمة ) و الأخرى  
( مظلومه ) !  
الظالمة ينمى قربها ويحاول ارضائها باي وسيله  
والمظلومه يتعد عنها رغم حبها المجنون له



1. You *should*----- your CV with your application .  
(enclose , enclosure , enclosed )
2. The doctor suggested that the patient *should*----- for a while .  
( relaxing , relax , relaxed )
3. Good citizens are required *to* ----- in developing their country .  
( participate , participant , participation )
4. Farmers *should* ----- diseased animals from the healthy ones .  
( isolate , isolation , isolated )
5. He has authority , but he does not try *to* ----- others .  
(dominate , domination , dominated )
6. The insurance company *should* ----- the two drivers after that tragic accident . (compensatory ,  
compensate , compensation )
7. Don't make much noise , I am trying *to* -----  
(concentrate , concentrated , concentration , concentrating )
8. You *can* ----- on me to help you .  
(rely , reliable , reliance , reliant )
9. *The late king Hussein* ----- his life to the welfare of his people .  
(dedication , dedicated , dedicatedly , dedicate )
10. *School parliaments, as suggested* , -----the democratic attitude of the Ministry of Education . (exemplify,  
exemplary , exemplification )
11. The teacher helps his students -----the problems of learning maths.  
(solvable , solution , solve )
12. *Cheaper flights and good services*----- a dramatic increase in the long distance travel . ( stimulation ,  
stimulating , stimulate )
13. We are known by the kind of people *we* -----with .  
( social , socialize , sociable )
14. She wanted *to* ----- in history . ( specialize , special , specialization , specially )

لاشئ يجعلنا كبار . كالأم.  
و لاشئ يجعلنا أكثر صمتاً خيبة الأمل

## COCTAIL

### CHOOSE THE BEST DERIVATIVE TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

تمارين الكتاب

#### C: Choose the answer form those given to complete each of the Following sentences

1. . The ..... success of the 1960s was funded by oil. **(economy,)**
2. . These workers were able to find a better life and help with the .....of the region. **(develop)**
3. Some human activities are ..... the natural world.( **destruction**)
4. The patient's surgical operation was ..... done.( **successful**)
- 5.. My .....for you is really great. **(appreciate)**
6. Nuclear weapons are internationally restricted due to its.....power. **(destruction)**
7. . It has been a ..... year for the tea industry. **(disaster)**
- 8., The.....of the world's migrants move to find a better life, **(major)**
9. He proved that he was .....( **innocence**)
- 10 . Loggers and ranchers illegally .....thousands of acres of forests yearly. **(destructive)**
11. Domestic animals need .....and enough food to survive. ( **protective** )
12. The aim of this project is to ----- people on the importance of plants. **(education )**
13. My weekly----- s are twice as much as they were last year, **(earn)**
14. A huge earthquake caused the----- of San Francisco in 1906. **(destroy)**
15. Two----- potato crops led to mass starvation in Ireland, **(disaster)**
16. The people of Tristan da Cunha left because of volcanic----- **(act)**
17. There would be a----- situation in society in war times . **(chaos )**
18. The jury said he was-----(**guilt**).

**D:** 1. Economical 2. Development 3. Destroying 4. Successfully 5. Appreciation 6. Destructive 7. Disastrous 8. Majority 9. Innocent 10. Destruct 11. Protection 12. Educate 13. Earning 14. Destruction 15. Disastrous 16. Activity 17. Chaotic 18. Guilty

# LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

## الوظائف اللغوية

هي استخدام عبارات معينة (توظيفها) لنقل معانٍ معينة:

### 1. Agreeing :

#### الموافقة

نستخدم احد العبارات التالية للموافقة على شيء : عبارات مؤدبة / عبارات عادية

I agree تحفظ عبارتين على الاقل أو اوافق

I I completely agree (strong agreement) كلياً موافق

I totally agree (Strong agreement) كلياً موافق

You're right (polite agreement)

You may be right (polite agreement)

That's true (polite agreement)

### 2. Disagreeing :

#### عدم الموافقة

I disagree لا اوافق

I don't agree لا اوافق

3. I'm afraid. I can't agree with you (polite disagreement)

4. I'm afraid. You are wrong (polite disagreement)

5. I completely disagree. (Strong disagreement)

### 3. Expressing opinion: التعبير عن الرأي

1. I am in favour of .....

2. I am against .....

3. It seems to me that ....

4. In my opinion ....

5. I think that ....

### 6. Suggestion: الاقتراح

6. I think you should +v1

7. It would be ....

8. Why don't they +v1?

9. How about +ving ?

10. Why not +ving ?

### 7. Presenting arguments: تقديم نقاط جدلية

11. 1. The main point / argument for / against ...

12. 2. Another point / argument .....

### 8. Remembering a past event: تذكر احداث ماضية

1. I can remember it very clearly

2. I remember thinking / feeling ...

3. I'll never forget that day / how I felt that day ..

### Expressing recommendations: تعبير عن توصيات

It would (also) help if people .....

it would be better if .....

I suggest that .....

it would be a good idea to .....  
it would be sensible for people to .....  
I don't think that .....  
Whenever possible .....should .....

**Giving reasons for a choice: تقديم اسباب للاختيار**

1. There are two reasons why I think we should ....
2. Firstly / secondly ....
3. The main reason I would choose this ...is because ....

**Persuading people your ideas are the best : اقناع الاخرين**

1. Can you see what I mean ?
2. Look at it this way : if we ....
3. If you ....., you will .....

**Expressing possibilities: التعبير عن الاحتمالات**

1. We are concerned that ....may / might / could represent ...
2. Perhaps / possibly / probably, this will mean that
3. in all likelihood ....

طريقة السؤال :

**\*Complete the following dialogue by making a suggestion :**

Ahmad : I can't decide where to spend my next holiday .

Ali : .....

المراة كالكمنجة ... لاتعطي الحانها الا لمن يتقن العزف على اوتار قلبها..

## Capitalization\* (تكبير الحروف)

يعني : ان يكبر الحرف الاول في الكلمة أينما تقع الكلمة في الحالات التالية :  
١ . اول الجملة وبعد النقطة =  
he is nice . خطأ

الصواب He is nice

٢ . مع اسماء الايام والشهور : April , Monday

٣ . مع اسماء اللغات والجنسيات : English , French

٤ . اسماء الدول والمدن والقارات : Amman , Jordan , Asia , Africa

٥ . مع اسماء الاتجاهات في حالتين :

أ . اتجاهات البوصلة ( N S E W )

ب . عندما يرتبط اسم الاتجاه بموقع . West Amman

لكن ان ذكر كوجهة لا يستخدم تكبير

I go east .

I go to East Amman .

٦ . اسماء الالقاب : Dr , Mrs , Mr ,

لا يكتب بعدها نقطة في البريطاني ويوجد نقطة في الامريكي .

خطأ Mr = mr صواب

٧ . الاختصارات التي تلفظ بكلمة تكتب حروفها كبير بدون نقط بينها ، لكن ان كانت تلفظ بالحروف يوضع : AIDS

U.S.A , NATO

٨ . اسماء العلم : مثل الاشخاص Ali , George

٩ . الضمير (I) دائماً خطأ (i) الصواب ( I )

١٠ . اسماء الفصول لا تكتب بحرف كبير الا اول الجملة .

١١ . اسماء المؤسسات تكتب بحروف كبيرة ولا يوضع نقط بينها ان كتبت باختصار .

وزارة التربية e.g : Ministry of Education

MOE

١٢ اسماء التضاريس الجغرافية : جبال وانهار وبحار ومحيطات وبحيرات ..... الخ



### EXERCISE 1

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING USING CAPITALISATION :

- 1 it was a warm spring day in april, a tuesday, i think.
- 2 we drove wet and finally got to the west end, the centre of london.
- 3 (British England) mr. and mrs. banna met ms. nasser and dr. rajab at a wedding party.
- 4 she was born in britain but she's jordanian now. she speaks english and arabic.
- 5 i.t.v is getting bigger audiences than b.b.c at the moment.
- 6 there are a lot of new countries in n.a.t.o.

ما أجمل أن تجد إنسان دائماً هدفه أن يحميك من الأحزان ... تحزن فتجد من بيديه  
يداويك من الآهات ... تدمع عينك فتجد من يجفف دموعك بحنان ... وعندما تياس  
وتبتعد ... تجد من يرد إليك الأمل

## GUIDED WRITING

يركز على ترجمة معلومات معطاة بشكل فقرة من جملتين احرص على كتابة جملتين بسيطتين واستخدام أدوات ربط مناسبة  
1. نموذج تعداد خصائص /مزايا لشيء :

Title .. (1) *and* (2) . *It/They also* (3)./ *and* (4)

### Country people

- live in houses ,
- shop in small shops .
- Grow their own vegetables .

Country people live in houses *and* shop in small shops. *They also* grow their own vegetables .

2. نموذج Advantages / benefits/ The importance of حسنات/ فوائد / اهمية

Title *is good because of* (1+ing) *and* (2+ing) . *It/They/you can also* (3+v1)./ *and* (4+v1)

### The advantages of moving abroad

- get better jobs
- have new relations
- learn new traditions

Moving abroad *is good because of* getting better jobs *and* having new relations. *You can also* learn new traditions.

3. نموذج Disadvantages سيئات

Title *is bad because of* (1+ing) *and* (2+ing) . *It/They/you can also* (3+v1)./ *and* (4+v1)

### Disadvantages of using computers

- ✓ -hurt eyes
- ✓ -cause headache
- ✓ - damage hands and arms

Using computers *is bad because of* hurting eyes and causing headaches. *It can also* damage hands and arms.

4. نموذج سؤال reasons /purposes/ why mod/do/have

Full answer of /why *in order to* (1v1) *and* (2v1). Full answer *+also +to* +(3 v1)

### Why should criminals be sent to prison?

- ✓ -punish them .
- ✓ -protect society .
- ✓ -maintain order .

Criminals should be sent to prison *in order to* punish them *and* protect society .*They should also be sent to prison to* maintain order.

### Reasons that make people use computers

- ✓ -write letters .
- ✓ -search the internet .
- ✓ Play games .

People use computers *in order to* write letters *and* search the internet. They *also* use it *to* play games.

### Purposes of building tunnels.

- ✓ - make car journeys shorter and faster.
- ✓ - reduce traffic jams .
- ✓ -reduce journey times.

People build tunnels in **order to** make car journeys shorter **and** faster and reduce traffic jams. They **also** build them **to** reduce journey times .

5. نموذج سؤال why/ be

Full answer of /why **because of** (1+v+ing) **and** (2v+ing) . Full answer of /why+also **because of** (3+v+ing) **and** (4v+ing)

### Why are mosaics useful to historians ?

- give us information about the way people lived
- tell us about old kings
- illustrate ancient maps

Mosaics are useful to historians **because of** giving us information about the way people lived and telling us about old kings. They are **also** useful to historians **because of** illustrating ancient maps.

6. نموذج سؤال How/ Ways to / suggestions

You can + اجابة السؤال +by (1+v+ing) **and** (2v+ing) . You can also + (3+v1) ./ **and** (4+v1)

### How can you have a healthy diet ?

- eat a different fruit every day .
- eat less sugar and fat . .
- drink more water .

You can have a healthy diet **by** eating a different fruit every day **and** less sugar and fat. You can **also** drink more water.

### Ways to reduce the amount of energy we use .

- ✓ -use solar system in heating
- ✓ -wear heavy clothes in winter.
- ✓ - use cars for important things

**You can** reduce energy we use **by** using solar system in heating **and** wearing heavy clothes in winter. **You can also use** cars for important things.

### Different animals

<b>Mammals</b>	Have warm blood , have fur and hair , feed their young with milk
<b>Reptiles</b>	Have cold blood , have dry skin , lay eggs with soft shells

There are different kinds of animals **such as** mammals **and** reptiles. Mammals have warm blood, have fur and hair **as well as** feed their young with milk. Reptiles **.On the other hand,** have cold blood, dry skin **and** lay eggs with soft shells

### PHONES

<b>Landline phones</b>	Large and heavy , old –fashioned , fixed in one place
<b>Mobile phones</b>	Small and light , up-to- date , carried with you

Landlines phones are fixed in one place, whereas mobile phones are carried with you. Although landlines are large and heavy and old fashioned, mobile phones are small and light and up- to – date.

## WRITING A REPORT

المطلوب ان يكتب الطالب احد التقارير ال 4 التالية ويجب ان يميز لأي نوع ينتمي التقرير من خلال المطلوب في نص التقرير :

1. Opinion: ( *advantages and disadvantages* )
2. Problem : ( *problem , causes , reasons , solutions* )
3. Descriptive(recommendations ) : *recommend /, describe.*)

عناصر تقرير الراي :

1. HEADING (TO, FROM , DATE , SUBJECT )
2. INTRODUCTION (مقدمة)
3. LIST OF PROS
4. LIST OF CONS
5. CONCLUSION

### REPORT

*TO: school magazine*

*FROM: A student*

*DATE: June14 , 2014*

*SUBJECT: .....*

*This report aims at discussing an important issue for all people. It is the issue of .....*

*With respect to this issue there are many positive points about ..... such as:*

- 
- 
- 

*On the other hand, there are some negative points about ..... such as:*

- 
- 
- 

*I think that .....\_ is good/ bad because .....Also,*

*.....*

عناصر تقرير المشكلة :

1. HEADING (TO, FROM , DATE , SUBJECT )
2. INTRODUCTION (مقدمة)
3. REASONS OF PROBLEM
4. SOLUTIONS

### REPORT

*TO: school magazine*

*FROM: A student*

*DATE: June14 , 2014*

*SUBJECT: .....*

*This report aims at discussing an important problem for all people. It is the problem of.....*

*There are many reasons which cause this problem such as:*

- 
- 
- 

*This problem can be solved through following different procedures such as :*

- 
- 
-

**INTRODUCTION** مقدمة ثابتة

Starting with such a subject is very important to be discussed in all the aspects it deals with . As a result , I will focus in this essay on the issue of اسم الموضوع taking into consideration these aspects ..... المطلوب الثالث ..... , ..... , ..... المطلوب الثاني ... , ..... المطلوب الاول ..... .

**BODY**

يتألف الموضوع على الاقل من 3 فقرات حسب المطلوب في موضوع المقالة ويجب ان تبدأ كل فقرة بجملة رئيسية (المطلوب الاول) و3 جمل داعمة للجملة الرئيسية مع شرح لها ولو بجملة واحدة على الشكل التالي:

## I. Topic sentence

شرح لها + جملة داعمة 1.....  
شرح لها + جملة داعمة 2.....  
شرح لها + جملة داعمة 3.....

## II. Topic sentence

شرح لها + جملة داعمة 1.....  
شرح لها + جملة داعمة 2.....  
شرح لها + جملة داعمة 3.....

## III. Topic sentence

شرح لها + جملة داعمة 1.....  
شرح لها + جملة داعمة 2.....  
شرح لها + جملة داعمة 3.....

**CONCLUSION** خلاصة ثابتة

Finally , I will sum up what have been discussed by saying that the issue of اسم الموضوع was deeply discussed in all the aspects it deals with mainly ..... المطلوب الثاني ... , ..... المطلوب الاول ..... , ..... المطلوب الثالث.....

مثال هام:

Many people face road accidents daily which can lead to a disastrous effects . Write an essay about accident prevention , discussing the causes , the bad effects of these accidents and suggest ways to prevent such accidents

## Accident prevention

### INTRODUCTION مقدمة ثابتة

Starting with such a subject is very important to be discussed in all the aspects it deals with . As a result , I will focus in this essay on the issue of *accident prevention* taking into consideration these aspects *the causes of these accidents , the bad effects , ways to prevent such accidents*

Topic sentence : **There are many reasons which can lead to road accidents in general .**

**Sd1:** The main reason is the drivers' behavior while driving .For example some drivers don't obey the traffic signs on roads , and show carelessness .

**Sd2:** Another reason is the weather conditions , especially in winter . Some drivers might slip on slippery roads and cause damage to pedestrians and properties .

**Sd3:** The structure of the road can also lead to deadly accidents . For example, some roads have invisible holes which can lead to confusion for most drivers and lack of controlling

Topic sentence : **All these reasons can lead to bad effects on both the drivers and pedestrians .**

**Sd1:** Death is one of these bad effects on both drivers and pedestrians .Most accident can lead to death instantly .

**Sd2:** Another bad effect is having injuries . Some drivers might have broken bones and much bleeding

**Sd3:** Damage to properties can be very costly is another bad effect for accidents. . For example, most vehicles will cost much money to be repaired .

I. Topic sentence : **All these accidents can be prevented following different ways .**

**Sd1:** One good way is to control drivers' behavior .This can be achieved by educating drivers through the mass media and school textbooks .

**Sd2:** Another good way would be through rehabilitating roads once a month . These repairs to roads will help in reducing many accidents .

**Sd3:** Having a good drainage system can be also a good way to prevent accidents . the heavy rain on roads can sometimes lead to different troubles in driving and cause accidents .

### CONCLUSION خلاصة ثابتة

Finally , I will sum up what have been discussed by saying that the issue of *accident prevention* was deeply discussed in all the aspects it deals with mainly *the causes of these accidents , the bad effects , ways to prevent such accidents* .

## Irregular Verb Chart:

Simple Present Tense	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle
awake	Awoke	awoken
(be) am / is / are	was, were	been
beat	Beat	beaten
Become	Became	become
begin	Began	begun
bite	Bit	bitten
blow	Blew	blown
break	Broke	broken
breed	Bred	bred
bring	Brought	brought
build	Built	built
burn	burned, burnt	burned, burnt
buy	Bought	bought
catch	Caught	caught
Choose	Chose	chosen
come	Came	come
cost	Cost	cost
cut	Cut	cut
dig	Dug	dug
do	Did	done
draw	Drew	drawn
dream	dreamed, dreamt	dreamed, dreamt
drink	Drank	drunk
drive	Drove	driven
eat	Ate	eaten
fall	Fell	fallen
feed	Fed	fed
feel	Felt	felt
fight	Fought	fought
find	Found	found
fly	Flew	flown
forbid	Forbade	forbidden
forget	Forgot	forgotten, forgot
forgive	Forgave	forgiven

freeze	Froze	frozen
get	Got	gotten, got
give	Gave	given
go	Went	gone
grow	Grew	grown
Have	Had	had
hear	Heard	heard
hide	Hid	hidden
hold	Held	held
hurt	Hurt	hurt
keep	Kept	kept
Know	Knew	known
Learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
leave	Left	left
lend	Lent	lent
let	Let	let
lie (recline)	Lay	lain
light	lighted, lit	lighted, lit
lose	Lost	lost
make	Made	made
mean	Meant	meant
meet	Met	met
pay	Paid	paid
Prove	Proved	proved, proven
put	Put	put
read	Read	read
ride	Rode	ridden
ring	Rang	rung
rise	Rose	risen
run	Ran	run
say	Said	said
see	Saw	seen
seek	Sought	sought
sell	Sold	sold
send	Sent	sent
set	Set	set

Shake	Shook	shaken
shoot	Shot	shot
show	Showed	shown
shut	Shut	shut
sing	Sang	sung
sit	Sat	sat
Sleep	Slept	slept
speak	Spoke	spoken
spend	Spent	spent
stand	Stood	stood
steal	Stole	stolen
swim	Swam	swum
take	Took	taken
teach	Taught	taught
tear	Tore	torn
tell	Told	told
think	Thought	thought
throw	Threw	thrown
wake	Woke	woken
wear	Wore	worn
understand	Understood	understood
win	Won	won
write	Wrote	written

# MODAL ANSWERS

## UNIT: 1

### NEW CRIMES PAGE 10

1. New crimes like identity theft, and old crimes like theft or fraud.
2. find out confidential information and use this to make money.
3. to help them commit new crimes+ to make easier to commit old crimes
4. Increasingly, criminals are using computer to help them commit crimes and I suggest putting strict laws , helping police by people.....
5. because the criminals are invisible and their actions may be hard to prove
6. Hopefully, in the future, computer experts will discover more effective ways of detecting such crimes.
7. because usually nothing is actually stolen or physically damaged
8. the criminals are invisible and their actions may be hard to prove and I suggest .....
9. because usually nothing is actually stolen or physically damaged and I suggest .....
10. computer crimes are often more difficult to solve than traditional crimes because the criminals are invisible and their actions may be hard to prove
11. come up with
12. to buy things, to book holidays or to access their bank accounts in order to transfer money or pay bills
13. damage computers and the information they contain
14. . The increase in the number of ordinary people who use internet websites 2. It can also be difficult to prosecute computer criminal successfully
15. either move money to their own account or send viruses,
16. bank accounts/ techno-criminals/ computer system
17. in order to transfer money or pay bills
18. may persuade to pay for something worthless or to support a fake charity organization
19. to pass on confidential information or to plan crimes
20. yes , because Computers with internet connection can also be used more safely . In addition to this, computers allow criminals' access to millions of people worldwide

### using computers PAGE 14

1. at home, at school or at work.
2. writing letters, searching the Internet or just playing games.
3. Such is the demand that the national government launched a scheme to allow Jordanians to purchase them more easily.
4. Kept up with
5. may become unsociable and forget how to communicate normally with other people
6. they see less of their friends and family.
7. can hurt your eyes, cause headaches, or damage your hands and arms.
8. Yes, because this can hurt your eyes, cause headaches, or damage your hands and arms.
9. an example of something occurring
10. Some jobs and many leisure activities would be impossible without them, and I suggest .....
11. Aware of
12. Free

### WORDS WITH MORE THAN ONE MEANING

#### EX 1. PAGE 17

1. Society 2. Society 3. Ruler 4. Ruler 5. Fine 6. Fine 7. Property 8. Property 9. Court 10 .court 11. Type 12. Type

#### EX 2. PAGE 17

- 1type 2. Case/ case 3court /court 4. Fine /fine 5. Mean /mean 6. Ruler

#### EX 3. PAGE 18

1. Fine 2. Mean 3. Society 4. Property 5. Case

#### EX 4. PAGE 18

1. Straight piece of wood or plastic to help you draw straight lines
2. place where trials take place
3. . A container for carrying things
4. . a season
5. money people pay as a punishment for doing illegal thing

### Present perfect / present perfect continuous

**EX 1. PAGE 19:** 1. have done 2. has visited 3. Have taken 4. Has met 5. has left 6. Has arrived 7. Has built 8. Have lost 9. Has just come 10. Have seen

**EX2 PAGE 19:** 1. Have eaten 2. Has drunk 3. Has won 5. Have gone

**EX 3 PAGE 20::** Has forgotten 2. Have passed 3. Has taught 4. Has run 5. Has got 6. Has stopped 7. Haven't brought 8. Have gone 9. Has lost 10. Has cleaned

**EX4 PAGE 20** 1. Have been 2. have lived 3. has worked 4. has had 5. haven't visited 6. haven't seen 7. hasn't rained 8. have called 9. Have had 10. Has been 11. Have known 12. Haven't seen 13. Have been

**EX5 PAGE 21:** Has been training 2. Has been writing 3. Have been interviewing 4. Have been playing 5. Have been studying

**EX6 PAGE 21: 1. :** Omar has worked in America for five years. 2. :Salah has been in hospital for a week.

**EX7 PAGE 21:** 1. have known 2. has cut 3. has had 4. has been studying 5. have finished , 6. have been studying 7. have decided 8. have repaired 9. has been driving 10. hasn't finished 11. have been building 12. have been 13. have started 14. have sold

**EX8 PAGE 23:** 1. Been watching 2. Have been cycling 3. Has he been selling 4. Hasn't driven 5. Have played /have been playing 6. Has been raining 7. Has been smoking 8. Been thinking 9. Has cycled 10. Have been going 11. Been 12. Has 13. Working 14. Been teaching 15. Has been living 16. Have been 17. Have been developing .18. has been encouraging .... 19. Has rained / has been raining 20. have been 21. Have been building 22. . . Have had 23. . Has been driving 24. Hasn't finished 25. Has been studying

**EX9 PAGE 24** 1. Since 2. Since 3. For 4. Since 5. For 6. Since 7. Since 8. Since 9. For 10. Since 11. Since 12. For 13. Since 14. Since 15. For 16. For 17. Since 18. Since 19. Since 20. For

## UNIT: 2

### Why do people leave their home countries?

#### Economic necessity: Page 28

1. Agriculture. 2. In the early 19th century 3. Because they heard that they could earn four times as much in America, 4. Because they heard that they could earn four times as much in America, some farmers emigrated. 5. the economic situation in Ireland deteriorated 6. the potato famine began. Disease destroyed 75% of the year's potatoes – 7. the economic situation in Ireland deteriorated 8. By the end of 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland had left for the United States. 9. Farmers 10. Quarter 11. 350,000 people died of starvation and there was a huge increase in emigration to America 12. They used old fashioned methods 13. Disease destroyed 75% of the year's potatoes – the main food for most of the population 14. Because they heard that they could earn four times as much in America, some farmers emigrated 15. Nineteenth / eighteen, twenty /seventy –five percent / three hundred and fifty thousands

#### Natural disaster: Page 30:

1. a small island in the South Atlantic Ocean 2. earth tremors started and gradually became more frequent 3. the government decided that the island was no longer safe and the whole population of 268 people was evacuated to a nearby island 4. to a nearby island 5. A ship picked them up 6. two years 7. In 1963, the volcanic activity on the island stopped 8. not everyone returned 9. Natural disaster 10. Natural disaster 11. five elderly people had died. ten couples from the island had married...12. . In 1963, the volcanic activity on the island stopped and most of the people voted to go back. 13. A ship picked them up and took them to South Africa. 14. the volcano erupt

## Economic success: Page31:

1. The economic success of the 1960s and 1970s
2. oil and other precious natural resources
3. natural gas
4. to huge demand for skilled workers
5. to find a better life and help with the development of the region.
6. The needs of the oil and construction industries led to huge demand for skilled workers.
7. to find a better life and help with the development of the region

## Animal Migration Page : 33

1. . the movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey to that animal's original home.
2. Animals usually migrate to find food or to raise their young
3. Most animal migrations are recurrent events, which happen at certain times of the year
4. Fish and other sea creatures
5. Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation.
6. Summer/ because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food./winter because to find food and warmer weather

## Reading and writing numbers : قراءة وكتابة الأرقام page 36

1. **EX1 PAGE 38** 1. Nineteen seventy –five 2.seventeen tenth avenue 3. One thousand seven hundred and fifty  
**EX 2 PAGE 38:** 1. 76% 2. 20<sup>th</sup> 3. 75,000,000 4. 100

**EX 3 PAGE 38:** 1(In Nineteen eighty-nine) 2. ( two hundred and fifty thousand) 3. ( seventy –five percent )  
4(a quarter ) 5. ( seven thousand eight hundred fifty – four )

**EX4 PAGE 38 :** 1five thousand 5000 2a thousand 1000 3forty –five 45 4. Seven 7

## Simple Past and Past Perfect page 39

### EX1 PAGE 39:

1.Saw 2. Arrested 3. Did 4. Happened 5. Used 6. Travelled 7. Didn't go 8. Slept 9. Was 10. Weren't 11. Took 12. Visited

**EX2 PAGE 40:** 1. had slept 2. had received 3. had been 4. had left 5. had taken 6. had gone

**EX3 PAGE 40:** 1.had done her homework, she went shopping / she went shopping, had done her homework 2. We had written the letter, we posted it./ we posted it, We had written the letter, 3. I had locked the doors , I went to sleep / I went to sleep , I had locked the doors .

**EX4 PAGE 41:** 1. had already done 2. Had never seen 3. Woke up 4. Had invited 5. had already learnt 6. crashed 7. Had run 8. Had never thought 9. Had known 10. Didn't know 11. Had been 12. Had lived 13. had turned 14. had already left 15. Had finished 16. hadn't driven 17. Had spent 18. Had phoned 19. Had washed 20. Had started 21. Sang

**EX5 PAGE 42:** 1. He had never flown before 2. She had failed twice 3. He hadn't seen him for ten years 4. He had worked late the night before 5. She had passed her exams 6. Rakan had switched his phone off

### EX5 PAGE 42:

1. People emigrated **during** 1854 / People emigrated **before** 1854
2. People were dying **while** others emigrated /people died **before** emigration
3. Volcano erupted **at the same time** as they sailed / Volcano erupted **before** they sailed

## UNIT: 3

## Paper: new from old PAGE 46:

1. made from cloth nearly two thousand years ago in China
- 2 . Cotton fibers, grass or sugar cane, woods pulp sustainable forests

3. paper which contains no old or recycled paper.
4. to make 'new paper'
5. The modern world uses so much paper
6. some government agencies have begun paper recycling programs. Also, there is greater education in schools about the need to take care of our environment
7. There is an increasing awareness in Jordan of the need to recycle both paper and other materials.
8. Although we use wood pulp from trees to make new paper, it is not true that recycling paper saves trees.
9. Trees are commercially grown long-term crop, so that when they are cut down, new ones are planted. Also, papermakers use the parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries
10. Trees are commercially grown long-term crop, so that when they are cut down, new ones are planted. Also, papermakers use the parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries
11. yes because papermakers use the parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries such as building and furniture making
12. A large proportion of household waste is paper or cardboard
13. yes, because it is less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites
14. save 30,000 liters of water,+ save 3000-4000 kwh of electricity +d reduce air pollution.+ less harmful to the environment than burying it in landfill sites
15. because paper that is buried in the ground rots and produces methane, which is a powerful greenhouse gas
16. . Despite our increasing dependence on information stored on computers, there will always be a demand for paper.

**EX1 PAGE48:** 1. Materials 2 sustainable forests 3. Household waste 4. Environment

### Who are the economic migrants? Page 50

1. by exchanging skills and traditions 2 . 410,000 non-British citizens came to live In the UK and 100,000 British people return to their home country from Spain, Australia and other countries where they had gone to live or work 3. to live in other countries.4. people who came because they can earn more money in Britain than in their own country 5. from countries in Africa or Asia 6. low paid jobs + well-paid jobs 7. British people don't want to do, like cleaning, picking fruit and vegetables, looking after all people are doing repetitive factory work. 8. dentists or doctors 9. earn higher wages+ can only afford to live simple life.+ do not intend to stay in Britain 10. countries with warmer climates and cheaper houses, countries like Spain, Greece, France or Turkey

### COLOUR IDIOMS

#### EX1 PAGE51

1. Saw red 2. Put someone on the black list 3. Given the green light 4. In black and white 5. Red tape 6. Out of the blue 7. Given the green light 8. Saw red 9. Red tape 10. Out of the blue 11. . In black and white

#### EX2 PAGE51:

1. unexpectedly 2. : approve of an idea or a plan/go 3. clear and easy to understand 4. paperwork and administration

**EX 3 PAGE 52:** 1green 2 blue 3. Red 4. black and white

**EX 1 PAGE 53:** 1. consume/ not have any 2. Face 3. accept / stand / tolerate 4. invent / discover / find 5. know the latest information about 6. wait with pleasure for something to happen

#### EX 2 PAGE 54:

- 1.Come up with 2. Cut down on 3. Put up with 4. Look forward to 5. Put up with 6. Go along with

### Using wish : page 55

**EX 1 PAGE 56:** 1. Cared enough about the welfare of the poor and underprivileged. 2. some teachers weren't so demanding 3 we had money for a pizza now 4. . I spoke Chinese 5. The children weren't shouting/ wouldn't shout 6. I could sleep at night . 7. The weather wasn't so hot ..8people didn't drive so fast..... 9. The streets weren't very dirty 10. I was better at maths 11. Hani spoke more slowly 12. I

could speak French 13. You didn't always lose things 14. Didn't have to start work early 15. Going to the theatre wasn't so expensive

**EX 2 PAGE 57:** 1. I wouldn't spend many hours talking on the phone 2. Wasn't so shy about talking in public 3. Newspaper and magazines didn't contain so many adverts 4. Wouldn't eat so quickly 5. I wasn't such a slow reader 6. We could spend much more time together 7. The city center wasn't so busy this morning 8. He could find his keys .

**EX 3 PAGE 57:** 1. I wish I could sing better . 2. I wish I wasn't feeling so tired this morning 3. I wish My friend would give me my Cd back 4. I wish It wasn't so hot today / I wish it was cooler today 5. I wish I could remember where I left the news paper 6. I wish She would turn her music down 7. I wish many people in my village wouldn't / didn't smoke so much 8. I wish there weren't so many adverts on television 9. . I wish our city collected rubbish often enough

## UNIT: 4

### THE SPREAD OF DESERT / page 64

1. the process in which land changes into desert,.
2. One billion people, out of total world population of six billion, suffer from its effects.
3. .one billion
4. no rain and where the climate is harsh
5. the land can no longer be used for growing crops or grazing animals. .
6. This means that people who depend on the land for food have to move to greener areas in order to survive.
7. shortage of food and water
8. natural changes in the climate + the activities of human beings.
9. . Because there are growing numbers of people to feed,
10. Although natural changes in the climate often start the process, the activities of human beings are often the real cause of Desertification
11. farmers tend to over cultivation their land +, other farmers overgraze their land.
12. the soil becomes poor and unproductive,
13. effects of farming,+ deforestation –.
14. to make more agricultural land.
15. there is nothing to stop the wind and rain from blowing or washing away the top layer of soil ,
16. affects the health of people living in cities thousands of kilometers away
17. once there are no longer trees and plants on an area of land ,there is nothing to stop the wind and rain from blowing or washing away the top layer of soil ,
18. Yes , because it is an increasingly serious problem in over a hundred countries of the world. One billion people, out of total world population of six billion, suffer from its effects
19. affects the health of people living in cities thousands of kilometers away
20. Water

### Feeding chicken is destroying the climate page 68

1. Yes because it does this by taking carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.
2. home of 220,000 people from about 180 different tribes
- 3 covers five percent of the world's land surface and is home to at least 30 percent of the world's animals and plants. The area is also the home of 220,000 people from about 180 different tribes who live deep in the forest.
- 4.5%
5. Much of this destruction, leaves the land dry and dusty
6. make more land for farmers
7. leaves the land dry and dusty

8. Increasingly, some Soya beans are also being turned into food for human consumption vegetarian foods based on soya beans.
9. as animal food
10. cleared by ranchers who use the land for their cattle, by loggers who sell the valuable tropical hardwood from the trees they cut down, or by oil companies who are trying to find more oil.
11. help to improve the economy of the region,
12. from food and tools to medicines and shelter

## How is climate different from weather? Page 72

1. what happens to the air and the atmosphere outside
2. cold or hot, wet or dry. It can be calm or stormy, clear or cloudy.
3. on whether its rainy or sunny
4. rainy or sunny .Thunder and lightning
5. the average weather in a particular place over a long period of time
6. A place where it doesn't rain over many years has a dry climate. A place with low temperatures for most of the year has a cold climate.
7. wet weather
8. for weather forecasting. It also helps farmers to know when it is the best time to plant their crops.

## WRITING A REPLY An e-mail page 74

1. Ultimately, we need to curtail the unwarranted consumption of water if we are to prevail over the challenges facing Jordan today
2. scarcity of fresh water.
3. fulfilling our need to drink, fresh water also plays a central role in agricultural production.
4. Greater development and a perpetually increasing population
5. to an increased water shortage
6. support new water conservation programmes,
7. which improve the efficiency of irrigation systems in rural areas.+ improve lives through the conservation of water.
8. we need to curtail the unwarranted consumption of water
9. Greater development and a perpetually increasing population have led to unprecedented demands on all of our resources, which has in turn led to an increased water shortage

## PREFIXES PAGE 75

- EX1 PAGE 75:** 1. Use wrongly 2. Used again 3. Read wrongly 4. Forestation again 5. Write again 6. Built again 7. Heard wrongly 8. Behaved wrongly  
: النمط الثالث 1. Rewind 2. Misuse 3. Undercooked 4. Misunderstand 5. Overcooked

## EXPLANATION AND RESULTS page 77

- EX1 PAGE 78:** 1. so that 2. so as to 3. in order to 4. to 5. so as not to 6. so that 7. because 8. Due to 9. in order to 10. the cause of. 11. so that 12. because of 13. with the result that 14. To 15. Because 16. Because 17. Because 18. with the result that 19. so as to 20. so that 21. so as to 22. Because

**EX2 PAGE80:**

1. We need to produce more food because there are more people to feed .
2. The soil is destroyed so that the soil can't be used again.
3. . Loggers cut down trees in order to sell the wood
4. Large areas of forest have been cut down, **with the result that** the soil is now dry and dusty .
5. They need more land so that they can grow more soya beans
6. In the future, sea levels will rise because the polar ice is melting
7. Trees are cut down so that farmers can make more agriculture land
8. Many people recycle their rubbish in order not to use up the world's resources
9. People are cutting down forests in order to have more land for growing food.
10. Many people recycle their rubbish in order not to use up the world's resources.
11. Scientists are trying to produce new fuels so that people can continue to use their cars without damaging the environment.
12. Some people are moving out of their homes on the coast in order to escape future floods
13. We should stop burning coal and oil in order not to cause more global warming

14. Scientists are worried about climate change because it is a threat to life on Earth.

**EX3 PAGE82:** 1. I couldn't call the police 2. can climb up the hill 3. the cows can't get out of the field  
4. I mightn't make any noise 5. watch the news, She turned on the TV 6. I can get there on Daniel's  
birthday. 7. I can be able to get to sleep 8. Not to be disturbed 9. She could contact me 10. I can make sure  
that I have enough money to go shopping. 11. I could understand what he said 12. Not to hear our  
conversation 13. find the way all right. 14. my roommate could study in peace and quiet 15. They can't  
forget important things 16. He can meet his brother, khaled 17. To buy stamps , I went to the post office  
18. To cause more global warming

**EX4 PAGE83:**

1. Ali didn't go to school yesterday **because** *he felt* ./ was feeling ill .
2. I went to the post office **in order to** *buy* stamps.
3. Sultan went to the airport **so that** *he could meet* his brother ,Khaled
4. people write things in their diaries in order not to forget important things
5. Omar's letter was so difficult to read because he wrote very quickly .

**EX5 PAGE84:**

1. We need to produce more food because there are more people to feed .
2. The top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing Crops.
3. Farmers tend to overcultivate their land , with the result that the soil becomes poor and unproductive. .
4. The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate of the world because it covers such a large area,
5. Large areas of forest have been cut down , with the result that the soil is now dry and dusty.

## UNIT: 5

### A whole planet under glass page 87

1. is a living plant museum in the countryside in the south-west of England.
- 2 opened in the year 2000, in the countryside in the south-west of England
- 3 to see plants from all over the world growing in this special environment..
- 4 grow outside + in specially-built *domes* called *biomes*
5. the temperature and humidity are carefully controlled..
6. like giant greenhouses
7. the Humid Tropics biome, is the largest greenhouses in the world .It is over 55m high and 200m long and contains many thousands of exotic plants not found in England.
8. **It** is over 55m high and 200m long and contains many thousands of *exotic* plants not found in England.
9. to show how dependent human beings are on plants and to educate people on the importance of preserving our natural environment
10. Aside from the plant life the Eden Project has fascinating interactive exhibits for people of all ages.
11. the Eden project combines educational value with scientific interest and a huge variety of spectacular plant life .
12. groups of school children and the Eden project combines educational value with scientific interest and a huge variety of spectacular plant life .
13. combines educational value with scientific interest and a huge variety of spectacular plant life .

### A world of plants page 91

1. sharp thorns , poison, insects and sticky gum
2. plants are always in danger from animals which want to feed on them.

3. attacking and eating them
4. Because animals want to feed on them. If this happens, the plant can be damaged or even killed
5. quantities of water in their stems+ have sharp thorns.
6. they have sharp thorns. Animals will hurt themselves if they try to get to the water from these plants.
7. sharp hairs on their leaves.
8. in the leaves, the seeds or berries, or in other parts of the plant.
9. Some acacia trees in hot African countries are protected by ants which live permanently on their branches.
10. acacia trees
11. are covered with a sticky substance, like wet paint, which can prevent insects from eating them

### GREENHOUSE GASES : GOOD OR BAD ? PAGE 93

1. too cold for human beings to survive.
2. carbon dioxide and methane
3. coal, gas and oil.
4. they produce large amounts of carbon dioxide and this keeps more of the sun heat in
5. The problem is made worse by the fact that we are destroying the world's rainforests.
6. , keep the heat of the sun in and prevent our planet from freezing.
7. I think this is true that destroying rainforest is a problem because trees naturally consume carbon dioxide and release oxygen and I suggest fining people who cut trees , educating people and issuing laws to stop this destruction.
8. the ice at the north and south poles is melting, and this causing sea level to rise .
9. I think this is true that the increase in the Earth's temperature will be disastrous because the ice at the north and south poles is melting, and this causing sea level to rise .Eventually, many areas of land which are now on the coast will be flooded.
10. high winds and heavy rain
11. Greenhouse gases
12. fuels
13. Cut down on
14. enormous
15. climate

### ADJECTIVES AND PREPOSITIONS Page 98

**EX1 PAGE89:** 1. on 2. In 3. on 4. from 5. of 6. Of 7. For 8. With 9. Different 10. Satisfied

### explaining possibilities page 99

**EX1 PAGE 100:** 1. Must be relaxing ... 2. May have arrived 3. Can't have failed 4. May not like 5. cant be 6. Might be living 7. May have lied 8. Might not have won 9 may be 10. May be 11. Must belong 12. Cant have seen 13. May not like 14. Must be ..15. may be enjoying 16. may have decided 17. May not have made ...18. May love 19. Must be telling ....20. may have visited 21. Cant have .....22. may not want 23. No have studied 24. may have cheated 25. Be enjoining 26. May arrive 27. Have won 28. Be difficult 29. Have been doing ...30. May not like 31. Have approved ...32. Be cheating 33. Not rain ...34. May be ...35. May be 36. Must belong ...37. Cant have seen 38. May not like

#### **EX2 PAGE102**

10. 1. it must t Be the postman . He always comes at this time 2. It might be your brother .. 3.the roads might be very busy tonight . There is an important football match in town 4.she cant have forgotten to phone me 5 it might be my friend's father .It looks like his car 6.she must have got good grades

in her exams . She has worked hard 7. It can't be my uncle's car .It doesn't have the same sound 8  
it might be building a new school 9. He must be the person who started the fire.

**EX3PAGE 102:** 1faisal must have forgotten to switch off the lights 2Sultan's car must have broken .))  
down 3She might have lived /be living with an English family 4. He must be very interested in  
education 5.he must have been very thirsty

**EX4PAGE 104:**

4. I must have left it at school1. 2. Susan must be in the club 3. they can't be poor

**EX5PAGE 105:** : 1must 2. Cant 3. must 4. Cant 5. Must 6. May 7. Must 8. Must 9. May 10. Might 11.  
Might 12. Must 13. Must 14. Cant 15. Must 16. Must 17. Cant

**EX6PAGE 105 :** 1. A ...2. B 3. A 4. A ..5 A ...6. A ...7. B ...

**EX7PAGE106:** 1. Must 2. Cant 3. May 4. Might 5. Could



مع تمنياتي لكم في النجاح في امتحان الأخرة قبل امتحان الدنيا  
(سمير علي الجمال)

قيل لإعرابي : أتحسن أن تدعو ربك ..؟

فقال : نعم

قيل: فادع ..

فقال: اللهم إنك أعطيتنا الإسلام من غير أن نسألك

فلا تحرمنا الجنة ونحن نسألك