

البييط

الطبعة الرابعة

في مادة اللغة الانكليزية

الثالث الثانوي العلمي والأدبي

مرفقة بالحلول

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T. M. Hamdan



English For Starters 12

Students' Book + Activity Book

- ❖ أسئلة امتحانية مكثفة ومتنوعة وشاملة لكل نص مع شرح المفردات الرئيسية باللغتين العربية والانكليزية.
- ❖ وضع المفردات والمصطلحات في جداول واضحة لتسهيل حفظها.
- ❖ شرح القواعد المطلوبة كافة بشكل مفصل وعملي مرفقة بالأمثلة.
- ❖ وضع جمل القواعد المطلوبة على شكل أسئلة امتحانية.
- ❖ وضع نماذج عن إكمال الجمل ومقاطع فراغات من الذاكرة.
- ❖ شرح قواعد صياغة الأسئلة ووضع نماذج عنها.
- ❖ كتابة المواضيع بأسلوب سهل.
- ❖ تصاريح الأفعال الشاذة التي وردت في المنهاج.

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الفصل الأول – الوحدة الأولى

الجرائم الجديدة New crimes

(Students' Book – p 14)

law	القانون	the system of rules that people in a particular country or area must obey	نظام القواعد الذي يجب على الناس في دولة أو منطقة معينة احترامه
crime	جريمة	an illegal action which can be punished by law	سلوك غير قانوني يمكن أن يعاقب عليه القانون
criminal	مجرم	someone involved in illegal activities – someone who commits a crime	شخص مشترك بنشاطات غير قانونية – شخص يرتكب جريمة
commit	يرتكب	to do something wrong or illegal	يفعل شيئاً خاطئاً أو غير قانوني
identity theft	انتحال شخصية	the crime of stealing someone's personal details	جريمة سرقة التفاصيل الشخصية لشخص ما
theft	سرقة	the crime of stealing	جريمة السرقة
fraud	احتيال	the crime of lying or cheating to get money	جريمة الكذب أو الغش للحصول على المال
issue	قضية – مسألة	a subject or problem that is often discussed	موضوع أو مشكلة غالباً ما تتم مناقشتها
offense	جُرم – جريمة	a crime	جريمة
solve a crime	يحل جريمة	to discover who commits a crime	يكتشف من يرتكب جريمة
invisible	غير مرئي	that cannot be seen	لا يمكن رؤيته
prove	يُثبت	to show that something is true	يظهر أن شيئاً ما صحيح
physically	مادياً	in a way that relates to real things that you can see or touch	بطريقة ترتبط بالأشياء الحقيقية التي يمكنك رؤيتها أو لمسها
damage	يدمر – يخرّب	to cause physical harm to something – destroy	يسبب ضرر مادي لشيء ما – يدمر

Read the following text then do the tasks below:

اقرأ النص التالي وقم بالمهام في الأسفل

The **law** related to computer **crime** is changing very quickly. Modern **criminals** are using computers to help them **commit** crimes like **identity theft** and to make it easier to commit old crimes like **theft** or **fraud**. One **issue** that makes it hard to fight computer crime is that this type of **offence** is often more difficult to **solve** than traditional crimes because the criminals are **invisible** and their actions may be hard to **prove**. Another issue is that it is quite difficult to prosecute a computer criminal successfully because usually nothing is actually stolen or **physically damaged**.

Answer the following questions:

أجب عن الأسئلة التالية

1. What do modern criminals use computers for?
2. What examples of old and new crimes does the writer give?
3. Why is it hard to discover computer criminals?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. to do something wrong or illegal
5. the crime of lying or cheating to get money
6. that cannot be seen

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

7. Solving traditional crimes is more difficult than solving computer crimes.
8. It is impossible to prosecute computer criminals successfully because they damage computers.

الحلول

1. To help them commit crimes like identity theft and to make it easier to commit old crimes like theft or fraud.
2. old crimes: theft – fraud , new crimes: identity theft. 3. Because they are invisible and their actions may be hard to prove. 4. commit 5. fraud
6. invisible 7. more less 8. impossible – quite difficult. they damage computers usually nothing is actually stolen or physically damaged..

recent	حديث – أخير	happening or starting a short time ago	يحدث أو يبدأ قبل فترة قصيرة
increase	يزداد	become bigger (larger) in number or amount	يصبح أكبر في العدد أو الكمية
access	يدخل – يصل إلى	to enter or use something – to open a computer file to get or add information	يدخل إلى أو يستخدم شيئاً. يفتح ملف حاسوب للحصول على أو إضافة معلومات
account	حساب	an arrangement in which a bank keeps your money so that you take it out	ترتيبات يحتفظ المصرف بموجها بنفودك بحيث يمكنك أن تسحبها
business	عمل مؤسسة (شركة)	the activity of buying and selling goods and providing services – a company that does this	نشاط شراء وبيع البضائع وتقديم الخدمات – شركة تقوم بهذا
attract	يجذب	to make someone interested in something	يجعل شخصاً ما يهتم بشي ما
goods	بضائع	things that are produced in order to be sold	أشياء يتم إنتاجها لكي تُباع
virus	فيروس	a bad program which damages computers	برنامج سيء يدمر الحواسيب
confidential	سري	secret	سري
worthless	لا قيمة له	having no value or importance	ليس له قيمة أو أهمية

In **recent** years computer crime has **increased** as the number of people using the Internet to buy things or to **access** their bank **accounts** has grown. This new type of **business** has **attracted** techno-criminals who order **goods** without paying, or break into the computer systems of businesses and 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. Criminals can use the Internet to plan crimes and pass on **confidential** information more easily than meetings or telephone conversations. Computers allow criminals access to millions of people whom they may persuade to pay for something **worthless**.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is computer crime on the increase?
2. How can viruses affect computers?
3. How can computer criminals cheat to get money?
4. What do the underlined words **which**, **they** refer to?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. made someone interested in something
6. bad programs which damage computers
7. having no value or importance

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. Less and less people are committing computer crimes.
9. Computer criminals use telephone conversations to pass on worthless information more easily.

الحلول

1. Because the number of people using the Internet to buy things or to access their bank accounts has grown.
2. They can seriously damage computers and the information they contain.
3. They break into computer systems of businesses and move money to their own account and they may persuade people to pay for something worthless.
4. which : viruses - they : computers
5. attracted
6. viruses
7. worthless
8. Less and Less More and more
9. telephone conversations the Internet - worthless confidential

Why do people leave their home countries? لماذا يغادر الناس أوطانهم؟ (Students' Book – p17)

economic	اقتصادي	relating to trade, industry and money management	ذات صلة بالتجارة والصناعة وإدارة المال
agriculture	زراعة	the practice or science of farming	ممارسة أو علم الزراعة
old-fashioned	قديم (الطراز)	not modern	ليس حديث
method	طريقة	a particular way of doing something	طريقة معينة للقيام بشيء ما
earn	يجني - يكسب	to get a particular amount of money	يحصل على مبلغ معين من النقود
abroad	خارج البلاد	in or to a foreign country	في أو إلى دولة أجنبية
emigrate	تهاجر	to leave your country to live in a new country	تترك بلدك لتعيش في دولة جديدة
situation	حالة - وضع	all the things happening and the conditions at particular time in a particular place	كلّ الأمور التي تحدث والظروف في وقت معين في مكان معين
deteriorate	يتدهور - يسوء	to get worse	يسوء
famine	مجاعة	serious shortage of food leading to great hunger	نقص خطير في الطعام يؤدي إلى جوع كبير
disease	مرض	an illness affecting a person, an animal or a plant	مرض يؤثر على شخص أو حيوان أو نبات
population	السكان	all the people (or the number of people) living in a particular area or country	كلّ الناس (أو عدد الناس) الذين يعيشون في منطقة أو دولة معينة
starvation	جوع	suffering or death caused by lack of food	معاناة أو موت تسببه قلة الطعام
huge	ضخم - هائل	extremely large – not tiny	كبير جداً - ليس صغيراً

In the early 19th century, the most important **economic** activity 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 **abroad**, 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. By the end of 1854, a quarter of the population of Ireland had left for other parts of the world.

Answer the following questions:

1. Which economic activity was very important in Ireland?
2. Why did some farmers emigrate?
3. What caused the Potato Famine?
4. What were the effects of the Potato Famine?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. to a foreign country
6. got worse
7. serious shortage of food leading to great hunger on a large scale

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. The farmers were rich and they used modern ways.
9. In the 19th century, the economic situation in Ireland got better.
10. Over half a million people in Ireland died because of the earthquake.

الحلول

1. agriculture
2. Because they heard that they could earn four times as much abroad.
3. Disease destroyed 75 % of the year's potatoes.
4. 350,000 people died of starvation and there was a huge increase in emigration.
5. abroad
6. deteriorated
7. famine
8. rich - poor - modern - old-fashioned
9. better - worse
10. over half a million - 350,000 - earthquake - famine

island	جزيرة	a piece of land completely surrounded by water	قطعة من الأرض يحيط بها الماء بشكل كامل
ocean	محيط	a mass of salt water	كتلة من المياه المالحة
tremor	هزة	a small earthquake in which the ground shakes slightly	زلزال صغير تهتز فيه الأرض على نحو خفيف
gradually	بالتدريج	slowly – over a long period of time	ببطء – على مدار فترة زمنية طويلة
frequent	متكرر	happening or doing something often – not rare	يحدث أو يقوم بشيء ما غالباً – ليس نادراً
evacuate	يُخلى - يُجلى	send people away from a dangerous place into a safe one	يبعد الناس عن مكان خطير إلى مكان آمن
volcano	بركان	a mountain with a large hole at the top through which lava is sometimes forced out	جبل في أعلاه حفرة كبيرة تقذف من خلالها الحمم أحياناً
erupt	يثور	to explode and send smoke, fire and rock	ينفجر ويرسل الدخان والنار والصخور
vote	تصوّت	to show whether you support a plan	تظهر إذا كنت تدعم فكرة
return	يعود	to go or come back	يعود
adapt	يتكيف	to change to be better suited to a situation	يتغير ليناسب بشكل أفضل وضع
elderly	مُسن	not young	ليس شاباً

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.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Tristan da Cunha located ?
2. Why were the people evacuated from the island?
3. When did Tristan da Cunha become safe again?
4. What do the underlined words **them** – **there** refer to?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. a piece of land completely surrounded by water
6. slowly – over a long period of time
7. sent away from a dangerous place into a safe one

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. The whole population of Tristan da Cunha stayed on the Island because of the war.
9. The people of Tristan da Cunha stayed in South Africa for two months.
10. All of the people of Tristan da Cunha went home even though there was still volcanic activity.

الحلول

1. in the South Atlantic Ocean.
2. Because the island was no longer safe.
3. In 1963.
4. them: 268 people – there: in England
5. island
6. gradually
7. evacuated
8. ~~stayed on~~ were evacuated from – ~~war~~ volcanic activity.
9. ~~South Africa~~ England – ~~months~~ years
10. ~~All~~ Most – ~~even though there was still volcanic activity~~ when the volcanic activity stopped.

success	نجاح	a period of great wealth	فترة رخاء كبير
transform	يتحول	to change completely	يتغير بشكل كامل
industry	صناعة	economic activity concerned with raw materials and manufacture goods	نشاط اقتصادي يهتم بالمواد الخام وصناعة البضائع
skilled	ماهر	having a special ability or talent	له قدرة أو موهبة خاصة
development	تطوير - تطور	the process of modernization	عملية التحديث
earthquake	زلزال	a sudden, violent shaking of the earth's surface	هزة مفاجئة وعنيفة لسطح الأرض
refugee	لاجئ	someone who has been forced to leave their country	شخص أجبر على مغادرة وطنه
disaster	كارثة	a sudden event like flood which causes great damage or suffering	حدث مفاجئ مثل فيضان يسبب الكثير من الضرر أو المعاناة

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 a 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.

(p 19)

On February 29th 1960, an **earthquake** hit the Moroccan city of Agadir. Although it lasted only fifteen seconds, it was one of the most destructive earthquakes of the 20th century. When the rescue team arrived, many areas of the city had been destroyed completely and thousands of families had become **refugees**. After the earthquake, the city was evacuated and inhabitants moved 3km south where the city was rebuilt. Later studies showed that the **disaster** had killed over one third of the population, over 10,000 people, and had injured many more.

Answer the following questions:

1. What played a main role in the economic success of the 1960s?
2. Why was there much demand for skilled workers?
3. How were the lives of the workers transformed?
4. Where is Agadir?
5. What natural disaster happened there?
6. When did it happen and how long did it take?
7. Why was this event disastrous?
8. Where were the people evacuated?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

9. a period of great wealth
10. changed completely
11. having a lot of money

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

12. The Arabian Gulf countries were poor and undeveloped in the 1960s and 1970s
13. A few people emigrated to the Arabian Gulf countries because of natural disasters.
14. Workers went to the Gulf from the Arab countries only.
15. The population of Agadir was about 10,000 people and the earthquake killed over half of them.

الحلول

1. Oil and other precious natural resources such as natural gas.
2. Because of the needs of oil and construction industries.
3. They were able to find a better life.
4. in Morocco
5. an earthquake
6. on February 29th, 1960 - fifteen seconds
7. Because many areas of the city had been destroyed completely, thousands of families had become refugees and over 10,000 people were killed and many more were injured.
8. They were evacuated 3 km south.
9. success
10. transformed
11. wealthy
12. ~~poor and undeveloped~~ wealthy and modern
13. ~~A few~~ Many thousands of - ~~natural disasters~~ economic success
14. ~~the Arab countries only~~ many regions of the world.
15. ~~10,000~~ 30,000 ~~half~~ one third

The dying town: a modern myth (Students' Book p 28) البلدة التي تحتضر : أسطورة حديثة

rubbish	نفايات - قمامة	things you throw away because you no longer want or need them - waste from people's homes	أشياء ترميها لأنك لم تعد تريدها أو تحتاجها - نفايات من بيوت الناس
discuss	يناقش	to talk about something with another person	يتحدث عن شيء ما مع شخص آخر
cause	سبب	a person, event or thing making something happen – reason	شخص أو حدث أو شيء يسبب حدوث شيء - سبب
landfill (site)	حفرة (مدفن) نفايات	a hole in the ground where waste is buried	حفرة في الأرض يتم فيها دفن النفايات
fume	بُخار	strong-smelling gas or smoke	غاز أو دخان ذو رائحة قوية
bury	يدفن	put under the ground	يضع تحت الأرض
furious	غاضب جداً	very angry	غاضب جداً

Greenchester was a good place to live. It had parks, forests and lakes where people spent their free time. It was a very clean place because everybody recycled all their **rubbish**. But one morning the people of Greenchester woke up to find that during the night their town had turned grey. The sky, which had always been blue, was grey that morning. Most of the plants and trees had died and the birds had flown away. The people were angry, so they called the Mayor. "Something has happened to our town during the night. It's dying. We must do something." The people expected the Mayor to find the answer to their problem but he didn't know why Greenchester had turned grey. He **discussed** the problem for several days with his advisors, then they suddenly realised that the **cause** of the problem might be the **landfill** site on the edge of the town. Although it had been there for as long as anyone could remember, very few members of the public ever went there. When the Mayor visited the landfill site, he found that it was full. The **fumes** from the unburied rubbish had poisoned Greenchester. The people thought they had recycled their rubbish, but in fact, the council had **buried** it in the landfill site. The people were **furious** and the Mayor had to resign.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why was Greenchester a good place to live?
2. What strange thing happened to Greenchester during the night?
3. Why did the people call the Mayor?
4. Where was the landfill site?
5. What caused pollution to Greenchester?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

6. a hole in the ground where waste is buried
7. put under the ground
8. very angry

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

9. All the trees had been cut down and the birds had died.
10. The landfill site was visited by all members of the public.
11. Instead of burying the rubbish, the council recycled it.
12. The people were very happy and thanked the Mayor.

الحلول

1. Because it had parks, forests and lakes where people spent their free time. It was a very clean place.
2. It had turned grey. Most of the plants and trees had died and the birds had flown away.
3. They expected him to find the answer to their problem.
4. on the edge of the town.
5. the fumes from the unburied rubbish.
6. landfill
7. buried
8. furious
9. ~~All~~ Most of - ~~been cut down~~ died - ~~died~~ flown away.
10. ~~all~~ very few
11. ~~burying~~ recycling - ~~recycled~~ buried
12. ~~very happy~~ furious - ~~thanked the Mayor~~ the Mayor had to resign.

International rules of law		القواعد الدولية للقانون	(Activity Book – p 4)
convention	اتفاقية	a formal agreement between countries	اتفاقية رسمية بين الدول
international	دولي	used by a number of different countries	يستخدمه عدداً من الدول المختلفة
soldier	جندي	a member of the army of a country	فرد من أفراد جيش دولة
civilians	مدنيون	people not in the army	أناس ليسوا في الجيش
treaty	معاهدة	a formal agreement	اتفاقية رسمية
neutral	مُحايد	not supporting or helping either side of an argument	لا يدعم أو يساعد أي من الأطراف في نزاع
organisation	منظمة	a group formed for a particular purpose	مجموعة تشكلت لهدف معين
aid	مساعدة	help	مساعدة
ambulance	عربة إسعاف	a vehicle used to transport people to hospital	مركبة تستخدم لنقل الناس إلى المستشفى
ignore	يتجاهل	to pay no attention to something	لا ينتبه لشيء ما
guilty	مُذنب	responsible for a crime	مسؤول عن جريمة
severely	بشدة	very harshly	بقسوة كبيرة
view	رأي	what you think or believe about something- opinion	ما تفكر أو تعتقد حول شيء ما – رأي
prejudice	تحامل	negative attitude towards people who are different	موقف سلبي من الناس المختلفين

The Geneva **Convention** is a set of **international** laws that protect injured **soldiers** and **civilians** during war. The law makes sure that every person is treated well and with respect. The first **treaty** was written in 1864 but it is often changed due to different types of war. It was significantly updated in 1949 after World War Two. Syria is one of 200 countries in the world that agrees to follow the laws of the Geneva Convention. The agreement is important because during war a country might need help from **neutral organisations** to care for the wounded. The Red Crescent is one of the organisations that provides **aid** during times of war. It also helps injured people during peacetime, and you may have seen **ambulances** with the Red Crescent symbol in the street. Countries who follow the laws of the Geneva Convention must not attack civilians, and they are not allowed to fight someone who is already hurt. It is illegal to **ignore** these rules, and a country found **guilty** of committing war crimes will be tried in a court of law and can be **severely** punished. All soldiers, civilians and prisoners may receive medical help from doctors and nurses. They can be taken to a hospital without being attacked. Food can also be given to people involved in a conflict. Under the Geneva Convention it does not matter what religion, gender or nationality a person is or what his political **views** are; if someone is sick he must be treated without **prejudice**.

Answer the following questions:

1. How does the Geneva Convention help the victims of war?
2. What is the Red Crescent?
3. What is forbidden under the rules of the Geneva Convention?
4. When can a country be tried and punished?
5. Which things should be ignored if there is a sick person?
6. What does **They** refer to ?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

7. a formal agreement
8. to pay no attention to
9. the place where trials are held

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. Around three hundred countries including Syria have signed the Geneva Convention.
11. The Red Crescent provides aid during times of war only.

الحلول

1. It protects injured soldiers and civilians. 2. It is one of the organisations that provides aid during times of war. It also helps injured people during peacetime. 3. To attack civilians and fight someone already hurt. 4. When it is guilty of committing war crimes. 5. religion, gender, nationality and political views. 6. soldiers, civilians and prisoners. 7. convention 8. ignore 9. court (of law) 10. three two 11. only and peace.

(Activity Book – p 7)

demand	طلب	the need and desire that people have for particular goods	الحاجة والرغبة لدى الناس لسلع معينة
suffer	يعاني	experience physical or mental pain	يمر بألم جسدي أو عقلي
period	فترة	a particular length of time with a beginning and end	فترة زمنية معينة لها بداية ونهاية
aware	مدرك	knowing or realising something	يعرف أو يدرك شيئاً ما

Today, more and more people in Syria are using computers for activities at home, at school or at work. Such is the **demand** that the government launched a scheme to allow Syrians 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 Syria has embraced modern technology so successfully, but in this essay I am going to consider two disadvantages of computers. 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. 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. 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** of the possible dangers of spending too much time at our computers.

Answer the following questions:

1. What do people use computers for?
2. Why did the government start a computer scheme?
3. How does using computers for long periods affect children?
4. Name some physical problems caused by using computers for long periods?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. the need and desire that people have for particular goods
6. particular lengths of time
7. knowing or realising

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. Computers are used at home only.
9. It is impossible to use computers for leisure activities.

الحلول

- 1 for activities at home, at school or at work.
2. To allow Syrians to purchase computers more easily.
- 3.They may become unsociable and forget about how to communicate normally with other people.
4. They hurt the eyes, cause headaches or damage your hands and arms.
5. demand
6. periods
7. aware
8. ~~only~~, at school or at work.
9. ~~impossible~~ possible

الموقع التعليمي
علوم للجميع

تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

Animal Migration هجرة الحيوانات		(Activity Book – p 9)	
original	أصلي	first	أول
recurrent	متكرر	occurring often or repeatedly	يحدث غالباً أو بشكل متكرر
event	حدث	something important that happens	شيء هام يحدث
raise	يربّي	bring up children	يربي الأطفال
forge	يندفع	advance steadily	يتقدم بثبات
extensive	طويل جداً	very long	طويل جداً
continent	قارة	a large mass of land like Asia, Europe...	كتلة كبيرة من الأرض مثل آسيا، أوروبا...
creature	مخلوق	a living thing - animal	شيء حي - حيوان
plenty	وفرة	a large quantity (amount) that is enough	كمية كبيرة كافية
temperate	معتدل	having mild temperatures - not too hot or too cold	له درجات حرارة معتدلة - ليس حاراً أو بارداً جداً

When we talk about animal 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. Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation. Land animals may cross mountains or **forge** through 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 kilometres. 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.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is animal migration?
2. What is surprising about animal migration?
3. How far can the grey whale travel?
4. When do some animals migrate northwards and southwards?
5. Do all animals make the same number of migrations every year? Explain

Find words in the text which mean the following:

6. important things that happen
7. travel to live in a warmer place
8. way

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

9. Animal migration always involves returning the same season.
10. All animals migrate at the same time every year.
11. Most animals migrate to escape their enemies.
12. Many animals migrate south in the summer.
13. Finding food is rarely the main reason for migration.

الحلول

1. It is 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. Most migrating animals follow the same route every year.
3. 20,000 Km
4. They migrate to northern regions during the northern summer and in the autumn, they migrate south.
5. No, 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. events
7. migrate
8. route
9. always involves returning the same season can be different seasons.
10. All Most
11. escape their enemies - find food or raise their young.
12. south north
13. rarely the main reason one of the main reasons.

Paper : new from old الورق : الجديد من القديم (Activity Book – p 14)			
cloth	قماش	material or fabric used to make clothes	مادة أو نسيج يستخدم لصناعة الملابس
material	مادة	a substance that things can be made from	مادة يمكن أن تصنع الأشياء منها
fibre	ألياف	a very small piece of paper, wood etc.	قطعة صغيرة جداً من الورق، الخشب، الخ
wood pulp	عجينة الورق	wood after it has been crushed	الخشب بعد أن يتم سحقه
contain	يحتوي	to have something inside or as a part of - to have or hold within itself	يملك شيئاً في داخله أو كجزء منه - يملك أن يحوي في داخله
environmentalist	مدافع عن البيئة	someone who tries to protect the environment	شخص يحاول أن يحمي البيئة
persuade	يقنع	to make somebody do something by giving them good reasons – convince	يجعل شخصاً ما يقوم بشيء ما عن طريق إعطائه أسباباً جيدة – يقنع
recycle	يعيد تصنيع (يعيد تدويل)	to process used objects or materials so that they can be used again	يعالج الأشياء أو المواد المستخدمة بغية استخدامها مرة ثانية
container	حاوية – وعاء	something such as a box used to keep things in	شيء مثل صندوق يستخدم للاحتفاظ بالأشياء
education	تعليم - تثقيف	the process of teaching and learning	عملية التعليم والتعلم
environment	البيئة	the air, water and land where people, animals and plants live	الهواء والماء والأرض التي يعيش فيها الناس والحيوانات والنباتات

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 **fibres**, grass or sugar cane, these days **wood pulp** is the material most commonly used to make ‘new paper’ – that is, paper which **contains** no old or recycled paper. The modern world uses so much paper that **environmentalists** have **persuaded** us that we should **recycle** old paper. There is an increasing awareness in Syria 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 programmes. Also, there is greater **education** in schools about the need to take care of our **environment**.

Answer the following questions:

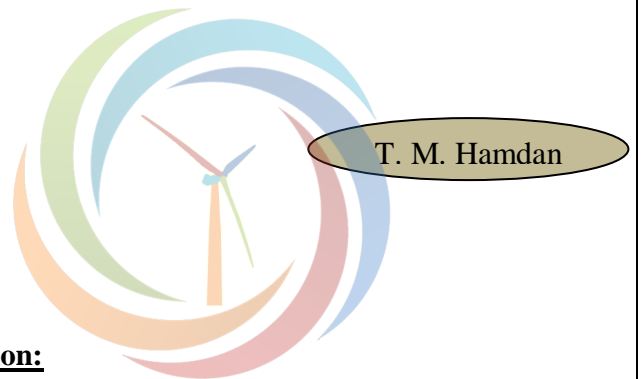
1. When and where was paper first produced?
2. What can paper be made from?
3. What is ‘new paper’?
4. Where can people in Syria put paper to be recycled?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

- 5 material or fabric used to make clothes
6. has or holds within itself
7. the air, water and land where people, animals and plants live

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. Paper is rarely made from wood pulp.
9. Wood pulp is used to make recycled paper.



الموقع التعليمي

علوم للجميع

الحلول

1. Nearly two thousand years ago in China.
2. It can be made from all kinds of materials, such as cotton fibres, grass, sugar cane, cloth or wood pulp.
3. Paper which contains no old or recycled paper.
4. in paper-recycling containers
5. cloth
6. contains
- 7 environment
8. rarely commonly
9. recycled new

crop	محصول	a plant grown by farmers and used as food	نبات يزرعه المزارعون ويستخدم كطعام
sustainable	متجدد صديق للبيئة	that can continue for a long time a product that can be used or re-used without causing damage to the environment	يمكن أن يستمر لفترة طويلة منتج يمكن استخدامه أو إعادة استخدامه دون أن يسبب ضرراً على البيئة
proportion	نسبة	a part of a number or an amount	جزء من عدد أو كمية
reduce	يقلل من	make something less – cut down	يقلل من شيء – يقلل من
harmful	ضار	causing damage or injury	يسبب الضرر أو الإصابة
rot	يتعفن	decay	يتعفن

Although we use wood pulp from trees to make new paper, it is not true that recycling paper saves trees. Trees are a 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. A large **proportion** of household waste is paper or cardboard. About half of this is newspapers and magazines. For every tonne of paper used for recycling, we save 30,000 litres of water, 3,000—4,000 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. 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.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where does wood pulp come from?
2. When are new trees planted?
3. Where is the wood used to make paper usually planted?
4. What are the advantages of recycling paper?
5. Why is it better to recycle paper than to bury it?
6. How does burying waste paper have a negative effect on the environment?
7. Why do we have to recycle as much paper as we can?
8. What does **it** refer to ?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

9. causing damage or injury
10. decays
11. something grown for food

Answer the following questions:

12. Trees are planted for a short time
13. Paper mills use all parts of trees to make paper
14. About 70 % of the household paper and cardboard waste comes from cards.
15. Recycling paper causes a lot of pollution and uses up more water.
16. Burying paper in landfill sites does less damage to the environment than recycling it.

الحلول

1. trees
2. when trees are cut down.
3. in sustainable forests.
4. saving water, electricity and reducing air pollution.
5. Because recycling is less harmful to the environment.
6. The paper buried rots and produces methane, a powerful greenhouse gas.
7. Because recycling paper is in the interests of our environment.
8. paper
9. harmful
10. rots
11. crop
12. short long
13. all parts of trees parts of trees that cannot be used in other industries.
14. 70% 50% - cards newspapers and magazines.
15. causes a lot of reduces - uses up more saves
16. less more

Who are the economic migrants? من هم المهاجرون لأسباب اقتصادية ؟ (Activity Book – p 19)

citizen	مواطن	a person having a legal right to belong to a country	شخص له الحق القانوني بالانتماء لدولة
minority	أقلية	a small group of people within a larger group	مجموعة صغيرة من الناس ضمن مجموعة أكبر
wage	أجر	a regular amount of money that you earn	مبلغ منتظم من النقود تكسبها
accommodation	مسكن	a place to live in	مكان للسكن

In 2003, 410,000 non-British **citizens** came to live in the UK and 100,000 British people returned to their home country from Spain, Australia and other countries where they had gone to live or work. 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 of 150,000 in the British population, but where did all these immigrants come from and go to? Many new arrivals are economic migrants – people who come because they can earn more money in Britain than in their own country. Traditionally, many of these migrants used to come from countries in Africa or Asia, but now growing numbers are from less developed countries in Eastern Europe such as Poland, Hungary or Russia. Many new migrants take low-paid jobs which British people do not want to do, like cleaning, picking fruit and vegetables, looking after old people or doing repetitive factory work. A **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 their earnings home to their families. But even though they earn higher **wages** than they would in their own countries, most economic migrants can only afford to live a simple life. Some share **accommodation** with another migrant family. British citizens who leave the UK to live abroad go mainly to countries with warmer climates and cheaper houses, countries like Spain, Greece, France or Turkey.

Answer the following questions:

1. How many people left Britain in 2003?
2. Who are economic migrants?
3. Why do British people usually go to other countries?
4. What does **where** refer to ?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. went back
6. a length of time
7. earning only a small amount of money

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. In 2003, fewer people in total came to live in Britain than left it to live abroad.
9. Fewer non-British people arrived in Britain than left it in 2003.
10. More British people arrived in Britain than left Britain.
11. Economic migrants earn more money in their home countries than in Britain.
12. Most migrants who come to Britain do high-paid jobs.

الحلول

1. 360, 000 .
2. People who go to another country to earn more money.
3. to live or work.
4. Spain, Australia and other countries
5. returned
6. period
7. low-paid
8. ~~fewer~~ more
9. ~~fewer~~ More
10. ~~More~~ Fewer
11. ~~more~~ less
12. ~~high~~ low

نص بالاعتماد على الكاسيت (شريط التسجيل)

القانون The Law

(Students' Book – p10)

govern	يحكم / يسيطر	to control	يتحكم
murder	القتل	the crime of killing someone	جريمة قتل شخص ما
principle	مبدأ	rule / belief	قاعدة / اعتقاد
enforce	ينفذ	to put into practice / carry out	ينفذ
jury	هيئة المحلفين	a group of people in court who decide whether someone is guilty	مجموعة من الناس في محكمة يقررون إذا كان الشخص مذنباً
innocent	بريء	not responsible for a crime	ليس مسؤولاً عن جريمة
property	أموال - ملكية	something valuable which belongs to someone	شيئاً قيماً يخص شخص ما

The law is the code or set of rules which **governs** all individuals and organizations in society. The first code of laws was made 4,000 years ago. Some actions have always been crimes like **murder** and theft. Another basic **principle** of most systems of law is that a person is innocent until someone proves that he or she is guilty. In most modern societies, governments make laws and the police and judges **enforce** them. In some countries, **juries**, made up of members of the public, decide whether an accused person is **innocent** or guilty. In most systems, there are three main types of law. Firstly, the one that people know most about: criminal law, which deals with murder and other acts of violence, and crimes against **property**. The second type is civil law, which deals with a wide range of actions from arguments between neighbours to the behaviour of large companies. The third type is family law, which is concerned mainly with family relationships: marriage, adoption, and the welfare of children. Individuals who commit murder or theft are sent to prison. But what would be a typical punishment for people who have done something less serious? They usually have to pay a fine. More people would behave badly if we didn't have laws. The simple truth is this: without laws there would be chaos.

Answer the following questions:

1. Define law.
2. What is common between theft and murder?
3. Who makes sure people obey codes of law?
4. What are the three types of law mentioned above?
5. Why is it so important to have laws?
6. What do the words **which**, **he** , **one** refer to ?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

7. the crime of killing someone
8. shows that something is true
9. responsible for a crime

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. A person is guilty until he is proven to be innocent.
11. People who commit crimes like murder have to pay a fine only.
12. The type of law that deals with murder and theft is family law.

الحلول

1. It is the code or set of rules which governs all individuals.
2. They have always been crimes.
3. police and judges
4. criminal law, civil law and family law.
5. Without laws , more people would behave badly and there would be chaos.
6. **which** : the code or set of rules - **he**: a person - **one** a type of law.
7. murder
8. proves
9. guilty
10. **guilty** innocent - **innocent** guilty
11. **have to pay a fine only** are sent to prison.
12. family criminal

الفصل الأول – الوحدة الثانية

The spread of the desert انتشار الصحراء (Students' Book – p 35)

process	عملية	a series of things that happen naturally	سلسلة من الأشياء تحدث بشكل طبيعي
productive	منتج	producing or achieving very much	ينتج أو يحقق الكثير جداً
serious	خطير	extremely bad or dangerous	سيئ أو خطير جداً
occur	يحدث	to happen – to take place	يحدث
dry	جاف	without water inside or on the surface	بدون ماء في الداخل أو على السطح
climate	مناخ	weather conditions in an area over a period of time	الظروف الجوية في منطقة طوال فترة زمنية
soil	تربة	what plants need to grow in	ما تحتاجه النباتات لتنمو فيه
graze	يرعى	to put animals in a field so that they eat the grass	يضع الحيوانات في حقل لكي تأكل العشب
survive	يبقى على قيد الحياة	to stay alive – continue to live	يبقى على قيد الحياة – يستمر في العيش
shortage	نقص	a situation in which there is not enough of something that people need – lack	حالة لا يتوفر فيها ما يكفي من شيء ما يحتاجه الناس – نقص

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 a total world population of six billion, suffer from its effects. 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 **shortages** of food and water. Although natural changes in the climate often start the process, the activities of human beings are often the real cause of desertification.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is desertification?
2. How many countries and people does desertification affect?
3. Why does desertification usually happen in dry places?
4. How do severe climatic conditions affect farming?
5. What may happen to people who cannot escape from desert areas?
6. What does **its** refer to?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

7. the number of people living in a particular area
8. to stay alive
9. extremely dangerous

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information.:

10. One fifth of the world's six million population suffer from desertification.
11. If the top layer of soil is destroyed, land becomes more productive.
12. People move to desert areas so that they can overcultivate their land.
13. The weather is the real reason behind desertification.

الحلول

1. It is the process in which productive land changes into desert.
2. over a hundred countries – one billion people
3. Because there is no rain and the climate is harsh.
4. The top layer of soil is destroyed so that the land can no longer be used for growing crops.
5. They may die
6. desertification.
7. population
8. survive
9. serious
10. fifth sixth – million billion
11. becomes more productive can no longer be used for growing crops.
12. desert greener overcultivate their land survive
13. The weather is The activities of human beings are

overcultivate	يفرط في حرث – يفرط في زراعة	to overuse land for growing crops and plants	يفرط في استخدام الأرض لزراعة المحاصيل والنباتات
permanently	بشكل دائم	always or for a very long time	دائماً أو لفترة طويلة جداً
erode	يتآكل – يَحْت	to destroy slowly	يدمر ببطء
wash away	يجرف	to remove or carry away to another place	يزيل أو يحمل بعيداً إلى مكان آخر
layer	طبقة	a piece of material that covers a surface	قطعة من المادة تغطي سطح
dust	غبار	dry powder of very small pieces of earth	مسحوق جاف من قطع صغيرة جداً من التراب
wildfire	حريق هائل	fire that spreads very quickly	حريق ينتشر بسرعة كبيرة
precious	ثمين – نفيس	valuable and important	قيم وهام

Because there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to **overcultivate** 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 affect the health of people living in cities thousands of kilometres away. 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 on the Earth's most **precious** resource, water.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do farmers tend to overcultivate their land?
2. When can the soil become poor?
3. How does overgrazing affect plant life ?
4. Why are trees usually cut down?
5. What prevents the rain and wind from washing away the top layer of soil?
6. Where does the dust come from?
7. What is the negative effect of the dust produced?
8. What can cause pressure on water?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

9. what plants need to grow in
10. always or for a very long time
11. valuable and important

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

12. Planting trees washes away the bottom layer of soil.
13. Dust may lead to strong winds and dangerous wildfires.

الحلول

1. Because there are growing numbers of people to feed.
2. when farmers overcultivate their land.
3. It kills off grass and other plants.
4. to make more agricultural land
5. Trees
6. the washing away of the top layer of soil.
7. It can affect the health of people.
8. the strong winds and dangerous wildfires produced by desertification.
9. soil
10. permanently
11. precious
12. ~~Planting~~ Cutting down – ~~bottom~~ – top
13. ~~Dust~~ Desertification.

(Students' Book – p 39)

century	قرن	a period of one hundred years	فترة مائة عام
scarcity	نُدرة	a situation in which there is not enough of something	الحالة عندما لا يكون هناك ما يكفي من شيء
major	رئيسي	very large or important	كبير أو هام جدا
hurdle	عائق	a problem or difficulty that must be solved	مشكلة أو صعوبة يجب حلها
preservation	محافظة	keeping something in its original state or in good condition	المحافظة على شيء ما في حالته الأصلية أو في حالة جيدة
resources	موارد	things like minerals that exist in a country and can be used to increase its wealth	أشياء مثل الأملاح المعدنية التي توجد في دولة ويمكن استخدامها لزيادة ثروتها
conservation	محافظة – حماية	the protection of natural things from being lost or wasted	حماية الأشياء الطبيعية خشية فقدانها أو هدرها
improve	يحسن	to make something better	يجعل شيئاً أفضل
irrigation	رّي	the supply of land or crops with water	تزويد الأرض أو المحاصيل بالماء
rural	ريف	adjective to describe the countryside (not town)	صفة تصف الريف (وليس البلدة)
ultimately	أخيراً	finally	أخيراً
consumption	استهلاك	the eating , drinking or using of something	أكل أو شرب أو استخدام شيئاً ما

One of the most important issues in the 21st **century** is the **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 has led to unprecedented demands on all of our **resources**, which has in turn led to an increased water shortage. This has prompted Syria 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 Syria today.

Answer the following questions:

1. Which problem is discussed in the text?
2. What causes water shortage?
3. What has Syria done to preserve water?
4. How can we face the challenge of the scarcity of water?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

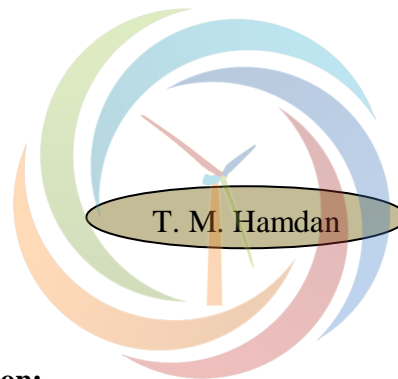
5. to make something better
6. a situation in which there is not enough of something
7. happening in or relating to the countryside (not town)

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. Water is only used for drinking.
9. Water conservation is a minor local issue.

الحلول

1. the scarcity of fresh water.
2. the unprecedented demands on all our natural resources caused by greater development and a perpetually increasing population.
3. It has supported new water conservation programmes, which improve the efficiency of irrigation systems in rural areas.
4. by curtailing the unwarranted consumption of water.
5. improve
6. scarcity
7. rural
8. Water is used for drinking and it plays a central role in agricultural production.
9. minor local major global



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الموقع التعليمي

علوم للجميع

A whole planet under glass كوكب بأكمله تحت الزجاج		(Students' Book – p 40)	
popular	شعبي	liked, admired or enjoyed by many people	يحبه أو يعجب به أو يستمتع به الكثير من الناس
dome	قبة	a round roof	سطح دائري
temperature	درجة الحرارة	a measure in degrees of how hot or cold a place or something is	القياس بالدرجات لحرارة أو برودة مكان أو شيء ما
humidity	رطوبة	the amount of water in the air	كمية الماء في الهواء
giant	ضخم	extremely big (large)	كبير جداً
greenhouse	بيت بلاستيكي	a glass building used for growing plants	بناء زجاجي يستخدم لزراعة النباتات
exotic	غريب	unusual – foreign	غير عادي – غريب
purpose	هدف	the aim or function of something – the thing that something is supposed to achieve	هدف أو وظيفة شيء ما – الشيء الذي من المفترض أن يحققه شيء ما
combine	يربط - يجمع	join (mix) together	يربط معاً
spectacular	مذهل	very impressive (exciting)	مثير جداً

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. 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 greenhouse in the world. **It** is over 55m high and 200m long and contains many thousands of **exotic** plants not found in England. 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.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the Eden Project?
2. What is special about the Eden Project?
3. Why do people visit the Eden Project?
4. What can people see in the Humid Tropics biome?
5. What is the educational purpose of the Eden project?
6. What does the word **It** refer to?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

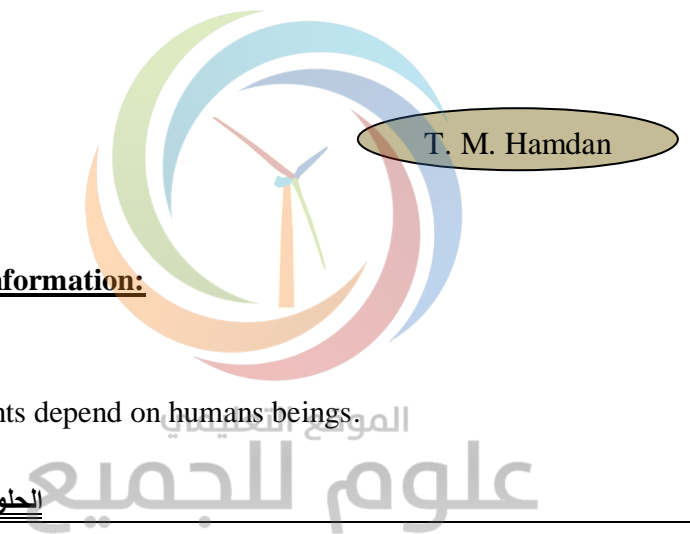
7. unusual, foreign
8. joins together
9. liked, admired or enjoyed by many people

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. Only few people visit the Eden Project every year.
11. Small greenhouses are like biomes.
12. One of the purposes of the project is to show how plants depend on human beings.
13. The exhibits can be visited by children only.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. It is in the countryside in the south-west of England. | 2. It is a living plant museum. | 3. To see plants from all over the world. |
| 4. Many thousands of exotic plants not found in England. | 5. To educate people on the importance of preserving our natural environment. | |
| 6. the Humid Tropics biome | 7. exotic | 8. combines |
| 9. popular | | |
| 10. Only few Millions of | 11. Biomes are like giant greenhouses. | |
| 12. plants depend on human beings human beings depend on plants. | 13. children only people of all ages. | |

الحلول



Our Visit to Apamea زيارتنا إلى افاميا

(Students' Book p 44)

bank	ضفة	land along the side of a river or lake	أرض على طول طرف نهر أو بحيرة
ruins	آثار	the part of a building that is left after the rest has been destroyed	جزء باق من بناية بعد أن دُمّر الباقي
arrive	يصل	to get to a place	يصل إلى مكان
enormous	هائل	very big in size or amount	كبير جداً في الحجم أو الكمية
incredible	مذهل	extremely good, large or great – unbelievable	جيد أو كبير أو عظيم جداً – لا يُصدق
plain	سهل	a large area of flat land, usually without trees	مساحة كبيرة من أرض منبسطة، عادة بلا أشجار

Ahmad and I have just got home from a two-day visit to Apamea. It was only a short visit but I will remember it forever. Apamea is an ancient site on the **bank** of the Orontes River. There are extensive **ruins** which tourists can walk around and where they can learn about many different civilisations. We **arrived** on Tuesday evening and the first thing we did was set up our camp. The sky was very clear and we could see millions of stars. The next morning was very hot but we visited the Roman city. There were **enormous** columns and high walls which I thought were amazing. The next day was another scorching hot day and we climbed up the hill to the medieval citadel. I didn't think the ruins were as interesting, but the views from the top were **incredible** and we could see a long way across Syria. As the sun went down over the **plain**, we saw the buildings change colour, from a dark red to pink and purple. It was an amazing sight I will never forget.

Answer the following questions:

1. How many people were on the trip?
2. How long did they stay in Apamea?
3. Where is Apamea located?
4. What did they see in the Roman city?
5. How did they get to the medieval citadel?
6. What view could they see from the top of the hill?
7. When could they see the buildings change colour?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

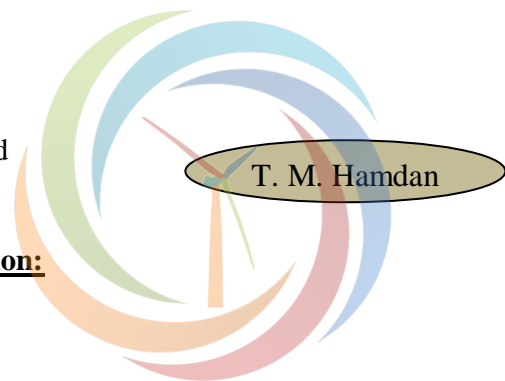
8. very old
9. the part of a building that is left after the rest has been destroyed
10. land along the side of a river or lake

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

12. It was very cold in Apamea.
13. The citadel they visited is modern.

الحلول

1. two
2. two days
3. on the bank of the Orontes River.
4. They saw enormous columns and high walls.
5. They climbed up the hill.
6. a long way across Syria
7. as the sun went down.
8. ancient
9. ruins
10. bank
12. ~~cold~~ hot
13. ~~modern~~ ancient



The Sand Gazelle		غزال الرمال	(Students' Book – p 47)
extinct	منقرض	no longer alive or in existence	لم يعد حياً أو موجوداً
congregate	يتجمع	come together, often in a large group	يتجمع، غالباً في مجموعة كبيرة
herd	قطيع	a group of animals of one kind that live and feed together	مجموعة من الحيوانات من نوع واحد تعيش وتتغذى مع بعضها
camouflage	يموه	to hide something or somebody by making it look like the things that surround it	يخفي شيئاً أو شخصاً عن طريق جعله يشبه الأشياء التي تحيط به
predator	حيوان مفترس	an animal that kills and eats other animals	حيوان يقتل ويأكل الحيوانات الأخرى
speed	سرعة	the rate at which something or someone moves or travels – how fast someone or something is	المعدل الذي يتحرك أو ينتقل فيه شيء ما أو شخص ما – سرعة شخص أو شيء ما
hour	ساعة	a period of sixty minutes	فترة من ستين دقيقة
agility	رشاقة	the ability to move quickly and easily	القدرة على التحرك بسرعة وسهولة
evade	يُفلت من - يتجنب	escape or avoid	يهرب أو يتجنب

The sand gazelle, or goitered gazelle, is a horned animal that lives across the Arabian Gulf and North Africa. Originally found in all Arab countries, it is now **extinct** in Iraq, Kuwait and Yemen and endangered everywhere else, including Syria. In the summer months, sand gazelles live in small family groups of around ten individuals. During the winter, they **congregate** in larger **herds**. They are ideally suited to the desert environment with their white heads and sand-coloured bodies. This allows them to blend into the desert, **camouflaging** them from **predators**. Sand gazelles are small mammals, weighing only 20 kg. However, they are very quick and have been known to reach **speeds** of almost 100 km per **hour**. They are excellent jumpers and use their speed and **agility** to **evade** the attention of predators.

Answer the following questions:

1. Which regions does the sand gazelle live in?
2. How do sand gazelles change their habits in different seasons?
3. What do sand gazelles look like?
4. How does the body of the sand gazelle protect it from harm in the desert?
5. What helps sand gazelles to camouflage?
6. How much does the sand gazelle weigh?
7. What is the top speed of sand gazelles? (How fast are sand gazelles?)
8. What does **their** refer to ?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

9. groups of animals which feed their young with milk
10. no longer alive or in existence
11. the ability to move quickly and easily

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

12. Sand gazelles have no horns.
13. Sand gazelles are extinct in Syria and endangered in Iraq.
14. Sand gazelles are large reptiles.
15. The sand gazelle's natural habitat is the forest.
16. The agility of sand gazelles helps them to run slowly and attack predators.

الحلول

1. the Arabian Gulf and North Africa. 2. In the summer, they live in small family groups of around ten individuals and during the winter, they congregate in larger herds. 3. They have white heads and sand-coloured bodies.
4. They are ideally suited to the desert environment with their white heads and sand-coloured bodies. This allows them to blend into the desert, camouflaging them from predators. They use their speed and agility to evade the attention of predators.
5. their white heads and sand-coloured bodies. 6. 20 kg 7. almost 100 km / h 8. sand gazelles. 9. mammals 10. extinct 11. agility
12. ~~no~~ 13. ~~extinct~~ endangered - ~~endangered~~ extinct 14. ~~large reptiles~~ small mammals
15. ~~forest~~ desert 16. ~~slowly~~ quickly - ~~attack~~ evade the attention of

shallow	ضحل	without depth – not deep	بدون عمق – ليس عميقاً
pit	حفرة	a hole in the ground	حفرة في الأرض
extinction	انقراض	the death of a type of animal	موت نوع من الحيوانات
hunting	صيد	chasing and killing animals for food or sport	ملاحقة وقتل الحيوانات لأجل الغذاء أو الرياضة

Sand gazelles eat around 6 kg of plants per day – consuming the shoots, roots, leaves and stems of desert plants – around a third of their overall bodyweight. They drink 3 litres of water per day and in the hottest season dig **shallow pits** and lie on the cooler soil. The sand gazelle is in danger of **extinction**, mainly due to habitat loss and **hunting**. However, there have been some efforts to save them, and some countries have begun breeding them for release into the wild. There have been some successes, but the battle to save them and other native species continues. In Syria, there is an increasing awareness about the importance of saving wild animals.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the natural diet of a sand gazelle?
2. What are the two main threats to a sand gazelle?
3. Is anything being done to save the gazelles? Explain.

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. holes in the ground
5. without depth – not deep
6. eating

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

7. Sand gazelles feed on small mammals and drink three litres of water per hour.
8. The sand gazelle digs deep holes in the ground and lies on the warmer soil.
9. The efforts to save endangered sand gazelles have stopped.

الحلول

1. desert plants
2. habitat loss and hunting
3. Yes, some countries have begun breeding them for release into the wild.
4. pits
5. shallow
6. consuming
7. small mammals
8. deep shallow - warmer cooler
9. have stopped continue

(Students' Book - p 51)

This is a report by a group of local business owners who are in favour of the new houses being built on the wetlands near the town. The purpose of this report is to comment on the projected housing development for the local area, with respect to the business community in particular. We recognise the needs of the burgeoning population and so, by consensus, are convinced of the need to utilise undeveloped wetlands for construction purposes. As a result:

- building here will increase demand for services, which the members of our organisation provide.
 - any windfall from them will have a knock-on effect on the town and will help to improve the local economy.
- Equally, we are concerned that building the new houses out of town may represent a missed opportunity for this town to expand and modernise. Out-of-town housing will:
- require new shops and so increase competition for local businesses.
 - direct investment away from our town at a time of economic recession.

This group vociferously supports the building of new houses on local wetlands. Whilst we are aware of environmental concerns, the town's economic vitality must precede environmental issues.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do the local business owners write this report?
2. Name one advantage of building the houses on the wetlands?
3. What is the economic situation of the town like?

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Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. the building process
5. subjects or problems often discussed
6. a chance

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

7. Most members of this group of business owners are in favour of building the houses out of town.
8. For them, environmental concerns are more important than economic vitality.

الحلول

1. to comment on the projected housing development for the local area, with respect to the business community in particular.
2. any windfall from them will have a knock-on effect on the town and will help to improve the local economy.
3. economic recession.
4. construction
5. issues
6. opportunity
7. Most All - in favour of against
8. more less

(Students' Book - p 52)

oasis	واحة	a place with water and plants in a desert	مكان فيه ماء ونباتات في الصحراء
motorway	طريق سريع	a very wide road for travelling fast	طريق واسع جداً للسفر بسرعة
passenger	مسافر	someone who is travelling but he is not driving	شخص يسافر ولكنه لا يقود
traditional	تقليدي	following ideas and methods that have existed for a long time – classical	يتبع أفكاراً وطرقاً موجودة منذ فترة طويلة – كلاسيكي

Al Ain, an ancient **oasis** city, is the second biggest city in Abu Dhabi. It is located 160 km east of the capital and is linked to Abu Dhabi City by fast **motorways**. It takes about 90 minutes to drive between the two cities. Al Ain's International Airport, which was opened in 1994, has over half a million **passengers** each year. In the past, Al Ain was famous for its **traditional** system of watering the land. Water was directed through man-made tunnels to local farms. Now, its modern system ensures that an area of 100 square km around Al Ain is covered in trees and other plants. Even the six-lane roads in the city are lined with many different kinds of trees and other plants. Everything is watered by a mixture of recycled waste water and desalinated water. Many salad crops are produced by farmers in the area around the city. These include tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce and strawberries.

Answer the following questions:

1. What links Al Ain to Abu Dhabi City?
2. How far is Al Ain from the capital?
3. Describe the traditional system of irrigation in Al Ain.
4. Where does the water that irrigates trees and other plants come from?
5. Where are the salad crops planted?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

6. a place with water and plants in a desert
7. very wide roads
8. people who are travelling

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

9. Al Ain has no airport.
10. Al Ain still uses the traditional system of irrigation.

الحلول

1. fast motorways
2. 160 km
3. Water was directed through man-made tunnels to local farms.
4. It is a mixture of recycled waste water and desalinated water.
5. in the area around the city of Al Ain.
6. oasis
7. motorways
8. passengers
9. an
10. Al Ain used the traditional system of irrigation in the past.

الموقع التعليمي
علوم للجميع

تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

Feeding Chicken is destroying the climate (Activity – p 23) إطعام الدجاج هو تدمير المناخ

region	منطقة	a large area of land	مساحة كبيرة من الأرض
surface	سطح	the top layer of something	الطبقة العلوية لشيء ما
plant	نبات	a living thing with leaves and roots and grows in earth	شيء حي له أوراق وجذور وينمو في التراب
tribe	قبيلة	a social group consisting of people of the same race	مجموعة اجتماعية تحوي أناس من نفس السلالة
location	موقع	the position of something	موقع شيء ما
vital	حيوي	extremely important and necessary	هام وضروري جداً
release	يحرر – يطلق	to allow a substance to flow out	يسمح لمادة بالانطلاق خارجاً
recently	مؤخراً – حديثاً	not long ago	من زمن ليس ببعيد
illegal	غير قانوني	against the law – not allowed by law	ضد القانون – لا يسمح به القانون

The rainforest 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's climate. It does this by taking in carbon dioxide and **releasing** oxygen. **Recently** 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 kilometres have been destroyed – this is the same as six football pitches every minute. Much of this destruction, which leaves the land dry and dusty, is **illegal**.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the rainforest of the Amazon region of Brazil?
2. What percentage of the world's animals and plants live there?
3. How many different groups of people live in the South American rainforest?
4. How does this rainforest play a vital part in controlling the world's climate?
5. What is the negative effect of the cutting down the rainforest?
6. What do the words **its** , **this** refer to?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

7. weather conditions in an area over a period of time
8. against the law
9. extremely important and necessary

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. The rainforest of the Amazon region has nothing to do with the world's climate.
11. The Amazon rainforest absorbs oxygen and releases carbon dioxide.
12. People are cutting down the Amazon rainforest to make football pitches.
13. Extra farming land is created when trees are planted.

الحلول

1. in South America.
2. 30 %
3. 220.000 people from 180 different tribes.
4. by taking in carbon dioxide and releasing oxygen.
5. It leaves the land dry and dusty.
6. its : rainforest – this:70,000 square km
7. climate
8. illegal
9. vital
10. ~~has nothing to do with~~ plays a vital part in controlling
11. ~~oxygen~~ carbon dioxide – ~~carbon dioxide~~ oxygen
12. ~~football pitches~~ more land for farmers.
13. ~~planted~~ cut down.

export	يصدّر	send something for sale in another country	يرسل شيئاً للبيع في بلد آخر
cattle	مواشي	cows and bulls	الأبقار والثيران
logger	حطّاب	someone whose job is to cut down trees	شخص عمله قطع الأشجار
tropical	استوائي	existing in the hottest parts of the world	موجود في أكثر أجزاء العالم حرارة
global	كوني - عالمي	affecting or including the whole world	يؤثر على أو يشمل العالم كله
devastating	مدمّر	very destructive	مدمر جداً
tool	أداة	a piece of equipment for doing a particular job	قطعة من المعدات للقيام بعمل معين
medicine	دواء	a substance used for treating illness or injury	مادّة تستخدم لعلاج المرض أو الإصابة
shelter	مأوى – مسكن	a place to live	مكان للعيش

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; many vegetarian foods are based on soya beans. 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. 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**.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where do farmers send the soya beans they grow?
2. What are most soya beans used for?
3. Why are rainforests being destroyed ?
4. What benefit does cutting trees down have?
5. Mention two negative effects of deforestation
6. Why is the rainforest very important for native inhabitants?
7. What does **they** refer to ?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

8. to make something better
9. a place to live
10. affecting the whole world

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

11. Soya beans can be used as food for animals, not people .
12. Loggers plant trees to feed their cattle.
13. Clearing the areas will be harmless to the global environment.

- الحلول**
1. They export them to other parts of the world.
 2. to feed chickens (as animal food).
 3. to grow soya beans – to sell the valuable tropical hardwood – to use the land for cattle – to find more oil.
 4. It improves the economy of the region.
 5. destroying ancient forests and changing the world's climate.
 6. They depend on the rainforest for everything they need, from food and tools to medicines and shelter.
 7. they : native populations.
 8. improve
 9. shelter
 10. global
 11. ~~not~~ and
 12. ~~plant~~ cut down
 13. ~~harmless~~ harmful

How plants protect themselves from their enemies? كيف تحمي النباتات نفسها من أعدائها؟ (Activity Book – p 28)

root	جذر	the part of a plant that grows under the ground	الجزء من النبات الذي ينمو تحت الأرض
trunk	جذع	the main part of a large stem of a tree	الجزء الرئيسي من ساق كبيرة لشجرة
leaves	أوراق	the flat green parts of a plant	الأجزاء الخضراء المستوية من النبات
fruit	ثمرة	the part of a tree that can be eaten and has seeds	الجزء من الشجرة الذي يمكن أكله وفيه بذور
seed	بذرة	a small, hard part of a plant from which a new plant can grow	جزء صغير وقاس من النبات يمكن أن ينمو منه نبات جديد
mammals	ثدييات	types of animals that feed their young with milk	أنواع من الحيوانات تغذي صغارها بالحليب
insect	حشرة	a small creature such as an ant	مخلوق صغير مثل نملة
protect	يحمي	to stop harm or damage	يوقف الأذى أو الضرر
stem	ساق	the long thin part of a plant	الجزء الطويل والرقيق من نبات
thorn	شوكة	a sharp pointed part that grows on a plant	جزء حاد مستنق ينمو على نبات

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. Here are some of the ways plants stop animals from attacking and eating them.

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.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do plants need to protect themselves?
2. What are the enemies of plants?
3. How can cactuses protect themselves?
4. Which part of a nettle can hurt enemies?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. a living thing that has leaves and roots and grows in earth
6. to stop harm or damage
7. without water inside or on the surface

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. Cactuses are found in wet places and store water in their thorns.
9. Stinging nettles have soft hairs on their stems, which help them attack animals.

الحلول

1. Because they are always in danger from animals which want to feed on them.
2. mammals, insects and birds
3. They have sharp thorns; animals will hurt themselves if they try to get to the water from these plants.
4. the hairs on its leaves.
5. plant
6. protect
7. dry
8. ~~wet~~ dry – ~~thorns~~ stems
9. ~~soft~~ sharp – ~~stems~~ leaves – ~~attack~~ protect themselves from

تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

الثالث الثانوي العلمي والأدبي

poison	سُم	a substance that can cause death or serious illness	مادة يمكن أن تسبب الموت أو مرض خطير
powerful	فَعَال	having a very strong effect	له تأثير قوي جداً
branch	فرع	a part of a tree that grows out of the trunk and has leaves and fruit	جزء من الشجرة يتفرع عن الجذع وفيه أوراق وثمار
prevent	يمنع	to stop something from happening or someone from doing something	يوقف حدوث شيء ما أو قيام شخص بفعل ما
wing	جناح	a part of a bird's or insect's body that it uses for flying	جزء من جسم طائر أو حشرة تستخدمه للطيران
escape	يهرب	to get away from a dangerous or bad situation	يهرب من وضع خطير أو سيء

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: 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.

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**.

Answer the following questions:

1. Mention two ways by which plants stop animals from attacking them.
2. Where can the poison be found in plants?
3. Why do plants need to protect themselves against insects?
4. Which plant is protected by a kind of insect?
5. What can happen to insects which attack horse chestnut trees?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

6. a substance that can cause death or serious illness
7. having a very strong effect
8. to get away from a dangerous or bad situation

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

9. Ants stay on the roots of some acacia trees for a short time.
10. Horse chestnut trees can't protect themselves because they have thorns.

الحلول

1. poison – insects
2. in many parts, including the leaves, the seeds and the berries.
3. Because the insects want to eat them.
4. some acacia trees in Africa.
5. Their feet or wings get stuck and they can't escape.
6. poison
7. powerful
8. escape
9. ~~roots~~ branches - ~~for a short time~~ permanently
10. ~~can't~~ can - ~~have thorns~~ are covered with a sticky substance.

Activity Book (p 31)

species	نوع – فصيلة	a group or kind of animals or plants	مجموعة أو نوع من الحيوانات أو النباتات
photo	صورة	a picture	صورة
rare	نادر	not seen or found very often	لا يُشاهد أو يتواجد كثيراً

Dear Mike

I'm Donald. We're really enjoying our holiday in Lattakia. Yesterday we went swimming in the Mediterranean. It was the first time I had swum in the sea and it was really exciting! There are hundreds of **species** of fish and plants. We spotted some really colourful fish. We swam close to them and took **photos** with our underwater camera. This was the best moment of my trip. I'll show you the photos when I get home.

Near Lattakia there is a shipwreck. We swam over the wrecked boat and we saw many sea creatures swimming around it; it was one of the most interesting things I've ever seen! We wore wetsuits, which I found a little uncomfortable, although they meant we didn't feel the cold at all.

We visited the nesting site of the green sea turtles that come to the shore in Lattakia to lay their eggs. Turtles are very **rare** in this part of the world so we had to be really quiet so we didn't disturb them! Unfortunately the day was too short, and there was so much more to see. We're leaving tomorrow, but if we come to Syria again, I'm going to go back to Lattakia.

Donald

Answer the following questions:

1. Who writes the letter and to whom?
2. What did Donald enjoy most about his visit?
3. Why didn't they feel the cold at all?
4. Why was Donald disappointed at the end of the day?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. unluckily
6. a living thing / animal
7. not long

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. Donald had very often swum in the sea before he went on his trip.
9. Donald sent the photos to Mike.
10. They were quiet when they saw the turtles because they were afraid.

الحلول

1. Donald writes the letter to Mike. 2. swimming close to the fish and taking photos of them. 3. Because they wore wetsuits.
4. Because the day was too short and there was much more to see.
5. unfortunately 6. creature 7. short
8. ~~very often~~ never 9. Donald would show Mike the photos when he got back. 10. ~~were afraid~~ didn't want to disturb them.

Animals and their habitats الحيوانات ومواطنها (Activity Book – p 33)			
Earth	الأرض	the third planet in the solar system- the planet we live on	الكوكب الثالث في المجموعة الشمسية – الكوكب الذي نعيش عليه
terrain	تضاريس	type of landscape	نوع من المناظر الطبيعية
fresh	عذب	not salty	ليس مالح
the Arctic	المنطقة القطبية الشمالية	the regions of the world around the North Pole	مناطق العالم التي تحيط بالقطب الشمالي
migrate	يهاجر	move to a different place and return again to the original home	ينتقل إلى مكان مختلف ويعود ثانية إلى الموطن الأصلي
famous	مشهور	known about by many people in many places	يعرف عنه الكثير من الناس في أماكن كثيرة
common	شائع	happening often or existing in many places	غالباً ما يحدث أو موجود في أماكن كثيرة
hemisphere	نصف الكرة الأرضية	one half of the Earth – southern or northern	نصف الأرض – جنوبي أو شمالي
iceberg	جبل جليدي	a large block of ice that floats in the sea	كتلة كبيرة من الجليد تطفو في البحر

Animals live everywhere on **Earth**, in every **terrain** and in all climates. The place where an animal lives is called its habitat and most animals can only survive in one or two different habitats. For example, whales are sea creatures and cannot live in **fresh** water; lizards live in hot climates and would die if they were moved to **the Arctic**. Some animals **migrate** between two habitats at different times of the year. In this article, you'll find about two animals which can live in different habitats, and one which has adapted to a particular environment.

There are seventeen different species of penguins, including the **famous** Emperor penguins and the **common** Chinstrap penguins. All of these live in the southern **hemisphere** – many in Antarctica around the South Pole. But some live in warmer places, for example on the coasts of South America, Africa, Australia, and the Galapagos Islands. Many of the 13 million Chinstrap penguins live on large **icebergs** in the open ocean.

Answer the following questions:

1. In which kind of habitat can whales live?
2. Name two species of penguins?
3. How are penguins different from many other animals?
4. What do all penguins have in common?
5. How many Chinstrap penguins are there?
6. What does they refer to ?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

7. the third planet in the solar system
8. not salty
9. move to a different place and return again to the original home

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. All animals are adapted to life in one or two different habitats.
11. Lizards have adapted to life in cold places and would survive in the Arctic.

الحلول

1. in the sea
2. Emperor penguins and Chinstrap Penguins.
3. They can live in different habitats.
4. They live in the southern hemisphere.
5. 13 million
6. lizards.
7. Earth
8. fresh
9. migrate
10. All Most
11. cold hot survive die

pouch	جراب - حيب	a bag or pocket of skin	كيس أو جيب جلدي
habitat	موطن	the place where an animal or a plant lives	المكان الذي يعيش فيه حيوان أو نبات
forest	غابة	a large area of land that is covered with trees	مساحة كبيرة من الأرض تغطيها الأشجار
remote	ناء	far from civilisation or populated areas	بعيد عن الحضارة أو المناطق المأهولة

Kangaroos and their close relatives, wallabies, are only found naturally in Australia and Papua New Guinea. Like wombats and koala bears, kangaroos are marsupials, which means that when young are born they are carried by their mothers in a **pouch**. There are forty-five species of kangaroos and wallabies and they live in every kind of **habitat**, from open plains to **forests** and rocky deserts. Tree kangaroos live in **remote** and mountainous forest regions and have adapted to life in trees. Unlike other kangaroos, they cannot move very fast on the ground.

The jerboa lives all over Asia and Northern Africa. This animal lives in hot desert climates and is common in the Syrian Desert. There are 25 different species of jerboa and they are specially adapted to live in extremely dry climates. They have very short front legs and long back legs which enable them to hop quickly over the ground to escape predators. They are nocturnal animals, which means they sleep during the day.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is special about kangaroos and similar animals?
2. Define a marsupial.
3. How are kangaroos different from many other animals?
4. Where do tree kangaroos live?
5. In what ways have jerboas adapted to their environment?
6. What kind of climate do Jerboas live in?
7. What do jerboas do during the day?
8. Which type of animals has the most different species: Penguins, Kangaroos or Jerboas?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

9. changed to be better suited to a situation
10. happening often or existing in many places
11. a bag or pocket of skin

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

12. Tree kangaroos can run very quickly like all other kangaroos.
13. Jerboas are rarely found in the Syrian desert.
14. Jerboas can hop very slowly because they are nocturnal animals.

الحلول

1. They are marsupials.
2. It is an animal that carries its young in a pouch.
3. They live in every kind of habitat, from open plains to forests and rocky deserts. (They have adapted to life in different habitats.)
4. They live in remote and mountainous forest regions and have adapted to life in trees.
5. They have very short front legs and long back legs which enable them to hop quickly over the ground to escape predators.
6. hot, desert climate
7. They sleep.
8. kangaroos.
9. adapted
10. common
11. pouch
12. can't - like unlike
13. rarely commonly
14. slowly quickly - are nocturnal animals have very short front legs and long back legs.

Tree kangaroos (Activity Book - p 35) كناعر الشجر

mining	استخراج المعادن	the process of getting gold, coal ...etc out of the ground	عملية استخراج الذهب والفحم.....الخ من باطن الأرض
---------------	-----------------	--	--

Tree kangaroos, which are found only in the rainforests of Australia and West Papua, are in danger of becoming extinct for two main reasons. Firstly, they are hunted for their meat and fur, and secondly their natural habitat is being destroyed by human activities such as **mining** and farming. For several years, the Tree Kangaroo Conservation Programme has been working hard to protect a particular species, Matschie's tree kangaroo, which lives only on the northeast coast of Papua New Guinea. As part of their work, special protected wildlife areas have been created by the organisation, and the people who live here have been taught how to protect tree kangaroos and other rare animals in their region.

Answer the following questions:

1. What's wrong with tree kangaroos?
2. Why are tree kangaroos threatened with extinction?
3. Why are tree kangaroos hunted?
4. Where can Matschie's tree kangaroos be found?
5. How are rare animals protected by the Tree Kangaroo Conservation Programme?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

6. no longer alive or in existence
7. to stop harm or damage
8. not seen or found often

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

9. Activities like mining are preserving the natural habitat of tree kangaroos.
10. The Tree Kangaroo Conservation Programme teaches people how to hunt common animals.

الحلول

1. They are in danger of extinction.
2. They are hunted for their meat and fur and their natural habitat is being destroyed by human activities such as mining and farming.
3. They are hunted for their meat and fur.
4. on the northeast coast of Papua New Guinea.
5. Special protected wildlife areas have been created by the organisation and the people who live here have been taught how to protect tree kangaroos and other rare animals in their region.
6. extinct
7. protect
8. rare
9. ~~preserving~~ destroying
10. ~~hunt~~ protect – ~~common~~ rare

The arguments with and against zoos (Activity Book – p 36) الخُجج مع و ضد حدائق الحيوانات

zoo	حديقة حيوانات	a place where animals of many kinds are kept for people to see	مكان يتم الاحتفاظ فيه بأنواع كثيرة من الحيوانات ليراها الناس
cruel	قاسٍ - وحشي	causing pain or suffering	يسبب الألم أو المعاناة
consider	يناقش	examine and discuss	يفحص و يناقش
argument	حُجّة	a reason that shows something is true or not	سبب يظهر صحّة أو عدم صحّة شيء ما
in favour of	لصالح	for - on the side of	مع - لصالح
breed	يربّي	to keep animals in order to produce young ones	يحفظ بالحيوانات بهدف توليد حيوانات جديدة
observe	يراقب	see - watch	يرى - يشاهد
objection	اعتراض	argument against	جدال ضد
keep in captivity	يبقي في الأسر	prevent from escaping	يمنع من الهروب
located	يقع - يتواجد	placed - situated	يقع
country of origin	الموطن الأصلي	a place where something (an animal) is from	مكان يأتي منه شيء ما (حيوان)
curious	فضولي	having a strong desire to know about something	لديه رغبة كبيرة في المعرفة عن شيء ما

Zoos exist all over the world because people want to see animals that they cannot see in their own country. They have always been **popular**, especially with children. However, some people believe that they are unnatural habitats and that keeping animals in zoos is **cruel**. I will start by **considering** two **arguments in favour of** zoos.

First of all, many people, including environmentalists, believe that zoos help to protect animals which are endangered. In zoos all around the world, rare animals are bred so they increase in number and are saved from extinction. In China, numbers of the endangered giant panda have begun to increase following successful **breeding** in zoos. Eventually animals can be set free to live in the wild again. Secondly, zoos are educational. People who visit zoos can **observe** unusual animals up close and learn about their behaviour.

I will now move on to the arguments against zoos. The main **objection** to zoos is that it is unnatural for wild animals to be **kept in captivity**. They often have to live in small cages where they cannot move about freely. Another argument against zoos is that they may be **located** in places where the climate is very different from the climate of the animal's **country of origin**.

Personally, I do not have strong feelings about zoos. I believe that they can help to protect and preserve endangered species, but I also think that it is wrong to force animals to live in unnatural conditions simply so that **curious** human beings can stare at them.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do people visit zoos?
2. How do zoos help to protect rare animals?
3. How do zoos have an educational purpose?
4. Where are animals often put in zoos?
5. What is the writer's opinion about zoos?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

6. an argument against
7. examining and discussing
8. having a strong desire to know about something

T. M. Hamdan

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

9. The endangered giant pandas have become extinct after they were put in zoos.
10. It is unnatural for a wild animal to live in the wild.
11. The climate in the places where zoos are located is always similar to that of the animals' habitat.

الحلول

1. To see animals they can't see in their own country.
2. In zoos, rare animals are bred so they increase in number and are saved from extinction.
3. People can observe unusual animals up close and learn about their behaviour.
4. in small cages.
5. He is not with, not against zoos. He doesn't not have strong feelings about zoos.
6. objection 7. considering 8. curious
9. ~~become extinct~~ began to increase 10. ~~the wild~~ small cages

11. is always similar to may be very different from
تم التحويل من موقع علوم للجميع

Greenhouse gases : good or bad غازات الاحتباس الحراري : جيدة أم سيئة (Activity Book – p 38)

fuel	وقود	a substance that can be burned to produce heat or energy	مادة يمكن حرقها لإنتاج الحرارة أو الطاقة
melt	يذوب	to become liquid	يصبح سائلاً

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's 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 floods.

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 is causing sea levels 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 increases now, the results could be disastrous for life on Earth.

Answer the following questions:

1. What would happen if there were no greenhouse gases?
2. How do greenhouse gases prevent the Earth from freezing?
3. How long have human beings been using large amounts of fossil fuels?
4. Where do large amounts of carbon dioxide come from?
5. What happens when carbon dioxide keeps more of the sun's heat in?
6. Give two examples of extreme weather.
7. Why shouldn't we destroy the world's rainforests?
8. What is the effect of the rise in the Earth's temperature?
9. What could happen if no immediate action was made?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

10. weather conditions in an area over a period of time
11. make something less
12. causing damage or injury

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

13. Human beings can live on Mars because of greenhouse gases.
14. The temperature of the Earth is decreasing because the sun is getting hotter.
15. Flooding is an example of extreme weather.
16. Trees and forests produce greenhouse gases like carbon monoxide.
17. Sea levels will go down if the ice at the poles melts.
18. Scientists want every individual to take immediate action.

الحلول

1. The climate of the Earth would be like the climate of Mars: too cold for human beings to survive.
2. They keep the heat of the sun in.
3. for the last 200 years.
4. burning fossil fuels.
5. The temperature of the Earth rises.
6. high winds and heavy rain
7. Trees naturally consume carbon dioxide, but because there are fewer trees, more carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere.
8. The ice at the north and south poles is melting, and this is causing sea levels to rise. Eventually, many areas of land which are now on the coast will be flooded.
9. The results could be disastrous for life on Earth.
10. climate
11. reduce
12. harmful
13. can't - of greenhouse gases it is too cold.
14. decreasing increasing - the sun is getting hotter more of the sun's heat is being kept in by greenhouse gases.
15. an example the result
16. produce consume - monoxide dioxide
17. down up
18. every individual authorities

الفصل الثانية – الوحدة الثالثة

The end of village life? نهاية حياة القرية

(Students' Book – p 65)

phenomenon	ظاهرة	something that happens or exists	شيء يحدث أو يوجد
overcrowding	ازدحام	having too many people	فيه الكثير جداً من الناس
annual	سنوي	based on or calculated over a period of one year – yearly	يقوم على أساس أو يحسب لفترة عام – سنوي
quality	جودة	how good or bad something is	كم جيد أو سيئ شيء ما

When large numbers of people move from their homes in country areas to find better- paid jobs in towns and cities, the villages and farms they once lived in are often left empty. No one wants to buy homes there because they cannot make money out of them. This **phenomenon**, which is called rural depopulation, can lead to **overcrowding** in cities as well as to fewer people in country areas.

One example of this phenomenon is the Garrigues area of Spain, about one hour's drive from Barcelona. The area has a Mediterranean climate, but because it is high and not close to the sea, winter temperatures are quite low. The area has an **annual** rainfall level of 482mm which falls in only 47 days of the year, during the autumn and spring. Historically, this was a successful agricultural area; on the higher ground, the farmers grew almonds and vines, while in the river valleys, wheat, corn, beans and sunflowers were the traditional crops. The area was particularly well-known for its high **quality** olive oil which was grown mainly for export.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do country people move to cities and towns?
2. What does **there** refer to ?
3. Define depopulation.
4. How does depopulation affect the country areas and cities?
5. List two characteristics of Garrigues.
6. What did the farmers in Garrigues use to plant?
7. What was the olive oil in Garrigues like?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

8. something that happens or exists
9. based on a period of one year
10. planted

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

11. When there is rural depopulation, people move from the city to the country.
12. It is quite hot in winter in Garrigues because it is near the sea.
13. It rains all the year in Garrigues.
14. The low quality olive oil was mainly sold in Garrigues.

الحلول

1. To find better-paid jobs.
2. in country areas.
3. The movement of people from a place and as a result fewer people live there.
4. It can lead to overcrowding in cities and to fewer people in country areas.
5. It has a Mediterranean climate and it is high.
6. On the higher ground, they grew almond and vines and in the river valleys, wheat , corn, beans and sunflowers were the traditional crops.
7. of high quality.
8. phenomenon
9. annual
10. grown
11. ~~city to the country~~ country to the city.
12. ~~hot~~ cold ~~near~~ not close to
13. all 45 days of
14. low high sold in Garrigues exported.

typical	نموذجي	having the usual qualities of a particular group or thing	له الخصائص المعتادة لمجموعة أو شيء معين
inhabitant	ساكن	someone who lives in a place	شخص يعيش في مكان
profitable	مُربح	making money	يجني الأموال
unemployment	بطالة	the number of people in a particular country or area who don't have jobs	عدد الناس في دولة أو منطقة معينة العاطلين عن العمل
area	منطقة	a particular part of a place, country, etc	جزء معين من مكان ، دولة ، الخ
depopulation	هجرة السكان	the state when the number of people living in a certain area reduces greatly	الحالة عندما يتناقص عدد السكان الذين يعيشون في منطقة معينة بشكل كبير
public services	خدمات عامة	transport, education and health	النقل والتعليم والصحة
deserted	مهجور	empty because people have left	فارغ لأن الناس قد هجروه
wealthy	ثري	having a lot of money	يملك الكثير من النقود
stress	توتر	a continuous feeling of worry or pressure	شعور دائم بالقلق أو الضغط

The population of the Garrigues area was at its highest about 150 years ago, when a **typical** village might have 500 **inhabitants**, whereas now some villages have as few as 100 permanent inhabitants. But as farming became less and less **profitable**, and **unemployment** grew, the population began to move to the cities to find work. This trend started in 1860 and has continued to this day. Now some villages consist mainly of elderly people. The **area** is suffering from the effects of **depopulation**, such as poor **public services** and **deserted** farms. In some parts of Europe in recent years, however, the move from the country to the city has been reversed as **wealthy** people move to the countryside to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and **stress** of city life. Some are moving permanently, but many are buying holiday or weekend homes which are empty for much of the year.

Answer the following questions:

1. How many people used to live in a typical village?
2. Why did people start to move out of Garrigues?
3. Mention two effects of depopulation.
4. Why do some rich people move from the city to the country?
5. Name the two groups of people who live in remote villages and country areas.

Find words in the text which mean the following:

6. people who live in a place
7. to get away from a dangerous or bad situation
8. old – not young

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

9. Mostly young people now live in all villages in Garrigues.
10. Rural depopulation in Garrigues has stopped.

1. 500
2. to find work.
3. poor public services and deserted farms.
4. to escape from the overcrowding, pollution and stress.
5. elderly and wealthy people.
6. inhabitants
7. escape
8. elderly
9. ~~young~~ elderly . ~~all~~ some
10. ~~stopped~~ continued



الموقع التعليمي

علوم للجميع

الحلول

تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

(Students' Book p 69)

perfect	مثالي	not having any mistakes, faults or damage	ليس فيه أية أخطاء أو عيوب أو ضرر
palatial	فاخر	large and beautifully decorated	كبير ومزين بشكل جميل
complain	تتذمر	to say that you are annoyed, not satisfied or unhappy with someone or something	تقول إنك مزعج أو غير راض أو غير سعيد من شخص أو شيء
apartment	شقة	a set of rooms on one floor of a building	مجموعة من الغرف في طابق بناية
park	منتزه	an area in a town or city where people can walk, play and relax	منطقة في بلدة أو مدينة يمكن للناس فيها المشي أو اللعب أو الاسترخاء
traffic	المرور	the vehicles moving along a road	المركبات التي تسير في طريق
furniture	أثاث	objects that can be moved such as tables, chairs	أشياء يمكن تحريكها مثل الطاولات والكراسي

Dear Mr and Mrs Mahmoud,

I think I've found the **perfect** place for you. It's a **palatial** villa in a green suburban area that would really suit your needs. I know you've been **complaining** about the noise in your current **apartment**, so the location of the new one would be a great improvement. It's quiet and calm and there's a picturesque **park** just over the road. There isn't even much **traffic**, and with residents' parking you'll never have trouble finding a space. It's also a lot more expansive than your current place and would have lots of room for entertaining. It's not furnished, so all of the **furniture** you already own could go straight in. You could make it your own very quickly. It's also an advantageous location. There's a large supermarket about five minutes away and it's very easy to reach the motorway. I really think you should arrange a viewing of this place. It's a great find that you wouldn't want to miss out on.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the villa located?
2. Why won't they find a problem with parking?
3. Where can they buy things in the new place?
4. What makes the location of the villa a good one?
5. What does **you** refer to?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

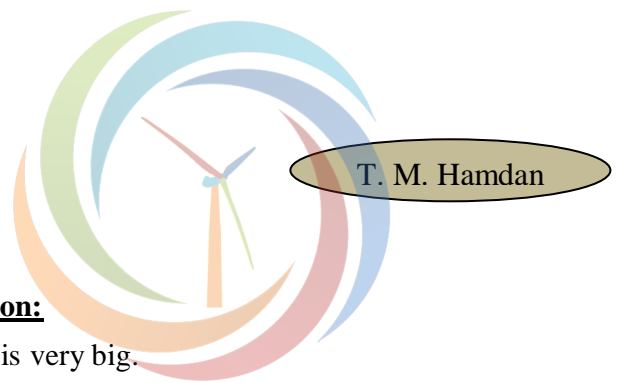
6. not having any mistakes, faults or damage
7. get to a place
8. fast

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

9. Mr. and Mrs. Mahmoud like their current apartment because it is very big.
10. The new place is smaller and noisier than the current one.

الحلول

1. in a green suburban area
2. Because there is a residents' parking
3. from a large supermarket
4. There's a large supermarket about five minutes away and it's very easy to reach the motor way.
5. Mr and Mrs. Mahmoud
6. perfect
7. reach
8. quickly
9. like don't like - ~~very big~~ noisy
10. ~~smaller~~ bigger - ~~noisier~~ quieter and calmer



الموقع التعليمي

علوم للجميع

تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

Self - taught success		نجاح بتعليم ذاتي	(Students' Book – p 74)
housewife	ربة منزل	a married woman who works at home, but doesn't have a job outside the house	امراة متزوجة تعمل في البيت، ولكن ليس لها عمل خارج البيت
carpenter	نجار	someone whose job is making or mending wooden objects	شخص عمله صنع أو إصلاح الأشياء الخشبية
career	عمل مسيرة	- the job or profession you do for a long period - the period of time in your life that you spend doing a particular activity	العمل أو المهنة التي تقوم بها لفترة طويلة الفترة الزمنية في حياتك التي تقضيها بالقيام بنشاط معين
instrument	أداة	an object used for producing music	شيء يستخدم لإنتاج الموسيقى

Tareq was born in Damascus in 1962 into a successful Syrian family. His father worked as a civil servant and his mother, who had once been a teacher, was a hardworking **housewife**. His brother Hani was very bright and, after finishing university, went on to become a civil engineer. Tareq was good with his hands and so, instead of going to university, took a course in woodwork and became a **carpenter**. He loved Syrian folk music and, in his spare time, made musical instruments, finely crafting instruments such as ouds. One day, one of his friends saw an oud he had made and asked him to make one for him too. This was the beginning of Tareq's **career** as an **instrument** maker and soon he was able to give up selling furniture and make instruments instead.

With the money he earned he was able to get married and start a family, buying his own villa outside Damascus. His instruments have become famous across Syria and the Arab world, and there is now a great demand for these instruments. One of Tareq's sons, Saleh, has decided to follow his father into the business and so Tareq is teaching him how to make the oud.

Answer the following questions:

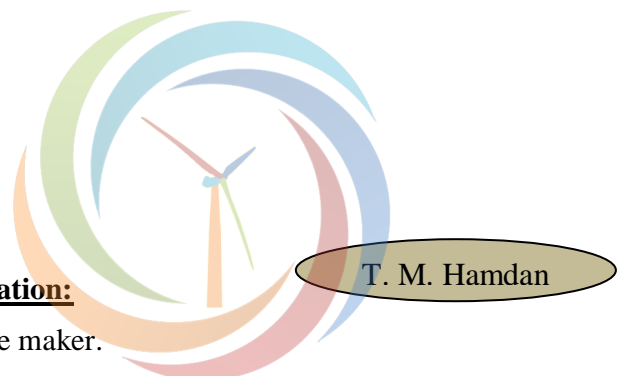
1. Where and when was Tareq born?
2. What was his father's job?
3. What did his brother, Hani, study at the university?
4. Why didn't Tareq go to university?
5. What did Tareq do in his free time?
6. What did Tareq do when he got a lot of money?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

7. someone whose job is making or mending wooden objects
8. got money
9. known about by many people in many places.

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. Tareq was an instrument maker before he became a furniture maker.
11. Tareq's instruments are well-known in Syria only.
12. Tareq is Saleh's brother.



الحلول

1. in Damascus in 1962.
2. a civil servant
3. civil engineering
4. Because he took a course in woodwork and became a carpenter.
5. He made musical instruments.
6. He married and bought his own villa outside Damascus.
7. carpenter
8. earned
9. famous
10. ~~before~~ after
11. ~~only~~ and the Arab World.
12. ~~brother~~ father

How much sleep do we need? كم من النوم نحتاج؟ (Activity Book – p 42)

vary	يختلف – يتنوع	to be different	يكون مختلفاً
individual	فرد	a person considered separately from a group	شخص يُنظر إليه بشكل منفصل عن مجموعة
teenager	مراهق	a person between 13 and 18 years old	شخص يتراوح عمره بين 13 و 18
age	عُمر	the number of years someone has lived	عدد السنوات التي عاشها شخص ما
drowsy	نعسان	tired and almost asleep	متعب وتقريباً نائم
concentrate	تركّز	give all your attention to a subject	تعير كل انتباهك لموضوع
moody	مزاجي	easily feeling gloomy for no reason	يشعر بالكآبة بسهولة بدون سبب
irritable	سريع الغضب	easily annoyed	يمكن إزعاجه بسهولة
memory	ذاكرة	someone's ability to remember things	قدرة الشخص على تذكر الأشياء

The amount of sleep human beings need **varies** from **individual** to individual. We know that most adults need about 8 hours of sleep a day, but this number can vary greatly; 'short sleepers' may need only 5 hours, whereas 'long sleepers' may need 9 to 10 hours. Babies need about 16 hours a day while many **teenagers** need an average of 9 hours. As people get older, they tend to need less sleep; some elderly people wake up early in the morning and cannot sleep for more than five or six hours. Exactly how much we need depends on several factors, including our **age**, our daily routine, the quality of our sleep and our genetic make-up.

How do we know if we are getting enough sleep? In general, if you feel **drowsy** during the day, you need more sleep. You may think that you are sleeping for long enough, but these are some of the signs that you may need more: you cannot **concentrate** at school or at work; you find it difficult to get up in the morning; you are **moody** or **irritable**; you have **memory** problems.

Answer the following questions:

1. Who seems to need the least sleep?
2. How much sleep do people between 13 and 18 need ?
3. What determines the amount of sleep people need?
4. What are the effects of the lack of sleep?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. a person considered separately from a group
6. tired and almost asleep
7. give all your attention to a subject

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. The amount of sleep people need is the same for all people.
9. Adults and teenagers need a lot more sleep than babies.
10. A person who doesn't get enough sleep feels refreshed and relaxed.

الحلول

1. elderly people
2. an average of nine hours.
3. Several factors including age, daily routine, the quality of sleep and the genetic make-up.
4. You cannot concentrate at school or work, you find it difficult to get up in the morning, you are moody or irritable, you have memory problems.
5. individual
6. drowsy
7. concentrate
8. ~~is the same for all people~~ - varies from individual to individual.
9. Babies need a lot more sleep than adults and teenagers.
10. ~~refreshed~~ drowsy - ~~relaxed~~ moody or irritable.

recharge	يعيد شحن - يجدد	renew	يجدد
alert	يقظ	clear-headed - awake	صافي الذهن - يقظ
deprived (of)	محروم (من)	not having any or enough of something	لا يملك أي أو كفاية من شيء ما
perform	يؤدي	to do something	يقوم بشيء ما

So why is it important that we get enough sleep? Sleep provides our bodies with a chance to switch off. This allows us to **recharge** our mental and physical batteries and be ready for each new day. If we have slept well, we should wake up in the morning feeling **alert** and rested. People who have been **deprived of** sleep find it difficult to **perform** the simplest activities. For example, motorists who fall asleep at the wheel are responsible for thousands of traffic accidents every year. How we sleep also affects us. When we fall asleep, our sleep can be deep and restful or light and shallow. Shallow sleepers wake up still feeling tired, while deep sleepers wake up refreshed.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is it important to get enough sleep?
2. What may happen if a driver falls asleep while driving?
3. What are the kinds of sleep mentioned in the text?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. not having any or enough of something
5. people between 13 and 18 years old
6. clear-headed - awake

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information

7. Getting enough sleep is unnecessary.
8. If we sleep well at night, we feel drowsy and tired in the morning.

الحلول

1. Sleep provides our bodies with a chance to switch off. This allows us to recharge our mental and physical batteries and be ready for each new day.
2. He may have an accident.
3. Sleep can be deep and restful or light and shallow.
4. deprived
5. teenagers
6. alert
7. unnecessary important
8. ~~drowsy and tired~~ alert and rested

عواصم Capital Cities

(Activity Book – p 47)

embassy	سفارة	the offices of the representative of a foreign country	مكاتب ممثلية دولة أجنبية
financial	مالي	relating to money or the management of money	ذات صلة بالنقود أو إدارة النقود
institution	مؤسسة	an organisation with an important role in the country	مؤسسة لها دور هام في البلاد
inhabit	يسكن	to live in a particular place	يعيش في مكان معين
similar	متشابه	almost the same – alike	تقريباً نفس الشيء - متشابه
key	أساسي - رئيسي	very important or necessary	هام جداً أو ضروري
fraction	جزء صغير	a small amount of something	مقدار صغير من شيء ما
regulate	ينظّم	supervise or control	يشرف على أو يراقب
sector	قطاع	a particular part of an area	جزء معين من منطقة
specific	محدد	clearly defined	محدد بشكل واضح
zone	منطقة	a large area that is different from the areas around it	منطقة كبيرة مختلفة عن المناطق المحيطة بها
residential	سكني	suitable for living in; consisting of houses rather than offices or factories	مناسب للعيش فيه؛ يتألف من بيوت وليس مكاتب أو مصانع

The capital city of a country is very often its greatest city, with the largest population and the most important administrative buildings. Capital cities house government offices, as well as **embassies** from other countries. They are also **financial** centres, containing national and international banks and other financial **institutions**. Damascus is no different from other capital cities in this respect – it is the seat of government and the economic and cultural centre of Syria. With a population of around 5 million people, Damascus is the biggest city in Syria. The city has a rich history, and is considered the oldest city in the world. It has been continually **inhabited** for thousands of years. The commercial and administrative centre of the city is located in the modern part of the city, outside the ancient walls.

Brasilia, the capital city of Brazil, is both **similar** to and different from Damascus. Like Damascus, it is an administrative centre and contains the **key** political buildings and institutions. However, unlike Damascus, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil. The population of Brasilia is only around 2.5 million people, which is a tiny **fraction** of the huge Brazilian population. Built in the late 1950s, it is a new city and has only been the capital of Brazil since 1960. It took over from Rio de Janeiro, which remains a major economic and cultural centre, as well as having a population of many millions more. Brasilia is a very modern city and because it is so new, planners were able to strictly **regulate** its layout. It is divided into **sectors**, with **specific zones** for business, industry, government and **residential** areas.

Answer the following questions:

1. What buildings are characteristic of capital cities?
2. What is the population of Damascus and Brasilia?
3. Why does Damascus have a great historical value?
4. How long have people lived in Damascus?
5. What are the similarities between Damascus and Brasilia?
6. What are the differences between Damascus and Brasilia?
7. Why is Rio de Janeiro important?
8. Describe the layout of Brasilia?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

9. organisations with an important role in the country
10. to supervise or control
11. suitable for living in

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

12. Embassies are financial institutions.
13. The Old City of Damascus has government offices and financial institutions.
14. The population of Brasilia is about one third of the population of Damascus.
15. Brasilia and Damascus are ancient cities.
16. Rio de Janeiro is the capital of Brazil.

الحلول

1. government offices, embassies, banks and other financial institutions.
2. Damascus : 5 million – Brasilia : 2.5 million
3. It has a rich history and it is the oldest city in the world.
4. for thousands of years.
5. They are administrative centres, and contain the key political buildings and institutions.
6. Unlike Damascus, Brasilia is not the major cultural or economic centre of Brazil. Damascus has much more population. Damascus has a rich history but Brasilia is a new city.
7. It is a major economic and cultural centre, as well as having a population of many millions more.
8. It is divided into sectors, with specific zones for business, industry, government and residential areas.
9. institutions
10. regulate
11. residential
12. ~~Embassies~~ Banks
13. ~~The Old City~~ The modern part
14. ~~third~~ half
15. Damascus is an ancient city but Brasilia is a new one.
16. ~~Rio de Janeiro~~ Brasilia

Traditional crafts in Aleppo الحرف التقليدية في حلب (Activity Book - p 52)

artefact	أداة قديمة	an object of cultural or historical interest	شيء له أهمية ثقافية أو تاريخية
Bronze Age	العصر البرونزي	a period of prehistory when weapons and tools were made of bronze	فترة تعود إلى ما قبل التاريخ عندما كانت الأسلحة والأدوات تصنع من البرونز
artisan	حرفي	a worker in a skilled trade	عامل في تجارة تحتاج مهارة
ornate	مزخرف	intricately decorated with complex patterns or constructions	مزخرف باتقان بنماذج أو تركيبات معقدة

Syria has undergone a period of modernisation in the last few years, with new buildings and improved transportation services in its cities. Yet it remains an ancient land that has enjoyed involvement and interaction with many different civilisations over the last ten thousand years.

Syria's historical importance and its crucial location at the crossroads of several ancient trading routes mean that a wide variety of crafts have developed. However, the fast pace of globalisation is threatening the skilled local artisans who strive to preserve these wonderful traditions. As cheaper, mass-produced goods are imported from abroad, it is important that people are made aware of these traditional crafts and those who practise them. In the city of Aleppo there is a market dedicated to protecting hand-made copper goods, to ensure that this ancient craft does not vanish. Copper **artefacts** have been discovered all over the region. Some of these artefacts date to the **Bronze Age**, around 3000 BCE. Historians have identified a number of uses for the material including weaponry, jewellery and ornaments. These items give us information about the way ancient peoples lived and interacted.

The Aleppo Craftsmen Union is trying to revive this world-famous industry by establishing a training centre and promoting the local and regional trade of copper products. There are several processes involved in the production of copper goods, including cutting, welding and ornamentation. The metal then has to be thoroughly cleaned before it is suitable for sale. Currently, only a small handful of **artisans** continue to practise this craft. However, local people are being encouraged to learn the skills needed to make **ornate** copper items which will be suitable for commercial sale.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is there such a variety of historical crafts in Syria?
2. How are these traditional crafts being threatened?
3. Why are copper artefacts useful to historians?
4. What do the words its , them , it refer to ?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. a period of prehistory when weapons and tools were commonly made of bronze
6. intricately decorated with complex patterns or constructions
7. having a special ability or skill

T. M. Hamdan

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. The Aleppo Craftsman Union established a training centre to stop the industry of copper goods.
9. Nowadays, a lot of artisans practise the copper craft.

الحلول

1. Because of its long history of interaction with different civilizations and of its location at the crossroads of several ancient trading routes.
2. by globalization, by cheaper, mass-produced goods from abroad. - the fast pace of globalisation is threatening the skilled local artisans
3. They give information about the way ancient peoples lived and interacted. 4. its : Syria - them : traditional crafts - it : metal
5. Bronze Age 6. ornate 7. skilled
8. ~~stop~~ revive 9. ~~A lot~~ A small handful

المدينة أم الريف ? City or Country ?

(Activity Book - p 57)

neighbour	جار	someone who lives next to (near) you	شخص ما يعيش بالقرب منك
post	البريد	the official system of carrying letters, packages,etc	النظام الرسمي لحمل الرسائل والطرود،الخ
university	جامعة	an educational institution at the highest level	مؤسسة تعليمية في أعلى مستوى
stressful	مثير للتوتر	causing a lot of worry	يسبب الكثير من القلق
obviously	بشكل واضح	clearly	بشكل واضح
disadvantage	سبب	something causing problems or making something / someone less likely to be successful	شيء يسبب المشاكل أو يقلل من احتمال نجاح شيء ما / شخص ما

I was born in the country, and for the first eighteen years of my life I lived there. My family's farm was in the middle of nowhere, five kilometres from our nearest **neighbours** and ten from the nearest school, shops and **post** office. As a child, I enjoyed the open-air life, but when I was eighteen I went to **university** and couldn't believe how incredible city life was.

In comparison with my life on the farm, my new life was exciting, challenging and very varied. I got to know a lot of new people and I went to many places. Of course everything moves much more quickly in the city, and that can sometimes be **stressful**, but at least you know you're alive. In the country, you sometimes forget!

Obviously, city life has its **disadvantages**, like the noise, the traffic and the crowds of people, but these things don't worry me too much. I don't drive, so traffic problems and parking difficulties don't affect me. It only takes me ten minutes to get to the supermarket by taxi, whereas in the old days in the country, a shopping trip used to take half a day. Maybe I'll want to go back to the peace and quiet of the country one day, but for now I'm enjoying the hustle and bustle of city life.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where did the writer live as a child?
2. How far did he have to travel to go to school?
3. How was his life different when he went to the city?
4. What disadvantages of city life does the writer mention?
5. Why isn't the writer worried about traffic conditions in the city?
6. Why does he prefer shopping in supermarkets?
7. What advantages of country life did the writer mention?
8. Does he think he will go back to live in the country?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

9. people who live next to you
10. extremely good, large or great
11. not remember

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

12. The writer disliked the open – air life in the country.
13. He moved to the country to find a business.



الموقع التعليمي

علوم للجميع

الحلول

1. in the country
2. ten km
3. It was exciting, challenging and varied.
4. the noise, the traffic and the crowds of people.
5. Because he doesn't drive.
6. Because it only takes ten minutes to get to the supermarket by taxi.
7. peace and quiet - the open-air life.
8. He doesn't know. He thinks he may go back one day.
9. neighbours
10. incredible
11. forget
12. disliked enjoyed
13. country city find a business go to university

الفصل الثاني – الوحدة الرابعة

Triumph in the Tour de France (Students' Book – p 83) الانتصار في سباق طواف فرنسا للدراجات

dominate	يتصدّر	to play much better than one's opponents	يلعب بشكل أفضل بكثير من خصومه
cycling	ركوب الدراجات	the activity of riding a bicycle	نشاط ركوب دراجة
record	رقم قياسي	the best result that has been achieved	أفضل نتيجة تم تحقيقها
retire	يعتزل	to stop competing in a race	يتوقف عن التنافس في سباق
reputation	سمعة – شهرة	the opinion that people have about someone or something - fame	الرأي الذي يحمله الناس عن شخص أو شيء ما - شهرة
rivalry	منافسة	a situation in which two or more people compete	الحالة التي يتنافس فيها شخصان أو أكثر
elite	النخبة	group containing the best / most skilled / most experienced	مجموعة تضم الأفضل / الأكثر مهارة / الأكثر خبرة
championship	بطولة	a competition to find the best team or player	منافسة لمعرفة أفضل فريق أو لاعب
eventual	نهائي	occurring at the end of a series of events	يحدث في نهاية سلسلة من الأحداث

For over ten years in the 1970s and 80s Bernard Hinault, a very talented French sportsman, **dominated** the world of **cycling**. One of the fastest cyclists of his generation, he won over 200 races during his exceptional career and broke numerous **records**. He is the only rider to have finished either first or second in every Tour de France which he completed, and won 28 individual stages in the month long race. By the time he **retired**, he had worn the prestigious 'Yellow Jersey' – one of cycling's most sought after prizes – for over 50 days in total, and had secured his place as one of the best cyclists in the world. During his career Hinault gained the nickname 'the badger' on account of his **reputation** for being extremely competitive and dedicating himself fully to each race. A famous **rivalry** existed between Hinault and another **elite** cyclist, Greg Lamond. During the 1986 Tour de France, the two men fought continuously to win the **championship**, with Lamond emerging as the **eventual** winner.

Answer the following questions:

1. In which field is Bernard Hinault famous?
2. How long is the Tour de France?
3. What is exceptional about Hinault's career?
4. Why did he get the title 'the badger'?
5. Who did Hinault compete with to win the 1986 Tour de France ?
6. Who is Greg Lamond?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

7. having a natural ability to do something
8. played much better than other players
9. group containing the best / most skilled / most experienced

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. Bernard Hinault won more than three hundred races but he didn't break records.
11. Hinault wore the Yellow Jersey for over 60 weeks during his career.
12. Hinault won the Tour de France in 1886.

الحلول

1. in cycling
2. a month
3. He is the only rider to have finished either first or second in every Tour de France which he completed.
4. for being extremely competitive and dedicating himself fully to each race.
5. He competed with Greg Lamond.
6. He's an elite cyclist.
7. talented
8. dominated
9. elite
10. ~~three two~~ - but he didn't break records and broke numerous records
11. ~~60 weeks~~ 50 days
12. ~~Hinault~~ Greg Lamond – 1886, 1986

dedication	التزام / إخلاص	showing commitment to a cause	إظهار الالتزام بقضية معينة
award	جائزة	a prize	جائزة
aspiring	طامح	hoping or aiming for a certain thing	يأمل أو يهدف إلى شيء معين

Following his retirement in 1986, Hinault did not lose any of his **dedication** to the world of cycling. To this day he is heavily involved in many high profile cycling events, and is often seen on the stage at **awards** ceremonies.

Hinault has written several books telling the story of his rise to success; they also include details of the difficulties he had encountered on the way: the crashes, injuries and problems. As one of the best cyclists the world has ever seen he was encouraged to write a book for **aspiring** professional cyclists, giving them tips and realistic advice about how to reach the top. His story shows that becoming the best in any field is a challenge that requires a lot of determination and dedication.

Answer the following questions:

1. What are Hinault's books about?
2. Name two dangers that cyclists can encounter during races?
3. What lesson can people learn from Hinault's career?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. things that happen
5. hoping or aiming for a certain thing
6. needs

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

7. Hinault is no longer interested in cycling events.
8. Hinault is an aspiring professional motorist.

الحلول

1. They tell the story of his rise to success. They also include details of the difficulties he had encountered on the way.
2. crashes and injuries.
3. Becoming the best in any field is a challenge that requires a lot of determination and dedication.
4. events
5. aspiring
6. requires
7. ~~no longer interested~~ heavily involved
8. ~~is~~ was – ~~motorist~~ cyclist

Making difficult choices اتخاذ خيارات صعبة (Students' Book – p 86)

Omar and Mazen are driving across the Syrian desert in their 4x4 vehicle when a sandstorm, very common in the area, blows up. There is nothing they can do about the weather and unfortunately sand gets into the engine. Despite their best efforts, the engine simply will not start and so they are forced to change their plans. The two men are still 30 kilometres away from their destination that is around 12 hours walking. They know that it is located to the north. However, they are forced to abandon the car and continue the journey on foot, carrying all that they can with them. They have supplies in the car but can only take with them what will fit in their backpacks. The weather is extremely hot, making walking by day very difficult, but they are in good health and fit enough to walk 30 kilometres under normal conditions. In contrast, the desert is very cold at night and temperatures can become dangerously low. The two men have some difficult decisions to make. Each has room in his bag for three items, and has to choose from the 11 items they have in the car.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why doesn't the engine start?
2. How far and how long are they from the place they want to get to ?
3. How can they move after their vehicle has broken down?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

4. go away from
5. the place to which someone is going
6. hard

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

7. Sandstorms are very rare in the Syrian desert.
8. It is extremely hot during the day and at night in the desert

الحلول

1. Because sand gets into the engine.
2. 30 kilometres – around 12 hours walking
3. on foot
4. abandon
5. destination
6. difficult
7. ~~rare~~ common
8. It is extremely hot during the day and very cold at night in the desert.

العابرة		(Students' Book – p 95)	
prodigy	عبقري - أعجوبة	a young person who has a great natural ability	شخص صغير لديه قدرة طبيعية كبيرة
demonstrate	يُظهر	to show or prove	يظهر أو يثبت
outstanding	بارز / مميز	excellent - unusually good	ممتاز - جيد بشكل غير عادي
talent	موهبة	the natural ability to do something well	القدرة الطبيعية على القيام بشيء بشكل جيد
skill	مهارة	the ability to do something well	القدرة على القيام بشيء بشكل جيد
genius	عبقري	someone who has a high level of intelligence	شخص له مستوى عال من الذكاء
complicated	معقد	difficult to understand or deal with	يصعب فهمه أو التعامل معه
calculation	حساب	the act of using numbers to find out an amount	عملية استخدام الأرقام لإيجاد كمية
at random	بشكل عشوائي	without any definite plan or aim	بدون أية خطة أو هدف محدد
composer	مؤلف موسيقي	someone who writes music	شخص يكتب الموسيقى
research	بحث	a serious study of a subject	دراسة جديّة لموضوع

Child **prodigies** are children who **demonstrate outstanding talents and skills** at a very young age. Mathematical **geniuses** are often able to do **complicated calculations** in their heads in just a few seconds. This is particularly remarkable when the numbers they are dealing with have been selected **at random**.

Musical geniuses, like Mozart, are often able to learn to play new pieces of music on a variety of instruments very quickly. Mozart was certainly the most talented **composer** of his time, but many people believe he was really a hard worker, not a genius. When he died in 1791, some people said that overwork was the cause of his death.

At the age of twelve, Tathagat Avatar Tulsi was the world's youngest person to gain a Master's degree. He finished high school at the age of nine, gained a BSc at the age of ten and an MSc when he was only twelve. At eighteen, he is now a PhD student in Bangalore, India, doing high-level **research**. His amazing mathematical talent was noticed by his parents when he was only six.

Answer the following questions:

1. Who are child prodigies?
2. What can a musical prodigy do ?
3. How old was Tathagat Avatar Tulsi when he got a Master's degree?.
4. How old is Tathagat and what is he doing at the moment?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. to show or prove
6. difficult to understand or deal with
7. objects used for producing music

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. All people believed that Mozart was a musical genius.
9. Tathagat Avatar Tulsi was a musical prodigy.
10. Tathagat got a BSc after he got an MSc.
11. Tathagat's teacher was the first to discover that he was talented at the age of eight.

الحلول

1. They are children who demonstrate outstanding talents and skills at a very young age.
2. He is often able to learn to play new pieces of music on a variety of instruments very quickly.
3. twelve
4. eighteen – He's now a PhD student in Bangalore, India, doing high-level research.
5. demonstrate
6. complicated
7. instruments
8. Many people believed Mozart was really a hard worker, not a genius.
9. musical
10. mathematical
11. teacher was parents were
19. after before
- eight six

tournament	بطولة	a competition	منافسة
award	يمنح	to officially give someone something like a prize	يعطي شخصاً ما بشكل رسمي شيئاً مثل جائزة
title	لقب	a name showing a person's status	اسم يظهر مكانة شخص
practice	يتمرّن - يمارس	to do an activity regularly	يقوم بنشاط بانتظام
composition	مقطوعة موسيقية	a piece of music	مقطوعة موسيقية
audience	جمهور	a group of people who listen or watch something	مجموعة من الناس يستمعون إلى أو يشاهدون شيئاً

Magnus Carlsen from Norway is one of the best chess players in the world. He started playing chess with his father at the age of five and played his first **tournament** at the age of eight. In 2003, at the age of thirteen, he was **awarded** the **title** of Grandmaster. Chess became his passion and Magnus was allowed to take time off school to **practice** the game. He received coaching from Kasparov, one of the greatest chess players and geniuses of all time. At the age of nineteen he was ranked number one in the world, becoming the youngest player to be awarded this title.

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was one of the greatest musical geniuses of all time. He was born in Salzburg, Austria, in 1756 and began writing music before he was four years old. As a child prodigy he toured Europe, playing his own **compositions** on the violin and other instruments to astonished **audiences** which often included kings and queens. In common with many other child prodigies, Mozart lost some of his appeal to audiences when he became an adult. Despite his genius, he had to work hard throughout his short life to earn a living, and died very poor, at the age of thirty-five.

Answer the following questions:

1. What special talent does Magnus Carlsen have?
2. When did he participate in his first championship?
3. Why did he take time off school?
4. Where was Mozart born?
5. What could he do as a child prodigy?
6. How did his audiences feel ?
7. How old was Mozart when he died?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

8. a name showing a person's status
9. to do an activity regularly
10. having very little money

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

11. Magnus Carlsen got the title of Grandmaster in music when he was eight.
12. Magnus helped Kasparov to become a chess champion.
13. Mozart could play music on one musical instrument only.
14. The public usually become more interested in a child prodigy as he grows up.

الحلول

1. He is one of the best chess players in the world. 2. at the age of eight 3. to practice the game. 4. in Salzburg 5. He began writing music before he was four years old. 6. They were astonished. 7. thirty-five 8. title 9. practice 10. poor 11. music chess - eight thirteen
12. ~~Magnus helped Kasparov~~ Kasparov helped Magnus 13. ~~one musical instrument only~~ the violin and other musical instruments 14. ~~more~~ less

Climbing Everest تسلق جبل ايفارست (Activity Book – p 61)

summit	قمة	the top of a mountain	قمة جبل
companion	رفيق	someone you spend a lot of time or travel with	شخص تقضي الكثير من الوقت معه أو تسافر معه
expedition	حملة	a long and carefully organized journey	رحلة طويلة ومخطط لها بعناية
attempt	يحاول	to try to do something	يحاول القيام بشيء ما
Sherpa	شعب الشيربا	Himalayan people famous for their skill as mountaineers	شعب من الهيمالايا معروفون بمهارتهم كمتسلقي جبال
extreme	شديد - قارص	very great or severe	عظيم أو شديد جدا
oxygen	الأكسجين	the gas we need to breathe	الغاز الذي نحتاجه للتنفس
constant	دائم - ثابت	staying the same / not changing	يبقى كما هو / لا يتغير
frostbite	لسعة برد	injury caused to the body by cold temperatures	إصابة تسببها للجسم درجات الحرارة الباردة
altitude	ارتفاع	height	ارتفاع

In 1953, Edmund Hillary became the first person to reach the **summit** of Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world at 8,848 m. Hillary, from New Zealand, and his Nepalese climbing **companion**, Tenzing Norgay were part of the 9th British **expedition** to **attempt** to reach the summit. Over 350 people took part in the expedition that set out from Kathmandu in April 1953. There were **Sherpas**, doctors, cooks, porters and many others. There were eleven climbers in total and they climbed in groups of two.

Hillary and Norgay left the camp to climb to the summit on May 28th, and for much of the climb they had to overcome **extreme** cold, strong winds, dizzying heights and dangerously low levels of **oxygen**. Temperatures were below freezing point and they were at **constant** risk of getting **frostbite**. The two men did not have the same sophisticated equipment that is used today, and the extremely high **altitude** could have caused serious medical problems.

Answer the following questions:

- How high is Mount Everest?
- Where did Hillary and Norgay come from?
- When did the expedition start ?
- How many people participated in the expedition?
- When did Hillary and Norgay leave the camp?
- What difficulties and risks did they encounter?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

- pairs
- made something happen
- extremely bad or dangerous

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

- Hillary was alone when he reached the top of Everest.
- Hillary and Norgay were part of the first American expedition attempting to conquer Everest.
- There were only climbers on the expedition.

الحلول

- 8,848 m.
- Hillary came from New Zealand and Norgay from Nepal.
- In April 1953.
- over 350
- on May 28th
- extreme cold, strong winds, dizzying heights and dangerously low levels of oxygen.
- groups of two
- caused
- serious
- alone with Norgay
- first ninth - American British
- only climbers climbers, Sherpas, doctors, cooks, porters and many others.

coronation	تتويج	the ceremony at which someone is made king or queen	المراسم التي يتم فيها تتويج شخص ما ملكاً أو ملكة
series	سلسلة	similar events or actions that happen one after another	أحداث أو أفعال متشابهة تحدث الواحدة تلو الأخرى

They (Hillary and Norgay) made it to the top where they took the photograph that proved they had reached the highest point on earth. Hillary was a modest man and attributed his success to the whole team who supported him throughout the attempt. News reached the United Kingdom just before the **coronation** of Queen Elizabeth II and the team of climbers received special medals and international recognition. Hilary was a born explorer and conquering Everest was the first in a **series** of achievements. He led an expedition to the South Pole and scaled several other peaks in the Himalayas. He later established the Himalayan Trust, an organisation committed to helping the Nepalese Sherpa communities. The trust has helped to build hospitals and schools and has improved communication and transport links to the area.

Answer the following questions:

1. What did they do when they reached the top?
2. How do we know that Hillary was modest?
3. What charity did Hillary establish?
4. Why did Hillary set up a charity?
5. What has his charity achieved ?

Find words in the text which mean the following:.

6. an act of trying to do something
7. helped
8. more than a few but not a lot

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

9. The coronation of the king took place before they got to the top.
10. Hillary retired from mountain climbing after conquering Everest.

الحلول

1. They took the photograph that proved they had reached the top.
2. He attributed his success to the whole team who supported him throughout the attempt.
3. The Himalayan Trust .
4. To help the Nepalese Sherpa communities
5. The trust has helped to build hospitals and schools and has improved communication and transport links to the area.
6. attempt
7. supported
8. several
9. ~~king~~ queen - ~~before~~ after
10. Conquering Everest was the first in a series of Hillary's achievements.

Built for Safety

بني لأجل السلامة

(Activity Book – 66)

tunnel	نفق	a passage that has been dug under the ground for cars, trains etc to go through	ممر تم حفره تحت الأرض تمر منه السيارات والقطارات الخ
achievement	انجاز	something important that you succeed in doing by your own efforts	شيء هام تنجح في القيام به بجهودك الخاصة
freight	الشحن	the system of transporting goods by ships, trains or lorries	نظام نقل البضائع عن طريق السفن أو القطارات أو الشاحنات
design	يصمم	to make a drawing or a plan of something that will be made or built	يعمل رسم أو مخطط لشيء سيتم صنعه أو بناؤه
safety	السلامة	the state of not being in danger	الحالة التي لا تكون فيها في خطر
keep awake	يُبقي يقظاً	to stop someone from going to sleep	يمنع شخصاً من النوم
vehicle	مركبة	a machine with an engine used to take people from one place to another	آلة لها محرك تستخدم لنقل الناس من مكان إلى آخر
expert	خبير	someone who has a special skill or knowledge	شخص ذو مهارة أو معرفة خاصة
monotonous	رتيب - ممل	boring because of always being the same	ممل لأنه دائماً نفس الشيء
efficient	فعال	working well without waste of time or energy	يعمل بشكل جيد بدون هدر للوقت أو الطاقة
ventilation	تهوية	allowing fresh air into a place	السماح للهواء النقي بالدخول إلى مكان
staff	هيئة الموظفين	all the people working in an organisation	كلّ الناس الذين يعملون في مؤسسة

Road **tunnels**, through mountains or under rivers and seas, make car journeys shorter and faster. Some of the long tunnels, like those through the Alps, were incredible engineering **achievements** when they were first built. For example, the 11-kilometre-long Mont Blanc Tunnel between France and Italy, which was opened in 1965, massively reduced journey times between the two countries.

But in recent years, with the increase in **freight** traffic using tunnels, there have been some terrible accidents. So when planners were **designing** the 24.5-kilometre Laerdal Tunnel in Norway, **safety** was one of their main concerns. People have known for some time that the main factors which cause accidents in long tunnels are tiredness and claustrophobia – a fear of being in small spaces. Drivers can easily fall asleep in tunnels because the view never changes – there is nothing to **keep them awake**. This can lead to accidents caused by **vehicles** driving into the sides of the tunnel.

So **experts**, including psychologists, did research to find out how they could make the 20-minute journey through their new tunnel less **monotonous**. After experiments, they decided to build the tunnel in four sections with “halls” between them. The halls are wider and higher than the main tunnel and have special lighting similar to a sunrise. The idea is that drivers will feel refreshed as they drive through the halls. The halls have two other purposes related to safety: if there is an accident on the road ahead, drivers can turn round in the halls and return the way they came. There are also lay-bys in the halls where drivers can stop and rest. The Laerdal Tunnel also has an **efficient ventilation** system which responds to the amount of traffic in the tunnel. Air pollution is monitored by **staff** in a control room.

Answer the following questions:

1. What benefit do road tunnels have?
2. When and where was the Mont Blanc Tunnel built?
3. Why were the designers of the Laerdal Tunnel worried about safety?
4. How long is the Laerdal Tunnel? How long does it take to drive through it?
5. What can happen when drivers fall asleep while driving?
6. How is the Laedral tunnel different from other tunnels?
7. How are the halls different from the main part of the tunnel?
8. What is the main purpose of the halls ?
9. What can drivers do if they find an accident in front of them?
10. What is the ventilation system in the tunnel like?
11. What do the words **those** , **their** , **they** refer to?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

12. a passage that has been dug under the ground for cars, trains etc to go through
13. boring because of always being the same
14. making a drawing or a plan of something

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

15. Tiredness and claustrophobia reduce accidents in tunnels.
16. Drivers can rest in a control room.

الحلول

1. They make car journeys shorter and faster.
2. in 1965 – between France and Italy.
3. Because in recent years, there have been terrible accidents.
4. 24.5 kilometres - twenty minutes
5. It can lead to accidents caused by vehicles driving into the sides of the tunnel.
6. It is divided into sections. It has halls. It was designed with safety in mind.
7. They are wider and higher, they have lay-bys and different lighting.
8. to provide a change of view for motorists so that they feel refreshed.
9. They can turn round in the halls and return the way they came.
10. It is efficient and it responds to the amount of traffic in the tunnel.
11. **those**: long tunnels- **their**: planners **they**: experts and psychologists.
12. tunnel
13. monotonous
14. designing
15. reduce cause
16. control room lay-by

recommendation	توصية	official advice given to someone	نصيحة رسمية تعطى لشخص ما
impact	تأثير	effect – influence	تأثير
essential	أساسي	extremely important and necessary	هام وضروري جداً
pedestrians	المشاة	people who are walking in the street	الناس الذين يمشون في الشارع
chance	احتمال	the possibility that something will happen	احتمال حدوث شيء ما
escort	يرافق	to go with somebody to protect or guard them	يذهب مع شخص ما لحمايته أو حراسته

Safety in tunnels: Recommendations (Activity Book - p 69) السلامة في الأنفاق : توصيات

In the light of a number of serious accidents and fires in tunnels in recent years, this report makes a number of **recommendations** which will reduce the risk of accidents and fires and minimise the **impact** of any that occur.

It is **essential** that drivers and their passengers are able to get out of a tunnel if there is an accident or fire. We have two recommendations which will help make this possible. Firstly, tunnels should be made wide enough in places to allow vehicles to turn round and go back the way they came. Secondly, there should be separate tunnels for **pedestrians** in case people need to walk to safety. It may be impossible to eliminate accidents altogether, but we have several recommendations which will reduce this risk.

Firstly, all road tunnels over 10 kilometres long should be divided into sections, with rest areas between the sections. Secondly, the decoration of each section should be different. This “change of view” will make the journey less monotonous for drivers and help to prevent them from falling asleep. Lastly, tunnels should be well ventilated. Finally, the flow of traffic through tunnels should be regulated. This will improve overall safety. We believe that if only one vehicle is allowed into a tunnel every five seconds, there is less **chance** of a multi-vehicle accident. We also recommend that heavy lorries should be **escorted** by special safety vehicles. If these recommendations are accepted, we believe that the accident rate in tunnels could be reduced by over 75%.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the purpose of the recommendations in the report?
2. What should be done to enable passengers to get out of tunnels in case of danger?
3. Why should the decoration of each section be different?
4. How can we reduce the chance of multi-vehicle accidents?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

5. extremely important and necessary
6. people walking in the street
7. give advice

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

8. It is recommended that heavy lorries shouldn't be allowed into tunnels.
9. It is possible to prevent all kinds of accidents in tunnels if the recommendations are ignored.

الحلول

1. To reduce the risk of accidents and fires and minimize the impact of any that occur
2. Tunnels should be made wider enough in places and there should be separate tunnels for pedestrians.
3. It will make the journey less monotonous for drivers and help to prevent them from falling asleep.
4. by allowing only one vehicle into a tunnel every five seconds.
5. essential 6. pedestrians 7. recommend
8. shouldn't be allowed into tunnels should be escorted by special safety vehicles.
9. prevent all kinds of accidents reduce the number – ignored accepted

Mathematical geniuses عباقرة الرياضيات (Activity Book – p 71)			
origin	أصل	the point from which something starts to exist	النقطة التي يبدأ شيء منها بالوجود
mathematics	الرياضيات	the science of numbers and shapes	علم الأرقام والأشكال
arithmetic	الحساب	a branch of mathematics that involves adding, multiplying etc of numbers	فرع من الرياضيات يتطلب جمع وضرب الخ الأرقام
authority	مرجع (مصدر)	a book or person that has reliable knowledge or information	كتاب أو شخص لديه معرفة أو معلومات جديرة بالثقة
comprehensible	يمكن فهمه	possible to understand	من الممكن فهمه
explain	يشرح – يوضح	tell someone about something in a way that is clear or easy to understand	يخبر شخصاً ما عن شيء بطريقة واضحة أو سهلة الفهم
concise	موجز - مختصر	short and clear	قصير وواضح

In ancient times, Arab mathematicians led the world in their subject. This article looks at the **origins** of two branches of **mathematics**: **arithmetic** and algebra. Musa al-Khawarizmi from Khawarizm, who lived from 780 to 850 CE, was one of the world's greatest mathematicians. He wrote the earliest Islamic works on arithmetic and algebra, which were the main **authority** on the subject for many years. He made Greek and Hindu mathematical knowledge **comprehensible** to people of his time and supported the use of Hindu numerals. He is particularly famous for being the author of the oldest Arabic work on arithmetic known as *Kitabul Jama wat Tafriq*.

Another mathematician, Al-Nasawi, wrote *Al-Mughni Fil Hissab Al-Hindi* in which he **explained** fractions and other complex ideas in a modern way. He also introduced the decimal system in place of the sexagesimal system, which was based on the number sixty, rather than the number ten.

A third scholar, Nassir-ud-din Toosi, wrote many valuable books, including *Al-mutawassat*, a **concise** explanation of arithmetic in Arabic and Persian.

Answer the following questions:

1. What are arithmetic and algebra?
2. Where did al-Khawarizmi come from?
3. When did al-Khawarizmi die?
4. What was the importance of his works on arithmetic and algebra?
5. Name an idea explained by Al- Nasawi in his book.
6. Which languages were used by Nassir-ud-din Toosi in his book?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

7. a branch of mathematics about adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing
8. short and clear
9. told about something in a clear way that is easy to understand

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. Al-Khawarizmi helped people understand Roman mathematics and encouraged using Arabic numerals.....
11. The decimal system, based on the number sixty, was ignored by Al-Nasawi.....
12. *Kitabul Jama wat Tafriq* was written by Al-Nasawi.

الحلول

1. They are two branches of mathematics. 2. Khawarizm 3. in 850 CE 4. They were the main authority on the subject for many years.
5. fractions 6. Arabic and Persian. 7. arithmetic 8. concise 9. explained
10. Roman Greek and Hindu - Arabic Hindu 11. sixty-ten - ignored introduced 12. Al-Nasawi Musa al-Khawarizmi

contribution	مساهمة	something that you do to help something be successful	شيء تفعله للمساعدة في نجاح شيء
invention	اختراع	the making or designing of something new	عمل أو تصميم شيئاً جديداً
necessary	ضروري	needed for a purpose or reason	نحتاجه لهدف أو سبب
arrange	يرتب	put a group of things in order	يضع مجموعة من الأشياء في ترتيب
differentiate	يُميز	to show the difference between	يظهر الفرق بين
algebra	الجبر	a branch of mathematics that uses signs to represent numbers and values	فرع من الرياضيات يستخدم الرموز لتمثيل الأرقام والقيم
author	مؤلف	someone who has written a book – a writer	شخص كتب كتاباً – كاتب
solution	حل	the answer to a (mathematical) problem	الإجابة على مسألة (رياضية)
equation	معادلة	a statement in mathematics that shows that two amounts are equal	عبارة في الرياضيات تظهر أن مقدارين متساويين
astronomer	عالم فلك	a scientist who studies the stars and planets	عالم يدرس النجوم والكواكب

Arabic numerals were the greatest **contribution** made by Arab thinkers to mathematics. The most important of these numerals was zero, which was used in the Arab world at least 250 years before it was known in the West. Before the **invention** of zero it was **necessary** to **arrange** all figures in columns to **differentiate** between tens, hundreds, thousands, etc. The word **algebra** comes from the Arabic *Al-Jabr*. Al-Khawarizmi was the **author** of *Hisab Al-JabrWal Muqabala*, an exceptional work on algebra which includes analytical **solutions** to linear and quadratic **equations**. This work, which was translated into Latin in 1145, introduced algebra into Europe.

Better known as a poet and philosopher, Omar Khayyam, who lived from 1048 to 1133 CE, was also an **astronomer** and mathematician who wrote an excellent book on algebra. His work dealt mainly with geometric and algebraic solutions to equations.

Answer the following questions:

1. What was the most important achievement of Arab mathematicians?
2. Why was the invention of zero very important?
3. How does the word algebra show that it is taken from Arabic origin?
4. What does **which** refer to ?
5. Who was Omar Khayyam?
6. What was Khayyam's book about?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

7. to show the difference between
8. the answer to a (mathematical) problem
9. needed for a purpose or reason

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

10. Arab mathematicians found out about zero from European mathematicians.
11. *Hisab Al-JabrWal Muqabala* was translated from Latin into Arabic.
12. Algebra was introduced to the Arabs through the writings of Omar Khayyam.

الحلول

1. Arabic numerals
2. Before its invention, it was necessary to arrange all figures in columns to differentiate between tens, hundreds, thousands, etc
3. It comes from the Arabic *Al-Jabr*.
4. *Hisab Al-JabrWal Muqabala*.
5. He was a poet, a philosopher, an astronomer and a mathematician.
6. It was about geometric and algebraic solutions to equations.
7. differentiate
8. solution
9. necessary
10. European mathematicians found out about zero from Arab mathematicians.
11. Latin into Arabic Arabic into Latin.
12. Arabs Europeans - Omar Khayyam Al-Khawarizmi

Everest: The final challenge ايفارست : التحدي النهائي (Activity Book – p 76)

succeed	تتجح	to do what you tried or wanted to do	تقوم بما حاولت أو أردت القيام به
warn	يُحذِر	to say that something bad will happen	يقول إن شيئاً سيئاً سيحدث
breathing	التنفس	the process of taking air in and out	عملية إدخال وإخراج الهواء
exhausted	مرهق	very tired	متعب جداً
eventually	أخيراً	after a long time – finally	بعد فترة طويلة – أخيراً

Until 1953, nobody had climbed Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. Then in 1953, the mountaineer Edmund Hillary and the Nepalese Tenzing Norgay **succeeded** in reaching the summit. In the next thirty years there were other Everest 'firsts', including the first solo climb and the first climb by a woman. All these people had taken bottles of oxygen to help them climb, but many mountaineers wanted to climb using their natural ability, without oxygen. Two of these were Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler.

In 1975, they amazed people by climbing Gasherbrum, the 11th highest mountain in the world, without oxygen. When Messner and Habeler started planning to climb Everest without oxygen, other climbers called them foolish. They **warned** them that the oxygen levels at the top of Everest were so low that **breathing** would be difficult, and that the men would risk brain damage if they did this.

However, Messner and Habeler did not listen and made their first attempts in April 1978. After two failures, they nearly gave up but decided to make a final attempt. At these very high altitudes, with so little oxygen in the air, everything the men did took much longer than normal. Every few metres, they fell down **exhausted** and had to rest. **Eventually**, at about 2 pm on May 8th 1978, Messner and Habeler became the first men to reach the summit of Everest without oxygen.

Answer the following questions:

1. Who was the first to get to the top of Mount Everest?
2. What was different about the mountaineers Messner and Habeler?
3. What advice did the other climbers give to Messner and Habeler?
4. Why is breathing difficult at the top of Everest?
5. What dangers might happen if someone climbs Everest without oxygen?
6. Why did they take longer time than normal?
7. When did they get to the top?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

8. the top of a mountain
9. very tired
10. said that something bad would happen

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

11. The first woman climbed Everest before 1953.
12. Until the mid 1950s all mountaineers had used oxygen when they were climbing.
13. At the top of low mountains like Everest, the air doesn't have any oxygen in it.
14. Messener and Habeler took the advice they were given.
15. Messner and Habeler reached the top at the second attempt.

- الحلول**
1. Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay
 2. They climbed without taking oxygen with them.
 3. They advised them to take oxygen.
 4. Because the oxygen levels at the top of Everest are so low.
 5. Breathing would be difficult and they could risk brain damage.
 6. With so little oxygen in the air, every few metres, they fell down exhausted and had to rest.
 7. at about 2 pm on May 8th 1978.
 8. summit
 9. exhausted
 10. warned
 11. ~~before~~ after
 12. ~~4~~ 1950s 1970s
 13. ~~low~~ high - ~~any~~ much
 14. ~~took didn't~~ listen to
 15. ~~second~~ third



نص بالاعتماد على الكاسيت (شريط التسجيل)

سد المضائق الثلاثة The Three Gorges Dam

(Students' Book - p 88)

construction	بناء	the building process, usually of a large structure	عملية البناء، عادة بناء كبير
reservoir	خزان	a large natural or man-made lake for collecting and keeping water	بحيرة كبيرة طبيعية أو صناعية لتجميع الماء والاحتفاظ به
forcibly	بالقوة - قسرياً	by force, against one's will	بالقوة، ضد إرادة الشخص
divert	يغير مجرى	to change the route of a road or river	يغير مسار طريق أو نهر
lock	هويس ملاحي	a short section of a river or canal with gates which allow ships to move to a higher or a lower level	قسم صغير من نهر أو قناة فيه بوابات تسمح للسفن بالانتقال إلى مستوى أعلى أو أدنى
disrupt	يشثت	to upset / disturb / interrupt in a negative way	يزعج / يفلق / يقاطع بطريقة سلبية

The Three Gorges Dam is on the Yangtze River in China. When it is completed, it will be the largest hydroelectric dam in the world. It is being constructed on the Yangtze, which is the third longest river in the world after the Amazon and the Nile. After years of planning and preparation, **construction** finally began in 1994. First of all, the people living in communities along the banks of the Yangtze were moved to other places because their homes were in an area that would be flooded when the **reservoir** behind the dam filled with water.

In all, nearly two million people were **forcibly** moved by the authorities. In 1997, the river was **diverted**, so that work on the dam could be started. The dam itself, which was completed in 1998, is almost 1.5 kilometres wide while the reservoir behind the dam extends more than 500 kilometres upstream. In 2003, an enormous **lock** opened so that ships could continue to use the river below and above the lock. The original cost of the dam was estimated at \$25 billion, but by the time it is completed this will have risen to \$75 billion or more. In addition, many people are very angry about the human and environmental cost of the project. Many important cultural and archaeological sites have had to be destroyed and millions of people have had their lives **disrupted** because they have been forced to leave their homes.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is special about the Three Gorges Dam?
2. How many people left their homes?
3. Why were the people taken to another place?
4. What was the purpose of the lock?
5. Is the first estimate accurate? Explain.
6. How long is the reservoir?
7. What negative effects has the dam had ?
8. What do the words **it**, **their**, **which** refer to ?

Find words in the text which mean the following:

9. a large natural or man-made lake for keeping water
10. built
11. very big in size

Rewrite these sentences about the text to correct the information:

12. The course of the river was changed in 1999.
13. The dam is behind the reservoir.
14. Everyone is happy about the building of the dam.
15. The final cost of the project is lower than the original cost.

الحلول

1. It is the largest hydroelectric dam in the world.
2. Nearly two million people
3. Because their homes would be flooded.
4. It was opened so that ships could continue to use the river below and above the lock.
5. No, the first estimate was \$ 25 billion , but by the time it is completed, it will have risen to \$ 75 billion or more.
6. more than 500 kilometres.
7. Many important cultural and archaeological sites have had to be destroyed and millions of people have had their lives disrupted because they have been forced to leave their homes.
8. **it** : the Three Gorges Dam – **their** : the people living in communities along the banks of the Yangtze. , **which**: the dam.
9. reservoir
10. constructed
11. enormous
12. 1999 1997.
13. The reservoir is behind the dam
14. Every one is happy Many people are very angry
15. lower much higher.

المشتقات (كافة الوحدات)

يتم اختيار الكلمة بعد ربطها بكلمة أو كلمات في الجملة.

Many people believe that the worst crimes are murder and other (**violent** – violence) **acts**.

أمثلة :

There would be a (chaos – **chaotic**) **situation** in society if there were no (law – **legal**) **systems**.

(violent) acts	أفعال عنيفة	a (chaotic) situation	حالة فوضوية
(legal) systems	أنظمة قانونية	(chaotic) scenes	مظاهر فوضوية
he was (innocent)	كان بريئاً	he was not (guilty)	لم يكن مذنباً
very (guilty)	مذنباً جداً	weekly (earnings)	أجور أسبوعية
Average (earnings)	متوسط الأجر	are (destroying)	تدمر
the (destruction)	الدمار	(disastrous) potato crops	محاصيل بطاطا كارثية
a (disastrous) effect	تأثير كارثي	a (disastrous) year	سنة كارثية
The (majority)	الغالبية	volcanic (activity)	نشاط بركاني
(economic) success	نجاح اقتصادي	the (development)	التطور
(daily) newspaper	صحيفة يومية	(permanent) work	عمل دائم
(infections) spread	انتشرت الأمراض	(natural) beauty	جمال طبيعي
can seriously (threaten)	يمكن أن يهدد بشكل خطير	wide (variety)	تنوعاً كبيراً
(peaceful) village	قرية هادئة	lasting (reminder)	مذكر دائم
the (excitement)	الإثارة	The (construction)	البناء
the (destruction)	الدمار	terrible (destruction)	دمار فظيع
(historic) buildings	أبنية تاريخية	(historical) sites	مواقع تاريخية
(historical) interest	أهمية تاريخية	(historical) events	أحداث تاريخية
the (completion)	إتمام	the (builders) worked	البنائون عملوا
the (buildings) damaged	الأبنية دمرت	because of (inefficiency)	بسبب عدم الفاعلية
be an (archaeologist)	أكون عالم آثار	(archaeologists) are working	علماء الآثار يعملون
(able) student	طالبة قديرة	amazing (ability)	قدرة مذهلة
his (ability)	قدرته	was (able)	كانت قادرة
has been (amazing)	كان مذهلاً	very (appealing)	جذاب جداً
in (astonishment)	في ذهول	was (astonished)	كان مندهلاً
good at (mathematics)	جيد في الرياضيات	(mathematical) brains	أدمغة رياضية
(mathematical) genius	عبقري رياضي (في الرياضيات)	(musical) ability	قدرة موسيقية
kinds of (music)	أنواع الموسيقى	in (popularity)	في الشعبية
its (popularity)	شعبيتها	(skilful) teacher	مدرس ماهر
more (skilful)	ماهر أكثر	(skilful) drivers	سائقون مهرة
very (skilful)	ماهرة جداً	very (talented)	موهوب جداً
a (talent)	موهبة	(talented) pupil	تلميذة ماهرة

الوحدة الأولى

كلمات لها أكثر من معنى

society	جمعية مجتمع	a club or organisation for people with the same interest all the people living in a country	ناد أو منظمة لأناس لهم نفس الاهتمام كل الناس الذين يعيشون في دولة
ruler	حاكم مسطرة	someone in charge of a country, such as a king a straight piece of wood or plastic to help you draw straight lines	شخص مسؤول عن دولة، مثل ملك قطعة خشبية أو بلاستيكية مستقيمة تساعدك في رسم خطوط مستقيمة
property	أموال عقارات	something that belongs to someone land and buildings	شيء يخص شخص ما الأرض والأبنية
court	ملعب محكمة	an area where people play games like tennis a place where trials take place	مكان يلعب فيه الناس ألعاباً مثل التنس مكان تتم فيها المحاكمات
fine	جيد جداً - جميل غرامة	very good money people pay as a punishment	جيد جداً نقود يدفعها الناس كعقوبة
type	يطبع نوع	write using a machine a kind - sort	يكتب مستخدماً آلة نوع
case	حقيقية قضية	a container for carrying luggage or papers. the subject of a police investigation.	حاوية لحمل الأمتعة أو الأوراق موضوع بحث للشرطة
mean	يعني لئيم - بخيل	to signify unkind - not generous	يعني غير لطيف - ليس كريماً

- When I was a student, I was a member of the **Law** (Type - Society).
- Tutankhamen** was a very famous Egyptian (ruler – society).
- What (society – type) of **music** do you like best?
- The (case – court) **heard** that the crime had taken place on a **tennis** (case – court).
- Taking another person’s (type – property) is **theft**.
- The **price** of (society – property) in the city has increased dramatically this year.
- In the final of the championship, the **players** were on (law – court) for two hours.
- He did a (property – fine) **job** of washing my car.
- Secretaries used to spend most of their time (typing – playing) **letters** and reports.
- I’m doing my **maths** homework –can I borrow your (ruler - society), please?
- A strong legal system is important in a **modern** (type - society).
- The (type – fine) **weather** made me feel happy.
- My mood changed when the police officer gave me a (case – fine) for **driving too fast**.
- Three men will appear in (type – court) tomorrow **accused** of dangerous driving.
- What does this **word** (type – mean)?
- He had to **pay a** (court – fine) because he was driving without insurance.
- The **judge** in charge of the (society – case) carried all his documents in a **black leather** (court – case).
- (Fine – Mean) is the opposite of **generous**.

الحلول

1. Society	2. ruler	3. type	4. court – court	5. property	6. property	7. court	8. fine	9. typing
10. ruler	11. society	12. fine	13. fine	14. court	15. mean	16. fine	17. case – case	18. Mean

Colour Idioms مصطلحات الألوان

see red	يغضب غضباً شديداً	put on the blacklist	يضع على القائمة السوداء
give the green light	يعطي الضوء الأخضر (يوافق)	in black and white	مطبوع – مكتوب
red tape	روتين إداري	out of the blue	بشكل غير متوقع – فجأة

حل تمارين مصطلحات الألوان يعتمد على الجدول:

The news has come **out of the** (**blue** – black), and shocked many villagers.

مثال:

تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

الثالث الثانوي العلمي والأدبي

الأفعال المركبة (1) Phrasal verbs

run out of	يَنْفَدُ	go along with	يوافق	keep up with	يتابع (يواكب)
cut down on	يقلل من	come up against	يواجه	look forward to	ينتظر إلى (يتشوق)
come up with	يجد - يكتشف - يخترع	put up with	يتحمل		

هنا مجموعة من الأفعال المركبة والكلمات التي يمكن أن تستخدم معها.

run out of	space	مكان	keep up with	changes – news	تغيرات – أخبار
cut down on	the amount of sugar – the amount of waste – packaging			كمية السكر – كمية النفايات – التغليف	
come up against	problem	مشكلة	look forward to	holidays - the day	العطلة – اليوم
come up with	way	طريقة	put up with	noise – get worse	الضجيج – يسوء

حل التمارين يعتمد على الجدولين السابقين :

We're (**running out of** - keeping up with) **space** to use as landfill sites.

People living near the bus station **put up** (to – **with**) a lot of **noise**.

أمثلة :

الأرقام Numbers

percent = % million = 1,000,000 - thousand = 1000 - hundred = 100

قراءة عام تختلف عن قراءة رقم عادي. لقراءة عام مؤلف من أربعة أرقام نقسم الرقم إلى رقمين :- مثال : 1960 : **19 - 60** nineteen sixty
نقرأ الرقم العادي بشكل كامل وإذا زاد الرقم عن 100 نضع كلمة **and** قبل الجزء الأخير – مثال: 1220 **one thousand two hundred and twenty.**

Write the numbers as words. استبدل الأرقام التالية كتابةً

- 1) 19th : 2) 75%
 3) 350,000 4) By the end of 1854
 5) In August 1961 6) 268 people
 7) The economic success of 1960 and 1970
 8) 25 9) 17, 10th Avenue
 10) My school was opened in 1975
 11) 1,750 students go to my school.

T. M. Hamdan

Rewrite the phrases as numbers.

أعد كتابة العبارات كأرقام

- 12) seventy-six percent 13) twentieth 14) seventy-five million 15) a hundred

الحلول

1. nineteenth 2. seventy-five percent 3. three hundred and fifty thousand 4. eighteen fifty- four
 5. nineteen sixty-one 6. two hundred and sixty-eight 7. nineteen sixty -nineteen seventy 8. twenty-five
 9. seventeen, tenth 10. nineteen seventy-five 11. one thousand seven hundred and fifty
 12. 76% 13. 20th 14. 75,000,000 15. 100

الوحدة الثانية

حروف الجر Prepositions

depend / dependent on	يعتمد / معتمد على	interested in	مهتم بـ	keen on	متحمس لـ
different from	مختلف عن	famous for	مشهور بـ	full of	مليء بـ
aware of	مُدرك لـ	satisfied with	راضٍ عن	built on the site	مبني على موقع

حروف الجر (الوحدة الرابعة)

at the age of	في عُمر	in his head	ذهنياً	at random	الموقع عشوائي
in a few seconds	في بضع ثوان	good at	جيد في	play music on	يعزف الموسيقى على
				the cause of	السبب (وراء)

مع الأيام (on) - مع الأشهر والفصول والسنوات (in - during) مع الساعة (at) :
 We go to school **from** Sunday **to** Thursday. :
 ولكن بين يومين أو شهرين أو فصلين أو سنتين نستخدم (from to) :

حل تمارين حروف الجر يعتمد على الجدول

Many people are **interested** (**in** – on) the future of endangered animals.

مثال:

تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

الثالث الثانوي العلمي والأدبي

Prefixes

- البادئة (re) تعني أن هناك إعادة - (mis) هناك خطأ - (over) هناك زيادة عن الحد المطلوب - (under) هناك نقصان عن الحد.

rewrite	rebuild	redo	reorganise	Rewind	reuse
يعيد كتابة	يعيد بناء	يعيد (واجب منزلي)	يعيد تنظيم	يعيد (شريط الكاسيت)	يعيد استخدام
mishear	misbehave	misuse	misread	Overcharge	undercook
يخطأ السمع	يسيء التصرف	يسيء استخدام	يخطأ القراءة	يزيد في السعر	لا يطبخ بشكل كاف

1. I spilt tea on the homework, so I had to (rewrite – miswrite) it.
2. During the storm, three houses were destroyed and had to be (rebuilt – reheard).
3. I (reheard – misheard) you. I thought you said we'd meet at 9.
4. The children were very good. None of them (misbehaved – misused) in any way.
5. I (reheard – misheard) you. I thought you said you'd prefer tea.
6. I did my homework too quickly, so the teacher asked me to (redo – rewind) it.
7. As we have some new employees, we will have to (reorganise – disorganise) our office.
8. If you (misuse – reuse) the equipment, it will not work properly.
9. I said 9.30, not 8.30. You must have (reread – misread) my e-mail.
10. I haven't got enough left. The shop assistant must have (undercharged – overcharged) me.
11. These potatoes are too hard. We obviously (undercooked – overcooked) them.
12. Those chemicals are only dangerous if you (reuse – misuse) them.
13. I want to listen to that side of the cassette again. I'll have to (rewind – overwind) it.
14. We thought the restaurant bill was too high. We were right – the waiter had (undercharged – overcharged) us.
15. I'm not going to throw my mobile phone away. I'm going to send it to another country where it can be (reused – misused).

الحلول

1. rewrite	2. rebuilt	3. misheard	4. misbehaved	5. misheard	6. redo	7. reorganise	8. misuse
9. misread	10. overcharged	11. undercooked	12. misuse	13. rewind	14. overcharged		15. reused

Climate المناخ

1. (Weather – Climate) is what happens to the air and the atmosphere outside. It may be cold or (cloudy – hot), wet or (cloudy – dry), calm or (sunny – stormy), clear or (cloudy – hot). The atmosphere changes depending on whether it's rainy or (cloudy – sunny). Thunder and (sun – lightning) are part of weather. Climate is the (hot – average) weather in a particular place over a long period of time. A place where it doesn't (rain – snow) over many years has a dry climate. Information about climate is useful for (climate – weather) forecasting. Information about climate helps farmers to know when it is the best time to plant their (crops – clouds).
2. A country where the sun always shines has a dry (climate – weather).
3. You feel cold when the temperature is (high – low).
4. When there is no wind, we say the weather is (calm – stormy).
5. Farmers listen to the (climate – weather) forecast to decide when to harvest their crops.

الطقس هو ما يحدث للهواء والجو في الخارج. يمكن أن يكون بارداً أو حاراً، رطباً أو جافاً، هادئاً أو عاصفاً، صافياً أو غامماً. يتغير الجو بالاعتماد على كونه مطراً أم مشمساً. الرعد والبرق جزء من الطقس. المناخ هو متوسط الطقس في مكان معين على مدار فترة طويلة من الزمن. المكان الذي لا تمطر فيه لسنوات كثيرة له مناخ جاف. المعلومات عن المناخ مفيدة في النشرة الجوية. تساعد المعلومات عن المناخ المزارعين في معرفة متى يكون أفضل وقت لزراعة محاصيلهم.

الدولة التي تشع فيها الشمس دائماً لها مناخ جاف تشعر بالبرد عندما تكون درجة الحرارة منخفضة. عند عدم وجود الريح، نقول إن الطقس هادئ. يستمتع المزارعون للنشرة الجوية ليقرروا متى يحصدون محاصيلهم.

الحيوانات Animals

mammals	They have warm blood and fur or hair. They feed their young with milk.
ثدييات	لها دم حار وفراء أو شعر. تغذي صغارها بالحليب.
reptiles	They have dry skin and cold blood. Most of them lay eggs with soft shells.
زواحف	لها جلد جاف ودم بارد. معظمها تضع بيوض لها قشرة طرية.
birds	They have warm blood and feathers. Most of them can fly.
طيور	لها دم حار وريش. معظمها تستطيع الطيران.

bat	camel	eagle	lizard	mouse	owl	rabbit	snake	turtle	vulture	wings	deer
خفاش	جمل	نسر	سحلية	فار	بومة	أرنب	ثعبان	سلحفاة	نسر	أجنحة	غزال

1. A bat is a (reptile – **mammal**), a camel is a (bird – **mammal**) and an eagle is a (**bird** – reptile).
2. A lizard is a (**reptile** – mammal), a mouse is a (bird – **mammal**) and an owl is a (**bird** – mammal).
3. A rabbit is a (**mammal** – reptile), a snake is a (**reptile** – bird) and a turtle is a (**reptile** – bird).
4. A vulture is a (reptile – **bird**).
5. (**Mammals** – Reptiles) feed their young with milk.
6. Both reptiles and birds (fly – **lay eggs**).
7. (Mammals – **Reptiles**) have dry skin and cold blood.
8. (**Mammals** – Reptiles) have warm blood.
9. Bats, eagles and owls have (dry skin – **wings**).
10. A (**deer** - vulture) is not a bird.

مفردات متنوعة

1. (Originally – Last) means at first or in the beginning.
2. If we (protect – attack) something or someone, we stop it from being harmed or damaged.
3. The opposite of temporary is (rare – permanent).
4. The area where an animal normally lives and sleeps is called its (zoo – habitat).
5. To (die – survive) means to stay alive, especially in difficult situations.
6. Animals (consume – produce) only as much food as they need.
7. Plants grow in (soil – dust).
8. If you are very lucky, you may see the giant panda in its natural (display - habitat).
9. Most of Africa has a very hot, dry (climate - weather).
10. Some plants grow well here even though the (dust - soil) is poor and it hardly ever rains.
11. Ali doesn't want a (permanent - temporary) job – he wants a serious career as an engineer.
12. We must do something about climate change to (protect - survive) our way of life.

T. M. Hamdan

الحلول

1. Originally 2. protect 3. permanent 4. habitat 5. survive 6. consume 7. soil 8. habitat 9. climate 10. soil 11. temporary 12. protect

الوحدة الثالثة

T. M. Hamdan

Make / Do

make	an effort	a decision	success	a suggestion	a mistake	a promise	friends
	يبذل جهداً	يتخذ قراراً	يحقق نجاحاً	يقدم اقتراحاً	يرتكب خطأ	يقطع وعداً	يتعرف على أصدقاء
Do	research	the shopping	an experiment	Homework	damage		
	يجري بحثاً	يقوم بالتسوق	يُجري تجربة	يؤدي الواجب المنزلي	يسبب الضرر		

The journalist said she was (**doing** – making) **research** for an article.

مثال :

تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

الثالث الثانوي العلمي والأدبي

(2) Phrasal verbs الأفعال المركبة					
do away with	يستغني عن - يتخلص من	do without	يتمتع عن	do up	يرتّب - يربط (الحذاء)
make up	يخترع - يلق - يولف	make up for	يعوّض عن	make of	يفهم - يستنتج

هنا مجموعة من الأفعال المركبة والكلمات التي يمكن أن تستخدم معها .

do away with	banks – shop – landline	مصارف – متجر – خط أرضي
do without	salt – sugar – sleep	ملح - سكر - نوم
do up	room – flat – building – shoes – boots	غرفة - شقة - بناية - حذاء - حذاء
make up	story - excuse	قصة - عذر
make up for	Time	وقت

مثال: If everyone uses online banking, they'll (do without – **do away with**) **banks**.

الأصوات Sounds

bang	a door closing noisily	باب يغلق بشكل مزعج
drip	a tap that hasn't been turned off	صنبور ماء لم يتم إغلاقه
roar	traffic – plane engine	المرور – محرك طائرة
scream	a person who is in pain or terrified	شخص يتألم أو مُرتعب
splash	something falling into water (a swimming pool)	شيء يسقط في الماء (مسبح)
tick	an old-fashioned clock	ساعة حائط قديمة الطراز

مثال: The (**roar** - splash) of the **plane** woke me up in the night.

Idioms with and

pick and choose	nearest and dearest	odds and ends	far and wide	hustle and bustle	peace and quiet
يختار (بحرية)	الأهل والأصدقاء المقربين	أشياء مختلفة	كلّ مكان	صخب	هدوء

1. People come from (far and wide - nearest and dearest) to see the Umayyad Mosque in the centre of Damascus.
2. I love spending time with my (far and wide – nearest and dearest), so we often have family get-togethers.
3. While I was on holiday I bought lots of (far and wide – odds and ends).
4. There are lots of restaurants near here. You can (hustle and bustle – pick and choose) from about fifty.
5. Some people enjoy the (nearest and dearest – hustle and bustle) of shopping in street markets.
6. Let's turn the television off and have some peace and (bustle - quiet) for a change.
7. I've travelled (near - far) and wide, but I haven't found anywhere I like as much as my country.
8. Most of the time I love the hustle and (odds – bustle) of city life.
9. The new library is wonderful – there are many books to pick and (give – choose) from.
10. I prefer the (bustle – peace) and quiet of the countryside when I'm on holiday.
11. Graduates with first class degrees can (pick and choose– far and wide) the jobs they want.
12. The country is quiet for me, I would miss the (hustle and bustle – odds and ends) of the city.
13. I tidied my office and found all kinds of (peace and quiet – odds and ends) on my desk.
14. People came from (nearest and dearest – far and wide) to see the exhibition.
15. We're having a big celebration, so we're inviting our (nearest and dearest – odds and ends).

الحلول

1. far and wide	2. nearest and dearest	3. odds and ends	4. pick and choose	5. hustle and bustle
6. quiet	7. far	8. bustle	9. choose	10. peace
11. pick and choose	12. hustle and bustle	13. odds and ends	14. far and wide	15. nearest and dearest

Musical Instruments الأدوات الموسيقية		
الفعل	الألة الموسيقية	
blow	a saxophone - a trumpet – a flute	ساكسوفون – بوق – فلوت (مزمارة)
pluck	a guitar	غيتار
strum	a guitar - an oud	غيتار - عود
bow	a violin	كمان
hit	percussion instruments - tablah	آلات القرع - طبلة

You have to to (**blow** – hit) **saxophones and trumpets**.

مثال :

Music Idioms مصطلحات الموسيقى

blow (his – her) own trumpet	face the music	drum into	change his tune
يتباهى بنفسه – تتباهى بنفسها	يتحمل نتيجة عمله	يلقن	يغير رأيه

If you break the law, you have to **face** the (**music** – tune)..

مثال :

مفردات متنوعة

1. My aunt is my father's (daughter – sister).
2. My grandfather is my mother's (father – mother).
3. My mother's sister is my (aunt - niece).
4. My mother and (brother – father) have been married for 22 years.
5. In Mexico she met the (Earth's – world's) oldest married couple.
6. Alberto and Maria's son said his parents had (a simple – an easy) way of life.
7. Sunil says his customers are all his (near – close) friends.
8. Sunil said he'd enjoyed every (one – single) day of his life.
9. The (administrative - residential) area is where people live.
10. Capital cities contain key (financial - government) buildings such as the parliament.
11. Government buildings are known as (administrative- industrial) buildings.
12. In Brasilia, if you wanted to build a factory, you would do it in the (administrative - industrial) sector.
Banking and other (financial - administrative) institutions are usually based in the capital city.

الحلول

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. sister | 2. father | 3. aunt | 4. father | 5. world's | 6. a simple |
| 7. close | 8. single | 9. residential | 10. government | 11. administrative | 12. industrial |
| | | | | | 13. financial |

الوحدة الرابعة

T. M. Hamdan

Adjectives الصفات

afraid = frightened	alight = burning	alike = similar	alive = living	asleep = sleeping
خائف	مشتعل	متشابه	حي	نائم

الصفات التي تبدأ بالحرف (a) يجب أن تكون لوحدها ولا يجوز أن يأتي بعدها اسم ، أما الصفات الأخرى يمكن أن تكون لوحدها أو هناك اسم بعدها.

The boy was **afraid**. ✓ The **afraid boy** ran away. × The boy was **frightened**. ✓ The **frightened boy** ran away. ✓

1. The family escaped, but the parents had to calm their (afraid - frightened) children.
2. The police suspected a crime as there had been four (similar – alike) fires in the previous month.
3. We were driving home on the motorway yesterday evening when we came across a (burning – alight) car.
4. A family was standing by the side of the road. The mother was holding a (sleeping – asleep) baby.
5. After the storm there were a lot of (afraid – frightened) children and animals.
6. The fire had started when everyone was (asleep – alight).
7. In less than ten minutes the whole building was (alive – alight).

8. Some people had minor burns, but fortunately everyone was still (alight – alive).
9. Two children were (alike – afraid) of the fire.
10. The two children must have been twins, as they looked very (alike – afraid) - (similar – frightened).
11. My sister and I look very (alike – alive). People often think I'm her.
12. No two people are completely (alive – alike). Everyone is an individual.
13. There's no need to be (alike – afraid) of flying. Air travel is the safest form of transport.
14. That was a terrible accident. The driver's lucky to be (alike – alive).

الحلول

- | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. frightened | 2. similar | 3. burning | 4. sleeping | 5. frightened | 6. asleep | 7. alight |
| 8. alive | 9. afraid | 10. alike – similar | 11. alike | 12. alike | 13. afraid | 14. alive |

(3) Phrasal verbs الأفعال المركبة

come out	تظهر (الشمس)	come across	يجد (مصادفة)	come over	يزور
come up	يُنكر - يصبح (العمل) شاغراً	come round	يستعيد وعيه	come down	ينخفض
come out	the sun	الشمس	come across	camp – glasses - watch	معسكر - نظارات - ساعة
come up	name - job	اسم - عمل	come down	Price	سعر
come round	operation – recover – fell	عملية – يستعيد وعيه - سقطت			
come over	after school - next in town – see us	بعد المدرسة – المرة التالية في البلدة – ترانا			

Mobile phones are coming (over – **down**) in **price** very quickly.

مثال :

Formal / Informal

كلمات رسمية	complete	construct	entire	extend	inception	operational	site
كلمات غير رسمية	finish	build	whole	stretch	beginning	ready to use	place
	ينتهي	يبني	كل	يزيد – يمد	بداية	جاهز للعمل	موقع – مكان

الضمير I في الجمل (3,4,5,6) يدل على أن الكلام غير رسمي. الكلمات التالية تدل على أن الكلام رسمي:

government حكومة	archaeological أثري	tax system نظام ضريبي	organisation مؤسسة	college كلية
-------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------

1. The **government** computer system is not expected to be (operational - ready to use) until the end of the year.
2. A **government** spokesman said the airport would not be fully (operational / ready to use).
3. When I was a child, I used to love (constructing - building) tree houses.
4. Tomorrow, I'm planning to spend the (whole – entire) day on the beach.
5. What a waste of time! I've spent the (entire / whole) afternoon fixing my computer.
6. I'll ring you back in a few minutes – I'm just (completing / finishing) my lunch.
7. As part of their holiday, tourists will visit many important **archaeological** (sites – places).
8. In the twelve months since its (inception – beginning) , the new **tax system** has raised £9 million.
9. Since its (inception / beginning), this **organisation** has been at the forefront of research.
10. The **organisation** hopes to be able to attract tourists to visit the historical (sites / places) in the country.
11. Next year the **college** plans to (extend / stretch) the number of subjects it offers by 50%.
12. By the time they'd (completed - finished) their **homework**, it was time for bed.
13. Have you looked out of the window? They've started (constructing / building) the new block.

T. M. Hamdan

الحلول

- | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| 1. operational | 2. operational | 3. building | 4. whole | 5. whole | 6. finishing | 7. sites |
| 8. inception | 9. inception | 10. sites | 11. extend | 12. finished | 13. building | |

الوحدة الأولى

الحاضر التام البسيط (Present Perfect Simple) - الحاضر التام المستمر (Present Perfect Continuous)

الحاضر التام (البسيط) : (have / has + V3) حيث نستخدم (has) مع الضمائر (he - she - it) أو الاسم المفرد
 نستخدم الحاضر التام (البسيط) : - لفعل وقع في الماضي وله نتائج الآن.
 - عدد مرات حصول الفعل حتى الآن.
 الظروف التي يمكن استخدامها مع الحاضر التام :

since - for	just	yet	so far	ever	before	at all	recent - recently
منذ	قبل قليل	بعد	حتى الآن	سابقاً - أبداً	من قبل	أبداً	حديثاً - حديثاً

الظروف التي تدل على عدد المرات:

once = مرة - twice = مرتين - three times = ثلاث مرّات several times = عدة مرّات

I have passed the driving test, so I can borrow his car.

نجحت باختبار القيادة، ولذلك أستطيع أن أستعير سيارته.

الحاضر التام المستمر : (have / has + been + Ving)

نستخدم الحاضر التام المستمر لفعل مستمر من الماضي حتى الآن. (أو فعل كان مستمراً ونتائج الآن).

I have been studying since three o'clock .

أدرس (ما أزال أدرس) منذ الساعة الثالثة.

الظروف : since - for - all - recently

لا يجوز استخدام الحاضر التام المستمر في الحالات التالية (نستخدم الحاضر التام البسيط بدلاً منه) :

1. إذا ذكر عدد مرات حصول الفعل. 2. مع الأفعال التي لا تقبل الاستمرار كالأفعال (see - be - want). 3. إذا وقع الفعل لمرة واحدة ولم يقع حتى الآن.
 مع الظروف (since - for - all - recently) نستخدم الحاضر التام المستمر إلا إذا كان لدينا إحدى الحالات الثلاثة السابقة (نستخدم البسيط)

حلول تمارين القواعد وصياغة الأسئلة في الصفحتين (86 - 87)

Correct the verbs in brackets:

صحح الفعل بين قوسين

- The police sergeant(interview) two people **so far** today.
- The detectives(interview) people **all** week.
- Hani(study) law and history **for** four years.
- Hassan (write) an essay **all** morning.
- I (play) the piano **since** I was 13.
- She(**just** be) shopping.
- He(**just** finish) work. He (work) **since** 8 o'clock this morning.
- He(**just** come) out of the sea. He(swim) with his friends.
- They have just had a family meal. They(celebrate) Samer's graduation.
- He has just come off the football pitch. He(play) football.
- She has just come out of the library. She (do) research for a school project.
- What(you do) **since** I last saw you?
- I.....(pass) my driving test and I (have) interviews for a university place.
- I.....(start) learning the mizmar, but I (only play) **for** a few weeks.
- (you **ever** learn) to play a musical instrument?
- (you have) a holiday **yet** this year?
- We (**just** come back) from Lattakia.
- Where (you be) ? I(try) to phone you **all** morning.
- I (sort out) my bedroom cupboards **all** morning.
- You look tired. What (you do)?
- I (not see) him for over a week.
- For several years**, the Programme (work) hard to protect Matchie's tree kangaroo.
- I am hot. I (not have) a cold drink since breakfast.
- I (not sleep) **at all** for three nights.
- How long(you play) the piano?
-(you play) tennis **before**?
- Since** she arrived in England, she(work) as a primary school teacher.
- I.....(play) tennis **three times so far** this week.
- The couple(**recently** have) a baby.

30.(you speak) to Ibrahim **recently**?
31. I'm really tired. I(not sleep) very well **recently**.
32. Laila(revise) for the science exam **recently**.
33. They.....(work) very hard **recently**, so they're really looking forward to their holidays.

(Past Perfect Simple) الماضي التام البسيط – (Past Simple) الماضي البسيط

الماضي البسيط (V 2) : نستخدم الماضي البسيط لفعل وقع في الماضي وانتهى - عمل اعتيادي في الماضي.
 . (in 1980 أو أي ظرف يدل على الماضي مثل (yesterday - last - ago - الظروف :

He travelled to London last year. In 1975, they left England on an airplane.

الماضي التام (البسيط) (had + V3) : يستخدم لفعل وقع في الماضي قبل فعل ماضٍ آخر أو قبل وقت ماضٍ .

Before I went to bed, I had watched the film. قبل أن أذهب للنوم، شاهدت الفيلم.

By 1980, a lot of people had travelled to America. بحلول عام 1980 ، كان الكثير من الناس قد هاجروا إلى أمريكا.

***هام جداً جداً : الماضي التام مثل الحاضر التام له نفس الاستخدام ونفس الكلمات التي تدل عليه ولكن في الماضي . لكي نستخدم الماضي التام يجب

وجود كلمة أو فعل يدل على الماضي: **He has just finished work. When I saw him, he had just finished work.**

- In 1854**, a quarter of the population of Ireland (emigrate) abroad.
- By 1854**, a quarter of the population of Ireland (emigrate) abroad.
- Irish people emigrated because many(die) of starvation.
- Not everyone returned: 14 people(adapt) to life in England and decided to stay there.
- James **was** very nervous when he arrived at the airport. He (never fly) **before**.
- Ruba **didn't** feel very confident about taking her driving test. She (fail) **twice**.
- Salah **didn't** recognise his friend, Hani. He (not see) him **for** years.
- Firass **found** it difficult to get up this morning. He (work) late the night **before**.
- When Laila read the letter she couldn't stop smiling. She (pass) her exams.
- Samer couldn't contact his brother, Hani. He(switch off) his mobile.
- On **February 29th 1960**, an earthquake(hit) the Moroccan city of Agadir.
- The earthquake that hit Agadir(last) only fifteen seconds.
- It(be) one of the most destructive earthquakes of the **20th century**.
- When the rescue team(arrive), many areas of the city had been destroyed completely.
- When the rescue team arrived, thousands of families(become) refugees.
- After the earthquake of Agadir in 1960, the city (be) evacuated and inhabitants(move) south.
- After the earthquake of Agadir, the inhabitants moved 3km south where the city (be) rebuilt.
- Later studies showed that the disaster(kill) over one third of the population of Agadir.
- Five hours after we left England, we (arrive) in Damascus.
- My father helped to run an engineering firm that(build) bridges.
- We went to an international school and.....(attend) school with children from all over the world.
- It was difficult getting used to being away from home, but we(work) hard to fit in and the locals(be) friendly.
- My family and I returned to England, but I(love) my time in Syria. I(learn) much about an interesting culture and(make) many good friends.
- Last year I (spend) two months in China.
- I went to the doctor's this morning. I(feel) ill during the night.

26. I(dream) of visiting China for many years. Last year I spent two months there.
27. My sister and her husband moved into a new flat at the weekend. Before that they(live) with her husband's parents.
28. My father retired last year. He(work) for the same company all his life.
29. I wasn't surprised that he fell asleep at the wheel of his car. He(drive) nearly 1,000 kilometres without a break.
30. He(look) for work for only two weeks. Then yesterday he was offered two jobs.
31. Greenchester had parks where people(spend) their free time.
32. It was a very clean place because everybody(recycle) all their rubbish.
33. The people of Greenchester woke up to find that during the night their town.....(turn) grey, most of the plants(die) and the birds(fly) away.
34. The sky, which(always be) blue, was grey that morning.
35. The people were angry, so they.....(call) the Mayor.
36. The people expected the Mayor to find the answer but he didn't know why Greenchester(turn) grey.
37. He discussed the problem with his advisors, then they suddenly(realise) that the cause of the problem might be the landfill site.
38. Although it(be) there **for** as long as anyone could remember, very few members of the public ever **went** there.
39. When the Mayor visited the landfill site, he(find) that it was full.
40. The people thought they.....(recycle) their rubbish, but the council(bury) it and the fumes from the rubbish (poison) Greenchester.
41. I took out my mobile phone, when somebody(bump) into me.
42. The person who had bumped into me(be) my friend!

الماضي البسيط والحاضر التام (البسيط)

ملاحظة: الماضي البسيط وقع في الماضي وانتهى أما الحاضر التام فقد وقع في الماضي ولكن له نتائج حتى الآن.

1. Throughout history people(move) from one country to another. Some of those emigrants.....(choose) to emigrate, while others(have to) move because of wars or natural disasters.
2. During the period **1970–2000**, the number of migrants in the world (rise) to 175 million.
3. In **recent years** migration into Europe and Russia(increase) sharply, while in many other parts of the world numbers(fall) .
4. In Australia, **since 1945** over six million people (arrive) to settle.
5. **From 1950 to 2000**, over a million migrants (enter) Australia.
6. Sofia(arrive) in England seven years **ago**.
7. Something(happen) to our town during the night. It's dying. We must do something.
8. **In 1975** my family(leave) England on an aeroplane and **in 1986**, we(return) to England.
9. She has gone back to Poland several times , but she (never want) to stay there.
10. Two years **ago** she (get married).
11. When Sofia **first arrived** in Britain, she(not imagine) she would settle here.
12. For the **first year** she **suffered** from culture shock and(want) to go home.
13. She quickly learned the language and(make) new friends.
14. In the seven years Sofia has been in England, she (become) so used to the way of life.

Wish يتمنى

بعد الفعل (wish) يمكن أن نستخدم (could) أو (would) أو (أي فعل في التصريف الثاني) حيث نعبر عن رغبتنا في تغيير وضع معين.

I wish you would stop smoking.

- نستخدم (would) إذا كان التغيير بإرادة الشخص :

I can't sleep. I wish I could sleep.

- نستخدم (could) إذا كان التغيير يعتمد على الظروف وليس إرادة الشخص :

- مع الضمائر (I – we) نستخدم عادة (could) وليس (would)

I'm not good at maths. I wish I were good at maths.

- الأمنية تكون دائماً عكس الواقع :

I wish I could sing. I wish you would stop smoking. يجب أن يأتي بعد (would - could) فعل ويكون في حالة المصدر :

A. Choose the correct words in brackets:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I wish people (could - would) take the problem more seriously. Maybe one day they will. | 10. He's lost his keys. He wishes he (could – would) find his keys. |
| 2. I wish he (would – could) stop smoking. | 11. Her music is too loud for me. I wish she (could – would) turn her music down. |
| 3. I wish we (would - could) recycle plastic more easily. | 12. We don't spend much time together. I wish we (could – couldn't) spend much more time together. |
| 4. I wish they (couldn't–wouldn't) do that. It's so annoying! | 13. The streets are dirty. I wish they (were- weren't) cleaner. |
| 5. People drive too fast in the city centre. I wish they (would – wouldn't) drive more slowly. | 14. I'm not very good at maths. I wish I (were- weren't) better at maths. |
| 6. I wish our city (would – could) collect rubbish more often. | 15. I wish I (could – would) swim. |
| 7. The weather's too hot at the moment. I wish it (were – weren't) so hot. I wish it (were- weren't) cooler. | 16. I wish they (would – were) stop making so much noise. |
| 8. I wish you (would – could) stop wasting paper. | 17. I wish I (were – could) ten centimetres taller. |
| 9. You eat too quickly. I wish you (would – wouldn't) eat so quickly. | 18. I wish I (were- would) in charge of our company. |

B. Correct the verbs in brackets:

- الفعل بعد (wish) دائماً في الزمن الماضي البسيط (V2). - يفضل استخدام (were) دائماً بدلاً من (was) مع كافة الضمائر.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. I wish Hani(speak) more slowly. | 5. I wish we.....(not have to) start work so early. |
| 2. I wish I (be) twenty-five years younger. | 6. I wish every country (have) a system like that. |
| 3. I wish people in my village(will) smoke less. | 7. I wish you(not always lose) things. |
| 4. I wish I(can - sing) well. | |

C. Rewrite the following sentences (Use wish) _

أعد كتابة الجمل التالية مستخدماً فعل التمني

هناك أكثر من طريقة للحل ولكن هناك طريقة يمكن تطبيقها على كل الجمل وهي: بعد (I wish) نعيد كتابة الجملة بعد إجراء التغييرات التالية على الفعل.

- إذا وجد فعل مساعد نكتبه في التصريف الثاني ونفياً إن كان مثبتاً ونثبتته إن كان منفيًا.

I have made a mistake. I wish I hadn't made a mistake. - I can't swim. I wish I could swim.

- إذا وجد (doesn't – don't) نحذفه ونضع الفعل بعده في التصريف الثاني.

They don't speak Arabic. I wish they spoke Arabic.

- إذا وجد فعل عادي نكتب (didn't) ونكتب الفعل (في حالة المصدر) .

Hani speaks quickly. I wish he didn't speak quickly.

- مع (wish) في حالة النفي نستخدم (so) بدلاً من كلمات مثل (very – too – really)

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. I'm really tired, but I <u>can't</u> sleep at night. | I wish |
| 2. The weather's too hot at the moment. | I wish |
| 3. People <u>drive</u> too fast in the city centre. | I wish |
| 4. The streets <u>are</u> very dirty. | I wish |
| 5. Many people in my village <u>smoke</u> too much. | I wish |
| 6. There <u>are</u> too many adverts on television. | I wish |
| 7. Our city <u>doesn't</u> collect rubbish often enough. | I wish |
| 8. I'm not very good at maths. | I wish |

9. I <u>can't</u> read very quickly.	I wish
10. You <u>waste</u> too much paper.	I wish
11. My brother <u>spends</u> many hours talking on the phone.	I wish
12. I'm very shy about talking in public.	I wish
13. Newspapers and magazines <u>contain</u> too many adverts.	I wish
14. You <u>eat</u> too quickly.	I wish
15. I'm a very slow reader.	I wish
(قاعدة خاصة: لا يجوز استخدام <u>so</u> بسبب وجود صفة واسم ونستخدم <u>such a</u>)	
16. We <u>don't</u> spend much time together.	I wish
17. The city centre <u>is</u> really busy this morning.	I wish
18. He's lost his keys.	I wish
19. I'm not old enough to go to university.	I wish
20. Hani <u>speaks</u> really quickly.	I wish
21. I <u>can't</u> speak French.	I wish
22. You're always losing things.	I wish
23. We <u>have to</u> start work very early.	I wish
24. Going to the theatre <u>is</u> expensive.	I wish
25. I <u>can't</u> sing very well.	I wish
26. I'm really tired this morning.	I wish
27. My friend won't give me my CD back.	I wish
28. It's too hot to go out today.	I wish
29. I <u>can't</u> remember where I left the newspaper.	I wish
30. Her music <u>is</u> too loud for me.	I wish

(1) الحاضر البسيط (Present Simple) : V 1 التصريف الأول من الفعل وإذا كان الفاعل (he , she , it) أو كان اسماً مفرداً يصبح V1 + s يدل على عمل اعتيادي أو حقيقة ومن الظروف التي يمكن استخدامه معها : never – sometimes – often – usually – always – every (each)

I sometimes go out with my friends.

The sand gazelle lives in the desert.

(2) الحاضر المستمر (Present Continuous) : (is / am / are + V ing)

يدل على فعل يحدث الآن (وقت التكم) ومن الظروف التي يمكن استخدامه معها : now - at the moment

She is running at the moment.

I am walking to school now.

(3) الماضي المستمر (Past Continuous) : (was / were + V ing)

يدل الماضي المستمر على أن الفعل كان مستمراً في وقت ما في الماضي وخصوصاً إذا قاطعه فعل آخر .

At 9 o'clock yesterday, I was watching the football match.

– While I was running, I fell down

(4) من طرق التعبير عن المستقبل (Future) : (will + مصدر) - (going to + مصدر) : I am going to stay at home tomorrow.

أزمنة متنوعة

- I.....(do) my maths homework – can I borrow your ruler, please?
- Three men(appear) in court **tomorrow**.
- When he accused me of being wasteful, I (get) angry.
- I heard this morning, unexpectedly, that I(win) a writing competition.
- Things(move) so fast – it's impossible to keep up with the changes.
- People living near the bus station(put up) with a lot of noise.
- Our city (not collect) rubbish **often** enough.
- I(look) for a new flat. I can't put up with the noise of the traffic any longer.
- The court heard that the crime(take place) on a tennis court.
- There.....(be) two world wars **in the twentieth century**.
- My father (retire) **last year**.

الوحدة الثانية

Explanation and result الشرح والنتيجة

because (of)	in order to = to	in order not to	so that	the cause of	with the result that	lead to
لأن - بسبب	لكي (لـ)	لكي لا	لذلك - لكي	السبب (وراء)	والنتيجة هي أن	يؤدي إلى

I went to the post office because I wanted to buy stamps. - بعد (because - so that - with the result that) فاعل وفعل:

The people had to move because of wars. - بعد (because of - the cause of - lead to) اسم وليس فاعل وفعل:

I went to the post office in order to buy stamps. - بعد (to - in order to - in order not to) فعل (في حالة المصدر):

- Some people move to greener areas (in order to – so that) survive.
- Trees are usually cut down (to – for) make more agricultural land.
- The top layer of soil is destroyed (in order to – so that) the land can no longer be used for growing crops.
- The activities of human beings are often the real (because –cause of) desertification.
- (Because – So that) there are growing numbers of people to feed, farmers tend to overcultivate their land.
- Farmers tend to overcultivate their land, (in order to- with the result that) the soil becomes poor and unproductive.
- The people of Tristan da Cunha left (because of – because) volcanic activity.
- The Amazon rainforest has an important effect on the climate of the world (because – so that) it covers a large area.
- Loggers cut down trees in order (to – not to) sell the wood.
- Wildfires can lead (on – to) greater pressure on the Earth's most precious resource; water.
- Large areas of forest have been cut down, (on – with) the result that the soil is now dry and dusty.
- The rainforest has been cut down (so that – in order to) make more farmland.
- Farmers need more land (in order to – so that) they can grow more soya beans.
- I went to the post office (to - so that) I could buy stamps.
- I went to the post office (in order to - so that) buy stamps.
- Ahmad went to the airport (because – in order to) he had to meet his brother, Khaled.
- People write things in their diaries (in order to – in order not to) forget important things.
- People write things in their diaries (in order to – so that) they don't forget important things.
- They need extra farming land (in order to – in order not to) grow food for the growing populations.
- They move away from desert areas (in order to - so that) find food and water.
- We need to protect some animals (because – so that) they do not become extinct.
- The purpose of places like the Eden Project is (to – for) show our dependence on plants.
- Some animals like the sand gazelle are under threat (because – so that) people are destroying their habitat.
- Ice in the polar areas is melting (because – because of) climate change is causing global warming.
- In the future, sea levels will rise (because – so that) the polar ice is melting.
- People are cutting down forests (because – in order to) have more land for growing food.
- Many people recycle their rubbish (in order to - in order not to) use up the world's resources.
- Scientists are trying to produce new fuels (so that – to) people can continue to use their cars without damaging the environment.
- Some people are moving out of their homes on the coast (in order to – so that) escape future floods.
- We should stop burning coal and oil (in order to – in order not to) cause more global warming.
- Scientists are worried about climate change (so that – because) it is a threat to life on Earth.
- Fadia didn't go to school yesterday (because – in order to) she felt ill.
- Omar's letter was so difficult to read (because – so that) he wrote it very quickly.

Expressing Possibilities – Modal verb phrases (must – can't – might)

التعبير عن الاحتمال – عبارات فعلية تحوي أفعال مساعدة

1. **He must be rich. He has an expensive car.** : تدل على أننا شبه متأكدين مما نقوله في حالة الإثبات :
2. **It can't be my uncle's car. It doesn't sound the same.** : تدل على أننا شبه متأكدين مما نقوله في حالة النفي :
3. **It might rain tomorrow.** : تدل على أن من المحتمل أن يكون ما نقوله صحيحاً : **might = may** (ربما – قد)

ملاحظات هامة للحل: إذا وجدت إحدى الكلمات الآتية وبعدها إثبات نستخدم (must) - وبعدها نفي نستخدم (can't)

صحيح true من المؤكد certainly متأكد certain

إذا وجدت إحدى الكلمات التالية نستخدم (might – may)

من المحتمل probably ممكن possible يعتقد think

A. Choose the correct words in brackets:

1. It (must – can't) be an interesting place to work. I feel **sure** it **is** .
2. It (must – can't) be an interesting place to work. I feel **sure** it **isn't**.
3. The crowds (must – might) spoil it for me. I **think** it is **possible**.
4. It (must – can't) be the postman at the door. He always comes at this time.
5. Tareq wants to be a teacher when he graduates from university. He (must – can't) be interested in education.
6. I (may – must) be coming next month. If I do, I'll let you know.
7. She (must – can't) have got good grades in her exams. She has worked very hard.
8. It (must – can't) be easy building bridges - they're complicated structures.
9. Khaled has a very good English accent. He (must – can't) have lived with an English family.
10. You (must – can't) be exhausted. You've been working very hard recently.
11. Faisal's car lights were on all night. Faisal (must – can't) have forgotten to switch the lights off.
12. He's not usually this late. He (must – can't) have got stuck in heavy traffic.
13. He (must – can't) have phoned me this morning. I was at home and I would have heard the telephone.
14. Ahmad's looking at the engine of his car. His car (must - can't) have broken down.
15. It looks like your friend's father's car. It (might – can't) be your friend's father's car.
16. Ali has just drunk two litres of water. He (must – can't) have been very thirsty.
17. He (must – can't) earn a lot of money to be able to afford that car.

B. Correct the verbs in brackets:

1. للتعبير عن الحاضر البسيط أو المستقبل : (must – can't – might) + (مصدر)
2. للتعبير عن الماضي البسيط والحاضر التام: (must – can't – might) + (have + V3)
3. للتعبير عن الحاضر المستمر : (must – can't – might) + (be + V ing)

1. She can't(forget) to phone me. I'm sure she **hasn't forgotten**.
2. Khaled has a very good English accent. He must be(live) with an English family.
3. Khaled has a very good English accent. He must have(live) with an English family.
4. Faisal's car lights **were** on all night. Faisal must(forget) to switch the lights off.
5. Ahmad's looking at the engine of his car. It must have(break down).
6. The roads might(be) very busy tonight. There's an important football match in town.
7. I've looked everywhere for the letter I wrote. If it isn't here, I must have(post) it.
8. I may be(come) next month.

C: Rewrite the following sentences (use modal verb phrases) – (express possibility)

خطوات الحل: I'm sure it's the postman. He always comes at this time.

1. نبحث عن الكلمات التي تدل على الاحتمال مثل **I'm sure** ونحذفها . **I'm sure that – I think – I know it's true**
 2. نحدد الفعل المساعد المناسب من خلال الكلمات السابقة ويوضع قبل الفعل. (must)
 3. نجري التغييرات التالية على الأفعال (باقي الأفعال تبقى كما هي).
- is / are → be - was / were → have been - has → have
4. نكتب الجملة من بدايتها وحتى نهايتها مع التغييرات السابقة. **It must be the postman. He always comes at this time.**
- ملاحظة: إذا استخدمنا (can't) نحذف (not) من الفعل: **I'm sure they haven't seen the film. They can't have seen the film.**

1. I'm not sure but I think some parts of the desert were covered in plants and trees.
.....
2. I'm sure that bats aren't birds – they don't have feathers.
3. These people are very thin, that's why I'm certain they haven't eaten much food lately.
.....
4. I know it's true that the world is getting warmer, because the polar ice is melting.
.....
5. The ground is wet here. That means this was almost certainly a lake once.
.....
6. It's probably my brother. He usually rings at this time.
7. I'm sure it's the postman. He always comes at this time.
.....
8. There's an important football match in my town tonight. I think the roads will probably be very busy.
.....
(لا يجوز استخدام فعلين مساعدين ولذلك نحذف will)
9. My friend said she would phone me, but she hasn't. I'm sure she has not forgotten.
.....
10. I feel sure that she has got good grades in her exams.
.....
11. It isn't my uncle's car because it doesn't sound the same.
.....
12. A new building is going up in our neighbourhood. I think it is probably a school. They are probably building a new school.

(1) The Passive المبنى للمجهول

نستخدم المبنى للمجهول للدلالة على أن الفاعل قد وقع عليه الفعل ولم يقدّم بالفاعل:

The house was built in 1980.

بُني البيت في عام 1980

(is / am / are + V3) وفي المبنى للمجهول (V 1) الزمن الحاضر البسيط : الحاضر البسيط في المبنى للمعلوم (V 1) وفي المبنى للمجهول (is / am / are + V3)

They hunt animals. → Animals are hunted.

(was / were + V 3) وفي المبنى للمجهول (V 2) الزمن الماضي البسيط : الماضي البسيط في المبنى للمعلوم (V 2) وفي المبنى للمجهول (was / were + V 3)

They opened the airport in 1994. → The airport was opened in 1994.

(have / has + been + V3) وفي المبنى للمجهول (have / has + V3) الزمن الحاضر التام : الحاضر التام في المبنى للمعلوم (have / has + V3) وفي المبنى للمجهول (have / has + been + V3)

He has seen the sand gazelle. → The sand gazelle has been seen.

(is / am / are + Ving) وفي المبنى للمجهول (is / am / are + being + V3) الزمن الحاضر المستمر : الحاضر المستمر في المبنى للمعلوم (is / am / are + Ving) وفي المبنى للمجهول (is / am / are + being + V3)

She is writing a letter. → A letter is being written.

في جملة المبنى للمجهول إذا أردنا ذكر الفاعل الأصلي (الذي قام بالفعل) نضع (by) ثم نذكر الفاعل : The letter was written by Ali.

التحويل من المبنى للمعلوم (the active) إلى المبنى للمجهول (the passive)

People hunt tree kangaroos for their meat.

سيتم تطبيق الخطوات على الجملة:

1. نضع المفعول به في البداية . Tree kangaroos
2. نضع الفعل في صيغة المبنى للمجهول . Tree kangaroos are hunted.....
3. نكمل الجملة . Tree kangaroos are hunted for their meat
4. نضع (by) والفاعل الحقيقي . Tree kangaroos are hunted for their meat by people.

إذا كان الفاعل الحقيقي أستم عام مثل كلمة (people) أو ضمير (they, this) فليس هناك داع لذكره.

A. Rewrite the following sentences (change into the passive voice)

انقل الجمل التالية إلى المبني للمجهول

1. In some countries, law protects the nests of rare birds.
2. Throughout history people have hunted elephants for their tusks.
3. People have turned their natural habitats into farmland or building land.
4. Elephants have changed the natural environment.
5. Elephants make paths through the areas where they live and other animals have used these.
6. Many thousands of people visit Damascus to see historical monuments from different periods of history.
7. Camouflage protects sand gazelles from predators.
8. They opened Al Ain's International Airport in 1994.
9. Fast motorways link Al Ain to Abu Dhabi City.
10. Farmers produce many salad crops in the area around the city.
11. The organisation has created special protected wildlife areas.
12. People hunt (are hunting – have hunted) tree kangaroos for their meat and fur.
13. Human activities are destroying (have destroyed) their natural habitat.
14. Many peoples occupied Damascus before becoming the Syrian capital.

B. Rewrite the following sentences (change into the active voice)

انقل الجمل التالية إلى المبني للمعلوم

التحويل من المبني للمجهول (the passive) إلى المبني للمعلوم (the active)

Sand gazelles are protected from predators by camouflage.

سيتم تطبيق الخطوات على الجملة:

1. نضع الفاعل الحقيقي (إذا وجد في الجملة كلمة by يكون الفاعل بعدها وإذا لم توجد by نضع كلمة مثل < people – they > أو أي فاعل مناسب)
2. نحول الفعل من المبني للمجهول إلى المبني للمعلوم .

Camouflage protects sand gazelles from predators

نعيد كتابة الجملة من البداية وتحذف كلمة (by) إن وجدت :

1. Sand gazelles are protected from predators by camouflage.
2. They are excellent jumpers and their speed and agility are used to evade the attention of predators.
3. If sand gazelles are being threatened, they can run away.
4. In recent decades, efforts have been made to save endangered species in Syria.
5. Al Ain is linked to Abu Dhabi City by fast motorways.
6. Al Ain's International Airport was opened in 1994.
7. Everything is watered by a mixture of recycled waste water and desalinated water.
8. In some countries, the nests of rare birds are protected by law.
9. Elephants have been prevented from migrating to find food and water.

تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

10. Tree kangaroos are hunted (are being hunted – have been hunted) for their meat and fur.

11. Their natural habitat is being destroyed (has been destroyed) by human activities.

C. Correct the verbs in brackets:

1. Al Ain's International Airport.....(open) **in 1994**.
2. **Yesterday** he (be offered) two jobs.
3. My family lived in a lovely apartment, which was(provide) **by** my father's job.
4. After the earthquake of Agadir in 1960, the city(evacuate).
5. Throughout history elephants **have been**(hunt) for their tusks.
6. Sand gazelles(protect) from predators **by** camouflage.
7. They are excellent jumpers and their speed and agility(use) to evade the attention of predators.
8. Elephants **have been**(prevent) from migrating to find food and water.
9. In **recent** decades, efforts(make) to save endangered species in Syria.
10. Al Ain(link) to Abu Dhabi City **by** fast motorways.
11. Al Ain(locate) 160 km east of the capital.
12. **In the past**, water(direct) through man-made tunnels to local farms.
13. Now, an area of 100 square km around Al Ain(cover) in trees and other plants.
14. The six-lane roads in Al Ain.....(line) with many different kinds of trees and other plants.
15. Everything(water) **by** a mixture of recycled waste water and desalinated water.
16. Many salad crops(produce) **by** farmers in the area around the city.
17. Birds' nests(**often** build) at the top of trees where the eggs will be safe.
18. Many nests(make) from grass, twigs or feathers.
19. If the nests of rare birds(damage), or their eggs(steal), the people who do the damage have to pay a large fine.
20. In some countries, the nests of rare birds(protect) **by** law.
21. Tree kangaroos (find) in the rainforests of Australia.
22. Tree kangaroos (hunt) for their meat and fur.
23. The natural habitat of kangaroos **is being** (destroy) by human activities.
24. The people **have been**(teach) how to protect tree kangaroos.
25. Damascus(be) located in the south-west of Syria.
26. Damascus(occupy) **by** many peoples before becoming the Syrian capital.
27. A huge variety of items (sell) in the souks of Damascus.

أزمة متنوعة

1. Thunder and lightning(be) part of weather.
2. It(take) 90 minutes to drive between the two cities.
3. Al Ain's International Airport(have) over half a million passengers **each year**.
4. Now, its modern system(ensure) that an area around Al Ain is covered in trees.
5. Salad crops.....(include) tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce and strawberries
6. Matschie's tree kangaroo(live) on the northeast coast.
7. The place where an animal (live) is called its habitat.
8. You must be exhausted. You.....(work) very hard recently.
9. Damascus is a popular tourist destination; thousands of people(visit) the city to see historical monuments from different periods of history.
10. The famous Hejaz train station(transport) passengers to Amman.
11. In **recent** years many companies(build) their offices in the new part of the city.

نقل سؤال : من الأفعال التي يمكن استخدامها في نقل الأسئلة : asked (سأل)

1. Wh – questions نضع أولاً (wh- word) ثم الفاعل ثم الفعل ونكمل الجملة (ونلتزم بنفس قواعد التحويل).

2. Yes – no questions وهي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد وليس كلمة استفهام.

نضع أولاً (whether) أو (if) ثم الفاعل ثم الفعل ونكمل الجملة (ونلتزم بنفس قواعد التحويل).

Where are you going? (He asked me) where I was going. (علامة الاستفهام تصبح نقطة)

Can you swim well ? (He asked me) if / whether I could swim well.

عند وجود الفعل المساعد (do) في السؤال نحذف (do) ونحول الفعل إلى التصريف الثاني.

عند وجود الفعل المساعد (did) نحذف (did) ونحول الفعل إلى (had + V3)

Where do you live? (He asked me) where I lived.

Did you live in Cairo? (He asked her) if she had lived in Cairo.

you → I / he / she / we / they

your → my / his / her / our / their

ولتسهيل الاختيار ننظر إلى المفعول به بين الأقواس : (I asked him) him تدلنا أن التحويل سيكون محصوراً في (he – his)

B. Report the following questions:

قم بنقل الأسئلة التالية

- ‘What is the secret of their healthy life?’ (I asked their son)
- ‘Do you remember your wedding day?’ (I asked him)
- ‘Have you enjoyed your long life?’ (I asked him)
- ‘How long have you been married?’ (I asked my grandparents)
- ‘Do you enjoy spending time with each other?’ (I asked them)
- ‘When did you first meet?’ (She asked them)
- ‘Are you enjoying married life?’ (She asked them)
- ‘Why did you leave your village and move to the city?’ (I asked Mr Mahmoud)
- ‘Was it easy to find work?’ (I asked)
- ‘What are you doing?’ (I asked him)
- ‘When do you start and finish work?’ (I asked him)
- ‘What are you doing at the weekend?’ (Deema asked Ruba)
- ‘Where are you going?’ (Deema asked Ruba)
- ‘Can you take me to the airport tomorrow?’ (Bashaar asked Rakan)
- ‘What time do you have to be there?’ (Bashaar asked Rakan)
- ‘Did you enjoy your holiday?’ (Laila asked Fadia)
- ‘When did you get back?’ (Laila asked Fadia)
- ‘Have you seen my briefcase?’ (Hani asked Amer)
- ‘Have you got the time?’ (She asked me)
- ‘Can I go out with my friends?’ (Hani asked his mother)
- ‘When did you last have it?’ (Amer asked Hani)
- ‘What’s your name?’ (I asked him)
- ‘Where do you live?’ (I asked him)
- ‘Where did you live before that?’ (I asked him)
- ‘Did you enjoy living there?’ (I asked him)
- ‘Are you married?’ (I asked him)
- ‘What is your job?’ (I asked him)
- ‘Do you work in a college?’ (I asked him)
- ‘What subject do you teach?’ (I asked him)

D. Write the actual words

- She asked me if I’d got the time.
- He said he’d slept for ten hours the previous night.
- Hani asked his mother if he could go out with his friends.
- Waleed asked whether Omar wanted to go swimming with him.
- Hiba said she was enjoying her new job.

الموقع التعليمي
علوم للجميع
اكتب الكلمات الأصلية

تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

المقارنة والتناقض Comparing and Contrast

less	more	Whereas	but	on the other hand
أقل	أكثر	بينما	لكن	من الناحية الأخرى
in comparison with	instead of	although = even though	while	prefer (to)
بالمقارنة مع	بدلاً من	على الرغم من	بينما	يفضل (على)

1. **whereas** بعدها فاعل وفعل ويمكن استخدامها في بداية الجملة أو في وسطها (عندما تكون في الوسط نضع قبلها فاصلة)

I like the city, whereas my brother prefers the country. Whereas I like the city, my brother prefers the country.

2. **on the other hand** تكون في بداية الجملة (قبلها نقطة) وترتبط بين هذه الجملة والجملة التي تسبقها.

The country is quiet. On the other hand, the city is noisy.

3. **although – even though – while** بعدها فاعل وفعل: **Although it was raining, I went shopping.**

4. **instead of – in comparison with** بعدها اسم وليس فاعل وفعل: **Instead of the landline phone, I use the mobile.**

ويمكن استخدامها أيضاً في بداية جملة بدون حرف جر واسم: **The country is quiet. In comparison, the city is noisy.**

5. **less – more** تأتي قبل الصفة ويكون بعدها عادة كلمة (**than**).

- 150 years ago, a typical village might have had 500 inhabitants, (whereas – instead of) now some villages have 100.
- Some people prefer an exciting city (to – with) a quiet village.
- (Instead of – Whereas) buildings, all I can see from my window are fields and trees.
- Farming is less profitable (than – to) it used to be.
- (Whereas – Instead of) flying, let's go by car.
- Travelling by car is cheap. (Whereas – On the other hand), flying is much quicker.
- (In comparison with – Instead of) village life, city life can be quite stressful.
- I prefer living in the country, (on the other hand - but) my brother prefers the city.
- The country is quiet, (while – in comparison with) the city is noisy.
- City people have to drive slowly, (although – whereas) country people can drive fast.
- (In comparison with – Instead of) city people, country people can drive fast.
- City people often shop in supermarkets, (whereas – on the other hand) country people often shop in small shops.
- City people often live in apartments. (Whereas – On the other hand), country people usually live in houses.
- (Although – Instead of) shopping in supermarkets, like city people, country people often shop in small shops.
- (Whereas – Instead of) buying vegetables from shops, like city people, country people often grow their own vegetables.
- (In comparison with – Instead of) country people, who have friendly neighbours, city people often don't know their neighbours.
- Country people often have friendly neighbours, (whereas – although) city people often don't know their neighbours.
- (Instead of – In comparison with) country people, who have quite relaxing lives, city people often have stressful lives.
- Country people often have quite relaxing lives, (but – although) city people often have stressful lives.
- (Whereas – In comparison with) some older people enjoy a quiet life in the country, many young people prefer the excitement of city life.
- Supermarket fruit may be cheap (on the other hand – but) it isn't always as tasty as fruit from a market.
- It's expensive to live in the city (in – on) comparison with the country.
- Big supermarkets sell everyday goods quite cheaply, (but – so) small shops often charge very high prices.
- (In comparison with – Whereas) supermarkets, small shops offer customers a very personal service.
- (In comparison with – Instead of) Seoul in South Korea, Paris, the capital of France, is quite a small city.
- (Whereas – But) Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Paris only has 2 million.
- I've decided to learn Chinese (instead of – more) French at university.
- Chinese grammar is not too difficult (but – so) the pronunciation will be very hard for me.
- Damascus is the largest city in Syria, (because – but) Brasilia is small compared with cities like Rio de Janeiro.

30. (Although – But) Damascus is a very old city, there are modern areas with many new buildings.
31. Brasilia was designed by an architect in the 20th century, (while – in comparison with) Damascus developed naturally over thousands of years.
32. Brasilia is not the major cultural and economic centre of Brazil, (whereas – in comparison with) Damascus is the cultural and economic hub of Syria.
33. Landline phones are large and heavy (in comparison with – instead with) mobile phones.
34. Landline phones are large and heavy. (Whereas – In Comparison), mobile phones are small and light.
35. Mobile phones are more up-to-date (than – from) traditional phones.
36. You can only talk to people on landline phones (but – so) you can also send text messages with mobile phones.
37. Landline phones are fixed in one place. (Although – On the other hand), you can carry mobile phones around.
38. Long conversations are (very – more) expensive on mobile phones than on landline phones.

Have something done (causative have)

Have السببية

نستخدم **Have + (شئ ما) + V3** للإشارة إلى أن الفاعل لم يقم بالفعل ولكنه طلب من شخص آخر القيام بالفعل بدلاً منه.
 دائماً تصريف ثالث يتغير حسب الزمن

1) I repaired my computer myself.

2) I had my computer repaired.

في المثال الأول أنا أصلحت حاسوبي بنفسني - في المثال الثاني من أصلح حاسوبي شخص آخر ولست أنا.

النفي : (don't – doesn't – didn't) + have

A: Rewrite the following sentences (Use causative have)

Hadi doesn't clean his car.

خطوات الحل:

1. نضع الفاعل Hadi
2. نضع الفعل (have) حيث يكون له نفس زمن الجملة ويكون عكسها في الإثبات والنفي Hadi has
3. نضع المفعول به. Hadi has his car
4. نضع الفعل في التصريف الثالث Hadi has his car cleaned.

نحذف الكلمات (own – myself – himself – herself – ourselves – themselves)

1. I didn't repair the car myself.
2. My mother dyed her own dress blue.
3. She didn't make the dress herself.
4. He isn't going to take his own photo.
5. My brother cut his own hair.
6. My neighbour painted his own house.
7. My father doesn't clean his car himself.
8. We didn't cut down the trees in our garden ourselves.
9. I couldn't repair my computer myself.
10. We didn't build our own house.
11. Brides rarely make their own wedding dresses.

(rarely) التي تعني نادراً لها معنى النفي. (نادراً ما تصنع العرائش أثواب زفافهن بأنفسهن.)

B. Correct the verbs in brackets:

1. He isn't going to take his own photo. He.....(have) it taken.
2. If you go to a dentist, you can have a tooth(take) out.
3. Are they going to build their own house? No, they're going to have it(build).
4. If you go to an optician, you can have your eyesight.....(test).
5. I can have my house(paint) by a decorator.
6. I couldn't repair my computer myself. I had to have it(repair) by a computer expert.
7. Will you be able to test your own eyesight? No, I'll have to have it(test).
8. Are they going to build their own house? No, they.....(have) it built.
9. Did Hussam take his own tooth out? No, he (have) it taken out.

C. Choose the correct words in brackets:

I had it repaired by a computer expert.

إذا أردنا ذكر من قام بالفعل نكتبه بعد (by) .

لتجنب ذكر المفعول به في الجملة الثانية نضع بدلاً عنه الضمير (it) إذا كان مفرداً و (them) إذا كان جمعاً.

I didn't build my house. I had it built.

I don't water the flowers. I have them watered.

1. I can have my house painted (by - from) a decorator.
2. She tried mending her **glasses**, but she couldn't. She had to have (it – them) mended by the optician.
3. Do you like this **photograph** of our family? We had (it – them) taken by a local photographer.
4. Did you redecorate the **flat** yourself? No, I had (it – them) redecorated.
5. Did you put that TV **aerial** up yourself? No, I had (it – them) put up.
6. Did Rana take those **photos** herself? No, she had (it – them) taken.

أزمنة متنوعة

1. 'I teach economics.' He said he(teach) economics.
2. 'I'm a lecturer.' He said he(be) a lecturer.
3. 'Did you enjoy your holiday?' I asked if he(enjoy) his holiday.
4. Alberto and Maria(be) married **for nearly eighty years**.
5. Sunil(work) sixteen hours **a day** in the family shop.
6. Mary(get up) early **every morning**.
7. Scientists **frequently**(do) experiments to test their ideas.
8. If you(make) a mistake, you **have to** do your homework again.
9. **Every day** I(do) the shopping for my mother.
10. **When I was 12**, I (make) the decision not to eat any more fast food.
11. People(come) from far and wide to see the Umayyad Mosque.
12. While I was on holiday I.....(buy) lots of odds and ends.
13. Mahmoud is very modest – that's why he **never** (blow) his own trumpet.
14. You should think carefully before you (make) your decision.
15. **If** I (make) a mistake, I **could** do a lot of damage .
16. **If** everyone(use) online banking, they'**ll** do away with banks.

تم التحميل من موقع علوم الجميع

الوحدة الرابعة**الماضي التام البسيط (Past Perfect Simple) – الماضي التام المستمر (Past Perfect Continuous)****الماضي التام المستمر (had + been + Ving)** - يستخدم لفعل وقع في الماضي قبل فعل ماضٍ آخر أو قبل وقت ماضٍ وكان مستمراً.كان مرهقاً لأنه كان يركض لمدة ساعتين. **He was exhausted because he had been running for two hours.**

لا يجوز استخدام الماضي التام المستمر في الحالات التالية (نستخدم الماضي التام البسيط بدلاً منه) :

1. إذا ذكر عدد مرات حصول الفعل. 2. مع الأفعال التي لا تقبل الاستمرار مثل الأفعال (see – be – want)

3. إذا وقع الفعل لمرة واحدة أو لم يقع أبداً.

الظروف التي يمكن استخدامها مع الماضي التام المستمر : since - for – all

هام جداً : لا يجوز استخدام الماضي التام البسيط أو الماضي التام المستمر إلا إذا كان هناك في الجملة ما يدل على الماضي .

- From a young age, Hinault was dedicated to his training programme. He(always want) to be a cyclist.
- At the start of his career, Hinault made a sponsorship deal with a top bicycle company. The company (see) great potential in the young rider.
- After each victory, Hinault didn't take all the credit for himself. A brilliant team (support) him throughout.
- When he didn't win in 1986, he retired. He(lose) to his greatest rival.
- After retirement he started writing books. He (learn) so many things during his career.
- By the time he retired, he.....(secure) his best place as one of the best cyclists.
- By 1978**, Eddy Merckx(break) more records than any other cyclist in history.
- Before he set off on his journey, Michael Asher(probably learn) how to ride a camel.
- Messner and Habeler ignored the warnings that other climbers (give) them.
- Hillary climbed Mount Everest in 1953 as part of a British expedition. He(attempt) it **several times** before.
- In May 1978, Messner and Habeler(**already make**) **two unsuccessful attempts** to reach the summit.
- By the time they reached the top they were exhausted. They(climb) **for** many days.
- Hillary returned to the Himalayas and set up a charity to help the local people. He.....(befriend) many of the Sherpas.
- Hillary and Tenzing underwent thorough health checks when they returned to the base camp. They(experience) extremely cold conditions.
- They raised a flag when they made it to the summit. They(reach) the highest point on earth.
- Before Messner and Habeler, no one (attempt) to climb Everest without oxygen.
- Before 1953, people(try) to reach the summit of Everest **for** many years.
- Until 1953, nobody (climb) Mount Everest.
- Just before they reached the summit, they (fall) down every few metres.
- Three years earlier they(successfully climb) Gasherbrum without oxygen.
- I went to see Ali in hospital. He(break) his leg during a football match.
- My uncle finally passed his driving test. He (take) the test **three times** already.
- Omar passed all his exams. He(revise) non-stop **for** a month.
- They finished making Laila's dress a week before the wedding. They(make) it **for** over a month.
- Everyone enjoyed the family celebration. Reem and her sons (make) all the food themselves.
- I received a letter from Hiba yesterday. She(promise) to write **since last year**.

(2)The Passive المبنى للمجهول(1) الزمن الماضي التام: الماضي التام في المبنى للمعلوم (had + V3) وفي المبنى للمجهول (had + been + V3)They had built the tunnel.The tunnel had been built.(2) الزمن الماضي المستمر: الماضي المستمر في المبنى للمعلوم (was / were + Ving) - في المبنى للمجهول (was / were + being + V3)They were constructing the canal.The canal was being constructed.(3) الأفعال المساعدة: can – could – shall – should – will – would – may – might – must – ought to – have (has – had) to

يُصاغ المبنى للمجهول من الأفعال المساعدة بوضع الفعل المساعد وكتابة (be) بعده والفعل في التصريف الثالث.

He has to send the letter.The letter has to be sent.ملاحظة : have to تعتبر فعل مساعد فقط في حالة المبنى للمجهول – أما في الحالات القواعدية الأخرى لا تعتبر فعل مساعد.**A. Rewrite the following sentences (change into the passive voice)**

انقل الجمل التالية إلى المبنى للمجهول

ملاحظة : نفس خطوات الحل الموجودة في الصفحتين (8 – 9)

1. Engineers had to make an artificial island.

2. After the tragic fire in the Mont Blanc Tunnel in 1999, everyone agreed that when they built tunnels in the future, they should pay much more attention to safety.

3. When they were planning the Laerdal Tunnel, the designers decided that they would divide it into four sections.

4. They thought that if they could construct large halls between the sections, this would make motorists' journeys more interesting.

5. They made the halls wider than the rest of the tunnel and technicians fitted them with special lights.

6. They believed that if they could ventilate the tunnel better, drivers would stay awake and this would cause fewer accidents.

7. Fire fighters put out the fire.

B: Rewrite the following sentences (change into the active)

انقل الجمل التالية إلى المبنى للمعلوم

1. Before Burj Al-Arab could be built, engineers had to make an artificial island.

2. 5,600 workers died while the canal was being constructed.

3. Previous plans to build a tunnel had been rejected because of the high cost.

4. A third tunnel had to be built as an escape tunnel in case of fire.

5. The original Mont Blanc Tunnel was completed in 1965.

6. The tunnel was designed to carry 450,000 vehicles a year.

C. Correct the verbs in brackets:

1. Large areas of land had to be(flood) when they were building the Three Gorges Dam.

2. The Channel Tunnel , which links Britain and France,(complete) in 1994.

3. The driver stopped after smoke had been(see) coming out of the lorry's engine.

4. Unfortunately many of the historical sites could not be (save) when they built the dam.

5. Before Burj Al-Arab(can - build), engineers **had to** make an artificial island.6. This was one of the greatest and most difficult engineering jobs that **had ever been** (attempt) .

7. 5,600 workers died while the canal **was being** (construct).
8. Thirty-nine people (kill) in the tunnel fire which was started when a lorry caught fire.
9. It was more than two days before the fire(put out) by fire fighters.
10. By 1997 it was being(use) by over a million.
11. My car is badly scratched. It(have to – repaint).
12. The other car is badly damaged and it could not be (repair).
13. Photos(should / always take) with the sun behind you.
14. Don't forget. The application has to be(post) before next Tuesday.
15. I was expecting a letter. It could have been (send) to the wrong address.

معاني بعض الأفعال المساعدة

- (could) : (كان يمكن) وتعبّر أنه كان من الممكن حصول الفعل في الماضي. / بعد so that نستخدم عادة (can – could) /
 - (must) : (يجب) وتعبّر عن الإيجاب في الحاضر أو المستقبل. - (had to) : (كان يجب) وتعبّر عن الإيجاب في الماضي.

1. Large areas of land (must - had to) be flooded when they **were** building the Three Gorges Dam.
2. Work on the dam (could – must) not be started until the Yangtze **had** been diverted.
3. The locks were built **so that** the Yangtze (could – had to) still be used by ships.
4. Unfortunately many of the historical sites (could – must) not be saved when they **built** the dam.
5. Protestors **are demanding** that people who had to leave (must – could) be given new homes and compensation.

Use ing-clauses (Ing – form of the verb)

A: Rewrite the following sentences (Use ing-clause)

Hani did very well. He could finish in 20th place.

خطوات الحل: سيتم تطبيق الخطوات على:

Hani did very well,

1. نكتب الجملة الأساسية (وهي الجملة الأولى) و نضع فاصلة بعدها.

2. في الجملة الثانية نحذف الفاعل والأفعال المساعدة (إن وُجدت) ونضع الفعل مضافاً إليه (ing) ونكمل الجملة.

Hani did very well, finishing in 20th place.

إذا وجدت كلمات الربط (and - who – which – where) تُحذف.

وتُحذف أيضاً عبارات مثل (When he did this - When he finished the race - To do this)

لإضافة (ing) إلى الفعل يجب الالتزام بالقواعد التالية:

- يجب أن يكون الفعل في التصريف الأول: **doing** - إذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب (e) تُحذف (e)
- إذا كان هناك حرف صوتي واحد بين حرفين غير صوتيين نضاعف الحرف الأخير: **run (running) - win (winning)**

1. He is now a PHD student in Bangalore, where he is doing high-level research.
2. At the age of seven, my brother Amar played football for a local club. When he did this, he became the youngest professional player in Syria.
3. A few years later, he joined the men's team and he scored three goals in his first match.
4. He was the highest paid player in the team. He was earning as much as six players would earn.
5. A newspaper began printing stories which accused Amar of spending too much money on high living.
6. Amar denied these accusations. He explained that he spent his money on his family and that he gave much to charity.
7. He continued to play for his team, trusted in the support of his family and refused to let the newspaper stories bother him.
8. An Indian man correctly calculated the square root of a six-digit number. He took 1 minute 3.8 seconds.
9. An American holds the world record for sending a text message. He typed a text of 160 letters on his mobile phone in less than a minute.
10. A 38-year-old German set a unicycle speed record for 100 m. He travelled this distance in 12.11 seconds.
11. A young British man broke the record for the most books balanced on the head. To do this he used skills he had developed as a builder.
12. He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books. The books weighed 98.4 kg.
13. An Indian man broke the world record for motionlessness. He stood still for 20 hours 10 minutes and 6 seconds.

14. In his first marathon Hani did very well. He finished in 20th place.
15. He took three hours to complete the race. When he finished the race, he broke his own previous record.
16. Before the event, he had trained hard and often ran for five hours a day.
17. Hani is a postgraduate student at the University of Damascus who is studying law.
18. Hani agreed to run the marathon in December. He told his friends he wanted to collect money for a charity.
19. Hani succeeded in doing this. He collected over SYP 200,000.
20. Muhanad trained hard for the competition. He ran 3,000 metres every evening for six months.
21. He was careful about his diet, and ate only healthy food.
22. As a result he became slimmer and fitter. He lost 10 kg while he was training.
23. He managed to get plenty of rest. He slept for eight hours every night.
24. On the day of the race he felt very confident and got up at six o'clock in the morning.
25. Fortunately, he was second in the race. He came in a fifth of a second behind the winner.

B. Correct the verbs in brackets:

ملاحظة : إذا وجدت فاصلة وبعدها فعل بدون فاعل نضيف (ing) إلى الفعل.

1. I left the office at midday, (plan) to meet my friend Mazen for lunch.
2. I arrived at our usual meeting place and waited,(expect) my friend to arrive at any minute.

who - which - where

تستخدم هذه الكلمات لإضافة معلومات إلى جملة رئيسية ونستخدم (who) مع الأشخاص - (which) مع الأشياء والحيوانات - (where) مع المكان. ترجمة (who - which) الذي ، التي ، الذين حسب الاسم الذي يسبقها ويمكن ترجمة (where) حيث

يمكن أن تصف (which) الجملة كلها : **He won the match, which made him happy.**

1. He is now a PhD student in **Bangalore**, (which - where) he is doing high-level research.
2. He received coaching from **Kasparov** (who - which) is one of the greatest chess players and geniuses of all time.
3. At the age of nineteen **he was ranked number one in the world**, (who - which) made him the youngest player to be awarded this title.
4. A newspaper began printing **stories** (who - which) accused Amar of spending too much money.
5. **Burj Al-Arab**, (who - which) is one of the most expensive hotels in the world, stands in the sea.
6. **The Channel Tunnel**, (who - which) links Britain and France, is over 50 kilometres long.

أزمنة متنوعة

1. As we(walk) up the mountain, we came across a small camp site.
2. When I was talking to my brother yesterday, your name(come up) several times.
3. The police suspected a crime as there (be) four similar fires in the previous month.
4. When it is completed, it(be) the largest dam in the world.
5. Sport(increase) greatly in popularity in **recent** years.
6. After(wait) for nearly an hour, I decided that Mazen was not going to come.
7. Before Burj Al-Arab could be built, engineers (have to - make) an artificial island.
8. The Panama Canal, which(join) the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, opened to shipping in 1914.
9. Before it opened to shipping in 1914, ships..... (have to / go round) the bottom of South America.
10. Wherever I(go) on holiday I like to visit places of historical interest.
11. I'd like to be an archaeologist when I (leave) university.
12. It was cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun (come out) .
13. We(drive) home on the motorway yesterday evening when we came across a burning car.
14. At the top of high mountains the air (not have) much oxygen in it.
15. I was walking through town , when suddenly I (think) about my friend.
16.(you / fill in) the application form for that job **yet?**

Complete the following sentences using clauses:

أكمل الجمل التالية مستخدماً أشباه جمل

في إكمال الجمل يجب أن يكون هناك فاعل وفعل

لتسهيل اختيار الزمن يمكن الالتزام بالقاعدة العامة التالية: عندما نبدأ بالماضي ننهي بالماضي - عندما نبدأ بالحاضر ننهي بالحاضر أو المستقبل

نماذج عن الجمل التي يمكن أن ترد في الامتحان

نموذج عن الإجابات

- When I was a student,.....	I was very happy.
- He had to pay a fine because.....	he was driving fast.
- He left court a free man because.....	he was innocent.
- Omar felt very guilty even though	the accident wasn't his fault.
- I've been playing the piano since	I was seven years old.

مع (since) نستخدم الحاضر التام البسيط أو المستمر + الماضي البسيط : I haven't seen him since he went to London.

- A virus is a bad programme which	can damage computers.
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يمكن أن تعمل (which – who) عمل فاعل وفي هذه الحالة نضع فعل بعدها.

- The people emigrated because	they were poor.
- When the rescue team arrived,	they helped the people.
- James was very nervous when	he arrived at the airport.
- James was very nervous because	he had never flown before.
- My family and I lived in a lovely apartment, which	was in the city centre.
- I wasn't surprised that	he came late.
- When he accused me of being wasteful,	I saw red.
- I'm looking forward to the day when	I go to university.
- I wish that	I could fly.

بعد (wish) نستخدم الفعل في التصريف الثاني

- The weather is too hot at the moment, so	I'll stay at home.
- The streets are very dirty, so	we should clean them.
- I'm not good at maths, so	I need help.
- I'm looking for a new flat because	my flat is noisy.
- I'm really tired, but	I can't sleep.
- I'm really tired this morning, so	I can't go swimming.
- I'm really tired because	I've been working hard recently.
- If you want to improve your health,.....	you should do sport.
- I was walking through town when	it started snowing.
- Since she arrived in England,	I haven't seen her.
- I can't remember where	my uncle lives.
- Everything was going very well until	the car broke down.
- I spilt tea on my homework, so	I had to rewrite it.
- If the top layer of soil is destroyed,	the land becomes poor.
- Farmers need more land so that	they can grow more crops.
- Some people move to greener areas in order to	find food and water.

بعد (in order to – to) نستخدم فعل (في حالة المصدر) وليس فاعل وفعل

- Trees are (The rainforest has been) cut down to	make more farmland.
- Some people die in desert areas because	they don't have enough food.
- Forests are cut down so that	farmers can have more farmland.
- Forests are cut down because.....	farmers need more farmland.
- We need to protect some animals so that	they don't die.
- In the future, sea levels will rise because	the polar ice is melting.
- Scientists are worried about climate change because.....	it is serious.

- Fadia didn't go to school yesterday because	she felt ill.
- I went to the post office so that	I could buy stamps.
- I went to the post office because	I needed some stamps.
- Ahmad went to the airport so that	he could meet his brother.
- Ahmad went to the airport because	he wanted to meet his brother.
- The sky was very clear and	I could see the stars.
- I'm sure that	bats aren't birds.
- You must be exhausted because	you've been working hard recently.
- Some plants grow well here even though	the soil is poor.
- You will have to make a special effort if	you want pass the exam.
- If you make a mistake,	you have to correct it.
- We'll have to do the room up before	we sleep there.
- When my parents get old,	I will look after them.
- You should think carefully before	you make your decision.
- He said everything was Okay, but	I didn't believe him.
- While I was on holiday,	I bought a camera.
- City people have to drive slowly, whereas	country people can drive fast.
- City people often live in apartments, whereas	country people often live in houses.
- City people often shop in supermarkets, whereas	country people often shop in small shops.
- Country people often have quite relaxing lives, but	city people often have stressful lives.
- The country is quiet, while	the city is noisy.
- I prefer living in the country, whereas	my brother prefers the city.
- We're having a big celebration next week, so	I can't go on holiday.
- If you break the law,	you have to face the music.
- Too much salt is bad for you, but	you can't do without it.
- If you drive too fast,	you have to pay a fine.
- He was against the idea, but	he changed his tune.
- I've got a really bad toothache, so	I can't sleep.
- Before we can sell the flat,	we have to do it up.
- It had been cloudy all morning, but	it didn't rain.
- As we were walking up the mountain,	it started snowing.
- The fire had started when	everyone was asleep.
- When my brother came round after his operation,	he felt fine.
- Omar passed all his exams because	he had worked hard.
- By the time they'd finished their homework,	it was time for bed.
- Large areas of land had to be flooded when	they were building the dam.
- When he finished the race,	he was exhausted.
- By the time they reached the top,	they were exhausted.
- He retired when	he lost the match.
- When I leave school,	I'll look for a job.
- I'm good at maths, but	I'm bad at English.
- We were driving home when	we saw a burning car.
- They raised a flag when	they reached the top.
- The driver stopped after	he had seen smoke.
- The whole family was astonished when	he won the match.
- Before they reached the summit,	they ran out of food.

Complete the following paragraph by filling in the gaps:

أكمل المقطع التالي عن طريق ملأ الفراغات

في الامتحان هناك فراغات يطلب ملء كل منها بكلمة واحدة ذات وظيفة لغوية (قواعد). سيكون هنا نماذج عن المقاطع وسيوضع خط تحت

الكلمات الوظيفية.

Ahmad and I have just got home from a two-day visit to Apamea. It was only a short visit but I will remember it forever. Apamea is an ancient site on the bank of the Orontes River. There are extensive ruins which tourists can walk around and where they can learn about many different civilisations.

We arrived on Tuesday evening and the first thing we did was set up our camp. The sky was very clear and we could see millions of stars. The next morning was very hot but we visited the Roman city. There were enormous columns and high walls which I thought were amazing.

Al Ain, an ancient city, is the second biggest city in Abu Dhabi. It is located 160 km east of the capital and is linked to Abu Dhabi City by fast motorways. It takes about 90 minutes to drive between the two cities.

Al Ain's Airport, which was opened in 1994, has over half a million passengers each year. In the past, Al Ain was famous for its traditional system of watering the land. Water was directed through man-made tunnels to local farms.

In the middle of this photograph, there is a small tree. In the background on the right, there is a row of much taller trees. On the left are some other trees, with a wooden fence in front of them. The sky is cloudy. It looks like it might rain

In the foreground of this photograph you can see a tall tree surrounded by short grass. Obviously, it is summer because there are leaves on the tree and it is a warm sunny day. There are several other smaller trees in the picture. The tree could be in a residential area, because there are buildings behind the tree.

We're really enjoying our holiday in Lattakia. Yesterday we went swimming in the Mediterranean. It was the first time I had swum in the sea and it was really exciting! There are hundreds of species of fish and plants.

Tree kangaroos, which are found only in the rainforests of Australia and West Papua, are in danger of becoming extinct for two main reasons. Firstly, they are being hunted for their meat and fur, and secondly their natural habitat is being destroyed by human activities such as mining and farming.

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 fuels are burnt, they produce large amounts of carbon dioxide and this keeps more of the sun's 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 floods. 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 is causing sea levels to rise.

Many areas of land which are on the coast will be flooded. Leading scientists are warning that if the authorities don't introduce new laws to reduce greenhouse gas increases now, the results could be disastrous for life on Earth.

In the last hundred years, people have been living longer and longer. Yet, there are still many aspects of our lifestyles that could be improved. Doctors advise that regular exercise and a healthy diet are crucial to our well-being.

It is important to get enough sleep – 8 hours a night is recommended. Getting enough sleep keeps our minds fresh, but we need to exercise our brains, too. This could involve doing puzzles and crosswords, playing chess or reading a book.

In Syria you will rarely find 'old people's homes'. When my parents get old, my sister and I will help look after them. Traditional values teach sons and daughters to honour their fathers and mothers and show love and care to them as they grow old.

Family is very important to everyone, and I am very close to my mother's sister and her husband – my aunt and uncle. Caring for our family like this helps us to live happier lives and we know our children will one day look after us.

Ibrahim usually arrives at work on time, so his boss didn't know what to make of it when he was an hour late one morning. At first, he thought he might make up an excuse, but decided he must be honest. Ibrahim promised he would make up for the time he had lost by being late.

This architect-designed house has two storeys and is located in a village two kilometres from the sea. It has a tiled roof which provides shady areas on both the ground floor and first floor. The house is surrounded by a colourful garden which has been well looked after. The property overlooks a luxurious swimming pool.

This two-storey modern house is situated on the outskirts of a medium-sized town. It is surrounded by a large garden with a lawn, trees, shrubs and hedges. It has a flat roof and there are balconies outside the first floor windows. It is painted white and there are no other houses nearby.

This building is located in a residential area in the suburbs of a large city. It has a garden with recently planted trees and shrubs. The property is surrounded by a low wall which separates it from a quiet street. The house has a flat roof.

I was born in the country, and for the first eighteen years of my life I lived there. My family's farm was in the middle of nowhere, five kilometres from our nearest neighbours and ten from the nearest school, shops and post office.

As a child, I enjoyed the open-air life, but when I was eighteen I went to university and couldn't believe how incredible city life was. In comparison with my life on the farm, my new life was exciting, challenging and very varied.

In 1986 Michael Asher was the first westerner to cross the Sahara Desert from west to east on a camel. Before he set off on his journey across the Sahara, Michael Asher had probably learnt how to ride a camel.

Child prodigies are children who demonstrate talents at a very young age. Mathematical geniuses are often able to do complicated calculations in their heads in just a few seconds. This is particularly remarkable when the numbers they are dealing with have been selected at random.

The Channel Tunnel, which links Britain and France, is over 50 kilometres long and was completed in 1994. There are actually two main tunnels, one from France to Britain and the other from Britain to France. Previous plans to build a tunnel had been rejected because of the cost and because the people were worried about fires in the tunnel.

Burj Al-Arab, which is one of the most expensive hotels in the world, stands in the sea off the coast of Dubai. Before it could be built, engineers had to make an artificial island. In order to do this, land had to be reclaimed from the sea.

The Panama Canal, which joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, opened to shipping in 1914. Before this, ships had to go round the bottom of South America to get from one ocean to the other. This was one of the greatest and most difficult engineering jobs that had ever been attempted.

Ahmad had competed in six prestigious cycling competitions before, but this was the first time he had dominated the race. When he crossed the finish line beating all his rivals, he knew it was the start of an exceptional career.

My younger sister has always had a talent for music. She started piano lessons at the age of three and her teacher was astonished by how quickly she learned to play well. “She is the most talented pupil I have ever taught,” she said. “As well as playing the piano brilliantly she also understands the theory of music.”

We were driving home on the motorway when we came across a burning car. A family was standing by the side of the road. The mother was holding a sleeping baby in her arms. A woman came to ask if they needed any help. Two other children were standing next to their parents. They were afraid of the fire.

Some of the most important historical sites in the world will be destroyed if sea levels rise as expected in the next 100 years. The destruction will be particularly serious in low-lying cities, such as Venice in Italy. Some of the buildings have already been damaged by the floods which regularly hit the city.

My brother is talented in many different ways. He is a mathematical genius but also has great musical ability. The whole family was astonished when he won the first prize in a competition for young composers.

My sister was never able to do paint or draw well until a new and very skillful teacher arrived at the school. Since then, my sister's progress has been amazing, and art has grown in popularity throughout the school.

I left the office at midday, planning to meet my friend Mazen for lunch. I arrived at our usual meeting place and waited, expecting my friend to arrive at any minute. After half an hour I began to worry, thinking that Mazen might have been involved in an accident. I tried ringing him several times, leaving a message on his answering machine.

Until 1953, nobody had climbed Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. Then in 1953, the mountaineer Edmund Hillary and the Nepalese Tenzing Norgay succeeded in reaching the summit.

When Messner and Habeler started planning to climb Everest without oxygen, other climbers called them foolish. They warned them that the oxygen levels at the top of Everest were so low that breathing would be difficult, and that the men would risk brain damage if they did this. However, they did not listen and made their first attempts in April.

Question Making صياغة الأسئلة

Wh- words

Where	When	How	Who	Why	What	Which
أين	متى	كيف	من	لماذا	ماذا	أي
Whose	How many	How much	How old	How often	How far	
لمن	كم (اسم جمع)	كم (غير معدود)	للسؤال عن العمر	تكرار الفعل - عدد المرات	المسافة	
How long	What colour	How fast	How high	How much	What time	What kind of
المدة الزمنية والطول	اللون	السرعة	الارتفاع	السعر والوزن	الوقت	النوع

لصياغة السؤال : (1) (Wh - word) (2) الفعل المساعد (3) الفاعل (4) نكمل الجملة ونحذف الكلمة أو العبارة التي نسأل عنها

Tareq is in the garden now. → Where is Tareq now?

إذا بدأ الجواب ب (yes , no) لا نضع (Wh - word) وتتابع نفس الخطوات

Yes, she has got a lot of books. → Has she got a lot of books?

إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد نستخدم (do - does - did) والفعل بعدها يكون في حالة المصدر .

They went shopping yesterday. → When did they go shopping?

نقوم بالتحويلات التالية :

I / we ← you me / us ← you my / our ← your
I am ← are you I was ← were you

I live with my family. → Who do you live with?

What + (do - does - did) + الفاعل + look like? : (tall - fat - short) مثل

He is tall and has dark hair. → What does he look like?

What + (فعل كون) + الفاعل + like? : (lazy - honest - friendly) مثل

She is friendly. → What is she like?

What (is - was) the weather like? : للسؤال عن الطقس:

It is cold and rainy today. → What is the weather like today?

What + (do - doing - done) + فاعل + (فعل مساعد) : للسؤال عن الفعل :

They are playing. → What are they doing?

What (do - does - did) + فاعل + (إذا كان الفعل حاضر بسيط أو ماضي بسيط) : للسؤال عن المهنة هناك أكثر من طريقة منها:

My father is a doctor. → What does your father do ?

How + (do - does - did) + فاعل + feel : للسؤال عن الشعور :

I was sad. → How did you feel?

للسؤال عن الفاعل نضع (Wh - word) مكان الفاعل ونكمل الجملة

My mother made the cake . → Who made the cake?

A: Where did you go? عند عدم وجود فاعل وفعل في الجملة يكون الفاعل والفعل نفسه في الجملة التي تسبقها :

B: I went to the park.

A: When did you go?

B: Yesterday.

هناك أربع مجموعات من الأفعال المساعدة

1. أفعال الكون (Verbs to be) : is - am - are - was - were

2. can - could - shall - should - will - would - may - might - must - ought to

3. (have , has , had) : تكون فعل مساعد إذا جاء بعدها فعل في التصريف الثالث : have gone - had seen

إذا لم يكن بعدها (V3) تكون فعل عادي له معنى : They have a nice house. They have dinner.

4. (do , does , did) : (do - does) حاضر - (does) مع (he - she - it) أو الاسم المفرد - (did) ماضي

Complete the following dialogue by writing suitable questions or answers.

اكتب أسئلة وأجوبة مناسبة.

<p>(1) A:?</p> <p>B: My school was opened in 1975.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: I have been in this school for five years.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: I go there by bus.</p> <p>A: Where is the school located ?</p> <p>B:?</p>	<p>7) A:?</p> <p>B : My house is located in Lattakia.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: It is about five miles from the sea.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: It is quiet and comfortable.</p> <p>A: What does it look like?</p> <p>B:?</p>
<p>(2) A:?</p> <p>B: I got to Apamea two days ago.</p> <p>A: Where are you staying?</p> <p>B:?</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: It is scorching hot.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: I could see enormous and high walls.</p>	<p>8) A:?</p> <p>B: My house has two storeys.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: It overlooks a beautiful garden.</p> <p>A: What is it planted with?</p> <p>B:?</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>A: The walls are white.</p>
<p>(3) A:?</p> <p>B: Yes, I have travelled abroad.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: I went to Cairo.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: To visit my cousins.</p> <p>A: How long did you stay there?</p> <p>B:?</p>	<p>9) A:?</p> <p>B: I go to bed at nine o'clock.</p> <p>A: How much sleep do you get each night?</p> <p>B:?</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: I feel alert and rested in the morning.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: Yes, I get enough sleep.</p>
<p>(4) A:?</p> <p>B: The sand gazelle weighs 20 kilogrammes.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: It is almost 100 km per hour.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: It has a white head and a sand-coloured body.</p> <p>A: Which animal do you prefer ? Why ?</p> <p>B:?</p>	<p>10) A:?</p> <p>B: Alberto and Maria have been married for eighty years.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: They eat soup or corn for every meal.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: They have a healthy lifestyle.</p> <p>A: How can you keep healthy?</p> <p>B:?</p>
<p>(5) A:?</p> <p>B: I arrived in England in 2001.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: I'm a teacher.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: I felt sad when I left my country.</p> <p>A: Who do you live with?</p> <p>B:?</p>	<p>11) A:?</p> <p>B: Mount Everest is 8,848 m high.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: Hillary was the first to reach its summit.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: That was in 1953.</p> <p>A: Would you like to be a mountain climber? Why?</p> <p>B:?</p>
<p>6) A:?</p> <p>B: I left the village to work in the city.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: I was at the age of twenty.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: I miss the peace and quiet in the country.</p> <p>A: What is the city life?</p> <p>B:?</p>	<p>24) A:?</p> <p>B: I've been playing chess for ten years.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: I started doing that when I was in primary school.</p> <p>A:?</p> <p>B: I've played two tournaments so far.</p> <p>A: Why do you like chess?</p> <p>B:?</p>

حلول تمارين القواعد

الحاضر التام البسيط والمستمر (61)
 1. has interviewed
 2. have been interviewing
 3. has been studying
 4. has been writing
 5. have been playing
 6. has just been
 7. has just finished - has been working
 8. has just come - has been swimming
 9. have been celebrating
 10. has been playing
 11. has been doing
 12. have you been doing
 13. have passed - have been having (have had)
 14. have started
 have only been playing
 15. Have you ever learned
 16. Have you had
 17. have just come back
 18. have you been - have been trying
 19. have been sorting out
 20. have you been doing
 21. haven't seen
 22. has been working
 23. haven't had
 24. haven't slept
 25. have you been playing
 26. Have you played
 27. has been working
 28. have played
 29. have recently had
 30. Have you spoken
 31. haven't been sleeping
 32. has been revising
 33. have been working

الماضي البسيط والتام (62)

1. emigrated 2. had emigrated
 3. had died 4. had adapted
 5. had never flown
 6. had failed 7. hadn't seen
 8. had worked 9. had passed
 10. had switched off 11. hit
 12. lasted 13. was
 14. arrived 15. had become
 16. was - moved 17. was
 18. had killed 19. arrived
 20. built 21. attended
 22. worked - were
 23. had loved - had learned - had made 24. spent.
 25. had felt 26. had dreamed
 27. had lived 28. had worked
 29. had driven 30. had looked
 31. spent 32. recycled
 33. had turned - had died had flown
 34. had always been 35. called
 36. had turned 37. realised
 38. had been 39. found
 40. had recycled had buried - had poisoned
 41. bumped 42. was

الماضي البسيط والحاضر التام (63)

1. have moved - chose - had to 2. rose
 3. has increased - have fallen 4. have arrived
 5 entered 6. arrived
 7. has happened
 8. left - returned
 9. has never wanted

10. got married
 11. didn't imagine
 12. wanted 13. made
 14. has become

Wish (p 64)

1. would 2. would
 3. could 4. wouldn't
 5. would 6. would
 7. weren't - were 8. would
 9. wouldn't 10. could
 11. would 12. could
 13. were 14. were
 15. could 16. would
 17. were 18. were

B- correct (p 64)

1. spoke 2. were
 3. would 4. could sing
 5. didn't have to 6. had
 7. didn't always lose

C. Rewrite (p 64)

هناك أكثر من حل منها

1. I could sleep at night.
 2. the weather weren't so hot at the moment.
 3. people didn't drive so fast in the city centre.
 4. the streets weren't so dirty.
 5. they didn't smoke so much.
 6. there weren't so many adverts on television.
 7. our city collected rubbish more often.
 8. I were very good at maths.
 9. I could read very quickly.
 10. you didn't waste so much paper.
 11. my brother didn't spend many hours talking on the phone.
 12. I weren't so shy about talking in public.
 13. they didn't contain so many adverts.
 14. you didn't eat so quickly.
 15. I weren't such a slow reader.
 16. we spent much time together.
 17. the city centre weren't so busy this morning.
 18. he hadn't lost his keys.
 19. I were old enough to go to university.
 20. Hani didn't speak so quickly.
 21. I could speak French.
 22. you weren't always losing things.
 23. we didn't have to start work so early.
 24. going to the theatre weren't expensive.
 25. I could sing very well.
 26. I weren't so tired this morning.
 27. my friend would give me my CD back.
 28. it weren't so hot .
 29. I could remember where I left the newspaper.
 30. her music weren't so loud for me.

أزمنة متنوعة (65)

1. am doing 2. will appear
 3. got 4. had won
 5. are moving 6. put up
 7. doesn't collect
 8. am looking 9. had taken place 10. were 11. retired

الشرح والنتيجة (66)

1. in order to 2. to 3. so that
 4. cause of 5. Because
 6. with the result that
 7. because of 8. because
 9. to 10. to 11. with
 12. in order to 13. so that
 14. so that 15. in order to
 16. because 17. in order not to
 18. so that 19. in order to
 20. in order to 21. so that
 22. to 23. because
 24. because 25. because
 26. in order to
 27. in order not to
 28. so that 29. in order to
 30. in order not to 31. because
 32. because 33. because

التعبير عن الاحتمال (67)

1. must 2. can't 3. might
 4. must 5. must 6. may
 7. must 8. can't 9. must
 10. must 11. must 12. must
 13. can't 14. must 15. might
 16. must 17. must
B. Correct
 1. have forgotten 2. living
 3. lived 4. have forgotten
 5. broken down 6. be
 7. posted 8. coming

C: Rewrite (p 68)

1. Some parts of the desert might have been covered in ...
 2. Bats can't be birds - they don't have feathers.
 3. These people are very thin. They can't have eaten much ..
 4. The world must be getting warmer, because the polar ..
 5. The ground is wet here. This must have been a ..
 6. It might be my brother. He usually rings at this time.
 7. It must be the postman. He always comes at this time.
 8. There's an important football match in my town tonight. The roads might be very busy.
 9. My friend said she would phone me, but she hasn't. She can't have forgotten.
 10. She must have got good grades in her exams.
 11. It can't be my uncle's car because it doesn't sound ..
 12. A new building is going up in our neighbourhood. It might be a school. They might be building a new school.

المبنى للمجهول - الفصل الأول (69)

1. In some countries, the nests of rare birds are protected by law.
 2. Throughout history elephants have been hunted for their tusks.

3. Their natural habitats have been turned into farmland.....
 4. The natural environment has been changed by elephants.
 5. Paths are made by elephants through the areas where they live and these have been used by other animals.
 6. Damascus is visited by many thousands of people to see historical ..
 7. Sand gazelles are protected from predators by camouflage.
 8. Al Ain's International Airport was opened in 1994.
 9. Al Ain is linked to Abu Dhabi City by fast motorways.
 10. Many salad crops are produced by farmers in the
 11. Special protected wildlife areas have been created by the organisation.
 12. Tree kangaroos are hunted (are being hunted - have been hunted) for their meat and fur.
 13. Their natural habitat is being destroyed (has been destroyed) by human activities.
 14. Damascus was occupied by many peoples before becoming the Syrian capital.

B. Rewrite (active) - (p69)

1. Camouflage protects sand gazelles from predators.
 2. They are excellent jumpers, and they use their speed and agility to evade the ..
 3. If enemies are threatening sand gazelles, they can run away.
 4. In recent decades, they have made efforts to save ..
 5. Fast motorways link Al Ain to Abu Dhabi City.
 6. They opened Al Ain's International Airport in 1994.
 7. A mixture of recycled waste water and desalinated water waters everything.
 8. In some countries, law protects the nests of rare birds.
 9. They have prevented elephants from migrating to find food and water.
 10. They hunt (are hunting - have hunted) tree kangaroos for their meat and fur.
 11. Human activities are destroying (have destroyed) their natural habitat.

C. Correct (p 70)

1. was opened 2. was offered
 3. provided 4. was evacuated
 5. hunted 6. are protected
 7. are used 8. prevented
 9. have been made
 10. is linked 11. is located
 12. was directed 13. is covered
 14. are lined 15. is watered
 16. are produced
 17. are often built 18. are made
 19. are damaged - are stolen
 20. are protected 21. are found
 22. are hunted 23. destroyed
 24. taught 25. is
 26. was occupied 27. is sold

أزمنة متنوعة (70)

1. are 2. takes 3. has
 4. ensures 5. include 6. lives
 7. lives 8. have been working
 9. visit 10. transports
 11. have built

Reported Speech (71)

1. his parents spent every day.....
 2. his parents had spent every day ..
 3. they had always had a good social life
 4. they had kept in regular touch ..
 5. he wasn't sure.
 6. they had both been involved in farming.
 7. she had never done paid work.
 8. they didn't argue.....
 9. they were taking their grandchildren ..
 10. he had left his village because he had wanted to work.
 11. it had been very easy to find work.
 12. he had been offered two jobs in two days.
 13. he was working for a large travel agency.
 14. he started work at seven, and finished ...
 15. she was going out with her parents.
 16. she was going to visit her cousins in ..
 17. she had got back very late the previous night.
 18. their plane had been delayed.
 19. it had been very ..
 20. he had to be there at..
 21. he had brought his briefcase home the previous day.
 22. he hadn't seen it.
 23. he had slept for ten hours the previous night.
 24. she was enjoying her new job.
 25. his name was Samer.
 26. he lived in the....
 27. he had lived in the...
 28. he had enjoyed living there most of ..
 29. he wasn't married yet.
 30. he was getting married the following month.
 31. he was a lecturer and he taught economics.
 32. he worked in a.....
 33. she'd meet me there the following day.

Report the questions: (72)

1. what the secret of their healthy life was.
 2. if he remembered his wedding day.
 3. if he had enjoyed his long life.
 4. how long they had been married.
 5. if they enjoyed spending time with....
 6. when they had first met.
 7. if they were enjoying married life.

<p>8. why he had left his village and moved to the city.</p> <p>9. if it had been easy to</p> <p>10. what he was doing.</p> <p>11. when he started and finished work.</p> <p>12. what she was doing at ...</p> <p>13. where she was going.</p> <p>14. if he could take him to the airport the following day.</p> <p>15. what time he had to</p> <p>16. if she had enjoyed her holiday.</p> <p>17. when she had got back.</p> <p>18. if he had seen his briefcase.</p> <p>19. if I had got the time.</p> <p>20. if he could go out with his friends.</p> <p>21. when he had last had it.</p> <p>22. what his name was.</p> <p>23. where he lived</p> <p>24. where he had lived before that.</p> <p>25. if he had enjoyed living there.</p> <p>26. if he was married.</p> <p>27. what his job was.</p> <p>28. if he worked in a college.</p> <p>29. what subject he taught.</p> <p>D: Write the actual words(72)</p> <p>1. Have you got the time?</p> <p>2. I slept for ten hours last night</p> <p>3. Can I go out with my friends?</p> <p>4. Would you like (Do you want) to go swimming with me?</p> <p>5. I'm enjoying my new job.</p> <p>(المقارنة والتناقض (73))</p> <p>1. whereas 2. to</p> <p>3. Instead of 4. than</p> <p>5. Instead of</p> <p>6. On the other hand</p> <p>7. In comparison with</p> <p>8. but 9. while 10. whereas</p> <p>11. In comparison with</p> <p>12. whereas</p> <p>13. On the other hand</p> <p>14. Instead of 15. Instead of</p> <p>16. In comparison with</p> <p>17. whereas</p> <p>18. In comparison with</p> <p>19. but 20. Whereas</p> <p>21. but 22. in 23. but</p> <p>24. In comparison with</p> <p>25. In comparison with</p> <p>26. Whereas 27. instead of</p> <p>28. but 29. but 30. Although</p> <p>31. while 32. whereas</p> <p>33. in comparison with</p> <p>34. In comparison 35. than</p> <p>36. but 37. On the other hand</p> <p>38. more</p> <p>Have something done (74)</p> <p>1. I had the car repaired.</p> <p>2. My mother didn't have her dress dyed blue.</p> <p>3. She had the dress made.</p> <p>4. He is going to have his photo taken.</p> <p>5. My brother didn't have his hair cut.</p> <p>6. My neighbour didn't have his house painted.</p>	<p>7. My father has his car cleaned.</p> <p>8. We had the trees in our garden cut down.</p> <p>9. I had my computer repaired.</p> <p>10. We had our house built.</p> <p>11. Brides have their wedding dresses made.</p> <p>B. Correct (p 75)</p> <p>1. is going to have 2. taken</p> <p>3. built 4. tested 5. painted</p> <p>6. repaired 7. tested</p> <p>8. are going to have 9. had</p> <p>C. Choose (p 89)</p> <p>1. by 2. them 3. it</p> <p>4. it 5. it 6. them</p> <p>أزمنة متنوعة (ص 75)</p> <p>1. taught 2. was</p> <p>3. had enjoyed</p> <p>4. have been 5. works</p> <p>6. gets up 7. do 8. make</p> <p>9. do 10. made 11. come</p> <p>12. bought 13. blows</p> <p>14. make 15. made</p> <p>16. uses</p> <p>ماضي تام بسيط ومستمر (76)</p> <p>1. had always wanted</p> <p>2. had seen</p> <p>3. had been supporting</p> <p>4. had lost 5. had learned</p> <p>6. had secured 7. had broken</p> <p>8. had probably learned</p> <p>9. had given</p> <p>10. had attempted</p> <p>11. had already made</p> <p>12. had been climbing</p> <p>13. had befriended</p> <p>14. had experienced</p> <p>15. had reached</p> <p>16. had attempted</p> <p>17. had been trying</p> <p>18. had climbed</p> <p>19. had been falling</p> <p>20. had successfully climbed</p> <p>21. had broken</p> <p>22. had taken</p> <p>23. had been revising</p> <p>24. had been making</p> <p>25. had made</p> <p>26. had been promising</p> <p>المبني للمجهول (77)</p> <p>1. An artificial island had to be made by engineers.</p> <p>2. After the tragic fire in the Mont Blanc Tunnel in 1999, everyone agreed that when tunnels were built in the future, much more attention should be paid to safety.</p> <p>3. When the Laerdal Tunnel was being planned, the designers decided that it would be divided into four sections,</p> <p>4. They thought that if large halls could be constructed between the sections, motorists' journeys would be made more interesting.</p> <p>5. The halls were made wider than the rest of the tunnel and they were fitted with special lights (by technicians).</p> <p>6. They believed that if the tunnel could be better ventilated, drivers would</p>	<p>stay awake and fewer accidents would be caused.</p> <p>7. The fire was put out by fire fighters.</p> <p>B. Rewrite (p 77)</p> <p>1. Before they could build Burj Al-Arab, engineers had to make an artificial island.</p> <p>2. 5,600 workers died while they were constructing the canal.</p> <p>3. They had rejected previous plans to build a tunnel because of the high cost.</p> <p>4. They had to build a third tunnel as an escape tunnel in case of fire.</p> <p>5. They completed the original Mont Blanc Tunnel in 1965.</p> <p>6. They designed the tunnel to carry 450,000 vehicles a year.</p> <p>C. Correct (p 77)</p> <p>1. flooded 2. was completed</p> <p>3. seen 4. saved</p> <p>5. could be built 6. attempted</p> <p>7. constructed 8. were killed</p> <p>9. was put out 10. used</p> <p>11. has to be repainted</p> <p>12. repaired</p> <p>13. should always be taken</p> <p>14. posted 15. sent</p> <p>الأفعال المساعدة (78)</p> <p>1. had to 2. could 3. could</p> <p>4. could 5. must</p> <p>Ing - clause (p 78)</p> <p>1. ...Bangalore, doing high...</p> <p>2.club, becoming the....</p> <p>3.team, scoring three.....</p> <p>4.team, earning as much....</p> <p>5. ...stories accusing Ammar...</p> <p>6.accusations, explaining that he</p> <p>7. ...team, trusting in the support of his family and refusing to let the.....</p> <p>8. number , taking 1</p> <p>9.message, typing a</p> <p>10.100 m, travelling this distance.....</p> <p>11. head, using skills.</p> <p>12.62 books, weighing 98.4 kg.</p> <p>13.motionlessness, standing still for</p> <p>14. well, finishing in.....</p> <p>15. complete the race, breaking his own</p> <p>16.hard, often running for....</p> <p>17. ...Damascus, studying law.</p> <p>18. ... December, telling his....</p> <p>19. this, collecting over</p> <p>20.competition, running 3....</p> <p>21. diet, eating only</p> <p>22. fitter, losing 10.....</p> <p>23. rest, sleeping for</p> <p>24.confident, getting up....</p> <p>25. race, coming in a.....</p> <p>B. Correct</p> <p>1. planning 2. expecting</p> <p>Who - Which -Where (79)</p> <p>1. where 2. who 3. which</p> <p>4. which 5. which 6. which</p> <p>أزمنة متنوعة (79)</p> <p>1. were walking 2. came up</p> <p>3. had been 4. will be</p> <p>5. has increased 6. waiting</p> <p>7. had to make 8. joins</p> <p>9. had to go round 10. go</p> <p>11. leave 12. came out</p> <p>13. were driving</p> <p>14. doesn't have 15. thought</p> <p>16. Have you filled in</p>	<p>حلول تمارين صياغة الأسئلة</p> <p>1) When was your school opened?</p> <p>How long have you been in this school?</p> <p>How do you there?</p> <p><u>It is located near the park.</u></p> <p>2) When did you get to Apamea?</p> <p><u>I'm staying in a hotel.</u></p> <p>What is the weather like?</p> <p>What could you see?</p> <p>3) Have you travelled abroad?</p> <p>Where did you go?</p> <p>Why did you go to Cairo (there) ?</p> <p><u>I stayed there for two weeks.</u></p> <p>4) How much does the sand gazelle weigh?</p> <p>How fast is it?</p> <p>What does it look like?</p> <p><u>I prefer the tiger because it is beautiful.</u></p> <p>5) When did you arrive in England?</p> <p>What do you do?</p> <p>How did you feel when you left your country?</p> <p>I live with my family.</p> <p>6) Why did you leave the village?</p> <p>How old were you?</p> <p>What do you miss in the country.</p> <p><u>It is interesting.</u></p>	<p>حلول تمارين صياغة الأسئلة</p> <p>7) Where is your house located?</p> <p>How far is it from the sea?</p> <p>What is it like?</p> <p>It is big and white.</p> <p>8) How many storeys does your house have?</p> <p>What does it overlook?</p> <p><u>It is planted with flowers.</u></p> <p>What colour are the walls?</p> <p>9) What time(When) do you go to bed?</p> <p><u>I get eight hours.</u></p> <p>How do you feel in the morning?</p> <p>Do you get enough sleep.</p> <p>10) How long have Alberto and Maria been married?</p> <p>What do they eat?</p> <p>What kind of lifestyle do they have?</p> <p><u>By eating healthy food and doing exercise.</u></p> <p>11) How high is Mount Everest?</p> <p>Who was the first to reach its summit?</p> <p>When was that?</p> <p><u>No, because it is dangerous.</u></p> <p>12) How long have you been playing chess?</p> <p>When did you start doing that?</p> <p>How many tournaments have you played so far?</p> <p><u>Because it is interesting.</u></p>
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1) Should motorists who drive too fast in residential areas be banned from driving? (Students' Book – p 15)

هل يجب حظر القيادة على سائقي المركبات الذين يقودون بسرعة كبيرة في المناطق السكنية؟

Motorists mustn't drive too fast in residential areas. Some people say that the drivers who do this must be banned from driving.

The argument for this banning is that those motorists threaten the safety of other people. They are dangerous and careless drivers who don't care about the lives of others. Another argument is that this punishment will force motorists to drive more carefully. The argument against banning is that this punishment is very hard and doesn't suit the act.

I think that those motorists have to pay a large fine.

2) Write an e-mail to a friend about a significant event that has changed your life in some way (S B – p 21)**Choose something that actually happened to you or use your imagination to make up a story (A B – p 13)**

اكتب رسالة الكترونية لصديق عن حدث مهم غيّر حياتك بطريقة ما / اختر شيئاً حدث معك بالفعل أو استخدم خيالك لتأليف قصة ملاحظة : نفس الموضوع ولكن في حالة الرسالة نضع كلمة (dear) مع اسم المرسل إليه في البداية و (yours sincerely) مع اسم المرسل في النهاية

Dear Ahmad

I'll never forget the day when I had an accident. I was fifteen years old. I had an important test but I woke up late and missed the school bus, so I ran to the bus stop. It was raining hard and I fell down and broke my leg, which made me feel a sharp pain. They took me to hospital and I stayed there for a week. It was a terrible day. The good thing is that I have learned to organise my time and now I never get up late.

yours sincerely

Mosa

3) Write a report based on waste and recycling statistics

(S B - p 27) + (A B – p 18)

اكتب تقريراً على أساس إحصائيات عن النفايات وإعادة التصنيع .

This report is about waste and recycling in Syria in the years**2010-2011****Key facts**

- ❖ Paper was the most recycled: 15% in 2010 and 20% in 2011. Newspapers and magazines were about half of the recycled paper. Glass was the least recycled.
- ❖ 6% of metals were recycled in each year. Copper was the main metal.
- ❖ 12% of plastics and other materials were recycled in 2010 and 14% in 2011.

Conclusion: The recycling process is low but it is increasing.

The media should start a campaign to tell people about the importance of recycling and more recycling containers should be put in streets.

4) Do you think companies should allow their employees to use work computers for their own purposes? (A B – p 8)

هل تعتقد أن على الشركات أن تسمح لموظفيها باستخدام حواسيب العمل لأجل أهدافهم الخاصة؟

Computers are very important in the world of business. Companies can never do away with them, so their employees should use them only for work.

The first reason is that employees may waste work time. They may even neglect their duties. Employees should only be interested in their work. The second reason is that work computers should store the information that the company needs and uses. Dealing with different programmes like fun programmes may affect this information.

Companies should punish the employees who use work computers for their own purposes.

5) Write a letter to a local newspaper making recommendations which might help to solve one of these problems: - There are very few public places in your town where people can go to keep fit. (A B – p 22)

- Very few tourists come to your town because they know nothing about it.

اكتب رسالة إلى صحيفة محلية تقدم فيها توصيات قد تساعد في حل إحدى المشكلتين التاليتين
- يوجد القليل جداً من الأماكن العامة في بلدتك يمكن للناس الذهاب إليها لكي يحافظوا على لياقتهم.
- القليل جداً من السياح يأتون إلى بلدتك لأنهم لا يعلمون شيئاً عنها.

Our town is beautiful and has fantastic ancient sites. However, very few tourists visit it. I'll make these recommendations to solve this problem.

My first recommendation is to make a website and write everything about our town with a lot of photos. Second, we should make sports and singing events and it's a good idea to invite some famous singers and actors. Third, we should put adverts in the media, encouraging people to visit our town.

I hope the day will come when we see many tourists visiting our town.

6) Write a reply to an email on water shortage, suggesting ways of consuming less water. (S B – p 39)

اكتب رداً على رسالة الكترونية عن نقص المياه، تقترح فيها طرقاً للتقليل من استهلاك الماء.

Dear

Water is necessary for drinking, cleaning, cooking and growing crops. We can do many things to consume less water.

First, we have to turn off the tap well and fix dripping taps. Second, when we water plants, we should not forget water running for hours. Third, to wash the car, we ought to use a wet cloth. Fourth, It's a good idea to use modern irrigation systems because old systems waste much water. Fifth, we should not take more than one shower a day.

All people have to work together to stop wasting water.

Yours sincerely

Ahmad

7) Write an account of a visit you made. (S B – p 44)

Write a letter to a friend describing an interesting place you have visited (A B – p 32)

A holiday you are going to spend with your friend's family. (الدورة الثانية 2013 – أدبي)

إذا كان نص الموضوع هو النص الثالث نضيف الجملة الأخيرة الموضوعية بين قوسين أما النص الأول والثاني لا داعي لذكرها.

زيارة مكان
عطلة

Last year I went with my friends to Apamea. It's an ancient site on the bank of the Orontes River. It has great ruins, which tell us about its history. We arrived at night and stayed in a small, clean hotel. The next day we made a tour around its ruins. We visited the Roman city and went up the hill to the citadel, which I enjoyed most. The view from the top was incredible. The weather was very hot, but we enjoyed the visit. It was the most interesting visit I had ever made. (I'm going to spend my next holiday with my friend's family there.)

8) Write a report to the council making recommendations about where to build houses. (S B – p 51)

اكتب تقريراً للمجلس المحلي تقدم فيها توصيات حول المكان الذي يمكن بناء بيوت فيه.

This report makes recommendations about where to build the new houses.

The best place is the area near our town to the north. People would like to live near their families in the town where they have lived all their lives. Our local companies will provide services, and the money they get will help to improve our local economy at a time of economic difficulties. In addition, our town will expand and develop. There are some trees but building the houses is more necessary than those trees.

Building the houses in this site will be better for the whole town.

9) Write a description of a photograph .

اكتب وصفاً لصورة

(A B – p 27)

This is the photograph of a nice big two-storey house on a warm sunny day. It is in the suburbs of Daraa. It's quiet and calm. It is painted white and has a flat roof. There is a low wall, which separates it from the motorway and there's a large supermarket opposite it. It has a big balcony that overlooks the motorway. Around the house there is a small garden planted with vegetables and different kinds of beautiful flowers. Behind it there is a large field where fruit trees are planted.

تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

الموضوعين التاليين نفس الموضوع السابق ولكن هناك تغيير فقط على الجملة الأولى (مع مراعاة مقدمة وخاتمة الرسالة)

Write an e-mail to suggest the most suitable place to live for a family of four. (S B – p 69)

اكتب رسالة الكترونية تقترح فيها المكان الأنسب لتعيش فيه أسرة من أربعة أشخاص.

Dear Ahmad,

I think I've found the most suitable place for you. It is a nice big two-storey house in the suburbs of Daraa. It's quiet and calm. It is painted white and has a flat roof. There is a low wall, which separates it from the motorway and there's a large supermarket opposite it. It has a big balcony that overlooks the motorway. Around the house there is a small garden planted with vegetables and different kinds of beautiful flowers. Behind it there is a large field where fruit trees are planted. See you later

Write a description of a building you know well. وصف بناية (A B – p 50)

I live in this perfect building with my family. It is a nice big two-storey house in the suburbs of Daraa. It's quiet and calm. It is painted white and has a flat roof. There is a low wall, which separates it from the motorway and there's a large supermarket opposite it. It has a big balcony that overlooks the motorway. Around the house there is a small garden planted with vegetables and different kinds of beautiful flowers. Behind it there is a large field where fruit trees are planted.

10) Write arguments for and against one of the following titles (A B – p 37)
 حماية الحيوانات البرية - الاحتفاظ بالحيوانات الأليفة - أكل اللحم
 protecting wild animals - keeping household pets - eating meat

Some wild animals are endangered and need protection.

One argument for protecting wild animals is that they are living beings and it is cruel not to protect them. Second, people benefit from them; for example, their skin and fur. One argument against protecting them is that they are dangerous and kill people. Second, protecting them costs much money and effort. Third, people should not interfere in the world of wildlife.

We should protect wild animals by putting some endangered ones in zoos. We should also punish those who hunt them.

11) Write a leaflet publicizing the problem of climate change and suggesting two or three ways in which ordinary people can reduce the amount of energy they use. (A B – p 41)

اكتب عن مشكلة التغير المناخي حيث تقترح طريقة أو اثنتين يمكن من خلالها للناس العاديين التقليل من كمية الطاقة التي يستخدمونها.

Climate change is a serious world problem today.

It is mainly caused by burning fuel, which produces greenhouse gases that keep the heat of the sun in. As a result, the Earth is getting hotter, which may have a disastrous effect. We have to use materials that can be recycled and recycle them instead of throwing them away. We had better use public transport instead of using our own cars or motorbikes. It is a good idea to walk or use bikes.

All people have to work together to face this problem.

12) A magazine article giving advice to people of your own age who are about to start a new job. (SB – p 63)

مقالة في مجلة تقدم فيها نصائح لأشخاص من عمرك على وشك أن يبدأوا بعمل جديد.

When you start a new job and want to be successful, you should follow this advice.

The golden rule is to work hard. You have to get to work on time and leave on time. Ask your colleagues for help if you aren't sure about something and help them if you can. You should do your job without delay and not ask your colleagues to do it for you. You ought to organise your time and you shouldn't waste work time.

If you do all this, I'm sure you'll be successful.

13) Write an article giving advice to people of your own age. Choose one of these subjects (S B – p 63)

اكتب مقالة تقدم فيها نصيحة لأشخاص من عمرك. اختر أحد هذين الموضوعين

- **Being a good brother or sister** أن تكون أخ جيد أو أخت جيدة - **Doing well at school** الأداء الجيد في المدرسة

I'll give advice to students who want to do well at school.

You have to work hard. The golden rule is to go to bed early and get up early. Do sport and eat healthy food. Don't waste much time playing video games or watching TV.

You should organise your time. It's a good idea to make a timetable. Don't forget to listen well to your teacher and take part in the class. You should do your homework every day.

If you do all this, you will score your goal.

تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

14) What are the differences between the city and the country (the village)? Where would you prefer to live?

ما هي الفروق بين المدينة والريف (القرية)؟ أين تفضل أن تعيش ؟

(S B – p 64)

Both the city and the country have advantages and disadvantages.

The city is full of activity. There are tall buildings, wide streets, big malls and all kinds of food shops. In addition, there are good job chances. However, there is much noise, traffic and pollution. On the other hand, you can find peace and quiet in the country. It is much less polluted than the city. The relations between people are stronger in the country. However, there are fewer jobs, shops and entertainments.

I'd prefer to live in the city.

15) Write a short biography of someone who has had an interesting or unusual life.

(S B – p 75)

Write a short biography of a young person you know well.

(A B – p 56)

Write a letter recommending a genius for a national award.

(S B – p 99)

اكتب سيرة قصيرة عن شخص قضى حياة مثيرة أو غير عادية / اكتب سيرة قصيرة عن شخص شاب تعرفه جيداً.
اكتب رسالة تقترح فيها عبقرى لأجل جائزة وطنية (نبدأ الرسالة بـ dear sir ونهئها بـ yours sincerely والاسم).

Walid Ali is fourteen years old. He is short and thin. He is still a school boy, but he has a great musical ability. He can learn to play any piece of music very quickly. At the age of ten, he learnt to play music on the piano, the guitar and the violin. At the age of thirteen, he began to write music and has written fifteen excellent pieces of music. Every summer he tours the Arab world playing his own pieces. I think he really deserves a genius award.

16) What do you do to keep healthy? Do you have the best balance of habits and activities? How can you improve your health?

(A B – p 45)

ماذا تفعل لتحافظ على صحتك؟ هل تحافظ على توازن بين العادات والنشاطات؟ كيف يمكنك أن تحسن من صحتك؟

It is important to keep fit and healthy. There must be a balance between physical activity and habits. I go to bed early and get up early, so I wake up feeling active. I always go to the gym and do regular exercise. I eat healthy food, which contains a lot of fruit and vegetables and drink milk and juice every day. I go to school on my bike, not by bus. I prefer to use the stairs, not the lift. I don't spend much time watching TV or playing computer games.

17) Write (a poster) about a tourist attraction (an interesting place) in your country.

(A B – p 60)

اكتب (ملصقاً) عن منطقة جذب سياحي (مكان ممتع) في بلدك .

Apamea is an ancient site on the bank of the Orontes River, about 44 km from Hama. It overlooks the Ghab valley. It has great ruins that tell us about its history and people can learn about many different cultures and peoples. In the Roman city there are columns and high walls. You can climb up the hill to the Medieval citadel. The view from the top is incredible. At sunset, you will be astonished when you see the buildings change colour. You can get there by car or bus.

18) Write a response to an advert for a place on a Syrian expedition to the summit of Mount Everest.

اكتب رداً على إعلان عن توفر مكان شاعر في حملة سورية إلى قمة جبل ايفا رست.

(S B – p 87)

Dear sir,

Climbing Mount Everest is hard and dangerous.

Climbers face extreme cold, strong winds and a very long way. However, I'd like to go on this trip. It is a great chance to live a real adventure and prove myself. I can help you because I'm brave, strong-willed and I have good experience in climbing. I'm ready to face all kinds of difficulties to make my dream of getting to the top of Everest come true.

I can learn from the expedition that there is nothing impossible when people work hard.

Yours sincerely

Mosa

19) Write a report describing some of the most important technological changes that have affected people's lives recently. (S B – P 93)
اكتب تقريراً تصف فيه بعضاً من التغيرات التكنولوجية الأكثر أهمية التي أثرت على حياة الناس حديثاً

Technological changes have affected all areas of modern life. I think that the most important changes are mobile phones and planes.

Mobile phones have made contact between people very quick and easy. You can send text messages, photos and movies anywhere. People can record important events and get breaking news. They can also store huge amounts of information. Planes have made journeys shorter and faster. The journeys that used to take days are made in hours. Goods can be sent anywhere quickly.

These changes have made our lives more comfortable.

20) Write an (informal) e-mail to a friend whose family you are going on holiday with. (A B – p 65)
Decide on three essential things to take with you. Suggest two or three things that you might find useful.

اكتب رسالة الكترونية (غير رسمية) إلى صديق ستذهب مع أسرته في عطلة. قرر ثلاثة أشياء رئيسية ستأخذها معك واقترح شيئين أو ثلاثة قد تجدها مفيدة.

Dear Ali

Hi

I'm happy to go camping with you and your family. I've decided the things I'm going to take. I'll take a tent to sleep in during the night. My old tent is full of holes, so I'm going to buy a new one. And how about cooking equipment? It's a good idea to take a small cooker gas and make our food. I'll take a digital camera to take photos. I think we should also take a radio and batteries to listen to the news.

I'm looking forward to this holiday.

See you later

Ahmad

21) Write a report making recommendations which will improve road safety in your town or city. (A B – p 70)
اكتب تقريراً تقدم فيه توصيات ستحسن من سلامة الطرق في بلدتك أو مدينتك.

The number of road accidents has increased in the last ten years. I'll make these recommendations to reduce the risk of accidents.

First, there should be more traffic lights and road signs. Second, streets should be made wider and more tunnels should be built. Third, there must be signs near schools telling drivers to pay attention. Fourth, motorbikes and lorries should not be allowed in the city centre. Fifth, pavements ought to be made wider to make walking more comfortable.

If these recommendations are followed, the number of accidents will drop.

22) Write your own set of instructions for a simple activity. مجموعة إرشادات لنشاط بسيط (A B - p 75)

It is very easy to make tea. You need some water, tea bags and some sugar. First, put some water in the teapot. Then put the teapot on the gas cooker and turn on the cooker. After that, wait until the water boils and take the pot from the fire. Next, put one or two tea bags. You can put some plants like mint to get a different taste. You've finished. Wait for some time and pour the tea in a glass. Finally, put some sugar and enjoy the drink.

23) What do you think about people who risk their lives climbing mountains? (A B – p 79)

ما رأيك بالناس الذين يجازفون بحياتهم في تسلق الجبال؟

Climbing mountains is hard and dangerous. Climbers face extreme cold, strong winds and a very long way.

Some people say that climbing mountains is a waste of time and effort. In my opinion, it is an incredible feat of adventure and excitement. Mountain climbers have special abilities. They are brave, strong-willed people who never give up and face all difficulties. They don't care about danger and they have one goal to score, which is getting to the top.

Climbing mountains shows that there is nothing impossible when people work hard.

(مواضيع استنتاجيه)

1) Write about the law / How do you think people would behave if there were no laws? اكتب عن القانون

The law means the rules which control society.

Law tells people their rights and duties. Without it, there would be chaos and life would be impossible. Law shows people how to act well and punishes those who do acts against society. It is important to send criminals to prison and fine people who do less serious acts. When we send criminals to prison, we protect society and they learn how to act well after they are set free.

All people have to obey the rules of law.

2) Why do people leave their own country and migrate to another ? How can those migrants benefit the society in which they live? Would you like to migrate? اكتب عن الهجرة : أسبابها وفوائدها

People move from one country to another for different reasons.

Some people migrate for economic reasons to find a better life. They usually go to wealthy and developed countries, where they earn more money than they do in their countries. Others move because of natural disasters or wars. Some people can adapt to life in the other country and stay and work there. They help with the development of that country.

I wouldn't like to migrate because I won't be able to adapt to a different life.

3) Write about recycling (in Syria) اكتب عن إعادة التصنيع (في سوريا)

Recycling is processing used materials to be used again.

Recycling waste is better than burying or burning it. By recycling we save natural resources and reduce pollution. Paper, glass, metal, plastic and other materials can be recycled. For example, by recycling paper, we save trees, water and energy and reduce pollution. However, recycling needs energy and causes some pollution. The Syrian people are aware of the importance of recycling.

The media should campaign to tell people about the importance of recycling and more recycling containers should be put in streets.

4) Write about desertification. What can be done to slow down desertification and speed up the greening process? اكتب عن التصحر

Desertification is a serious world problem today. It means that the productive land changes into desert.

The climate plays a part in this process but the activities of human beings are the real cause of desertification; cutting down forests and overcultivation. Cutting down trees leaves the land dry and overcultivation makes the soil poor. We should plant trees as much as we can and we shouldn't cut down forests. Farmers should not overcultivate their land. Finally, we must not waste water.

All people have to work together to face this problem.

5) How and why human beings are dependent on plants? كيف ولماذا يعتمد البشر على النباتات

Human beings depend on plants to live and without them they would die.

Plants are the producers for human and animal food, because green plants use energy from the sun to make food. People feed on plants and animals and these animals like cows and sheep feed on plants. Plants give us materials for industry and building like wood. They also give us medicine and shelter. Plants give beauty to the world and help in making the atmosphere less polluted.

We should grow more plants to make the world better.

Irregular Verbs

الأفعال الشاذة

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle					
be (is – am – are)	was / were	been	يكون	lead	led	led	يقود – يؤدي
become	became	become	يصبح	leap	leapt	leapt	يقفز
begin	began	begun	يبدأ	leave	left	left	يغادر
break	broke	broken	يكسر	lose	lost	lost	يفقد - يخسر
bring	brought	brought	يجلب	make	made	made	يصنع - يجعل
build	built	built	يبني	mean	meant	meant	يعني
burn	burned - burnt	burned - burnt	يحرق	meet	met	met	يقابل
buy	bought	bought	يشترى	pay	paid	paid	يدفع
can	could	-----	يستطيع	put	put	put	يضع
catch	caught	caught	يمسك	read	read	read	يقرأ
choose	chose	chosen	يختار	ride	rode	ridden	يركب
come	came	come	يأتي	ring	rang	rung	يرن
cut	cut	cut	يقطع	rise	rose	risen	يرتفع
deal	dealt	dealt	يتعامل	run	ran	run	يركض
do	did	done	يفعل	say	said	said	يقول
drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	see	saw	seen	يرى
drive	drove	driven	يقود	sell	sold	sold	يبيع
eat	ate	eaten	يأكل	send	sent	sent	يرسل
fall	fell	fallen	يسقط	set off	set off	set off	ينطلق
feed	fed	fed	يُطعم	sing	sang	sung	يغني
feel	felt	felt	يشعر	sit	sat	sat	يجلس
find	found	found	يجد	sleep	slept	slept	ينام
fly	flew	flown	يطير	speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	spend	spent	spent	يقضي - يصرف
get	got	got	يحصل / يصل	stand	stood	stood	يقف
give	gave	given	يعطي	steal	stole	stolen	يسرق
go	went	gone	يذهب	swim	swam	swum	يسبح
grow	grew	grown	ينمو / يزرع	take	took	taken	يأخذ
have	had	had	يملك / يتناول	teach	taught	taught	يُعلم
hear	heard	heard	يسمع	tell	told	told	يخبر
hit	hit	hit	يضرب	think	thought	thought	يفكر
hurt	hurt	hurt	يؤذي	understand	understood	understood	يفهم
keep	kept	kept	يبقى	wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)	يستيقظ - يوقظ
know	knew	known	يعرف	wear	wore	worn	يلبس
learn	learned - learnt	learned - learnt	يتعلم	will	would	-----	سوف
				win	won	won	يفوز
				write	wrote	written	يكتب

تم التحميل من موقع علوم للجميع

الثالث الثانوي العلمي والأدبي