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Medicine



Made by
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! هام جداً:

هذا الكتاب لا يُعد بديلاً عن الكتاب الرسمي المقدم من وزارة التربية السورية وإنما هو عرض للمعلومات بشكل مبسّط لمساعدة الطالب على فهم المنهاج بشكل أفضل. وعليه فإن المصدر الأساسي للدراسة هو كتاب اللغة الانكليزية Emar المقدم من وزارة التربية السورية ونحن غير مسؤولين عن عدم الالتزام بمصدر الدراسة الأساسي، شاكرين حُسن تفهمكم.

تعود ملكية هذا العمل لكاتبه الأساسي من أعضاء فريق بكسل التعليمي وليس لأي جهة أخرى من أفراد أو فرق أو مكاتب أو مطابع أو أي كيان آخر وهو حصيلة ساعات من العمل الجاد من تجميع وكتابة وتنسيق وتحديق للمعلومات حتى وصلت إلى هيئتها الحالية، لذلك يُمنع منعاً باتاً بيعه أو تداوله أو طباعته أو تصويره أو مسحه أو نسخه لأي غرض من الأغراض. وفي حال مخالفة الشروط المذكورة أعلاه يحق لنا كجهة مالكة لهذا العمل اتخاذ الإجراءات القانونية التي نراها مناسبة بحق المخالف. ونذكر بيوم الحساب عند الله تعالى لكل من استباح سرقة هذا العمل واستخدامه لأغراضه الشخصية.



تابع قناة اليوتيوب ليصلك كل جديد من شرح مادة اللغة الانكليزية

History of Medicine

Throughout history, **various** societies and cultures have developed different **views** in their **approach** to illnesses and diseases. One of the most important **periods** in the development of medicine at all, especially **medieval** medicine, which lasted from the 9th to the 13th century, is called “the Golden Age of Arabic Medicine”. The books of Arabic science that came about in this period are not only by Muslim **authors**, because Arab **civilization** is the result of **consecutive** and continuous efforts of various nations, **regardless** of the **religion, race** and color of the skin, who lived and produced in the Arab region.

In ancient times, people used to cure sickness by using plants, **herbs** and other materials. In countries such as Egypt, Greece, Rome, **Mesopotamia**, India and China, medicine was magical and **mythological** and diseases were **attributed** mostly to the supernatural forces. **Thus**, before hospitals developed, patients were treated mostly in **temples**.

The practice of medicine during the Middle Ages was **empirical**; it focused mainly on curing illnesses rather than discovering their causes. At that time, cures continued to be a **mixture** of superstitions, religion, herbal **remedies, bleeding** and **purging**; people were bled to reduce **inflammation** which was then thought to be the root of all diseases.

Moreover, medical schools were **established**, but most people never saw a doctor because of the high-cost treatments. Instead, patients were treated by local **wise** people who were skilled in the use of herbs, or by **priests, or barbers**. Around the 16th century, medicine **witnessed** groundbreaking developments such as **vaccination, human anatomy, surgery** and microbiology. Modern medicine started to **emerge** in the late 18th century and therefore, there were many improvements on medical tools and machines, especially after the Industrial Revolution.

In the 1800s, **physicians** learned that illnesses were caused by **germs** and hospitals began to focus on keeping clean to keep germs away. As a result, **nursing** came to be thought of as a respectable job. The 20th century was **characterised** by new biological treatments such as **antibiotics** in addition to advancement in chemistry, **genetics** and **radiography**.

Arabic medicine has made a major **contribution** to the development of pharmacy. It is logical for doctors to discover new **drugs** while looking for ways to treat their patients. They wrote about them in **booklets** about the history of the disease called “al-Mujarrabat”. **Subsequently**, good and lesser known drugs were **extracted** from it. Physicians have tried to use simple medicines to **determine** the exact effect of the **entered component** into the disease. Still, some doctors have **prescribed** and combined the medications that they themselves **formulated**. Today healthcare isn't just about doctors; nurses, physical **therapists** and technicians are all part of a large health care system that helps to keep people healthy. Modern medicine is characterised by surgeries, the use of radiation, microscopy, research and **analysis** in the **detection** of disease or **ailment** by using modern technological tools. Due to the **rapid** advance of technology, it is certain that medicine will continue to develop in ways we have yet to **imagine**.

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة، إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تُعَرِّه اهتماماً للتلوين.

Translation

على مر التاريخ، طوّرت مجتمعات وثقافات متنوعة وجهات نظر مختلفة أثناء فهمها -وتعاملها مع- الأمراض والعلل. وتُسمى إحدى أهم فترات تطور الطب على الإطلاق، وخاصة طب العصور الوسطى التي دامت من القرن التاسع إلى القرن الثالث عشر "العصر الذهبي للطب العربي". إن كتب العلوم العربية التي ظهرت في هذه الفترة ليست لمؤلفين مسلمين فقط؛ لأن الحضارة العربية ثمرة جهود متتالية ومتواصلة من مختلف الأمم التي عاشت وأنتجت في المنطقة العربية بصرف النظر عن الدين والعرق ولون البشرة.

في العصور القديمة، اعتاد الناس علاج الأمراض باستخدام النباتات والأعشاب وغيرها من المواد. في بلدان مثل مصر واليونان وروما وبلاد ما بين النهرين والهند والصين، كان الطب متعلقاً بالسحر والأساطير، وكانت الأمراض تُعزى في الغالب إلى القوى الخارقة للطبيعة. وهكذا، وقبل أن تتطور المستشفيات، كان المرضى يُعالجون في المعابد في الغالب.

كانت ممارسة الطب في العصور الوسطى تجريبية؛ حيث ركزت بشكل أساسي على علاج الأمراض بدلاً من اكتشاف مسبباتها. في ذلك الوقت، ظل العلاج مزيحاً من الخرافات والدين والعلاجات العشبية والإدماء* والتطهير؛ فقد كان الدم يُسحب لتقليل الالتهاب الذي اعتقد آنذاك أنه أصل كل الأمراض.

علاوة على ذلك، شُيِّدت كليات الطب، لكن معظم الناس لم يذهبوا إلى طبيب قط بسبب تكلفة العلاج الباهظة. وبدلاً من ذلك، كان المرضى يتلقون العلاج على يد الحكماء المحليين الماهرين في استخدام الأعشاب، أو على يد الكهنة أو الحلاقين. وفي القرن السادس عشر تقريباً، شهد الطب تطورات رائدة مثل التطعيم والتشريح البشري والجراحة وعلم الأحياء الدقيقة.

بدأ الطب الحديث في الانبثاق في أواخر القرن الثامن عشر، وبالتالي طرأت العديد من التحسينات على الأدوات والآلات الطبية، خاصةً بعد الثورة الصناعية.

في القرن التاسع عشر، علم الأطباء أن الأمراض سببها الجراثيم وشرعت المستشفيات في القرن التاسع عشر في التركيز على النظافة لإبعاد الجراثيم. ونتيجة لذلك، أصبح يُنظر إلى التمريض على أنه وظيفة جديرة بالاحترام. تميز القرن العشرون بالعلاجات البيولوجية الجديدة مثل المضادات الحيوية بالإضافة إلى التقدم في الكيمياء وعلم الوراثة والتصوير الإشعاعي.

وقد ساهم الطب العربي مساهمة كبيرة في تطوير الصيدلة. فمن المنطقي أن يكتشف الأطباء أدوية جديدة أثناء بحثهم عن طرق لعلاج مرضاهم. وكتبوا عنها في كتيبات عن تاريخ المرض سميت "المجربات". ومن ثم، استخرجت منه عقاقير جيدة وأقل شيوعاً. وقد حاول الأطباء أن يستعملوا أدوية بسيطة لتحديد التأثير الدقيق للمكون المُدخل على المرض. ومع ذلك، فقد وصف وجمع بعض الأطباء الأدوية التي شكّلوها بأنفسهم.

لا تقتصر الرعاية الصحية اليوم على الأطباء فقط؛ فالممرضون والممرضات واختصاصيو العلاج الطبيعي والفنيون جميعهم جزء من نظام الرعاية الصحية الكبير الذي يساعد في بقاء الناس أصحاء. يتفرد الطب الحديث بالعمليات الجراحية واستخدام الأشعة والفحص المجهرى والبحث العلمي والتحليل في الكشف عن المرض أو العلة باستخدام الأدوات التقنية الحديثة. نظراً للتقدم السريع للتقنيات، فمن المؤكد أن الطب سيواصل التطور بطرق لم نتخيلها بعد.

*الإدماء: طريقة لإخراج الدم من الجسم عن طريق قطع الوريد جراحياً، وكان العرب قديماً يستخدمونها في علاج العديد من الأمراض.

مفردات النص الأساسية

consecutive	متتالية	following one another without any interruptions
mythological	أساطير	connected with ancient myths or stories
empirical	تجريبي	based on experience rather than ideas
remedies	علاج	medicines that cure a disease
purging	تطهير	the act of eliminating contamination or removing bad thoughts; a purification
inflammation	التهاب	a response of body tissues to injury of the body
anatomy	تشریح	the scientific study of the structure of the body
therapists	معالج/اختصاصي	people who have been trained to give a particular of treatment for physical or mental illness form

Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. Ancient "medicine people" treated their patients in temples because:

- A) of the high-cost treatments in hospitals.
- B) medicine was related to magic and mythology.
- C) there were no hospitals.
- D) both B and C

2. Most medieval Europeans didn't visit medical schools to receive treatment because of:

- A) the use of radiation.
- B) the rapid advance of technology.
- C) the new biological treatments.
- D) the high-cost treatments

3. In the Middle Ages, most patients were treated

- A) by local wise people.
- B) by barbers.
- C) by priests.
- D) by all the people mentioned above.

4. The Industrial Revolution contributed

- A) medical tools and machines.
- B) antibiotics.
- C) genetics.
- D) radiography.

5. "Al-Mujarrabat" was a book by Arab doctors about the history of

- A) the disease.
- B) the healthcare.
- C) the technological tools.
- D) medical schools.



6. In ancient times, medicine in Egypt and Mesopotamia was related to

- A) germs and mythology.
- B) magic and mythology.
- C) magic and germs.
- D) none of them.

7. The books of Arabic science are the result of

- A) Muslim authors.
- B) consecutive efforts of various nations.
- C) groundbreaking developments.
- D) Both A and B.

8. Medicine will continue to develop as a result of

- A) the rapid advance of magic and mythology.
- B) the rapid advance of the supernatural forces.
- C) the rapid advance of technology.
- D) the rapid advance of herbal remedies.

9. Around the 16th century, medicine witnessed groundbreaking developments such as vaccination, human anatomy, surgery and purging.

- A) true
- B) false

10. In ancient times, people used to cure sickness by using plants, herbs and other materials.

- A) true
- B) false

11. The role of nursing began to develop in the 18th century.

- A) true
- B) false

12. The word "consecutive" means:

- A) following one another without any interruptions
- B) connected with ancient myths or stories
- C) based on experience rather than ideas
- D) medicines or treatment that cure a disease

13. The word "mythological" means:

- A) the scientific study of the structure of the body
- B) a response of body tissues to injury of the body
- C) connected with ancient myths or stories
- D) medicines or treatment that cure a disease

14. The word "empirical" means:

- A) medicines or treatment that cure a disease
- B) based on experience rather than ideas
- C) making somebody healthy and clean of bad thoughts
- D) a response of body tissues to injury of the body

15. The word "inflammation" means:

- A) following one another without any interruptions
- B) a response of body tissues to injury of the body
- C) connected with ancient myths or stories
- D) medicines or treatment that cure a disease



16. The word "purging" means:

- A. the act of eliminating contamination or removing bad thoughts; a purification
- B. people who have been trained to give treatment for physical or mental illness
- C. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
- D. following one another without any interruptions

17. The word "anatomy" means:

- A. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
- B. the scientific study of the structure of the body
- C. people who have been trained to give treatment for physical or mental illness
- D. making somebody healthy and clean of bad thoughts

18. The word "therapists" means:

- A. making somebody healthy and clean of bad thoughts
- B. a response of body tissues to injury of the body
- C. the scientific study of the structure of the body
- D. people who have been trained to give a particular form of treatment for physical or mental illness

Answers:

- 1 - D
- 2 - D
- 3 - D
- 4 - A
- 5 - A
- 6 - B
- 7 - D
- 8 - C
- 9 - A
- 10 - A
- 11 - A
- 12 - A
- 13 - C
- 14 - B
- 15 - B
- 16 - A
- 17 - B
- 18 - D



Workbook

Reading

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Medical Inventions

Over the years, technology has played a **significant** role in developing the medical science. Advances in medicine have created **alternatives** to dangerous or even ineffective **procedures**. **Breakthroughs** have found new solutions to historical medical **challenges** and have opened up possibilities **beyond** what doctors thought was impossible years ago. Today's techniques, surgeries and drugs have decreased the **overall deaths** among humans. Medical inventions like X-ray Imaging, functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Robotic Surgery and Organ **Transplants** have changed medicine forever.

X-ray Imaging:

An X-ray is a common imaging test that has been used for **decades**. It is an image created on a photographic film or electronically on a **digital** system, using an **external** radiation to produce images of the body. X-ray Imaging can help doctors view the inside of the patient's body without having to make an **incision**. This can help **surgeons diagnose, monitor** and treat many medical **conditions**.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

Magnetic **Resonance** Imaging (MRI) is a medical imaging technique used in radiography to form pictures of the **anatomy** and the **physiological-processes** of the body. MRI scanners use strong **magnetic fields** and radio waves to **generate** images of the organs in the body. MRI **allows** to **access soft tissues** and **bone marrow involvement** in case of the inflammation and **infection**.

Robotic Surgery

Robotic Surgery is usually **associated** with **minimally invasive** procedures. During Robotic Surgery, surgeons can **perform** very complex steps with more **precision, flexibility** and control than it is possible with **conventional** techniques. **Compared** to traditional open surgery, Robotic Surgery results in smaller incisions which reduce **pain** and lead to less time **spent** in hospitals and quicker **recovery** time.

Organ Transplant

Such an invention can greatly **improve** the health of **patients, allowing** them to **return** to normal activities. Moreover, doctors have been successfully transplanting various body parts like **heart, liver** and **kidney** and have **performed** various **brain** surgeries, too. **Besides**, artificial heart transplanting has evolved over decades saving **countless lives**.

In summary, the **emerging** medical devices and technologies, especially the mobile phones and **tiny** Nano-sized **sensors embedded** in several electronic **devices** that **enable** sending and **receiving** information **wirelessly**, are changing the face of 21st century medical **practice**.

Currently, people born with diseases or any other body defects can now be healed with the help of advanced technology. Furthermore, various advances in medical field have saved millions of lives and improved many others. The new technologies will allow remote monitoring of patients and their access to healthcare, health data collection and information exchange with the providers and other patients. Such benefits would continue to increase with the fast pace development of medical health technologies.

الكلمات الملونة هي كلمات مهمة، إذا كنت تعرفها فلا تُعر اهتماماً للتولين

Translation

على مر السنين، اتخذت التقنية دوراً مهماً في تطوير العلوم الطبية، فقد أوجدت التطورات في مجال الطب بدائل للإجراءات الطبية الخطيرة أو حتى غير الفعالة. كما ابتكر **التقدم المفاجئ** حلولاً جديدة للتحديات الطبية التاريخية وأتاح الفرصة لإمكانيات تتجاوز ما كان الأطباء يعتقدون أنه مستحيل قبل سنوات، وقللت التقنيات والعمليات الجراحية والأدوية الحالية من إجمالي الوفيات بين البشر، وغيّرت الاختراعات الطبية مثل: التصوير بالأشعة السينية، والتصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي الوظيفي، والجراحة الروبوتية -التنظيرية-، **وزراعة الأعضاء** الطب إلى الأبد.

الأشعة السينية:

اختبار تصوير شائع يستخدم منذ عقود، وهو صورة تتشكل على جهاز تصوير فوتوغرافي أو على نظام رقمي إلكترونيًا، باستخدام إشعاع خارجي لإنتاج صور للجسم. يمكن أن يساعد التصوير بالأشعة السينية الأطباء على رؤية ما بداخل جسم المريض دون الحاجة إلى إجراء **شق جراحي**، ويقدم يد العون للجراحين في تشخيص العديد من الحالات الطبية ومراقبتها وعلاجها.

التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي (MRI):

تقنية تصوير طبي تُستخدم في التصوير الإشعاعي لتكوين صور للتشريح والعمليات الفسيولوجية للجسم، تستخدم مساحات التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي حقولاً مغناطيسية قوية وموجات لاسلكية لتوليد صور لأعضاء الجسم، ويسمح التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي بالوصول إلى الأنسجة الرخوة ونقي العظام في حالة الإصابة بالالتهاب والعدوى.

الجراحة الروبوتية -التنظيرية-:

عادةً ما ترتبط الجراحة الروبوتية بالإجراءات طفيفة **التوغل** -التوسع-. أثناء الجراحة الروبوتية، يمكن للجراحين تنفيذ خطوات معقدة للغاية **بدقة** ووضوح وتحكم أكبر مما هو ممكن مع التقنيات التقليدية. وبالمقارنة مع الجراحة التقليدية المفتوحة، تؤدي الجراحة الروبوتية إلى إحداث شقوق أصغر مما يقلل من الألم ويؤدي إلى قضاء وقت أقل في المستشفيات ووقت أسرع للتعافي.

زراعة الأعضاء:

يمكن لهذا الاختراع أن يحسن صحة المرضى بشكل كبير، مما يسمح لهم بالعودة إلى ممارسة أنشطتهم الطبيعية.

علاوةً على ذلك، نجح الأطباء في زراعة أجزاء مختلفة من الجسم مثل القلب والكبد والكلى وأجروا العديد من العمليات الجراحية في الدماغ أيضًا. جنبًا إلى جنب مع تطور عمليات زراعة القلب الاصطناعي على مدى عقود من الزمن، مما أدى إلى إنقاذ حياة عدد لا يحصى من الأرواح.

وصفوة القول، إن الأجهزة والتقنيات الطبية الناشئة، وخاصة الهواتف المحمولة وأجهزة الاستشعار الصغيرة بحجم النانو **المدمجة** في العديد من الأجهزة الإلكترونية التي تتيح إرسال واستقبال المعلومات لاسلكيًا، تغير وجه الممارسة الطبية في القرن الحادي والعشرين. وفي الوقت الحالي، يمكن أن يُشفى الآن الأشخاص المولودون بأمراض أو عيوب أخرى في الجسم بمساعدة التقنيات المتقدمة. وعلاوة على ذلك، أنقذت التطورات المختلفة في مجال الطب الإلكتروني ملايين الأشخاص وطورت حياة الكثيرين. ستسمح التقنيات الجديدة بمراقبة المرضى عن بُعد وحصولهم على الرعاية الصحية وجمع البيانات الصحية وتبادل المعلومات مع مقدمي الخدمات والمرضى الآخرين، وستستمر هذه الفوائد في الازدياد مع التطور السريع للتقنيات الصحية الطبية.

مفردات النص الأساسية

breakthrough	تقدم	an important development that may lead to an achievement
transplant	زراعة أعضاء	a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
incision	شق جراحي	a neat cut made into the skin
resonance	رنين	a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound
invasive	توغل	related to medical treatments involving cutting into someone's body
precision	دقة	the state of being accurate and careful
embedded	مدمج	being fixed or inserted firmly into something else

Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. Surgeons prefer Robotic surgery because they can perform very complicated steps with more precision, flexibility and control.

- A) true
B) false

2. MRI techniques require an external radiation to produce images of the body organs.

- A) true
B) false

3. New discoveries have created alternatives to dangerous or even ineffective procedures.

- A) true
B) false



4. The word "incision" means:

- A) the state of being accurate and careful
- B) being fixed or inserted firmly into something else
- C) a neat cut made into the skin
- D) an important development that may lead to an achievement

5. The word "transplant" means:

- A) a neat cut made into the skin
- B) a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound
- C) related to medical treatments involving cutting into someone's body
- D) a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one

6. The word "breakthrough" means:

- A) the state of being accurate and careful
- B) an important development that may lead to an achievement
- C) a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
- D) a neat cut made into the skin

7. The word "embedded" means:

- A) an important development that may lead to an achievement
- B) a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
- C) being fixed or inserted firmly into something else
- D) a neat cut made into the skin

8. The word "precision" means:

- A) the state of being accurate and careful
- B) a neat cut made into the skin
- C) being fixed or inserted firmly into something else
- D) a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound

9. The word "resonance" means:

- A) a sound that is produced or increased in one object by sound waves from another sound
- B) an important development that may lead to an achievement
- C) being fixed or inserted firmly into something else
- D) a neat cut made into the skin

10. The word "invasive" means:

- A) an important development that may lead to an achievement
- B) a medical operation to replace a damaged organ with another one
- C) a neat cut made into the skin
- D) related to medical treatments involving cutting into someone's body

11. The word "incision" means:

- A) the state of being accurate and careful
- B) being fixed or inserted firmly into something else
- C) a neat cut made into the skin
- D) an important development that may lead to an achievement

12. The fast pace development of medical health technologies would monitoring patients remotely.

- A) break
- B) stop
- C) help in
- D) end

13. traditional surgeries, Robotic Surgeries are operated with precision and flexibility.

- A) Like
- B) Unlike
- C) Dislike
- D) Similar to



14. During X-ray Imaging, surgeons make an incision to view the patient's body.

- A) don't have to
- B) have to
- C) must
- D) should

15. techniques require an external radiation to produce images of the body organs.

- A) X-ray
- B) Robotic Surgery
- C) Anatomy
- D) MRI

16. Nowadays deaths among human beings have been due to up-to-date medical discoveries.

- A) reduced
- B) decreased
- C) increased
- D) Both A and B

17. Surgeons prefer Robotic surgery to conventional one because it results in which reduce pain and lead to less time spent in hospitals and quicker recovery time.

- A) big wounds
- B) large cuts
- C) huge scratches
- D) smaller incisions

18. use strong magnetic field and radio waves to generate images of the organs in the body.

- A) An X-ray
- B) MRI scanners
- C) Robotic surgery
- D) Nano_ sized sensors

19. New discoveries have played in developing medical science.

- A) an important role
- B) a simple role
- C) a trivial role
- D) a negative role

20. An X-ray is an image created on a photographic film or electronically on a digital system using an to produce image of the body.

- A) internal radiation
- B) extra radiation
- C) external radiation
- D) Both B and C

21. The emerging medical devices and technologies the face of 21" century medical practice.

- A) have nothing to do with
- B) are conserving
- C) are fixing
- D) are changing

22. Organ Transplant can greatly improve the health of allowing them to return to normal activities.

- A) sick people
- B) patience
- C) doctors
- D) surgeons

Answers:

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

Vocabulary

Medical idioms

A taste of one's own medicine	يتجرع من نفس الكأس - يعامل بنفس الطريقة	Treated badly
At death's door	على وشك الموت	Very close to death
Take a turn for the worse	تسوء حالته الصحية	Got sicker suddenly
Go under the knife	يخضع لعملية جراحية	Have a surgery
On the mend	يسترد عافيته - يتحسن	Becoming well again
Just what the doctor ordered	بالضبط ما هو مطلوب	What is needed

Dermatologist	طبيب الجلدية	Who treats skin diseases.
Cardiologist	طبيب القلبية	A heart specialist.
Allergist	طبيب حساسية	Who specialises in determining food and environmental allergies.
Naturopath	طبيب العلاج الطبيعي	Who specialises in natural cures and remedies.
Pediatrician	طبيب الأطفال	Who is a specialist for babies and children.
Ophthalmologist	طبيب العيون	Who specialises in eye diseases.

Pronunciation

Emphatic Stress

القاعدة: عندما نريد التأكيد على معلومة محددة في جملة ما، نشدّد على الكلمة التي تعطي هذه المعلومة.

ملاحظة: عادةً ما نشدّد على الكلمات المفتاحية في الجملة مثل: الأسماء، الضمائر، الأفعال، الصفات، الظروف.

وبالتالي من الخاطئ التشديد على أحرف الجر، أحرف العطف، أدوات التعريف والتنكير..

Ex: I live at number 11 Johnson Street.

①

②

③

① I (not my brother) live at number 11 Johnson Street.

② I live at number 11 (not number 12) Johnson Street.

③ I live at number 11 Johnson Street (not Oxford Street).

في الجدول مثال واحد فقط، باقي الأمثلة متواجدة في الكتاب، يمكنك أيضاً مراجعة شرح القاعدة من هنا :



Everyday English

Asking for information

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • Is it necessary to ...? | • Can you tell me ...? |
| • Don't you think ...? | • What happens if ...? |
| • Do you mean it's ...? | • Could this have an impact ...? |

• أي كلمة سؤال (When, What, How...) تعتبر بحث عن معلومة:

What could be the reason behind that?

Listening

Important vocabs

Intern	طبيب متمرن	A doctor who is still training and working in a hospital
Lockdown	إغلاق عام	When people have to stay where they are and can't move freely due to a risk
Social distancing	تباعدا اجتماعي	Staying away from other people to stop a disease spread
Double shifts	بدل عمل إضافي	When the period of time that you work is twice as long as usual
Isolation	العزل	Being on your own and separated from others
Key worker	عامل مهم وأساسي	Someone who does a job essential for society

- The correct order of following sentences is:

- A - There are departures at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. every day.
 B - Can you tell me how much a sightseeing tour costs, please?
 C - And when does the boat leave?
 D - Certainly! The half-day trip is 10.000 SPY.

A C - D - A - B B C - A - B - D C B - D - C - A D D - C - B - A

Answers:

C



15. A/An treats skin diseases.
A. dermatologist B. cardiologist C. allergist D. naturopath
16. A/An specialises in natural cures and remedies.
A. cardiologist B. naturopath C. pediatrician D. ophthalmologist
17. A/An is a specialist for babies and children.
A. cardiologist B. naturopath C. pediatrician D. ophthalmologist
18. A/An specialises in eye diseases .
A. cardiologist B. naturopath C. pediatrician D. ophthalmologist
19. Children who have an allergic reaction after the first shot should be referred to a/an before continuing with the DTP vaccine.
A. dermatologist B. cardiologist C. allergist D. naturopath
20. If that itchy rash doesn't go away, you should go to a.....
A. dermatologist B. cardiologist C. pediatrician D. naturopath
21. Our recommended that little Kathy should have her tonsils out.
A. cardiologist B. naturopath C. pediatrician D. ophthalmologist
22. Dr. Rashed, Leila's, came in and noticed that her blood pressure and pulse were very high.
A. naturopath B. ophthalmologist C. pediatrician D. cardiologist
23. My father says everything looks blurry, so he is going to the to get his eyes checked.
A. naturopath B. ophthalmologist C. pediatrician D. cardiologist
24. Robert is an accredited with herbal medicine and nutritional training.
A. dermatologist B. cardiologist C. allergist D. naturopath
25. I have had chest pains and I'm also having trouble breathing. I have to go to the.....
A. cardiologist B. dermatologist C. pediatrician D. ophthalmologist
26. I have a terrible rash on my arms and legs. I think I'm allergic to dairy food, but it might also be grass. I have to go to the.....
A. pediatrician B. cardiologist C. ophthalmologist D. allergist
27. My little girl hasn't put on weight for two months and she keeps getting an infection she has to go to the.....
A. ophthalmologist B. Cardiologist C. pediatrician D. dermatologist
28. My left eye is itchy and my vision has been blurry for two weeks, I have to go to the.....
A. allergist B. cardiologist C. ophthalmologist D. dermatologist
29. I've had problems with drugs that cause side effects, so I'd like to try some natural remedies. I have to go to the.....
A. allergist B. naturopath C. ophthalmologist D. dermatologist
30. I have got terrible acne and nothing in the pharmacy has worked. I have to go to
A. dermatologist B. cardiologist C. ophthalmologist D. allergist
31. "We need to be at the meeting at four o'clock." The correct meaning according to the stressed word is:
A. The meeting is at four, not five
B. You and I have to be there at four, but the others don't.
C. We need to be at the meeting, so we must arrive at the building earlier.
D. The meeting is at four not the match.

- Answers:
15 - A
16 - B
17 - C
18 - D
19 - C
20 - A
21 - C
22 - D
23 - B
24 - D
25 - A
26 - D
27 - C
28 - C
29 - B
30 - A
31 - B



32. "We need to be at the meeting **at four** o'clock." The correct meaning according to the stressed word is:

- A. The meeting is at four, not five.
- B. You and I have to be there at four, but the others don't.
- C. We need to be at the meeting, so we must arrive at the building earlier.
- D. The meeting is at four not the match.

33. "Frank bought **a car** yesterday." The correct meaning according to the stressed word is:

- A. Frank bought a car yesterday, not last week.
- B. Frank bought a car, not a bike, yesterday.
- C. Frank bought, not sold, a car yesterday.
- D. Frank, not John, bought a car not a bike yesterday

34. **You have to send a parcel to your home town urgently** (Ask about the way to the Post Office)

- A. That's true. I haven't thought about that before.
- B. How long does it take me to get to the Post Office ?
- C. Can you tell me the way to the Post Office?
- D. I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do now.

35. **Now you are in the Post Office.** (Ask the clerk how much it will cost)

- A. How much does it cost to send this parcel?
- B. How long does it take me to get to the Post Office?
- C. Can you tell me the way to the Post Office?
- D. I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do now.

36. **Now you are at Al-Kabbani Theatre in Damascus.** (Ask some information you need about the weekend's play)

- A. How much is the ticket?
- B. What is this weekend's play ?
- C. What are the seats available for this weekend's play?
- D. All the questions above are correct

37. **I've heard that a huge amount of oil has just been found in my country.** (Choose the suitable follow-up question)

- A. Could this have an impact on the price of petrol for car drivers?
- B. Do you mean it's worth working for nothing ?
- C. Don't you think you'd feel isolated ?
- D. All the questions above are correct

38. **My perfect house would be high in the mountains.** (Choose the suitable follow-up question)

- A. Don't you think you'd feel isolated ?
- B. Do you mean it's worth working for nothing ?
- C. What is this weekend's play ?
- D. But what could be the reason behind that?

39. **Many celebrities like to get involved in charity work.** (Choose the suitable follow-up question)

- A. Don't you think you'd feel isolated ?
- B. Do you mean it's worth working for nothing ?
- C. How much is the ticket ?
- D. Both A and B

Answers:

- 32 - A
- 33 - B
- 34 - C
- 35 - A
- 36 - D
- 37 - A
- 38 - A
- 39 - B



40. I heard that constant texting can cause brain disorders. (Choose the suitable follow-up question)

- A. Don't you think you'd feel isolated?
- B. Do you mean it's worth working for nothing ?
- C. How have the students reacted ?
- D. But what could be the reason behind that?

41. The government in my country has extended the school day by one hour each day. (Choose the suitable follow-up question)

- A. Don't you think you'd feel isolated ?
- B. Do you mean it's worth working for nothing ?
- C. How have the students reacted ?
- D. But what could be the reason behind that ?

42. About 85% of the world population now own a mobile phone. (Choose the suitable follow-up question)

- A. How have the students reacted?
- B. How long have you had yours?
- C. Could this have an impact on the price of petrol ?
- D. But what could be the reason behind that?

43. Our teachers are planning to take up on a weeklong boat trip to explore the sea bed. (Choose the appropriate response)

- A. I'm sorry about what happened to you.
- B. Is it necessary to book in advance ?
- C. Do you mean it's worth working for nothing ?
- D. How fast is the trip?

44. The funding for our local youth club has been cut. (Choose the appropriate response)

- A. Is it necessary to book in advance ?
- B. How long have you had yours?
- C. Will they give us a lot of money ?
- D. But what could be the reason behind that?

45. NASA has just discovered eight earth-like planets outside our solar system. (Choose the appropriate response)

- A. How can we protect plants?
- B. How big is the sun?
- C. Could this have an impact on our planet ?
- D. Are the planets inside our solar system?

Answers:
40 - D
41 - C
42 - B
43 - B
44 - A
45 - C

Passive voice

رابط شرح الدرس

Form

في الجمل العادية:

Object	+	Proper verb to be	+	V ₃	+	Subject + Complement
المفعول به		فعل كون مناسب		الفعل		الفاعل
عادةً يكون محصور بين الفعل الرئيسي و : - حرف جر - أداة ربط - مصدرية to	Present simple	is - am - are	نظامي أو شاذ	عادةً ما يسبق بـ : by أو in أو with	نضع التكملة ان وجدت، و عادةً لا تجري أي تغيير عليها	
	Past simple	was - were				
	Present continuous	is - am - are + being				
	Past continuous	was - were + being				
	Present perfect	have / has + been				
	Past perfect	had + been				
	Modal in present	Modal + be				
Modal in past	Modal + have been					
لا يمكن الاستغناء عن هذه الجزئيات في أي جملة مبني للمجهول					يمكن حذفها من جملة المبني للمجهول.	

Examples

Present simple	The room is cleaned by Rama every day .
Past simple	The poor bird was captured and all its efforts to escape were in vain.
Present continuous	The room is being cleaned by Rama at the moment .
Past continuous	The room was being cleaned by Rama when we arrived .
Present perfect	Bridges have been built by the government over the river recently .
Past perfect	The room had been cleaned by Rama before we arrived .
Modal in present	The room will be cleaned by Rama tomorrow .
Modal in past	Your car is a death trap, it should have been sent to the scrap years ago.

جملة تحوي عبارة قول أو تفكير: (expect, say, believe, report, estimate, think, claim)

People believe that the government will reduce taxes.

1	It + be + V ₃ + that + complement	It's believed that government will reduce taxes.
2	Subject + be + V ₃ + to + V ₀ + complement	The government is believed to reduce taxes.

في الجمل التي تحوي مفعولين:

بعض الجمل تحتاج الى مفعولين ليتم المعنى فيها ولذلك نجد أن المفعول به غير المباشر Object 1 يأتي بعد الفعل مباشرة ويكون عادةً شخص أما المفعول به المباشر Object 2 فيأتي بعد المفعول به غير المباشر ويكون عادةً شيء

The teacher gave the students plenty of time to finish the exam.

1	Object 1 + be + V ₃ + Object 2 + C	The students were given plenty of time to finish the exam.
2	Object 2 + be + V ₃ + Object 1 + C	Plenty of time was given to the students to finish the exam.

في حالة السؤال في المبني للمجهول:

Yes / No question	Wh question
Be + Object + V ₃ + C + ?	Wh + be + Object + V ₃ + C + ?
فقط نبدل بين المفعول به و فعل الكون المناسب حسب للزمن	نضع كلمة السؤال ثم نبدل بين المفعول به و فعل الكون المناسب حسب للزمن
Was the room cleaned by Rama?	When was the room cleaned by Rama?

النكشات

1

بعض الأفعال المتعدية لا تُستخدم مع المبني للمجهول،
أهمها: let - have - like - suit

2

انتبه للتغيرات على ضمائر الفاعل و المفعول به عند التحويل الى المبني للمجهول

الفاعل (غالباً قبله By)		
I	→	Me
We	→	Us
They	→	Them
He	→	Him
She	→	Her
it	→	it
المفعول به		
I	←	Me
We	←	Us
They	←	Them
He	←	Him
She	←	Her
it	←	it

- He will invite **them** to the party → **They** will be invited to the party by **him**.

3

تذكر: لا يوجد **حاضر تام مستمر** ولا **ماضي تام مستمر** مع المبني للمجهول، إذا شفتن ضمن الخيارات كبن.

4

مع فعل الولادة دائماً نستعمل المبني للمجهول مع الماضي البسيط:

- I / He / She / It **was born** in Syria.
- They / We / You **were born** in Syria.

5

- The lights were switched on **with** the car phone.

لاحظ أننا في هذه الجملة استخدمنا **With** عوضاً عن **By** وهي الجملة الوحيدة في كتابك من هذا النوع.

استزادة للفهم: يعود سبب الاستخدام السابق الى أن الأضواء تم تشغيلها عن طريق الجهاز الذي في السيارة (أي عن طريق أداة وليس عن طريق شخص لذلك استعملنا **With**).



Choose the correct answer

1. A local jewelry shop..... into by someone yesterday.
A. break B. broke C. was broken D. breaks
2. The shop..... up by the owner when he was threatened by a robber with a gun.
A. is locked B. is being locked C. has been locked D. had just been locked
3. The owner of a local jewelry shop..... by a robber to unlock the shop and give him all the diamonds in the safe.
A. was told B. tell C. tells D. told
4. The owner of a local jewelry shop..... up by the robber.
A. tie B. ties C. tied D. was tied
5. A search..... by the police for the robber.
A. has organized B. has been organized C. organized D. organizes
6. The robber..... by the police after he had been caught.
A. questioned B. was questioned C. questions D. will be questioned
7. Now, the owner of the shop..... by doctors for shock.
A. is treating B. is being treated C. was being treated D. had been treated
8. I'm sorry this office is so dirty, but it..... until tomorrow morning.
A. can't be cleaned B. had to be cleaned C. can clean D. should clean
9. These clothes..... for daily use, so you can wear them wherever you want.
A. design B. designed C. are design D. are designed
10. Many offices of large companies..... in the town center recently.
A. have built B. have been built C. are being built D. are built
11. All the goods that were purchased yesterday have defects, so they back to the manufacturer right now.
A. send B. sent C. are being sent D. were sent
12. Camera footage shows that illegal goods..... into the warehouse last week.
A. were smuggled B. are smuggled C. smuggle D. smuggled
13. The poor bird..... and all its efforts to escape from the trap were in vain.
A. is captured B. was captured C. are being captured D. will be captured
14. The hotel near our office was closed because itby the owner.
A. renovates B. renovated C. was being renovated D. was renovating
15. Your car is a death trap. It to the scrap years ago.
A. should send B. should be sent C. should have been sent D. should sent
16. My neighbour disappeared six months ago. He since then.
A. hasn't been seen B. haven't been seen C. isn't being seen D. won't be seen
17. The paintings by the organizers till the end of the month.
A. had exhibited B. will be exhibited C. were being exhibited D. was exhibited
18. Many procedures in London to avoid the spread of the pandemic.
A. take B. takes C. are being taken D. are taking



19. The evidence by police officers when the lights went out.
A. is examined B. has been examined C. is being examined D. was being examined
20. I by the committee some difficult questions in the interview yesterday.
A. have asked B. have been asked C. was asked D. had asked
21. Sami up by his parents to be more polite.
A. must bring C. bring
B. must have been brought D. brings
22. Before the interview, I the job by the owner at his bank.
A. had already offered C. have already offered
B. had already been offered D. already been offered
23. Bridges over the river by the government every year.
A. were made B. have been made C. are being made D. are made
24. The basement has been flooded the washing machine.
A. by B. in C. for D. from
25. The lights were switched on the car phone.
A. for B. with C. by D. to
26. The students plenty of time to finish the exam yesterday.
A. are given B. is given C. were given D. will be given
27. Plenty of time to the students to finish the exam yesterday.
A. are given B. will be given C. were given D. was given
28. Tom Cruise, the richest movie star, a big prize by the film company.
A. awarded B. was awarded C. will award D. has awarded
29. Tons of rocks and earth under the railway line last year.
A. were buried B. buried C. had buried D. have buried
30. 1500 square kilometers of rainforests every year.
A. cut B. have cut C. is cut D. had cut
31. A critical issue by environmentalists around the world.
A. are debating B. were debating C. is being debated D. have been debating
32. The professor's students the results of his research in the laboratory now.
A. are being shown B. were being shown C. are shown D. will be shown
33. Dr. Mahmoud 20 million Syrian pounds for his great invention next week.
A. was paid B. has been made C. were being paid D. will be paid
34. The manager some bad news recently about the new project by the secretary.
A. will be told B. is told C. has been told D. is being told
35. A very difficult question to us when the school bell rang.
A. is asked B. was being asked C. will be asked D. has been asked
36. Where glass containers made by manufacturers?
A. is B. are C. was D. be



37. When are the taxes going to be

- A. pay B. pays C. paid D. paying

38. How much these activities spent on every year?

- A. are B. were C. has D. had

39. Will the fine..... tomorrow?

- A. was paid B. be paid C. has paid D. had been paid

40. Have you been shown what to.....?

- A. do B. does C. did D. done

41. Why the roof mended before it fell down.

- A. is B. was C. had D. wasn't

Answers:

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