



الأساس في اللغة الإنجليزية

توجيهي أكاديمي (المستوى الثالث)



UNIT ONE

الأستاذ
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LEVEL 3

UNIT ONE

Information technology

تكنولوجيا المعلومات

كلمات مهمة للتعامل مع الأسئلة

- * The article states three (**reasons, results, benefits, ways and examples**)
Write down these two / three _____.
- * The text mentions two (**factors, effect, advantages and disadvantages**)
Mention them / write them down
- * The writer explains some / many (**solutions, steps, characteristics, kinds and aspects**) What are they?
- * Quote the sentence which indicates (**shows / states / tells**) that -----.
Write down the sentence _____.

كلمات مهمة في القطع

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| ways طرق | methods طرق | reasons اسباب | causes اسباب | Advantages ايجابيات | Disadvantages سلبيات |
| results نتائج | solutions حلول | factors عوامل | suggestions اقتراح | differences اختلافات | facilities منشآت |
| difficulties صعوبات | problems مشاكل | Punishments عقاب | Achievements انجازات | skills مهارات | changes تغيرات |
| features ملامح | qualities صفات | aims اهداف | characteristics صفات/خصائص | ideas أفكار | aspects جوانب |
| troubles مشاكل | conditions ظروف | examples امثلة | kinds انواع | types انواع | Consequences نتائج |
| objectives اهداف | goals / purposes أهداف | describe يصف | influence يؤثر | effects / impact تأثيرات | reasons / causes اسباب |
| text نص | paragraph فقرة | word كلمة | find اوجد | quote اقتبس | indicate يشير الى |
| tell يخبر | show يبين | state تبين | prefer يفضل | sentence جملة | تحت خط |
| write down اكتب | justify علة | suggest اقترح | mention اذكر | according وفقا ل | underlined |
| describe اوصف | mean يعني | steps خطوات | view نظرة | following | التالي |

فقرات الوحدة الأولى

The History of Computers

تاريخ الحواسيب

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

عندما تستخدم الكمبيوتر، فكر في التكنولوجيا التي تحتاج من أجل أن يعمل. الناس يستخدمون أنواع من أجهزة الكمبيوتر منذ ألف السنين. تم العثور على آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان التي كانت تزيد عن ٢٠٠٠ عام ويعتقد أن هذا هو أول جهاز كمبيوتر وجد.

In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square meters to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1959 CE, the computer chip was developed.

في الأربعينيات من القرن الثامن عشر، تطورت التكنولوجيا بما فيه الكفاية للمخترعين لصناعة الجيل الأول من أجهزة الكمبيوتر الحديثة. كان واحدا من هذه النماذج كبير بحيث انه يحتاج إلى غرفة بمساحة 167 متر مربع لاستيعابه. خلال ذلك العقد، طور العلماء في إنجلترا أول برنامج للحاسوب بحيث كانت عملية حسابية واحدة تستغرق ٢٥ دقيقة لاتمامها. في عام 1959 م، تم تطوير رقاقة الكمبيوتر.

The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers. The first PC was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.

وقد أنتجت اول لعبة كمبيوتر في عام 1962 م ، تبعتها فأرة الكمبيوتر بعد عامين . في عام 1971 م، اخترع القرص المرن، مما يعني أن المعلومات يمكن أن تكون مشتركة بين أجهزة الكمبيوتر. تم إنتاج أول جهاز كمبيوتر الحاسوب الشخصي عام 1974 م، مما جعل الناس يتمكنون من شراء أجهزة كمبيوتر واستخدامها في المنزل.

In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Burners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. It was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use their mobile phones every day.

في عام ١٩٨٣ م استطاع الناس ولأول مرة شراء الكمبيوتر المحمول. ثم في عام ١٩٩٠ م طور العالم البريطاني تيم بيرنرز لي الشبكة العنكبوتية. ولم يطرأ أي جديد حتى عام ٢٠٠٧ م الذي شهد ظهور الهواتف الذكية لأول مرة. في يومنا هذا أكثر الناس يستخدمون هواتفهم المحمولة بشكل يومي.

What will happen in the future? You can already buy watches which can do the same as mobile phones. Scientists have also developed glasses that are capable of doing even more than this.

ماذا سيحدث في المستقبل؟ يمكنك شراء ساعات تعمل نفس عمل الهواتف النقالة. وقد طور العلماء أيضا نظارات قادرة على عمل أكثر من ذلك.

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

الحياة في المستقبل ستشهد تغيرات كبيرة في عالم التكنولوجيا. من المحتمل أن كل المفاهيم لحياتنا اليومية سوف تعتمد على برنامج للكمبيوتر من حيث كيف نسافر الى كيف ندفع ببيوتنا.

| Vocabulary | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|---------------|--|---------------|
| access | To find information, especially on a computer | الوصول الى |
| calculation | 1-A way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value. 2-Using Maths to work out an answer. | حساب |
| computer chip | 1-A small piece inside a computer that stores information via an electric current. 2-A very small piece that is found inside every computer | رقاقة كمبيوتر |
| floppy disk | 1-A flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information. 2-A small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers | قرص مرن |

| Vocabulary | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|----------------|--|------------------------|
| PC | 1-An abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time. 2-A computer designed for one person to use | كمبيوتر شخصي |
| program | A set of instructions enabling a computer to function | برنامج |
| rely on | To have trust or confidence in something or someone | يعتمد على |
| smartphone | 1-A mobile phone with advanced computing technology. 2-A mobile phone that connects to the internet | هاتف ذكي |
| World Wide Web | 1-An information system, known as the internet. 2-All the information shared by computers through the internet | شبكة الإنترنت العالمية |

* Answer the following questions: أجب عن الأسئلة التالية

1- Where was the first ever computer found?

It was found on the seabed in Greece.

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

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

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1- The computer chip | 2- the first computer game |
| 3- the computer mouse | 4- the floppy disk |
| 5- the first personal computer | |

4- What was the first ever computer in the world? A metal machine.

5- How old was the first ever computer in the world? 2000 years old

6- How long have people been using computers? For thousands of years

7- What happened in the following dates?

* In the 1940s: Technology had developed enough for inventors.

* In 1959 CE : The computer chip was developed.

* In 1962 CE : The first computer game was produced.

* In 1971 CE : The floppy disk was invented.

* In 1974 CE : The first PC (personal computer) was produced.

* In 1983 CE : people could buy a laptop for the first time.

* In 1990 CE : the British scientist Tim Burners-Lee developed the World Wide Web.

* In 2007 CE : the first smartphones appeared.

8- What would life be like without computers?

1- It would take longer to find information.

2- We wouldn't be able to send documents quickly to other people.

3- We wouldn't keep in touch with friends and family very easily.

9- Write down the sentence which indicates that the size of the first generation of the modern computers was so large.

One such model was so large it needed a room that was 167 square meters to put it in.

10 - Quote the sentence which indicates that the first computer program was very slow.

It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.

11- Quote the sentence which indicates that computer technology will see more development in future.

Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology.

12- There are two invention were completed in 1940s. Write down these two inventions.

The first generation of modern computers and the first computer program.

13- Two things were produced in 1960s. Write them down.

The first computer game and the computer mouse

14- What was the purpose of floppy disk?

To share information between computers.

15 - Computer programs may affect all aspects of everyday life in the future. Mention two of these aspects.

How to travel and how our homes are heated.

16- According to the text. Two machines can do the same as mobile phones. Mention them. The writer mention two examples of the latest modern technology that scientists have developed. Write down these two examples?

Watches and glasses.

17- Which form of modern technology do you think is the most useful? Why?

I think a tablet is the most useful because it's small and light

18 - Which are the advantages and disadvantages of having a laptop computer, tablet computers or smartphone?

Advantages : They are light, portable and convenient.

Disadvantages: People can use them all the time.

19 - Think of two examples of how technology can keep us fit.

1- Monitoring how much exercise you do.

2- Knowing your heart rate and how many calories you burn.

20 - The writer thinks that life in the future is going to see future changes in computer technology. Explain this statement, justifying your answer.

In the future, life is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated.

المفردات Vocabulary

* Choose the correct word: اختر الكلمة الصحيحة

1- Modern computers can run a lot of _____ at the same time. (programs / models)

2- You can move around the computer screen using a _____. (tablet / mouse)

3- From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a _____. (decade / generation)

4- A _____ doesn't need a keyboard. (laptop / tablet)

5- The television was first _____ by John Logie Baird. (invented / developed)

1- Programs 2- mouse 3- decade 4- tablet 5- Invented

* Complete the sentences: قم بتعبئة الفراغ بالكلمة المناسبة

(Smartphone - laptop - model - program - calculation)

1- Although they are pocket-sized, _____s are powerful computers as well as phones.

2- My brother is learning how to write computer _____s.

3- I need to make a few _____s before I decide how much to spend.

4- Mobile phones used to be huge. Early _____s were as big as bricks!

5- I can close the lid of my _____ and then put it in my bag.

1. smartphone 2- program 3- calculation 4- model 5- laptop

* Answer the following questions: **أجب عن الأسئلة التالية**

- 1- Which of these is an invention- the **TV** or **gravity**? Explain your answer.
- 2- What is the difference between a **smartphone** and an **ordinary mobile phone**?
- 3- If you need to make a **calculation**, what do you usually use?
- 4- Which would you rather have – a **PC**, a **tablet** or a **laptop**? Why?

| Functions (express / indicate) الوظائف اللغوية | |
|--|--|
| consequence النتيجة | In this way, As a consequence, therefore, As a result, Thus, In consequence, For this / that reason |
| opposition / contrast التناقض | In spite of , However, On the contrary , Whereas , despite , On the other hand , On one hand , although |
| continuation or addition الإضافة | Furthermore, Likewise, Also, One reason for this, Moreover in addition , |
| Recommendations التوصية | It is recommended that ... |
| conclusion الخاتمة | It appears that This results in ... / |
| introduction المقدمة | The aim of this report is to / This report examines..... / In this report it will be examined |
| Emphasis/stress التأكيد | The thing that / The person who / The place where The time when |
| simile = (like – as) التشبيه الإستعارة metaphor | -Some robots will look and sound very like humans, because technology will have advanced a great deal -Treatment and medicines will taste as delicious as real food. -The world will be at your fingers. |

فقرات الوحدة الأولى

Using technology in class استخدام التكنولوجيا في الصف

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

الشباب يحبون التعلم، لكنهم يحبون التعلم أكثر إذا قدمت لهم المعلومات بطريقة مثيرة للإهتمام والتحدى. اليوم، سألقي محاضرة حول كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في الفصول الدراسية الأردنية.

Here are some ideas: وهنا بعض الأفكار

Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recording of languages, and so on.

العديد من الفصول الدراسية الآن تستخدم السبورة كشاشة كمبيوتر. ونتيجة لذلك، يمكن للمدرسين اظهار المواقع على اللوح في وسط الصف. يمكن للمعلمين بعد ذلك استخدام شبكة الانترنت لعرض البرامج التعليمية، والألعاب التعليمية، والموسيقى، وتسجيل اللغات، وما إلى ذلك.

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

في بعض البلدان، تتوفر أجهزة الكمبيوتر اللوحي للطلاب لإستخدامها في الصف. وبالتالي، يمكن للطلاب استخدامها لمهام مثل عرض الصور المعلومات، وتسجيل المقابلات، وعمل الرسوم البيانية.

1- Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.

التابلت يعتبر مثالي للعمل الزوجي والجماعي.

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

يمكن للمدرسين ان يطلبوا من طلابهم البدء بكتابة اليوميات علي الإنترنت إما عن حياتهم الخاصة أو كما لو أنهم مشهورين ويمكن أيضا إنشاء موقع على شبكة الإنترنت للصف. يمكن للطلاب المشاركة في الموقع، فعلى سبيل المثال يمكن إرسال الأعمال والصور والرسائل.

Most young people communicate through social media, but which they send each other photos and messages via the internet. Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read. Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what they have learnt in class in the same way.

معظم الشباب يتواصلون عبر وسائل الإعلام ، ولكنهم يرسلون الصور والرسائل عبر الإنترنت. بعض الطالب يحبون إرسال الرسائل التي هي أقل من 140 حرف الي شخص يقرأها. يمكن للمدرسين مطالبة الطالب بتلخيص المعلومات حول ما تعلموا في الصف بنفس الطريقة.

2- If students learn to summerise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in the future.

إذا تعلم الطالب التلخيص بسرعة، سوف يكون باستطاعتهم استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل.

We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school.

كلنا نرغب في إرسال رسائل البريد الإلكتروني، اليس كذلك؟ تبادل الإيميلات مفيد جدا في الفصول الدراسية. يمكن للمدرسين مطالبة الطالب إرسال إيميل عما تعلم الى طالب من نفس العمر في مدرسة أخرى.

3. They could even email students in another country.

As a result, students can then share information and help each other with tasks.

ويمكن حتى مراسلة طالب في بلد آخر. ونتيجة لذلك، يمكن للطلاب تبادل المعلومات ومساعدة بعضهم البعض في بعض المهام

Another way of communicating with other schools is talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.

وهناك طريقة أخرى للتواصل مع مدارس أخرى وهي التحدث إلى الناس عبر الكمبيوتر. معظم أجهزة الكمبيوتر لديها الكاميرات، لذلك يمكنك أن ترى أيضا الناس الذين تتحدث معهم. بهذه الطريقة، يمكن للطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغة الإنجليزية في الأردن ان يروا ماذا يفعل الطلاب في الصف في إنجلترا. يمكنك ايضا استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف لإعطاء

4. For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.

على سبيل المثال فإن العلماء و المعلمين من دولة اخرى يمكن ان يعطوا درسا للصف

If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

إذا كان لديك هذا النوع من الدروس، فإن الطلاب سوف يكونون في غاية السعادة و الحماس.

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

غالبا ما يستخدم الطلاب أجهزة الكمبيوتر في المنزل إذا كان لديهم. يمكن للطلاب استخدام وسائل الإعلام على أجهزة الكمبيوتر الخاصة بهم لمساعدتهم في دراستهم، يتضمن ذلك مطابقة الطلاب الآخرين بالتأكد ومقارنة أعمالهم، طرح الأسئلة وتبادل الأفكار. يجب أن يكون المعلم جزء من المجموعة، أيضا، لمراقبة ما يحدث.

| Vocabulary | Meaning in English | Arabic |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| blog | A regularly updated personal website or web page , usually written in an informal style | مدونه |
| email exchange | A series of emails between two or more people , each email generally a reply to the previous one | تبادل الإيميلات |
| post | To put a message or document on the internet so that other people can see it. | يرسل |
| social media | Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs | وسائل العالم |
| tablet computer | A mobile computer, with a touch screen , processor and battery all in one unit | كمبيوتر لوحي |
| white board | A touch screen computer program that enable you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues and students. | السبورة الذكية |

* Answer the following questions: **أجب عن الأسئلة التالية**

1- In what ways can digital information be used to educate people?

- 1- By listening to lectures on line.
- 2- Using Apps on tablets to learn language.
- 3- Using the internet to find information on what you are studying.

2- Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why? Why not?

Although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think they will replace books because, for many people, reading is a very personal experience that doesn't feel the same when it is done on a computer.

3- Find in the text:

- A sentence which acts as an introduction:

Young people love learning, __ etc.

- A sentence which tells you what the talk is going to be about:

Today, I'm going to give a talk about __ etc.

- A sentence which ends the talk: Thank you for listening, __ etc.

4- How can we make learning more interesting for students?

By presenting information in an interesting and challenging way.

5- Teachers use the whiteboard for two purposes. Mention them.

1- Show websites

2- Use the internet

6- Mention the consequences / results / benefits / purposes of using the internet on the whiteboard at schools?

1- Show educational programmes

2- Play music

3- Play educational games.

4- Recording of languages

7- The text contains many benefits / tasks of tablet computers, write them down.

1- Showing photographs

3- Recording interviews

2- Researching information

4- Creating diagrams.

8- Tablets are ideal for two things. Mention them.

1- Pair work

2- Group work.

9- Students can write a blog about two things:

1- Their own lives

2- As if they were someone famous.

10- There are three benefits of creating a website for the classroom. Mention them.

- 1- Post work 2- Post photos 3- Post messages

11- The writer states two benefits of using social media by young people. What are they?

- 1- Send each other photos 2- Send each other messages via the internet.

12- Quote the sentence which indicates the type of messages that students like to send.

Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read.

13- Quote the sentence which indicates the benefit (result) of summarizing quickly by students.

If students learn to summerise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in the future.

14- There are two benefits of using email exchange in the process of learning. Mention them.

- 1- Share information 2- Help each other with tasks.

15- Email exchange can be useful in two places. Mention them.

- 1- At another school 2- in another country

16- The writer states two ways of communicating with other schools. What are they?

- 1- Email exchange 2- talking to people over the computer

17- There are two benefits for using the camera. Mention them.

- 1- You can see the people you are talking to.
2- You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.

18- Write down the sentence which indicates the advantage of taking online lessons.

If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

19- Quote the sentence which indicates the result of seeing people you are talking to using the camera.

"In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them."

20- There are three benefits of using social media by students. Mention them.

1- Check and compare their work

2- Asking questions

3- Sharing ideas.

21- Quote the sentence which indicates the role of the teacher when students use social media.

The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.

22- Find a word in the text which means "web page". Blog

*** Critical Thinking:** التفكير الناقد

1- Email exchanges can be useful in the classroom? Suggest three advantages and write them down.

1- Sharing information

2- Help each other with tasks

3- Taking online lessons

2- Spending too much time online is a serious problem nowadays. Suggest three ways for avoiding this phenomenon.

1- Controlling our time

2- Visiting friends

3- Doing exercises

Vocabulary المفردات

* Choose the correct word/words for each definition.

(blog - email exchange - social media - tablet computer - whiteboard)

- 1- Record interviews with people _____.
- 2- Share information with students in another country _____.
- 3- Watch educational programs in class _____.
- 4- Ask another student to check your homework _____.
- 5- Write an online diary _____.

1- tablet computer 2- email exchange 3- whiteboard 4- social media 5- blog

* Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs: الأفعال المركبة

| Phrasal Verbs | |
|---------------|---------------|
| know about | يعرف عن |
| connect with | يتواصل مع |
| turn on | يشغل |
| give out | يعطي / يدلي ب |
| fill in | يعمى |

- 1- To know _____ dangerous of the internet.
- 2- To connect _____ people on the internet.
- 3- To turn _____ privacy settings.
- 4- To give _____ personal information.
- 5- To fill _____.

1- about 2- with 3- on 4- out 5- in

| Phrasal Verbs | | | |
|---------------|--------|-------------|-----------|
| wake up | يستيقظ | look around | يلقي نظرة |
| take place | يحدث | meet up | يلتقي |
| settle down | يستقر | get started | يبدأ |

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

1- take place 2- wake up 3- settle down 4- meet up 5- look around 6- get started

فقرات الوحدة الأولى

The Internet of Things

انترنت الأشياء

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

الجميع يعرف أن الإنترنت يربط الناس، ولكن الآن انه يفعل اكثر من ذلك. انه يربط الأشياء أيضا. هذه الأيام، أجهزة الكمبيوتر غالبا تتواصل مع بعضها ، على سبيل المثال، التلفزيون تلقائيا يحمل برنامجك التلفزيوني المفضل، أو نظام الملاحة عبر الأقمار الصناعية الذي يخبرك أين أنت. ويعرف هذا باسم "إنترنت الأشياء"، وهناك المزيد في المستقبل.

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

في السنوات القليلة القادمة ، يقول الخبراء أنه سيتم ربط المليارات من الآلات بعضها ببعض وبشبكة الإنترنت. ونتيجة لذلك، سيقوم الكمبيوتر بتشغيل حياتنا . على سبيل المثال، ثلاجتك ستعرف متى تحتاج المزيد من الحليب وتضيف ذلك الى قائمة التسوق الخاصة بك على الإنترنت. نافذتك سوف تغلق إذا كان من المحتمل سقوط المطر؛ سوف تسجل ساعتك معدل ضربات القلب وترسلها لطبيبك عبر الإيميل . وأريكتك سوف تخبرك عندما تحتاج للوقوف وعمل بعض التمارين الرياضية.

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

كثير من الناس متحمسون ل "إنترنت الأشياء". بالنسبة لهم، الحلم يتحقق . يقولون أن حياتنا ستكون أسهل وأكثر راحة. ومع ذلك، البعض الآخر ليسوا متأكدين من ذلك يريدون التحكم بحياتهم والأشياء الخاصة بهم بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يتساءلون عما سيحدث لو تمكن المجرمين من الوصول إلى كلمات المرور الخاصة بهم وضبط الأمان . الحلم يمكن بسهولة ان يصبح كابوسا!

* Answer the following questions: **أجب عن الأسئلة التالية**

1- What does 'The internet of Things' mean? Give an example from the text.

The connections between different computers. e.g.: TV downloads and 'sat nav system

2- Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as "speak to".

Communicate

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

The sofa will tell you when to get some exercise.

4-What does the word "others" in bold in the third paragraph refer to?

Other people

5- The writer states that the internet connects two things. Mention them.

1- People

2- Objects

6- Quote the sentence which indicates the reason why computers will increasingly run our lives for us.

In just a few years' time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the internet.

7- According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?

Some people are excited because they think their lives will be made easier and more comfortable. Others are worried because they want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.

8- In your opinion, is the 'Internet of Things' exciting or worrying? Why?

I think it is exciting because it makes life easier and more comfortable. Also, it will run everything in our life.

9- Give some examples about the Internet of Things in the future:

- 1- **Your fridge:** will know when you need more milk and add it to your online shopping list.
- 2- **Your window:** will close if it is likely to rain.
- 3- **Your watch:** will record your heart rate and email your doctor.
- 4- **Your sofa:** will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercise.

10- Many people are excited/satisfied / sure about the Internet of Things. Why? Explain.

They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.

11- Other people are not excited / not satisfied /not sure about the Internet of Things. Mention two reasons.

- 1- They want to keep control of their own lives and their own things.
- 2- They wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings.

| Vocabulary | Meaning in English | Meaning in Arabic |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------|
| access | to find information, especially on a computer | الوصول الى |
| filter | a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer | تصفية |
| identity fraud | Illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things. | انتحال الشخصية |
| privacy settings | controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see what information | اعدادات الخصوصية |
| security settings | controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses | اعدادات الأمان |
| Well-building program | a software that helps you to create a program | تصميم برامج |
| web hosting | The business of houses, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites | استضافة المواقع |

* What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet of Things?

إيجابيات وسلبيات (انترنت الأشياء)

| Advantages | | Disadvantages | |
|------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor health and activity. - fridges advise on healthy eating - more time to relax | Privacy | - everything you do is tracked |
| Transport | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - driverless cars automatically avoid crashes - traffic controlled more efficiently - no more traffic jams | Security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - criminals could get control of your personal information - criminals could take over the whole system |
| At home | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control washing machines, cookers, etc. with your phone. - lights and heating go on and off automatically (saving energy) | Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - computers sometimes fail - consequences could be terrible |
| Leisure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smart TV automatically download your favourite shows. - music system play music to suit your mood | Employment | - many thousands of jobs are lost |

* The advantages of the Internet of Things:

- 1- It monitors health and activity and people will have more time to relax.
- 2- Driverless cars will avoid crashes automatically.
- 3- Traffic will be controlled more efficiently, so there won't be any traffic jam.
- 4- People will control some machines with their phones.
- 5- Lights and heating will go on and off automatically, so we will save energy.
- 6- Smart TV automatically download your favourite shows and music system play music to suit your mood.

* The disadvantages of the Internet of Things:

- 1- Everything you do is tracked.
- 2- Criminals could get control of your personal information and take over the whole system.
- 3- Computers sometimes fail and the consequences could be terrible.
- 4- Many thousands of jobs are lost.

| Phrase | Different Meanings |
|--|--|
| share ideas مشاركة معلومات | to give your ideas to another person or a group |
| compare ideas مقارنة معلومات | considering if the ideas between two people are similar or different |
| create a website انشاء موقع | to construct a website that doesn't exist (make a new website) |
| contribute to a website المشاركة في موقع | offer your writing or work to a website |
| research information بحث معلومات | To use a variety of sources to find the information you need. |
| present information عرض معلومات | to give the results of your research in a presentation (give information in presentation) |
| monitor what is happening مراقبة ما يحدث | You know what is happening and you are following the developments. (watch) |
| find out what is happening اكتشاف ما يحدث | you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it (discover) |
| give a talk to people اعطاء محاضرة | you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people |
| talk to people التحدث مع الناس | an informal discussion |
| show photos عرض صور | you show people photos that you have |
| send photos ارسال صور | you send photos to someone over the internet or by post |

* Explain the difference in meaning between the following phrases:

المطلوب هنا ان نفرق بالمعنى والإستخدام بين كل زوجين داخل الجدول

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Online Shopping

إيجابيات وسلبيات التسوق عبر الإنترنت

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

Although using the internet to shop is usually fairly easy, and there is often greater variety available, it is always a risk because you cannot try on or see in details the item up being an inconvenience if the item is faulty or does not fit, or is just not what the customer wanted.

It is true that the prices are better when you shop online, but, while it might be cheaper, there is a distinct disadvantage because you have to wait for the delivery of the purchases. Some people might prefer not to have any personal contact while shopping online, but it can save time in the end since there are always assistants to help with queries you might have during the transaction. In addition to this, there is the issue of internet payment security, however, recently this has improved a lot.

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

GRAMMAR:**1- The present simple المضارع البسيط**

| 1- S + V1 / don't + base form. - (I , we , you , they) | Key words |
|---|--|
| 2- S + V-s/es / doesn't + base form. - (he , she , it) | every / each + time always , these days , often , usually , never , daily , weekly , monthly , yearly, frequently, occasionally, sometimes rarely , seldom , On Sundays , twice a month |
| 3- be = (am – is – are) | |
| 4- (not be) = (am not – isn't – aren't) | |
| 5- play – plays / carry – carries / (o, -x, -s, -ss, -ch, -sh, -z + (-es). | |

* We use the Present Simple to talk about: (Functions): الوظائف اللغوية للمضارع البسيط

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1- To talk about facts. | 1- The sun rises from the east. |
| 2- Repeated and routine actions. | 2- Every twelve months, The Earth circles around the sun. |
| 3- Fixed events in the future. | 3- The train leaves tonight at 6 pm. |

* Correct the verbs in brackets: صحح الفعل بين أقواس

- 1- Children **often** _____ computers better than their parents. (use)
- 2- Ali _____ a letter **monthly**. (write)
- 3- The Olympic games _____ place **every four years**. (take)
- 4- _____ Muslims _____ to each other? (lie)
- 5- _____ you a teacher? (be)

6- Eid Al-Adha is a celebration that _____ on the 10th of Thu-Al- Hijjah (begin) (2017)

7- My family _____ a trip to Europe every year. (plans) (2019)

2- The Present Continuous: المضارع المستمر

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|------------------------|----------------------|
| Present Continuous | S + am , is, are + V-ing / S + am , is, are (not) + V-ing | | |
| Key words | now / at this moment / listen / look ! / Be quiet / Be careful / watch out / currently / at present | | |
| | see – seeing | be – being | die – dying |
| sit – sitting / listen – listening | happen – happening | visit – visiting | develop - developing |
| prefer – preferring | transfer - transferring | remember – remembering | offer - offering |

* We use the Present Continuous to talk about: (Functions) الوظائف اللغوية للمضارع المستمر

1- Something that is happening at the moment of speaking

* I'm **studying** the present continuous now.

2- To describe something temporary. * She **is staying** with her friend for a week.

3- For actions that happen repeatedly in the present. (We use it with always)

To express annoyance

* You **are** always **losing** your keys.

4- To talk about the Future, where something has been planned.

* I'm **meeting** my father tomorrow.

* Correct the verbs in brackets: صحح الفعل بين أقواس

1. I _____ the present continuous now. (Study)
2. She comes from Ajloun. She _____ with her friend for a week. She will return to Ajloun in the spring. (Stay)
3. You _____ always _____ your keys. (Lose)
4. I _____ my father tomorrow. (Meet)
5. The students _____ to their teacher at this time. (Not, listen)
6. The workers _____ at the moment. They are on a break. (not , work)
(2018)

3- The Present Perfect Simple: المضارع التام البسيط

Subject + (have, has) + past participle (He , she, it = has) (we, you, I, they = have)

| The form الشكل والبناء | Key words |
|---|---|
| <p>1- S + (has- have + V3)</p> <p>2- s+ (hasn't - haven't + V3)</p> <p>3- (has- have + s + v3?)</p> | <p>Since, for, just, so far, already, recently, lately, today, ever, never, yet, __ times, this week , this month</p> |
| <p>(For)</p> <p>a week, an hour, an hour</p> | <p>(Since)</p> <p>Saturday, yesterday, 1930, last week, March, I was born.</p> |

* We use the Present Perfect Simple to talk about: (Functions)

الوظائف اللغوية للمضارع التام البسيط

1- To talk about something that started in the past and completed in a certain point at present time:

* I **have done** my homework.

2- To talk about actions that happened in the past but the consequences are seen in the present.

* I've **cut** my finger. It's bleeding now.

3- To talk about experiences:

* I've **studied** English.

* Correct the verbs in brackets: صحح الفعل بين أقواس

1- I _____ my driving test. That's why I can take my father's car. (Pass)

2- Walled _____ already _____ to school. (Arrive)

3- Jamal _____ yet. (Not, finish)

4- I _____ my finger. It's bleeding now. (Cut)

5- _____ you ever _____ Mexico? (Visit)

6- The children-----already----- the sandcastle on the beach. (Build)

7- Susan _____ to the theatre since last week. (Not, go)

4-The Present Perfect Continuous: المضارع التام المستمر

* The form: الشكل والبناء

He, she, it → has / hasn't been + v (ing)

I, they, you, we → have / haven't been + v (ing)

* We use the Present Perfect Continuous to talk about: (Functions)

* الوظائف اللغوية للمضارع التام المستمر

1- Something that began in the past and continues in the present.

- * They **have been talking** for two hours.
- * She **has been working** for three years.
- * The **police have been interviewing** people all week.

2- A long action recently finished the results (consequences) are visible in the present.

- * I've **been painting** the house. That's why I have some paints on my clothes.

* PRACTICE تمرين

1- The government has _____ hardly to raise the citizen's awareness of human rights. (be, work)

2- She _____ to be a doctor since two years. (be, train)

3- Where have you been? I _____ for ages. (wait)

4- Nadia _____ her homework for two hours.

- a) **have done** b) **have been doing** c) **has been doing** d) **had been done** (2019)

5- He started studying at 5:00 pm. It's 10:00 pm, and he's still studying.

(has / have + been + V-ing) الفعل بدأ بالماضي وما زال مستمرا

He _____ since 5:00 pm. (be, study)

5- The Past Simple: الماضي البسيط

| | |
|--|---|
| Subject + v2 (+) Subject + didn't + base form.(-) (be) = was , were (not be) = wasn't , weren't | Yesterday, last week, month, year, ago, in 1960, in ancient times, one day, in early, first ever, when I was a child , young , 12 years old , thus + v2 |
|--|---|

* We use the Past Simple to: (Functions) الوظائف اللغوية للماضي البسيط

1- Talk about something that started and finished in the past.

I studied English **yesterday**.

2- Describe a routine in the past.

I always did my homework **when** I was a student.

3- Talk about something that was true for an extended period of time in the past.

I studied French **when** I was a child.

* Correct the verbs between brackets: صحح الفعل بين أقواس

1- Alia _____ Ali yesterday. (visit)

2- Alia _____ her lunch yesterday. (not ,have)

3- Alia _____ at home yesterday. (not ,be)

4- I always _____ every morning when I was a child. (swim)

5- She didn't _____ last weekend. (work)

* Change the following sentences into negative an interrogative:

1- He completed all his work yesterday.

_____ (negative)

_____ (interrogative)

2- They were at home yesterday.

_____ (negative)

_____ (interrogative)

6-The Past Continuous: **الماضي المستمر**

* يستخدم هذا الزمن للتكلم عن أحداث كانت مؤقتة بالماضي عندما يقطعها حدث اخر وهو الماضي البسيط.

* The form: **الشكل والبناء**

Subject + was / were + V(ing)

1- (V2) ----- **while / as** ----- (was, were + V-ing)

2- (was, were + V-ing) ----- **when** ----- (V2)

3- Yesterday / last week + (at 5:00 - at this time – in the morning – in the evening)

4- (Like this time / at this time + past)

*** We use the Past Continuous to: (Functions) الوظائف اللغوية للماضي المستمر**

1- We use the past simple and the past continuous together to say that something happened in the middle of something else.

1- I was watching TV **when** she called.

2- **While** she was writing a letter, the phone rang.

2- To talk about something that was happening at a certain point in the past and it was temporary.

I was watching TV **at 9:00 yesterday**.

***Correct the verbs between brackets: صحح الفعل بين أقواس**

1- Sami _____ tennis at 9:00 yesterday. (**play**)

2- When Ali arrived, we _____ dinner. (**have**)

3- Naser hurt his back while he _____ in the garden. (**work**)

4- While Salma _____ in Aqaba, she visited the castle. (**stay**)

5- The students in my class _____ about their achievements in science when the bell suddenly rang. (**talk**) (2017)

6- While my father _____ a book, our neighbour came to visit us. (2019)

a) **is read** b) **reads** c) **was reading** d) **is being read**

7- I was driving to work when the engine _____. (2019)

a) **stops** b) **were stopping** c) **is stopped** d) **stopped**

7- The Past Perfect Simple: الماضي التام

The form: **الشكل والبناء** → (Subject + had / hadn't + Past Participle (V3))

Past perfect (before) past simple → I had checked my emails before I went to my work.

Past simple (after) (because) past perfect → Sami arrived home after I had finished my homework.
(by the time + past)

* We use the Past Perfect to tell a sequence of events in the past or to tell that something was totally completed in a certain point in the past.

* نستخدم الماضي التام للتكلم عن تسلسل أحداث في الماضي أو لإخبار أن شيء اكتمل تماما في الماضي عند تقاطعه مع زمن آخر.

1- **After** I had cooked, I slept.

2- **Before** I slept, I had cooked.

* **Correct the verbs between brackets: صحح الفعل بين أقواس**

1- **By the time** Alex **finished** his studies, he _____ in London for over eight years. (be)

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

3- I _____ **never** _____ such a beautiful beach before I **went** to Aqaba. (see)

4- Hassan's parents bought him a bicycle **after** he _____ good marks in his exams. (get)

* Rewrite the following sentences, so that the new ones have a similar meaning:

* أعد كتابة الجمل التالية بحيث تكون الجمل الجديدة مساوية بالمعنى.

1- Ahmad had his lunch, **and then** he started work.

After _____.

Before _____.

2- Tala took three English courses in the British Council, **and then** she went to Britain to study medicine.

Before Tala _____.

8- The Future with will:

Subject + will (won't = will not) + V-base form.

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>(Keywords) perhaps , maybe , probably , I think, I hope, in 2050, in the future, one day soon.</p> <p>(Usages)</p> <p>1. Predicting without evidence. (Based on personal opinion)</p> | <p>- I think Brazil _____ the World Cup. (not win)</p> <p>- She _____ probably _____ back tomorrow. (come)</p> <p>-The year 2025 _____ a very interesting year. (be)</p> <p>- I think humans _____ to Mars in 2070. 2019 (will travel – were going to travel – have travelled – had been travelled)</p> |
| <p>3. To express spontaneous decision.</p> | <p>A: the phone is ringing.----- B: I _____ it. (answer)</p> |

9- Be going to:

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. To talk about : Predictions that are based on evidence.</p> | <p>1- The clouds are dark. It _____ any minute. (rain) 2- Look at the black sky. It _____ to rain. (go - is going - was going) 2018 3- According to Kate's schedule, she _____ her business partner next Tuesday. 2019 (would be met – will be met – was going to meet – is going to meet)</p> |
| <p>2. Future plans : (intend, plan, arrange, prepare)</p> | <p>I intend to learn English language. I am _____.</p> |

10- Reported Speech: **الكلام المنقول**1- **Tense changes:** تغيير الأزمنة الى الأقدم خطوة واحدة وحسب الجدول

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------|---|-----------------|---|-------------|
| V1 | → | V2 | → | don't , doesn't | → | didn't |
| V2 | → | had + V3 | → | didn't | → | hadn't + v3 |
| had + V3 | → | had + V3 | → | is , am | → | was |
| will / would | → | would | → | are | → | were |
| shall / should | → | should | → | was – were | → | had been |
| can / could | → | could | → | need | → | would need |
| may / might | → | Might | → | has , have | → | had |
| ought to | → | ought to | → | had | → | had had |
| must , have to , has to | → | had to | → | | → | |

2- Pronouns: تغيير الضمائر

| Subject | Object | Possessive | Reflexive |
|---------|--------|------------|-----------------|
| He | Him | His | Himself |
| She | Her | Her | Herself |
| It | It | Its | Itself |
| They | Them | Their | Themselves |
| We | Us | Our | Ourselves |
| I | Me | My | Myself |
| You | You | Your | Yourself/selves |

3- Adverbs and demonstratives changes: تغيير الظروف وضمائر الإشارة

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| today | that day | here | there |
| tonight | that night | this | that |
| at the moment | at that moment | next | the following |
| yesterday | the day before – the previous day | these | those |
| ago | before | since / last week | the week before – previous week |
| tomorrow | the day after – the following day | now | Then |

*Reporting Statements: نقل العبارات والجمل

الأفعال الاستهلاكية التي تبدأ بها جملة الكلام المنقول

(said- replied- declined-suggested- advised- reminded-added – denied) + (that)

| Tense in direct speech | Tense in reported speech |
|--|---|
| Present Simple I'm a teacher I have breakfast in the hotel every day. | Past Simple He said he was a teacher. She said that she had breakfast in the hotel every day. |
| Present Continuous I'm having lunch with my parents. I'm sitting on top of the mountain. | Past Continuous She said she was having lunch with her parents. He said that he was sitting on top of the mountain. |
| Present Perfect Simple I've been to France three times. Scientists have found a new source of energy. | Past Perfect Simple He said he had been to France three times. He said that scientists had found a new source of energy. |
| Present Perfect Continuous I've been working very hard. | Past Perfect Continuous He said he had been working very hard. |
| Past Simple I bought a new car. I went to the National Gallery last week. I checked my emails this morning. | Past Perfect He said he had bought a new car. She said that she had gone to the National Gallery the week before. He said that he had checked his emails that morning. |
| Past Continuous It was raining earlier. | Past Perfect continuous She said it had been raining earlier. |
| Past Perfect The play had started when I arrived. | Past Perfect (still the same) She said the play had started when she arrived. |
| Past Perfect Continuous I'd already been living in London for five years. | Past Perfect Continuous (still the same) He said he'd already been living in London for five years. |

*** Rewrite the following sentences using reported speech:**

*** أعد كتابة الجمل التالية بطريقة الكلام المنقول**

1-"Many computers have filters which stop people seeing certain websites."

Sami said that _____.

2-"If they share information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too."

The man told me _____.

3-"On social media, you should only connect to people you know well."

Huda said that _____.

4-"Later we will give you, our dear listeners, information about website where you can find more advice on internet safety."

Jamal said that _____
_____.

Answers:

1-He said that many computers had filters which stopped people seeing many websites.

2-He said that if they shared information on social media with their friends, it might be accessed by other people, too.

3-He said that on social media, I should only connect to people they know well.

4-He said that later, they would give the listeners information about websites where they could find more advice on internet safety.

*** Change the following sentences into reported speech: تمرين إعادة كتابة**

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

Farida said; _____

2- Waleed: "We have to give a talk about the advantages and disadvantages of the internet next week, so I need to prepare it this week."

Waleed said; _____

3- I was sleeping when you called.

Rania said that; _____

4- I hadn't eaten fish and chips before I came to England.

Emad told me that; _____

5- My children are spending too much time indoors.

Mother said that; _____

6- I don't take others properties.

He denied _____

7- My parents spend every day of their lives together.

My friend said; _____

8- I have lost my glass.

Muna said; _____

9- I'll meet you here tomorrow.

She told me that; _____

10- Laila, "Did you enjoy your holiday, Fatima?"

Laila asked Fatima _____

11- I slept for ten hours yesterday.

He said _____

12- My parents have passwords to monitor their children's computers.

She told me _____ **(2019)**

11- The passive voice: المبني للمجهول

(The Function) → focusing on the event itself and neglect the doer.
التركيز على الحدث وعدم الاهتمام بمن قام به

* Active voice: **Sami** speaks three languages fluently.

Subject Verb Object

* Passive voice: Three languages **are** spoken by **Sami**

Object Helping verb V3 (The past participle)

| Active مبني للمعلوم | Passive مبني للمجهول |
|--|---|
| Present simple (s+v1/v1s,es) | Object+(is, am, are)+v3 |
| Past simple (s+v2) | Object+(was, were)+v3 |
| Present perfect (have/has+v3) | Object+(have been/ has been)+v3 |
| Past perfect (had+v3) | Object+(had been)+v3 |
| Present continuous (is, am, are+v ing) | O+(is being, am being, are being)+v3 |
| Past continuous (was, were+v ing) | O+(was being, were being)+v3 |
| Modal verbs (will, can, must ... etc) | O+(will be, can be, must be ... etc)+v3 |

* Rewrite the following sentences into the passive: أعد كتابة الجمل التالية للمبني للمجهول

1- Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My missing laptop _____.

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

Enough money _____.

3- Nada usually discharges my mobile phone.

My mobile phone _____.

4- The government gave compensation to the people who were moved.

The people who were moved _____.

5- People saw smoke coming out of the forest.

Smoke _____.

6- You have visited Petra.

Petra _____.

7- Jordan imports 96% of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries.

96% of Jordan's energy _____.

8- Parents must not give their children everything they want.

Children _____.

تصحيح الأفعال بين أقواس (المبني للمجهول)

| عند تصحيح الفعل بين الأقواس إذا وجدت الكلمات التالية يحول الفعل حسب الجدول اليمين | Passive | |
|---|-------------------------|------|
| Every, sometimes, always, usually, often | (am – is – are) | + V3 |
| yesterday, last week, year, month, in 1960, in the past, when | (was - were) | + V3 |
| tomorrow, next week, in two months | (will + be) | + V3 |
| now, at the moment, at present | (am - is - are) + being | + V3 |
| While, as, this time + past | (was - were) + being | + V3 |
| By 2030, by next, by the end of the year... | (will + have) + been | + V3 |
| just, so far, so, already, recently, lately, today | (has - have) + been | + V3 |

* Correct the verbs in brackets: صحح الأفعال بين الأقواس

- 1- In the near future, it _____ that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have smartphones. (estimate)
- 2- According to our teacher's instructions all of our compositions _____ in ink. He won't accept papers written in pencil. (write)
- 3- In 2010, the first tablet computer _____. (produce)
- 4- The ruins _____ by thousands of tourists every year. (view)
- 5- Ibn Rushd who _____ in Cordoba is a famous Islamic polymath. (born)
- 6- Now, about one billion smartphones _____ around the world each year. (sell)
- 7- An introductory grammar of Jordanian sign language _____ in 2004 CE. (do)

* Choose the correct option: اختر الاجابة الصحيحة

1- Last night, many students _____ in the English club. (2018)

- a) was elected b) were elected c) are elected

2- I am afraid that my laptop _____ by somebody else yesterday. (2019)

- a) was used b) are used c) will use

3- Three of my articles _____ last month in the local newspaper. (2019)

- a) have published b) have been published
c) will be published d) were published

4- Many gallons of fresh milk _____ every day. (2019)

- a) are drunk b) is drinking c) drank d) are drinking

12- Conditional Sentences: جمل الشرط

(If – When - Even if – Unless - Provided that)

1- The (zero) type: (The tense in both parts is present)

| If Clause | Main Clause |
|--|--|
| <p>If+S+Simple Present (V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't</p> | <p>If+S+Simple Present (a fact) (V1 / Vs-es / don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are (he , she , it+ V-s / es) (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't (I , we , you , they + V1)</p> |

If you press that button, the picture moves.

2- The first conditional (Type 1)

| If Clause | Main Clause |
|---|--|
| If + S Simple Present (V1 / Vs-es /don't – doesn't) be = am , is , are (not be) = am not , isn't , aren't | Subject + will / won't (modals)+base form |

If you listen to your father's instructions, you may go out tonight with your friends

3- The second conditional (Type 2)

| If Clause | Main Clause |
|--|--|
| If + S + Past Simple =V2 / didn't + V-inf. be = was , were / (not be) = wasn't, weren't | Subject + would /wouldn't + base form |

If she woke up early, she would attend the class.

4- The Third conditional (Type 3)

| If clause | Main clause |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Past perfect (Had,hadn't+v3) | S+ (Would/ wouldn't have+v3) |

Provided that he had learnt how to swim, he wouldn't have sunk.

*** Practice: تمرين**

- 1- If I was offered the job, I think I _____ it. (take)
- 2- If one presses the button, the picture _____. (move)
- 3- If you freeze water, it _____ into ice. (turn)
- 4- If a city _____ everything and doesn't throw anything away, It's zero waste. (recycle)
- 5- The bus is late. If it _____ soon, we will get a taxi. (not, arrive)
- 6- I would have done things differently if I _____ the manager of the factory. (2019)
a) had been b) am c) has been d) have been

13- Causative Verbs (The causality) المبني للمجهول السببي

(Subject + (has, have, had, want, wanted, get, got) + object + V3)

نستخدم هذا البناء القواعدي حتى نبين أننا نستعين بشخص ما للقيام بعمل بالنيابة عنا

* I cut my hair (myself) هنا يتضح أن من قام بفعل قص الشعر هو أنا

* I had my hair cut (by someone else) هنا يتضح أن من قام بفعل قص الشعر شخص اخر غيري

*** Rewrite the following sentences using causative verbs:**

أعد كتابة الجمل التالية باستخدام صيغة السببية

1- I didn't repair the car myself.

I had _____

2- My mother dyed her own dress blue.

She didn't _____

3- I asked someone to fix my computer

I _____ (had)

* **Correct the verbs in brackets:** صحح الأفعال بين الأقواس

1- Manal didn't buy her English dictionary. She had it _____ (buy)

2- I didn't deliver the flowers by myself. I had them _____ (deliver)

* **Choose the correct answer:** اختر الإجابة الصحيحة

1- I had my new apartment _____ before my birthday party. (2019)

a) had decorated b) decorating c) decorated d) decorates

2- I had my phone _____ after I dropped it. (2019)

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

14- **Modal verbs of possibility:** الأفعال الشكلية للتعبير عن الإحتمالات

| Modal verb | Meanings and keys | Expressing possibility at present | Expressing possibility in the past |
|---------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| must | Sure / certain | Must+v1 | Must have+v3 |
| Can't | Sure... not / certain... not | Can't+v1 | Can't have+v3 |
| Could / might | notsure/perhaps/maybe/possible/probable/likely | Could/might+v1 | Could/might have+v3 |

1- Perhaps Issa's phone is broken.

Issa's phone _____ (might)

2- I am sure that English is easy.

English _____ (must)

3- I am sure that Geography isn't difficult.

Geography _____

4- I am sure that English was easy.

English _____

15- Verbs followed by infinitive (to + base form)

Verbs followed by gerunds (V-ing)

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Verbs followed by infinitives | Want, plan, hope, afford, used, need, intend, expect, offer |
| Verbs followed by gerunds | Stop, mind, enjoy, avoid |

1- My friend **stopped** _____ when the teacher came. (talk)

2- My friend **stopped** _____ some bread from the bakery. (buy)

3- I **enjoy** _____ action movies. (watch)

16- Important replacements: أشياء مهمة في سؤال اعادة الكتابة

| | |
|---|--|
| 1- It isn't necessary to : ليس من الضروري | You don't have to : (necessary to = have to) |
| 2- are not allowed to : غير مسموح | mustn't (allowed to = can) |
| 3- I think you should + V | If I were you , I would + V-inf. |
| 4- V1 ----- + to make-----+ V1 | If + V1 _____ , _____ V-s |

1- It isn't necessary to switch off the screen.

You _____

2- You are not allowed to touch this machine.

You _____

3- I think you should check the spelling of the newly learnt words in the dictionary.

If I _____

4- I think I should see a doctor.

If I _____

5- Press the button to make the picture move.

If you _____

* Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets: (تمرين شامل)

1- Children often _____ (use - are using) computers better than their parents.

2- If you _____ (play - will play) computer games all day, you won't have time to study.

3- I want _____ (to get – getting) a tablet, but I can't afford one at the moment.

4- Look at the black sky! It's _____ (raining - going to rain) soon!

5- I _____ (am coming - come) from Ajloun, but I _____ (am staying - stay) in Irbid for a few months. I will return to Ajloun in the spring.

6- Nadia has _____ (been doing - done) her homework for two hours! She _____ (is - will be) finished very soon.

7- If Ali _____ (had - has) his own computer, he _____ (wouldn't - doesn't) need to use his friend's computer.

8- I _____ (was writing - wrote) an email when my laptop _____ (was switching - switched) itself off.

1- use 2- play 3- to get / to buy 4- going to rain 5- come / am staying

6- been doing / will be 7- had / wouldn't 8- was writing / switched

*** Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets:**

1- Are you planning _____ shopping tomorrow? (go)

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

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

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

1- to go

2- have been waiting

3- to tell

4- had helped

*** Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets:**

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

Issa's phone _____

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

My missing laptop _____

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

I _____

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

You _____

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

You _____

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

If _____

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

If you _____

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

Mohammad had _____

- 1- Issa's phone might be broken.
- 2- My missing laptop has been found.
- 3- I had my computer fixed.
- 4- You don't have to switch off the screen.
- 5- You mustn't touch this machine.
- 6- If I were you, I would send a text message.
- 7- If you press the button, the picture moves.
- 8- Mohammad had checked his emails before he started work.