

Action Pack 12

المستوى الثالث

المنهاج الجديد

الوحدة الأولى Unit 1

Information Technology

تكنولوجيا المعلومات

Teacher: Sohaib Yaser 0788650494

Paragraph	ترجمة الفقرة
When you are using a computer, think about the technology that (1) 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 الحاسوب, فكر في التكنولوجيا المطلوبة لتشغيله. استخدم الناس أنواعاً عدة من الحواسيب منذ مئات السنين. وجدت آلة معدنية في قاع البحر في اليونان منذ أكثر من 2000 سنة. اعتقد انها كانت أول حاسوب في العالم.
In the 1940s, technology had developed enough for inventors to make the first generation of modern computers. One such model was so large that it (1) needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It (2) took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed.	في عام 1940 تطورت التكنولوجيا بما فيه الكفاية للمخترعين ليصنعوا أول جيل من الحواسيب الحديثة. أحد هذه النماذج كان ضخماً لدرجة أنه كان بحاجة لغرفة بمساحة 167 متر مربع ليحتويه. خلال تلك الفترة, طور العلماء في إنجلترا أول برنامج حاسوب. أخذ 25 دقيقة ليتم عملية حسابية واحدة. في عام 1958, تم تطوير الرقاقة الحاسوبية.
The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. In 1971 CE, the floppy disk was invented, which meant that information could be shared between computers. The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home.	أنتجت أول لعبة حاسوب في 1962, تبعتها بعد ذلك بستين فارة الحاسوب. في 1971, تم اختراع القرص المرن. والذي قصد به مشاركة المعلومات بين الحواسيب. أنتج أول حاسوب شخصي في 1974, كي يشتري الناس الحواسيب ويستخدموها في منازلهم.
In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time. Then, in 1990 CE, the British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed the World Wide Web. It was not until 2007 CE that the first smartphones appeared. Today, most people use their mobile phones every day.	في 1983, استطاع الناس لأول مرة شراء الحاسوب النقال. بعد ذلك, في 1990 طور العالم البريطاني تيم بيرنرز لي الشبكة العالمية الواسعة. بعد ذلك بكثير ظهر الهاتف النقال عام 2007. اليوم, أغلب الناس يستخدم الهاتف الذكي 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 (2) are capable of doing even more than this. Life in the future is going to see further changes in computer technology. It is likely that all aspects of everyday life will rely on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes are heated	ما الذي سيحدث في المستقبل؟ بإمكانك الآن شراء ساعة والتي تقوم بما تقوم به الهواتف النقالة. أيضاً طور العلماء نظارات بإمكانها القيام بما هو أكثر من ذلك. سترى الحياة في المستقبل المزيد من التغييرات حول تكنولوجيا الحاسوب. و من المتوقع أن كل جانب من حياتنا اليومية ستعتمد على برامج الحاسوب. بدأ من كيفية تنقلنا إلى كيفية تدفئة بيوتنا.

Words must be saved

كلمات يجب حفظها غيباً

word	المعنى	word	المعنى	word	المعنى	word	المعنى
Use(v)	يستخدم	Enough	كافٍ	Game	لعبة	Web	شبكة
Think	يفكر	inventor	مخترع	Produce	ينتج	Appear	يظهر
About	عن	Make	يصنع	Follow	يتبع	Today	اليوم
need	يحتاج	Generation	جيل	Later	لاحقاً	Most	أغلب
Work(v)	يعمل	Modern	حديث	Mouse	فأرة	Happen	يحدث
People	الناس	Such	مثل	Invent	يخترع	Future	مستقبل
Type	نوع	Model	نموذج	Floppy disk	قرص مرن	Watch(n)	ساعة
thousand	مئة	Large	ضخم	Disk	قرص	Same	مثل
Year	عام	Room	غرفة	Mean	يعني	glass	نظارة / زجاج
Metal	معدن	Square	مربع	Information	معلومة	Capable	قادر
Machine	آلة	Accommodate	يتسع	Can	يستطيع	Life	حياة
find	يجد	During	خلال	Share	يشارك	further	أكثر
Seabed	قاع البحر	Decade	عقد (10 سنوات)	between	بين	Change(n)	تغير / فكة
Sea	بحر	scientist	عالم	Personal	شخصي	Aspect	جانب
Greece	دولة اليونان	England	إنجلترا	So	لذلك	rely	يعتمد
More	أكثر	Program	برنامج	Buy	يشترى	travel	يرحل
Old	قديم	Take	يأخذ	Home	منزل	Heat(v)	يسخن
Believe	يعتقد	Calculation	عملية حسابية	British	برطاني		
First	أول	Chip	رقاقة	World	عالم		
Develop	يطور	Computer	حاسوب	Wide	واسع		

Words	Meanings (E)	Words
calculation	a way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value.	عملية حسابية
computer chip	a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current.	رقاقة حاسوب
floppy disk	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information.	القرص المرن
PC	an abbreviation for personal computer, a computer that is used by one person at a time.	الحاسوب الشخصي
program	a set of instructions enabling a computer to function.	برنامج الحاسوب
Program / programme	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television.	برنامج على الإذاعة أو التلفاز
rely on	to have trust or confidence in something or someone.	يعتمد على / يثق بـ

QUESTIONS

أسئلة الفقرة والإجابات النموذجية

1. What should you do when you are using a computer? - I should think about the technology that is needed for it to work.
2. **What** was the first ever computer? **Where** was it found? **When**? - A metal machine was found on the seabed in Greece that was more than 2000 years old.
3. **Where** was the first computer program developed by scientists? **When**? - in England in the 1940s.
4. How long did it take to complete one calculation in 1940s? - It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation.
5. Write down (Quote) the sentence which indicates the time of the development of the computer chip.
- "In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed."
6. When was the first computer mouse produced?
- The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse. (1964)
7. Quote the sentence that indicates the first emergence of a computer game and a mouse.
- "The first computer game was produced in 1962 CE, followed two years later by the computer mouse."
8. Comment on the significance of the floppy disk when it was invented in 1971CE.
- . It meant that information could be shared between computers.
9. What was the problem with the first generation of modern computers?
- This model of computers was so large that it needed a room that was 167 square metres to accommodate it
10. Write down the sentence which indicates the year in which the first personal computer was produced and that people could purchase personal computers.
- "The first PC (personal computer) was produced in 1974 CE, so people could buy computers to use at home."
11. When could people buy a laptop for the first time? - In 1983 CE, people could buy a laptop for the first time.
12. Who developed the World Wide Web? When?
- The British scientist Tim Berners-Lee developed it in 1990 CE.
13. The first appearance of smartphones was in 2005 CE. TRUE FALSE - FALSE
14. Write down the sentence which indicates that most people utilize their mobile phones daily.
- "Today, most people use their mobile phones every day."
15. The writer mentions two examples of new inventions related to computers. Write down these two inventions.
- watches which can do the same as mobile phones. -glasses that are capable of doing even more than this.

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

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

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

travelling - the way of heating our homes

- the way of

18. List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE. (SB; P.7)

- the computer chip, the first computer game, the computer mouse, the floppy disk, the first personal computer (PC)

19. How do you think computer technology will develop further in the future? How far do you agree with the article? (Critical Thinking) (SB; P.7)

- I think that computer technology will develop further in the future to the point that it will 'know' how to address our every need. We will not have to think about everyday tasks like shopping and cleaning because technology will take care of them. I disagree with the article because I do not think that all aspects of our daily lives will rely on a computer program, because this would result in too many problems if the computers crashed. دليل المعلم

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

- I agree that computers have enabled us to do many great things, but becoming overly reliant on technology is not a positive aspect of this development. دليل المعلم

21. Users of computers are always in danger due to online crimes. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways for being well-protected. (Critical Thinking)

- I think that people are always at risk because of techno-criminals who try to hack online computers, but there are many ways for being well-protected such as:

- being careful when a suspicious email or link is received; - installing anti-virus programs and an Internet security software; -using difficult passwords for different accounts on the Web.

22. Find a phrasal verb in the text which means "to have trust or confidence in something or someone." - rely on

23. What do the underlined words (pronouns) refer to?

- you: the reader -that (1): the technology - this: a metal machine -it (1): such model (of the first generation of modern computers). - It (2): the first computer program - their: most people -which: watches -that (2): glasses

24. What does the underlined compound noun computer chip mean?

- a small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current

25. What does the acronym (abbreviation) PC stand for? - personal computer

26. RESEARCH BOX (SB; p.7) When was the world's first email sent and why did it use the @ symbol?

- The first email was sent in 1971 CE by Ray Tomlinson, who used the @ symbol to separate the name of the person to who he sent the email and the name of their computer.

computer chip , calculation , floppy disk , smartphone ,
program , PC , World Wide Web

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1. a mobile phone that connects to the Internet. | (smartphone) |
| 2. a very small piece found inside every computer. | (Computer chip) |
| 3. a small square piece of plastic that was used to store information from computers. | (floppy disk) |
| 4. a computer designed for one person to use. | (PC) |
| 5. when you use maths to work out an answer. | (calculation) |
| 6. all the information shared by computers through the Internet. | (World Wide Web) |

Q2: Choose the correct word.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Modern computers can run a lot of programs / models at the same time. | programs |
| 2. You can move around the computer screen using a tablet / mouse . | mouse |
| 3. From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was a decade / generation . | decade |
| 4. A laptop / tablet doesn't need a keyboard. | Tablet |
| 5. The television was first invented / developed by John Logie Baird. | invented |

Q3: Complete the sentences. Use words from exercises 1 and 2.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Although they are pocket-sized, -----s are powerful computers as well as phones. | smartphone |
| 2. My brother is learning how to write computer -----s. | program |
| 3. I need to make a few -----s before I decide how much to spend. | calculation |
| 4. Mobile phones used to be huge. Early -----s were as big as bricks! | model |
| 5. I can close the lid of my ----- and then put it in my bag. | Laptop |

Q7: Answer the following questions. WP P.7

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Which of these is an invention – the TV or gravity? Explain your answer. | TV, because human find it |
| 2 What is the difference between a smartphone and an ordinary mobile phone? | Smart phone is a mobile phone with advanced technology |
| 3 What do you usually use to make a calculation? | To find amount, price or value of something. |
| 4 Which would you rather have – a PC, a tablet or a laptop? Why? | Tablet, because it's smaller |
| 5 Do you usually use a floppy disk? If not, what do you use? | I don't use floppy disk, instead I use flash memory |

Using technology in Jordanian classrooms

Paragraph	ترجمة الفقرة
Young people love learning, but they (1) 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 اليافعون يحبون التعلم، ولكنهم يحبونها أكثر إذا ما تم تقديم المعلومات فيه بطريقة ممتعة تتسم بالتحدي، أما اليوم فسأقوم بالحديث عن كيفية استخدام التكنولوجيا في العُرف الصفية في الأردن.
Here are some ideas: Many classrooms now use a whiteboard as a computer screen. As a consequence, teachers can show websites on the board in front of the class. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages, and so on.	حالياً، العديد من العُرف الصفية يتم فيها استخدام اللوح الأبيض كشاشة حاسوب، ونتيجة لذلك، يمكن للمعلمين أن يقوموا بعرض مواقع إلكترونية على اللوح أمام جميع الطلاب في الصف، كما يمكن لهم أن يستخدموا الإنترنت لعرض برامج تعليمية، ولعب ألعاب تعليمية، وتشغيل الموسيقى، وتسجيلات اللغة، وغير ذلك.
In some countries, tablet computers are available for students to use in class. Therefore, students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams. Tablets are ideal for pair and group work.	في بعض الدول، فإن الحواسيب اللوحية متاحة ليستخدمها الطلاب في الصف، ولذا يمكن للطلاب أن يستخدموها للقيام بالوظائف كعرض الصور الفوتوغرافية، والبحث عن المعلومات، وتسجيل المقابلات، ورسم الرسوم البيانية، كما أن الحواسيب اللوحية مناسبة للعمل بشكل ثنائي أو جماعي.
Teachers can perhaps ask their students to start writing a blog (an online diary), either about <i>their</i> own lives or as if they (2) were someone famous. They (3) can also create a website for the classroom. Students can contribute to the website, so for example they (4) can post work, photos and messages.	ولربما يطلب المعلمون من طلابهم أن يبدؤوا بكتابة مدونة (مفكرة عبر الإنترنت)، إما عن حياتهم أو باعتبارهم أنفسهم شخصاً معروفاً، كما بإمكانهم إنشاء موقع إلكتروني للصف، وبالتالي يستطيع الطلاب أن يساهموا في الموقع كنشر أعمال وصور ورسائل.
Most young people communicate through social media, by which they (5) 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. If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.	يتواصل معظم الشباب عن طريق مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي، والتي من خلالها يستطيعون أن يرسلوا صوراً ورسائل لبعضهم البعض بواسطة الإنترنت، فإن بعض الطلاب يفضلون إرسال رسائل أقل من 140 حرفاً ليتم قراءتها من قبل شخص آخر. كما أن باستطاعة المعلمين تكليف طلابهم بتلخيص المعلومات التي قد تعلموها في الصف بنفس الطريقة، وإذا ما قام الطلاب بالتلخيص بسرعة، فإنهم سيكونون قادرين على استخدام هذه المهارة في المستقبل.
We all like to send emails, don't we? Email exchanges are very useful in the classroom. Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country. As a result , students can then share information and help each other with tasks.	كلنا نحب إرسال الرسائل الإلكترونية، أليس كذلك؟ إن تبادل الرسائل الإلكترونية مفيد جداً في العُرفة الصفية، وبإمكان المعلمين تكليف طلابهم بإرسال رسائل إلكترونية تحتوي ما تعلمونها إلى أقرانهم في مدرسة أخرى، كما أن بإمكانهم إرسال ذلك لطلاب من دولة أخرى، ونتيجة لذلك، يمكن للطلاب أن يتبادلوا المعلومات ويساعدوا بعضهم البعض بأداء الوظائف.

<p>Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. In this way, students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to <u>them</u> (1). You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer. For example, scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class. If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.</p>	<p>طريقة أخرى للتواصل مع مدارس الأخرى هو خلال الحديث مع أناس آخرين عبر جهاز الحاسوب، فإن معظم الحواسيب تحوي كاميرات، ولذا فإنها تمكنك من رؤية من تتحدث إليهم، وبهذه الطريقة، يمكن للطلبة الذين يدرسون اللغة الإنجليزية في الأردن مشاهدة ما يفعلها الطلاب في الغرف الصفية في إنجلترا عند التحدث إليهم، كما ويمكنك أيضاً استخدام هذا النظام لدعوة المتحدثين الضيوف للحديث عبر جهاز الحاسوب، فعلى سبيل المثال، يمكن للعلماء والمعلمين من دولة أخرى تقديم درس للصف، وإذا كان عندك هذا النوع من الدروس، فإن الطلاب سيكونون مستمتعين.</p>
<p>Students often use computers at home if they have them (2). 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?</p>	<p>غالباً ما يستعمل الطلاب أجهزة الحاسوب حال امتلاكها، كما يمكنهم استخدام مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي من خلال حواسيبهم لمساعدتهم بدراساتهم بما يشمل كذلك الطلب من الطلاب التحقق من الحل ومقارنة العمل، وسؤال الأسئلة، ومشاركة الأفكار، ولا بد للمعلم أن يكون جزءاً من المجموعة أيضاً لمتابعة ما يحدث. شكراً لاستماعكم، هل عندكم من سؤال؟</p>

Words must be saved

Words must be saved				كلمات يجب حفظها غيباً			
word	المعنى	word	المعنى	word	المعنى	word	المعنى
Young	شاب	play	يلعب	Life / lives	حياة	Another	آخر
Love	يحب	Music	موسيقى	famous	مشهور	Result	نتيجة
Learn	يتعلم	Recording	تسجيل	Someone	أحد ما	share	يشارك
Present	يقدم	Language	لغة	Contribute	يساهم	Help	يساعد
With	مع	Country	منطقة	Example	مثال	Talk(v)	يتكلم
Interesting	ممتع	Tablet PC	حاسوب لوحي	Post	ينشر	While	خلال
Challenging	تحدي	Available	متاح	work(n)	عمل	Speak	يتحدث
Way	طريق	Student	طالب	Photo	صورة	System	نظام
Going	يذهب (سوف)	Therefore	لذلك	Message	رسالة	invite	يدعو
Give	يعطي	Task	مهمة	Communicate	يتواصل	guest	ضيف
Talk(n)	حديث	Show(n)	عرض	Through	خلال	speaker	متحدث
Jordanian	أردني	Photograph	تصوير	Social	اجتماعي	Lesson	درس
Classroom	غرف صفية	Research	بحث	Media	إعلام	Excited	متحمس
Ideas	أفكار	Interview	مقابلة	By	بواسطة	Check	يتفقد
many	العديد	Create	يخلق / يصنع	Send	يرسل	compare	يقارن
Now	الآن	Diagram	رسم بياني	Via	خلال	part	جزء
Whiteboard	سبورة / لوح مدرسي	Perhaps	ربما	Like	يحب	Group	مجموعة
Screen	شاشة	Ask	يسأل	Under	تحت	monitor	يراقب
Consequence	عواقب / نتيجة	Start	يبدأ	Letter	رسالي		

Teacher	معلم	Write	يكتب	Anyone	أي شخص		
Website	موقع إلكتروني	Blog	مدونة	Read	يفرأ		
Board	لوح	Online	مباشر	Summarise	يلخص		
Front	أمام	Diary	مذكرة	Useful	مفيد		
Show(v)	يظهر	Either	أي من	Similar	مشابه		
Educational	تعليمي	Own	يملك	Age	عمر		

Words	Meanings (E)	Words
access	to find information, especially on a computer	يصل للمعلومة
filter	a program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer	برنامج مفلتر
identity fraud	illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things	انتحال الشخصية
privacy setting	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see information	ضبط الخصوصية
security settings	controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses	ضبط الحماية
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	المعلومات والاتصالات تكنولوجيا
satellite navigation system	a system of computers and satellites, used in cars and other places that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place	نظام الملاحة عبر الأقمار الصناعية
user	a person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine	مستخدم
web-building program	a software that helps you to create a website	برنامج إنشاء مواقع إلكترونية
web hosting	the business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites	استضافة المواقع

QUESTIONS

أسئلة الفقرة والإجابات النموذجية

- Find a word in the text that means “a regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.” - blog
- Young people love learning but with two characteristics for the way of presenting information. Write down these two characteristics.
- an interesting way - a challenging way
- Quote the sentence which indicates the topic of the talk.
- Today, I am going to give a talk about how you can use technology in Jordanian classrooms.
- Teachers can use the Internet for many purposes. Write down two of these purposes.
- to show educational programmes - to play educational games
- to play music - to play recordings of languages (Any 2 of them)

5. Mention the tasks which can be done using tablet computers in classrooms.
 - Students can use the tablets to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interviews and creating diagrams.
6. Tablets are suitable only for working individually in classrooms. **TRUE FALSE** - FALSE
7. Give a **brief** definition for a **blog**. - an online diary
8. Teachers can ask their students to write a blog in two forms. Write down these two forms.
 - to start writing a blog about their own lives ; - or as if they were someone famous
9. Students can contribute to the class website. Explain this statement.
 - The students can post work, photos and messages.
10. What is the benefit (value) of summarising quickly by students?
 - If students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future.
11. Write down the sentence which indicates the number of letters of messages which students like to send.
 - "Some students like to send messages that are under 140 letters for anyone to read."
12. What do most young people usually send to each other through the Internet (social media)? - photos – messages
13. Find out a **question tag** in the text above. - don't we? (We all like to send emails, don't we?)
14. How can students employ email exchanges in the process of learning?
 - Teachers can ask students to email what they have learnt to students of a similar age at another school. They could even email students in another country.
15. What is the benefit of using email exchanges in education?
 - Students can then share information and help each other with tasks.
16. You can communicate with other schools by many ways. Mention two of them.
 - email exchanges - talking to people over the computer using cameras.
17. Give an example from the text to show the significance of having computers with cameras in the scope of education. (As students from different cultures).
 - Students who are studying English in Jordan can see what students in England are doing in the classroom while they are speaking to them.
18. We can also use online computers to give talks over a computer. Clarify this.
 - Scientists or teachers from another country could give a lesson to the class.
19. What is the positive side of having online lessons?
 - If you had this type of lesson, the students would be very excited.

20. social media can be used by students to help them. Explain this statement.

- 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.

21. Why is it a must for the teacher to be part of the group? - to monitor what is happening.

22. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

- they (1): Young people / I: the writer (presenter) / their: Teachers / they (2,3,4): students / which: social media / they (5): Most young people / that: messages / who: students / them (1): students in England / them (2): computers

23. In what ways can digital information be used to educate people? (SB; p. 8)

- Digital information can be used to educate people in a variety of ways. For example, you can listen to podcasts and lectures online, or use apps on a tablet to learn languages. You can also use the Internet to find information on what you are studying. (كتاب المعلم)

24. Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why /Why not? (SB;p.8)

- Although computers are incredibly useful, I don't think that they will ever completely 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. (كتاب المعلم)

25. Online addiction is a serious problem nowadays. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways for avoiding this phenomenon.

- No one can doubt that online addiction is a main concern nowadays, but we can avoid this problem by many ways such as:
- managing and controlling your time when you're online;
- reading paper-based newspapers, magazines and books;
- doing exercises (sports) in space time instead of sitting before computers

Q1. Which of the following would you use to ... VOCABULARY (SB; p.9) SPEAKING

blog , email exchange, social media , tablet computer , whiteboard

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. record interviews with people? | tablet computer |
| 2. share information with students in another country? | email exchange |
| 3. watch educational programmes in class? | whiteboard |
| 4. ask another student to check your homework? | social media |
| 5. write an online diary? | blog |

Q2: Explain the difference in meaning between these phrases from the article. (SB; p.9)

1. Share ideas: to give your ideas to another person or to a group

Compare ideas: where two or more people consider how their ideas are similar or different

2. Create a website: to construct a website that currently does not exist

Contribute to a website: offer your writing and work to the website.

3. Research information: to use a variety of sources to find the information you need

Present information: to give the results of your research in a presentation

4. Monitor what is happening: you know what is happening and you are following the developments

Find out what is happening: you don't know what is happening and you want to discover it

5. Give a talk to people: you have prepared a speech and you are giving this speech to a group of people who are expecting it

Talk to people: an informal discussion

6. Show photos: you show people photos that you have in person

Send photos: you send photos to someone over the Internet or by post

Q3: Complete the sentences so they are true for you. (SB; 9)

1. My teacher says I must
2. In our English lessons, I can
3. I use technology to
4. Next year, I will
5. If I had more time, I would
6. If I use a computer, I
7. If the teacher gives us homework today, I

Suggested Answers:

1. My teachers says I must learn these words.
2. In our English lessons, I can use a dictionary.
3. I use technology to help me to do my homework.
4. Next year, I will start to learn Spanish.
5. If I had more time, I would learn another language.
6. If I use a computer, I learn a lot of useful information.
7. If the teacher gives us homework today, I will do it before I watch TV.

Q2.: (WB; P4 E2)

(Look around, settle down, take place, wake up, get started, meet up)

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

Q3: Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words. (SB; p.10)

(in , on , out , about , with)

1. to **know** ----- dangers of the Internet **about**
2. to **connect** ----- people on the Internet **with**
3. to **turn** ----- privacy settings **on**
4. to **give** ----- personal information **out**
5. to **fill** ----- a form **in**

The Internet of Things (AB; p.8)

<p>What is the ‘Internet of Things’? Everyone knows that the Internet connects people, but now it (1) 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 more to come.</p>	<p>ما هو "انترنت الأشياء"؟ هذه ففي أيضاً، ذلك من بأكثر يقوم الآن ولكنه ببعض، بعضهم الناس يربط الإنترنت أن يعلم كلنا بتحميل التلفاز يقوم المثال، سبيل فعلى البعض، بعضها مع بالتواصل الحواسيب تقوم أجهزة الأيام، وهذا بمكانك، بإخبارك الصناعية الأقمار عبر الملاحظة نظام يقوم كما المفضل لديك، التلفازي العرض الكثير الكثير الأيام في جُعبة زال ولا الأشياء، بإنترنت يعرف ما</p>
<p>An easy life! In just a few years’ time, experts say that billions of machines will be connected to each other and to the Internet. As a consequence, computers will increasingly run our lives for us. For example, your fridge will know when you need more milk and add it (2) to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely to rain; your watch will record your heart rate and email your doctor; and your sofa will tell you when you need to stand up and get some exercises!</p>	<p>حياة سهلة! وخلال عدة سنوات، يقول الخبراء بأن بلايين الآلات ستكون متصلة ببعضها البعض وبالإنترنت، ونتيجة لذلك، ستقوم الحواسيب بإدارة حياتنا بشكل متزايد، فعلى سبيل المثال، ستعرف الثلاجة موعد حاجتك للمزيد من الحليب، وتقوم بإضافة ذلك للائحة التسوق عبر الإنترنت، كما أن النوافذ تقوم بإغلاق نفسها ذاتياً عند احتمالية نزول المطر، ناهيك عن ساعة يدك والتي ستقوم بتسجيل معدل نبضات قلبك، وإرسال إيميل لطبيبك الخاص، كما ستقوم أريكتك (الكتابية تاعت حضرة جنابك (بإخبارك بموعد حاجتك للوقوف، والقيام ببعض التمارين.</p>
<p>A frightening future 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!</p>	<p>مستقبل مخيف كثير من الناس يشعرون بالمتعة بسبب إنترنت الأشياء، فبالنسبة لهم قد أصبح الحلم حقيقة، حيث يقولون بأن حياتهم ستكون أكثر سهولة وراحة، وعلى أية حال، فإن آخرين غير متأكدين جداً من هذا الأمر، ويريدون أن يسيطروا ويتحكموا بحياتهم ومقتنياتهم الخاصة، وإضافة إلى ذلك، فإنهم يتساءلون متعجبين عما يفعلونه في حال اختراق مجرمي التكنولوجيا ووصولهم لكلمات سرهم وضبط حماية أجهزة حواسيبهم، عندها يصبح الحلم كابوساً!</p>

Words must be saved

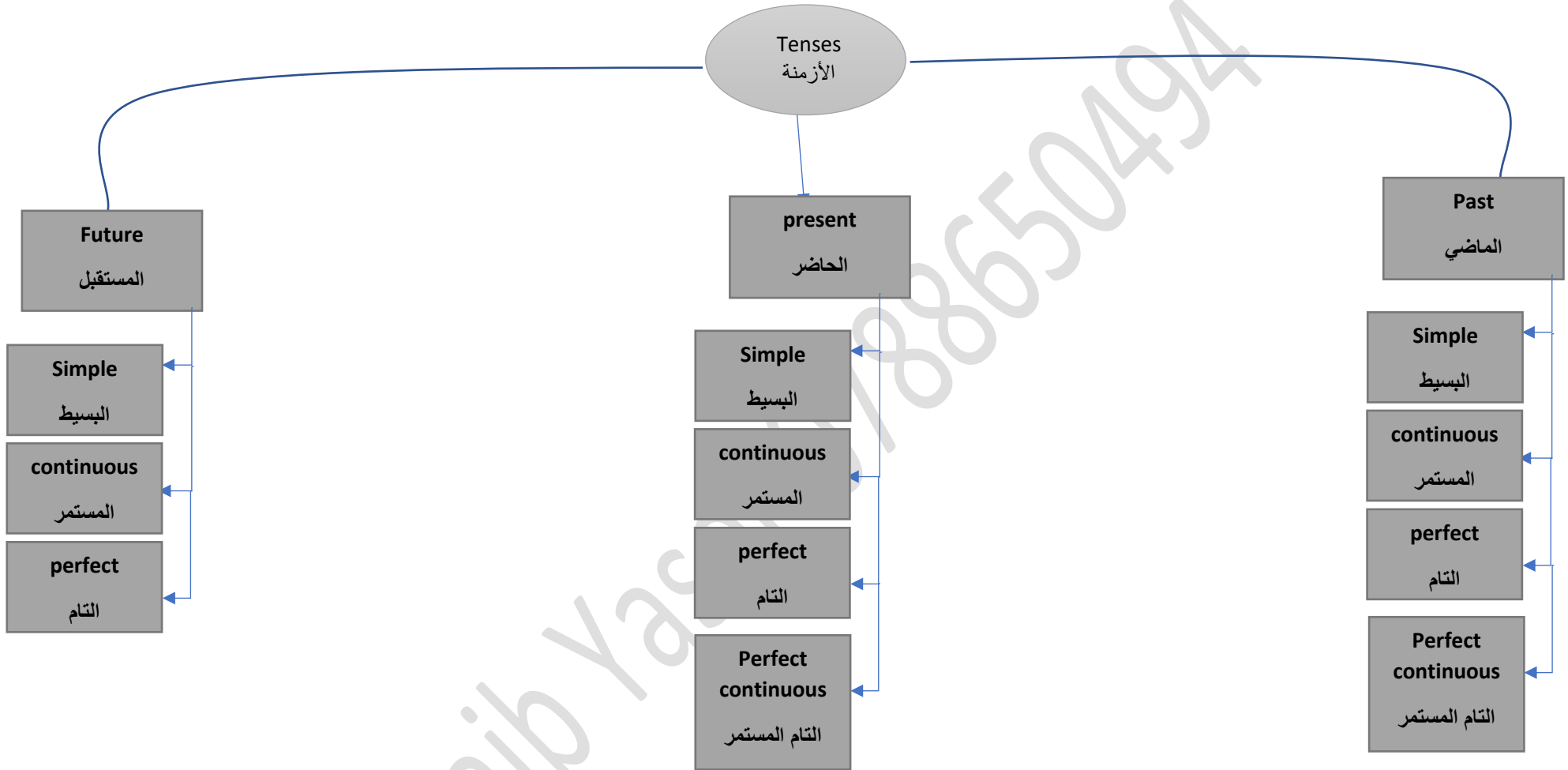
Words must be saved				كلمات يجب حفظها غيباً			
word	المعنى	word	المعنى	word	المعنى	word	المعنى
Things	أشياء	expert	خبير	Rain	مطر	Sure	متأكد
Everyone	كل شخص	Say	يقول	heart	قلب	Keep	يبقي
Connect	يتصل	Billion	مليارات	Rate	معدل	Control(v)	يتحكم
But	لكن	Increasingly	بشكل متزايد	Sofa	كنبة	Addition	إضافة
Object	شيء (جمادات)	Run	يركض (يدير)	Stand up	يقف	Wonder	يتعجب
Automatically	بشكل تلقائي	Fridge	ثلاجة	Exercise	تمرين	criminals	مجرمين
Download	يحمل	Milk	حليب	Dream	حلم	Manage	يدير

Favourite	مفضل	Shopping	تسوق	Coming true	يصبح حقيقة	Access	يصل
Tell	يخبر	List	قائمة	Easy	سهل	Password	كلمة سر
A lot	العديد	Window	شباك	Comfortable	مريح	Security	أمن
Few	قليل	Close(v)	يغلق	However	على أي حال	Sitting	إعدادات
						nightmare	كابوس

Q12: What are the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of Things'? Read the lists and add your own ideas. (WB; p.9)

Advantages	disadvantages
<p>health: monitor health and activity; fridges advise on healthy eating; more time to relax;</p> <p>transport: driverless cars automatically avoid crashes; traffic controlled more efficiently no more traffic jams;</p> <p>at home: control washing machines, cookers, etc. with your phone; lights and heating go on and off automatically (saving energy);</p> <p>leisure: smart TV automatically downloads your favourite shows; music systems play music to suit your mood;</p>	<p>privacy: everything you do is tracked</p> <p>security: criminals could get control of your personal information; criminals could take over the whole system</p> <p>safety: computers sometimes fail consequences could be terrible;</p> <p>employment: many thousands of jobs are lost;</p>

Tenses الأزمنة



الماضي البسيط Simple Past

Subject	Verb		
	Be	Have	Do
I	was	had	did
You	were	had	did
He/She/It	was	had	did
We	were	had	did
You	were	had	did
They	were	had	did



التالي بعض النقاط التي يجب عزيزي الطالب أن تراعيها لتتمكن من فهم القاعدة بسهولة:

1 – يجب حفظ تصاريف الأفعال لتتمكن من حل الجمل بسهولة.

2 – يجب حفظ قاعدة كل تصريف من التصاريف لتمييز بينها.

3 – حاول حفظ قاعدة واحدة في اليوم وقم بحل أكبر عدد ممكن من الجمل عليها لكي تستطيع تغطية القاعدة بشكل كامل ووافٍ.

الماضي البسيط : هو كل فعل تم في الماضي وانتهى في وقت محدد في الماضي.

(الماضي البسيط مع be/have/do)

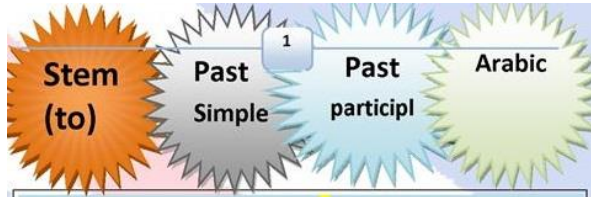
Form القاعدة	الإثبات Affirmative	Sub + V2 + Obj	Ali played football
	النفى Negative	Sub + didn't + base verb v1 + Obj	Ali didn't play football
	السؤال Question	Did + Sub + Base verb v1 + Obj	Did Ali play football?
	كلمات دلالية Key words	yesterday, last month, ago, in 1970, once upon time, in older times, in those days , in ancient years , in my childhood	

تقسم تصاريف الأفعال إلى قسمين : 1 – منتظم (regular) وهو الفعل الذي ينتهي ب ed مثل: talk = talked play = played

2 – غير منتظم (Irregular) وهو الفعل الذي تتغير حروفه مثل: drink = drank drunk swim = swam swum

الجدول التالية توضح متى يتم لفظ ed عندما تكون في نهاية الجملة

Pronunciation of -ed ending لفظ ال ed عندما تكون في نهاية الجملة		
/t/	/id/	/d/
p/k/f/s/sh/ch	t/d	All other sounds
P= stopped K = looked F= laughed S= danced Sh= washed Ch= watched	T= waited Started D= ended needed	Played Showed Opened Lived agreed



1- The Rhythm /ɔ:t/ (?ought/ aught)

Buy	Bought	Bought	يشترى
Bring	Brought	Brought	يجلب
Beseech	Besought	Besought	توسل
Catch	Caught	Caught	يمسك
Seek	Sought	Sought	يفتش/ بحث
Think	Thought	Thought	يفكر
Fight	Fought	Fought	تشاجر
Teach	Taught	Taught	يدرس/ يعلم

2- The Rhythm /aʊnd/

*- Change the The ending (?ind) into(ound)

Find	Found	Found	وجد/ اكتشف /
Bind	Bound	Bound	ربط / قيد
Rebind	Rebound	Rebound	جمع/ ضم
Grind	Ground	Ground	طحن / فرم
Wind	Wound	Wound	لف / التف
Unwind	Unwound	Unwound	حل/ فك

3- The Rhythm /ed/, (?ed)

Breed	Bred	Bred	تناسل/ اربي
Bleed	Bled	Bled	استدمى/ ارفع
Feed	Fed	Fed	غذى/ اطعم
Underfeed	Underfed	Underfed	انقصلتغذية
Flee	fled	Fled	فر / هرب
Lead	Led	Led	قاد/ ارشد
Shed	Shed	Shed	ذرف/ سال
Grave	Graved	Graved/ graven	نقش/ حفر
Dive	Dived/ Dive	Dived	غطس / غمس

2

4- The Rhythm /ed/or/oid/ (?aid)

*- If the Y preceded by A. change the Y into id

Say	Said	Said	قال
Gainsay	Gainsaid	Gainsaid	يكذب
Lay	Laid	Laid	وضع/ ازرع/ طرح
Inlay	Inlaid	Inlaid	رصع
Relay	Relaid	Relaid	طرح/ وضع من جديد
Waylay	Waylaid	Waylaid	هاجم
Mislay	Mislaid	Mislaid	اضاع/ فقد
Pay	Paid	Paid	دفع/ اصراف
Repay	Repaid	Repaid	سدد /
Slay	Slew	slain	قتل

5- *-The Rhythm /ɔ:n/

- Change the ending ow/aw into ew /u:/ to form the PS and into own/awn /ɔ:n/ to form the PP

Blow	Blew	Blown	هب/ عصف
Know	Knew	Known	علم/ عرف
Grow	Grew	grown	نما/ ازداد
Outgrow	Outgrew	Outgrown	اصبح كبيرا
Throw	Threw	Thrown	ألقى/ رمى
Overthrow	Overthrew	Overthrown	قلب نظام الحكم
Draw	Drew	Drawn	رسم
Withdraw	Withdrew	withdrawn	سحب ثانياً/ تراجع
Show	Showed	Shown	عرض/ استعرض
Sow	Sowed	Sown	زرع/ بذر
Mow	Mowed	Mown/mowed	حصد
Fly	Flew	Flown	طار/ حلق

6- The Rhythm /i:n/ (een)

See	Saw	Seen	شاهد/ رأى
Foresee	Foresaw	Foreseen	توقع/ تنبأ
Be	Was/were	been	فعل الكيان

3

The Rhythm /ʌn /or /ɒn/ (one)

Do	Did	Done	فعل
Redo	Redid	Redone	فعل ثانية
Undo	Undid	Undone	الغى/ ابطل
Overdo	Overdid	overdone	بالغ/ تجاوز الحد
Go	Went	Gone	ذهب/ انطلق

8--If the N or M preceded by i or U. change the I / U Into A or U in the PS and into U in the PP

Begin	Began	Begun	بدأ/ استهل
Drink	Drank	Drunk	شرب
Ring	Rang	Rung	رن
Spring	Sprang	Sprung	وثب/ قفز
Run	Ran	Run	ركض/ اجرى
Rerun	Reran	Rerun	أعاد العرض
Underrun	Underran	Underrun	جرى تحت
Swim	Swam	swum	سبح
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk	انكمش/ تقلص
Stink	Stank/stunk	Stunk	ننق / بعت رائحة كريهة
Slink	Slunk	Slunk	أنسل خلسة
Sting	Stung	Stung	لسع ب شوكة
Sling	Slung	Slung	قذف / رمى
string	Strung	Strung	ربط بخيط
Swing	Swung	Swung	تأرجح
Wring	Wrung	Wrung	لوى/ عصر بقوة
Fling	Flung	Flung	قذف/ اندفع
Cling	Clung	Clung	تمسك ب / تعلق

beget	begot	begotten	
Write	wrote	written	
Rewrite	rewrote	rewritten	
underline	underwrote	underwritten	
Eat	ate	eaten	Collective.com
Bite	bit	bitten	

الصورة التالية تصاريف الأفعال حسب اللفظ وهي مقسمة لعدة جداول لتسهيل عملية الحفظ عليك عزيزي الطالب.

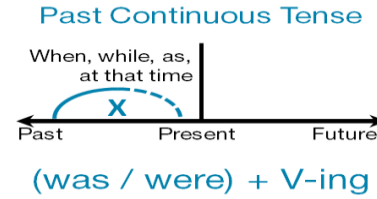
Examples:

أمثلة على الماضي البسيط (بإمكانك عزيزي الطالب إضافة المزيد من الجمل)

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
He walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?
I saw a movie yesterday.	I didn't see a play yesterday.	Did you have dinner last night?
Last year, I traveled to Japan.	Last year, I didn't travel to Korea.	Were they in Iceland last January?
She washed her car.	He didn't wash his car.	Did you have a bicycle when you were young?
	They weren't in Rio last summer.	Did you do much climbing in Switzerland?
	We didn't have any money.	
	We didn't have time to visit the Eiffel Tower.	
	We didn't do our exercises this morning.	

الماضى المستمر Past continuous

الماضى المستمر هو حدث حصل في الماضى واستمر في الماضى لوقت معين وتم ايقافه من خلال حدث آخر وهو الماضى البسيط.



أرفق لك عزيزي الطالب جدول يلخص قاعدة الماضى المستمر (الإثبات, النفي, السؤال)

Form القاعدة	الإثبات Affirmative	Sub + was / were + V(ing)	When he slept , I was swimming.
	النفي Negative	Sub + was / were + not + V(ing)	When he didn't sleep , I was not swimming
	السؤال Question	Was / were + Sub + V(ing)?	Was he swimming when he slept?
	كلمات دلالية Key words	When While as	She was eating when I came. I came while she was eating. I came as she was eating.

لنفهم الآن وظيفة كل من when / while في الجمل ومتى يأتي ماضى بسيط ومتى يأتي ماضى مستمر, تابع الجدول الآتي

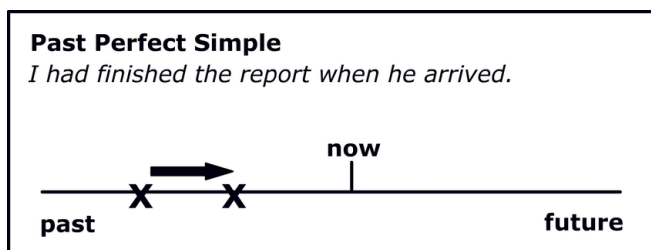
When يأتي بعدها حدث قصير أو ماضى بسيط
While يأتي بعدها حدث طويل أو ماضى مستمر

	I was watching TV	When	Ahmad knocked the door.
when	Ahmad knocked the door	,	I was watching TV
	Ahmad knocked the door	While	I was watching TV
While	I was watching TV	,	Ahmad knocked the door

- **While** Ali was driving home, he saw a great accident.
- **While** you are using a needle, you should be careful.
- **When** the bell rang, the old man was having a nap in the living room.
- **When** it rains heavily, all the streets and pavements around get muddy.

الماضي التام Past perfect

الماضي التام: حدث حصل في الماضي في وقت محدد في الماضي وانتهى في الماضي



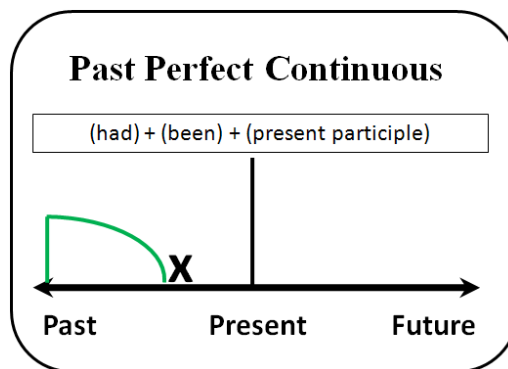
أرفق لك عزيزي الطالب جدول يلخص قاعدة الماضي التام (الإثبات, النفي, السؤال)

Form القاعدة	الإثبات Affirmative	S + had + past participle (V3)	He had finished the test.
	النفي Negative	S + had + not + past participle (V3)	She hadn't gone out.
	السؤال Question	Had + Sub + past participle (V3)?	Had Ahmad finished the test?
	كلمات دلالية Key words	After/ as soon as/ because had V3 By (time) had v3 had v3 By the time/ before S.P ..	I went to the mall after I had slept. By 2007, smartphones had appeared. Ali had gone before you arrived

- I had written articles on various topics **before** he came.
- The plane had left **by the time** I got to the airport.
- She stayed up all night **because** she had received bad news

الماضى التام المستمر Past perfect continuous

الماضى التام المستمر: هو حدث حصل فى الماضى واستمر لفترة واستمر لفترة من الزمن قبل بدأ حدث آخر



أرفق لك عزيزي الطالب جدول يلخص قاعدة الماضى التام (الإثبات, النفي, السؤال)

Form القاعدة	Affirmative الإثبات	S + had + been + V(ing)	I had been waiting.
	Negative النفي	S + had + not + been + v(ing)	He hadn't been waiting.
	Question السؤال	Had + Sub + been + V(ing) ?	Had she been waiting?
	Key words كلمات دلالية	For Since	They had been eating for 2 hours. We had been waiting the match since April.

الآن عزيزي الطالب يجب أن نميز بين Since و for لنعرف كيف نقوم باستخدامها:

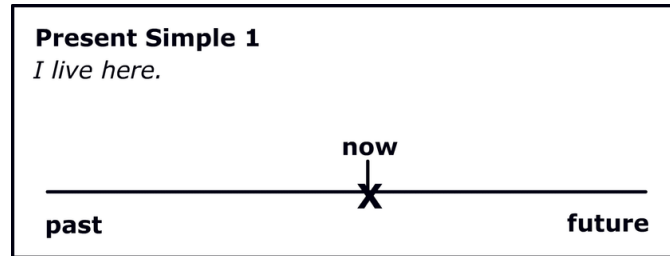
since	for
We use since with a point in time in the past. نستخدم since لنشير لوقت محدد في الماضي	We use for with a period of time in the past, نستخدم for لنشير لفترة من الوقت في الماضي, لا يهم الوقت تحديداً
Since 2020 / since 2 A.M / since May / since Monday	For ages / for a long time / for the weekend / for three days

الكلمات الدلالية ومنى يتم استخدام قاعدة الماضى التام و التام المستمر

الفعل أول الجملة	وجود ظرف دال على الإستمرار	الفعل الثاني
Simple past	For / since / every / all / less / a day / few / by / by the time	Had been + V(ing)
Simple past	Already / twice / number / never / yet / just / several / ever / first / nobody	Had + V(ing)
Simple past	See / love / know / be / own / hear / realize / recognise / belong / seem أفعال غير مستمرة	Had + V(ing)
Simple past	عدم وجود ظروف دالة على الإستمرار	Had + V(ing)

المضارع البسيط Simple present

المضارع البسيط: هو الزمن الذي نتحدث فيه عن عادة متكررة, أحداث متكررة, حقيقة علمية, عواطف وأمنيات.



Form القاعدة	Affirmative الإثبات	Sub + V1 + obj	Ali reads books daily.
	Negative النفي	Sub + (don't / doesn't) + v1 + obj	Ali doesn't read books daily.
	Question السؤال	(Do / does) + sub + v1	Does Ali read books?
	Key words كلمات دلالية	Always / often / usually / sometimes / seldom / never Every / on / at / in / after Monthly / weekly / yearly / daily	

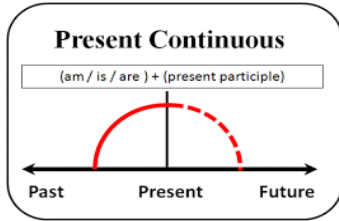
للتمييز بين استخدام s / es و الفعل infinitive أي مجرد

	Singular	Plural
First Person	I write	We write
Second Person	You write	You write
Third Person	He/she/it writes	They write
	Singular	Plural
First Person	I do not write	We do not write
Second Person	You do not write	You do not write
Third Person	He/she/it does not write	They do not write

للتمييز بين استخدام s / es في الفعل

الأفعال التي تنتهي ب الأحرف في الجدول ثم يتبعها S / es / ies							
s	z	sh	ch	x	o	Consonant + y	others
Add- es	Add- es	Add- es	Add- es	Add- es	Add- es	Change y to I Add- es	Add - S
he passes	He realizes	She washes	he watches	He fixes	He goes	She studies	It plays

For habits العادات	For repeated actions or events الأحداث المتكررة	For general truths الحقائق	For instructions or directions التعليمات والإرشادات	For fixed arrangements جدالات ثابتة	With future constructions للمستقبل
He drinks tea at breakfast. She only eats fish. They watch television regularly.	We catch the bus every morning It rains every afternoon in the hot season. They drive to Monaco every summer.	Water freezes at zero degrees. The Earth revolves around the Sun. Her mother is Peruvian	Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water. You take the No.6 bus to Watney and then the No.10 to Bedford.	His mother arrives tomorrow. Our holiday starts on the 26th March	She'll see you before she leaves. We'll give it to her when she arrives.



المضارع المستمر Present continuous

المضارع المستمر: يشير إلى فعل يحدث الآن أو يتكرر ومن الممكن أن يستمر في المستقبل.

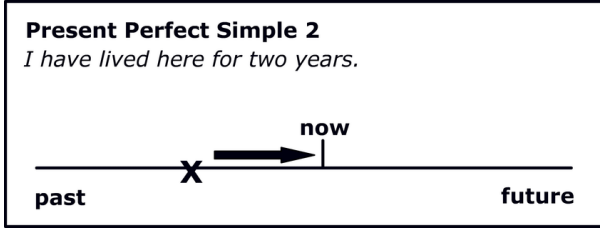
Form القاعدة	Affirmative الإثبات	Sub + (am /Is / are) + V(ing)	
	Negative النفي	Sub + (am / is / are) + not + V(ing)	He isn't reading a book now. I am not reading a book now. They aren't reading a book now.
	Question السؤال	(Am /Is/Are) + Sub + V(ing)?	Is he reading a book now? Am I reading a book now? Are They reading a book now?
	Key words دلالية	Now / at this moment / at present Listen / look / watch out Today / these days Be quite / be careful	

استخدامات المضارع المستمر

At the time of speaking	Something temporary	Actions happen repeatedly	About the future / planned
I'm swimming now	He's living in London for 2 weeks	He is always sitting here.	She's meeting her parents.

المضارع التام Present perfect

المضارع التام: حدث قد انتهى أو اكتمل وله آثار لازالت ظاهرة.

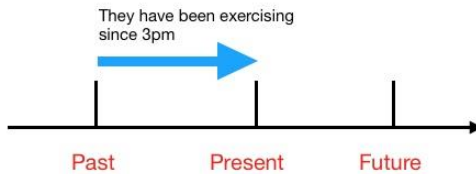


Form القاعدة	الإثبات Affirmative	Sub + (have / has) + v3	I have already done this job
	النفي Negative	Sub + (have / has) +not + v3	He has already done this job
	السؤال Question	(Have / has) + Sub + v3	Have we done this job?
	كلمات دلالية Key words	Just / for / already / ever / yet / Never / since / today // so far / recently / lately / hardly	

لا تنسى مراجعة جدول since / for في قاعدة الماضي التام المستمر

المضارع التام المستمر Present perfect continuous

المضارع التام المستمر: حدث حصل في الماضي واستمر بالحدوث في الوقت الحاضر.



Form القاعدة	الإثبات Affirmative	Sub + (have / has) + been + v1	I have been reading this book since Friday.
	النفي Negative	Sub + (have / has) +not + been + v1	She hasn't been reading for three weeks
	السؤال Question	(Have / has) + Sub + been + v1	Have we been reading this book?
	كلمات دلالية Key words	For / since All How long	

استخدامات المضارع التام المستمر:

Unfinished activity	Repeated actions	Consequences	Actions still happening
They have been eating for 10 minutes	She has been playing tennis all week	I have been drawing. That's why I am dirty.	We have been studying for 4 years.

*تنويه : الأفعال التالية لا تأتي مستمرة : see / hear / want / hate / love / have / understand / think / finish / realise / remember / need / know

المستقبل البسيط Simple future

المستقبل البسيط : هو حدث حصل في المستقبل أما بالتخطيط أو التوقع



Form القاعدة	الإثبات Affirmative	Sub + will + v1	I will visit you.
	النفي Negative	Sub+ will + not +v1	I won't visit you.
	السؤال Question	Will + Sub + v1 ?	Will you be my friend?
	كلمات دلالية Key words	Next week, month, year, hour Today / tonight / in the future tomorrow Perhaps / maybe / probably I think / I hope / I wish	

الجدول التالي يوضح الفرق بين استخدامات will / going to

will	Going to
Immediate decision قرار مفاجئ دون تخطيط	Prior plans مخططات مسبقة أو تم التخطيط
I'll have salad now	I'm going to visit my grandparents next Monday.
Personal opinion or experience تجربة أو رأي شخصي	Present evidence دليل ملموس
I think they will lose the match	Look at those clouds, it's going to rain.
Future fact حقائق مستقبلية	Something is about to happen شيء سيحدث
The sun will rise tomorrow.	Watch out! The train is going to pass.

*تنويه : كلاً من will / going to قد يتم استخدامهما للإشارة لتوقعات مستقبلية دون وجود اختلاف حقيقي بينهما في المعنى

I think it will be cloudy tomorrow / I think it is going to be cloudy tomorrow

الكلام المنقول Reported Speech

الكلام المنقول : هو نقل الكلام من شخص لآخر مع تغييرات قواعدية تحصل على الجملة (النميمة)

مثال لتوضيح في حالة المضارع: (الكلام المباشر direct speech) I like dogs : (الكلام المنقول reported speech) She says she likes dogs.

تغيير الأزمنة Tense Changes

الكلام المباشر Direct speech	الكلام المنقول Reported speech
Present Simple She always wears a coat.	Past simple He said (that) she always wore a coat.
Present continuous I'm looking for my keys.	Past continuous She said (that) she was looking for her keys.
Present perfect She has written three letters for her friend.	Past perfect He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend
Present perfect continuous We have been traveling a lot.	Past perfect continuous They said (that) they had been traveling a lot.
Simple Past My friend gave me a pen.	Past perfect He said (that) his friend had given him a pen.
Past continuous I was raining	Past perfect continuous he said (that) it had been raining.
Past perfect I had gone to Amman	Past perfect He said (that) he had gone to Amman
Past perfect continuous We had been trying to open the door for five minutes	Past perfect continuous They said (that) they had been trying to open the door for five minutes
Will I will finish my report	Would He said (that) he would finish his report.
Can I can speak English	Could He said (that) he could speak English.
May I may invite them to dinner	Might She said (that) she might invite them to dinner.
Must I must go to the bank	Had to She said (that) she had to go to the bank.
Have to / has to I have to eat my lunch	Had to She said (that) she had to eat her lunch
Am/is are I am eating	Was were He said (that) He was eating

تلخيص للجدول الأعلى, بإمكانك عزيزي الطالب كتابة بعض الأمثلة بجانب كل نقطة.

- Present Simple **Tense** into Past Simple **Tense**
- Present Continuous **Tense** into Past Continuous **Tense**
- Present Perfect **Tense** into Past Perfect **Tense**
- Past Simple **Tense** into Past Perfect **Tense**
- Past Continuous **Tense** into Past Perfect Continuous **Tense**
- Past Perfect **Tense** (the tense remains unchanged)

- **Will** into **Would**
- **Will be** into **Would be**
- **Will have** into **Would have**
- **Will have been** into **Would have been**

- **Can** into **Could**
- **Could** (The verb remains unchanged)
- **Have to** into **Had to**
- **Must** into **Must/Had to**
- **May** into **Might**
- **Might** (The verb remains unchanged)
- **Should** (The verb remains unchanged)

Time and place references often have to change in **Indirect Speech** تغييرات الوقت و المكان

Direct speechالكلام المباشر	Reported speechالكلام المنقول
Now	Then / at that time
At that moment	At that moment
Today	That day
Here	There
This	That
These	Those
Tomorrow	The following day/ The next day/ The day after
Next week	The following week/ The next week/ The week after
Yesterday	The previous day/ The day before
Last week / since	The previous week/ The week before
Ago	Previously/ Before
Tonight	That night

تغيير الضمائر Pronouns changes

الكلام المباشر Direct speech	الكلام المنقول Reported speech	الكلام المباشر Direct speech	الكلام المنقول Reported speech
I	He/She	us	Them
He	He	my	His / her
She	She	Myself	Himself / herself
It	It	Your	My / his / her / their / our
we	they	Mine	his / her
You	I / she / he / they / we	Yours	His / hers / theirs
They	they	Ours	Theirs
me	Him / her	Our	their

أمثلة على بعض الأفعال الكلام المنقول

INTRODUCTORY VERBS INREPORTED SPEECH			
VERB		Reported speech	
الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها فعل مجرد	Verb + to +	Agree	He agreed to cook for me.
		Offer	He offered to carry her baby.
		Refuse	She refused to buy me a car.
		Demand	He demanded to be told the truth.
		Threaten	He threatened to punish me if I didn't behave myself.
		Promise	He promised to marry her when he returned.
		Claim	He claimed to have heard her say that.
الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها مفعول به ثم فعل مجرد	Verb + Indirect object + to +	Advise	He advised me to take a coat.
		Allow	He allowed me to park over there.
		Beg	She begged me to call the police.
		Command	He commanded them to drop their weapons.
		Encourage	He encouraged me to phone her.
		Forbid	My doctor forbade me to eat sweets.
		Invite	She invited me to go to his house.
		Want	He wanted me to drink a cup of tea.
		Instruct	He instructed me to insert coin.
		Permit	My parents permitted me to travel with my friends
		Urge	He urged me to finish reading the book.
		Order	She ordered me to get out of bed.
Remind	She reminded me to take out the garbage.		
Warn	She warned me not to go near the oven.		

INTRODUCTORY VERBS INREPORTED SPEECH			
VERB		Reported speech	
الفعل متبوع ب فعل ING	Verb + ING form	Admit (to)	He admitted (to) stealing/having stolen her money
		Accuse somebody of	She accused me of breaking the cup.
		Apologize for	He apologized for shouting/having shouted at me.
		Complain to someone of	He demanded to be told the truth.
		Deny	He denied murdering/having murdered his wife.
		Insist on	She insisted on me/my wearing warm clothes.
		Suggest	She suggested going to the theatre.
الفعل متبوع ب that	Verb + That + clause	Complain	She complained that I was always late.
		Deny	She denied that she had flown in an aeroplane.
		Explain	He explained that it was an easy recipe to follow.
		Exclaim/remark	She exclaimed/remarked that he was a beautiful baby
		Promise	She promised that she would call me.
		Boast	He boasted that he was a brilliant dentist.
		Inform somebody	He informed me that I would be called for an interview.
		Claim	He claimed that he knew the answer.
		Agree	He agreed that it was a beautiful hat.
Suggest	He suggested that I (should) take the other road.		
الفعل + how	Verb + how	Explain to someone	He explained to me how to make polite conversation.
يتعجب	wonder	Wonder where/what/why/ how + clause	She wondered how he could reach the top. He wondered where Joan was.
		Wonder + whether + to-inf or clause	He wondered whether to buy that blender.
		Wonder where/what/how + to- inf or clause	He wondered where he had gone wrong in his calculations. He wondered how to get to the post office.

بعض القواعد التي يجب عليك عزيزي الطالب الإلتزام بها في:

1 – الأسئلة المنقولة reporting questions :

- موجودة في الجدول كاملاً
- موجودة في الجدول كاملاً
- موجودة في الجدول (6 / 2)
- موجودة في الجدول (2 / 1)

- ضع نقطة (.) في نهاية الجملة بدلاً من علامة الإستفهام(?)
- غير الزمن والضمير في الجملة
- احذف الكلمات التالية من السؤال : (do / did / does)
- في حال كان السؤال جوابه نعم أو لا استخدم الكلمات التالية (if / whether)

He asked + If / whether + Sub + verb

- موجودة في الجدول كاملاً
- موجودة في الجدول (6)

- استخدم الكلمات التالية (wondered / wanted to know / asked / inquired)
- في حال استخدام (Wh-q) استخدم نفس الكلمات وقم بتغيير ترتيب الكلمات

الجدول التالي توضيح لما سبق

	Direct questions	Reported questions
1	Is he ready?	He asked if he was ready.
2	Where do they go?	He asked where they were .
3	How much does it need to be in Aqaba?	He asked how much it needed to be in Aqaba.
4	Did you know about that yesterday?	She wondered if he had known about that the day before.
5	Have you been to Amman lately?	She wanted to know whether he had been to Amman lately.
6	When did you start running?	He wondered when she had started running.

2 – صيغة الأمر Imperative forms :

- نستخدم الأفعال التالية (advised / promised / told) وأفعال أخرى تجدها في الجدول الثاني صفحة 28 (الأفعال التي يأتي بعدها مفعول به)
- نستخدم (to / not to) قبل فعل الأمر

لاحظ المثال التالي : She warned me **not to** go near the oven.

3 – نقل الجمل الخبرية (reporting statement) راجع الجدول صفحة 26

- نستخدم : Sub + told + obj – 1
- Sub + (said / added / replied / advised) + (that) – 2

المبنى للمجهول Passive voice

المبنى للمجهول يتم استخدامه في اللغة العربية أو اللغة الإنجليزية لإخفاء الفاعل, لماذا يتم إخفاء الفاعل؟ أما خوفاً عليه أو الخوف منه أو عدم معرفة الفاعل. فلنفترض عزيزي الطالب أن أحمد قام بكسر زجاج نافذة البيت, وعند قدوم الأب من العمل بلغت الأم الوالد بأن الزجاج كُسر. لاحظ عزيزي الطالب أننا قمنا بإخفاء الفاعل وهو أحمد أي قدمنا جملة تحتوي على مفعول به وهو الزجاج و فعل وهو كسر, ولم نقم بإضافة الفاعل وهو أحمد. لنقم عزيزي الطاب بتحويل الجملة التي استخدمناها مسبقاً:

Active: Ahmad **breaks** the window.

Passive: the window is **broken**

بإمكاننا إضافة "بواسطة أحمد" على الجملة السابقة للتعريف عن الفاعل Ahmad by

لاحظ الجدول التالي لتمييز بين المبنى للمجهول ضمن الأزمنة

Tense	المبنى للمعلوم Active	المبنى للمجهول Passive
present simple	I make a cake.	A cake is made (by me).
present continuous	I am making a cake.	A cake is being made (by me).
past simple	I made a cake.	A cake was made (by me).
past continuous	I was making a cake.	A cake was being made (by me).
present perfect	I have made a cake.	A cake has been made (by me).
pres. perf. continuous	I have been making a cake.	A cake has been being made (by me).
past perfect	I had made a cake.	A cake had been made (by me).
future simple	I will make a cake.	A cake will be made (by me).
future perfect	I will have made a cake.	A cake will have been made (by me).

قواعد المبنى للمجهول:

- 1 – يجب دائماً استخدام التصريف الثالث من الفعل Verb3 / past participle
- 2 – يفضل استخدام by وما بعدها لتكون إجابتك وافية
- 3 – ضع المفعول به في أول الجملة ثم الفعل في المبنى للمجهول
- 4 – من الممكن أن يطلب منك تحويل المبنى للمجهول إلى المبنى للمعلوم لذلك تمرن على المبنى للمعلوم أيضاً

If conditional الجملة الشرطية

الجملة الشرطية تقسم ل 4 أنواع : سنتعرف عليهم جميعاً من خلال الجداول الآتية

Zero conditional صفر الحالة	
Structure بناء الجملة	If + present simple, present simple
Usage الإستخدام	Things are always true حقيقة ثابتة النتيجة دائماً صحيحة
Examples أمثلة	If you freeze water, it turns into ice. If heat water at 100 degrees, it boils. I get tired if I work too much.
first conditional الأولى الحالة	
Structure بناء الجملة	If + present simple, simple future
Usage الإستخدام	Possibilities in the present or future احتمالات أو إمكانية حصول الشيء في الحاضر أو المستقبل
Examples أمثلة	If it rains, I will stay at home. If I wake up late, I will miss the bus. You will pass the exam If you study hard
second conditional الثانية الحالة	
Structure بناء الجملة	If + past simple, would/wouldn't + verb I
Usage الإستخدام	Imaginary situation in the present or future موقف خيالي في الحاضر والمستقبل
Examples أمثلة	If I won a million dollars, I would buy a house. I f I were you. I would quit smoking. I would stop working If I won a million dollars.
third conditional الثالثة الحالة	
Structure بناء الجملة	If + past perfect, would / wouldn't + have + Past participle
Usage الإستخدام	Imaginary situation in the past Impossible موقف خيالي في الماضي أي مستحيل
Examples أمثلة	If I had got a gold medal, I would have been happy. If I had meet you last week, I would have given you a hug. You would have caught the train if you had got up earlier.

Causative verbs السببية

تستخدم السببية للإشارة على أن شخص ما قام عني/عنا بالفعل (أو جعلت / جعلنا هذا الشخص يقوم بالفعل)
انظر الجدول التالي والذي يبسط الأزمنة

Present Simple	<i>I have my car fixed.</i>
Present Progressive	<i>I'm having my car fixed.</i>
Past Simple	<i>I had my car fixed.</i>
Past Progressive	<i>I was having my car fixed.</i>
Future will	<i>I'll have my car fixed.</i>
Present Perfect Simple	<i>I've had my car fixed.</i>
Past Perfect Simple	<i>I had had my car fixed.</i>
Modal Verbs	<i>I must have my car fixed.</i>
Future going to	<i>I'm going to have my car fixed.</i>
Imperative	<i>Have my car fixed.</i>
Present Infinitive	<i>I managed to have my car fixed.</i>
-ing form	<i>I remember having my car fixed.</i>

قواعد السببية

1 - بناء القاعدة بشكل عام $sub + Have (get) + object + v3$

2 - صيغة السؤال والنفي من المضارع البسيط والماضي البسيط للصيغة السببية تُصاغ مع الأفعال المساعدة *do , does, did*

3 - في اللغة غير الرسمية أو المتحدثة فإننا نستخدم *get* بدلا من *Have*

4 - إذا أردنا أن نضيف من قام بالحدث فإننا نضيف *by*

أمثلة:

Khaled didn't write his lesson

he had his lesson written.

I asked someone to fix my computer

I had my computer fixed by someone.

Gerunds and infinitive

قواعد:

1. صيغة (gerund) هي بكل بساطة (ing+verb) مثل: (playing / taking / working / listening / writing)
2. صيغة (infinitive) هي (verb+to) مثل: (to play / to take / to work / to listen / to write)
3. صيغة (infinitive without to) هي الفعل فقط بدون أي إضافات مثل: (play / take / work / listen / write)

Verbs followed by infinitive (to +verb)	Verbs followed by gerund (Ving)
Plan / want / intend / able to / decide Agree / hope / used to	Stop / dislike / finish / practice Suggest / enjoy / avoid / love / consider

Modals of speculation / possibility التخمين والإحتمال

أفعال التخمين: وهي الأفعال التي تشير في الجملة على احتمالية حدوث شيء إليك الجدول الآتي:

التخمين / الإحتمالية	الكلمات الدلالية	طبيعة الفعل
Must	Sure / definitely / certain	الفعل مثبت
Can't	Sure / definitely / certain	الفعل منفي
Might	Not Sure / not certain / probable / perhaps / possible	الفعل مثبت
Mightn't	Not Sure / not certain / probable / perhaps / possible	الفعل منفي

Present simple = **modal +inf**

Pastsimple/ present perfect = **modal +have+ v3**

Present continuous = **modal +be+v-ing**

قواعد : 1 - ابحث عن الدليل (الكلمات الدلالية) واحذفه. 2 - انظر للفعل الرئيسي هل هو مثبت أم منفي وما الزمن المستخدم.

3 - استخدم التخمين / الإحتمالية كما هو موضح في الجدول

مثال توضيحي:

I am **certain** that the weather is nice.

The weather must be nice.

Part One : Comprehension (10 points)

* Read the following text then answer the questions that follow:

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.

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

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

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.

Another way of communicating with other schools is through talking to people over the computer. Most computers have cameras, so you can also see the people you are talking to. You can also use this system to invite guest speakers to give talks over a computer.

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 to monitor what is happening.

1. Teachers can use the internet for many and different purposes. Write down two of them. (2 points)

.....

2. According to the text , what could be used to create diagrams ? (1 point)

.....

3. Write down the sentence that indicates the role of the teacher of following the development. (1 point)

.....

4. Students can contribute to the class website. How? (2 points)

.....

5. What does the underlined pronoun(**they**) in the last paragraph refer to ? (1 point)

.....

6. Find a word in the text that means a mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit (1 points)

.....

7. Do you think using technology in Jordanian classrooms is useful? Write down your opinion showing the positive and negative impacts of it . (2 points)

.....
.....

Part Two : Vocabulary (7 points)

1. Fill in the spaces with a word from the box : (5 points)

floppy disk , whiteboard , calculation, share, create , identity fraud

1. Many schools use the.....to enhance the education process in the class.
2. Increasingly, technological criminals are using computers to commit illegal actions like..... to buy things or reach bank accounts.
3. Before the invention of the , it had not been possible to store and transfer data between computers.
4. Communicating through the Internet has helped many people to ideas.
5. The computer can do millions ofs each second.

2. Explain the difference in meaning between these sentences: (2 points)

- Students should be able to **create a website** for their class.
-
.....

- It is possible for some students to **contribute to a website**.
-
.....

Part Three : Structure (13 points)

1. Correct the verbs between brackets : (9 points)

1. It started to snow while we.....out there. (play)
2. The car..... in the garage last week. (paint)
3. After the others..... ,we went to bed. (leave)
4. look ! The bridge down. (fall)
5. Sami..... that book yet. (not, copy (
6. By the time we arrived, they hadfor an hour. (be , talk (

7. If she hard , she will fail in her exam . (not , study)
8. My neighbor doesn't clean his car himself. He has it..... (clean)
9. You should avoid T.V more than an hour a day . (watch)

2. Re-write these sentences : (4 points)

1. "I'm making a trip to Petra next week."
Suzan said that.....
2. I am sure they didn't take the money.
They.....
3. Ali tidied his office, and then he went home.
After Ali
4. I asked a specialist to mend my house.
I

الأجابات النموذجية للامتحان

1. Teachers can then use the Internet to show educational programmes, play educational games, music, recordings of languages
2. tablet computers
3. The teacher must be part of the group to monitor what is happening. 4. They can post work, photos and messages.
5. Students
6. Tablet computers
7. open answer

1. whiteboard 2. identity fraud 3. floppy disk 4. share 5. calculation

Create a website To construct a website that currently does not exist Contribute a website Offer your writing and work to the website.

1. were playing 2. Was painted 3. Had left 4. Is falling 5. Hasn't copied 6. Been talking 7. Doesn't study 8. Cleaned 9. Watching
1. She was making a trip to Petra the following week .
2. They can't have taken the money .
3. After Ali had tidied his office , he went home .
4. I had my house mended.

Part One : Comprehension (12 points)

* Read the following text then answer the questions that follow

A) What is the ' Internet of Things ' ?

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 favorite TV show, or your ' sat nav ' system tells you where you are. This is known as the ' Internet of Things ', and there's a lot more to come.

B) An easy life !

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

C) A frightening future

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!

1. How will the internet of thing help you to keep fit, according to the text? Give one example . (2 points)

.....

2. There are many examples that show that our lives will be run by computers in the future. Write down two of these examples . (2points)

.....

3. What does the underlined pronoun " **it** " , second paragraph, refer to ? (2 points)

.....

4. Find a word in the text which means " **to find information, especially on a computer** " . (2 points)

.....

5. Quote (Write down) the sentence which indicates and justifies **why** some people find the idea of the ' Internet of Things ' exciting. (2 points)

.....

.....

6. The Internet is a double-edged weapon(**exciting and worrying**). Think of this statement and, in **two** sentences, write down your point of view.

(2 points)

.....

.....

2. Choose the suitable item to complete the following sentences : (10 points)

1. If we had managed our time carefully , we the prize .
(would get , will get , would have got)
2. The car..... in the garage last week.
(were painted , is painted , was painted , painted)
4. look ! The bridge down.
(is falling , was falling , fell , had fallen)
3. After the others..... ,we went to bed.
(leave , was leaving , were leaving , had left)
5. she decided Law at university .
(study , studying , to study , studied)

3. Complete the following sentences (3 points)

1. I am sure the gardener didn't water the plants. They are dead.
The gardener.....
2. My brother asked someone to paint the house .
My brother
3. " My friends saw a terrible accident yesterday " .
Ahmed said that

الإجابات النموذجية للإمتحان

1. 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!
2. Your fridge will know when you need more milk and add **it** to your online shopping list; your windows will close if it is likely
3. Milk
4. Access
5. They say that our lives will be easier and more comfortable.
6. Open answer

=====

1. would have got 2. Was painted 3. Is falling 4. Had left 5. to study

=====

1. can't have watered the plant .
2. my brother had the house painted .
3. his friend had seen a terrible accident the day before .