The Guide
12th English Dossier
Unit ((1)) Action Pack

الدليل

دوسية اللغة الانجليزية الصف الثاني الثانوي التوجيهي

((((((((الوحدة 1))))))))

معاني المفردات المهمة المعلمة بالأسود + معاني كلمات الضرورية تحتها خط + معاني الكلمات الأخرى+ الاشتقاقات المهمة. أسئلة نموذجية وافية للقطع النصية والقواعد والمفردات بما فيها ملحق التعبيــر.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY P6

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Anas AL-Masri

English for All Ages

1/1/2019

English	Arabic	English	Arabic	English	Arabic
Technology	تقنية	**Information**	معلومات	**Calculation** n	حسابات
Computer chip	رقاقة حاسوبية	Floppy disc	قرص مرن	PC	حاسوب شخصي
Program n/v	برنامج	Smartphone	هاتف الذكي	World wild web	الشبكة العنكبونية الواسعة
Blog n, v	مدونة – يدون	Email exchange	تبادل الرسائل الالكترونية	Social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعية
Tablet computer	لوحة حاسوبية	Whiteboard	اللوح الأبيض	Access n/v	الوصول - يصل
Filter n, v	تصفية	Identity fraud	تزوير الهوية – انتحال شخصية	Privacy setting	اعدادت الخصوصية
Security setting	اعدادات الأمان	sat nav system	Satellite navigation system	Blogger n	الشخص المدون

English	Arabic	English	Arabic	English	Arabic
Over time	على مر الزمن	Item	مادة – أيقونة	Type/ kind	نوع
History	تاريخ	Is needed[1]	المطلوبة – المحتاجة	Thousands	آلاف
Metal machine	آلة معدنية	Seabed	قاع البحر	Greece	اليونان
It is believed	من المعتقد أنه	Develop v	يطور	Enough	كافٍ
Inventors	مخترعين	Generation	جيل	Modern	حديث
Model	نموذج	Square meter	متر مربع وحدة مساحة	Accommodate	يشغل
Decade	العقد 10 سنوات	Scientists	علماء	Took v2	استغرق
Complete	يكمل	Was produced[2]	أنتجت	CE : common era	التاريخ الميلادي
Followed	تلاها	By	من قبل – بواسطة – بحلول – بجانب	Share v	يشارك
Buy	يشتري	Laptop	حاسب محمول	Appeared	ظهرت
Capable adj	قادرة	Be going to	صيغة مستقبل	Be present	Is , am, are
Be past	Was, was, were	Further	أبعد- أكثر	Changes	تغييرات
Likely adv	من المحتمل	Unlikely adv	من غير المحتمل	Rely on	يعتمد على

[1] Passive : مبني للمجهول
[2] Passive :

English	Arabic	English	Arabic	English	Arabic
Are heated	تسخن	Aspects	مجالات	How far	إلى أي بعد
Show v	يظهـر	Inventions	اختـراعات	Since	منذ
Agree v	يوافق	Article – essay	مقالة	Different adj	مختلف
Designs n	تصاميم	Produce v	ينتج	Expand v	يتوسع – ينتشـر
Sell	يبيع	Estimate v	يخمن - يقدر	Form n, v	شكل – صيغة
Experts n	خبـراء	Growth n	نمو – تطور	Disadvantages	مساوئ
Useful	مفيد	Advantages	محاسن		
describe	يوصف	Cons& pros	محاسن والمساوئ		
Discuss	ناقش	Ways	طرق	Educate v	يثقف
Replace	يستبدل	Presentation	عـرض	Ideal adj	مثـالي
Summarise	يلخـص	Skill	مهـارة		
Interesting	ممتع – مثير للاهتمام	challenging	مثيـرة للتحدي	Ideas	أفكـار
As a consequence	و بالنتيجة	In front of	أمام	Available	متـاحة
Therefore,	وبالتالي	Tasks	مهام	Diagrams	رسوم بيانية
Perhaps adv	ربما	Diary	مذكرة	Either	إما
Famous	مشهور	Contribute	يشاركون – يساهمون	Post v, n	يلصقون
Communicate	يتواصلون	Through	خلال	Send	يرسل
Similar adj	مشابه	Also adv	أيضا	Invite v	يدعو
Guest	ضيف	Excited adj	متحمس	Including	من ضمنها
Check	يتفحص – يتأكد	Compare v	يقـارن	Monitor v	يراقب
Research	يبحث - بحث	Find out	يكتشف	Create v	ينشئ
Present	يعرض	Role	دور	Link v	يربط
Indicating	مشيـرا	Consequence	التسلسل	Convenient	مناسب
Member	عضو	Away	بعيد – غائب	Opposition	معارضة

English	العربية	English	العربية	English	العربية
However	على أية حال	Time-consuming	مستهلكة للوقت	Whereas	في حين - بينما
Misunderstand	يسيء فهم	**Despite**	بالرغم من	**Unreliable** adj	غير موثوق
Filling	ملئ	Safety	أمانة	Important	مهمة
Speech	خِطاب	Make	يصنع – يجعل	Know about	يعلم حول
Connect with	يتصل مع	Turn on	يشغل	Give out	يمنح
Fill in	يملأ	Certain	محدد – معيـن	Advice	نصيحة
Dangers	مخاطر	Prepare	يحضّ	Web-building	إنشاء موقع الكتروني
Web hosting	استضافة المواقع	Domain	نطاق العنوان الالكتروني	Draft	مسودة
Punctuation	علامات الترقيم	Tenses	الأزمنة	Logically	منطقيا
Appropriate	مناسب	Tool	أداة	In terms of	بخصوص – بالمعنى الوارد
Motivate	يشجع – يحفز				
Take place	يحدث مكانيا	Settle down	يستقر	Look around	ينظر حولك
Get started	يبدأ	Energy	طاقة	Grateful	ممتن
Headlines	عناوين الأخبار	Helmet	خوذة واقية	Lawyer	محامٍ
Likely	من المحتمل	Navy	أسطول البحرية	Generate	يولد
Look forward	يتطلع – يتشوق	Repair	يصلح	Must	لابد
Boil	يغلي	Fry	يقلي	Grill	يشوي
Melt	يصهر – يذيب	Mix	يمزج	Roast	يحمص
Season	يتبل	Slice	يشرّح	Sprinkle	يرش
Storing	تخزين	Pocket-sized	بحجم الجيبة	Decide	يقرر
Chairman	رئيس المجلس	Carry	يحمل	Afford	يتحمل نفقة
Costs	تكاليف	Switch off	يطفئ	Keep fit	يحافظ على الملائمة
Unknown	مجهول	Opinion	رأي	Comfortable	مريح
Keep control	يسيطرون – يتحكمون	Criminal	مجرم	Managed to	تدبر أن

Nightmare	كابوس	Transport	وسائل النقل	Avoid	يتجنب
Traffic	المرور	Efficiently	بفعالية	Traffic jams	ازدحامات مرورية
Suit	يناسب – تلائم	Is tracked	متتبعة المسار	**Employment**	التوظيف
Hard	– باجتهاد –	Leisure	وقت الفراغ	Suit – fit	يناسب- يلائم
discursive	استطرادي	Take over	يسيطر- يتولى	**Elaborate**	يدرس - يوضح
ICT	Information and communication technology	Specify	يحدد	Reflect	يعكس
Relax	يسترخي	Critical thinking	-التفكير النقدي	Skim	يتصفح
Fix	يصلح – يثبت	On one hand	من ناحية	On other hand	من ناحية أخرى
Frightening	مرعب	Conserve	يحافظ	Fail	يفشل
Revolution	ثورة	Mood	مزاج	Track	يتعقب
Oven	فرن	Wrist	معصم	Progress	تقدم – تطور
Sharp	حاد	Neck	رقبة	Missing	مفقود
Skin	جلد	Return	يعود / يرجع	Run	يركض – يدير - يعمل
Switch off	يطفي			At least	على الاقل

Adverb₁ + **Subject** + Auxiliary V. (conjugated) + adv₂ + **Verb** (conjugated) + adv₃ + **object** (noun/ or <prep. + Articles + adj. + noun>)

1

Subject + | **Be** (conjugated) / **Stative Verbs** | + ~~articles~~ (a, an, the, X) + adjective+ ~~Noun~~.

Articles +adjective+ Noun

(A, an, the, x)

Object   preposition

Derivations
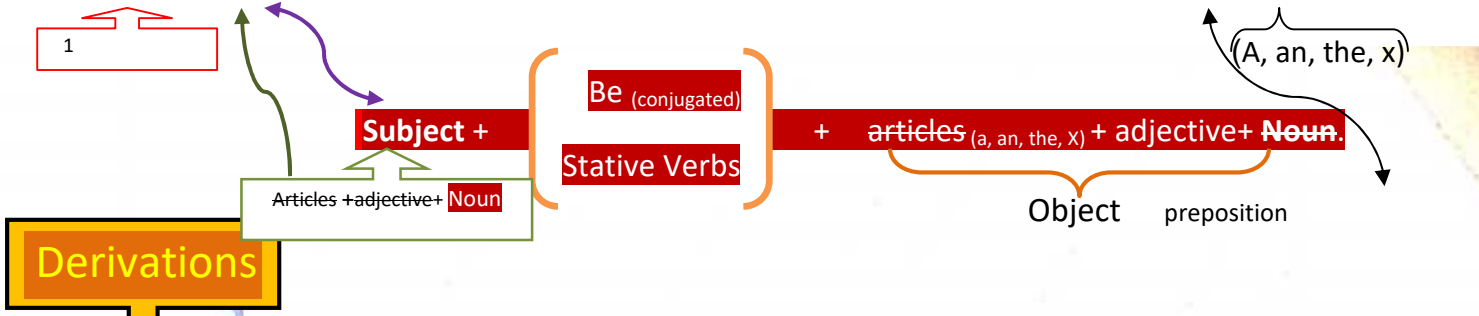
Verb v	Noun n	Adjective adj	Adverb adv	Noun/ Adjective related to person or something
produce	Production/ product	Productive/ produced	Productively	producer
Invent	Invention	--------------------	--------------------	Inventor n
-----------------	Science	Scientific	Scientifically	Scientist n
Differ – differentiate	Difference	Different	Differently	--------------
Use v	**Use** n / using	**Useful**/ used v3	Usefully	User n
Email v	Email n	Emailed	-------------	Emailer n
Save	safety	Safe	Safely	---------------
Create	**Creation/ creativity**	**Creative**	**Creatively**	**Creator**
Access	**Access**	**Accessible**	**Accessibly**	---------------
Calculate	Calculation, calculus	Calculative	------------------	Calculator n، tool
Filter	Filter tool, /filtration	Filtered v3	------------------	Calculus مادة الحساب
Rely	Reliance/ reliability	Reliable/ reliant	Reliably	Reliable adj
Discover	**Discovery**	**Discovered, discoverable**		
Succeed	Success	Successful	Successfully	
Communicate	Communication	Communicative, communicating	Communicatively	Communicator
Secure	Security	Secure, secured v3	---------------	--------------------
program	Programming	Programmable	-------------	programmer n

Glossary – meanings- identifications – definitions

Access Verb, noun	**to find information, especially on a computer**
Blog noun, verb	**A regularly updated personal website or web page, usually written in an informal style.**
Calculation	A way of using numbers in order to find out an amount, price or value.
Computer chip	**A small piece inside a computer which stores information via an electric current.**
Email exchange	a series of emails between two or more people, each email generally a reply to the previous one email
Filter noun, verb	A program that checks whether certain content on a web page should be displayed to the viewer.
Floppy disk	a flexible, removable magnetic disk that stores computer information
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
Identity fraud	**Illegal actions using the identity of someone else, normally to buy things.**
PC	(**personal computer**) a computer that is used by one person at a time
Post verb, noun	To put a message or document on the Internet so that other people can see it.
Privacy settings	controls available on social networking sites which let you decide who can see information
Program noun, verb	A set of instructions enabling a computer to function.
Programme noun	content which is intended to be listened to on radio or watched on television
Rely on verb	to have trust or confidence in something or someone
Satellite navigation system	A system of computers and satellites that tells you where something is, where you are or how to get to a place.
Security settings	Controls available on computer programs which let you protect your computer from viruses.
Smartphone	A mobile phone with advanced computing technology.

Social media	**Social interaction between people and communities on websites or blogs.**
Tablet computer	A mobile computer, with a touch screen, processor and battery all in one unit.
User $_{noun}$	A person who uses a product or service, especially a computer or another machine.
Web-building Program	**A software that helps you to create a website**
Web hosting	**The business of housing, serving and maintaining files for one or more websites.**
Whiteboard	**A touch screen computer program that enables you to draw sketches, write and present ideas and talks to colleagues or students.**
World Wide Web	An information system, known as the Internet.
Models	A small copy of something such as a building, vehicle, or machine.
Mouse	Small object that you move in order to do things on a computer screen.
Decade	a period of ten years,
Generation	A group of people in society who are born and live around the same time.
Invented	To design or create something such as a machine or process that did not exist before.

Page (19)

88) Computer criminals should be severely punished. Suggest three kinds of proper punishment.

Put them in jail to serve some time. They should pay a lot of money. Newspapers should mention their names and worn people about their activities. Prevent them from using the internet.

89) Point of view: Technology affect the way we travel: Some cars use the solar power to start. We can use GPS or Sat Nav system to know where we are.

90) We rely on technology how far do you agree positively: we can buy tickets online. We can shop online; we don't need to go to the doctor to check our heart rate or blood pressure. We pay our bills online. Search for information at once. It saves time, money and efforts.

91) We rely on technology how far do you agree negatively: computers sometimes fail. Technology isn't always reliable. We could become lazy and exposed to obesity. The radiation of some technologies hurts the eyes, the head and expose to health problems in the future.

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. 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 metres to accommodate it. During that decade, scientists in England developed the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one calculation. In 1958 CE, the computer chip was developed. 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. 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. 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. 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.

1. **What do the underlined words refer to?**
2. **What was the first ever computer? Where and when was it found?**
3. **What information in the text shows that the first modern computers were very large?**
4. **What was the problem with the first generation of modern computers?**
5. Where and when was the first computer program developed by scientists?
6. How long did it take to complete one calculation in the 1940s?
7. What characterized the first model of computers?
8. **There are two inventions were completed in the 1940s. Write down these two inventions.**
9. (Quote) write down the phrase that indicates the time of development of the computer chip?
10.   Quote the sentence that shows the first appearance of a computer game and a mouse.
11. **When was the first computer mouse produced?**
12. **What was the main significance (~~the main use, beneficial~~) of the floppy disc?**
13. There are two things were produced in the 1960s. Mention them down.
14. **How was the invention of PC so beneficial to people?**
15. What does the acronym (abbreviation) PC stand for?
16. **List the inventions that were completed between 1958 CE and 1974 CE.**
17. **The period 1983 to 2007 witnessed certain developments in the history of computers. Write down three of these?**
18. **Quote the statement that refers that people could purchase PCs.**
19. When could people buy a laptop for the first time?
20. Who developed the World Wide Web? When did that happen?
21. What does the compound noun **Computer chip** mean?
22. Write down the phrase which talks about the daily use of mobile phones.
23. The writer mentions two examples of the latest modern technology. Write down these two examples.
24. Quote the statement that indicates that computer technology will see more development in the future.
25. Find a **phrasal verb** in the text which means "**to have trust or confidence in something or someone**".
26. What is the writer's prediction (~~expectation~~) regarding computer technology?
27. In what paragraph did the writer states that it is possible (probable/potential) that life will depend on a computer program in the future. And write down two of these aspects (~~fields~~).
28. Which sentence indicates that the first computer program was very slow?
29. Find a word from the text which means " **a set of instructions enabling a computer to function**"
30. How do you think computer technology will develop future in the future? How far do you agree with this article?
31. We rely more and more on computer technology. How far do you agree with that this is a positive development?
32. Now, there is a new way similar to the computer program for the smartphones. W hat is it? And do you think it is more common than the computer program? Why? / Why not?
33. In your opinion, suggest two advantages and two disadvantages of the invention of computers.
34. "Whatever our dependence on computers is, it won't replace using papers". Think of this statement, and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Young people love learning, but <u>they</u> 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. **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. 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. Most young people communicate through social media, by 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. If Students learn to summarise quickly, they will be able to use this skill in future. 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. 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 them. 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. Students often use computers at home if they have them. Students can use social media on <u>their</u> computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare <u>their</u> work, asking questions and sharing ideas. The teacher must be part of the group, too, to monitor what is happening.
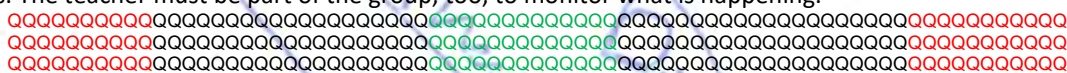
1) There are many benefits of the whiteboard. Write down two of these benefits.
2) Write down the sentence that indicates that tablets are suitable for student-centered activities.
3) Young people love learning but with two characteristics for the way of presenting information. Write down these two characteristics.
4) Quote the sentence which indicates the topic of the talk.
5) Find a word in the text that means "a regularly updated personal website or web page usually written in an informal style.
6) Teachers can use the internet for many purposes. Write down two of these purposes.
7) Mention the tasks which can be done using tablet computers in classrooms.

30) ==Find out two sentences which end the talk.==

8) Tablets are suitable only for working individually in classrooms. TRUE   FALSE
9) Give a brief definition for a Blog.
10) Teachers can ask their students to write a blog in two forms. Write down these two forms.
11) Students can contribute to the class website. Explain this statement.
12) What is the benefit (value) of summarising quickly by students?
13) Write down the sentence which indicates the number of letters of messages which students like to send.
14) What do most young people usually send to each other through the internet (social media)?
15) Find out a question tag in the text above.
16) How can students employ email exchanges in the process of learning?
17) What is the benefit of using email exchanges in education?
18) You can communicate with other schools by many ways. Mention two of them.
19) Give an example from the text to show the significance of having computers with cameras in scope of education.
20) We can also use online computers to give talks over a computer. Clarify this.
21) What is the positive side of having online lessons?

32) ==Extract a sentence that acts as introduction.==

33) Which sentence tells you what the talk is going to be about?

22) Social media can be used by students to help them. Explain this statement.
23) Why is it a must for the teacher to be part of the group?
24) What do the underlined words refer to?
25) ==In what ways can digital information be used to educate people?==
26) ==Do you think that computers will replace books one day? Why/ why not?==
27) Online addiction is a serious problem nowadays. Explain this statement suggesting three ways for avoiding this phenomenon.
28) Using computers has made learning fun for student. Write down your point of view.
29) Students can use **social media** to help them with their studies. Suggest three disadvantages for using it.

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 more to come.

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!

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!
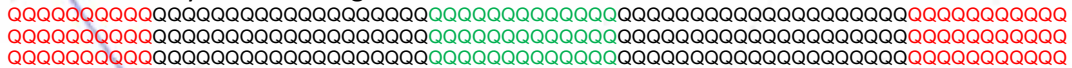
1) What are the main ideas (themes) for the three paragraphs?
2) What does the 'Internet of Things 'mean? Give an example from the text.
3) Find a word in the first paragraph which has the same meaning as '**speak to**.'
4) How will the 'Internet of Things' help you to keep fit, according to the text?
5) What does the word '**others'** in bold in the third paragraph refer to?
6) According to the text, why are some people excited about the future? Why are others worried?
7) The writer of this article claims that computers will run our lives for us. Write down two pieces of evidence support such a claim.
8) What do the underlined words refer to?
9) What is the consequence of having machines connected to each other and to the internet?
10) Internet can have different roles in running our lives. Write down two of these roles.
11) The writer mentioned different things and machines which will run your life. Write down two of them.
12) Quote the sentence which indicates that the internet also connects things not only people.
13) What does "sat nav" stands for?
14) Quote down the sentence that indicates that the internet will control our life.
15) What is in common between all the things and machines which will run your life?
16) What does the bold structure "… they wonder what would happen if criminals managed to access their passwords and security settings." Represent in grammar?
17) Online criminals (techno-criminals) try to get access to two items (targets). Write down these two items.
18) According to some people the 'Internet of Things' has two advantages to our lives. Write them down.
19) Find a linking word (linker, connector) in the second paragraph, which has a similar meaning to "as a result".
20) Find a preposition in paragraph three. What does it mean? regarding, concerning
21) Circle the correct item from the following:
    a) The article is about how the internet (has developed/ is developing)
    b) The writer (says what he thinks/ gives different opinions)
22) Find words from the text that mean the following:
    a) To find information especially on a computer. **b)** A terrifying or unpleasant dream.
23) In your opinion, is the "internet of things" exciting or worrying? Why?
24) Technology can control our lives in different ways. Suggest three ways to stop this control.
25) 'Internet of Things' can have many advantages and disadvantages. Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.
26) Over using technologies is not recommended. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways of using them correctly.
27) Suggest three pros & cons points of the internet of things on employment, shopping, health, safety,
28) What would life be like without computers?
29) "Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting the kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important." Bill Gates 1955
    Do you agree with this quotation? Why/ why not?

A. Chooses the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLIT.

Email exchange/ tablet computer/ whiteboard/ social media/ blog/ Smartphone/ computer chip/ floppy disc/ PC/ calculation/ world wide web/ smartphone/ program/ calculation/ model/ laptop/ technology/ floppy disc/ rely on/ smartphones/ whiteboard/ tablet computers/ social media

1) _____ _____ is used to record interviews with people.

2) _____ _____ is used to share information with students in another country.

3) _____ _____ is used to watch educational programmes in class.

4) _____ _____ is used to ask another student to check your homework.

5) _____ _____ is used to write an online diary.(about their own lives)

6) _____ _____ is a mobile phone that connects to the internet.

7) _____ _____ is a very small piece found inside every computer.

8) __ _____ is a small square piece of plastic used for storing information from and into computers.

9) _____ _____ is a computer designed for one person to use.

10) Students make _____ when they use math to work out an answer.

11) _____ _____ is used when all the information shared by computers through the internet.

12) Although they are pocket-sized_____ s are powerful computers as well as phones.

13) My brother is learning how to write computer _____s.

14) I need to make a few………………….…… s before I decide how much to spend.

15) Mobile phones used to be huge. Early………………….…… s were as big as bricks.

16) I can close the lid of my……………. and then put it in my bag.

17)_____ has been developing enough for **inventors** to make new generations of modern computers.

18) Scientists in England **developed** the first computer program. It took 25 minutes to complete one _____.

19) When _____ _____ was invented, it meant for the first time that information could be

   shared between computers.

20) It is likely that all **aspects** of everyday life will___ _____ a computer program and smartphones app

21) Experts say there will be a **growth** in the number of older people buying _____in the future.

Email exchange/ tablet computer/ whiteboard/ social media/ blog/ Smartphone/ computer chip/ floppy disc/ PC/ calculation/ world wide web/ smartphone/ program/ calculation/ model/ laptop/ technology/ floppy disc/ rely on/ smartphones/ whiteboard/ tablet computers/ social media/ summarise information/ email exchanges/ social media/ identity fraud/ social media/ privacy setting/ access/ access/ security setting/ personal information/ filters/ privacy setting/ Web pages/ web page/ website/

22) Many classrooms now use a _____ as a computer screen, on which teachers can show websites in front of the class.

23) Students can use _____ _____ in class to do tasks such as showing photographs, researching information, recording interview and creating diagrams.

24) Most young people **communicate** through _____ _____, by which they send each other photos and messages via the internet.

25) Teachers can ask students to _____ _____ about what they have learnt in class in the same way they like to **send** <u>messages</u> that are under 140 letters.

26) Teachers can encourage students to do ~~(make)~~ _____ _____ to enable themselves share information and help each other with tasks.

27) Students and teachers can use _____ _____ on their computers to help them with their studies, including asking other students to check and compare their work, asking questions and sharing ideas.

28) Strangers want to find out information about people for _____ _____.

29) On _____ _____, a person should only connect to people that he knows well. Most sites have _____ _____ so that only certain people can look at your site. Make sure these setting are turned on.

30) If strangers can find out enough information about you, they can _____ your **passwords** and _____ _____, in order to _____your bank account, for an example. To avoid that, don't **give out** _____ _____ on the internet, such as your address or mobile phone number.

31) Many computers have _____ which stop people from seeing certain websites.

32) The internet is not **private**. If young people **share** information on **social media** with their friends, it might be **accessed** by other people, too. That can be **avoided** by **updating** the _____ _____ and make them turned on.

Email exchange/ tablet computer/ whiteboard/ social media/ blog/ Smartphone/ computer chip/ floppy disc/ PC/ calculation/ world wide web/ smartphone/ program/ calculation/ model/ laptop/ technology/ floppy disc/ rely on/ smartphones/ whiteboard/ tablet computers/ social media/ summarise information/ email exchanges/ social media/ identity fraud/ social media/ privacy setting/ access/ access/ security setting/ personal information/ **filters**/ privacy setting/ Web pages/ web page/ website/ Technology/ **web-building**/ **filter**/ security setting/ access/ privacy setting/ identity fraud/ melt/ mix/ slice/ boil/ fry/ sprinkle/ season/ roast/ lawyer/ helmet/ grateful/ likely/ headlines/ energy/

33) Designing a _____ is a little like designing a magazine page!

34) _____ _____ are different to pages in books or magazines in ways that they give <mark>links</mark> to other web pages, both on the same site or on different ones. They are **interactive**. They often have **adverts** on them. They often <u>allow</u> you to **contact** the author.

35) Some <u>web pages</u> are easier to navigate round than the others.

36) What makes a good _____ is that student could discuss the lay out, ease of use, clear route through the site, have a good and easily found **domain**, web pages looking good, quality of the content and how easy the web page to use.

37) _____ is just a tool. In terms of getting kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important.

38) A _____ **program** will help you to add many **features** to your website, such as music, film or links to other web pages (sites).

39) A ……………… is a computer program that allows and blocks the passage of frequencies.

40) A ………………. is needed to keep your computer safe from hackers.

41) To ……………… the internet, you need to have a computer and a cable.

42) A ……………… can give you the freedom from the observation of others.

43) The crime in which criminal obtains and uses a victim's personal data through deception and usually for economic gain is called ………………

44) When you heat cheese, it…………………….s.

45) Put some flour and sugar in a bowl and…………………them together.

46) You need a sharp knife to……………………the bread.

47) Heat the water until it………………………..s

48) Put the eggs in oil or butter to…………………..them.

49) …………….. some salt and pepper over the potatoes to ……………… them

50) ……………… the meat in the oven.

Email exchange/ tablet computer/ whiteboard/ social media/ blog/ Smartphone/ computer chip/ floppy disc/ PC/ calculation/ world wide web/ smartphone/ program/ calculation/ model/ laptop/ technology/ floppy disc/ rely on/ smartphones/ whiteboard/ tablet computers/ social media/ summarise information/ email exchanges/ social media/ identity fraud/ social media/ privacy setting/ access/ access/ security setting/ personal information/ **filters**/ privacy setting/ Web pages/ web page/ website/ Technology/ **web-building**/ **filter**/ security setting/ access/ privacy setting/ identity fraud/ melt/ mix/ slice/ boil/ fry/ sprinkle/ season/ roast/ lawyer/ helmet/ grateful/ likely/ headlines/ energy/ decade/ calculations/ mouse/ security setting/

51) I am studying hard because I want to be a…………………………

52) When you ride a bike, you should always wear a…………………

53) Thank you so much! We are very ……………….……………….

54) Do you think it is ……………….……………to rain tomorrow?

55) I always look at the newspaper ……….. but I don't always read the articles.

56) Solar panels generate……………………from the sun.

57) A period of ten years is a _____.

58) I need to make a few _____ before I decide how much to spend.

59) You can move items around computer screen using a _____.

60) Criminals might use ==access== your **passwords** and _____ _____.

Complete the verb phrases and phrasal verbs with the correct words.

61) Everyone should **know** (1) …………… the dangers of the internet **in order** (2) …………… be safe.

62) Although it lays a role in **connecting** (3) …………… people (4) …………… **the internet** in different

63) ways, one should **turn** (5) …………… privacy setting when **giving** (6) …………… personal

64) Information and **filling** (7) ………………… a form.

Add one word from box A and one word from box B to complete each sentences.

65) Tell me about the novel you're reading where does the story _____

66) I'm sorry I'm late. I didn't early………………… enough.

67) When I graduate from university, I would like to buy a house and…………….

68) If you're free at the weekend, let's …………………. and go shopping together.

69) I've never visited that museum. I'd like to go in and………………..

70) I've got a lot of homework, so I think I should………………….. right now!

A	B
Look	Place
Get	Around
Meet	Down
Settle	Started
Take	Up
Wake	up

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

71) Modern computers can run a lot of _____ at the same time.

72) You can move around computer screen using a _____

73) From 1990 CE to 2000 CE was **a _____**

74) A _____ doesn't need a key board.

75) The television was _____ by John Logie Baird.

76) A _____ _____ helps to add extra features to your

website such as music, film or links to other sites.

77) _____ is when a company helps to put your website onto the

internet.

78) A _____ name is the title of the website. It allows people to find the website easily.

79) You might have to pay for _____ _____, but you will certainly have to pay to register your _____ name.

80) This webpage is well-designed; it looks   **a)** good   **b)** well.

81) You've lost some Wight; you look   **a)** good   **b)** well.

82) An advice about filling in forms on the internet: only give personal information if you really have

to, and do not give information to sites you do not know or trust.

83) Suggest three advantages of the internet of things on health.

- Monitor health.   - Advice on healthy diet.   - You have more time to relax.

84) Suggest three disadvantages of the internet of things.

- Everything you do is tracked.   - Criminals could control your personal information.

– Computers sometimes fail.

85) Suggest three negative effects of the internet of things on employment.

- Many jobs are lost.   -   Robots will replace people.   -   There will be no feelings at work.

86) Suggest three ways (tips) to help young people stay safe on the internet.
- Filters are very good at stopping access to certain websites.
- Young people should tell their parents if they find anything they don't like on the internet.
- You should only connect to people you know well.
- Make sure that your privacy settings are turned on.
- Make sure that you have very good security settings.
- Don't give out your personal information on the internet unless it is necessary.
- Make your password strong and long enough.
- Change the password from time to time and do not share it with others.

87) Cons & pros of online shopping: saves time and money, safe. Your data is tracked, you can't

return the item you bought, missing the enjoyment, delivery takes time, becoming lazy and fat.

Box of word choices:

Tablet   / models/ programs / mouse/ decade   / generation/ laptop / tablet   / invented / developed / web-building program/ hosting/ domain/ web hosting/ domain

Subject pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Object pronouns	Possessive pronouns	reflexives
I	my	Me	Mine	Myself
He	His	Him	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	Its	It	Its	Itself
We	Our	Us	Ours	Ourselves
You	Your	You	Yours	Yourself
They	Their	Them	theirs	themselves

ضمــائر المفعــول به   ضمــائر الانعكاسية

Phrasal verbs:

Take place: happen / occur

Wake up: cause to become awake

Settle down: live orderly life.

Meet up: to get together with somebody

Look around: to look in several direction

get started: begin doing something

Suggested Phrasal verbs:

Point out: tell someone about something they haven't noticed.

Leave out: not include something.

Carry out: do something that needs to be organised and planned.

Find out: discover, became aware.

Set out: begin a journey.

Work out: think about something and manage to understand it.

Suitable adjectives

Nouns	Adjectives
People (personality)	kind, friendly, lovely
People (appearance)	attractive, pretty, handsome
Food	delicious, tasty, great
Weather	lovely, good, pleasant
Holiday	great, lovely, delightful
Car	great, good, beautiful

ENGLISH TENSES

Tense	Form	Affirmative	Negative	Question	Use
Present Simple	Verb (infinitive) Verb + **-s** / **-es** (3ªper /sing)	S + Verb (infinitive / **-s** **-es**) I live in London She **lives** in London	S +Aux negative + Verb (**don't** / **doesn't**) + infinit. You **don't** live in .... He **doesn't** live in.....	(WH) +Auxiliar + S+ Verb? (**Do** / **does**) (infinitive) Where **do** they live? **Does** he live in London?	• Habitual actions (With frequency adverbs) • Permanent situations. • States and universal truths. • Timetables / programmes (Future use) **Time Expressions:** Every day / in the morning once / twice / three times a week / always / usually / sometimes...... on Mondays... etc
Present Continuous	To **be** + Verb (am/ is / are) (**-ing**)	S + Aux (**be**) + verb am / is / are (**ing**) I am studying he **Is** studying	S + Aux negative + V am not / isn't aren't **-ing** You aren't study**ing** She **isn't** studying	(WH) +Aux + S +Verb (**ing**) What **are** you study**ing**? **Is** he studying ?	• Actions happening at or around the the moment of speaking. • Temporary situations. • Fixed arrangements (Future use) **Time Expressions:** Now / at the moment / at Present / nowadays / today / still / always.
Past Simple	Past forms: Regular verbs : **-ed** Irregular verbs (3rd column)	S + Verb (past)) I **played** / **saw** he played / **saw**	S + Aux negative + verb (**didn't**) (infinitive) I **didn't** play / see he **didn't** play / see	(WH) + Aux + S + Verbo ? (**did**) (infinitive) When **did** you play / see ? **Did** he play / see?	• Past actions. (With a definite time expression) • Past habit or state. **Time expressions :** Yesterday / last week... / two days ago / When / in 1967 / then.
Past Continuous	To **be** (past)+Verb (**was** / **were**) **-ing**	S + Aux (**be**) + verb (**was**/ **were**) (**ing**) You **were** reading He **was** reading	S + Aux neg + V (P. Partic) (**wasn't** /**weren't**) **-ing** You **weren't** reading He **wasn't** reading	(Wh) + Aux + S + V(-**ing**)? (**was** /**were**) What were you reading ? **Was** he reading ?	• Past action in progress. • Past action in progress interrupted by another past action (past simple). **Time expressions :** while / when /as
Present Perfect Simple	To **Have** + Past Part (3rd column)	S + Aux + Verb (P. Partic) (**have** /**has**) I **have** been to London She **has bought** a car	S + Aux neg + V (P. Part) (**haven't** /**hasn't**) I **haven't** been to London She **hasn't bought** a car	(Wh) + Aux + S + V(P.Part)? (**have** / **has**) Where **have** you **been** ? **Has** she **bought** a car ?	• Recently completed actions. • Past actions connected with the present. • Personal experiences. Emphasis on number. **Time expressions :** already / yet / just / never / ever / so far /lately / for / since / this week..

| Tense	Form	Affirmative	Negative	Question	Uses
Present Perfect Continuous	To **Have** + **been** + + (-Ing)	S+ Aux. + been V (-ing) / I **have been** running. She **has been** working.	S+ Aux. neg +been (-ing) / I **haven't been** running / She **hasn't been** working	(WH)+ Aux+S+ been+ -ing ? / What **have** you **been** doing? / **Has** she **been** working ?	• Recent past actions with present results. • Actions started in the past and continuing up to the present (with for /since), • Emphasis on duration • Time expressions : How long / for /since
Past Perfect Simple	**Had** + P. Participle	S+ Aux + Verb (P. part) **had** / They **had come** here / She **had been** here	S + Aux negative + Verb **Hadn't** (P.Part) / They **hadn't come** here / She **hadn't been** here	(WH)+ Aux + S+ V(P.Part)? / Where **had** they **been**? / **Had** she **been** there ?	• Past action which happened before another past action. • Complete past action which had visible results in the past. • **Time Expressions:** By the time / before / yet / already / after / just / for / since
Future Simple Will	**Will** +Bare Infinitive	S+ Aux + Infinitive **will** / We **will** go to your party. She **will** be 20 tomorrow	S + Aux neg + Verb (infin) **won't** / We **won't** go to your party She **won't** be 20 tomorrow	(WH) + Aux+ S+ V (infint)? **will** / When **will** you buy the car? **will** you be 20 tomorrow?	• Decisions taken at the moment of speaking. • Predictions which may happen in the future. • Offers , promises , requests. • **Time expressions :** Tomorrow / next week Tonight / in two days / soon / in a week... etc
Be going to	To be + Going to + Verb	He **is going to** buy a car	They **aren't going to** travel by plane.	When **are** you **going to** sell your house ? **Is** he **going to** clean his car?	• Future plans or intentions. • Predictions with evidence in the present.
Future Continuous	**Will** + be + -ing	I **will be working**	She **won't be working**	**Will** you **be working** ?	• Actions in progress at a stated future time. • People's arrangements. • **Time expressions:** This time tomorrow/ next week / tonight / in three days ....
Future Perfect	**Will** + have + P.P	I **will have finished** my studies	She **won't have finished**.	**Will** you **have finished**...?	• Actions which will be finished before a stated future time. • **Time expressions:** By / by then / by the time
Conditional	**Would** + infinitive simple conditional **Would** +have +P.P Perfect conditiona	I **would** go / I **would** have gone	I **wouldn't** go / I **wouldn't have** gone	I **wouldn't** go / **Would** you go...? / **Would** you **have** gone...?	• Simple conditional : Unreal situations • Perfect conditional : Impossible past situations
Passive	Be + Past Participle	The windows **are cleaned** / Hamlet **was written** by ..	Are the windows **cleaned** ? **Was** Hamlet **written** by ?	The windows **aren't cleaned** Hamlet **wasn't written** by...	• When the action is more important than the doer (it's unknown, unimportant or obvious)

Everybody, anybody, nobody, everyone, anyone, no one, everything, anything, nothing, everywhere, anywhere, each one, each thing.......

those are treated as <u>third personal pronouns</u>   هؤلاء الكلمات والتي تقع غالبا كفاعل تعامل معاملة المفرد الغائب (الضمير الثالث المفرد)

Passive

Function: when we are more interested on what happened to the object.

Form:

$$Object + [be + V_3] + by\ subject$$

Is/am/are

Was/were

Been/being

- The verb to [be] should be conjugated
  According to the tense

  لفعل الكون يجب أن يُصرّف مع الزمن المناسب

- Sameera breaks the glass every day.

  The glass is broken by Sameera every day.

- Sam takes the buses.

  Bus<u>es</u> are taken by Sam

  > Present simple passive

- Sameera broke the glass last week.
  The glass was broken by Sameera last week.
  The glasses were broken by Sameera last week

  > Past simple passive

- Sameera will break the glass tomorrow.
  The glass will be broken by Sameera tomorrow.

  > Future simple passive

- Sameera has already broken the glasses.
- The glasses have already been broken by Sameera.

  > Present Perfect passive

- Sameera might break the glass last week.
  The glasses might be broken last week by Sameera.

  > Modals with passive

REPORTED SPEECH

Transformation: اقتباس   "direct speech" (quoting)   ---------→   reported speech

Tense in direct speech	Tense in reported speech
Present simple *I'm a teacher*	**Past simple** *He said he was a teacher*
Present continuous *I'm having lunch with family*	**Past continuous** *She said she was having lunch with family.*
Present perfect simple *I've been to France three times.*	**Past perfect simple** *He said he had been to France three times.*
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.*	**Past perfect** *He told me, he had bought a new car.*
Past continuous *It was raining earlier.*	**Past perfect continuous** She said it had been raining earlier.
Past perfect *The play had started as I arrived.*	[no change] **Past perfect** ....The same
Past perfect continuous *I'd been doing this for 3 years.*	[no change] **Past perfect continuous** ....The same
Future Simple *The boy will try to make it right.*	**hypothetical Future** *He promised that the boy **would** try to ....*
Present Modals **Shall, can, may, must**	**Modals in the past** **Would, could, might, had to/must,**
Past Modals	[no change] **Past Modals**
Tomorrow, now, ago, yesterday, this, here,	**the next/following day, then, before, the day before, that, there**

Adverb in DS	Adverbs in RS
Now	Then,
Yesterday	The day before/ the previous day
Tomorrow	The next/following day, the day after
Two weeks ago	Two weeks before
Here	There
This	That
These	Those
Must (obligation)	Had to
Must (speculation)	Must
"You <u>must</u> do it by Friday" She said we <u>had to</u> do it by	
"it <u>must</u> be exhausted to work He said it <u>must</u> be exhausted....	
Before	before
Today, tonight	that day, that night
Last week	The week before
2 day ago	2 days before
Next Sunday	The following.....

❖ *Gerund*: -ing form as a fact or ongoing activity.

❖ Infinitive: to V1 as habit or initiation the activity.

Verbs followed by Gerund [-ing form]	Verbs followed by infinitive [V1]	Verbs followed by either (-ing or V1)
Avoid ,	Agree , hope	Begin , start
Consider , keep	Ask , manage	Continue ,
Dislike	attempt, offer	Hate
Enjoy	Choose , prepare	Intend
Finish	Decide , promise	like
Practice	Except , seem	Love
Suggest	Forget , want	Prefer

Some verbs can be followed by either infinitive or an-ing form, but there is some deference in meaning. These include forget, remember, stop and try.

إذن بعض الأفعال تأتي بعدها إما مصدر أو جراند (ing) .

من هذه الأفعال: forget, remember, stop and try.

‫ا‬ She **stopped** talking when she saw the beautiful view. (توقف عن عمل ما كنت تقوم به)

‫ا‬ We **stopped** to check our route on the map. (توقف لبدء بعمل جديد)

‫ا‬ I **remember** playing in the park when I was younger.(remind to do sth)

‫ا‬ I must **remember** to return the book to the library. (   )

‫ا‬ **Try** reading a work of fiction instead of. You might find that more interesting.

(try = experiment)

‫ا‬ I **try** to finish the book during my holiday but it was too long.

(Try = attempt)

Narrative Tenses: (function) to talk about the past when we want to tell stories or describe past events.

Past tenses			
	Simple	**Continuous**	**Perfect**
Function	Completed events in the past	Unfinished events in the past Background in a story	Talking about events happened before other events
Form	Sub. + V_2 + obj.	Was were + V_1-ing	Had + V_3
Negative	Didn't + V_1		
Question	Who-q + did + sub. + V_1 +...?		

Time expression	Use	Example
When	1) Two events at the same time. 2) Event finished before another (order)	1) **When** we finished eating, the phone rang. 2) **when** we had finished eating, the phone rang
By the time	One activity was finished before the other one.	**By the time** that I arrived at the station, the train had left.
While	To link two events that happened at the same time.	-**While** I was reading, my brother came in. -My brother came in **while** I was reading. -**While** I was reading, my brother was watching TV.
Before	One action happened before another.	-I had cleaned my room **before** I went to bed.
after	One action happened after another.	-I went to bed **after** I had cleaned my bed.

Past simple
Past continuous   **Because**   (Past perfect)

Past simple
Past continuous   **While**   (past continuous)
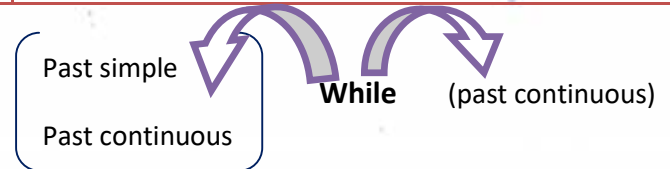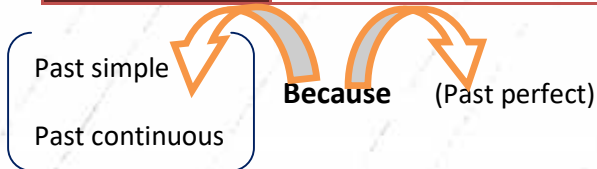
The causative: (have/ get/ want) something done

Function: we use the causative to say that we don't do an action, but instead ask someone else to do it for us.

Main form: Sub. +   [Have / Get / Want]   + obj. + V_3

عنـد تصـريف صيغة السببية مع الأزمنة نـخضـع الأفعال (have, get, want) مع الزمن دون تغيـ لبـاقي الصيغة. كالتالي:

The tense	The form	examples
Present simple	Sub. + [Have/ has / Get/ gets / Want/ wants] + obj. + V_3	**I have my car fixed.**
Past simple	[Had / Got / Wanted] + something + done	**I had my car fixed** yesterday.
Present continuous	[Is / Am / Are] + [Having / Getting / Wanting] + obj+ V_3	**I am having my car fixed** now.
future	[Is / Am / Are] Going to [Have / Get / Want] + obj+ V_3	**I am going to have my car fixed** tomorrow.
Modals	Might/ could + have+ obj. + V_3	I must have my car fixed.
Present perfect	Have + had + obj. + V_3	I have had my car fixed.

Modal verbs of **possibility** in the past

Function: to show **possibility** of any action in the past.

Form

Sub. + (Could/might | Must/can't/couldn't | Would/ wouldn't) + **have** + V_3 + obj.
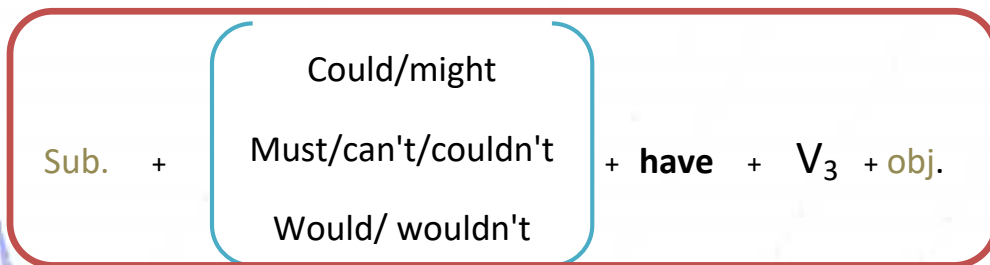
Modal	Use	Example
Could have + V_3 Might have + V_3	When we are not sure if something happened or not (50%)	Her car might have broken down. She could have lost on the way.
Must have + V_3	When we believe that something is true (95%)	I've lost keys, I must have left them
Can't have + V_3 couldn't have + V_3	When we are certain or express disbelieve or surprise.	It couldn't have been Ahmad you saw yesterday. He is in Spain.
Would have + V_3 wouldn't have + V_3	When we have a definite outcome in the past, if the situation have been different.	I would have called you if I had known you were upset.

function	Modals
Ability : للقول عن حدث، قادر على القيام به أو ليس باستطاعتك فعله	Can/can't, could/couldn't, was able to/will be able to
Permission:	Can I, May I, could I:
Request:	Can you, could you , would you
Obligation:	Must/mustn't , have to/had to /will have to (external obligation), need to
Possibility: الامكانية	May, might, could
Deduction:	مستحيل , من غير الممكن :can't ,لابد أنه, بالتأكيد Must:
Probability: الاحتمالية Deduction:	Must → 95%..... (could | Might | may) → 50% ....can't → 0%
Not obligated: Not necessary: ليس بالضروري	Don't have to/won't have to/didn't have to, don't need to ,
Advice, recommendation نصيحة ، توصية	(Should/shouldn't) →75%
Prohibition:	Mustn't, can't (not permited, not allowed)

Fake it until you make it

Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLIT.

1) In the 1940s, Technology _____ _____ enough for inventors to make the first generation of the modern computers. (develop)

2) In 1971, the floppy disc _____, which meant that information

_____ between computers. (invent) (can share)

3) It is likely that all aspects of everyday life _____ on a computer program, from how we travel to how our homes _____. (rely) (heat)

4) People (1) _____ (use) smartphones since they (2) _____ (invent) in the early 2000s.

5) During the early 2000s, people (3) _____ (buy) phones in different colours and different designs.

6) In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (4) _____ (produce).

7) By the end of 2010 CE, companies (5) _____ (sell) more smartphones than OCs for the first time.

8) Now, about one billion smartphones (6) _____ (sell) around the world each year.

9) In the near future, it (7) _____ (estimate) that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone.

10)   It is probable that this market (8) _____ (expand) in the future.

11)   AT the moment, people aged 16-30 (9) _____ (buy) the most smartphones, but experts say there (10) _____ (be) a growth in the number of older people buying smartphones in the future.

12)   In 1943 CE, the chairman of a business machines' company (**1**) **(say)** ……………that the world only (**2**) ………………. **(Need)** two or three computers. He (**3**)………… **(Be)** wrong! Since then, there (**4**)…………… **(Be)** a technological revolution.

13)   These days, millions of families (**5**)………………… **(Have)** at least one computer at home, and many people (**6**) ………………… **(Carry)** smartphones and tablets with them everywhere. A few people even **(7)**………………… **(Wear)** them either on their wrists, round their necks or on their belts.

14)   Experts say that one day soon we (**8**) …………….. **(Attach)** smartphones to our skin!

15) Children *often* use / **are using** computers better than their parents.

16) *If* you **will play/ play** computer games all day, you won't have time to study.

17) I *want* **to get/getting** a tablet, but I *can't afford* **to buy/buying** one at the moment.

18) *Look* at the black sky! It**'s raining/going to rain** soon!

19) I**'m coming /come** from Ajloun, but **I'm staying/ stay** in Irbid for a few months I will return to Ajloun in the spring.

20) Nadia **has been doing/ done** her homework *for* two hours! She **is/ will be** finished very soon.

21) If Ali **had/ has** his own computer, he **wouldn't /doesn't** need to go to the library so often.

22) I **was writing /wrote** an email when my laptop **was switching / switched** itself off.

23) Manal didn't buy her own English dictionary. She had it _____(buy)

24) Arwa didn't send her dress to the dry-cleaner herself. She had it _____ (send)

25) Muna didn't write the email. She _____it _____ (get write)

26) I have always _____ my meal _____ well. (want do)

27) We're going to Aqaba again (in/on) the summer. I _____ to it since last year. (look forward)

28) We _____ the computer _____ because it stopped _____. (want repair) (work)

29) Mahmoud was walking home when the rain _____ (start). It was very heavy, so he _____ (must get) very wet.

30) In the past most letters _____ (write) by hand, but these days they are usually _____ (type).

31) These math problems _____ (shall solve) by 8 p.m.

32) Salwa _____ any kind of meat. She _____ a vegetarian. (not eat) (be)

33) Methane _____ a powerful greenhouse gaz. (be)

34) Be careful! This driver _____ in a crazy way. (drive)

35) Be careful! This driver _____ in a crazy way since this morning. (drive)

36) Thank you, It _____ (be) a pleasure meeting you.

37) The Titanic _____ at 11 p.m. tonight. (start)

38) This is the most impressive masterpiece I _____ ever _____ (see).

39) Hey, by the way you can use the car now. I _____ it. (fix)

40) She _____ in Italy since 1999.

41) Maher _____ his driving tests, so he can borrow his brother's car next week. (pass)

42) Sami and Fadia have _____ classes for a few weeks now. (be, take)

43) Shadi looks very tired. He _____ (sleep) very well recently.

44) At last, a good place to sit, I've _____ for two hours non-stop. (walk)

45) Each rule _____ an exception. (have)

46) Hatem had saved his documents before the viruses_____ his computer. (crash)

47) After we had finished our dinner, we _____ into the garden. (go)

48) I _____ when my brother came in. (study)

49) Last year at this time I _____ School. (attend)

50) While I _____, my roommate _____ video games. (study) (play)

51) Someone knocked at the door as we _____ our brunch. (have)

52) Samia felt a little bit of blue because she _____ never _____ (fail) an exam before.

53) By the time the teacher arrived, the students_____ a seat. (have)

54) He thinks that Ali _____ a better degree next time. (get)

55) To conclude, the technology _____ many problems in the near future. (solve)

56) The technology _____ many problems in the near future. (solve)

57) We all hoped that Sami _____ home on time. (be)

Complete the following sentences with the suitable words <u>derived</u> from the words in the box and write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLIT.

Programmer$_{x4}$, successfully$_{x4}$, secured, calculation$_{x3,}$ operator$_{x2}$, inventing, developer$_{x2}$, technology, reliance

1) Did your IT friend _____ format your PC? And don't forget that he should make it _____ to shut down daily at 10 p.m.

2) Did your friend format your PC _____?

3) _____, Sami formatted your PC.

4) Did your friend do a _____ formatting to your PC? And don't forget that he should _____ it to shut down daily at 10 p.m.

> **Programmer$_{x4}$, successfully$_{x4}$, secured, calculation$_{x3}$, operator$_{x2}$, inventing, developer$_{x2}$, technology, reliance**

5) Sami wants his smart tablet _____ again. Do you believe how crazy he is about his device's _____! (how anxious he is about the _____ of his device!)

6) Another _____ mistake, what a strange physical problem this is! I need to use the _____ this time.

7) Hey Rami, Do you know that old computers was used to be _____ by MDOS as a system. And _____ kept developping until we came across our lovely windows and Macintosh OS.

8) Bill Gates with his wife is aiming to expand educational opportunities and _____ to information technology in the USA.

9) One of the aims of Bill & Melinda Gates foundation is to make information technology _____ in the USA.

10) Bill Gates co-founded Microsoft and _____ the software that Microsoft is famous for.

11) Bill Gates co-founded Microsoft and wrote the code to _____ the software that Microsoft is famous for.

12) What is the _____ effects on the future and the present? With knowing that our young people are using advanced devices all the time.

13) The TV is an _____ while gravity is a _____.

14) My brother is learning how to write a computer _____.

15) This programmar did all the _____ risks, and develops many codes and algorithms to avoid other secondary flaws or glitches.

16) Linux and unex was used to be _____ for computers.

17) Despite the recent advances of technology, it is not _____.

18) Almost 99 per cent of the country's population has _____ to electricity. **(accessibly)**

19) Teachers can use the internet to show _____ games and play music. **(educate)**

20) Criminals could _____ to your password and ==security== setting. So you should turn your ==privacy== setting on. **(accessible)**

21) On the one hand, open life would be cooler, but on the other hand, we would have less _____. **(privacy, private, privately)**

22) Ibn Batuta is the Arabic well-known _____. **(discovering)**

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

1) Fadi started to study from 8 am, and he is still studying until now.

   Fadi _____ since 8 am

2) Perhaps Issa's phone is broken. (might)

   Issa's …………………………………………………………..

3) (Perhaps/maybe/possibly) Issa's phone was broken. (may)

   Issa's _____

4) Somebody has found my missing laptop. (been)

   My………………………………………………………………

5) I am asking someone to fix my computer. (had)/ I've asked someone to fix my laptop.

   I ……………………………………………………………/ ……………………………………………………………………

6) We were waiting our dinner to be served to us at the restaurant. want

   We _____.

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

   You…………………………………………………………………

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

   You…………………………………………………………………

9) Luckily, we arrived at the same time that the play started.(by the time)

   Luckily, _____

10) Luckily, we arrived then the play started. (by the time)

   _____

11) Unfortunately, the play started before we arrived. (by the time that)

   _____

12) Samer would cut his own hair, if he wanted.

   _____

13) Samer isn't doing his own homework.

   Samer _____

14) Press that button to make the picture move. (moves)

   If you……………………………………………………………..

15) Mohammed checked his emails, and then he started work. (before)

   Mohammed had……………………………………………….

16) Sara started working at 5 o'clock. Now, it is 10 o'clock and she is still working.

Sara has _____

17) Ahmad was working on his project and suddenly the phone rang.

While _____

18) Ali is planning to meet his friends on Thursday.

Ali is _____

19) I was so tired. I worked from 5 o'clock to 12 o'clock.

I had _____

20) I intend to visit France next year.

I am _____

21) "We lost our keys on the way to your farm yesterday."

He told me that _____

22) "We must have been driving on the way to your farm these last hours."

I told him that _____

23) "We will be driving on the way to our farm tomorrow."

He suggested to me that__ _____

24) "You may drive on the way to my farm this week."

I told him that_____

He told me that _____

He told Nabil that _____

She told her brother that_____

She told Samia that _____

25) "Can I use your pen?"

Anwar asked his friend _____

26) "Do you check the prices of the goods?"

The manager asked Rashed _____

27) "Did you speak any foreign language?"

Hatem asked Muna _____

28) "Does your child need any special kind of food during the flight?"

The stewardess asked Muna _____

29) "When do you enjoy doing online exercises?"

The teacher asked the students _____

30) "The engineers are going to design the new highway next month."

   The manager said that _____

31) "My mother will celebrate her birthday next weekend."

   Rami said that _____

32) People saw smoke coming out of the forest.

   Smoke _____

33) The government must save the historical sites.

   The historical sites _____

34) Hatem should send the car to the garage.

   The car _____

35) Children mustn't leave bicycles in the driveway.

   Bicycles _____

36) It was not necessary to buy a camera.

   You _____

37) It is not needed/ required to have a suitcase.

   She _____

38) You are not allowed to smoke in these premises

   You _____

39) It is not permitted to sit here.

   You _____

40) You are obliged to wear your uniform.

   You _____

41) (I know/ I am sure) she is an excellent girl. (must)

   She _____

42) *I know/ I am sure* it doesn't deserve much money

   It _____

43) *I am certain* she is not Laila.

   She _____

44) The telephone is ringing. Probably, he is my brother.

   It _____

45) It was a dark night. Certainly, they didn't notice me. (must/couldn't)

   They _____

They _____

46) Perhaps it will rain today.

It _____

47) It is recommended to find a new job.

You _____

48) The firm hasn't offered Ahmad the position he likes. I am unsure if he didn't do well in the

interview. (could/ might)

Ahmad _____

49) Tala took three English courses in the British council and then she went to Britain to study

medicine.

Before Tala _____

50) I didn't know that they were vegetarian. I had to make them a salad.

If I _____

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

A) "Technology is just a tool. In terms of getting kids working together and motivating them, the teacher is the most important." Bill Gates 1955

1) Identify the author of the quotation.

Bill Gates co-founded Microsoft and wrote the code to develop the software that Microsoft is famous for. He and his wife started the Bill & Melinda Gates foundation, whose aims are to enhance healthcare and reduce extreme poverty worldwide, and to expand educational opportunities and access to information technology in the USA.

2) Translate the quotation into Arabic.

"التكنولوجيا مجرد أداة ، ويبة المعلم العنصر الأهم في تحفيز الأطفال وتشجيعهم على العمل معا."

3) Explain the quotation in more details. (Paraphrase the quotation)

Bill Gates refers to technology as a "tool" in this quotation because he is emphasising that it is a useful and effective way of involving children. However, in terms of actually making sure children learn, or of ensuring children's social development, teachers cannot be replaced. They are the most important contributors to person's education, but of course they can use technology to help!

4) Do you agree with it? Why? Why not?

_____

_____

B) "Teachers can ask students to summarise information about what <u>they have learnt</u> in class in the same way."

What is the function of using the present perfect in the above sentence?

_____

       1- Sami **has been reading** a novel called "the secret".

       2- Suzanne **has read** a novel called "the secret".

C) Explain the defference between the underlined phrases in the above sentences.

_____

1. Today, **we have been watching TV** and relaxing.

2. Today, **we are watching TV** and relaxing.

D) Express the defference between the underlined phrases in the above sentences.

_____

E) when I arrived at my office, my brother left.

    When I arried at my office, my brother had left.

Which sentence indicates that the speaker didn't see his brother.

F) When we got there, the play started.
    When we got there, the play had started.
Which sentence indicates that the speakers missed part of the play?

_____

G) <u>Therefore</u>, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.
What does the underlined word indicate? / ~~What is the function of using "therefore"?~~

_____

H) Many classrooms are now using a whiteboard. However, teachers can show websites on the board.
Replace the wrong linking word with more suitable one.

_____

I) Whereas**,** social media is good resource of information**,** it is time-consuming.
What is the function of expression of the above statement?

انتبه جيدا لموضع الفواصل هنا مع
linker

J) If you're free at the weekend, let's <u>**settle down**</u> and go shopping together.
Replace the underlined phrasal verb with the correct one.

_____

K) 1. The teacher should **monitor what is happening**

2. I can't **find out what is happening.**

What is the difference in meaning between the underlined phrases?

_____
_____

L) Study the following pairs of sentences and explain the differences in meaning of the underlined phrases:

1. **Share ideas**: give ideas to others
2. **Compare ideas**: show differences

1. **Create a website**: Construct a new website
2. **Contribute to a website**: offer things to a website

1. **Research information**: find information needed
2. **Present information**: give info. In a presentation

1. **Monitor what is happening**: watch closely what is happening
2. **Find out what is happening**: discover what is happening

1. **To give a talk to people**: Give a speech to
2. **To talk to people**: discuss things with people

1. **Show photos**: display photos
2. **Send photos**: post photos·

_____

M) One of the most serious problems of the internet is identity safety. We should strength the safety settings and the side settings.
Replace the three wrong pairs of words with correct ones.

Writing
A. EDITING.

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes (two grammar mistake, two punctuation mistake and nine spelling mistakes). Find out these nine mistakes and correct them. Write the correct answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLIT.

تدرب
بحيث
تجد
الأخطاء
جميعها
بنفس
الوقت
وبأقل من
10 دقائق

> Filters are very good at stopping acciss to some wepsite who young people should not see. On sosial media you should konnected to people that you know well. Most sites have privasy settings so that only sertain people can look at your site?

_____
_____

6 spelling

4 grammars

1 punctuation

> During that dicade, scientists develops the first computer program. It takes 25 minutes to complete one calcolation. In 1958, the computer chib is developed. In 1971, the flappy disk was invent.

_____
_____

_____
_____
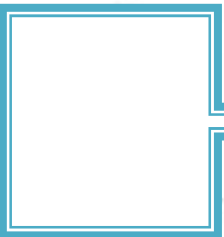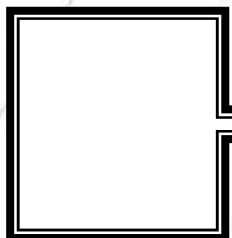
Functions	Linking sentences	
Punctuation	. . , : ' "..........." ? ! - / ( )	علامات الـ قيم
Examples	For an example, For instance,////Such as, /////like	تقديم أمثلة
Adding information	Firstly, Secondly, ... thirdly, Lastly/finally, Moreover/ likewise As well as/ //Then,///Furthermore, And/ another way of... In addition, ///Also, ////, too.	اضافة معلومات
Contrasting ideas (Opposition)	On the contrary,/ /But On one hand, ... on the other hand, Despite/ in spite of /Although/ whereas, Nevertheless////However//////While	اظهار تناقض الأفكار وتباينها all rights are reserved 2019
Summarizing conclusion	Finally/ To sum up, In conclusion,/To conclude, It appears that/it is recommended that The best course of action.../	تلخيص والخاتمة
Consequence ideas	In this way, / therefore, As a consequence, as a result,	تسلسل الأفكار
	There are many benefits of ... such as..., v₁-ing...and ..... Also, other benefits of .... are... ///advantages of...///	There are many (reasons of/ causes for)///

The internet of things	
Advantages	**Disadvantages**
Health: **monitor health and activity, fridges advise on healthy eating, more time to relax**	**Privacy:** everything you do is tracked
Transport: **driverless cars- automatically avoid crashes; traffic controlled more efficiently- no more traffic jams.**	security: criminals could get control of your personal information, criminals could take over the whole system
at home: **control washing machines, cookers, etc. with your phone; lights and heating go on and off automatically saving energy);**	safety: computers sometimes fall- consequences could be terrible
leisure: Smart TV automatically downloads your favourite shows; music systems play music to suit your mood	**employment:** many thousands of jobs lost;

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Tablet computers
- Show photographs.
- Research information
- Record interviews
- Create diagrams

_____
_____
_____
_____

Purposes of social media
- Helping students with their studies.
- Sharing ideas.
- Sending messages via the internet,
- Comparing work.

_____
_____
_____
_____

Why the internet of things exciting
- Save energy
- Reduce accidents
- Monitor health
- Control washing machine and cooker

There are many reasons why …
The internet of things is exciting because

_____
_____
_____
_____

C. FREE WRITING. (7 points)

In your ANSWER BOOKLIT, write a composition of about 120 words on one of the following:

Discursive essay about cons & pros of online shopping

The advantages and disadvantages of online shopping

Introduction:
Introduce the situation in one or two sentences. Then write a thesis statement which outlines what you will write about.

→ 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.

Body: Explain in detail both sides of the discussion.

→ 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 detail the item you wish to buy. In fact, the immediate 'convenience' of shopping in this way can end 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.

Conclusion:
Summarise briefly all aspects of the discussion. State your opinion.

→ 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.

Useful language:
However, there are many disadvantages...; It is true that...; but...; In addition to this,...; Moreover, the Internet has changed how we live so dramatically that...; In my opinion,...; There is a distinct/strong advantage/disadvantage...

Talk about the evolving computers

Student book P9 E8

Write two paragraphs discussing the role of technology in communication. How important do you think technology is when we communicate? Use variable linking words.

Writing skills: Coherence

To make your essay 'flow' so that it is clear to your audience, you need to link your ideas:

Indicating consequence:

In this way, technology makes communication more convenient.

As a consequence, family members who are away from home can communicate well with their loved ones.

Therefore, people can communicate more quickly and conveniently.

Indicating opposition:

However, social media is time-consuming. / **Whereas,** the more quickly and conveniently we communicate, the more likely it is that there will be misunderstandings.

Despite the recent advances in technology, it is still unreliable and very inconvenient.
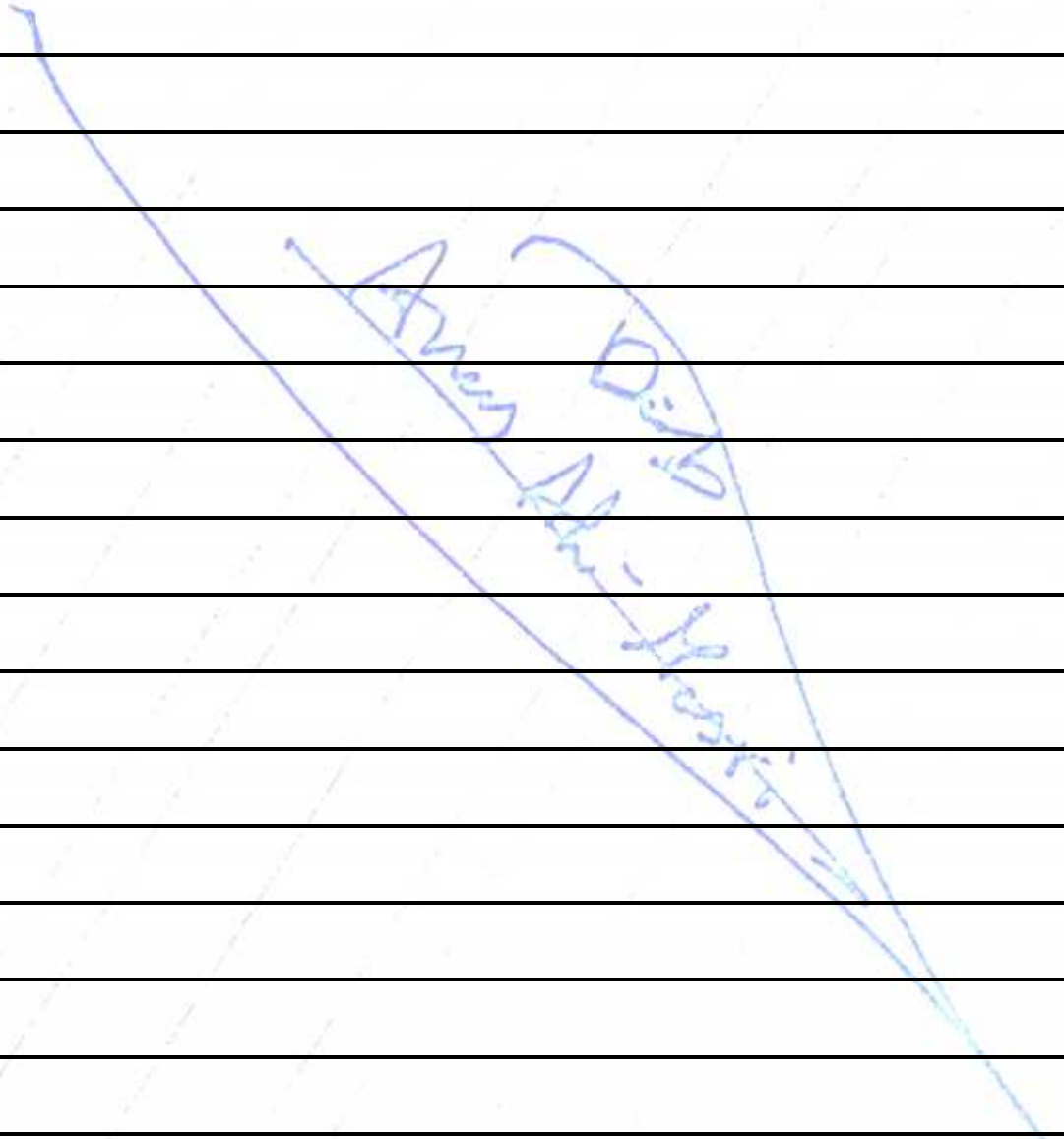
Student book P7 E8

Write a paragraph about how you or your family use modern technology. You should focus on using any new vocabulary to describe this.

Student book P7 E8

Write three-paragraph essay of 200 words discussing the advantages and disadvantages of using the internet.

Writing

12 What are the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of Things'? Read the lists and add your own ideas.

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

13 Look at the sentences below, then write a paragraph about the advantages and disadvantages of the 'Internet of Things'. Use some of the expressions in **bold** below and ideas from exercise 12.

- Lights will go off automatically. **In this way,/Therefore,/Consequently,/As a result,** we will save energy.
- **On the one hand,** life would be easier. **On the other hand,** we would have less privacy.
- Driverless cars would make travelling simple. **However,** if they went wrong, they could be very dangerous.
- **Although** the 'Internet of Things' sounds exciting, we should be careful.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

طلّابي الاعزاء . بداية كل الدّعوات الصادقة بان يوفقكم الله كل التوفيق وان يفتح عليكم من خزائن علمه إنه على ذلك لقدير .

أرد أولا ان أتكلم بشكل عام عن أساسيات كتابة موضوع التعبير في اللغة الانجليزية.

1- لابد لأي موضوع وفي أي لغة ان يبدا بداية تقليدية بما يعرف با(introduction)المقدمة وهي بالعادة تكون من الفقرات القصيرة .   وبالعادة تكون المقدمة نبذة عن الموضوع .

2- يجب ان يكون الموضوع مقسم الى فقرات وهذا جزء اساسي لكل موضوع ويجب ان تكون الفقرة واضحة في الموضوع بان تترك تقريبا سطر بين الفقرة و الثانية

وان تبدا الفقرة بجملة عامة تقدم الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة تبدا الفقرة بحرفcapital

3- الموضوع المثالي تقريبا مكون من مقدمة وفقرتين او ثلاثة وخاتمة. والخاتمة تكون من الفقرات القصيرة ايضا وتكون عبارة عن ملخص للموضوع .(رسالتك للقارئ (أو رأي (أو توصية)

Your opinion, your message or your recommendation

بالنسبة لموضوع تقديم النصيحة (the advice) :   فإليك هذه الخطوات الارشادية:

1- الفقرة الاولى : ابدا الفقرة بسؤال استهلالي يلخص الفكرة الرئيسية للموضوع وعلق عليه

2- الفقرة الثانية ؛ وضح لماذا كتبت هذه المقالة

3- الفقرة الثالثة: اكتب الالنصيحة الرئيسية (نصيحة ابتدائية)

4- الفقرة الرابعة : اكتب النصيحة الثانية

5- ملخص ما تريد اخبارته للقارئ(رسالتك للقارئ)
وهنالك بعض الجمل التي من الافضل ان تضمنها لكتابتك.   ومنها
يمكن استخدام العبارات التالية في هذا الموضوع :
For me the golden rule is this ………………بالنسبة لي القاعدة الذهبية هي
If You do this ……………إن فعلت ذلك
Remember some of these advice……………تذكر بعض هذه النصائح
In the end , you'll be more successful if………بالنهاية ستكون أكثر نجاحاً إذا
Another useful advice is this………………نصيحة أخرى هي
The best way to ……… is to……… أفضل طريق لـ
Don't' forget ,……………لا تنسى
In my experience ………………من خلال تجربتي
_____

واليكم موضوع على تقديم نصيحة (Enjoy your food and stay healthy) مع الترجمة
(استمتع بطعامك لتعيش بصحة جيدة)

How healthy is your diet? In the modern world, experts frequently tell us that what we eat affect how healthy we are and how long we live, But most People like food. And want to eat the things they enjoy. In this article I am going to suggest how you can eat the food you enjoy and still have a healthy diet.

كم هو صحي غذائك؟ في العالم الحديث، الخبراء يخبروننا في كثير من الأحيان أن ما نأكل يؤثر على صحتنا والى متى سنعيش . ولكن معظم الناس يحبون الطعام ويريدون أن يأكلوا الاشياء التي يستمتعون بها. في هذه المقالة سأقترح كيف يمكنك أن تأكل الطعام الذي تستمتع به وتتبع نظام غذائي صحي برغم ذلك .

One of my friends said to me last week, "I want to eat things that I like, but in a healthy way. Have you got any advice you can give me?" Several people have asked me questions like this, which is why I'm writing this article.

أحد أصدقائي قال لي الاسبوع الماضي " أريد أن أتناول الأشياء التي أحبها ولكن بطريقة صحية. هل لديك بعض النصائح تعطيني إياها ؟ " العديد من الناس سألوني أسئلة مثل هذه وهذا سبب كتابة هذا المقال.

For me the golden rule-for-eating healthy eating is: consume a wide variety of foods as possible. This means that if you want to be in a good health, you can try to deal with a variety of foods per meal. Another tip is to eat a different fruit every day and don't forget to consume high-fiber foods like vegetables and beans but you should eat less sugar and fat.

بالنسبة لي القاعدة الذهبية لتناول الأكل الصحي هي: تناول العديد من الأطعمة المختلفة قدر المستطاع. هذا يعني بأنه إذا أردت أن تكون بصحة جيدة عليك أن تحاول أن تتناول أطعمة متنوعة بالوجبة الواحدة. نصيحة أخرى هي أن تتناول فاكهة مختلفة كل يوم ولا تنسى أن تتناول الأغذية ذات المحتوى العالي من الألياف مثل الخضار والبقوليات ولكن عليك أن تقلل من أكل السكريات والدهون.

In the long run, giving your body all the food it needs keeps you in good health. In my experience, supplying the body with the appropriate food must be accompanied with providing it with sufficient quantity of liquids, too. You need five cups of liquids each day, especially if the weather is hot.

على المدى الطويل، إن إعطاء جسمك كل الأغذية التي يحتاجها يبقيك بصحة جيدة. من خلال تجربتي، فإن تزويد الجسم بالأغذية المناسبة يجب أن يرافقه تزويد الجسم بكمية كافية من السوائل أيضاً. فأنت تحتاج إلى 5 أكواب من السوائل كل يوم وخاصة إذا كان الطقس حاراً.

If you decide to start eating healthy food which you like, remember some of these advices. In the end, you will be enjoying your food if you continue to have a variety of them as much as possible.

إذا قرّرت أن تبدأ بتناول الأكل الصحي المناسب والذي تحب تذكر هذه النصائح. في النهاية، ستكون مستمتعاً إذا استمريت بتناول أنواع مختلفة من الأطعمة قدر الإمكان .

وأخيرا لا تقنع نفسك بأنك لا تستطيع الكتابة . صحيح أن معظم الطلاب يفتقرون الى المفردات وايضا الإملاء الصحيح ولكن برايي ان الموضوع يمكن تجاوزه بالقليل من المثابرة وصنع قاموسهم الخاص . حاول قبل النوم ان تكتب عن اي موضوع وفي اليوم الثاني اقرأ الموضوع مرة ثانية وعدّل عليه وحاول ان تحفظ معاني بعض الكلمات التي تشعر انها ممكن ان تثري لك الموضوع.

ونصيحتي المثلى لكم اجعل ساعتين كل يوم لحفظ المعاني الجديدة. ودمتم بود.......