

## GRAMMAR

### أزمنة الحاضر والماضي (1) Present and Past Tenses

اسم الزمن	شكله	الوظيفة Function	المفتاح Key words
<b>1. present simple</b> مضارع بسيط	V1 مع (s) للمفرد V2 بدون (s) للجمع don't + v.inf doesn't	1. habits + routines 2. facts حقائق 3. permanent دائمة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● every + زمن</li> <li>● every so often</li> <li>● from time to time</li> <li>● once in a while</li> </ul>
<b>2. present continuous</b> مضارع مستمر	is am + v.ing are isn't amn't + v.ing aren't	1. progress, now الآن 2. temporary مؤقتة 3. changes تغيرات	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● at the moment</li> <li>● right now</li> <li>● these days</li> </ul>
<b>3. present perfect</b> مضارع تام	has مفرد + v3 دائماً have جمع haven't + v3 hasn't	1. states began in the past to now أحداث بدأت بالماضي للآن 2. completed past result أحداث اكتملت لها نتيجة 3. experiences خبرات في الحاضر	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● currently</li> <li>● recently</li> <li>● In recent years</li> <li>● ever since</li> <li>● so far</li> </ul>
<b>4. present perfect continuous</b> مضارع تام مستمر	has have been + ing hasn't been v.ing haven't	1. duration past present مدة طويلة من الماضي للحاضر 2. past processes with present result عمليات ماضية لها علاقة بالحاضر	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● howlong</li> <li>● since</li> <li>● for</li> <li>● all – day</li> </ul>

أزمنة السرد Narrative tenses

اسم الزمن	شكله	الوظيفة Function	المفتاح Key words
1. past simple الماضي البسيط	V2 منتظم غير منتظم تصاريف didn't + مجرد	1. started + finished in the past بدأ وانتهى بالماضي 2. main events (completed) أحداث رئيسية (اكتملت)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>earlier today</li> <li>the day before yesterday</li> <li>ancient</li> </ul>
2. past continuous الماضي المستمر	للمفرد + I was للمجموع + were + v.ing wasn't v.ing weren't	1. progress, past مستمر بالماضي 2. long interrupted short حدث طويل قطعه حدث قصير	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When</li> <li>While</li> <li>as</li> <li>at the time</li> </ul>
3. past perfect الماضي التام	had + v3 hadn't + v3	1. Action before another حدث قبل الآخر Earlier = before	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After</li> <li>had v3, v2</li> <li>Before</li> <li>v2, had v3</li> <li>By + ماضي</li> </ul>
4. past perfect continuous الماضي التام المستمر	had been v.ing hadn't + been + ing	1. continued up to a certain time in the past حدث مستمر (طول) بالماضي، فيه مدة	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>since</li> <li>for</li> <li>all + زمن</li> <li>how long</li> <li>because</li> </ul> <p>بس الماضي يعني فيه (v2)</p>

NOTE: ...

- 1 had + v3 → had been ing  
duration → duration  
completed مكتمل → progress مستمر
- 2 once / twice / three → had + v3 ✓  
Had been + v.ing ✗



## Stative verbs

★ هي أفعال لا تقبل - ing / am / are - is وتكون دائما v1 مثل:

★ أفعال تقبل حسب معناها:

- 1 Think → رأي v1  
يفكر ing
- 2 see → يفهم v1  
يقابل ing
- 3 look → يبدو v1  
ينظر ing
- 4 Appear → يبدو v1  
يظهر على الشاشة v.ing
- 5 smell → رأي v1  
يشم v.ing
- 6 have → يملك v1  
يأكل ing

قبل حل الأسئلة: 

1. ادرس كل الأزمنة واحفظ منيح

2. راجع تصاريف الأفعال

3. اعرف المفرد والجمع ● ← مفرد (he - she - it)

جمع (I, you, we, they) ما عدا I was

4. القاعدة العامة لحل الأزمنة بذكاء: (ما تخلط الأزمنة)!

الجملة مضارع v1 / has/have , is/am/are, don't/doesn't

الجملة ماضي v2 / had, was/were, didn't

5. الحل بقلم رصاص وأكثر من مرة للتدريب

1. I ----- with a few of my friends in recent years.  
a) lose touch    b) have lost touch    c) lost touch    d) losing touch
2. Dad ----- with his cousin from time to time, so they're not close.  
a) made contact    b) has made contact    c) makes contact    d) had made contact
3. She ----- on her mobile for ages, can't they just see each other in person?  
a) chats    b) has been chatting    c) chatted    d) were chatting
4. I ----- with Mr Farley earlier today, but he hasn't responded yet.  
a) establish contact    b) am establishing contact  
c) established contact    d) establishing contact
5. ----- the laptop right now? I need to send an email.  
a) Do you use    b) Are you using  
c) Did you use    d) Have you used
6. My teacher took my mobile phone off me yesterday - I ----- to my friend at the time!  
a) talk    b) am talking    c) talked    d) was talking
7. I ----- going for a regular run once a week.  
a) love    b) loving    c) loves    d) am loving
8. Jaber ----- to stay in on Saturday nights these days.  
a) is preferring    b) has preferred    c) prefer    d) prefers
9. Muneer wanted to sit down because he ----- all day at work.  
a) stood    b) is standing    c) has stood    d) had been standing
10. I usually take a break from my screen ----- to rest my eyes.  
a) right now    b) from time to time  
c) earlier today    d) ago
11. According to my phone, I've spent 67 minutes online -----  
a) since nine o'clock    b) ever since  
c) the day before yesterday    d) right now
12. We've been learning about ancient methods of communication at school -----  
a) recently    b) last week    c) right now    d) every so often
13. I forgot my password and blocked my email account -----  
a) the day before yesterday    b) in recent weeks  
c) recently    d) right now
14. We were walking on the beach ----- when we found a message in a bottle  
a) earlier today    b) once in a while    c) at the moment    d) nowadays

**15. Once in a while, Zeina ----- books.**

- a) writes                      b) had been writing    c) wrote                      d) has written

**16. ----- your laptop right now? I'd like to borrow it.**

- a) Do you use    b) Are you using    c) did you use    d) have you used

**17. Landline telephones ----- less and less common these days.**

- a) becoming                      b) were becoming                      c) became                      d) are becoming

**18. Do you know that man? He ----- at you all evening.**

- a) is looking    b) looks                      c) looked                      d) was looking

**19. We ----- lunch now. Will you join us, please?**

- a) had                      b) have                      c) has                      d) are having

**20. Monther Rayahneh ----- award – winning TV show, the invasion.**

- a) are appearing                      b) appears                      c) were appearing                      d) appears

**21. I ----- what you mean, but I can't agree with you.**

- a) see                      b) are seeing                      c) am seeing                      d) saw

**22. When I got home, the flat ----- of smoke.**

- a) is smelling                      b) smelled                      c) are smelling                      d) smell

**23. What is the function of the past simple tense in the sentence below?**

**“I wrote an English essay last night.”**

- a) facts and things that are generally true.  
b) things happening now or around now.  
c) situations which are changing during the present time.  
d) actions that started and finished at a specific time in the past.

**24. What is the function of the present continuous tense in the sentence below?**

**“She's writing a text message right now”**

- a) routines and habits that happen repeatedly.  
b) facts and things that are generally true.  
c) things happening now or around now.  
d) an action in the past that was completed before another action or time in the past

**25. What is the function of the past continuous tense in the sentence below?**

**“I was writing to jad when he called. “**

- a) a long activity interrupted by a shorter one.  
b) things happening now or around now.  
c) routines and habits that happen repeatedly.  
d) finished actions in the past when we don't say exactly when they happened.

**26. What is the function of the present perfect tense in the sentence below?**

**“ I've written down everything she's said so far. “**

- a) actions and states which began in the past and continue until now.
- b) situations which are changing during the present time.
- c) facts and things that are generally true.
- d) things happening now or around now.

**27. The phone is ringing ----- . The phone rings ----- .**

- a) all the time now that we run a business.
- b) and I can't find where I've put it.

**28. I've been calling Malek ----- . I've called Malek ----- .**

- a) all day today.
- b) a couple of times today.

**29. it's getting ----- . It gets ----- .**

- a) easier and easier to stay in touch with people.
- b) less difficult every time I write an essay.

**30. I was watching a film ----- . I watched a film ----- .**

- a) when the lights suddenly went out.
- b) when I got home from school.

**31. What do you think -----? What are you thinking -----?**

- a) of my phone
- b) about

**32. All morning / Three times today**

- a) I've been texting Heb a -----
- b) I've texted Heba -----

**33. Two essays today / That essay since this morning**

- a) Lama's been writing -----
- b) Lama has written -----.

**34. English for very long / how to write in English yet**

- a) Abbas hasn't learnt -----
- b) Abbas hasn't been learning -----

**35. We use ----- to talk about an earlier completed action.**

- a) past simple
- b) present simple
- c) past perfect
- d) past perfect continuous

**36. We use ----- to talk about a situation or action which continued up to a certain time in the past**

- a) past simple
- b) present simple
- c) past perfect
- d) past perfect continuous

**37. Hanan's music player ----- for 19 hours when the battery ran out.**

- a) play
- b) plays
- c) has been playing
- d) had been playing

- 38. The police officer ----- all the other suspects when he arrested the criminal.**  
 a) had eliminated    b) is eliminating    c) eliminates    d) has eliminated
- 39. By the time we opened the door, the noises ----- already -----**  
 a) has, stopped    b) had, stopped    c) has been, stopping    d) were , stopping
- 40. While he -----, the actor forgot what to say.**  
 a) were performing    b) performed    c) performs    d) was performing
- 41. While I was rowing a boat across the sea, a large dolphin suddenly ----- in the water next to me!**  
 a) appeared    b) was appearing    c) were appearing    d) has appeared
- 42. When Nasser ----- at the party, the other boys had already eaten the food.**  
 a) was arriving    b) were arriving    c) arrived    d) has arrived
- 43. There was a strong smell because someone ----- fish.**  
 a) cooked    b) was cooking    c) had been cooking    d) cooks
- 44. The protesters ----- outside the mine for two hours when the reporters arrived.**  
 a) had been standing    b) has been standing  
 c) have been standing    d) stanging
- 45. I ----- the website twice before I went to school.**  
 a) have checked    b) checked    c) had checked    d) check
- 46. Elvis had recorded 24 studio albums before he -----**  
 a) had died    b) die    c) was dying    d) died
- 47. Paul McCartney ----- to play the trumpet before he was given a guitar.**  
 a) had been playing    b) have been playing  
 c) has played    d) has been playing
- 48. She was tired because ----- the news for hours**  
 a) has been watching    b) had watched  
 c) watch    d) had been watching
- 49. While I ----- the object, it fell into a field**  
 a) watched    b) was watching    c) were watching    d) had watched
- 50- Did you -----the documentary yesterday?**  
 a) watch    b) watched    c) watching    d) watches

(2) Derivation الاشتقاق

(educate, educationally, educational, education)

كيف نعرف نهايات (اسم وصفة، فعل، ظرف)؟؟

- 1) الظرف → يأتي (فقط ly) → 1) -----ly,  
2) -----ly فعل (ed) V2, V3

- 2) الفعل → يأتي أصغر كلمة أو ed - ing → 1) Do (do - does - did) ----- فعل مجرد (أصغر كلمة)  
2) To ----- فعل مجرد (أصغر كلمة)  
3) M (will - can - may - must - shall) ----- فعل مجرد

- 3) الصفة →
- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| ble - ous            | بلال - أوس    |
| ary - ory            | أريج - عريب   |
| ent - ant            | إنت - أنت     |
| ful                  | فلة           |
| ive - less - al - an | إيف، ليس الآن |

- تأتي → 1) مقارنة م (more / less ----- than) (as ----- as) **صفة**  
2) م مؤكدات (very - so, too) **(مهمة)**  
3) Be أفعال (is - am - are - was - were - be - been - being)

- 4) الاسم (شمسي) →
- ش (tion, sion)  
م (ment, dom)  
س (ness, nce, ist, ism)  
ي (ity, y)  
Ice (نصيحة advice)  
Th (الشباب youth - صحة health)

- تأتي → 1) أدوات (a, an, the)  
2) إشارات (this - that - these - those)  
3) ملكيات (my, his, her, our)  
4) جارات (in - on - at - of ....)  
5) محددات (much, many, some, all, any ...)

يجب أن يأتي ما سبق قبل الفراغ، إذا جاء بعد الفراغ ليس له أي أهمية

خطوتين للحل: 🌟

(1) الخريطة (اسم ly فعل اسم صفة ly)

(2) على اليمين (بعد الفراغ أهم، إلا إذا كان حرف جر، نحذفه ونرجع قبل الفراغ)

صفة Be مهمة -----  
ly مهمة ----- ed  
ly فعل اسم صفة -----  
اسم -----

خريطة وعلى يمينك

- 1) The middle East is famous for the ----- of olive oil. (حفظ)  
 A. productive      B. produce      C. production      D. productively
- 2) discovered an ----- document from 20<sup>th</sup>. (الخريطة)  
 A. origin      B. original      C. originally      D. originality
- 3) was the most important ----- ever? (خريطة)  
 A. inventive      B. invent      C. invention      D. invented
- 4) The ----- system must be linked. (وزاري) (خريطة)  
 A. educate      B. education      C. educational      D. educationally
- 5) Could be successful is to say it is ----- . (وزاري) (صفة)  
 A. accessible      B. accessibility      C. access      D. accessed
- 6) There was some ----- among the participants. (وزاري)  
 A. sceptical      B. scepticism      C. sceptic      D. scepticism
- 7) which are ----- prepared from animal. (وزاري مهم)  
 A. attract      B. attraction      C. attractive      D. attractively
- 8) people prefer to get a ----- .  
 A. prescribe      B. prescription      C. prescribed      D. prescribable
- 9) made from ----- shaped concrete. (وزاري)  
 A. geometrically      B. geometrician      C. geometry      D. geometrist
- 10) Brought about ----- changes in life. (وزاري)  
 A. revolutionarily      B. revolutionary      C. revolutionise      D. revolutionist
- 11) project has been ----- carried. (وزاري)  
 A. success      B. successful      C. successfully      D. succeed
- 12) you must ----- everything you've learnt.  
 A. revised      B. revision      C. revisable      D. revise
- 13) -----, the process of providing rugs. (وزاري)  
 A. tradion      B. trade      C. traditionally      D. traditional

Derivation

- 1- The two sides need to sit down and find a -----.  
(slove, solution, solvable, solved)
- 2- It will be difficult to find a suitable ----- for Laila when she leaves her post.  
(replacement, replace, replaced)
- 3- There has been an ----- in the standard of living in my country  
(improve, improvement, improved )
- 4- people switched to online news sites because of rapid ----- in mobile internet  
(improve, improvement, improved)
- 5- -----, not only are the big printed dailies still here.  
(unbeliever, unbelievable, unbelievably)
- 6- digital media isn't simply a ----- for old-fashioned  
(replacement, replace, replaced)
- 7- This is a good law, but I am not sure it is -----  
(enforced, enforcement, enforceable)
- 8- The factory has grown recently, and has been more successful since the -----  
(expanse, expansion, expand)
- 9- The university in our city is an important -----  
(institution, institutionalize, institutional)
- 10- How can the factory ----- polluting the river like that?  
(justify, justifiable, justified)
- 11- It is good that men and women get ----- pay in this business.  
(equal, equality, equalize)
- 12- Keep your argument simple and try not to ----- it  
(complicate, complicated, complication)
- 13- We believe in ----- of speech .  
(free, freedom)
- 14- will never accept any ----- of individuals  
(persecute, persecution, persecuted)

## (3) Question tags and echo questions السؤال الذيلي وسؤال الصدى

نميز القاعدة بوجود علامة سؤال، طريقة الحل (شقلب وانفي) بين الفاعل والمساعد. 🧑

You are -----  
Aren't you -----?

الفعل المساعد:

- 1 To Be (is – am – are – was – were)
- 2 To Do (do – does – did)
- 3 To have (have – has – had)
- 4 Modals (will – can – shall – may – must)

⚠️ **ملاحظة:** إذا لم يوجد مساعد v1 ← don't / doesn't  
v2 ← didn't

حالات فقط

- 1 I am = aren't I / I amn't = am I
- 2 let's = shall we
- 3 أمر = will you
- 4 للدعوة = won't you
- 5 للطلب = could you

Question tag !?

يكون في نهاية الجملة، المثبت منفي، والمنفي مثبت

Echo question !!

يكون في بداية الجملة، المثبت مثبت، والمنفي منفي، بس شقلب

**Everything + Nothing = (it) نعوضهم**

مع إثبات مع نفي

Everyone Noone

**Somebody + Nobody = (they) نعوضهم**

مع إثبات مع نفي

**This - that = it إذا كان الفاعل**

These – Those – they



! ? Question tag ! ?

1. Let's go to the party, ----- ?

- a- will we                      b- could we                      c- shall we                      d- do we

2. Sorry , I'm putting you on the spot, ----- ?

- a- aren't I                      b- are I                      c- do I                      d- did I

3. Somebody told you, ----- ?

- a- did they                      b- they did                      c- didn't they                      d- they didn't

4. Nobody gave you the message, ----- ?

- a- they did                      b- didn't they                      c- they didn't                      d- did they

5. Don't forget, ----- ?

- a- shall you                      b- could you                      c- won't you                      d- will you

6. He'll turn the laptop off, ----- ?

- a- won't he                      b- will he                      c- would he                      d- he would

7. You couldn't help me, ----- ?

- A- couldn't you                      b- could you                      c- would you                      d- did you

8. come to the party----- ?

- a- will you                      b- could you                      c- won't you                      d- do you

9. He doesn't come across very well, -----?

- a- does he                      b- did he                      c- he doesn't                      d- didn't he

10. You haven't seen my mobile, -----?

- a- has you                      b- had you                      c- do you                      d- have you

11. He's not going to take to you if you insist on having the last word, -----?

- a- he is                      b- is he                      c- does he                      d- did he

12. The room looks different ... someone has moved the sofa, -----?

- a- haven't they                      b- have they                      c- has they                      d- hadn't they

13. Let's get some ice cream, -----?

- a- will we                      b- could we                      c- shall we                      d- do we

14. Come sit with us, -----?

- a- will you                      b- could you                      c- won't you                      d- do you

15. Parents need to teach children not to drop litter, -----?

- a- do they                      b- did they                      c- does they                      d- don't they

**16. Pick it up, -----?**

- a- will you                      b- could you                      c- won't you                      d- do you

**17. Nobody helped her, -----?**

- a- did they                      b- didn't they                      c- they did                      d- they didn't

**18. ----- a good question, isn't it?**

- a- that's                      b- these are                      c- those are                      d- is that

**19. ----- are lovely beaches in this country, aren't there?**

- a- this                      b- that                      c- these                      d- those

**20. It's Nadia's birthday party tomorrow. Lubna : 1-----? Oh, no! haven't bought her a present yet!**

- a- it isn't                      b- is it                      c- isn't it                      d- it is

**21. Actually, I used to live in France. Jamal : 4----- you?**

- a- do you                      b- does you                      c- did you                      d- didn't you

**22. I'm planning to make a chocolate cake for the party. Hanan : b-----?**

- a- are you                      b- aren't you                      c- do you                      d- did you

**23. He moved in next door recently. Amer: c-----?**

- a- he did                      b- he does                      c- didn't he                      d- did he

**24. I don't know what to do. Amal: -----? Well, perhaps I can help.**

- a- do you                      b- don't you                      c- did you                      d- didn't you

**25. A. I'm sure you felt stressed out, -----?**

- a- are I                      b- did you                      c- didn't you                      d- aren't I

**26. I'm always making mistakes, -----?**

- a- aren't I                      b- are I                      c- do I                      d- I do



(4) Future Forms for prediction s أشكاء المستقبل للتنبؤ

مستقبل بشكل عام (....In the future, in 2070, soon)

Future

Simple

**[will + v.inf] غير مؤكد**

- آراء opinions
- توقعات expectations
- قرار لحظي decision at the moment
- Perhaps, maybe, think, not sure, definitely
- I think it will rain tomorrow

**[is/am/are going to + v.inf] مؤكد**

- خطط plans
- دليل evidence
- قرارات decisions
- according to – know – sure ...
- look at the blacksky, it is going to rain

موعد واحد بالمستقبل (at this time tomorrow, this time next week, in two years' time)

Future continuous

Future perfect

**Will be + v.ing**

- مستمرة An activity in progress
- At this time tomorrow, I will be
- Studying English.

**will have + v3**

- مكتملة an activity will be completed
- By 2030, I will have graduated from
- University

موعدين بالمستقبل

**Will have been + v.ing**

حدث سيكون ماضي بالمستقبل Duration continues up to specific point  
Next week, I will have been working in this company for three years

**be + adj + to (ing)**

(be) bound / certain / sure (to + v.inf) = 100% مؤكد

She is bound to succeed with all hard work and determination

(be) likely (to v.inf) = محتمل

People who study regularly are likely to perform well on exams

(be) unlikely (to + v.inf) = غير محتمل حدوثه

Without proper training, he is unlikely to complete the marathon

## Future forms

### 1- "an activity in progress at a specific time in the future."

- a- future continuous                      b- future simple  
c- future perfect                              d- future perfect continuous

### 2- 'an activity which will be completed by a specific time.'

- a- future continuous                      b- future simple  
c- future perfect                              d- future perfect continuous

### 3- "an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future".

- a- future continuous                      b- future simple  
c- future perfect                              d- future perfect continuous

### 4. By the time today's young people retire, they ----- for 70 years.

- a- will be working                              b- will have been working  
c- will work                                      d- are going to work

### 5. I don't think we ----- passwords, as computers will be able to recognize our faces

- a- will need                                      b- are going to need  
c- will be needing                              d- will have needed

### 6. My grandfather is 89 years old, but he's in great shape, so I'm sure he ----- to be 100.

- a- will be living                      b- will live                      c- is going to live                      d- will have lived

### 7. Many experts expect that technology ----- living. Conditions for people in the developing world, but there's no evidence of that

- a- will be improving                      b- will improve  
c- is going to improve                      d- will have improved

### 8. Look at these statistics – they are very optimistic. Without a doubt, crime figures ----- to decrease in the near future.

- a- is going to continue                      b- will continue  
c- are going to continue                      d- will have continued

### 9. We'll be sleeping under the stars at this time next week. (the function of this sentence is)

- a. an activity in progress at a specific time in the future.  
b. an activity which will be completed by a specific time in the future.  
c. an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future.  
d. predictions based on opinions or expectations

### 10- Dana and Eman will have watched the entire first series by the end of today.

- a. an activity in progress at a specific time in the future.  
b. an activity which will be completed by a specific time in the future.  
c. an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future.  
d. predictions based on opinions or expectations

**11- By the time we reach the entrance, we'll have been waiting for three hours!**

- a. an activity in progress at a specific time in the future.
- b. an activity which will be completed by a specific time in the future.
- c. an activity which continues up to a specific point in the future.
- d. predictions based on opinions or expectations

**12- By that time, they ----- for their mission for over five years.**

- a- will train
- b- are going to train
- c- will be training
- d- will have been training

**13- By the time they reach the red planet, they ----- over 50 million kilometres.**

- a- will cover
- b- are going to cover
- c- will have covered
- d- will have been covering

**14. I won't ----- this essay in time to hand it in by Friday.**

- a- be finishing
- b- have finished
- c- finish
- d- be finished

**15. we will ----- this computer for four years this year.**

- a- have had
- b- have
- c- having
- d- had

**16. My dad ----- meat for 10 years today.**

- a- won't be eating
- b- won't have been eating
- c- won't be eating
- d- won't eat

**17. They ----- their ideas tomorrow at 5p.m.**

- a- will be presenting
- b- present
- c- will present
- d- will have presented

**18. 3D printing ----- immensely popular in 20 years, time**

- a-is going to become
- b- are going to become
- c- will become
- d- become

**19. By that time, I ----- to another planet in the Solar System**

- a-will have moved
- b- will have been moving
- c- will be moving
- d- will move

**20. When you come back home tonight, please try to be quiet as everybody else -----to bed.**

- a-will have already gone
- b-will be going
- c- will go
- d- will have been going

**21-You've done so much revision you're ----- to pass your exams.**

- a- bound
- b-unlikely
- c- uncertain
- d- not bound

**22. With such strong winds, the airport is ----- to be open.**

- a- unlikely
- b- sure
- c- bound
- d- likely

**23- Although we can't be certain, we think the pool is ----- to be busy today.**

- a- sure                                      b-likely                                      c- bound                                      d- certain

**24. After her injury, it's .....that Laila will reach the finals.**

- a- unlikely                                      b- likely                                      c- sure                                      d- bound

**25. Driverless cars will almost certainly reduce the number of road accidents.**

**The sentence which gives the same meaning is:**

- a- Driverless cars are sure to reduce the number of road accidents  
b- Driverless cars aren't sure to reduce the number of road accidents  
c- Driverless cars are sure to reducing the number of road accidents  
d- Driverless cars sure to reduce the number of road accidents

**26. The human race probably won't go and live on another planet.**

- a- The human race unlikely to go on another planet.  
b-The human race is unlikely to go on another planet.  
c- The human race is unlikely go on another planet.  
d-The human race is unlikely to going on another planet.

**27. we're sure that we will find a cure for cancer in the future.**

- a- We are likely to find a cure for cancer in the future.  
b- We are unlikely to find a cure for cancer in the future.  
c- We are bound to find a cure for cancer in the future.  
d- We are uncertain to find a cure for cancer in the future.

**28. I don't think he will stop eating meat.**

- a- He is unlikely to stop eating mea  
b- He is sure to stop eating meat.  
c- He is bound to stop eating meat.  
d- He is certain to stop eating meat.

**29. Oil prices will definitely rise next year.**

- a- Oil prices are certain to rise next year.  
b- Oil prices are unlikely to rise next year.  
c- Oil prices are likely to rise next year.  
d- Oil prices aren't sure to rise next year.

**30. we'll have to change our eating habits in the future without a doubt**

- a- We unlikely need to change our eating habits.  
b- We won't need to change our eating habits  
c- We likely need to change our eating habits  
d- We definitely need to change our eating habits

(5) Future forms for plans and hopes أشكال المستقبل للخطط

1 Be planning / hoping to (inf) → خطط مؤكدة بالمستقبل

Be thinking of (ing)

2 be about to → على وشك (بدون موعد)

3 be to (inf) → أشياء رسمية مثل: (king, prince)

4 is/am/are + v.ing "present continuous" → موعد مع شخص آخر

5 present simple (v1) → be due to (inf)

مواعيد مكررة مثل: مواعيد لمرّة واحدة فقط

(جدول، موعد طيران، رحلات جوية) مثل موعد (ندوة، معرض)

شوفهمت؟

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## Future for plans

1- I'm ----- of doing my presentation on endangered species.

- a-hoping                      b-thinking                      c-planning                      d- going

2- We're hoping ----- a wind turbine installed this year.

- a- of having                      b- to have                      c- have                      d- to having

3- The program on global warming ----- on at 6:30 p. m.

- a-starts                      b-is due to go                      c- is starting                      d- start

4- The professor ----- start the research next week.

- a- is due to                      b- is about to                      c- planning to                      d- thinking of

5- My sister ----- paint her room.

- a- is                      b- about to                      c- is thinking of                      d- due to

6- They're thinking ----- most of their clothes to charity.

- a- to donate                      b- of donating                      c- donating                      d- donate

7- The king ----- open the new bridge in zarqa.

- a-is planning to                      b-is to                      c- due to                      d-thinking of

8. I ----- my cousin there at 9 a. m. to set up our stall.

- a- I'm meeting                      b- 'll meet                      c-meet                      d- hoping to meet

9. The annual charity day ----- at 9 a. m. 2. 29 July

- a- due to begin                      b- begin                      c- begins                      d- is to begin

10- It's been decided that we ----- money for a children's charity

- a- will raise                      b- are going to raise                      c- are raising                      d- raise

11- We ----- to talk about an action that is expected to happen in the normal course of events

- a- future continuous                      b- present simple                      c- going to                      d- will

12. We use ----- to talk about a timetabled or scheduled future event.

- a- future continuous                      b- present simple                      c- going to                      d- will

13. We use ----- to talk about something which has already been decided.

- a- future continuous                      b- present simple                      c- going to                      d- will

14. We use ----- to talk about a future arrangement with another person.

- a- present continuous                      b- present simple                      c- going to                      d- will

15. We use ----- plus bare infinitive to talk about a future action decided at the moment of speaking

- a- future continuous                      b- present simple                      c- going to                      d- will

(6) past and present habits

1. is / am / are (always constantly forever) v.ing = Annoying habits in the present

عادات مزعجة في الحاضر

2. was / were (always forever constantly) v.ing = Annoying habits in the past

عادات مزعجة في الماضي

3. Will + v.inf = characteristic of a person وصف طبع شخص

4. Used to + v.inf

would + v.inf past habits → عادات بالماضي

didn't use to v.inf

wouldn't + v.inf

عادات بالماضي وانتهت (فيه مدة) عادة بالماضي ممكن تكون مستمرة / يوجد مفتاح بالجملة

تستخدم أفعال الشعور لا تستخدم أفعال الشعور (...love, like, need)

شو فهمت؟

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## Past and present habits

### 1. Halima ----- showing off!

- a- will                      b- used to                      c- would                      d- is always

### 2. He ----- in Amman when he was young.

- a- would live                      b- used to live                      c- will live                      d- is always living

### 3. He ----- mess about and then blame it on me.

- a- will                      b- used to                      c- would                      d- is always

### 4. She ----- me up all the time.

- a- was always winding                      b- are always winding  
c- is always winding                      d- will wind

### 5. He ----- behind my back and then denies it.

- a- will                      b- used to                      c- would                      d- is always

### 6. You let me down all the time. Constantly You're ----- me down.

- a- constantly let b- constantly letting                      c- letting                      d- let

### 7-On Saturdays, I ----- swimming with my dad

- a- used to go                      b- will go  
c- am always going                      d- would go

### 8- I ----- early when I was younger, but nearly always have a lie-in now.

- a- used to get up                      b- will get up  
c- am always getting up                      d- would get up

### 9. We often use ----- to set the scene

- a- will                      b- used to                      c- would                      d- be always

### 10- when the time reference is clear, we can use ----- for other examples of past habitual behaviour.

- a- will                      b- used to                      c- would                      d- be always

### 11. We Don't use ----- to describe a past state.

- a- will                      b- used to                      c- would                      d- be always

### 12. We use ----- to talk about a past state or a situation that doesn't happen any longer.

- a- will                      b- used to                      c- would                      d- be always

### 13-Imad was forever bursting into tears.

- a. a repeated past action or state; it might still happen in the present.  
b. a typical characteristic of a person.  
c. a repeated action in the present.  
d. an annoying repeated habit in the past.

**14. Asma is constantly showing off.**

- a. an annoying repeated habit in the past.
- b. a past state or action which no longer exists.
- c. a habit or repeated action in the past, but not a state.
- d. an annoying repeated habit in the present.

**15. Lubna will forget to take her contact lenses out.**

- a. a repeated past action or state; it might still happen in the present.
- b. a typical characteristic of a person.
- c. a repeated action in the present.
- d. an annoying repeated habit in the past.

**16. My uncle would always take me swimming.**

- a. a repeated past action or state; it might still happen in the present.
- b. a typical characteristic of a person.
- c. a repeated action in the present.
- d. an annoying repeated habit in the past.

**17. I used to love winding my brother up.**

- a. an annoying repeated habit in the past.
- b. a past state or action which no longer exists.
- c. a habit or repeated action in the past, but not a state.
- d. an annoying repeated habit in the present.

**18. You always mess about in class.**

- a. a repeated past action or state; it might still happen in the present.
- b. a typical characteristic of a person.
- c. a repeated action in the present.
- d. an annoying repeated habit in the past.



## (7) Relative clause الجملة الموصولة

◆ هي جملة تحوي على ضمير وصل (Relative pronoun) مثل:

● عاقل (who - whose) للملكية بين اسمين - whom

● غير عاقل (which - that)

● المكان (where)

● الزمان (when) بدون حرف جر (... in - on - at - of)

◆ The teacher (**who**) helped me.

◆ The students (**whose**) work won the science competition.

◆ The professor (**whom**) I admire greatly.

● I read a book (**which - that**) everyone has been talking about.

● Jordan is the place (**where**) I live.

● The year (**when**) we first met.

جملة الوصل لها نوعان:

### Defining non - defining

Necessary + essential information

معلومة ضرورية وأساسية

ممنوع فيها الفواصل ولا يمكن حذفها

1. Extra, non essential information

معلومة إضافية بين فاصلتين يمكن حذفها

2. Add a comment بين فاصلة واحدة

(1) متى نضع (that) بدل (who - which) فقط في جملة (Defining)، يعني ممنوعة that مع ND.

(2) متى نستطيع حذف ضمير الوصل بالجملة

(You can omit the relative pronoun without affecting the meaning)

(3 شروط)

1. D جملة محددة.

2. الضمير (who, which, that)

3. بعد الضمير يكون (S + v)

(3) كيف نربط الجمل بضمير وصل وهل رح تكون ND, D؟

### حالات ND مع فواصل

1. ----- عاقل . ----- عاقل

2. ----- غير عاقل . ----- غير عاقل

3. ----- غير عاقل . ----- عاقل

### حالات D بدون فواصل

1. ----- كلمة . كلمة

2. ----- عاقل . ----- غير عاقل

(4 حالات حذف ضمير الوصل بالجملة (بدون ضمير)

**Participle clauses**

Present participle clause (Active)

past participle clause (passive)

(v1, ing) ضمير وصل + فعل عادي

(be + v3) passive + ضمير وصل

= v.ing

= v3

بمعنى إذا كان بعد الفراغ v.ing أو v3 لا نضع أي ضمير

**Prepositions in relative clauses \***

In which

غير عاقل

For whom

للعاقل

شوفهمت؟  

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## Relative clauses

1- The town ----- we relocated to was in the south.

- a- who                      b- which                      c- whose                      d- where

2- Her fiancée, ----- she spilt up with last month, wasn't very trustworthy.

- a- who                      b- which                      c- whose                      d- where

3- The man ----- I used to work was always complaining

- a-for whom                      b- which                      c- whose                      d- where

4- The house, ----- I live, is charming.

- a- who                      b- which                      c- whose                      d- where

5- She's the lady ----- I had the row with.

- a- that                      b- which                      c- whose                      d- where

6- That's the programme ----- they compete for money

- a- when                      b- in which                      c- whose                      d- where

7- The I-talk 7, ..... has been completely redesigned .

- a- who                      b- which                      c- whose                      d- where

8- produced in South Korea, ----- I-talk has its headquarters.

- a- who                      b- which                      c- whose                      d- where

9- For those of you ----- budget won't stretch to more expensive brands.

- a- who                      b- which                      c- whose                      d- where

10- Virtually all of the quality issues ----- affected the company's earlier model.

- a- who                      b- that                      c- whose                      d- where

11- Users ----- care about the quality of their photographs will be happy with the new dual lens camera.

- a- who                      b- which                      c- whose                      d- where

12- The only complaint ----- we can think of is that the range of colours is limited to blue, black .

- a- who                      b- which                      c- whose                      d- where

13- The women ----- standing by the window is my aunt.

- a- who                      b- which                      c- whose                      d- x

14- The book ----- written by the famous author was a best seller.

- a- who                      b- which                      c- whose                      d- x

**15- Who's the girl who is crying over there?**

**The present participle clause for the sentence :**

- a- Who's the girl cried over there
- b- Who's the girl who crying over there
- c- Who's the girl crying over there
- d- Who's the girl was crying over there

**16- most of my friends who were invited to the party arrived on time.**

**The present participle clause for the sentence**

- a- most of my friends who were invited to the party arrived on time
- b- most of my friends invited to the party arrived on time
- c- most of my friends who invited to the party arrived on time
- d- most of my friends inviting to the party arrived on time

**17- I live in a house which was built in 1910.**

- a- I live in a house was built in 1910
- b- I live in a house built in 1910
- c- I live in a house which built in 1910
- d- I live in a house which was built in 1910

**18- " He's got only one cousin.**

**which sentence matches meaning given :**

- a- His cousin who was born in Argentina is a teacher.
- b- His cousin, who was born in Argentina, is a teacher

**19- " All of the windows were open**

**which sentence matches meaning given :**

- a- The windows, which overlooked the garden, were open.
- b- The windows which overlooked the garden were open.

**20- " All the students had a hard time**

- a- The students who took a test had a hard time.
- b- The students, who took a test, had a hard time..

**21- " Only some of the fans were wearing the official band**

- a- The fans who came to the concert were wearing the official band t -shirts.
- b- The fans, who come to the concert, were wearing the official band t- shirts.

**22- 1. Which sentence gives essential information that cannot be omitted?**

- a. The house which we just walked past belongs to my grandfather.
- b. My grandfather's house, which I love, isn't very modern.

**23- Which sentence gives extra information that can be omitted?**

- a. The house which we just walked past belongs to my grandfather.
- b. My grandfather's house, which I love, isn't very modern.

## 24- In which type of relative clause can we use that instead of which or who?

- a- defining relative clause                      b- non- defining relative clause

## 25- 2. In which sentence can you omit the relative pronoun without affecting the meaning?

- a- phones are something that you can keep in your pocket.  
b- I had to go into the hall, where the phone was kept, and everyone could hear every word I said.  
c- My best friend, who I was usually talking to, used to get fed up with me whispering all the time!  
d- you had to have a wire that connected your computer with the telephone line.

## 26- 4. In which sentence is the relative clause a comment on the whole of the main clause?

- a- I had to go into the hall, where the phone was kept, and everyone could hear every word I said.  
b- My best friend, who I was usually talking to, used to get fed up with me whispering all the time!  
c- you had to have a wire that connected your computer with the telephone line.  
d- Oliver is adopted by Mr Brownlow, which shows what a kind man he is.

## 27- Televisions used to have a dial. The dial was used to change the channel.

- a- Televisions used to have a dial which was used to change the channel.  
b- Televisions used to have a dial who was used to change the channel.  
c- Televisions used to have a dial , which was used , to change the channel.  
d- Televisions used to have a dial where was used to change the channel.

## 28- Technology is always changing. I find this exciting.

- a. Technology is always changing, which I find exciting.  
b. Technology is always changing, who I find exciting.  
c. Technology is always changing, when I find exciting.  
d. Technology is always changing, where I find exciting.

## 29 .Husam has lost his phone. He is very absent-minded.

- a. Husam who is very absent-minded has lost his phone.  
b. Husam, where is very absent-minded, has lost his phone.  
c. Husam, who is very absent-minded, has lost his phone.  
d. Husam, which is very absent-minded, has lost his phone

## 30. That boy's mum is Japanese. He's fluent in five languages

- a- That boy, whose mum is Japanese, is fluent in five languages.  
b- That boy, that mum is Japanese, is fluent in five languages.  
c- That boy whose mum is Japanese is fluent in five languages.  
d- That boy, who mum is Japanese, is fluent in five languages.

## 31- My grandma's house has no wi-fi. It's very annoying.

- a- My grandma's house has now wi – fi which is very annoying.  
b- My grandma's house has now wi – fi who is very annoying.  
c- My grandma's house has now wi – fi where is very annoying.  
d- My grandma's house has now wi – fi whose is very annoying.

## 32- They go to that beach in summer. It's their favourite place.

- a- The beach when they go in summer is their favourite place  
b- The beach whose they go in summer is their favourite place  
c- The beach for whom they go in summer is their favourite place  
d- The beach where they go in summer is their favourite place

(8) Negative adverbial الظرف المنفي

- 1 hardly, barely, scarcely ----- when -----
- 2 No sooner ----- than -----
- 3 under no circumstances -----
- 4 Not only ----- but also -----
- 5 Never, at no time -----
- 6 Seldom, rarely -----
- 7 Little did (I. they) know imagine

مساعدهم had إلا  
إذا كان بالجملة v1

مساعدها  
Modal verb

N  
الظرف

A  
المساعد

S  
الفاعل

Auxiliary verbs الأفعال المساعدة

- 1 To be: is – am – are – was – were
- 2 To do: do – does – did
- 3 To have: have – has – had
- 4 Modals: will – shall – can – may – must

⚠ ملاحظة مهمة:

أي جملة فيها not تحذف من الإجابات لأن كل الظروف منفية.

Negative adverbial

1. No sooner ----- eaten dinner than he got up and left

- a- we had                      b- had we                      c- did we                      d- we did

2. Scarcely ----- the newspaper when I saw a sensational story.

- a- had I opened                      b- I had opened                      c- opened had I                      d- did I open

3. At no time ----- we were right.

- a- did claim we                      b- we did claim                      c- did we claim                      d- claim did we

4. Never ----- seen such a weird story.

- a- had she seen                      b- did she see                      c- had seen she                      d- she did see

5. Rarely -----so much attention.

- a- did get he                      b- did get                      c- he did get                      d- did he get

6. Tie story was false, but it went viral.

- a- Not only the story false, but it also went viral.  
b- Not only was the story false, but it also went viral.  
c- Not only the story was false, but it also went viral.  
d- Not only was the story false, but it went viral.

## 7. I have never heard such a heart – warming story.

- a- Seldom I heard such a heat – warming story
- b-Seldom did I heard such a heat – warming story
- c- Seldom have heard such a heat – warming story
- d-Seldom have I heard such a heat – warming story

## 8. I clicked on the headline and k knew it was fake.

- a- Hardly had I clicked on the headline when I knew it was fake.
- b- Hardly did I click on the headline when I knew it was fake.
- c- Hardly had I click on the headline when I knew it was fake.
- d- Hardly did click on the headline when I knew it was fake.

## 9. He didn't realise the problems he'd caused.

- a- Little he did realize the problems he'd caused.
- b- Little did he realize the problems he'd caused.
- c- Little had he realize the problems he'd caused.
- d- Little did realize the problems he'd caused.

## 10. We revealed the truth and then we uncovered more lies.

- a-No sooner did we reveal the truth than we uncovered more lies.
- b- No sooner did reveal the truth than we uncovered more lies.
- c- No sooner did we reveal the truth we uncovered more lies.
- d- No sooner we reveal the truth than we uncovered more lies.

## 11. You can never expose the truth.

- a-Under no circumstances you expose the truth
- b-Under no circumstances can expose the truth
- c- Under no circumstances can you expose the truth
- d-Under no circumstances can you exposed the truth

## 12-They had only just left when the house exploded.

- a- Scarcely had they left when the house exploded.
- b- Scarcely they left when the house exploded.
- c- Scarcely had left when the house exploded.
- d- Scarcely did they left when the house exploded.

## 13. You should not approach the animal, which is dangerous.

- a- under no circumstances should not you approach the animal, which is dangerous.
- b-under no circumstances you should approach the animal, which is dangerous.
- c- under no circumstances should not approach the animal, which is dangerous.
- d- under no circumstances should you approach the animal, which is dangerous.

## 14. As well as winning the race, she also broke a world record.

- a- Not only did win the race, but she also broke a world record.
- b- Not only she did win the race, but she also broke a world record.
- c- Not only did she win the race, but she also broke a world record.
- d- Not only did she win the race, but she broke a world record.

**15. He didn't imagine that his friend was a spy!**

- a-Little did imagine that his friend was a spy
- b-Little did he imagine that his friend was a spy.
- c-Little he imagine that his friend was a spy.
- d-Little he did imagine that his friend was a spy.

**16. At no time .....the use of such language acceptable.**

- a- it
- b- is
- c- they
- d- he

**17. Not only .....relaxed, but also happy and safe.**

- a- did I feel
- b- felt I
- c- I did feel
- d- I felt

**18- Little .....that I had more money in my back pocket.**

- a- did they know
- b-they did know
- c- they know
- d- did know

**18- No sooner Ibrahim arrives at work than people start knocking on his office door.**

- a- No sooner does Ibrahim arrive at work than people start knocking on his office door.
- b- No sooner does arrive at work than people start knocking on his office door.
- c- No sooner Ibrahim arrive at work than people start knocking on his office door.
- d- No sooner did Ibrahim arrive at work than people start knocking on his office door.

**19- In no way this article represents my views.**

- a- In no way did this article represent my views
- b- In no way do this article represent my views
- c- In no way does this article represent my views
- d- In no way this article represent my views

**20-..... he know what a lucky escape he had had.**

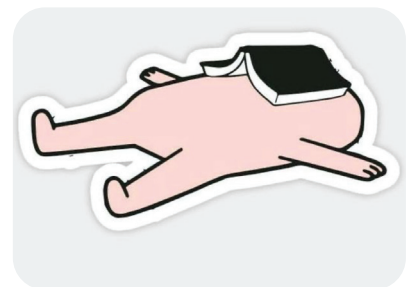
- a- little did
- b- under no circumstances did
- c- no sooner did
- d- scarcely did

**21-..... should you leave the building.**

- a- little
- b- under no circumstances
- c- no sooner
- d- scarcely

**22-..... she started reading when she realized it was a hoax.**

- a- little did
- b- under no circumstances did
- c- no sooner did
- d- scarcely did



## الفصل الأول E - E معاني

<b>groom:</b>	brush and clean fur.	تنظيف الفرو
<b>omnivore:</b>	eats plants and animals	آكلات اللحوم
<b>rival:</b>	a person / group competes with others	تنافس
<b>Figure out:</b>	understand / solve	يكتشف
<b>take in:</b>	understand	يفهم
<b>pick up:</b>	receive sounds, phone signals	يلتقط
<b>came across:</b>	meet sth / someone	يصادف
<b>make out:</b>	to see	يلاحظ
<b>wipe out:</b>	to destroy	يهزم
<b>spelled out:</b>	explain clearly	يشرح بالتفصيل
<b>pointed out:</b>	tell someone something	يشير إلى
<b>get across:</b>	communicate a message	يوصل رسالة
<b>bring about:</b>	cause	يسبب
<b>house keeper:</b>	job is look after house	خادم
<b>orphan:</b>	child whose parents have died	يتيم
<b>Dystopia:</b>	imaginary place where life is difficult	المدينة الفاسدة
<b>poacher:</b>	illegally catches animals	
<b>jump down somebody's throat:</b>	angrily	يهاجم بشدة
<b>put somebody on the spot:</b>	embarrass someone	يخرج شخص
<b>Fire questions at someone:</b>	ask questions quickly	يطرح أسئلة بسرعة
<b>refuse to let something drop:</b>	not stop talking about something	يصر على متابعة الموضوع
<b>insist on having the last word:</b>	final point	الكلمة الأخيرة
<b>not get a word in edgeways:</b>	unable to say anything	لا يستطيع أن ينطق بكلمة
<b>terrified</b>	frightened	خائف
<b>astonished</b>	surprised	متفاجئ
<b>exasperated</b>	annoyed	منزعج
<b>livid</b>	furios	غاضب
<b>tense</b>	nervous	متوتر
<b>ecstatic</b>	thrilled	بسعادة
<b>bewildered</b>	confused	مرتبك
<b>devastated</b>	sad	حزين

<b>wind somebody up:</b>	annoy somebody	يثير غضب شخص
<b>blow things out of proportion:</b>	react much worse than it is	يضمخ الأمور
<b>show off:</b>	impress somebody	يتباهى
<b>burst into tears:</b>	start crying	ينفجر بالبكاء
<b>mess about:</b>	silly way	فوضى / عبث
<b>have a go at somebody:</b>	criticize someone	ينتقد
<b>make a fuss of somebody:</b>	attention	ضجة حول شخص
<b>be the peacemaker:</b>	resolve argument	وسيط
<b>tell somebody off:</b>	speak angrily	يعاتب
<b>heart breaking:</b>	very sad	محزن
<b>heart warming:</b>	happiness	سعادة
<b>hard - hitting:</b>	storg criticism	انتقاد قوي
<b>exclusive:</b>	published / one place	حصري
<b>sensational:</b>	shocking, interesting, not serious	مثير، مدهش
<b>blanced:</b>	equally	متوازن
<b>quirky:</b>	unusual	غريب
<b>tropical:</b>	things are happening	له علاقة بما يحدث
<b>Newsworthy:</b>	interesting to be reported	ذو أهمية إخبارية
<b>off the record:</b>	not meant to be publicly reported	ليس للنشر
<b>subject matter:</b>	what people talking or writing about	محتوى
<b>poignant:</b>	causing sadness	مؤثر
<b>capture:</b>	showing using picture	يلتقط
<b>landscape:</b>	land or countryside	مناظر طبيعية
<b>crop:</b>	remove parts of picture	مقصود
<b>pose:</b>	position for photo	وضعية لالتقاط صورة
<b>evoke:</b>	feel an emotion	يثير إحساس

## متلازمات Collocations

Stay in  
Lose

يبقى  
يفقد

→

التواصل Touch

establish  
maintain  
lose  
make

يجري  
يبقى  
يفقد  
يتواصل

→

اتصال contact

Spread the  
carry a  
convey a  
deliver the  
pass on

ينشر  
يحمل باليد  
يبلغ  
يوصل  
يمرر

→

الرسالة message

As a result of / As a consequence of	نتيجة لـ
Give rise to / Lead to something	يؤدي إلى
be due to	بسبب
result from	ينجم عن
result in	ينتج عن

- make a favourable impression: → انطباع جيد
- make small talk: → حوار قصير
- pay a compliment: → يمدح
- hit it up: → ينسجم
- take to you: → يعجب
- come across as: → يبدو كـ
- strike up a conversation: → يبدأ محادثة
- have a laugh: → يضحك
- create a bond: → يكون رابطاً

- 1 Acid rain
- 2 renewable energy
- 3 Ozone layer
- 4 Fossil fuels
- 5 habitat loss
- 6 green house effects gases
- 7 water scarcity
- 8 Exhaust fumes
- 9 endangered species
- 10 soil erosion
- 11 global heating / warming
- 12 toxic waste
- 13 wind turbines
- 14 vehicle emissions

- المطر الحمضي  
الطاقة المتجددة  
طبقة الأوزون  
الوقود الأحفوري  
فقدان الموطن  
تأثير الانبعاثات الغازية  
ندرة المياه  
عوادم السيارات  
الأنواع المهددة بالانقراض  
انجراف التربة  
الاحتباس الحراري  
النفايات السامة  
محركات الرياح  
مخلفات السيارات

torrential rain	أمطار غزيرة
gale – force winds	رياح شديدة
heavy rain / snow	أمطار - ثلوج كثيفة
blistering heat	حر شديد
soaring temperatures	درجات حرارة مرتفعة
sub – zero temperatures	درجات حرارة تحت الصفر
freak winds / weather / temperatures	رياح، طقس شديد
high humidity / temperatures	رطوبة عالية
scorching heat / temperatures / weather	طقس لاهب
backbone	عمود فقري
critically endanged	مهدد بالانقراض
crustacean	القشريات
cuddly	لطيف
fin	زعنفة
furry	مكسو بالفرو
invertebrate	لا فقري
make up	يشكل
mammal	الثدييات
marine	بحري
natural predator	العدو الطبيعي
nocturnal	ليلي

pesticide	مبيد حشري
primate	رئيسي
reptile	زاحف
scale	حرشفة
skeleton	هيكل عظمي
slimy	لزج
solitary	وحيد
Empathize with somebody	يتعاطف مع شخص
fall out with somebody	يختلف مع شخص
give somebody a compliment	يمدح
let somebody down	يخذل شخص
lose your temper	فقدان السيطرة
make fun of somebody	يسخر من شخص
make up with somebody	يصالح شخص
put up with sth / somebody	يتحمل شخص
talk behind somebody's back	يتحدث عن شخص دون علمه
a clash between you and a sibling	خلاف بينك وبين أحد الأشقاء
a newborn baby	مولود جديد
a row with friend	الخروج مع صديق
flunking an important exam	الرسوب في امتحان مهم
relocating to a different town or county	الانتقال إلى بلد آخر
Acadimically gifted	موهوب أكاديمياً
be challenge enough	يواجه تحدياً كافياً
make ends meet	يكفي لتغطية النفقات
In the long run	على المدى البعيد
stick at sth	يثابر عن شيء

Positive adjectives صفات إيجابية	Negative adjectives صفات سلبية
capable قادر على	bigoted متعصب
charming ساحر	conceited مغرور
compassionate رحيم	defensive هجومي
decent لبق	hypocritical منافق
dedicated / sincere مخلص	immature غير ناضج
idealistic مثالي	pushy لحوح
inspirational ملهم	
modest متواضع	
passionate شغوف	
trustworthy جدير بالثقة	
tough قوي / قاسي	

Synonyms مرادفات

decrease, go down, drop	ينخفض
fake, fraud, hoax	مزيف، خداع
reliable, dependable, trustworthy	جدير بالثقة
mystery, enigma, puzzle	لغز، غموض
signs, clues, hints	إشارات، تلميحات
state, claim, maintain	يقول، يؤكد
strange, bizarre, weird	غريب
uncover, expose, reveal	يكشف

News reporting

short attention span	أنتباه قصير المدى
clickbait headlines	عناوين مضللة
hit the headlines	يتصدر عناوين الصحف
expose corruption	كشف الفساد
generate revenue	جني الأرباح
go viral	يحقق انتشار واسع
In the public interest	مصلحة عامة
present both sides of the story	يعرض وجهتي النظر
raise awareness	يزيد الوعي
shed light on	يسلط الضوء
verify sources	يوثق المصادر
accusation	اتهام
activist	ناشط
allegation	ادعاء
obstruct	يعيق
pavement	رصيف
replacement	استبدال
request	طلب
suspension	يعيق
tension	توتر
come up with a solution	يتوصل إلى حل
put something in	يقدم طلب
release a statement	يصدر بياناً
report the incident to the police	يبلغ الشرطة بالحادث
seize an opportunity	يغتزم الفرصة
refuted the allegation	دحض الادعاء

## looking

peer: look closely and care fully	ينظر بتمعن
glance: quick look	يلمح
spot: notice sth / someone	يلاحظ شيء

## speaking

bellow: shout angrily in deep voice	يصرخ بغضب
yell: shout loudly (excited, angry)	يصرخ بحماس
mutter: speak quietly, con't be heard	يتمتم

## moving

race: go somewhere quickly	يركض
wander: walk in a casual way	يتجول

شوف فهمت؟

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

اسئلة الكتاب على المعاني

1- I can't believe we ----- touch after being such good friends at school.

- a- made      b- stayed in      c- lost      d- delivered

2- I'm so glad you ----- contact again

- a- lose      b- convey      c- carry      d- make

3- Let's make sure we ----- in touch from now on.

- a- lose      b- convey      c- carry      d- stay

4- will you ----- a message to Hala when you see her?

- a- lose      b- pass on      c- deliver      d- stay

5- Write it down and I'll ----- the message to her office later.

- a- lose      b- carry      c- convey      d- stay

6. I was embarrassed when he ----- that I had made some basic spelling mistakes

- a- pointed out      b- picked up      c- took in      d- came across

7. It was cloudy, but he could still ----- the distant star.

- a- pointed out      b- picked up      c- took in      d- came across

8. I ----- an interesting article about space exploration the other day.

- a- pointed out      b- picked up      c- took in      d- came across

9. My science teacher is very good at ----- difficult ideas so that we always understand them.

- a- figuring out      b- bringing about      c- getting across      d- spelling out

10. It took me ages to ----- exactly how to use the telescope.

- a- figure out      b- bring about      c- make out      d- spell out

11. We couldn't use our mobile phones in the desert, but started to ----- signals when we went into the mountains.

- a- point out      b- pick up      c- take in      d- come across

12- The best way to ----- a conversation is simply to comments on the weather.

- a- create      b- pay      c- have      d- strike up

13- Sharing a house ----- a strong bond between young people at university.

- a- creates      b- pays      c- takes      d- strike up

14- We ----- right from the start. We talked all day!

- a- strike up      b- hit it off      c- create bond      d- have a laugh

15- I'm completely ----- about my exam results – I never thought I'd do so well!

- a- tense      b- ecstatic      c- bewildered      d- devastated

**16. Randa's mother was absolutely ----- when she found out that her daughter had cheated in the exam again.**

- a- terrified      b- astonished      c- exasperated      d- livid

**17- He's ----- that someone will find out his secret.**

- a- terrified      b- astonished      c- exasperated      d- livid

**18- 80 percent of the energy we consume is provided by ----- which pollute the atmosphere.**

- a- Fossil fuels      b- Soil erosion      c- Exhaust fumes      d. wind turbine

**19. Deforestation causes ----- because tree roots are no longer in place to bind the earth together.**

- a- Fossil fuels      b- Soil erosion      c- Exhaust fumes      d. wind turbine

**20. It is claimed that ----- from cars kill twice as many people as accidents caused by vehicles**

- a- Fossil fuels      b- Soil erosion      c- Exhaust fumes      d. wind turbine

**21. Up to 300 homes can be powered by one -----, using renewable energy .**

- a- Fossil fuels      b- Soil erosion      c- Exhaust fumes      d. wind turbine

**22. ----- is the greatest threat to endangered species which are close to extinction**

- a- Habitat loss      b. toxic waste      c. acid rain      d- soil erosion

**23- For safety reasons, ----- must be stored in sealed containers underground.**

- a- Habitat loss      b. toxic waste      c. acid rain      d- soil erosion

**24. ----- damages buildings, forests, and kills fish.**

- a- Habitat loss      b. toxic waste      c. acid rain      d- soil erosion

**25- The ----- heat caused the pavement to melt!**

- a- Blistering      b- freezing      c- freak      d- heavy

**26. usually alone, not with others .....**

- a. nocturnal      b- solitary      c. slimy      d. furry

**27. awaken and active at night -----.**

- a. nocturnal      b- solitary      c. slimy      d. furry

**28. covered in liquid and not nice to touch -----**

- a. nocturnal      b- solitary      c. slimy      d. furry

**29. covered in thick, soft hair -----.**

- a. nocturnal      b- solitary      c. slimy      d. furry

**30. related to the sea -----.**

- a- slimy      b. furry      c. marine      d. Invertebrates

**31. an animal without a backbone**

- a-slimy                      b. furry                      c. marine                      d. Invertebrates

**32- I don't like holding fish because they are cold and -----**

- a-slimy                      b. furry                      c. marine                      d. Invertebrates

**33. He's really -----; always telling everyone how great he is.**

- a. conceited                      b. pushy                      c. bigoted                      d. passionate

**34. He's so -----that he refuses to accept anyone who thinks differently from him**

- a. conceited                      b. pushy                      c. bigoted                      d. passionate

**35. He's quite -----; you would never know that he's a big star.**

- a. modest                      b. pushy                      c. bigoted                      d. defensive

**36. She will look after your baby well; she's reliable, responsible and completely -----.**

- a. conceited                      b. pushy                      c. bigoted                      d. trustworthy

**37. She can deal with the most difficult situations; she's very -----.**

- a. tough                      b. pushy                      c. bigoted                      d. passionate

**38. Omar would always get -----if a teacher criticized his written work.**

- a. defensive                      b. charming                      c. trustworthy                      d. passionate

**39- How did the city newspaper ----- the truth that the other city newspaper was copying its stories?**

- a- expose                      b- fake                      c- maintain                      d- bizarre

**40- which one of the following is a synonym of "strange"**

- a- . expose                      b. fake                      c- maintain                      d- bizarre

**41- If the posts I write ----- viral, that could mean hundreds of thousands of page views**

- a. go                      b. attention                      c. light                      d. public

**42- I'd love to cover traditional news stories which are in the public interest, where I could expose-----.**

- a-click bait                      b- corruption                      c-generates                      d- go

**43-The articles I write rarely shed much ----- on the key issues**

- a-click bait                      b- corruption                      c-generates                      d- light

**44- to look at something closely and carefully:**

- a -peer                      b. glance                      c. spot                      d. bellow

**45- Salwa was sad when her best friend moved to another city. -----**

- a-terrified                      b. devastated                      c . lived                      d. tense

## SPEAKING :EXPRESSING EMOTIONS:

## Expressing anxiety التعبير عن القلق 🤔

1. It's been keeping me up at night.
2. I'm worried sick about it.

## Expressing relief التعبير عن الراحة 😊

1. I can breathe a sigh of relief now.
2. That's a weight off mind.

## Expressing annoyance and frustration التعبير عن الانزعاج والغضب 😡

1. Is driving me up the wall.
2. really gets on my nerves.
3. I've had it up to here with.

## Expressing surprise or disbelief التعبير عن المفاجئة وعدم التصديق 😲

1. You've got to be kidding me.
2. get out of here!
3. who would have thought it?

## Expressing sadness التعبير عن الحزن 😞

1. I'm feeling a bit down in the dumps.
2. I'm feeling a bit blue.
3. I'm heart broken.

## Expressing happiness and enjoyment التعبير عن السعادة 😄

1. I'm walking on the air
2. I can't stop smiling.

## Response ✓

I don't blame you. لا ألومك

I know, right? أعلم , أليس كذلك؟

I'm really pleased for you. أنا سعيد جدا من اجلك

I'm so sorry to hear that. أسف لسماع ذلك

What a pain ! يا لها من مشكلة !

What's the worst that could happen? ما هو أسوأ شيء ممكن يحدث

🗣️ Speaking | problem - solving حل المشكلة

Expressing indecision-التعبير عن التردد

- I'm **orn** between... and...
- I'm on the **fence** (about)...
- I'm having **second** thoughts.
- I can't make up my **mind**
- On the one **hand**,... but on the other hand,...
- I can't put my **finger** on it, but...

Expressing agreement-التعبير عن الموافقة

- You're **spot** on!
- That's what I was going to say! / Absolutely!

Expressing disagreement-التعبير عن عدم الموافقة

- It doesn't **grab** me.
- I think we're on the wrong **track** -.
- That's a good point, but... Ok, but another option might be... Seriously?!

Reaching a decision-الوصول لقرار

- So, let's make a decision on this.
- Okay, so shall we go **with**?
- It looks as if we agree that...

✍️ Writing | A formal email ✉️

- 1- If you know the name of the person, start the letter Dear Mr / Mrs / Ms , end the letter Yours sincerely.
- 2- If you don't know the person's name, start the letter Dear Sir or Madam , end the letter yours faithfully
- 3- In the introduction, state your reasons for writing.
- 4- In the main paragraphs, state the problem (s) and offer solutions.
- 5- In the final paragraph, ask the recipient of the email/ letter to take some action.
- 6- Before you sign off, mention that you expect a reply.
- 7- Don't use contractions, e.g. use I am writing not I'm writing.
- 8- Avoid using phrasal verbs, e.g. use reduce rather than cut down on.
- 9- Make points less personal / direct by using passives, e.g. use we are told that rather than some people say.
- 10- Make your tone less direct by using hypothetical constructions, e.g. use I would ask you to rather than please...

## التعميم | Generalising | Speaking

“التحدث عن ما هو صحيح”

On the whole, ... “ In general, ... ” In some/ many / most cases, ... “ Broadly speaking, ... ” By and large, ... “ More often than not, ... ” Nine times out of ten, ... “ 90 percent of the time,... ” To some/ a great extent, ... “ ... tend to think/ say/ believe... ” There’s a tendency for ... to.

## الاقرار بانك تعمم Acknowledging that you are generalising

“ This is a bit of a sweeping statement, but... ” I may be overgeneralizing, but ... ” You might think this is an overgeneralisation, but...

## إخبار حكاية. Telling an anecdote. | Speaking

✦ Saying that an anecdote is about to start.

- You’ll never believe what happened to me
- That reminds me of (a time when)
- Have I ever told you about ...?
- A friend of a friend told me this story.

✦ Giving background information

- I was travelling on the bus, when
- Well, I’m not sure if you know ..., but... ..
- There was this guy who ...

✦ Introducing a turning point

- Anyway, to cut a long story short, ...
- Suddenly, ...
- No sooner had ... than ...
- Hardly had we ... when ...
- It turned out that ..... happening was what knew we Before
- Guess what?

✦ Showing the speaker’s attitude المتحدث نظر وجهة إظهار

- Obviously, I was abit taken aback.
- I couldn’t believe what was happening. . يصدق .
- And then, to top it all, ...
- I mean – I’ve done it, haven’t you?
- No word of a lie!
- Would you believe it?



✦ Rounding off the anecdote

- It was probably the most embarrassing moment of my life!
- I'll never forget ...

✦ Position for adverbs within a clause :

**Manner place time**

I drove aimlessly around the city for hours.

**Manner:** suddenly, utterly, unsuccessfully, desperately, brightly.

**Place:** into thin air, to his left.

**Time:** now, within minutes.

Free writing (موضوع إيجابي)

العنوان في وسط الصفحة  
ويبدأ بحرف capital

مسافة We all agree that .....العنوان.....is one of the most important things in our lives nowadays, and we all admit the necessity of .....العنوان.....in all aspects of everyday life . In this essay, I am going to discuss ..... العنوان..... from its all sides.

First of all, no wonder if we say that .....العنوان..... has its great and positive effects on us because it brings progress and development to our society . Really it is worth discussing. Also, it has made great changes in our lives which has become easier and more comfortable.

In addition, it increases our knowledge and culture in life, it is important not only for individuals but also for all our society, therefore it gives the power to brighten our gloomy life and solve most of the problems.

It appears that ,.....العنوان..... is necessary for the development of any nation, and it can be considered one of the most important aspect of progress and culture of any nation.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



1

## Messaging through time المراسلة عبر الزمن

Since the dawn of time, people have been using different ways of communicating at a distance. They used smoke signals and after writing developed, they invented more ingenious methods of delivering messages;

**منذ فجر التاريخ، استخدم الناس طرق مختلفة للتواصل عبر المسافات،**

For example, sending a message in a bottle. At the turn of the 20th century, bottles were found which had been sent by people who were travelling on board the Titanic. Happier stories have also come to light. In 1956, Ake Viking, a Swede, tossed a letter into the sea, hoping it would reach his future wife. Two years later, he received a letter from a Sicilian girl, Paolina, who had found his bottle and soon after they were married!

**على سبيل المثال، إرسال رسالة داخل زجاجة. في مطلع القرن العشرين، تم العثور على زجاجات أرسلها أشخاص كانوا يسافرون على متن سفينة تايستيك. كما ظهرت أيضاً قصص أكثر سعادة. في عام 6591، ألقى آكه فايكنغ، وهو سويدي، رسالة في البحر على أمل أن تصل إلى زوجته المستقبلية. وبعد عامين، تلقى رسالة من فتاة صقلية تدعى باولينا، كانت قد وجدت زجاجته، وسرعان ما تزوجا!**

The invention of the telegraph in 1837 sped up communication dramatically. A criminal, John Tawell, was caught after he had escaped on the train to London. A telegram was sent to the London police, and they were waiting for him when he arrived there.

**أدى اختراع التلغراف في عام 17381 إلى تسريع التواصل بشكل كبير. تم القبض على مجرم يدعى جون تاويل بعد أن هرب بالقطار إلى لندن. أرسل تلغراف إلى شرطة لندن، وكانوا في انتظاره عند وصوله هناك.**

In Jordan, there are over six million mobile phones in use by the population. But you can still send telegrams through the Jordan Post Company!

**في الأردن، هناك أكثر من ستة ملايين هاتف محمول مستخدم من قبل السكان. ومع ذلك، لا يزال بإمكانك إرسال البرقيات من خلال شركة البريد الأردني!**

Since the invention of the mobile phone and the internet, the world has become a different place. People are still sending messages and it usually takes only seconds to deliver them. There are examples of when the internet has changed someone's life for the better. Look at Tara Taylor's case, a mother who lives in the USA: when she uploaded a photo of her daughter on social media, a friend spotted a problem with one of the child's eyes. It turned out that the girl had a rare disease, but her sight was saved!

**منذ اختراع الهاتف المحمول والإنترنت، أصبح العالم مكاناً مختلفاً. لا يزال الناس يرسلون الرسائل، وغالباً ما تستغرق ثوانٍ فقط لتصل. وهناك أمثلة على حالات غير فيها الإنترنت حياة شخص ما نحو الأفضل. انظر إلى حالة تارا تايلور، وهي أم تعيش في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية: عندما قامت برفع صورة لابنتها على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي، لاحظت صديقتها وجود مشكلة في إحدى عيني الطفلة. وتبين أن الطفلة كانت تعاني من مرض نادر، لكن تم إنقاذ بصرها!**



2

Making contact

إجراء اتصال

We know that some animals understand basic instructions, allowing travellers to control their horses or camels, for example, we have long assumed that communication with – and between – animals must be limited. However, thanks to the work done by the naturalist Jane Goodall since the 1960s, we should take the possibility seriously that some animals can both take in what we are saying and get across complex ideas.

نحن نعلم أن بعض الحيوانات تفهم التعليمات الأساسية، مما يسمح للمسافرين بالتحكم في خيولهم أو جمالهم، على سبيل المثال. لقد افترضنا منذ زمن بعيد أن التواصل مع الحيوانات - وبينها - لا بد أن يكون محدودًا. ومع ذلك، وبفضل العمل الذي قامت به عالمة الطبيعة جين جودال منذ الستينيات، ينبغي علينا أن نأخذ على محمل الجد إمكانية أن بعض الحيوانات يمكنها أن تفهم ما نقوله وتنقل أفكارًا معقدة أيضًا

As a child, Jane loved reading books about a fictional character called Dr Dolittle, who could talk to animals, perhaps this is what inspired her to go to Africa when she was in her 20s. Here she came across a scientist who asked Jane if she might want a job observing chimpanzees in the wild. She immediately said yes. She went with her mother to the shores of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania to start her new job, and it was not long before she made out a group of chimpanzees in the trees around an area now called the Gombe Stream National Park.

عندما كانت طفلة، كانت جين تحب قراءة الكتب عن شخصية خيالية تُدعى الدكتور دوليتل، الذي كان يستطيع التحدث إلى الحيوانات. وربما كان هذا ما ألهمها للذهاب إلى إفريقيا عندما كانت في العشرينات من عمرها. وهناك التقت بعالم سألها إن كانت ترغب في وظيفة لمراقبة الشمبانزي في البرية، فأجابت على الفور بالموافقة. وذهبت مع والدتها إلى شواطئ بحيرة تنجانيقا في تنزانيا لتبدأ وظيفتها الجديدة، ولم يمض وقت طويل حتى تمكنت من تمييز مجموعة من الشمبانزي في الأشجار المحيطة بمنطقة تُعرف الآن باسم منتزه جومبي ستريم الوطني.

How could a young English woman with no scientific training possibly make contact with a group of wild chimpanzees? At first, the animals ran away as soon as they saw her. But maybe because she knew very little about these wild animals, it is highly likely that her calmness gained their trust. It was only later that Jane would learn how dangerous they could be, she saw that different groups of chimpanzees had battles in which they tried to wipe out the rival group. But before this, her studies showed her that the chimpanzees could clearly communicate, allowing them to groom and help each other, share food as well as have arguments. Jane pointed out that the animals couldn't communicate using language like people, but they could communicate by touch and sound. Amazingly, she also realized they could use sign language.

كيف يمكن لامرأة إنجليزية شابة لا تمتلك أي تدريب علمي أن تتواصل مع مجموعة من الشمبانزي البري؟ في البداية، كانت الحيوانات تهرب بمجرد أن تراها. لكن ربما لأنها لم تكن تعرف الكثير عن هذه الحيوانات البرية، فمن المرجح أن هدوءها هو ما أكسبها ثقتهم. ولم تتعلم جين مدى خطورتهم إلا لاحقًا، فقد رأت أن مجموعات مختلفة من الشمبانزي كانت تخوض معارك تحاول فيها القضاء على المجموعة المنافسة. ولكن قبل ذلك، أظهرت دراساتها أن الشمبانزي كانوا قادرين بوضوح على التواصل، مما مكّنهم من تنظيف بعضهم البعض، ومساعدة بعضهم، ومشاركة الطعام، وكذلك الدخول في مشادات. وقد أشارت جين إلى أن الحيوانات لا يمكنها التواصل باستخدام اللغة مثل البشر، لكنها كانت تتواصل عن طريق اللمس والأصوات. والمذهل أنها اكتشفت أيضًا أنهم يستطيعون استخدام لغة الإشارة.

At this time, people believed that only humans could use tools, but Jane watched chimpanzees using sticks to take ants from a tree, and then used the sticks to feed the ants to their young. Through her work, Jane spelled out to the scientific community for the first time that animals, too, could use tools.

في ذلك الوقت، كان الناس يعتقدون أن البشر فقط هم من يمكنهم استخدام الأدوات، ولكن جين شاهدت الشمبانزي وهم يستخدمون العصي لاستخراج النمل من الأشجار، ثم يستخدمون هذه العصي لإطعام صغارهم. ومن خلال عملها، أوضحت جين للمجتمع العلمي لأول مرة أن الحيوانات أيضاً تستطيع استخدام الأدوات

In my opinion, Jane Goodall brought about a complete change in the way people understand how animals can communicate. Since her work in Tanzania, naturalists have continued to study different forms of communication between animals such as whales and elephants, who can pick up sounds made by other whales and elephants over large distances. I feel that we may well learn even more about animal communication in the future.

في رأيي، جين جودال أحدثت تغييرا كاملا في طريقة فهم الناس لكيفية تواصل الحيوانات. منذ عملها في تنزانيا، استمر علماء الطبيعة في دراسة أشكال مختلفة من التواصل بين الحيوانات مثل الحيتان والفيلة، التي يمكنها التقاط الأصوات التي تصدرها حيتان وفيلة أخرى على مسافات كبيرة. أشعر أنه قد نكتشف المزيد عن تواصل الحيوانات في المستقبل.

**1- According to the author, how did Jane get the chimpanzees to trust her?**

- a. she talked to them.
- b. she was relaxed with them.
- c. They didn't know she was there.

**2- What were the two most important discoveries that Jane made?**

- a. The chimpanzees could talk and make tools.
- b. The chimpanzees had fights and disciplined their children.
- c. The chimpanzees could use tools and communicate using sign language.

**3- What does the author believe might happen if humans could talk to animals?**

- a. We would change our minds about how animals communicate.
- b. We might learn to communicate like whales and elephants
- c. They might teach us important lessons.

**4- find a word from the text which means “a living being that eats plants and animals”**

.....

**5- what does the underlined pronoun ‘their’ refer to ?**

.....

3

### Communicating with the past

#### التواصل مع الماضي

The Rosetta Stone is nothing much to look at. Nevertheless, visitors to the British Museum flow endlessly past the piece of rock, despite being unable to make out what is written on it. If they could, they might be disappointed to discover that it is a kind of tax document.

حجر رشيد ليس شيئاً يلفت النظر كثيراً. ومع ذلك، يتدفق الزوار في المتحف البريطاني بلا توقف أمام هذه القطعة من الصخر، رغم أنهم غير قادرين على فهم ما هو مكتوب عليها. ولو استطاعوا ذلك، فقد يشعرون بخيبة أمل عندما يكتشفون أنها نوع من الوثائق الضريبية.

However, as the museum guides explain, the Rosetta Stone is the star of an incredible story about figuring out how to communicate with the past.

ومع ذلك، كما يوضح مرشدو المتحف، فإن حجر رشيد هو نجم قصة مذهلة عن اكتشاف كيفية التواصل مع الماضي.

The tale begins over 2000 years ago in Egypt. When Pharaoh Ptolemy IV died, his six-year-old son became the ruler. This was the start of years of chaos as rival groups tried to influence him. Eventually, the boy-pharaoh grew up and, with the assistance of powerful priests, he took control.

تبدأ الحكاية قبل أكثر من 2000 عام في مصر. عندما توفي الفرعون بطليموس الرابع، أصبح ابنه البالغ من العمر ست سنوات هو الحاكم. وكان ذلك بداية سنوات من الفوضى، حيث حاولت جماعات متنافسة التأثير عليه. وفي نهاية المطاف، كبر الفرعون الطفل، وبمساعدة كهنة أقوياء، تولى زمام الحكم.

In 196 BCE, like all the other pharaohs before him, he wished to announce to the world the importance of his role, the Rosetta Stone is one of 18 stones that were put in temples around Egypt; their purpose was both to point this message and to bring into law some very generous tax some very generous tax breaks for priests. The stone is of historical importance because the 'memo' it contains is written in three languages: Greek, an Egyptian language called Demotic, and hieroglyphics like those found on tombs.

في عام 691 قبل الميلاد، وكما فعل جميع الفراعنة قبله، أراد أن يعلن للعالم أهمية دوره. حجر رشيد هو واحد من 81 حجراً وضعت في معابد حول مصر؛ وكان الغرض منها إيصال هذه الرسالة، وكذلك إقرار بعض الإعفاءات الضريبية السخية للكهنة بموجب القانون. وتكمن الأهمية التاريخية للحجر في أن «المذكرة» التي يحتوي عليها كتبت بثلاث لغات: اليونانية، ولغة مصرية تُدعى الديموطيقية، والهيروغليفية المشابهة لتلك الموجودة على القبور.

The Rosetta Stone remained in Egypt for 2000 years. Then in 1801, it was captured by the British Army and taken to London. There, academics tried to figure out what was written on it, but nobody could understand the hieroglyphics. That was until a researcher named Thomas Young came across a group of symbols that spelled the name 'Ptolemy'. His work was continued by Jean – Francois Champollion who finally figured out how to read the mysterious text in 1882. Young and Champollion's work allowed us to work out exactly what is written on all the great objects and monuments of Egypt.

بقي حجر رشيد في مصر لمدة 0002 عام. ثم في عام 1081، استولت عليه القوات البريطانية ونُقل إلى لندن. وهناك، حاول الأكاديميون فك ما هو مكتوب عليه، لكن لم يكن أحد يستطيع فهم الهيروغليفية. حتى جاء باحث يدعى توماس يونغ، ووجد مجموعة من الرموز التي تُمثل اسم «بطليموس». وقد واصل عمله جان-فرانسوا شامبليون، الذي نجح أخيرًا في فك رموز النص الغامض في عام 2281. وقد مكّننا عمل يونغ وشامبليون من معرفة ما هو مكتوب بدقة على جميع التحف والآثار العظيمة في مصر

However, despite the best efforts of linguists and code breakers, a number of unexplained manuscripts and mysterious languages have proved unsolvable. A notable example is Rongorongo, which scholars believe may be a written language from Easter Island. It was found in the 19th century on various wooden objects and is made up of symbols showing animals, humans, and plants. There have been many attempts to work out what meaning it conveys. This suggested that it may be related to the cycles of the moon. It is also possible that Rongorongo is not written text at all, but is in fact an early kind of memory aid or even simply decoration.

ومع ذلك، وعلى الرغم من الجهود الكبيرة التي بذلها اللغويون ومحللو الشفرات، لا تزال بعض المخطوطات غير المفهومة واللغات الغامضة عصية على الحل. ومن أبرز الأمثلة على ذلك «رونغورونغو»، والتي يعتقد العلماء أنها قد تكون لغة مكتوبة من جزيرة الفصح. وقد عُثر عليها في القرن التاسع عشر على قطع خشبية مختلفة، وتتكوّن من رموز تُظهر حيوانات وبشرًا ونباتات. وقد جرت العديد من المحاولات لفهم المعاني التي تحملها. وقد أشارت بعض التفسيرات إلى أنها قد تكون مرتبطة بدورات القمر. ومن المحتمل أيضًا أن «رونغورونغو» ليست نصًا مكتوبًا على الإطلاق، بل ربما كانت نوعًا مبكرًا من وسائل التذكّر، أو حتى مجرد زخرفة.

Then there's the beautiful Voynich Manuscript, a book which has been dated to the early 15th century. It is thought to be written in a European language – though not a familiar one – and contains strange pictures of plants and animals. Some researchers have suggested it is a fake and others a guide to medieval medicine. Because it remains so mysterious, it has inspired many contemporary films and books.

ثم هناك المخطوطة الجميلة المعروفة باسم «مخطوطة فوينيتش»، وهي كتاب يُعتقد أنه يعود إلى أوائل القرن الخامس عشر. يُعتقد أنها مكتوبة بلغة أوروبية – لكنها ليست لغة معروفة – وتحتوي على رسومات غريبة لنباتات وحيوانات. وقد اقترح بعض الباحثين أنها خدعة، بينما رأى آخرون أنها دليل للطب في العصور الوسطى. وبسبب غموضها الشديد، فقد ألهمت العديد من الأفلام والكتب المعاصرة

Finally, according to some estimates, the Tartaria Tablets, which were unearthed in Romania in 1961, are over 7000 years old. This would make the symbols on these small round discs the earliest known form of writing. As with many messages from the past, opinions differ and even the experts can be sure of almost nothing. One day, someone will almost certainly spell out what these strange messages mean, and where mystery remains, investigation will surely continue.

وأخيرًا، وفقًا لبعض التقديرات، فإن ألواح تارتاريا، التي تم اكتشافها في رومانيا عام 1691، تعود إلى أكثر من 0007 عام. وإذا صح ذلك، فإن الرموز المنقوشة على هذه الأقراص الصغيرة المستديرة ستكون أقدم شكل معروف للكتابة. وكما هو الحال مع العديد من الرسائل القادمة من الماضي، تختلف الآراء، وحتى الخبراء لا يمكنهم الجزم بشيء تقريبًا. ومع ذلك، من المؤكد أن شخصًا ما سيكشف يوفًا ما عن معنى هذه الرسائل الغريبة، وحيثما بقي الغموض، ستستمر محاولات الاستكشاف بلا شك

**1. How can the author's opinion of the Rosetta Stone best be summarised?**

- a. Its popularity as a museum exhibit is difficult to explain.
- b. It is far more significant than it looks.
- c. It is a disappointment for most museum visitors.
- d. It is a dull administrative document

**2. Which is true about the Rosetta Stone?**

- a. It was made for a child ruler.
- b. It was the only one of its kind.
- c. Its sole aim was to announce the importance of the pharaoh.
- d. It contains a multilingual message.

**3. What did Thomas Young manage to do?**

- a. understand some symbols.
- b. spell Ptolemy.
- c. read the Rosetta Stone.
- d. understand some tax breaks.

**4. What does the author say about Rongorongo?**

- a. It may not actually be writing.
- b. It is a kind of calendar.
- c. It is a kind of decoration.
- d. It tells stories of the natural world.

**5. Which object does the author say has become a part of popular culture?**

- a. the Rosetta Stone.
- b. the Rongorongo carvings.
- c. the Voynich Manuscript.
- d. the Tartaria Tablets.

**6. What does the author believe about mysterious texts from the past?**

- a. There are some texts we will never be able to work out.
- b. We should only try to understand written languages, not symbols.
- c. It's impossible for experts to agree about any texts from the past.
- d. we'll always try to make sense of them.



## 4 The Future's... المستقبل

Bright

In many ways, human life on this planet is better than it's ever been. In many countries across the world, crime has been dropping steadily. This may be due to better education, or perhaps to a reduction in extreme poverty. In 2018, the proportion of the world's population living in extreme poverty fell to around 10%. With luck, no one will be living in this way within a few decades.

بطرق عديدة، أصبحت حياة الإنسان على هذا الكوكب أفضل مما كانت عليه في أي وقت مضى. في العديد من دول العالم، انخفضت معدلات الجريمة بشكل مستمر. قد يكون ذلك بسبب تحسن مستوى التعليم، أو ربما نتيجة لانخفاض الفقر المدقع. في عام 2018، انخفضت نسبة سكان العالم الذين يعيشون في فقر مدقع إلى حوالي 10%. ومع قليل من الحظ، قد لا يضطر أي شخص للعيش بهذه الطريقة خلال بضعة عقود.

Technology is also making our lives easier and safer, and this trend is bound to continue. For example, driving is sure to become safer. Human error is the key reason for most car accidents, and well-programmed driverless cars may save huge numbers of lives. Such cars are already a reality and are going to become more common in the next few years.

التكنولوجيا تجعل حياتنا أسهل وأكثر أماناً، ومن المؤكد أن هذا الاتجاه سيستمر. على سبيل المثال، من المؤكد أن القيادة ستصبح أكثر أماناً. فالخطأ البشري هو السبب الرئيسي لمعظم حوادث السيارات، وقد تنقذ السيارات ذاتية القيادة المبرمجة جيداً أعداداً هائلة من الأرواح. هذه السيارات أصبحت بالفعل واقعا، ومن المتوقع أن تصبح أكثر شيوعاً في السنوات القليلة المقبلة.

And finally, life expectancy is already higher than it's ever been and as a result of better medicine, people are likely to live until the age of 100.

وأخيراً، فإن متوسط العمر المتوقع أصبح أعلى مما كان عليه في أي وقت مضى، ونتيجة لتحسن الرعاية الطبية، من المرجح أن يعيش الناس حتى سن المئة.

Terrifying

We may have seen some improvement in poverty and crime in recent decades, but why assume that this pattern will continue? I'd argue that for most people life is actually unlikely to get better.

قد نكون قد شهدنا بعض التحسن في معدلات الفقر والجريمة في العقود الأخيرة، لكن لماذا نفترض أن هذا النمط سيستمر؟ أود أن أجادل بأن الحياة، بالنسبة لمعظم الناس، من غير المرجح أن تتحسن فعلاً.

Advances in robotics and artificial intelligence will not only reduce the number of unskilled jobs available, but will also eliminate semi-skilled jobs which can be done by a computer. By 2050, young people will have been trying, and failing, to get a job for most of their 'working' lives! In 30 years' time, a few lucky people will be rich and the rest of us will be poor.

لن تؤدي التقدّمات في مجال الروبوتات والذكاء الاصطناعي إلى تقليل عدد الوظائف غير الماهرة المتاحة فحسب، بل ستقضي أيضاً على الوظائف شبه الماهرة التي يمكن للكمبيوتر القيام بها. بحلول عام 2050، سيكون الشباب قد قضاوا معظم سنوات «عملهم» وهم يحاولون - دون جدوى - الحصول على وظيفة! بعد 30 عامًا، سيكون هناك عدد قليل من الأشخاص المحظوظين الأثرياء، بينما سيكون الباقون من فقراء.

Within 20 years, we will have stopped fighting over oil – we'll be fighting over water instead, as global warming is certain to lead to more water shortages.

في غضون 20 عامًا، سنتوقف عن القتال من أجل النفط - وسنبدأ في القتال من أجل المياه بدلًا من ذلك، لأن الاحتباس الحراري سيؤدي بلا شك إلى المزيد من نقص المياه

1- What resource will future conflicts likely be over, according to the text?

.....

2- What are the negative consequences of advances in robotics and artificial intelligence?

.....

3- what does the underlined pronoun ' their' refer to ?

.....

4- What trend in technology is highlighted as making life easier and safer?

.....

5- Mention the factors that might have contributed to reduce crime?

.....



## 5 They need saving too!

A) It's no accident that the symbol of the World Wide Fund for nature is a giant panda. These animals are cute or beautiful, or both, and of course we all want to save them.

This popularity enables organisations such as the WWF to raise money to support a range of critically endangered species. However, less well-known or 'exciting' creatures are far more likely to become extinct because they don't get enough attention from researchers. Invertebrates (animals without a backbone) make up over 90% of all the creatures on Earth, but get only a tiny percentage of the money available to protect our wildlife.

(أ) ليس من قبيل الصدفة أن يكون رمز الصندوق العالمي للطبيعة هو الباندا العملاقة. هذه الحيوانات لطيفة أو جميلة، أو كاهما، وبالطبع نريد جميع إنقاذها. هذه الشعبية تمكن منظمات مثل FWW من جمع الأموال لدعم مجموعة من الأنواع المهددة بالانقراض بشكل حرج. ومع ذلك، فإن المخلوقات الأقل شهرة أو «إثارة» هي أكثر عرضة للانقراض لأنها لا تحصل على اهتمام كاف من الباحثين. الالفقاريات (الحيوانات التي تحتوي على عمود فقري) تشكل أكثر من 90% من جميع المخلوقات على الأرض، ولكنها تحصل على نسبة ضئيلة فقط من الأموال المتاحة لحماية حياتنا البرية.

B) And what about those creatures that many people would find positively ugly? With its tiny eyes, big mouth and slimy pink body, the blobfish is far from attractive. This marine creature lives deep in the ocean, where the pressure is very high. As a result, it has tiny fins and no skeleton, which keeps it from being crushed by the water pressure. Unfortunately, when fishing boats sweep the ocean floor, looking for other fish and crustaceans, these fish can get swept into the nets accidentally.

(ب) وماذا عن تلك المخلوقات التي يجدها الكثيرون قبيحة؟ بعيونها الصغيرة وفمها الكبير وجسمها الوردي اللزج، فإن سمكة البلوبش جدا. نتيجة لذلك، لديها الفقاعة بعيدة عن الجاذبية. تعيش هذه المخلوقات البحرية في أعماق المحيط حيث يكون الضغط عالي زعانف صغيرة وال هيكل عظمي، مما يمنعها من الانسحاق بفعل ضغط الماء. وسوء الحظ، عندما تجرف قوارب الصيد قاع البحر عن أسماك وقشريات أخرى، قد يتم جرف هذه الأسماك في الشباك بطريق الخطأ. المحيط بحث

C) The threat faced by the pangolin, however, is far from accidental. They are more often targeted by poachers than any other animal in the world. Unique among mammals, it is covered in scales, like a reptile. They may not look very cuddly or cute, but these scales are highly prized in traditional Chinese medicine, which has caused the population of pangolins in China to fall by around 90% since the 1960s. Their scales protect them from their natural predators, but it's simple for a poacher to just pick them up.

(ج) إن التهديد الذي يواجهه البنغولين (أكل النمل الحرشفي) ليس عرضيا على الإطلاق. فهو يستهدف من قبل الصيادين غير الشرعيين أكثر من أي حيوان آخر في العالم. ويُعد فريداً بين الثدييات، إذ يغطي جسمه قشور تشبه الزواحف. قد لا يبدو لطيفاً أو جذاباً، لكن هذه القشور تُعد ذات قيمة عالية في الطب الصيني التقليدي، مما تسبب في انخفاض عدد البنغولين في الصين بحوالي 90% منذ ستينيات القرن الماضي. وتقوم هذه القشور بحمايته من الحيوانات المفترسة الطبيعية، لكن من السهل على الصياد غير الشرعي أن يلتقطه ببساطة.

D) Other creatures become endangered precisely because people find them ugly. Take the aye aye for example. Found only on the island of Madagascar, the aye aye is the world's largest nocturnal primate. During the day they sleep in nests in the trees, coming out to hunt at night. They are solitary creatures, furry, and unfortunately, the way they look means that they are traditionally considered an omen of bad luck. As a result, they are often killed.

(د) بعض الكائنات تصبح مهددة بالانقراض تحديداً لأن الناس يجدونها قبيحة. خذ على سبيل المثال حيوان «آي آي». يوجد هذا الحيوان فقط في جزيرة مدغشقر، وهو أكبر الرئيسيات الليلية في العالم. ينام خلال النهار في أعشاش فوق الأشجار، ويخرج للصيد ليلاً. وهو كائن انفرادي مغطى بالفرو، ولكن للأسف، شكله جعل الناس يعتقدون تقليدياً أنه نذير شؤم. ونتيجة لذلك، يتم قتله في كثير من الأحيان.

1-Why do blobfish often get caught accidentally?

- They swim near the surface.
- They follow fishing boats.
- They get swept into nets when fishing boats trawl the ocean floor.
- They are attracted to light.

2-Where is the aye aye found?

- Madagascar.
- Brazil.
- Australia.
- India.

3- Which of the following best describes the appearance of the blobfish?

- A large eyes, big mouth, and slimy pink body.
- small eyes, big mouth, and slimy pink body.
- small eyes, small mouth, and slimy pink body.
- large eyes, small mouth, and slimy pink body

4- what does the underlined pronoun ' this' refer to ?

.....

5- Find a word from the text which means 'awaken and active at night '

.....



6

Animal myths  
اساطير الحيوانات

A Criticising my brother's driving is like a red rag to a bull. He'll lose his temper and you'll end up walking instead of getting a lift! The idiom 'like a red rag to a bull' is a useful way of describing something that is guaranteed to make another person angry, but where does it come from? Well, it's common knowledge that the colour of blood makes bulls angry – that's why a matador's cape is red, right? Wrong: bulls are actually colour – blind and it is the movement of the cape, and not its colour, that makes them charge at you. This is one of many common myths about the walking, flying, swimming and crawling creatures with whom we share our beautiful planet.

أ) انتقاد قيادة أخي يشبه تمافا «الراية الحمراء أمام الثور». سيفقد أعصابه، وستنتهي بك الحال ماشياً بدلا من أن تحصل على توصيلة! يُعد التعبير الاصطلاحي «كالراية الحمراء أمام الثور» وسيلة مفيدة لوصف شيء مضمون أنه سيثير غضب شخص آخر، ولكن من أين أتى هذا التعبير؟ من المعروف أن لون الدم يُغضب الثيران - ولهذا epac مصارع الثيران يكون لونه أحمر، أليس كذلك؟ خطأ: الثيران في الواقع مصابة بعمى الألوان، والحركة هي ما يدفعها للهجوم، وليس اللون. هذه واحدة من العديد من الأساطير الشائعة حول الكائنات التي تمشي وتطير وتسبح وتزحف، والتي نتشارك معها كوكبنا الجميل.

B The idiom 'as blind as a bat' is often used to describe someone who can't find something that's right in front of them. however, even a thorough search is unlikely to reveal a truly blind bat because in fact, all species in the bat family have eyes and are capable of sight. About 70% of the nocturnal animals use something called echolocation to navigate, but hat doesn't mean they can't see. The remaining 30% mainly the larger species, can see well at night. Another bat myth is that they love human hair. While they are known to occasionally dive towards people at high speed, scientific evidence shows that they are actually hunting insects and are not irresistibly attracted to your beautiful long hair!

ب) يُستخدم التعبير الاصطلاحي «أعمى كالخفاش» كثيرا لوصف شخص لا يستطيع العثور على شيء موجود أمامه مباشرة. ومع ذلك، حتى البحث الدقيق من غير المرجح أن يكشف عن خفاش أعمى بالفعل، لأن جميع أنواع الخفافيش في الواقع تمتلك عيوناً وتتمتع بالقدرة على الرؤية. حوالي 70% من هذه الحيوانات الليلية تستخدم ما يُعرف بتحديد الموقع بالصدى (noitacolohce) للتنقل، لكن ذلك لا يعني أنها لا تستطيع الرؤية. أما الـ 30% المتبقية - ومعظمها من الأنواع الأكبر حجفا - فهي ترى جيدا في الليل. ومن الخرافات الأخرى عن الخفافيش أنها تحب شعر الإنسان. وعلى الرغم من أنها قد تنقض أحيانا نحو الناس بسرعة عالية، إلا أن الأدلة العلمية تُظهر أنها في الحقيقة تطارد الحشرات، ولا تنجذب بشكل لا يُقاوم إلى شعرك الطويل الجميل!

C The idiom 'to bury your head in the sand' means to ignore a problem in the hope that it will go away. The saying is based on the behaviour of ostriches, known for using their beaks to dig holes in which to hide their head from enemies. The only problem is that this is not actually normal ostrich behaviour. The myth that the world's largest birds do this is probably based on the writings of Pliny the Elder. He was a famous Roman naturalist who suggested around two thousand years ago that ostriches 'imagine, when they have thrust their head and neck into a bush, that the whole of their body is concealed.' Considering ostriches are the fastest creatures on two legs and have a kick powerful enough to kill a lion, they are much more likely to run or fight than try to hide.

ج) يُستخدم التعبير الاصطلاحي «دفن الرأس في الرمال» للتعبير عن تجاهل مشكلة ما على أمل أن تزول من تلقاء نفسها. ويستند هذا القول إلى سلوك النعام، الذي يُعتقد أنه يستخدم منقاره لحفر حفر يدفن فيها رأسه هرباً من الأعداء. لكن المشكلة الوحيدة هي أن هذا ليس سلوكاً حقيقياً للنعام. فالخرافة التي تقول إن أكبر طيور العالم تفعل ذلك على الأرجح تعود إلى كتابات بليني الأكبر، وهو عالم طبيعة روماني شهير اقترح قبل نحو ألفي عام أن النعام «يتخيل، عندما يدفع رأسه وعنقه داخل شجيرة، أن جسده بالكامل قد اختفى». وبالنظر إلى أن النعام هو أسرع الكائنات التي تسير على قدمين، ويملك ركلة قوية بما يكفي لقتل أسد، فمن الأرجح بكثير أن يهرب أو يقاتل بدلاً من أن يختبئ.

D Moving from underground to underwater, there are several common myths about marine creatures. Firstly, the idea that fish, and especially goldfish, have a memory of just a few seconds is something people seem to remember, but ought to forget. Experiments suggest a fish's memory is much better than that, and can be counted in months rather than seconds. Next, sharks and the disturbing idea that these incredible predators can detect a single drop of blood in the water from miles around. True, though these often solitary hunters have poor eyesight, they do have a highly developed sense of smell, with some species able to detect a single drop of blood in about 50 litres of water. However, rather disappointingly (unless you're a fish or another of the shark's favourite food), their noses are not as sensitive as is generally believed when it comes to blood.

د) بالانتقال من تحت الأرض إلى تحت الماء، هناك العديد من الخرافات الشائعة حول الكائنات البحرية. أولاً، الفكرة القائلة بأن الأسماك - وخاصة السمك الذهبي - لا تمتلك سوى بضع ثوانٍ من الذاكرة، هي فكرة يبدو أن الناس يتذكرونها، لكن من الأفضل أن ينسوها! تُظهر التجارب أن ذاكرة السمك أفضل من ذلك بكثير، ويمكن قياسها بالأشهر بدلاً من الثواني. بعد ذلك ننتقل إلى أسماك القرش، والفكرة المقلقة التي تقول إن هذه المفترسات المذهلة يمكنها اكتشاف قطرة دم واحدة في الماء من على بُعد أميال. صحيح أن هذه الكائنات، التي غالباً ما تصطاد بمفردها، تمتلك نظراً ضعيفاً، لكنها تتمتع بحاسة شم متطورة للغاية، وبعض أنواعها يمكنه بالفعل اكتشاف قطرة دم واحدة في حوالي 05 لترًا من الماء. ومع ذلك، فإن قدرتها على شم الدم ليست بالحساسية التي يعتقدونها معظم الناس - وهو أمر قد يكون مخيباً للآمال... ما لم تكن سمكة أو طعاماً مفضلاً للقرش!

E Finally, let's head back to dry land where the insects and invertebrates live. Firstly, despite the rumours, earthworms do not actually become two separate slimy worms if you split them in half. Only a limited number of earthworm species can survive such serious injury - only the front half of the worm (where the mouth is located) is able to feed and so survive. Moving from zero to eight legs, you'll no doubt be relieved and thankful that it's not true that over a lifetime people swallow a large number of spiders during their sleep. While sleeping, we make all kinds of noises and movements that warn spiders of danger and prevent them from becoming unwanted furry snacks. So, armed with that knowledge, I wish you a peaceful night's sleep, and if you are curious to learn more, there are plenty more myths connected to animals that you can read about online.

هـ) وأخيراً، دعونا نعود إلى اليابسة، حيث تعيش الحشرات واللافقاريات. أولاً، وعلى عكس ما تروج له الشائعات، فإن دودة الأرض لا تتحول إلى دودين منفصلين إذا قُطعت إلى نصفين. فقط عدد محدود من أنواع ديدان الأرض يمكنه النجاة من مثل هذه الإصابة الخطيرة - فالجزء الأمامي من الدودة (حيث يوجد الفم) هو الوحيد القادر على التغذية وبالتالي البقاء على قيد الحياة. وبالانتقال من الصفر إلى ثمانية أرجل، لا شك أنك ستشعر بالراحة والامتنان لمعرفة أن ما يُقال عن ابتلاع الناس عددًا كبيراً من العناكب أثناء نومهم غير صحيح. فعندما ننام، نصدر أصواتاً ونقوم بحركات متنوعة تنبه العناكب إلى وجود خطر، مما يمنعها من أن تتحول إلى وجبة زاحفة غير مرغوب فيها! والآن، بعد أن أصبحت مسلخاً بهذه المعرفة، أتمنى لك نوماً هادئاً، وإذا كنت فضولياً لمعرفة المزيد، فهناك العديد من الخرافات الأخرى المرتبطة بالحيوانات يمكنك قراءتها على الإنترنت.



7 Oliver Twist

By Charles Dickens

In England during the 1800s, many people came to the cities to work. There were places called workhouses where the poorest people could live, work and eat to make ends meet. But life in the workhouses was not easy, where people somehow managed a subsistence, living day-to-day, huddled together to keep warm.

في إنجلترا خلال القرن التاسع عشر، انتقل الكثير من الناس إلى المدن للعمل. كانت هناك أماكن تُعرف باسم «بيوت العمل» (sesuohkrow)، حيث كان بإمكان أفقر الناس أن يعيشوا ويعملوا ويتناولوا الطعام لتأمين قوت يومهم. لكن الحياة في بيوت العمل لم تكن سهلة، إذ كان الناس بالكاد يتمكنون من البقاء على قيد الحياة، يعيشون يوماً بيوم، متقاربين مغا للاحتماء من البرد.

One night, a woman arrived at a workhouse. She gave birth to a baby but then sadly died. A nurse called the baby Oliver Twist and he was sent to a house for orphans until he was nine. Then he was sent to a workhouse to work. Oliver was sad to leave the other orphans. Although the boys lived hand-to-mouth, they had a sense of belonging at the house and looked after each other.

في إحدى الليالي، وصلت امرأة إلى بيت العمل. أنجبت طفلاً، لكنها توفيت بعد ذلك للأسف. أطلقت الممرضة على الطفل اسم أوليفر تويست، وتم إرساله إلى دار للأيتام حتى بلغ سن التاسعة. ثم أرسل إلى بيت العمل ليعمل هناك. كان أوليفر حزينا لمغادرة الأطفال الآخرين. وعلى الرغم من أن الأولاد كانوا يعيشون بالكاد ويوفرون قوت يومهم، إلا أنهم كانوا يشعرون بالانتماء في ذلك المنزل وكانوا يعتنون ببعضهم البعض.

At the workhouse, all the other boys were as malnourished as Oliver. One day, they encouraged Oliver to beg for more food, but this made the managers of the workhouse angry.

في بيت العمل، كان جميع الأولاد الآخرين يعانون من سوء التغذية مثل أوليفر. وذات يوم، شجعوا أوليفر على أن يطلب المزيد من الطعام، لكن هذا الأمر أغضب مدبري بيت العمل.

Oliver decided to escape to London but had no food and went hungry for days, before he met another boy called Jack Dawkins. He showed Oliver the way to the city. Jack introduced Oliver to an old man called Fagin, who gave Oliver some food and a bed to sleep on. The next day, Oliver saw many other boys come to Fagin's house. The boys gathered together to give the old man watches and jewellery. Fagin then told Oliver to go into the streets with the other boys and learn from them. Oliver was shocked when he saw the boys take things from people's pockets. He understood that they were thieves!

قرر أوليفر الهرب إلى لندن، لكنه لم يكن يملك طعاماً، وظل جائعاً لعدة أيام، حتى التقى بصبي آخر يدعى جاك دوكينز. أرشد جاك أوليفر إلى طريق المدينة. وعزفه على رجل مسن يدعى فاجن، الذي قدم لأوليفر بعض الطعام وسريزاً ينام فيه. في اليوم التالي، رأى أوليفر العديد من الأولاد الآخرين يأتون إلى منزل فاجن. كان الأولاد يتجمعون ليعطوا الرجل العجوز ساعات ومجوهرات. ثم أخبر فاجن أوليفر أن يذهب إلى الشوارع مع بقية الأولاد ليتعلم منهم. ضدم أوليفر عندما رأى الأولاد يأخذون أشياء من جيوب الناس. عندها أدرك أنهم لصوص!

Suddenly, a man saw the boys take a handkerchief from his pocket. He shouted at the boys, and as they ran away, a police officer tried to arrest Oliver. But a man, Mr Brownlow, told the police officer that Oliver had not taken anything. Mr Brownlow was worried about the skinny boy and took him back to his house, where the housekeeper looked after Oliver.

فجأة، شاهد رجل الأولاد وهم يأخذون منديلًا من جيبه. فصرخ في وجههم، وعندما ركضوا بعيدًا، حاول شرطي القبض على أوليفر. لكن رجلا يدعى السيد براونلو أخبر الشرطي أن أوليفر لم يأخذ شيئًا. كان السيد براونلو قلقًا بشأن الفتى النحيف وأخذه إلى منزله، حيث قامت الخادمة بالاعتناء بأوليفر.

When Oliver was better, he was walking along the streets when a woman grabbed him. She took him back to Fagin's. Fagin then asked Oliver to help Mr Sikes with a job in the country. They told Oliver to climb through a small window of a house. When he did so, he was shot.

عندما أصبح أوليفر أفضل، كان يسير في الشوارع عندما أمسكت به امرأة. أخذته إلى منزل فاجن. ثم طلب فاجن من أوليفر أن يساعد السيد سايكس في مهمة في الريف. قالوا لأوليفر أن يتسلق من خلال نافذة صغيرة في أحد المنازل. وعندما فعل ذلك، تم إطلاق النار عليه.

Luckily, he survived. When he was better, he was taken to Mr Brownlow, and was made to feel at home. Mr Brownlow, and explained that Oliver's mother was a rich woman. But his brother, a man called Monks, knew that Oliver would only get the money if Oliver was an honest person. So he watched Oliver and made sure that he met Jack Dawkins, and then Fagin. In this way, Oliver would never be honest and Monks could keep all the money.

لحسن الحظ، نجا أوليفر. وعندما تعافى، تم أخذه إلى السيد براونلو، حيث شعر وكأنه في منزله. أخبر السيد براونلو أوليفر أن والدته كانت امرأة غنية. لكن أخاها، وهو رجل يدعى مونكس، كان يعلم أن أوليفر لن يحصل على المال إلا إذا كان شخصًا صادقًا. لذا، راقب مونكس أوليفر وتأكد من أنه التقى بجاك دوكينز، ثم بفاجن. بهذه الطريقة، كان أوليفر لن يكون صادقًا أبدًا، وكان مونكس يستطيع الاحتفاظ بكل المال لنفسه.

At the end of the story, Monks gives Oliver the money that is owed to him and leaves the country. Oliver is adopted by Mr Brownlow, which shows what a kind man he is.

في نهاية القصة، يمنح مونكس أوليفر المال الذي يستحق له ويغادر البلاد. يتم تبني أوليفر من قبل السيد براونلو، مما يظهر كم هو رجل طيب

**1. Why was Oliver sad to leave the house for orphans?**

- a. It was where he was born.
- b. The orphans helped each other.
- c. He had plenty to eat there

**2. Why do you think Fagin gave Oliver food and a bed to sleep on?**

- a. He wanted to help the poor orphans of London.
- b. He wanted Oliver to trust him and then work for him.
- c. He was a rich man in a smart, modern house

**3. Why did Oliver's brother Monks want Oliver to be a thief?**

- a. He could get watches and jewellery from him.
- b. He was an honest person.
- c. He wanted to have all of his mother's money

**4-Who stopped the police officer from arresting Oliver?**

- a. Fagin.      b. Jack Dawkins.      c. Mr. Skies.      d. Mr. Brownlow

**5- What was the main purpose of workhouse in England during the 1800s?**

- a. To provide education.
- b. To give the poor a place to live, work and eat.
- c. To offer healthcare to the sick.
- d. To provide entertainment.



## 8 Charles Dickens and the poor

Like many people who later became successful writers, Charles Dickens grew up in a nice house and received a good education. However, this was to change when he was only 12 years old. In 1824, his father found that he owed people a lot of money and he was sent to prison with Charles's mother. Charles had to stop going to school, live alone and get a job to make ends meet. He worked in a factory, putting labels onto bottles. He was paid very little and lived hand – to – mouth.

مثل العديد من الأشخاص الذين أصبحوا لاحقًا كتابًا ناجحين، نشأ تشارلز ديكنز في منزل جيد وتلقى تعليمًا جيدًا. ومع ذلك، تغير كل ذلك عندما كان في الثانية عشرة فقط من عمره. ففي عام 1824، اكتشف والده أنه مدين لكثير من الناس، وتم إرساله إلى السجن مع والدته تشارلز. اضطر تشارلز إلى التوقف عن الذهاب إلى المدرسة، والعيش بمفرده، والحصول على وظيفة لتأمين لقمة العيش. عمل في مصنع حيث كان يضع الملصقات على الزجاجات. وكان يتقاضى أجرًا زهيدًا ويعيش على الكفاف.

He loathed every minute of it.

Fortunately for Charles, his father did not stay in prison for long. Although Charles's mother wanted him to continue working at the factory, his father disagreed, and Charles went back to school. However, it was his experience at working with other poor people in a factory that made Dickens the compassionate writer he became, aware of the difficult lives many people were living.

لحسن حظ تشارلز، لم يبق والده في السجن لفترة طويلة. وعلى الرغم من أن والدته تشارلز أرادت له أن يستمر في العمل بالمصنع، فإن والده لم يوافق على ذلك، فعاد تشارلز إلى المدرسة. ومع ذلك، فإن تجربته في العمل مع أشخاص فقراء آخرين في المصنع هي التي جعلت من ديكنز كاتبًا متعاطفًا، مدركًا لصعوبة الحياة التي يعيشها الكثير من الناس.

When he left school, Dickens started off working in the law, but he always loved writing, and soon became a journalist. He started writing stories in magazines, and his stories were very popular. When he was older, Dickens used to live in a part of London where there was a workhouse in the same street. He was aware of the malnourished children who had to live and work in these terrible places. And so he wrote Oliver Twist, about a boy who spent time in a workhouse before living in places in London that were so poor that children had to beg or go hungry. Like his earlier stories, Oliver Twist was published in a magazine, which his readers could read part of every month.

عندما أنهى دراسته، بدأ ديكنز العمل في مجال القانون، لكنه كان دائمًا يحب الكتابة، وسرعان ما أصبح صحفيًا. بدأ في كتابة القصص في المجلات، وكانت قصصه شديدة الشعبية. وعندما أصبح أكبر سنًا، كان ديكنز يعيش في جزء من لندن توجد فيه دار عمل في نفس الشارع. وكان على دراية بالأطفال الذين يعانون من سوء التغذية والذين اضطروا للعيش والعمل في تلك الأماكن المروعة. ولهذا كتب رواية أوليفر تويست، عن صبي قضى وقتًا في دار العمل قبل أن يعيش في أماكن في لندن كانت فقيرة جدًا لدرجة أن الأطفال اضطروا للتسول أو المعاناة من الجوع. وكما في قصصه السابقة، نشرت أوليفر تويست في مجلة، وكان بإمكان القراء قراءتها جزءًا بعد جزء كل شهر.

His readers were shocked when they learnt that this was not only a story, but based on real events and people in the capital city. Many people did not realise that there were skinny children looking for work and food in London at that time.

ضد قراءه عندما علموا أن هذه لم تكن مجرد قصة، بل كانت مستندة إلى أحداث حقيقية وأشخاص حقيقيين في العاصمة. لم يكن كثير من الناس يدركون أن هناك أطفالا نحيفين يبحثون عن عمل وطعام في لندن في ذلك الوقت.

Dickens certainly emphathized with the poor, but he also believed that being poor often led to a life of crime. We can see this in the character Fagin in Oliver Twist, who makes poor children work for him as thieves. For Dickens, the best escape from poverty was through education. Dickens did not forget that he had to stop going to school when his father was sent to prison and he later helped to support the so-called Ragged Schools, where children of the poorest families in the country could feel at home and get a good education.

كان ديكنز بلا شك يتعاطف مع الفقراء، لكنه كان يؤمن أيضا بأن الفقر كثيرا ما يؤدي إلى حياة الجريمة. ويمكننا رؤية ذلك في شخصية فاجن في رواية أوليفر تويست، الذي يستغل الأطفال الفقراء ويجعلهم يعملون لصالحه كصوص. وبالنسبة إلى ديكنز، كان أفضل وسيلة للهروب من الفقر هي التعليم. لم ينس ديكنز أنه اضطر إلى التوقف عن الذهاب إلى المدرسة عندما أرسل والده إلى السجن، وقد ساعد لاحقا في دعم ما كان يُعرف بـ«مدارس راجد»، حيث كان بإمكان أطفال أفقر العائلات في البلاد أن يشعروا بأنهم في مكانهم وأن يحصلوا على تعليم جيد.

Dickens was able to help schools like this because in later life, he was a very successful writer. As well as Oliver Twist (1839), Dickens wrote many other famous novels including Nicholas Nickleby (1839), David Copperfield (1850) and Great Expectations (1861). Poor people often feature in Dicken's novels which continue to entertain us today. They are great stories, and are often very funny, making fun people who think they are important because of their jobs or money. Many of his books have been made into films.

كان ديكنز قادرا على مساعدة مثل هذه المدارس لأنه أصبح في حياته لاحقا كاتبنا ناجحا للغاية. فإلى جانب أوليفر تويست (1839)، كتب ديكنز العديد من الروايات الشهيرة الأخرى، منها نيكولاس نيكليبي (1839)، ديفيد كوبرفيلد (1850)، وآمال عظيمة (1861). وغالبا ما تظهر الشخصيات الفقيرة في روايات ديكنز التي لا تزال تسلينا حتى اليوم. فهي قصص رائعة، وغالبا ما تكون مضحكة جدا، تسخر من الأشخاص الذين يظنون أنهم مهقون بسبب وظائفهم أو أموالهم. وقد تم تحويل العديد من كتبه إلى أفلام.

Perhaps the most important aspect of his novels, however, is that he shone a light on lives of poverty that were often hidden or ignored at that time.

وربما يكون الجانب الأهم في رواياته، مع ذلك، هو أنه سلط الضوء على حياة الفقر التي كانت غالبا مخفية أو متجاهلة في ذلك الوقت

### 1. How does the author of the article feel about Charles Dicken's life as a child?

- a. She says it was like most writers.
- b. She suggests it made him into a successful writer.
- c. She says it was very different to most writers.
- d. She thinks he probably enjoyed it.

### 2. What two experiences helped Dickens to write Oliver Twist?

- a. Working for a magazine and living in London.
- b. Working in a factory and living near a workhouse.
- c. Visiting a prison and knowing poor people.
- d. Going to school and working with poor people.

### 3. What does the author suggest Dickens thought of poor people?

- a. They were always good people.
- b. They were often lazy.
- c. They needed an education or they might become criminals.
- d. They were usually bad people or thieves

### 4. What made Dickens want to help the Ragged Schools?

- a. He wanted to help poor people get an education.
- b. He wanted to use some of the money he got from writing.
- c. He wanted to feel at home at the schools.
- d. He wanted to learn about poor children's education.

### 5. Why does the author think Dickens novels have been so successful?

- a. They are all very funny.
- b. They have been made into films.
- c. they make fun of people.
- d. They are really good stories.

### 6. What does the author think Dickens novels have taught us?

- a. How to stop people being poor.
- b. How to make fun of important people.
- c. To be aware of poverty.
- d. How to write great stories.

9

**New hotel is just what the area needs.**

When developers released a statement that they were going to build a luxury new hotel at the local beach, everyone in the town was very excited. There have been talks for years about opportunities for new developments, but they never seem to happen.

عندما أصدر المطورون بياناً يفيد بأنهم سيقومون ببناء فندق فاخر جديد على الشاطئ المحلي، شعر جميع سكان المدينة بحماس كبير. لقد كانت هناك أحاديث منذ سنوات عن فرص لمشروعات تطوير جديدة، لكنها لم تكن تبدو وكأنها ستتحقق أبداً.

We all have to seize the opportunity and realise that the hotel will not only give us work, but offer improvements to the whole area around the beach. The developers have promised a new road with side pavements to and from the beach and a replacement of the sad old beach restaurants which have been there for years.

يجب علينا جميعاً اغتنام هذه الفرصة وإدراك أن الفندق لن يوفر لنا فرص عمل فقط، بل سيحدث تحسينات في المنطقة بأكملها المحيطة بالشاطئ. فقد وعد المطورون بإنشاء طريق جديد مع أرصفة جانبية تؤدي إلى الشاطئ وتعود منه، بالإضافة إلى استبدال المطاعم الشاطئية القديمة البائسة التي كانت موجودة هناك منذ سنوات.

We have asked for such development for years and I'm so happy that the developers have come up with a solution to help local people. Not only will the hotel need local workers but there are sure to be other jobs in tourism when the hotel guests start to arrive

لقد طلبنا مثل هذا التطوير منذ سنوات، وأنا سعيد جداً لأن المطورين قد وجدوا حلاً يساعد الناس المحليين. فالفندق لن يحتاج فقط إلى عمال محليين، بل من المؤكد أن هناك وظائف أخرى في مجال السياحة ستظهر عندما يبدأ وصول ضيوف الفندق.

I was very surprise to hear that there are protesters who are against the plan. Just last week, some activists tried to stop lorries from entering the beach to start building work, and I reported the incident to the police. Everyone has the right to protest, but such obstruction is illegal. There has even been an accusation that I 'am working to promote the hotel company,' but this is not true.

كنتُ مفاجئاً جداً عندما سمعت أن هناك محتجين ضد الخطة. في الأسبوع الماضي فقط، حاول بعض الناشطين منع الشاحنات من دخول الشاطئ لبدء أعمال البناء، وقد قمت بالإبلاغ عن الحادثة إلى الشرطة. للجميع الحق في الاحتجاج، لكن مثل هذا الاعتراض غير قانوني. وحتى أنه كانت هناك اتهامات بأنني «أعمل على الترويج لشركة الفندق»، لكن هذا غير صحيح.

We must remember that the hotel will solve many of the problems in our area, and I support it one 100%.

يجب أن نتذكر أن الفندق سيحل العديد من المشاكل في منطقتنا، وأنا أؤيده بنسبة 100%

New hotel , but no new hope for locals

When we first received information about a new hotel at our local beach, many local people were pleased and thought that the development could give us job security. But when I put in a request to find out more about the developers on the internet, I quickly changed my mind. It is very clear that the hotel is an international company and in all its branches, it employs an international staff. It also uses the same building contractors for all its hotels, and none of them are from our area.

فندق جديد، لكن لا أمل جديد للسكان المحليين عندما تلقينا في البداية معلومات عن فندق جديد على شاطئنا المحلي، كان العديد من السكان المحليين سعداء وظنوا أن المشروع قد يوفر لنا أمناً وظيفياً. ولكن عندما قدمت طلباً لمعرفة المزيد عن المطورين عبر الإنترنت، غيرت رأبي بسرعة. من الواضح جداً أن الفندق مملوك لشركة دولية، وفي جميع فروعها، تقوم بتوظيف موظفين دوليين. كما أنها تستخدم نفس المقاولين للبناء في جميع فنادقها، ولا يوجد أي منهم من منطقتنا.

In addition, the developers plan to replace the traditional restaurants which have been on the beach for years with new, upmarket restaurants, also with their own staff. These restaurants will be too expensive for most people in our neighbourhood. I am also sure that locals who work at the old restaurants will probably lose their jobs.

بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يخطط المطورون لاستبدال المطاعم التقليدية التي كانت موجودة على الشاطئ لسنوات بمطاعم جديدة راقية، مع موظفين خاصين بهم. ستكون هذه المطاعم غالية جداً بالنسبة لمعظم الناس في حيننا. وأنا أيضاً متأكد من أن السكان المحليين الذين يعملون في المطاعم القديمة ربما سيخسرون وظائفهم.

My investigation also revealed a plan to build several new roads to the beach which will affect bird and animal life in a sensitive nature area. I am not an activist and I refute the allegation that I tried to obstruct building work last week. However, people should have the freedom agree with. I plan to join the other protesters who want a suspension of the building work until we know exactly how many jobs will go to local people. Tension will also continue until the plans for new roads are moved away from the sensitive nature areas.

كشفت تحقيقاتي أيضاً عن خطة لبناء عدة طرق جديدة إلى الشاطئ، وهو ما سيؤثر على حياة الطيور والحيوانات في منطقة طبيعية حساسة. لست ناشطاً، وأرفض الاتهام الذي وجه إليّ بأنني حاولت عرقلة أعمال البناء الأسبوع الماضي. ومع ذلك، يجب أن يكون لدى الناس حرية التعبير عن آرائهم. أخطط للانضمام إلى المحتجين الآخرين الذين يطالبون بتعليق أعمال البناء حتى نعرف بالضبط كم عدد الوظائف التي ستذهب للسكان المحليين. كما ستستمر التوترات حتى يتم نقل خطط بناء الطرق الجديدة بعيداً عن المناطق الطبيعية الحساسة.

1- What do locals fear about the new restaurants?

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2- What did the second writer's investigation reveal?

.....

3- What accusation was made against the first writer?

.....

4- What illegal action did some activities take?

.....

5- what does the underlined pronoun ' it' refer to ?

.....

10

Every story has two sides

Against: by Reem, 19 yrs.

The last time I visited my grandfather, he was singing along to the old radio he still has in the corner of his kitchen. It struck me that I hadn't intentionally sat down and listened to the radio for as long as I could remember. When I asked my friends about their listening habits the following weekend, they all confirmed the same thing. None of us ever listens to the radio, unless we happen to hear it at our grandparents' or when passing a building site!

في آخر زيارة لي لجدي، كان يغني مع الراديو القديم الذي لا يزال يحتفظ به في زاوية مطبخه. لاحظت أنه لم يخطر ببالي أنني لم أجلس للاستماع إلى الراديو عمداً منذ وقت طويل. وعندما سألت أصدقائي عن عاداتهم في الاستماع في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع التالية، أكدوا جميعاً نفس الشيء. لا أحد منا يستمع إلى الراديو، إلا إذا صادفناه عند أجدادنا أو عندما نمر بجانب موقع بناء!

As a source of music and information, it seems that radio is out of date in the eyes (or more appropriately, the ears) of the digital generation. Statistics support this anecdotal evidence. They reveal that we are abandoning radio in huge numbers. Major radio stations seem to be satisfied with keeping their older audience happy. Conversely, streaming services now account for over 50% of millennial' daily listening. It should come as no surprise that those aged 15 to 19 do nearly half their listening on smartphones. Never has it been easier to choose your own music, or to take it with you wherever you go.

كمصدر للموسيقى والمعلومات، يبدو أن الراديو أصبح قديماً في نظر الجيل الرقمي (أو بالأحرى، في أذانهم). تدعم الإحصاءات هذه الأدلة القصصية. فهي تكشف أننا نتخلى عن الراديو بأعداد ضخمة. وتبدو محطات الراديو الكبرى راضية عن الحفاظ على جمهورها الأكبر سنناً سعيداً. وعلى النقيض من ذلك، فإن خدمات البث الآن تشكل أكثر من 50% من استماع الجيل الألفي يومياً. ولا ينبغي أن يكون مفاجئاً أن الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 15 و19 عامًا يقومون بما يقارب نصف استماعهم عبر الهواتف الذكية. لم يكن من الأسهل أبداً اختيار موسيقاك الخاصة أو أخذها معك أينما ذهبت.

In fact, I have to wonder why anyone would want to listen to someone else's selection when it's so easy to create your own playlists. If you do this, you never have to listen to music you don't like. Plus, if you pay for your streaming service, you also eliminate the annoying adverts that invade your headspace constantly on many commercial stations.

في الواقع، يجب أن أتساءل لماذا يرغب أي شخص في الاستماع إلى اختيارات شخص آخر عندما يكون من السهل جداً إنشاء قوائم تشغيل خاصة بك. إذا فعلت ذلك، فلن تضطر أبداً للاستماع إلى موسيقى لا تحبها. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، إذا كنت تدفع مقابل خدمة البث، فإنك تتخلص أيضاً من الإعلانات المزعجة التي تغزو مساحتك الذهنية باستمرار على العديد من المحطات التجارية.

If I'm relaxing, I usually choose to watch rather than listen. This means I look online, and never check the radio. If I'm working, the last thing I want is an enthusiastic DJ talking nonsense, followed by a song I don't like, and then another three minutes of boring adverts. No, I'm afraid I can only conclude that radio is practically dead and gone.

إذا كنت أسترخي، عادةً ما أختار مشاهدة شيء بدلاً من الاستماع. هذا يعني أنني ألبجأ إلى الإنترنت، ولا أتحقق من الراديو أبداً. وإذا كنت أعمل، آخر شيء أريده هو دي جي متحمس يتحدث بلا معنى، تليه أغنية لا أحبها، ثم ثلاث دقائق أخرى من الإعلانات المملة. لا، أعتقد أنه يمكنني أن أستنتج أن الراديو أصبح ميتاً تقريباً.

For: by Manal, 15 yrs.

The fact that anyone under the age of 40 would tune in at all is a total enigma to me. Just a few minutes ago, the digital receiver in the living room switched itself off automatically. After being plunged into silence, I realised that as usual, I'd been half-listening to the radio for the last eight hours. This happens a lot in our house. My dad switches the news on first thing in the morning and the station ends up playing all day long. To be honest, I enjoy the noise and music: home wouldn't be home without it.

حقيقة أن أي شخص تحت سن الأربعين قد يستمع إلى الراديو على الإطلاق هي لغز كامل بالنسبة لي. منذ بضع دقائق فقط، قام جهاز الاستقبال الرقمي في غرفة المعيشة بإيقاف نفسه تلقائياً. بعد أن غرقنا في الصمت، أدركت أنه كما في المعتاد، كنت أستمع إلى الراديو بنصف وعي طوال الثماني ساعات الماضية. يحدث هذا كثيراً في منزلنا. والدي يشغل الأخبار أول شيء في الصباح، وتنتهي المحطة بلعب الراديو طوال اليوم. بصراحة، أنا أستمع بالوضوء والموسيقى؛ فالمنزل لن يكون منزلاً بدونها.

Radio has been around forever and despite recent allegations in printed media that it is dying, there is evidence to suggest it is very much alive. According to research, 89% of people over the age of 15 listened to the radio every week in 2022. The medium is also moving with the times and over half of all listeners now tune in digitally, whether at home, in the car or on the move. You can even 'watch' your favourite radio shows via live feeds online.

لقد كان الراديو موجوداً منذ الأبد، وعلى الرغم من الادعاءات الأخيرة في وسائل الإعلام المطبوعة بأنه في طريقه للموت، هناك دلائل تشير إلى أنه لا يزال حياً. وفقاً للأبحاث، استمع 98% من الأشخاص الذين تجاوزت أعمارهم 15 عاماً إلى الراديو كل أسبوع في عام 2022. كما أن الوسيلة تتطور مع الزمن، حيث أن أكثر من نصف المستمعين الآن يستمعون إليها رقمياً، سواء في المنزل أو في السيارة أو أثناء التنقل. يمكنك حتى «مراقبة» برامج الراديو المفضلة لديك عبر البث المباشر على الإنترنت.

Sure, there are streaming services and with them access to more music than you could possibly listen to in a lifetime. While I don't claim to speak for all young people, I'm quietly confident that most of us don't want to have to choose our own music all the time. This is especially true when we are busy studying, exercising, cooking or whatever else we do with music in the background. In fact, radio is a great way to discover new songs, artists and even styles of music that you might never think to search for yourself. Let's not forget that radio is also much more than just music. There's news, sports, discussion, interviews, factual shows and a whole lot more besides. Radio is here to stay so turn on, tune in, and listen up!

بالتأكيد، هناك خدمات بث موسيقى توفر لك إمكانية الوصول إلى المزيد من الموسيقى مما يمكنك الاستماع إليه في حياتك كلها. بينما لا أزعج أنني أتحدث نيابة عن جميع الشباب، فإنني واثق بصمت أن معظمنا لا يريدون اختيار موسيقاهم بأنفسهم طوال الوقت. هذا صحيح بشكل خاص عندما نكون مشغولين بالدراسة أو ممارسة الرياضة أو الطهي أو أي شيء آخر نقوم به مع الموسيقى في الخلفية. في الواقع، الراديو هو وسيلة رائعة لاكتشاف أغاني جديدة وفنانين وأسلوب موسيقى قد لا تفكر في البحث عنها بنفسك. ولا ننسى أن الراديو هو أكثر بكثير من مجرد موسيقى. هناك الأخبار، والرياضة، والمناقشات، والمقابلات، والبرامج الواقعية، والكثير غيرها. الراديو هنا ليبقى، لذا قم بتشغيله، واضبطه، واستمع!

