

Module five unit seven :Weather الطقس and climate مناخ:

The word	The English meaning	حفظ
Polar	Related to the poles	قطبي
Tundra	Very cold land without trees	التندرا
Mountain	The height of earth	
Desert	Dry land	
Temperate	Mild [not too hot or too cold]	
Monsoon	A climate where we have too heavy rains in winter and hot and dry summer	
Tropical	Very hot and wet climate	

Q1 before you read [pre reading]

- 1- Describe the climate in the poles ? in Africa china ?



2- Fill in blanks :

Polar\ monsoon \ tundra\ desert \tropical
\mountain

- 1- I saw a --Polar -----bear
- 2- Dad climbed the Himalaya - mountain -----

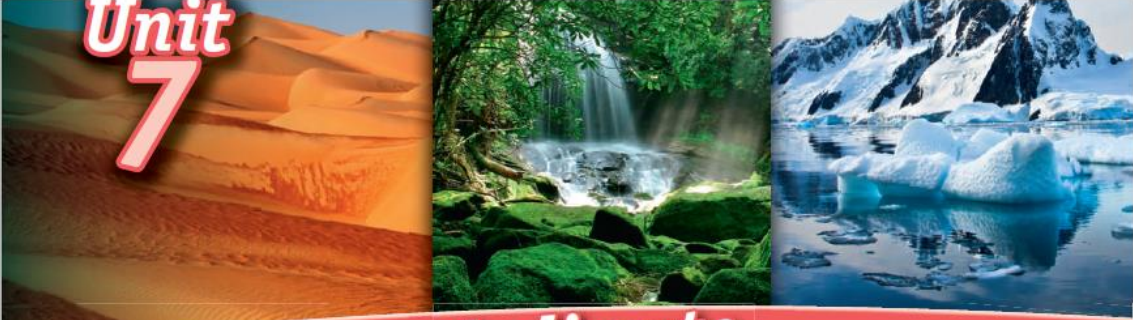
- 3- A camel lives at the---- desert -----
- 4- We can say that Jordan 's climate is a -
monsoon ---
- 5- I love to discover the -- tropical -----
-forest in south east china .

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على موقع دبرني

READING TEXT : ONE WORLD MANY CLIMATES



The word	Comments
Vary=v \ differs	يختلف \ يتغير
Climates \ weather	طقس \ مناخ
Different #same	يختلف
Parts = areas \ regions	أجزاء
Determine = decide	يحدد
Affect	يؤثر في
Inhabit= live at	يسكن في
Plants	نبات
Types = kinds	أنواع
Cold #hot	بارد
Strong #weak	قوي
Dry#wet	جاف
Temperature	معتدل
Degrees	درجات
Cover	يغطي
Russia	روسيا
North America	أمريكا الشمالية
Height	ارتفاع
Cool temperate	معتدل
Northern Europe	شمال أوروبا
Warm #cold	دافئ
Southern Europe	جنوب أوروبا
North Africa	شمال إفريقيا
Central Australia	وسط استراليا
India	الهند
Suddenly	فجأة
Equator	خط الاستواء
Rainforest	غابات مطرية



Unit 7

Weather and climate

Grammar
defining relative clauses

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

1 What is the climate like at the North and South Poles? What is it like on the Equator? Why do you think these places have different climates?

Suggested answers

polar: North and South Poles (the Arctic and the Antarctic) **tundra:** Russia, North America
mountain: the Alps, the Himalayas, the Andes, the Atlas Mountains, the Rockies, the Caucasus, the Great Dividing Range, the Pyrenees, etc. **temperate:** Europe, the USA, parts of South America **desert:** North Africa (Sahara), southern Africa (Kalahari, Namib), central Australia, China, Chile (Atacama), Mongolia (Gobi), Mexico, western USA, Saudi Arabia, etc.
monsoon: India, South-East Asia
tropical: South America, South-East Asia

Reading comprehension questions :

- 1- are climates the same all around the world ?
explain your answer ?
- 2- what do climates determine ?

- 3- describe the polar areas' climate ?
- 4- give two examples for 2 places in which we have the tundra climate?
- 5- What determine the climate in the mountain areas?
- 6- Describe that summer and the winter in a cool temperate climate ?
- 7- Describe the weather in the desert ?
- 8- What grows in tropical areas ?

COMPREHENSION

4 Read and listen to the article again. Answer the following questions.

- 1 How do you think a climate affects the plants and animals from one area to

another?

2 How many types of climate does the article mention?

Which

climate do you think Jordan has?

3 Which other climate do you think would be interesting to

experience? Why?

4 Which climate do you think causes danger to people the

most? Explain your answer

Answers

1 Suggested answer: Some plants and animals adapt to a certain climate, but not to another. For example, penguins can be found in the South Pole and not in Jordan. **2** The article mentions eight types of climate. Jordan has a hot, dry desert climate. **3** Students' own answer **4 Suggested answer:** A monsoon climate causes danger to people because it might result in floods.

VOCABULARY: Climates

8 Write the descriptions in the box under the correct types of climates.

Polar	Tropical	Desert	Monsoon	Cool temperate	Tundra
-------	----------	--------	---------	----------------	--------

very cold	Hot and wet	Very little rain	Very heavy rain	Rain most of the year	Very little rain
Ice and snow		Hot in the day Cold at night		Very cold winters	Very short summers



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GRAMMAR : القواعد

RELATIVE CLAUSE : ضمائر الوصل و جمل الوصل

RELATIVE CLAUSE :

clause is a part of a sentence. A *relative clause* tells us which person or thing (or what kind of person or thing) the speaker means:

جملة الوصل هي جزء من جملة. تخبرنا بمعلومات اضافيه حول شخص ما أو شيء ما يتكلم عنه المتحدث : المتحدث:

. . The woman who Lives next door. O المراه التي تعيش بالجوار ('who .
(lives next door' tells us which woman) معلومات اضافيه حول المراه بانها هي التي
تعيش بالجوار



. . People who live in the country. O الناس الذين يعيشون بالريف ('who live .
(in the country' tells us what kind of people) معلومات اضافيه عن طبيعه
هؤلاء الاشخاص الذين يعيشون بالريف

The woman who lives next door is a doctor.
relative clause

لاحظ جمله الوصل و تبدا بضمير
الوصل الذي يستخدم مع العاقل

1-We use who الذي in a relative clause when we are talking about people (not things) : ليس مع الاشياء :

You can also use that -الذي التي (instead of who

Lives next door is a doctor. (not التي that] O المراه عاقل التي (not
the woman which)

3- When we are talking about things, we use that or which الذي ١
التي لغير العاقل : (not who) in a relative clause: عندما نتحدث عن الاشياء

where is the cheese? – it was in the fridge

→ Where is the cheese { that which } was in the fridge?

- ☐ I don't like stories **that** have unhappy endings. (or stories **which** have ...)
- ☐ Grace works for a company **that** makes furniture. (or a company **which** makes furniture)
- ☐ The machine **that** broke down is working again now. (or The machine **which** broke down)

HOW TO COMBINE TWO SENTENCES BY USING THE RELATIVE

PRONOUNS { WHO \ WHICH \ THAT }:- كيف تربط جملتين باستخدام ضمائر الوصل

1- The Greeks have built a **horse** .

2- **It** is made of wood

When the same object from sentence one is the same subject of the second one we do the following :
مع الفاعل من الجملة الثانية فاننا

*Underline the shared words between the two sentences { noun in the first {object }= pronoun{refer to the same noun in the first
ضع خطا تحت المتشابه من الجملتين وفي هذه الحالة المفعول به من الجملة الاولى مع الفاعل من الجملة الثانية

1- the Greeks have built a horse .

2- It is made of wood. { object \

subject } position .

*We write the first sentence as it is :then we decide based on the object to bring which or who
به في الاولى احضر ضمير وصل عاقل او غير عاقل

the Greeks have built a horse which لذا احضرنا

*We write the second sentence after we delete the pronoun
{from the second sentence}

the Greeks have built a horse which is made of wood .

When the same subject from sentence one is the same object of the second one we do the following :
مفعول به الجملة الثانية مع فاعل الجملة الاولى

*Underline the shared words between the two sentences { noun in the first {subject }= object {refer to the same noun in the first }
{ضع خطا تحت المتشابه و في هذه الحالة يكون}

1- the horse will never escape

2- we have captured it { subject \ object } position .
الجملة الاولى مع مفعول به الجملة الثانية

*We write the first sentence subject as it is :then we decide based on it to bring which or who
على موقع

the horse which
اكتب فاعل الجملة الاولى ثم انظر اليه جيدا و احضر بعده ضمير وصل
اما عاقل او غير عاقل

*We write the second sentence after we delete the pronoun from the second sentence
اكتب بعد فاعل الاولى و ضمير الوصل الجملة الثانية كما هي
لكن احذف منها المفعول به ثم اكتب باقي الجملة الاولى

The horse which we have captured will never escape .

NOW REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES BY USING WHO \ WHICH :

كتابه الجمل بربطها بضمير الوصل المناسب

SUBJECT POSITION AND SUBJECT \PAY ATTENTION TO THE OBJECT
OBJECT POSITION :

1- The sailor saw a monster .

2- The monster has six heads .



----- The sailor saw a monster which has six heads -----

-----.

1- My aunt has got a parrot .

2- The parrot can talk .

— — .

1- Meg likes music .

2- The music she can dance to .

_____.

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1- Camels are amazing creatures .

2- Camels are found in the desert .

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1- That is the kind of car .

2- Uncle Bob drives the car .

1- John has lost his watch .

2—His grand pa gave him a watch .

1- The trainers were expensive .

2- Sam bought trainers .

---the trainers which Sam bought were expensive ---

1- The cakes are always delicious .

2- Grand ma makes cakes .

1- The wooden horse was huge .

2- The Greeks built the wooden horse .

1- The monster had 6 heads .

2- The monster lived in caves .

1- The snakes are not dangerous .

2- The snakes live on this island .



SECTION TWO :

MORE ABOUT RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

We have other relative pronouns but they have a specific usage:

- 1- Whose = possession ملكية

That is the woman

The woman's bag was stolen

That is the woman whose bag was stolen

- 2- Where = place كل ملفات الصفوف الاساسية والتجريبية على موقع دبرني

That is the house

You lived in the house

That is the house where you lived

- 3- When = time

It was 2008

I visited Petra in 2008

It was 2008 when I visited Petra .

GRAMMAR: Defining relative clauses

Complete the sentences with who, whose, which, when or where.

- 1 An iceberg is a huge piece of ice which ----- floats in the ocean.
- 2 Climates affect the people who ----- inhabit the region.
- 3 He's the man --whose----daughter I met in Jordan.
- 4 An art gallery is a place—where --- paintings are hung.
- 5 Summer is the time of year -when ----we go on holiday.

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على موقع دبرني

7 Join the following sentences using the relative pronouns

- 1 Climates affect the plants and animals which live there. (which)
- 2 The man told me that there would be a storm this weekend.
The man was reading a newspaper. (who)
- 3 Russia is a country whose climate is dry and very cold, with short summers. (whose)
- 4 North Africa is a place. There is a desert climate in North Africa. (where)

Desert climates p 59

Around 20 percent of the (1) **surface** of Earth is desert.

Climates in the desert are either hot or (2) **cold**.

The Jordanian Badia desert reaches 80 percent of the total area of the Kingdom. However, Jordan is among the few countries that have a (3) **desert** climate, but that also enjoy mild to cool and wet (4) **winters**. That's why we find Aqaba city and Jordan valley hot in summer and warm in winter.

The Badia desert is rich in wildlife. In the 1920's, some animals like the Arabian oryx didn't (5) **survive** due to climate change and the small amount of (6) **rainfall**. As a result, the Jordanian authorities set up the Shaumari Reserve in 1975 CE to save the few remaining numbers of the Arabian Oryx.



VOCABULARY: Global warming p60

2 These words are all connected to global warming. Check the meaning of any words you don't know in the **Activity Book glossary** or in a dictionary.

The word	The meaning
Extinction ينقرض	Stop existing
Efficiency فاعلية	To do sth well
Appliance أداة	Tool
Organic عضوي	Grow without chemicals
Conserves يحفظ	Protect
Enlighten يوضح	To make clear
Absorb يمتص	To take in liquid

The words in bold are in the wrong sentences. Put them in the correct place.

- 1 Spread awareness about global warming and **absorb** your friends and family. enlighten
- 2 Plants **enlighten** water through roots, stems and leaves. Absorb

3 Over the years, the world has witnessed the **conserves** of many animal species. **Extinction**

4 Minimising the use of electricity saves money and **extinction** energy. **conserves**

READING

3 Read this newspaper report on tips that help save the planet's environment. How can this problem be solved?

Be Active!

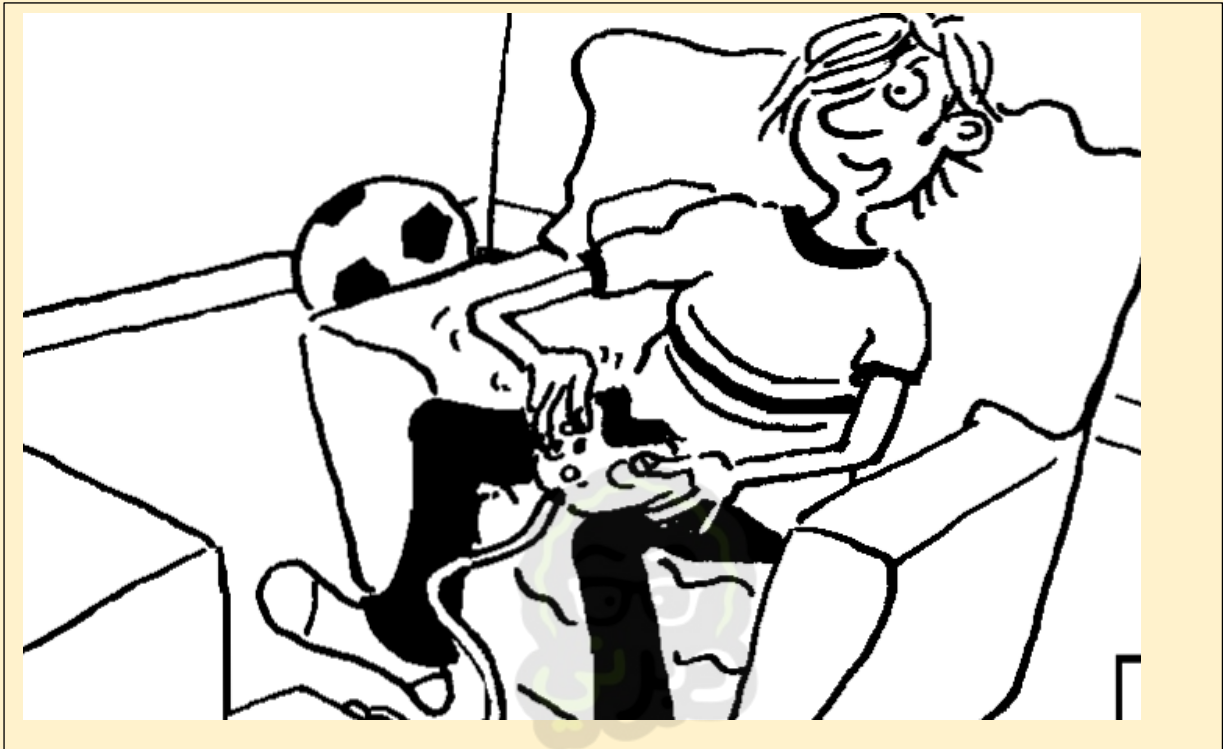
- **Reduce**= to use less , **reuse**=to use again and **recycle**!= to cycle again

Did you know that a 1.5l bottle **requires**= needs less energy and **produces** = make less **waste**= rubbish than three 0.5l bottles? Avoid buying unnecessary **items**= things , reuse old material or



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recycle them into new products.



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- **Turn off # turn on** those lights!

Did you know that you are using a huge amount of energy by keeping your electronics (light bulbs, phone charger, etc.) plugged in? Try using **manual appliances** instead of electric ones, if available, and keep watching TV and using your computer to a **minimum** = maximum .

- **Go organic!**

Did you know that organic farming cuts the production of **carbon dioxide** and **nitrous**

oxide by at least half? It also requires less **irrigation**, which **conserves water** and energy. It's not only better for the planet; it's healthier for you too!

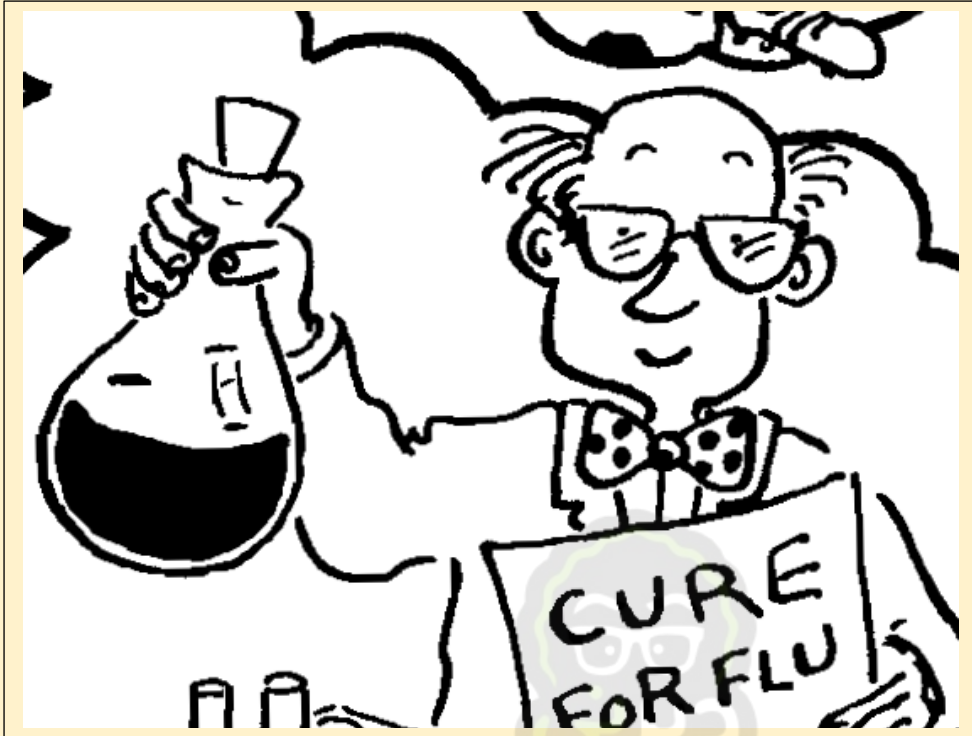


- **Plant a tree!**

Did you know that a single tree will **absorb** **Approximately**= about one ton of carbon dioxide during its lifetime? So start **digging!**

- **Encourage your friends!**

Finally, did you know that you can double the **outcomes**= results by sharing the above information? Set up recycling programmes and encourage energy efficiency at your school and neighborhood. The more people you manage to **enlighten**, the greater YOUR help to save the planet will be (but please take action yourself too)!



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على موقع دبرني



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VOCABULARY: Climates

8 Write the descriptions in the box under the correct types of climates.

Polar	Tropical	Desert	Monsoon	Cool temperate	Tundra
very cold	Hot and wet	Very little rain	Very heavy rain	Rain most of the year	Very little rain
Ice and snow		Hot in the day		Very cold winters	Very short summers

		Cold at night			
--	--	---------------	--	--	--



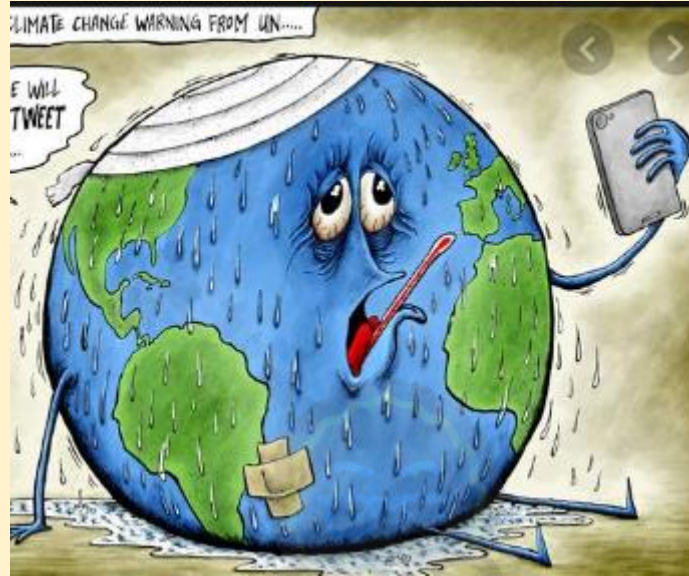
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على موقع دبرني



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unit eight

Earth



The word	The English meaning	The Arabic meaning
Dramatic	Unexpected and cause a big change	دراماتيكي مفاجئ
Ice age	An era during a past geological period	عصر الجليد
Eruption	An explosion	ثوران
Asteroid	A rock that revolves around the sun	كويكب
Rock	Large solid mass	صخرة
Fossil	A shape of an ancient animal or plant preserved in rocks	احافير

Fill in blanks :

- 1- For Barcelona , winning the match was ----- Dramatic ----- end
- 2- The volcano ----- Eruption -----caused lots of casualties .
- 3- The ----- Asteroid-----revolves around the sun
- 4- The mammoth lived during the -----ice age-----
- 5- Before I fell I manage to hold the near -----rock -----
- 6- The dinosaur -----fossil-----
-----told scientists a lot about them .



الملكية [possessive 's] Earth's climate story

Earth's climate is **changing**, **[not stable]** متغير but this is not **new**.# **old**

Over millions of years, Earth has **experienced**= go through many **dramatic climate changes** تغيرات

For example, **several**= **lots of** عديد من ice ages **انهار** **عصور جليديه**, when **glaciers** = **frozen rivers** **ساحل** **covered** يغطي much of Earth's **surface** سطح, have taken place= **happen** . In the past, Earth's climate was affected **ب** **sudden** مفاجئ **disasters**= **sad event** \ **pandemic** كوارث, such as huge **volcanic eruptions** and **clashes** **with** **asteroids** رشقات بركانية الكويكبات.

These events **filled**=**fill** يملأ the atmosphere **الجو** **with** **smoke** دخان and **dust**,=ashes **which** **blocked** **حجبت** **out** the Sun, causing the climate to become **cold**

and **dark**# **light** . Many plants and animals **probably**= **might** **died**# **live** on these **occasions**.= **cases** \ **situations** >



Geologists [scientists who study the earth and rocks علماء الجولوجيا], who study Earth's rocks and how they **formed** تشكلت, can 'read' layers طبقات of rock. These layers **provide** = **give** a **record** سجل of what happened in the past.

In warm periods of Earth's **history**, تاريخ there were many plants and animals which **eventually** = **at last** died and were **fossilised** تحجرت in layers of rock.



Archaeologists علماء الآثار have also **discovered** = **find out** وجدوا **evidence** = **proof** دليل that shows how Earth's climate has changed over millions of years. For example, they have found **fossils** احافير of trees in parts of **Antarctica**, which **prove** that this area was



much warmer 110 million years ago than it is today.

Humans,= **people** whose **activities**= **businesses** might be causing **global warming** = الاحتباس الحراري **when** earth became warmer due to the huge amount of **carbon dioxide** in the atmosphere]today, need to **take action**.= **do something**



Otherwise = **if not** there will **probably be**= **might** more **extreme**= **abnormal** climate changes in the future. **Nobody** knows for **sure** لا احد يعرف على وجه التاكيد what to expect. However, Earth, which has already **survived** نجت some dramatic changes in its long history, may have to face **some challenges**=

difficulties
تحديات in the
future



COMPREHENSION :

4 READ AND LISTEN TO THE ARTICLE AGAIN AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

1 When did glaciers cover much of Earth's surface?
during several ice ages

2 Which disasters caused the climate to become cold and dark?

3 What can geologists discover from the number of layers of rock?

4 What have archaeologists found in Antarctica and what does this prove?

5 What is meant by the words 'take action'? What kind of action might need to be taken?

6 What do you think the climate will be like in the future? Explain.

GRAMMAR: Non-defining relative clauses

5 Choose the correct alternatives in the sentences based on the text on page 62. **P63**

1- Sudden disasters filled the atmosphere with smoke and dust, *who* / **which** / *whose*

blocked out the Sun, causing the climate to become cold and dark.

2- Several ice ages, *which / when / who* glaciers covered much of Earth's surface, have taken place.

3- Geologists, *which / whose / who* study Earth's formation and its rocks, find out what happened in the past by looking at layers of rock.

4- In the Antarctic, *who / which / where* plants and animals face a harsh cold environment, archaeologists have found evidence that this area was once much warmer.

5- Humans, *who / whose / which* activities cause global warming, need to take action.

VOCABULARY: Climate change

1 Find words from the text on page 62 that relate to the following subjects.

Climate	Natural Disasters	Professions
ICE ages	Volcanic eruption	Geologist
Cold \dark \warm periods	Clashes with asteroids	And
Warmer global warming	Smoke and dust	Archaeologist
Extreme		

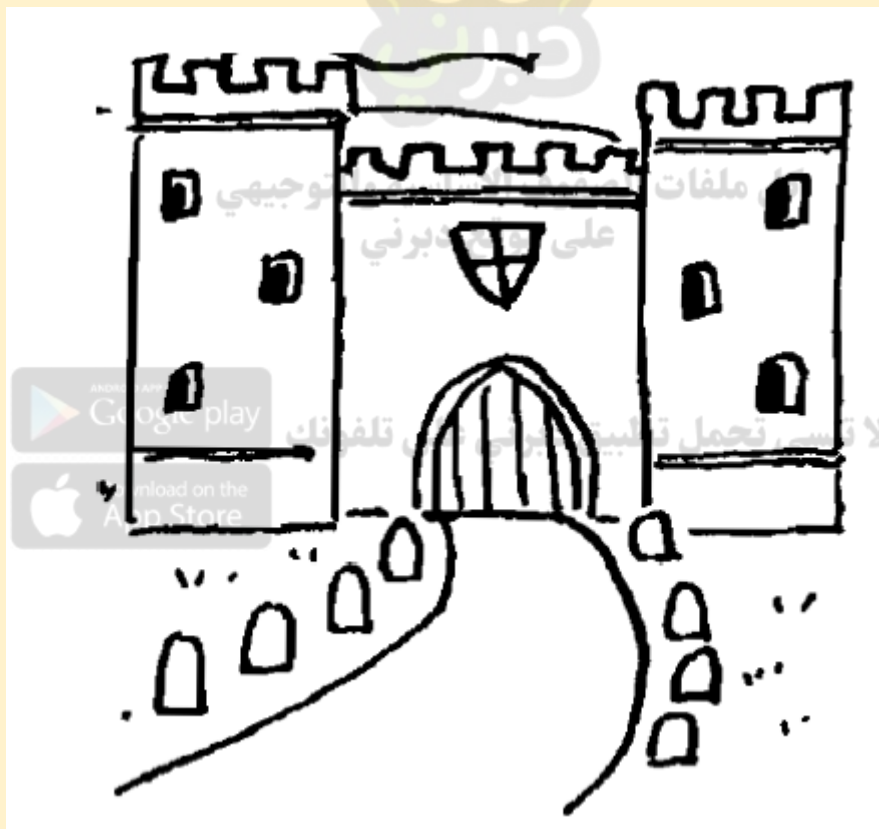
VOCABULARY: Climate change

Adjective

2 Complete the sentences about changes to Earth using the words in the box.

warm fertile dark ~~frozen~~ small

- 1 In past ice ages, much of Earth's water was frozen .
 - 2 Volcanic eruptions made the climate cold and—dark
----- .
 - 3 In warm periods, there were many plants and animals.
 - 4 small dinosaurs once lived in Antarctica.
 - 5 The southern Sahara was once a fertile valley.
-



Jordan's wildlife

Through the years, Jordan has **faced** واجه several **environmental problems** مشاكل بيئية. One of these problems is the **deforestation** تصحر of areas

(1) that used to be covered with plants

. These areas, (2) which were full of trees in the past , have now become **deserts** صحارى. The loss of forested

areas has put many animal species, as well as **the soil**, تربة in danger. The decline of wildlife was first noticed

by a group of **hunters** صيادين many years ago,

(3) who later on established the royal society for **conservation of nature** حماية الطبيعة

, a **non-governmental** غير حكومي organization that carries out projects to protect the environment. The

Jordanian government has also taken steps

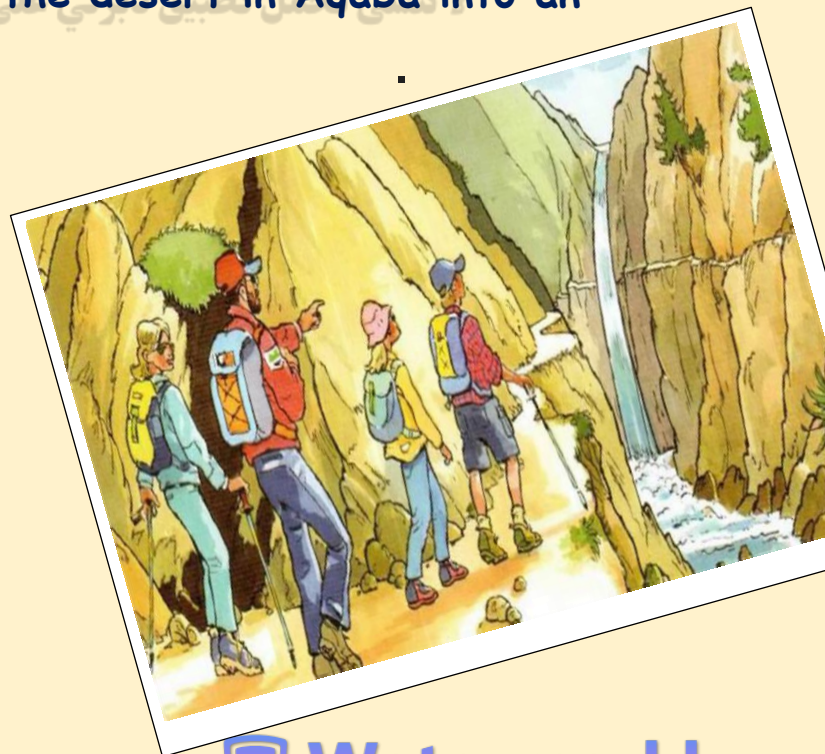
towards protecting the **remaining** متبقي forests, and started projects كل ملفات الصفوف الاساسية والتوجيهي

(4) that **brings back** يعيد the desert to life

One of these projects is the Sahara Forest Project, an

Agreement اتفاقية signed by Jordan and Norway,

(5) who both aim at turning the desert in Aqaba into an **oasis** واحة



READING : VOLCANOES



The word	The English meaning	The Arabic meaning
Plate	One of the layers of earth's surface	صفائح الأرض
Crust	The rigid surface of earth	قشرة أرضية
Crack	A small break in something	شقوق
Pressure	The force coming from people or nature	ضغط
Bubble up	Go up	يفور
Magma	Hot liquid and rocks coming from a volcano	ماغنا
Lava	The hot fluid coming out of a volcano	اللابه
Basalt	Rocks formed when the hot lava cools	بازلت
Ash	Dust formed from the volcano eruption	غبار او رماد بركاني
Crush	Erupt and demolish	يسحق
Wear down	To break into pieces	يتفتت
Obsidian	A rock looked like glass	صخر اوبسديان او صخر زجاجي

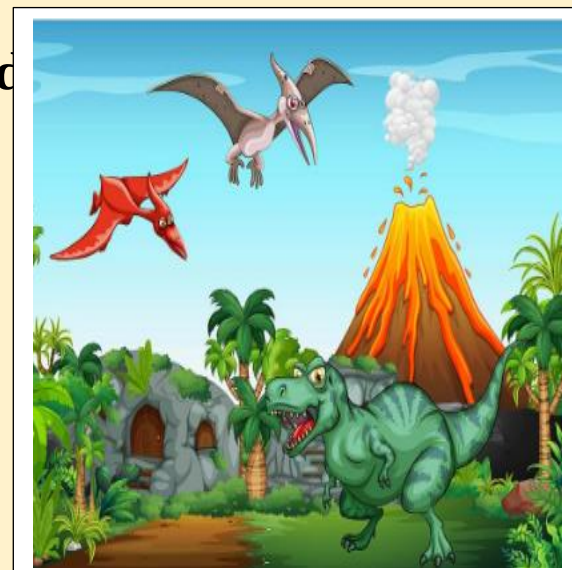
البراكين : VOLCANOS

Volcanoes **occur** [happen] where the **plates** صفائح in Earth's crust قشرة أرضية have **cracks** شقوق or weak spots in them.

The very hot **melted** ذائب rocks, Which lie deep under Earth's surface, are under a lot of **pressure** ضغط and **they bubble up** تتدفع للأعلى and try to squeeze out of any **holes** حفرة. The hot melted rocks are called

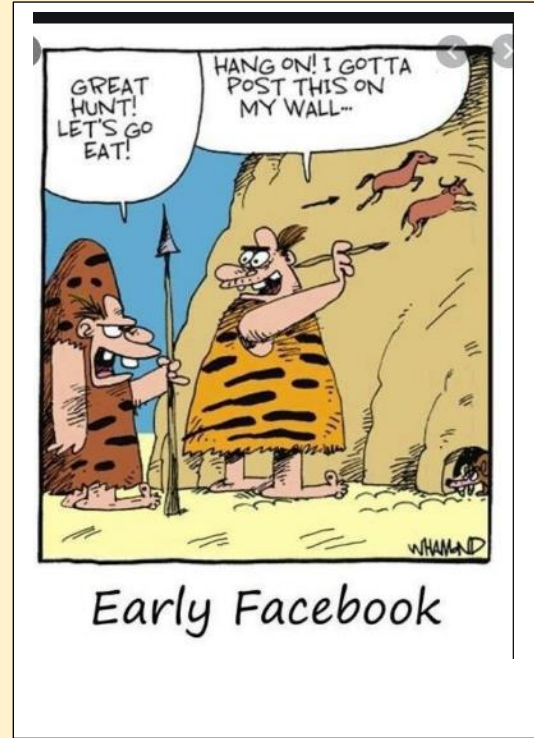
magma. الماغنا When a volcano **erupts** ,> explode} the magma forces its way up through the surface and **spills out** تتسرب as lava. Pieces of rock and **ash** حمم are often thrown out with the lava.

About four and a half billion Years ago, which was just after Our planet was **formed**, يتشكل



there were probably many more volcanoes than there are now, and they erupted more often. Some of these were active in Jordan. Today, one sixth of Jordan is covered with **basalt** صخر البازلت, **or hardened lava**.

Most of this area is called the “Basalt Plateau”, and **lies** تمتد between Azraq, Mafraq and **the northern borders** الحدود الشمالية with Syria. There are at least forty volcanic centres in Jordan, all **inactive** [# active] now.



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Volcanoes can be very **dangerous** خطر safe #* to people when **they** are in the process of **erupting**. الانفجار (exploding) The hot lava can destroy (demolish) towns and kill people. The ash can crush houses and plants. However, after the eruption, the ash and lava make the ground very good for **farming**. [agriculture الزراعة] The magma cools into different kinds of **solid** =hard rocks that **wear down** = broken into pieces and become **earth** [soil] that is very good for growing plants.

A long time ago, farmers used the obsidian (**volcanic glass**) صخر زجاجي for their tools. Even nowadays, obsidian is still used to make **knives** 1 =knife/ for **medical operations**. عمليات طبيه



الحل على الدفتر ثم الارسال بعد مشاهدة الحصة !

- 1- How do volcanoes occur?
- 2- What do we call the hot melted rocks ?
- 3- What happens to the magma when a volcanic eruption takes place?
- 4- How do you know that in Jordan were many active volcanoes in the past ?
- 5- Where do the inactive volcanoes in Jordan are found?
- 6- How can a volcano be dangerous to people ?
- 7- Are volcanoes good for farming ? explain your answer?
- 8- What do we use obsidian for nowadays ?
- 9- What do we mean by :
 - They became earth-----
 - This earth is good for farming-----
 - A volcanic eruption-----
 - Basalt-----





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