

Unit I : Ancient Civilisations (للشعب الأيبية)

I. Lifestyle differences: Past and Present. (أنماط الحياة بين الماضي والحاضر: مقارنة)

People's life has undergone **drastic changes** over time. There are several differences between the way people lived their life and the way they do now. (الجملة الموضوع)

1. In old times, people **used to** ride animals for travelling. But, now, they **are able to** cross long distances by buses, trains and airplanes.
2. In the past, women **managed to** do all the household chores. However, at present, machines do most of the house work.
3. Street plays and storytelling **were** very common to get entertainment in the past, whereas people, nowadays, prefer going to concerts, staying on TV or surfing on the Net to spend spare time.
4. Hundreds of years ago, people **used to** cook; but they no longer do now. They prefer fast and readymade food.

II. Historical account of ancient civilization (وصف تاريخي لإحدى الحضارات القديمة)

يمكن استعمال نموذج الفقرة الأتي لوصف أي من الحضارات القديمة بالتركيز على الجوانب التالية و إدراجها في الفراغات الموجودة: تسمية الحضارة، أين و متى ظهرت، أهم مدنها، أهم إنجازات ذلك الشعب في مختلف المجالات، تاريخ و سبب اندثار تلك الحضارة

_____ The.....**name**.....civilization rose/appeared in.....“**place**”.....approximately..... “**time**”.....The **main cities** of the empire were.....and.....

_____ Thepeople **were able to** make enormous contributions to human development. They **founded cities**.....Their **scientific accomplishments** were incredible in **maths**: they**example**.....Another domain of their achievements is physics/ astronomy/.....

_____ Theempire **fell** around..... “**date**”.....The major **cause** behind its decline was.....

III. Threats to modern civilisation. (مخاطر تهدد الحضارة المعاصرة)

Several dangers threaten human existence; they vary according to their impacts. (الجملة الموضوع)

1. Nuclear weapons: could wipe out a large percentage of humanity. (Hiroshima and Nagasaki)
2. Natural disasters: earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunami have caused thousands of deaths recently.
3. Epidemics and incurable diseases: millions lost their lives in central Africa because of AIDS and Ebola...
4. Economic collapse: worldwide economies depend on each other, and the decline of one big economy may lead societies to fall apart.

IV. The Importance of studying history. (أهمية دراسة التاريخ القديم والحضارات)

The study of history and ancient civilizations has many benefits. (الجملة الموضوع)

1. I think, it teaches us about the past and how people's life was shaped.
2. We learn how to avoid mistakes that caused the decline of societies in ancient world.
3. It teaches us about possible outcomes.
4. It helps understand the practical results of ideologies and beliefs.
5. It gives us the chance to appreciate our roots and origins.

Unit II : Ethics In Business (للشعب الأيبية و العلمية)

I. How to fight/stop/ eradicate/uproot corruption? (كيف نقضي على، نستأصل الفساد)

To stop all forms of corrupt business, simple actions can be done: (الجملة الموضوع)

1. We should strengthen judicial sector to make anti-corruption severe laws.
2. We had better appoint servants who maintain ethics and do their duties fairly.
3. Authorities should commit continuous and regular business auditing.
4. We should make the public aware of the corrosive impact of corruption.

II. Effects of corruption (تأثيرات و أضرار الفساد)

Corruption has damaging impacts on both business and people's life. (الجملة الموضوع)

1. Corruption undermines economic growth.
2. It leads to political and social disorder.
3. It encourages injustice and illegal behaviours.
4. It prevents quality in service and production.

III. Effects of child labour (سلبات عمالة الأطفال)

Employing children in heavy manual jobs definitely has bad impacts on the child life. (الجملة الموضوع)

1. It deprives the child from having a proper childhood. 'his childhood is stolen'
2. It prevents him from his basic right to education.
3. It exposes the child to physical and mental torture.
4. It undermines the sense of good citizenship in children.

IV. Drawbacks/ disadvantages/ dangers of counterfeiting (مسئول التقليد)

Counterfeiting can have several negative impacts. (الجملة الموضوع)

1. Fake products are made in a low quality and don't mostly work well.
2. Consuming counterfeit medicines and other edibles expose consumers to unlimited number of health and safety problems.
3. Forging prevents skillfulness and genius.
4. It gives a bad reputation to the nation.

Unit III : Education (للشعب الأدبية)

I. Causes of school drop-outs (أسباب التسرب/ القشل المدرسي)

School dropout/ failure is on the increase due to a variety of reasons. (الجملة الموضوع)

1. Low students' engagements: they lose readiness to learn.
2. Lack of parental support: parents don't help their kids with their studies.
3. Family problems: especially when divorce takes place.
4. Poverty and family needs: students leave schools to help their poor families.
5. Teachers' poor academic performance: some students drop out of school because of the way their teachers treat them.

II. The importance of education (أهمية المدرسة و التعليم)

Education is a human virtue; it is an essential factor of the society's development. (الجملة الموضوع)

1. It helps acquire knowledge.
2. It provides us with skill of reasoning and assesses the illogical.
3. It prepares learners for life.
4. It ensures a better future and contributes to the country's advancement.
5. It teaches us the values of good citizenship.

III. Causes of school violence/ behaving unethically. (أسباب العنف المدرسي/ السلوك غير الأخلاقي)

Behaving in unethical manner in school is the result of some behaviours such as: (الجملة الموضوع)

1. Media: A lot of violence is broadcasted in TV shows and cinemas.
2. Lack of guidance or support from parents and teachers in difficult times.
3. Stress and anxiety: outside problems can affect the students' behaviour at school.
4. A student behaves violently due to the group influence.
5. Academic staffs don't communicate with students about their problems.

IV. How to maintain academic honesty? (كيف نحافظ على الأمانة العلمية)

Simple actions are important to keep academic honesty and school moral values alive. (الجملة الموضوع)

1. Students should avoid cheating on tests and plagiarism.
2. They ought to promote collaborative work.
3. They better value knowledge rather than results.
4. They should respect school rules and show their teachers appreciation.
5. Teachers, on their part, must give fair exams and avoid discrimination among students.

Unit II : Food Safety (للشعب العلمية)

I. Fast/ Junk Food Health Effects (مخاطر تناول الوجبات السريعة)

Eating fast/ junk/ ready-made food isn't necessarily bad, but it might have serious effects on our health. (الجملة الموضوع)

1. Fast food is high in sugar, salt and fat that increase calorie intake. These ingredients contribute to obesity and cause serious disease like diabetes, high blood pressure.
2. Junk food is not well-balanced. So, it doesn't satisfy the needs for the body development.
3. It causes loss of appetite and abnormal digestion ...
4. Caffeine containing foods that are served quickly such as coffee, tea, colas and chocolates affects human nervous system and thus increases level of stress, sleep disorder and son on.

II. How to keep fit and healthy? (كيف نبقى أصحاء)

Simple actions are enough to keep fit and avoid health problems. (الجملة الموضوع)

1. We should refrain from eating fast and readymade food.
2. We ought to eat well and exercise.
3. We had better organise meal time.
4. We need to sleep enough and at proper time.

III. Advertising (الإعلان التجاري)

Advantages of advertising (إيجابياته)

Advertising can have several advantages. (الجملة الموضوع)

1. It informs the consumer about qualities and constituents of goods.
2. It informs him about the price so that he cannot be overcharged.
3. It reminds people of their safety. Highway boards tell drivers to drive safely and less quickly.
4. It helps the consumer save time in getting what he needs.
5. It helps find jobs people are suitable for.

Disadvantages of advertising (سلبياته)

Advertising can have several disadvantages. (الجملة الموضوع)

1. Advertising can encourage sale of inferior products.
2. Companies have to increase the cost of the products since they spend large amounts on advertising.
3. It confuses consumers which product is really good.
4. Fool language and objectionable pictures in advertising can cause the decay of social values.
5. Some advertisers never display the negative qualities their products may have.

Unit III : Solar System. (للشعب العلمية)

I. Description of a celestial object (وصف لأحد مكونات النظام الشمسي)

يكون الوصف بالحدوث عن الخصائص التالية: التسمية، الموضع من الشمس، دورانه و عدد الأيام حول الشمس، قطره و كتلته، تضاريسه، خصائص بيئية كالجاذبية،

الهواء... وإمكانية الحياة عليه من عدمها. مثلاً هذه نص وصفي للقمر. (Moon)

1. The **Moon** is the only Earth satellite.
2. It **orbits** from west-to-east revolving from a distance of 384,000kms on average.
3. Its surface **gravity** is only 0.16 that of the Earth (one sixth).
4. It does not seem to have **life** on it, since it has neither **atmosphere** nor **water**.
5. Minimum and maximum **temperatures** on it are wide apart, with +110°C on the sunlit side and -170°C in lunar nights.
6. The geology of this satellite is **rock** only, and its **age** is about 4,6 billion years.

II. Why studying space is important? (أهمية استكشاف النظام الشمسي)

Exploring space benefits humanity in unexpected ways. (الجملة الموضوع)

1. It helps protect our planet from massive risks survey celestial objects such as comets and asteroids can cause.
2. Studying space offers a chance to better understand the origins of our universe.
3. It safeguards our planet through good understanding of natural risks like hurricanes and earthquakes.
4. It helps Man understand how get more resources and energy from heavenly objects like the Moon and asteroids.
5. It can answer the big question: is Man able to colonise space/ live on other planets?