

SEQUENCE 3

Me and my scientific world

summary

The sequence 'Me and the Scientific World' focuses on science, technology, and innovation. It explores the impact of scientific discoveries and inventions on our daily lives.

خلاصة

تركز وحدة "أنا والعالم العلمي" على العلوم والتكنولوجيا والابتكار. تستكشف الوحدة تأثير الاكتشافات والاختراعات العلمية على حياتنا اليومية.

مطارات العلوم

والتكنولوجيا:

• Science: العلوم

• Scientist: عالم

• Scientific method: المنهج العلمي

• Experiment: تجربة علمية

• Discovery: اكتشاف

• Invention: اختراع

• Research: بحث علمي

• Laboratory: مختبر

• Theory: نظرية

• Hypothesis: فرضية

• Analysis: تحليل

• Data: بيانات

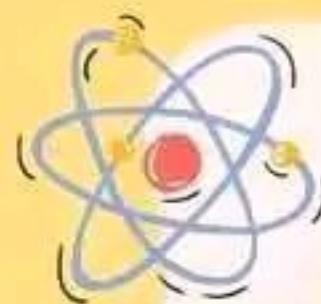
• Evidence: دليل

• Observation: ملاحظة

• Conclusion: استنتاج



$$E=mc^2$$



Miss Safa

English
Safra!

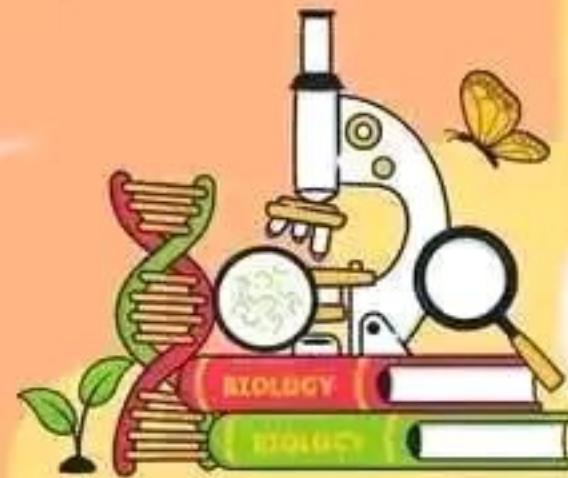
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✿ مصطلحات متعلقة بالصحة والبيئة:

- Biology: علم الأحياء
- Chemistry: الكيمياء
- Physics: الفيزياء
- Medicine: الطب
- Genetics: علم الوراثة
- Vaccination: التلقيح
- Bacteria: البكتيريا
- Virus: الفيروس
- Pollution: التلوث
- Global warming: الاحتباس الحراري
- Recycling: إعادة التدوير
- Sustainable energy: الطاقة المستدامة
- Solar energy: الطاقة الشمسية
- Electric car: السيارة الكهربائية



Physics



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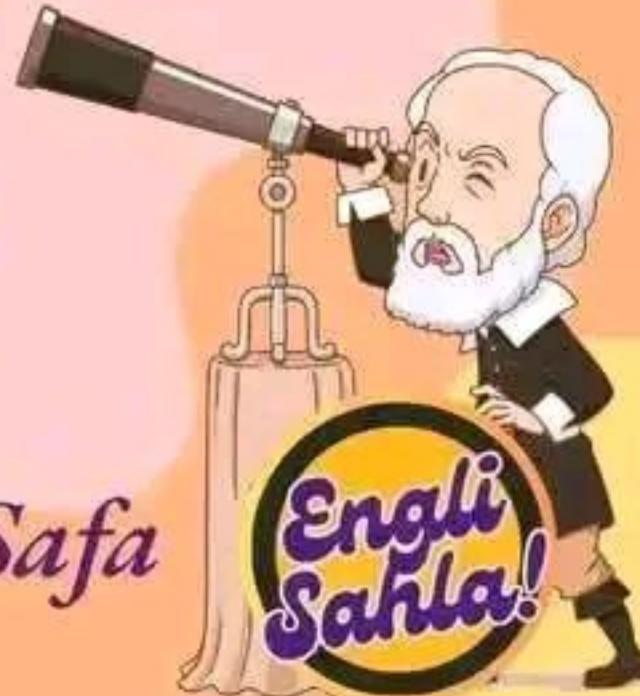
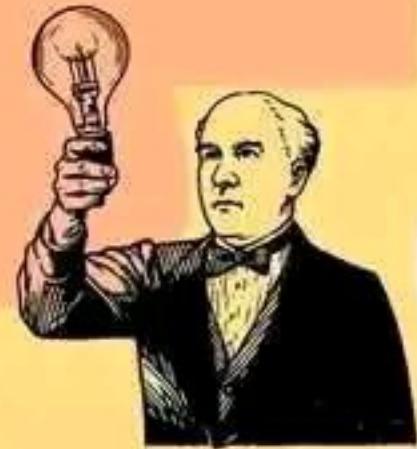


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مصطلحات متعلقة بالاختراعات

والاكتشافات:

- Electricity: الكهرباء
- Battery: بطارية
- Engine: محرك
- Light bulb: المصباح الكهربائي
- Telephone: الهاتف
- Television: التلفاز
- Radio: الراديو
- Computer: الحاسوب
- Internet: الإنترنت
- Smartphone: الهاتف الذكي
- Robot: الروبوت
- Artificial Intelligence (AI): الذكاء الاصطناعي
- GPS (Global Positioning System): نظام تحديد المواقع
- Virtual Reality (VR): الواقع الافتراضي



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English
Safa!

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الأفعال الشائعة المستخدمة:

Discover

- **Discover** (يكتشف)
- **Invent** (يخترع)
- **Research** (يبحث)
- **Experiment** (يجري تجربة)
- **Analyze** (يحلل)
- **Observe** (يراقب)
- **Develop** (يطور)
- **Create** (يخلق)
- **Study** (يدرس)
- **Conclude** (يستنتج)
- **Born** (ولد)
- **Aim/ try** (حاول)
- **Get** (حصل)
- **work:** (عمل)
- **Die** (توفي/ مات)
- **Made** (صنع)
- **Graduate** (تخرج)
- **Live** (عاش)



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English
Sahla!

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المرادفات: The Synonyms

- Popular Famous = Well Known (مشهور)
- Education=Study (علم)
- Devices=Tools (ادوات)
- Occupation=Job (وظيفة/ عمل)
- Scientist=scholar (عالم)
- Finish= Accomplish (اجتاز)
- Start=Begin (بدأ)
- Intelligent=smart (ذكي / عبقري)
- Returned=Went Back (عاد)
- New=Modern (معاصر)



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الأضداد: The opposites

- -Well Known ≠ Unknown
غير معروف ≠ معروف
- -Birth ≠ Death
الموت ≠ الولادة
- -Modern ≠ Ancient
قديم ≠ معاصر
- -New ≠ Old
قديم ≠ (جديد)
- -Won ≠ Failed = Lost
خسر = فشل ≠ ربح

- First ≠ Last
أخير ≠ أول
- -Smart ≠ Stupid
غبي ≠ ذكي
- -Was Born ≠ Died
مات ≠ ولد
- -Afterwards ≠ Backwards
الى الوراء ≠ مباشرة



New



OLD

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past continuous tense

few, short

3 forms

present simple

affirmative form

I was working hard all the day.

They were working hard all the day.

Subject + to be in the past + Verb + ing + ...

was were

few, short

not

Negative form

I was not (wasn't) working hard all the day.

They were not (weren't) working hard all the day.

question, short

interrogative form

were you working hard all the day?

was he working hard all the day?

was or were + Verb + ing?

Relative pronouns

اللذى
who
إنسان

التي
which

شيء
لعن العاقل

Relative pronouns

مُدحّيات الوجه

who → إنسان which → أشياء أو مخلوقات

حُرّرْط بضمِّ الهمزة لِتَخَادِيِ الْذِكْرَ

ex: ۱) أرى الرجل - الرجل في السيارة
 I see the man - the man is in the car.

۲) أرى المرأة - المرأة في السيارة
 I see the woman - the woman is in the car.

۳) أرى الرجل الذي في السيارة
 I see the man who is in the car

ex: ۱) أقرأ الكتاب الذي على الطاولة
 I read the book - the book is on the table.

۲) أقرأ الكتاب الذي على الطاولة
 I read the book which is on the table

The past, Simple

The past, Simple

irregular verbs

19

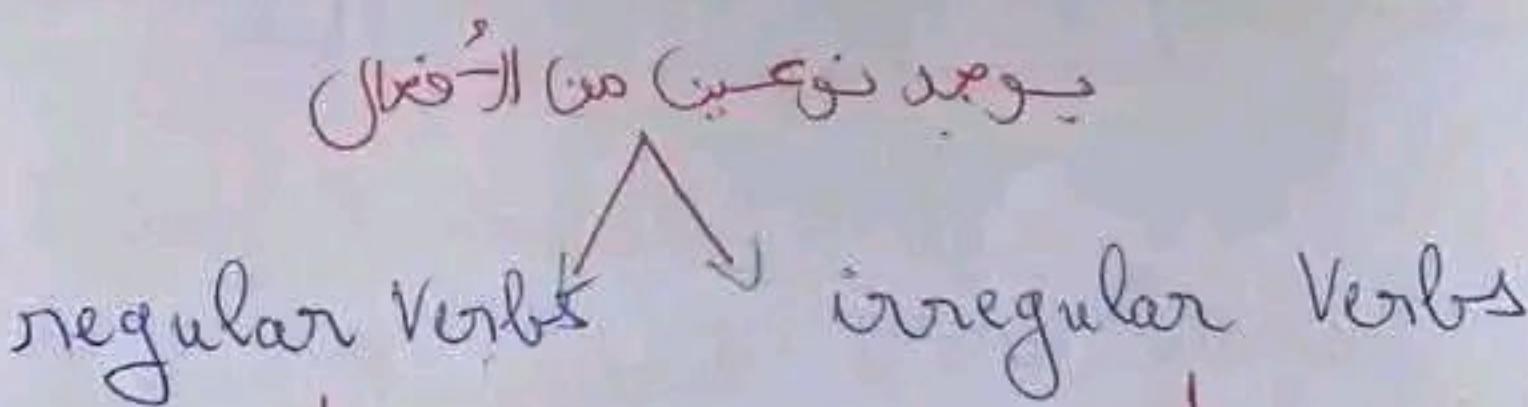
regular Verbs

Markers:

yesterday
اليesterday

month
الماضي
Last year
week-day

in old times
in an went time
عندما كنت صغيراً
عندما كنت صغيراً



↓

فـ (يـ) مستـ خـ

ed + الفعل

↓

Verb + ed

لـ يـونـ قـاعـدة

نـفـيـنـ الفـعـل

↓

eg: yesterday I (to play) F.R | eg: yesterday I (to speak)
Played Spoke

3 Ms

when

while

The past. Simple

الماضي البسيط

the past continuous

الماضي المستمر

عندما عمل فجأة when

Short action

بينما while

لما عمل مثلاً

بينما

long action

while the teacher was writing, the pen fell

عندما كانت تشرح الستاد

long action

سقط القلم ،

Short action

لما عمل فجأة

when She got an idea, She was travelling

عندما صارت لها الفكرة

كانت مسافرة

Short action

long action

She was travelling when She got an idea.

when → past. Simple

while → past. Continuous

Ex: my father was reading the news when the Telephone rang

long action

The Telephone rang, while my Father was

| | <u>to be</u> | <u>to have</u> | <u>to do</u> |
|------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| I | was | had | did |
| you | were | had | did |
| we | were | had | did |
| They | were | had | did |
| he | was | had | did |
| She | was | had | did |
| It | was | had | did |

is be / not

Negative form (not)

الدُّفَيْ

I was not
you ~~were~~ ~~wasn't~~
we were not
They were not
He was not
She was not
It was not

didn't have did not
didn't have
didn't have
didn't have
didn't have
didn't have
didn't have
didn't have

eg: Last week, I (was) late - yesterday She (was not) late

eg: yesterday) She (to have) a party - yesterday he (not / have)
had didn't have

famous Scientists → عُلماء

inventors = Scientists

مُكتَشِفُونَ

Researcher = باحث

Scholar = عالم

inventions = discoveries → اكتشافات / اختراعات

discovered = invented → اكتُشف / اخترع

achievements → انجازات

Awards → نوادران

Created → اخترع

developed → اخترع

Ishak Newton → discovered the law of gravity
الجاذبية

Al Khawarizmi
الصيغة والحساب

Albert Einstein
الخيزران

Graham bell → invented the telephone

Miss Bouanesh

(شمسوني بـ دعوه من

3 MS

4 MS

2 pt

Final |ɪd|



|T| P - K - F - S - Sh - Ch - Th

|d| b - g - V - z - M - N - L - R - /Vowels/

|ɪd| T - d

invented

e.g: prepared washed walked

exploded invaded loved

| T | d | ɪd |
|--------|--------|----|
| ✓ P | ✓ S | ✓ |

3M_s

affirmative form

ed yesterday, I (visit) my family.
- visit

yesterday, I (to write) a letter.
wrote

مُرْدِلَةٌ مُنْخِيَّةٌ

Negative form

Not

e.g. Yesterday, I (not / to work).

yesterday I did not work (stem) inf
didn't

S + did not + Stem

→ Verb-Inf

مُصْلَحَةُ اسْتِفْعَامِيَّةٍ

interrogative form

! ?

2d 6

Did you work yesterday?

did + S + Stem?

BELGACEM HABBA

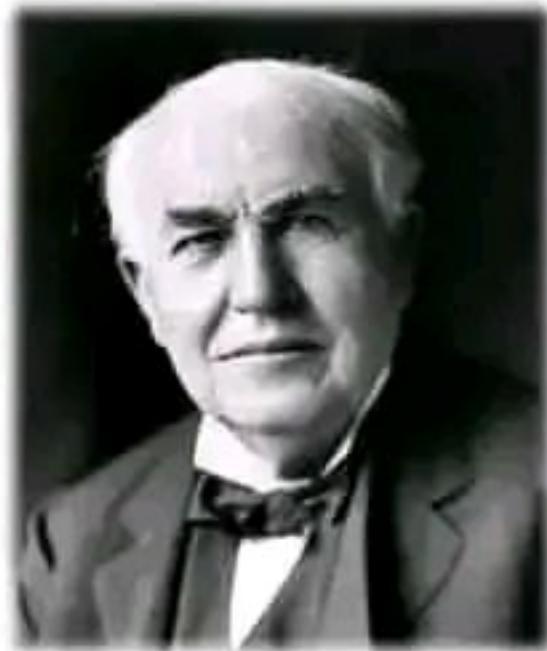
Belgacem Habba is an Algerian scientist and inventor. He was born in 1957 in Ouadi Souf, Algeria. He was a bright pupil at school. After he passed the BAC Exam in 1975, he studied physics at the University of Bab El Zaouar, Algiers.



He travelled to the USA where he finished his studies in physics and electronics at the University of Stamford. Then, he went to Japan where he joined the NEC Company. He invented many works. Belgacem Habba is living in the USA now.

THOMAS EDISON

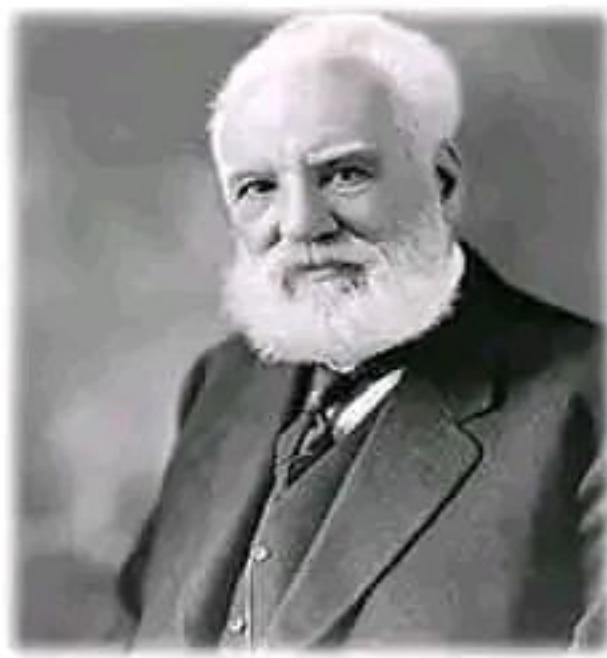
Thomas Edison is an American inventor. He was born on February 11th, 1847 in Ohio, The USA. He did not attend school, but he was homeschooled by his mother. He was interested in reading. He opened his own research lab where he worked on many inventions.



In 1881, Thomas Edison married, and he had three children. He invented the first lamp in 1879. He also invented other successful works like the phonograph. He died on October 18th, 1931 in The USA.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

Alexander Graham Bell is a scottish inventor. He was born on March 3rd, 1847 in Edinburgh, Scotland. He did not attend the elementary school. He was taught at home by his father who was a professor.



He attended high school and later the University of Edinburgh. He was interested in sciences and physics. He invented the telephone in 1876. Alexander Graham Bell died on August 2nd, 1922 in Canada.

ISSAC NEWTON

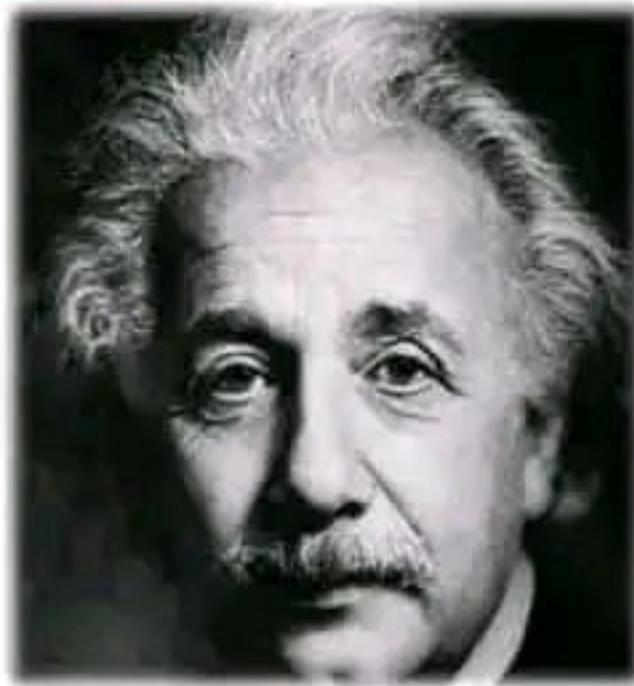
Issac Newton is an English scientist. He was born on January 4th, 1643 in England. He used to live with his grandparents. Isaac attended the elementary school, and he was so bright at maths and physics.



In 1661, Isaac Newton attended the Cambridge University. He became a teacher at the University. He discovered the laws of gravity and motion. He wrote many books in maths and in philosophy. Isaac Newton died on March 31st, 1727 in London, England.

ALBERT EINSTEIN

Albert Einstein is a German scientist. He was born on **March 14th, 1879** in **Germany**. He used to like maths and physics. He left Germany, and visited Switzerland where he complete his studies.



Einstein travelled to **the USA** in **1933**. Albert Einstein had many discoveries as a scientist, but he is most known for his Theory of Relativity. He died on **April 18th, 1955** in **Princeton, the USA**.