

## المستوى الرابع - فقرات - المنهاج الجديد

### Text A :

Two summers ago , I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba . As my father is originally from Jordan , I spent childhood speaking Arabic as well as German .

I have relatives in Jordan and **they** arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family **who** live just outside Madaba . I was amazed by the number of international students **there** , **who** were not only from Germany , but from all over the world . Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level .I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic , **which** is what my family speaks and understands . The Arabic class , in Modern Standard Arabic , was challenging , especially the grammar .

Every week , we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words . Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because , while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets ,I could also practise **it** at home . I really tried extremely hard , and I earned an A on the course .

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was **their** behaviour and their attitude to studying . All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education and the opportunities **it** would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity .They also showed extremely positive values . Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if **they** disagreed with each other .

As someone **who** enjoys delicious food , beautiful places and friendly , hospitable people , studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions I have made in my life .I made many new friends. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills . My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day- and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can , I know I'm going to make this dream a reality .

1.Replace the underlined words (**tried extremely hard**) with a **body idiom** that has a similar meaning to it.

2.Replace the underlined words (**spent childhood** ) with a **phrasal verb** that has a similar meaning to it.

3. Quote the sentence which shows the **most difficult part** in the Arabic course .

4. The writer said that the students whom she met in Jordan showed extremely **positive values** . Write down two of these values .

5. The writer improved many **skills** in Arabic . Write down two of these skills .
6. What does the underlined word ( **it** ) refer to ?
7. Suggest three **benefits of living with a host family** when you study abroad .
8. Studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages at the same time . Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write your point of view .

### **Text B:**

In England , almost 50 % of school leavers go on to higher education . The figure has not always been as high as this . Twenty years ago , **it** was closer to 30 % , and thirty years before that , **it** was only about 5% . Another huge change has been financial . Before 1998 CE , higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens . Since then , tuition fees have been introduced . Most students borrow this money from the government . **They** don't have to repay **it** immediately . Instead , **they** pay **it** back slowly out of future earnings .

Despite the high cost , most students choose to study away from home . A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while **they** studied for **their** degree . Of course for most young people , living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government . So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home , where **they** don't have to pay rent? Most of **them** say that **they** want to move to the university of **their** choice , rather than the nearest **one** . Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture . Where do these students live ? Many have rooms in halls of residence , especially in **their** first year . Others rent flats or houses . A lucky minority live in property that **their** parents have bought for **them** . Most of **them** need to learn to cook , do **their** own washing and manage **their** time and money .

1. Find a word which is the **opposite** of ( **majority** ) .
2. Find a word which means ( **teaching in a small groups** ) .

3. Quote the sentence which shows some students live in **rooms provided by the university** .

4. Two **huge changes** happened to higher education in Britain . Write down them .

5. Students who study abroad need to **do a lot of household** منزلية **duties** . Write down two of these duties.

6. The text gave two **reasons** which make most students choose to **study away** from home . Write down them .

7. Suggest three **challenges** students face when they study abroad .

8. What does the underlined word ( **it** ) refer to ?

### **Text C:**

It is fascinating to observe the way language is absorbed by a baby . **He or she** quickly learns to respond to certain sounds and words, for example 'mum' or 'dad' . Then after a few months , the baby starts to try out experimental noises and **mimic** sounds . A one-year-old baby can probably say a few words - and certainly understands a lot more . After two years , many children have a vocabulary of about fifty words .

With twins, however, the story might be a little different . First of all , **their** development is sometimes slower. It is thought that this may be because some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, and **they** spend more time communicating with each other .

Secondly , some twins seem to develop **their** own unique language .While this is not very common , it is certainly fascinating . **They** speak- and seem to understand-strange "words" and sounds that nobody else can make out .This is known as ' cryptophasia ' .Certainly , what **they** say isn't understood by anyone else , but is **it** really a language ?

Although it is tempting to believe that these twins really do make up **their** own secret language , the truth is probably much simpler .Most experts think that as both children are experimenting with language at the same time , and both have been presented with the same sounds and **stimuli** since birth , **they** are very likely to recognise what the other one says .In other words , **they** are both developing **their** "real" language at the same pace and making the same mistakes along the way .

1. **Replace** the underlined words with the correct **gender –neutral** word .
2. what does the underlined word ( **it** ) refer to?
3. Find a word which means ( **speed** ) ?
4. There are two **differences** between the development of twins and single babies .  
Write down these differences .
5. A baby who is **less than one year** old can do two things .Write down them .
6. Quote the sentence which shows the approximate number of words a two-year old baby has .
7. Suggest three reasons **behind the children's delay of speech** تأخر النطق .

(See You At The Top )

أراك في القمة – أبو كرم

شكر خاص لكل من ساعدني في مسيرتي و اخص بالذكر  
اليوم

1. عمر زايد غرايبة

2. محمد السرحان

3. محمد باير العبابنة

4. غصاب العبابنة

5. قصي الكوري

6. جهاد العيسى

7. أحمد مليطات

8. محمد الخطاطبة

9. محمد الطاهات و حسام الطاهات

10. الدكتور عمار عمارين

11. الدكتور عبد الله بسام و محمود بسام شطناوي

12. هشام القضاة

و شكر خاص للدكتور ضرار عبابنة و ابنه محمد عبابنة



الدسكاذ -  
فرائس أبو بكر

الدجاجة النموذجية لإصنامة (لقدوة إلهامة)

Text A:

1. put my back into it
2. grew up
3. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.
4.
  1. Everybody was honest
  2. people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they disagreed with each other.
5.
  1. speaking skills
  2. writing skills
6. it → Arabic

~~7. 1. you~~

7.
  1. you learn new culture <sup>تتعلم</sup> <sup>ثقافة</sup>
  2. you feel safe <sup>تتبع</sup> <sup>أمان</sup>
  3. you make friends

8. You can learn new culture and make friends • On the other hand, you can waste your time and money <sup>تضيع</sup> <sup>الوقت</sup> <sup>والمال</sup>

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## Text B:

1. minority أقلية
2. tuition مصاريف
3. (Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year.)
4.
  1. almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education
  2. Another huge change has been financial.
5.
  1. Cook
  2. ~~wash the dishes~~ do the washing
6.
  1. they want to move to the university of their choice
  2. the desire to live in a new culture.
7.
  1. homesickness ألم فراق
  2. change in weather تغير الجو
  3. food طعام
8. tuition fees مصاريف

## Text C

1. they

2. cryptophasia      لفظ لفظ

3. pace      عجز

4.

1. Their development is sometimes slower.

2. Some twins seem to develop their own unique language.

5. 1. try out experimental noises

2. mimic sounds.

6. (After two years, many children have a vocabulary of about fifty words.)

7. 1. his <sup>ابو</sup> dad and <sup>ام</sup> mum don't talk <sup>لدينا</sup> <sup>مع</sup>

with him

2. genetic problems      جينيات

3. health problems      صحت

(hearing problems      سمع)

سو ابياتہ آسرف عبائتہ +  
موسى عبائتہ