

التعليم في هذه الأيام Education today

word	Meaning
Tuition(N) حصه / مدرس	Teaching, especially in small groups
Tutorial(N) تدريب / تدريس	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students
tutor (v and n) مدرس	
Option(N) Optional(adj) اختياري	something that is or may be chosen
developed nations.(N)	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government
Contradictory(adj) متناقض contradict (V) يتناقض contradiction (N)	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true
Fluently(adv) بطلاقة fluency (N) fluent (adj)	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker

The time we spend at school SP Page 44 الوقت الذي نمضيه في المدرسة

1) A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by **Two ways**

a) adding up to ten extra days to the school year

b) or by making each school day longer by half an hour.

2) **This** was because: **reason**

it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. (average school year of 187 days.)

3) The typical Jordanian school year is longer than **this**. **quote**

School year in the USA, UK and Jordan

4) However, none of **these** are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. **quote**

a) South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year,

b) and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days. **quote**

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قبل بضع سنوات، بدأت ما يصل إلى 1000 مدرسة في مختلف أنحاء الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية إلى جعل السنوات الدراسية أطول عن طريق إضافة ما يصل إلى عشرة أيام إضافية إلى السنة الدراسية أو من خلال جعل كل يوم دراسي أطول بنصف ساعة. وكان هذا لأنه وجد أن طلاب المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والمملكة المتحدة يقضون أقل وقت في المدرسة، حيث يبلغ متوسط العام الدراسي 187 يوما. إن العام الدراسي الأردني النموذجي هو أطول من ذلك. ومع ذلك، فإن هذه الأرقام لحضور العام الدراسي المذكورة لا تقترب لأيام الدوام الدراسي للسنة الدراسية في دول مثل اليابان وجنوب كوريا. فطلبة جنوب كوريا يداومون في المدارس لـ 220 يوم في السنة، وفي اليابان، فإن عدد دوام السنة الدراسية 243 يوما.

الفقرة الثانية

1) According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),

students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world.

They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades.

They go to school for about nine hours, although **this** includes **optional** after-school **tuition** and activities.

They also spend about three hours on homework every day, **which** is three times as much as many other countries.

نتائج الدراسة (Findings (results)

Their high academic achievements do suggest that **the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.**

وفقا لدراسة أجرتها منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية (OECD)، فإن الطلاب في اليابان واندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية يقضون معظم وقتهم في الدراسة في العالم. إنهم يريدون تعلم قدر ما في وسعهم لضمان حصولهم على درجات امتحان ممتازة. فهم يذهبون إلى المدرسة لمدة تسع ساعات، وعلى الرغم من أن هذا يشمل دروس ومحاضرات دراسية اختيارية وأنشطة ما بعد المدرسة. فإنهم يمضون حوالي ثلاث ساعات على الواجبات المنزلية يوميا، وهذا يمثل ثلاثة أضعاف ما يمضيه الطلبة في العديد من البلدان الأخرى. أن إنجازاتهم الأكاديمية المتفوقة تشير إلى أنه كلما درست لفترة أطول، فإنك ستحقق نتائج أفضل في الاختبارات النهائية.

الفقرة الثالثة

1) In Finland, however,

a) students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night,

b) and **they** attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other **developed nations.**

2) Despite **this**,

a) **they** achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science.

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b) In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages **fluently**.

3) The **contradictory** views of the study suggest that

Findings (results)

the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

ومع ذلك فإن الطلبة في فنلندا عادة ما يتم تكليفهم بواجبات منزلية لأقل من نصف ساعة في كل ليلة، ويحضرون للمدرسة لأيام أقصر وأقل إذا ما تم مقارنتهم مع 85% من الدول المتقدمة الأخرى. وعلى الرغم من هذا، فإنهم يحققون أعلى الدرجات في المواد الدراسية مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن معظم الطلاب أيضا يتكلم اثنين على الأقل، وغالبا ثلاث لغات بطلاقة. وتشير الآراء المتناقضة من الدراسة إلى أن عدد وطول أيام الدراسة ليس هو العامل الوحيد في تحديد ما إذا كان الطلاب سوف تنجحون في المدرسة أم لا.

الفقرة الأولى

This	1	A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.
it	1	secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days
this	1	that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days
these	1	secondary school students in the USA and the UK and The typical Jordanian school year

الفقرة الثانية

They/they/they	2	students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
this	2	They go to school for about nine hours
They	2	students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
Which	2	three hours on homework every day
their	2	students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
They/they	3	In Finland, however, students
this	3	students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations

: أسئلة الفقرة الأولى

1. The writer states that American schools started making school years longer in two ways .write them down
2. Quote the sentence which shows that “the standard Jordanian school year exceeds 187 days?
3. The writer states that American schools started making school years longer for a reason . write it down .

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4. The writer states that American schools started making school years longer .Explain this statement.
- 5.The American school follow two steps /procedures to make school years longer.write them down .
- 6.The writer states two examples of schools which attend more than 200 days per year .write them .
7. The writer states three examples of schools which attend less than 200 days per year .write them .
8. What change has recently taken place in some American schools, and why has this occurred?
9. Who does more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?
10. Quote the sentence which shows that students in Japan do more homework on average in comparison with other country ?
11. How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?
- 12.What does the underlined word”This /it/this /these “ refer to ?

أسئلة الفقرة الثانية

- 13.Quote the sentence which shows that the students of Japan,Indonesia and South Korea spend almost all of their time in studying in the world.
- 14.What does the underlined word “tuition “ mean ?
- 15.What does the underlined word “optional “ mean ?
- 16.What does the underlined word “ academic “ mean ?
17. What does the underlined word ”they /their “ refer to ?
18. Quote the sentence which shows that the students of Japan,Indonesia and South Korea spend treple as much as other countries.
15. The writer states that the longer the students study leads to the students’ high academic achievements .Explain this statement .How far do you agree with this statement ?
19. Quote the sentence which shows that The length of study time can be as an important factor which influence your final exam results.
20. Quote the sentence which shows that it is not compulsory to do after- school activities in Japan and South Korea.

21. What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?

Despite the shortness of the time pupils spend at school, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science, and can speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

22. According to the study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which aims to prove two contradictory views (results) .write them down

23. The study showed /contain two different contradictory views (findings) on the time that students spend at school in different countries. write them down

24. The study showed /contain two different contradictory views .explain this statement

25. The study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. How far do you agree with this statement .Explain .give examples .

26..What does the underlined word "developed nations " mean ?

27.What does the underlined word "fluently " mean ?

28.What does the underlined word " contradictory " mean ?

29. What does the underlined word "they /this " refer to ?

Critical thinking :

1.Do you think that a longer school day would result in better grades for most students? Why/Why not? Justify your answer

Suggested answer:

A longer school day, depending on how it was constructed, might improve students' grades. It would necessitate well-structured timetables, with time spent on individual study during the day and less homework at night.

2.The longer you study, the better you do in final exams. Think of this statement and, in two sentences ,write down your point of view

3." The number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not".Suggest

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three procedures /steps to study less and achieve high marks to show how far do you agree with this statement .

بعض الاقتراحات

Schedule daily studying and homework time
Make lists of things to accomplish during studying
Put off pleasurable events until work is completed
Review the class textbook/assignments before going to class
Memorize the material through repetition
Generate examples to apply the material
Record information relating to study tasks (e.g., keeping a study log)
Use chapter review questions to self test
Review the items missed on the exam, including items guessed at
Make an outline before writing a paper

مهم

4. The contradictory views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not, suggest three factors which determining whether students will succeed at school or not to show how far do you agree with this statement .

- a. The environment which students study in can be considered as an important factor
- b. The financial circumstances for the students can be another factor
- c. The technology which is used by the school to teach their students can also be another vital factor

Reading:

space schools مدارس الفضاء SB Page 46

word	Meaning
pioneering (adj) pioneer (V/N)	Introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time رائد / مبتكر مُسْتَكْشِف رِيَادِيّ يَسْتَطْلِع ؛ يَسْتَكْشِف
undertake (V) undertaking (N)	To commit yourself to do something and to start to do it يَتَعَهَّد ب ؛ يَتَقَيَّد ب تَعَهَّد ؛ تَوَلَّى
qualifications (plural noun) qualify (V) qualified (adj)	Official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam مؤهلات يؤهل ؛ يتأهل مؤهل
tailor-made (adj)	Custom-made; made to fit exactly مصمما خصيصا / مصنوع حسب الطلب
tuition (N) tutorial (N) tutor (V/N)	Teaching, especially in small groups. تَقْيِيم ؛ تَدْرِيس ؛ تَعْلِيم A period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students. دوره تعليمية مُتَقَف ؛ مُدَرِّس ؛ مُعَلِّم / دَرَّب ؛ دَرَّبَ عَلَى ؛ دَرَس ؛ عَلَّمَ
Astrophysics (N)	The study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them الفيزياء الفلكية؛ علم الطبيعة الفلكية
degree (N)	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study شهادة لدرجة علمية

space schools مدارس الفضاء

Studio schools are **pioneering** schools **which** receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and **which** seek to encourage young people to **undertake** a less conventional form of secondary education. **These** schools often specialise in one specific area, whilst **understanding** that the same broad range of skills and **qualifications** should be made available to all young people.

المدارس المهنية هي مدارس رائدة والتي تتلقى التمويل وكذلك الدعم من شركات القطاع الخاص، والتي تسعى إلى تشجيع الشباب على اتخاذ شكل من التعليم الثانوي الأقل شيوعا . وغالبا ما تخصص هذه المدارس في مجال واحد . محدد ، في حين أنها تدرك بوجوب توفير نفس المجال الواسع من المهارات والمؤهلات لجميع الشباب .

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One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds **who** have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow **a tailor-made** curriculum at the school, including subjects such as **Astronomy** and **Astrophysics**.

Lessons are a mixture of small-class **tutorials**, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.

تم افتتاح واحدة من هذه المدارس مؤخرا لتعليم الفئة العمرية ما بين 14-18 عاما والذين لديهم اهتماما خاصا في مجال الفضاء. وقد اعتمد الطلبة منهاجا مصمما خصيصا في المدرسة، يتضمن موضوعات مثل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية. الدروس هي مزيج من حصة صفية صغيرة ومشاريع يتم الإشراف عليها من قبل شركات رائدة في مجال صناعة الفضاء والتكنولوجيا.

Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in **their** Maths and Science exams. When **they** leave school, **they** will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. '**They** don't have to become astronauts!' says a spokesperson for the school. 'Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.'

يتم استضافة العلماء والمهندسين البارزين كضيوف محاضرون، لإعطاء محاضرات للطلبة الراغبين في تحقيق درجات متفوقة في اختبارات العلوم والرياضيات. عند تخرج الطلبة من المدرسة، سيكونون في المكان المناسب الذي يمكنهم من انتقاء عدد من الوظائف المختلفة. " فلا ينبغي عليهم ان يصبحوا رواد فضاء " كما يقول المتحدث باسم المدرسة وأضاف أن الحصول على درجات متفوقة في مجال العلوم والتكنولوجيا قد يفتح العديد من الأبواب ويؤدي إلى فرص وظيفية متنوعة ".

الضمير	يعود على	
Which/ these	1	Studio schools
who	2	fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds
Their/they/they/they	3	students aiming to achieve top grades

أسئلة الفقرة الأولى

1. Quote the sentence which define Studio schools
- 2..What does the underlined word "pioneering " mean ?
- 3.What does the underlined word "undertake " mean ?
- 4.What does the underlined word " qualifications " mean ?
5. What does the underlined word "which /these " refer to ?
- 6.What is the aim of Studio schools?
- 7.Where do Studio schools get their funding and support?
- 8.Quote the sentence which show that Studio schools have a certain field of study .

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- 9.Quote the sentence which shows that Studio schools teach courses which are made to fit exactly their students
- 10..What does the underlined word "a tailor-made " mean ?
- 11.What does the underlined word "tutorials " mean ?
- 12.What does the underlined word " Astrophysics " mean ?
13. What does the underlined word "who " refer to ?
- 14.Astronomy lesson in Studio schools is amixture two different materials .write them down
- 15.There are two examples of a tailor-made curriculum at the Studio school.write them down .

أسئلة الفقرة الثالثة

- 16.Lecturers are given in Studio schools by two group of people .write them down .
- 17.students need to achieve high grades in two fields .write them down
18. Having high grades in science and technology subjects has two benefits .write them down
19. What does the underlined word " they/ their " refer to ?

Critical thinking

- 1.Studio schools need to receive an academic and financial support. Suggest three sources to support this kind of school to show how far do you agree with this statement .
2. Studio schools are a good idea which lead to a variety of career opportunities . Think of this statement and, in two sentences,write down your point of view.
- 3.Would you like to attend this school? Why/Why not?
4. What kind of specialised school would you like to attend? Why?

:الإجابة

"Studio Schools are playing a vital role in equipping young people with the skills and experience that they need to succeed in a competitive jobs market, through combining mainstream عام qualifications with real experience of the world of work.

In addition , StudioSchools **Mission** مهمة is dedicated مكرس ل **providing local محلي and surrounding communities with an educational opportunities فرص to inspire يلهم students of all ages and interest levels to create and appreciate fine traditional أعمال يدوية and contemporary معاصر handcrafted works** .



ANITA

مدونة لزيارة طالبة (A visiting students's blog)SBpage49

word	Meaning
colloquial (adj)	(of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech عامي
put (my) back into it (verb phrase) [idiom]	to put a lot of effort into something يضع جهدا كبيرا في فعل شيء ما
fluently (adv) بطلاقة fluency (N) طلاقة fluent (adj) طليق اللسان	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker

Two summers ago, **I** spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As **my** father is originally from Jordan, **I** grew up speaking Arabic as well as German. However, **I** had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for **me** to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, **I** didn't hesitate for one moment.

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.

قبل صيفين، قضيت خمسة أشهر في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية قرب مادبا. ولأن والدي هو في الأصل من الأردن، فقد كبرت وأنا أتحدث العربية والألمانية. ومع ذلك، فلم يتسنى لي دراسة العربية بشكل رسمي، وعندما جاءت الفرصة لي لقضاء سنة في الأردن لدراسة اللغة العربية، فلم أتردد لحظة واحدة بلدي أقارب في الأردن ولقد

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قاموا بترتيب إقامتي مع عائلة رائعة تعيش خارج مادبا. لقد دهشت من عدد الطلاب من الدول المختلفة هناك، والذين لم يكونوا فقط من ألمانيا، ولكن من جميع أنحاء العالم. وكان معظمهم قد درس العربية إلى مستوى متقدم. أما أنا فعلى دراية بالعامية العربية، وهي اللغة التي تتحدث بها أسرتي وتفهمها.

الفقرة الثانية

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. We covered many topics. 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 **put my back into it**, and I earned an A on the course.

أن اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة، كانت تحدياً لي، خصوصاً الجانب النحوي. وفي كل أسبوع، كان علينا أن نتعلم قائمة من المفردات حوالي 50 كلمة. غطينا العديد من المواضيع. ولقد ساعد العيش مع الأسرة على تحسين مهاراتي اللغوية باللغة العربية، وبينما كان جميع الطلبة يستمعون إلى العربية في غرفة الصف والشوارع، فقد كان بإمكانني أيضاً أن أمارس اللغة العربية في المنزل أيضاً، فانا حقاً بذلت مجهوداً كبيراً بتعلم اللغة العربية وحصلت على علامة (أ) في الدورة

الفقرة الثالثة

What impressed **me** most about students in Jordan was

a.their behavior

b.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.

c.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.

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وكان أكثر ما ابهرني بخصوص الطلبة الذين يدرسون في الأردن هو سلوكهم وإقبالهم على الدراسة. فجميع الذين التقيت بهم من الطلبة كان يقدرون أهمية تعلمهم الجامعي والفرص التي سيتيحها لهم للمساهمة في ازدهار بلادهم. كما أنهم اظهروا أيضا قيما ايجابية جدا. فقد كان الجميع صادقا وناقش الناس مشاكلهم عوضا عن الغضب في حالة عدم الاتفاق مع بعضهم البعض. وكشخص يتمتع بالطعام اللذيذ، والأماكن الجميلة واللطيفة، والشعب المضياف، فقد كان قرار قدومي للأردن للدراسة من أفضل القرارات التي اتخذتها بحياتي. ولقد كونت العديد من الصداقات الجديدة. ولقد طورت لغتي العربية في مهارة التحدث والكتابة والقراءة. إن حلمي هو أن أصبح طليقا بالعربية في يوم من الأيام - وكما أنني أنوي العودة إلى الأردن عندما أتمكن من ذلك، وأنا أعلم أنني سأجعل هذا الحلم حقيقة واقعة.

1. Anita was so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic for two reasons .write them down .

Her father is Jordanian and she has always spoken Arabic at home, but she had never studied it formally. She also had family in Jordan who could help her.

2. Quote the sentence which shows the length of Anita's course study .

3. How long did Anita stay in Jordan ?

4. What does the underlined word " **colloquial** " mean ?

5. What does the underlined word " **they/them/who/which** " refer to ?

6. Quote the sentence which shows that Anita is familiar with informal Arabic.

أسئلة الفقرة الثانية

7. What does the idiom in **bold** in the text mean?

tried extremely hard

8. Living with a family helped to improve **Anita's** Arabic-speaking.

Explain this statement.

9. **Quote the sentence which shows that Anita** put a lot of effort into learning Arabic.

10. **Quote the sentence which shows that Anita** got high marks in her Arabic course .

11. What does the underlined word " **it/it** " refer to ?

12. **Quote the sentence which shows that Anita** faced difficulty in learning Arabic structure .

أسئلة الفقرة الثالثة

13. What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?

Their behaviour and attitude to studying was very good. They fully understood the importance of studying and how it would help them and their country.

14. According to the writer , university education has two benefits .write them down .

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15. There are some examples of the **positive values** related to the people she met .write them down
16. **Quote the sentence which shows that Anita** was satisfactory about her visit to Jordan .
17. **Quote the sentence which shows that Anita** plan to visit Jordan again .
18. What does the underlined word “ **fluent** “ mean ?
- 19.The writer described the Jordanian people with some features (characteristics).write two of them.

Critical thinking

“Studying languages is a good chance to meet new people” .**Think of this statement and, in two sentences ,write down your point of view.**

الضمير	الفقر ة	يعود على
My/I	1	ANITA
they	1	relatives in Jordan
Who	1	family
there	1	the German-Jordanian University near Madaba
who	1	the number of international students
them	1	the number of international students
which	1	Arabic
we	2	Students at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba
My/I	2	ANITA
It/it	2	Arabic
Their/ their	3	students in Jordan
who	3	All the students
their	3	All the students who I met
it	3	the importance of their university education
Them/ their	3	All the students who I met
They/	3	All the students who I met they:people
who	3	someone
this	3	to be fluent in Arabic one day

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Reading : After school ... AB page 33 ما بعد المدرسة

Word	Meaning
halls of residence	accommodation provided by a university or college سكن الجامعة او الكلية
Minority # 'majority'	not many, the opposite of 'majority' اقلية اغلبية
Motive	reason for doing something محفز
Fees	costs, charges رسوم
Debt	money you owe دين
Financial	relating to money مالي
tuition (N) tutorial (N) tutor (V/N)	تدريس . Teaching, especially in small groups. تعليم/درس A period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students. دورة تعليمية مُدَرِّس ومُعَلِّم يعلم يدرس
degree (N)	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study درجة /شهادة

متغيرات على الطلبة الخريجين من المدارس الثانوية للتعليم الجامعي Two changes on school leavers go on to higher education

1) In England,

a. almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this. 50% of school leavers go on to higher education.

b. Twenty years ago, **it** was closer to 30%,

c. and thirty years before that, it was only about 5%.

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2) Another huge change has been **financial**.

مجاني

a) Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens.

b) Since then, tuition **fees** have been introduced.

c) Most students borrow this money from the government.

d) They don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.

في انكلترا، يذهب ما يقرب من 50٪ من خريجي المدارس إلى التعليم العالي. لم يكن هذا الرقم دائما مرتفعاً مثل هذه النسبة، فقبل عشرين عاماً، كانت النسبة أقرب إلى 30٪، وقبل ثلاثين عاماً من ذلك كانت فقط حوالي 5٪. ولطالما كان العامل المادي متغيراً كبيراً آخر. فقبل عام 1998 م، كان التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة مجانياً تماماً للمواطنين في المملكة المتحدة. ومنذ ذلك الحين، تم تقديم فكرة الرسوم الدراسية. حيث أن معظم الطلبة يقترض هذا المال من الحكومة ولا ينبغي عليهم تسديدها للحكومة فوراً. بدلاً من ذلك، يتم تسديدها من كسبهم في المستقبل تدريجياً.

الفقرة الثانية :

1) Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home.

2) A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while **they** studied for **their degree**.

3) 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?

4) **Two motives**

حافزين لرغبة الطلبة الدارسة في الخارج

a) Most of **them** say that **they** want to move to the university of **their** choice, rather than the nearest **one**.

b) Another strong **motive** is the desire to live in a new culture.

5) Where do **these** students live?

a) **Many** have rooms in **halls of residence**, especially in **their** first year;

b) **others** rent flats or houses.

c) A lucky **minority** live in property that **their** parents have bought for **them**.

6) Most of **them** need to

تحديات / مشاكل / مسؤوليات (challenges / problem / responsibilities)

a) learn to cook,

b) do **their** own washing

c) and manage **their** time and money.

وعلى الرغم من التكلفة العالية، فإن معظم الطلبة يختارون الدراسة بعيداً عن المنزل. وقد كشفت دراسة أجريت مؤخراً على 17.000 من الطلبة صرحوا أن 7٪ فقط يريد البقاء في المنزل أثناء حصولهم على الدرجة العلمية. وبالطبع بالنسبة لمعظم الشباب، فإن المعيشة بعيداً عن المنزل يعني اقتراض المزيد من المال من الحكومة. فلماذا لا يختار الطلاب البقاء

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في المنزل لتجنب الديون ، حيث لا يترتب عليهم دفع الإيجار؟ ومعظمهم يقولون إنهم يرغبون في الانتقال إلى الجامعة التي يختارونها، وليس الجامعة الأقرب لهم. ويوجد هناك أيضا دافع قوي آخر وهو الرغبة في العيش في ثقافة جديدة أخرى. ولكن أين يعيش هؤلاء الطلاب؟ إن العديد منهم يعيشون في غرف في سكن الجامعة وخاصة في عامهم الأول. وآخرون يستأجرون الشقق أو المنازل. وهناك أقلية محظوظة تسكن في ممتلكات قام أهاليهم بشرائها لهم. إن معظم هؤلاء الطلبة بحاجة إلى أن يتعلم طهي الطعام، والقيام بالغسيل الخاص بهم وإدارة وقتهم وأموالهم.

this	1	almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education
It/it	1	the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education
this	1	tuition fees
they	1	Most students
it	1	money
they	1	Most students
it	1	Money
they	2	7% of students wanted to stay at home
their	2	7% of students wanted to stay at home while they studied
where	2	home
They/them/they/their	2	students
one	2	university
these	2	Students who want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one
Many/their/ Others	2	Students who want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one
their	2	A lucky minority of students who live in property
them	2	A lucky minority of students who live in property
them	2	A lucky minority of students who live in property that their parents have bought for them
their	2	A lucky minority of students who live in property that their parents have bought for them
their	2	A lucky minority of students who live in property that their parents have bought for them

1. Quote the sentence which shows the average (percentage) of Britain students who go to study in the university after school.
2. What does the underlined word “ financial “ mean ?
3. What does the underlined word “fees “ mean ?
4. What does the underlined word “tuition “ mean ?

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5. What does the underlined word "this/it/it/this/theyit/they/it/" refer to ?

6.Quote the sentence which show that money was another change for student who leave school to higher education

7.Quote the sentence which show that studying in the university in England was without money in the past .

8.Quote the sentence which show that It isn't necessary for British student to pay back the tuition fees at once .

9.Quote the sentence which show that It isn't necessary for British student to pay back the tuition fees in cash.

10. The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold 'another huge change'. What was the first huge change?

The change over 50 years of the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education increasing by ten times (from 5 to 50%) سؤال كتاب

11. There are two huge changes on the high education in The UK. Write them down ?

The change over 50 years of the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education increasing by ten times (from 5 to 50%)

سؤال كتاب

1. How are students able to afford to leave home? Which part of the text tells you this?

They borrow money from the government (lines 10–11)

"Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government".

2. Quote the sentence which shows the average (percentage)of Britain students who desire to study nearest university at home after school.

3. What does the underlined word " debt " mean ?

4. What does the underlined word "motive " mean ?

5. What does the underlined word "halls of residence " mean ?

6. What does the underlined word "minority" mean ?

7.The writer states two strong motives for students who choose to study away from home.write down them .

8. Students who choose to study away from home will meet some Challenges(difficulties). Write them down .

9. Quote the sentence which shows the way in which students are able to afford to leave home.

10.Find a word in the text which mean the opposite of "majority" .

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11. Are these statements true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false statements.

1. The number of school leavers who go to university in England has greatly increased in the past 30 years.
2. It's more expensive to go to university than it used to be.
3. University students have to pay before they study.
4. Most university students choose the cheapest option.

الإجابات

1. T
2. T
3. F: They pay the government back out of future earnings.
- 4 F: Most students choose to study away from home

SB page 46

Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?

اقرأ الاقتباس التالي لغاندي. هل تتفق معه؟ لماذا؟

“Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.” عش كأنك تموت غدا، وتعلم كأنك تعيش ابدا

Mahatma Gandhi (1869 CE–1948 CE)

you should do as much as you can before you die. In other words, take advantage of all the opportunities that life gives you. If you have any skills, use them. If you are given the chance to do something, do it. Don't sit around waiting for something to happen and don't refuse to do things because you can't be bothered.

Then : *How can you learn as if you were to live forever? What would you need if you were to live forever?*

you need to keep learning in order to keep up with what is happening in the world. It's not only school subjects that Gandhi is talking about. He is thinking about the changing world and

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how we need to keep up with it. So he is advising us to take advantage of everything there is and embrace learning in order to have a better life.

المفردات الواردة في الوحدة السادسة

Vocabulary and speaking SB page 47 Unit six

Word	Meaning
Marketing (N) تسويق market (V and N) يسوق/سوق	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer
Agriculture (N) زراعة agricultural (adj) زراعي	the science or practice of farming
Economics (N) علم الاقتصاد economical (adj) اقتصادي economically (adv)	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used
Sociology (N) علم الاجتماع sociological (adj) اجتماعي	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in-groups
Pharmacy (N) صيدلية pharmaceutical (adj)	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines
Engineering (N) هندسة engineer (V and N)	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built
Linguistics (N) علم اللغويات linguist (N) عالم لغويات linguistic (adj) لغوي	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages
Business Management(N) manage (V) يدير / يتدبر managerial (adj) اداري	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organising and planning
proficiency (N) فاعلية / proficient(adj) فعال / فاعل	a good standard of ability and skill
Psychology (N) علم النفس psychological(adj) نفسي	the study of the mind and how it works

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Work in pairs. Discuss the subjects that you are interested in studying at university. Which subjects fit into the categories Sciences, Arts and Humanities, or Business? Which are more difficult to classify? صنف الكلمات التالية؟

Science علوم		Business أعمال		Arts and Humanities فنون وإنسانيات	
Maths	الرياضيات	Marketing	التسويق	Arabic Language and Literature	اللغة العربية و الأدب
Dentistry	طب الأسنان	Banking and Finance	البنوك والمالية	Translation	الترجمة
Pharmacy	الدواء	Economics	اقتصاد	Visual Arts	الفنون المرئية
Geology	الجيولوجيا / علم الأرض	Business Management	إدارة الأعمال	Sociology	علم الاجتماع
Chemistry	الكيمياء			History	التاريخ
Agriculture	الزراعة				
Physics	الفيزياء				
Engineering	الهندسة				
Biology	الاحياء				
Medicine	الطب				

Psychology علم النفس	Psychology, Nursing, Linguistics and Geography are more difficult to classify, because they involve elements of study from more than one category. For example, Linguistics involves scientific knowledge and critical theory. علم النفس ، التمريض ، علم اللغة و الجغرافيا يصعب تصنيفها ، لأنها تنطوي على عناصر من الدراسة من أكثر من فئة واحدة . على سبيل المثال ، اللسانيات ينطوي على المعرفة العلمية و النظرية النقدية .
Nursing التمريض	
Linguistics اللغويات	
Geography الجغرافيا	

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
increasingly	بشكل متزايد	global	عالمي / كلي	lifelong	دائم ؛ مستمر مدى الحياة
prospects	إحتمالات ؛ احتمال ؛ إمكانية	proficiency	إتقان ؛ إجادة ؛ براعة ؛ تمكّن	abroad	في الخارج / خارج البلاد

complete this paragraph with the appropriate words.

أكمل الفقرة التالية بالكلمات المناسبة

If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your job (1)are better than if you do a more general degree. However, language (2)..... is becoming (3)important for anyone who wants to travel or work (4)..... for a large (5)

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.....company or ganisation. Remember, it's never too late to study or change career direction. Studying is a (6)..... activity – you're never too old to start!

الإجابات

1. prospects 2. proficiency 3. increasingly 4. abroad 5. global 6 lifelong

Unit six AB Page 34

Body Idioms مصطلحات الجسد

Body idiom (verb phrase) [idiom]	Meaning	
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	يفقد الثقة بشيء ما في آخر لحظة
get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	نفس (عن) شعوراً مكتوباً ؛ نفس عن
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for maths/numbers	يمتلك ملكة الرياضيات والارقام
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	يبقى رابط الجاش في المواقف الصعبة
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	ترك (القرار) للظروف

التمارين الواردة في كتاب الأنشطة على المفردات

Complete the sentences with the following **body idioms**. Work in pairs and check that you understand their meanings.

أكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام مصطلح الجسد

- I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll.....at the last minute.
- If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to.....
- I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really.....
-! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
- I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to.....

الإجابات

1. get cold feet 2. get it off your chest 3. have a head for figures 4. Keep your chin up 5. play it by ear

Vocabulary AB Page 31

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1 Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

compulsory **contradictory** **developed nation** **tuition** **optional**
fluently

1. A **wealthy country** is a country that's economically and socially advanced.
2. Is Maths a subject that you **have to do**?
3. You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's **your choice**.
4. Do you have music **lessons** at the weekend?
5. Those statements are **on different sides of the argument**.

الإجابات

1. developed nation 2. Compulsory 3. Optional 4. tuition 5. Contradictory

Vocabulary AB Page 32

The following paragraphs are comments made by university students. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate university subjects. One subject is not needed.

الفقرة التالية هي عبارة عن تعليقات من طلبة جامعيون . اكمل الفراغات بالمواضيع الجامعية المناسبة .

Banking and Finance

Linguistics

Fine Arts

History

Physics Law

1. You should studyif you're interested in learning about the legal system. I studied it because I wanted to help people, and now I have a great job in an office.
2. Studying lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way. It has introduced me to ideas about language that I never thought of before.
3. Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying I can use my strengths to solve practical problems.
4. is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about ancient and modern civilisations is fascinating. Studying it at a higher level means really understanding how different cultures interacted in the past.
5. Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path,so I chose After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.

الإجابات

1. Law 2. Linguistics 3. Physics 4. History 5. Banking and Finance

الوحدة السابعة

How to revise for exams SB page 50 كيف تراجع للامتحانات online article

2 Read the words in the box. Which are connected with the body, eating and drinking, or the mind?

The body: circulation, dehydration
nutrition

Eating and drinking: diet,

The mind: concentration, memory

SB page 44

الكلمات الواردة على قطعة كيف تراجع للامتحانات	
Circulation(N) ؛ دَوْرَان ؛ دَوْرَة دموية circulate(V)	The movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart; also air ~, the movement of air
Concentration(N) تركيز concentrate (V) يركز	attention, or attention span
dehydration(N) جفاف dehydrate(V) جَفَّ ؛ جَفَّف ؛ نَشَف dehydrated (adj) جاف ؛ مُجَفَّف ؛ مُنَشَف	the state of having drunk too little water
Diet(N) حمية / نظام غذائي diet (V) يتبع نظام غذائي dietary (adj) خاص بالحمية ؛ غذائي	the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day
memory (N) ذاكرة memorise (V) يتذكر memorable (adj) ؛ بارز: جدير بأن يُذكر ؛ لا يُنسى	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences
nutrition (N) تغذية ؛ غذائية nutritious (adj) غَدَائِي ؛ مُغَذٍّ ؛ مُغَذِّي	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth

How to revise for exams SB page 50 كيف تراجع للامتحانات

A : Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?

Prof:No, it's never too late to start revising!

The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.

هل تعلم ما إذا كان قد فات الأوان لبدء المراجعة الآن؟
الأستاذ: لا، فإنه لم يفت الأوان بعد لبدء المراجعة! أول شيء سأفعله هو أن أضع جدولاً زمنياً للمراجعة.

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B: Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable?

Prof : Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one. **It's** a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. This way, by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh.

هل تمنع أن تقول لي كيف ينبغي أن أضع جدولاً زمنياً؟
الأستاذ: انظر إلى جميع المواد المترتب عليك مراجعتها، ثم ضع خطة متى ستعمل على كل واحد منها. إنها فكرة جيدة إن قمت بتغيير ترتيب الموضوعات في الجدول الزمني لديك كل يوم. حاول مراجعته القليل من الانجليزي، يليها بعض الرياضيات، ثم علم الأحياء، وهلم جرا. بهذه الطريقة، عن طريق تغيير تركيز المراجعة الخاصة بك، فانك تبقي عقلك نشيطاً.

it	to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day
----	--

C: Do you know whether it's best to get up early, or to revise late at night?

Prof : The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at **its** best. I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break. **It's** been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.

its	your memory
-----	-------------

It	concentration starts to decrease after half an hour
----	---

هل تعرف ما إذا كان من الأفضل أن تستيقظ باكراً، أو المراجعة في وقت متأخر من الليل؟
الأستاذ: كلما بدأت في وقت أبكر في الصباح، كلما كانت فائدة المراجعة الخاصة بك أفضل، لأن ذلك الوقت هو الذي تشعر به باليقظة التامة وتكون ذاكرتك في أفضل حالاتها. ويهمني أيضاً أن أوصي بدراسة لمدة 30 دقيقة، ثم أخذ استراحة. فلقد ثبت أن التركيز يبدأ في الانخفاض بعد نصف ساعة، ولذلك فإن فترات الراحة المتكررة سوف تساعد الدماغ على التعافي وعودة التركيز مجدداً.

D: Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?

Prof : By a break, I mean any change of activity from studying. **It** could be something as simple as just getting up from your desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes.

هل لك أن تشرح ما تعنيه فترات الراحة المتكررة؟
الأستاذ: أخذ استراحة، يعني أي تغيير في النشاط بعيداً عن الدراسة. فيمكن أن يكون شيء بسيط مثل مجرد النهوض من مكتبك والاستماع إلى بعض الموسيقى، أو التجول لمدة عشر دقائق.

it	a break
----	---------

E: Could you tell me how much exercise I need?

Prof : Physical activity is very important, of course, especially when you are studying. Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel. The physical activity will increase your heart rate and, in turn, that will increase your blood circulation. It also sends more oxygen to the brain, which makes you revise more efficiently!

هل لك أن تقول لي كم كمية التمارين التي احتاج إليها؟

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الأستاذ: النشاط البدني مهم جدا، وبطبيعة الحال، وخصوصا عندما تكون تدرس. فان ممارسة التمارين تحدث فرقا كبيرا في الطريقة التي تشعر بها. فان النشاط البدني يزيد معدل ضربات القلب و، بدوره، فان ذلك من شأنه أن يزيد الدورة الدموية. كما أنه يرسل المزيد من الأوكسجين إلى الدماغ، مما يجعل مراجعتك أكثر كفاءة!

It increase your heart rate

which sends more oxygen to the brain

It not to become dehydrated

F: Do you mind giving me some advice about diet?

Prof :Nutrition is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can. **It's** essential not to become dehydrated, so drink lots of water.

هل تمنع إعطائي بعض النصائح حول النظام الغذائي؟
الأستاذ: التغذية مهمة جدا. يجب أن تحاول أكل الكثير من الفواكه والخضروات الطازجة قدر المستطاع. ومن الضروري ألا تصل الى الجفاف ، لذلك عليك شرب الكثير من الماء.

الأسئلة المقترحة على القطعه

- 1.The writer states some advices related to our Nutrition to get beneficial revision .write down two of them
- 2.Find a word in the text which means “the state of having drunk too little water ?
- 3.Quote the sentence which show that it is necessary to eat more fresh fruit and vegetables .
- 4.Quote the sentence which show that the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth is essential
- 5.Quote the sentence which show that doing exercises is important while revising .
6. According to the text the writer states that Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel. explain this statement .
7. Exercise will make a huge difference to the way you feel which makes you revise more efficiently.write three benefits of doing exercises .
8. The physical activity make a huge difference to the way you feel .write three of them .
9. What does the underlined word “circulation” mean ?
10. What does the underlined word “dehydrated” mean ?
11. The physical activity has three **effects (consequences)** on our bodies.write three of them .
12. The writer thinks that sending more oxygen to the brain makes you revise more efficiently. explain this statement .

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13. There are two examples of activities you can make through your break. write them down .
14. **Quote the sentence which show** the writer concept of taking a break .
15. Studying early has **two benefits** .write them down .
16. Getting up early to revise is better than revising late for **two reasons** .write them down
17. The writer thinks that the earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be. **Explain this statement** .
18. The writer recommends studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break for **two reasons (benefits)**.write them down .
19. Taking a frequent break has **two benefits** .write them down .
21. The writer gave us three advices to draw up a timetable .**write them down?**
22. The writer thinks that It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. **Explain this statement** .

Critical thinking: التفكير الناقد

1. "The quite place to study where you will not be interrupted is a very important way to make you revise more efficiently "Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. الفكرة مأخوذة من الاستماع

: الاجابة

I think I'd find a quiet place to study where I won't be interrupted that is ,I work better if I have some soft background noise, like people talking or music playing. If that works for you, it's fine – but a lot of people prefer working in a quiet atmosphere.

2. How much sleep teenagers need is a very important way to make you revise more efficiently "Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view. الفكرة مأخوذة من الاستماع

: الاجابة

I think that eight hours of sleep at least is recommend. I wouldn't stay up all night revising. If you do that, you will find that you're very tired in the morning, and that is not advisable on the day of an exam. You'll find it harder to recall things you've learnt – even though the information is there in your memory, it will be easier to retrieve يسترد if you're wide awake and well-rested. الاجابه مأخوذة من الاستماع

3. "It is possible to improve your memory "Think of this statement ,suggesting three ways to improve your memory .

: الاجابة من الاستماع

I think there are several ways to help yourself to remember things:
How about writing difficult words or facts to remember on pieces of paper and sticking them on the walls?

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You could use coloured pens to highlight certain parts of a text, or draw diagrams to help you to remember a process.

Many people find it helpful to make up rhymes or songs, or they use mnemonics to remember dates in history, for example.

3. It is a good idea to use coloured pens to highlight parts of a text as you read in order to help you remember facts. 51 كتاب الطالب ص

What should you do on the day before the exam is a very important way to make you revise more efficiently “suggest three steps to make you revise more efficiently to show how far do you agree with this statement الفكرة مأخوذة من الاستماع

الإجابة

Yes, absolutely. The night before an exam it's a good idea to prepare yourself for the next day: make sure you've got all the details about the exam, and that you know exactly where to go and what is needed. In the morning, have a nutritious breakfast, and get to your exam in good time. الإجابة مأخوذة من الاستماع

5).“Physical activity is very important way to make you revise more efficiently”.suggest three types of physical activity to show How far do you agree with this statement .

الإجابة

Some of the of physical activity:

Everyday activities. For example, walking or cycling to work or school, doing housework, gardening, DIY around the house, or any active or manual work that you may do as part of your job.

Active recreational activities. This includes activities such as dancing, active play amongst children, or walking or cycling for recreation.

Sport. For example, exercise and fitness training at a gym or during an exercise class, swimming and competitive sports such as football, rugby and tennis, etc.

6) “Revising for exams is never late but it causes stress and fear for students”.Suggest three ways to reduce stress and fear from the exam.

الإجابة

Three ways to reduce stress and fear from the exam.

a.Develop a timetable to monitor your progress.

b.Make sure you allocate adequate time for fun and relaxation as well.

c.While revising a subject, practise writing. This would be an actual simulation of the examination itself.

d.Plan your revision and complete it in time. This will give you a sense of achievement and build your confidence.

e.While revising, vary subjects and their difficulty so you don't get bored or disheartened.

f.Set realistic targets of what you can achieve in the time available.

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7). "Taking a break is change of activity from studying". Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

الإجابة

"Taking a break is change of activity from studying that is, Practise deep breathing, meditation and yoga as forms of relaxation. They help your body relax and reduce stress. Alternately, take a brisk walk in fresh air after your day's revision is over.

تعلم اللغة الأجنبية SBpage 52 Learning a foreign language

multilingual (adj) متعدد اللغات	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages
multilingualism (N) تعدد لغوي	
simulator (N) محاكي تشبيهي	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine
simulate (V) يحاكي أو يقلد	
simulation (N) محاكاة تقليد	
utterance (N) تعبير؛ عبارة؛ كلام؛ لفظ	something that is said, such as a statement
utter (V) تَحَدَّثْ؛ تَقْوِهْ ب؛ تَكَلِّمْ	
multitask(V) تعدد المهام	to do several things at the same time
memory (N) ذاكرة	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences
memorise (V) يتذكر	
memorable (adj) بارز؛ جدير بأن يُذكر؛ لا يُنسى	

Learning a foreign language SB page 52

Speaking a foreign language, **it** is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different **ways**.

(Ways)

1) Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', **which** **a)** improves memory.

(فوائد التمارين للدماغ (benefits)

b) As well as exercising the brain, **it** is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

These include **a)** recognising different language systems and **b)** ways to communicate within these systems.

(two examples/skills of unique challenges)

2) These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. **It** is said that students **who** study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in

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general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students **who** have only mastered **their** mother tongue.

يقال أن تحدث لغة أجنبية يحسن وظائف الدماغ في عدة طرق مختلفة . ذلك أن تعلم المفردات و القواعد النحوية الجديدة توفر للدماغ ألفرصه للتمرن ' ، مما يحسن الذاكرة. ومن المعتقد أيضا أن تعلم لغة جديدة يعرض أيضا الدماغ إلى تحديات فريدة من نوعها. وتتضمن هذه التحديات معرفة الأنظمة المختلفة للغة وسبل التواصل داخل هذه النظم. إن هذه المهارات تحسن فرصك في النجاح في حل المشكلة في مهام أخرى أيضا. ويقال أن الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغات الأجنبية يحققون نتائج أفضل ، على وجه العموم ، في الاختبارات العامة في الرياضيات والقراءة و المفردات من الطلاب الذين يتقنون لغتهم الأم فقط .

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, 3)multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. **It** has been proved that **they** are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks. One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

وفقا لدراسة أجرتها جامعة ولاية بنسلفانيا ، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية ، إن الناس المتحدثون بعدة لغات قادرون على التبديل بين نظامين من الكلام والكتابة ، والتركيب القواعدي بسهولة تامة. وقد ثبت أنهم أيضا قادرون على الانتقال بسهولة بين مهام مختلفة تماما . واقتضت إحدى التجارب أن تطلب من المشاركين تشغيل جهاز محاكاة القيادة أثناء قيامهم بمهام أخرى منفصلة في نفس الوقت. وقد أظهرت هذه التجربة أن المشاركين المتحدثون بعدة لغات كانوا الأقل تشتتا بالمهام الأخرى . وبالتالي ارتكبوا أخطاء بالقيادة أقل .

الفقرة الثالثة

4)**It** is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills. When you speak a foreign language, you are constantly weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made. **This** process is then transferred subconsciously to other situations in **which** judgement is called for, and decisions have to be made.

5)Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively. As you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply **it** to the language that you use every day. The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

ويعتقد أن تعلم اللغة يمكن أيضا أن يحسن مهارات اتخاذ القرارات الخاصة بك . فعندما تتكلم لغة أجنبية ، فانك تقوم وباستمرار بوزن الفروق الدقيقة المختلفة لمعنى كلمة أو الطريقة التي تم التعبير بها عن لفظ ما. وبعد ذلك فإن هذه العملية يتم نقلها لا إراديا إلى حالات أخرى والتي يتم فيها استدعاء الحكم (اتخاذ القرار)، ويجب أن يتم اتخاذ القرارات . وأخيرا ، تعلم لغة أجنبية يمكنك أيضا من تحسين قدرتك على استخدام لغتك الأم على نحو أكثر فعالية . فعندما تصبح مدركا للطريقة التي تعمل بها أي لغة ، فانك تبدأ في تطبيقها على اللغة التي تستخدمها كل يوم . إن المهارات التي تحصل عليها من تعلم لغة أجنبية ، تجعلك بالتالي ، متحدثا وكتابا أفضل باللغة الخاصة بك.

الفقرة الأولى	
it	Speaking a foreign language
which	'exercise'
it	learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges
these	different language systems
it	students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother

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	tongue.
Who/the ir	students
الفقرة الثانية	
It	they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks
they	multilingual people
الفقرة الثالثة	
It	language learning can also improve your decision-making skills
this	weighing up subtle differences in meaning of a word or the way that an utterance is made
which	situations
it	the way that a language works

الفقرة الاولى

1. Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in **several different ways**. write down five of them .
2. learning a new language presents the brain with **unique challenges**. Write two of them .
3. The writer states that providing the brain with beneficial exercise which improves memory can be done through two skills . write them down .
4. we can provide the brain with beneficial 'exercise' through **two ways (skills/exercises)**. write them down
5. Exercising the brain has two benefits . write them down .
6. There are two skills which improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks .write these two skills down .
7. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules has two benefits .write them down
8. what does the underlined word "**it/which/it/these/it/who/their**" refer to ?
9. learning a foreign language improves your problem-solving tasks. Explain this statement. مهم
10. learning a foreign language improves your problem-solving tasks in two ways .write them down
11. Quote the sentence which shows that learning new words and structure of a language improves someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences.
12. learning a foreign language improves your memory. Explain this statement .

اسئلة الفقرة الثانية

13. Multilingual people has two characteristics /features /qualities /abilities .write them down .
14. The study carried out by Pennsylvania State University has two results .write them down .
15. What does the underlined word **simulator mean** ?
16. what does the underlined word ' **it/they**' refer to ?
17. learning a foreign language improves your ability to multitask. Explain this statement. مهم

18. The writer thinks that Language learning can improve your decision-making skills. **Explain this statement .**
19. learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use **your mother tongue** more effectively. **Explain this statement .**
20. what does the underlined word '**it/this/which/it**' refer to ?
21. what does the underlined word '**utterance**' refer to ?

- 22- According to the text, explain how learning a foreign language improves your:
1. **memory**
 2. **problem-solving skills**
 3. **use of your mother tongue**
 4. **ability to multitask**
 5. **decision-making skills.**

إجابات السؤال 22

1. It exercises the brain and so improves your memory.
2. It presents the brain with unique challenges such as recognising different language systems and communicating within these systems. These skills improve problem-solving skills.
3. As you learn a foreign language, you become more aware of the way language works, which helps you to understand your own language better.
4. Multilingual people are able to switch between two or more languages easily. This transfers to other activities, making multilingual people more able to multitask.
5. When you speak a foreign language, you have to constantly decide between differences in language. This decision-making skill is transferred to other situations.

23. What are the benefits of learning a foreign language?

Critical thinking

1) Learning a foreign language improves your problem-solving skills. ”. Think of this statement and, in two sentences ,write down your point of view.

Learning a foreign language improves your problem-solving skills that is, Bilinguals are more confident with their choices after thinking it over in the second language and seeing whether their initial conclusions still stand up. This means that if you learn a second language, this might well improve your ability to make wiser choices.

2) Learning a foreign language improves your problem-solving ,use of your mother tongue ability to multitask and decision-making skills. Think of this statement and, in two sentences ,write down your point of view.

Physiological studies have found that speaking two or more languages is a great asset to the cognitive process. The brains of bilingual people operate differently than single language speakers, and these differences offer several mental benefits.

Education in Jordan SB page 54 التعليم في الاردن

academic (adj) علمي/اكاديمي academic, academy (N) معهد؛ مؤسسة علمية؛ هيئة علمية academically (adv) متعلق بالحياة الأكاديمية؛ متعلق بالدراسة	connected with education, especially at college or university level
PhD (N) درجة الدكتوراه	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty
Master's degree (N) درجة الماجستير	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree
enrol (V) يلتحق بالدراسة (مدرسة وجامعه) enrolment(N)	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course
diploma (N) الدبلوم	either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course
vocational (adj) مهني vocation (N) حرفة / صنعه / مهنة	Used to describe a particular job and the skills involved
online distance learning (N)	a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication
undergraduate (N) طالب التعليم الجامعي الاول	someone who has not yet completed their first degree
private university (N) الجامعة الخاصة	a university not operated by a government

public university (N) الجامعة الحكومية	a university that is funded by public means, through a government
postgraduate (N) طالب الدراسات العليا	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD; ~ degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level
compulsory (adj) إلزامي / إجباري	obligatory; required

التعليم في الاردن Education in Jordan SB page 54

Our country has a high standard of education. **This** is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity. All schools, from kindergarten to secondary, are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education (MOE). Pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, followed by ten years of free, **compulsory** education. For higher education, students enter university, either for **academic** or **vocational** courses.

بلدنا لديه مستوى عال من التعليم. ويرجع ذلك أساسا إلى حقيقة أن الحكومة تعتبر التعليم ضرورة. جميع المدارس ، من رياض الأطفال إلى المرحلة الثانوية ، هي من مسؤولية وزارة التربية والتعليم . إن مرحلة ما قبل المدرسة و رياض الأطفال تعد اختيارية ، تليها عشر سنوات من التعليم المجاني والإلزامي . أما التعليم العالي فيقوم الطلبة بدخول الجامعة ، إما للدراسة الأكاديمية والمهنية .

Students can attend one of ten **public universities**, or one of nineteen **private universities**. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at **these** institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are **undergraduates** studying for a first degree, or **postgraduates** studying for a **Master's degree**, a **PhD** or a higher **diploma**.

يتاح للطلبة الالتحاق بواحدة من عشرة جامعات حكومية ، أو واحدة من تسعة عشر جامعة خاصة . وهناك عدد كبير من الطلبة الأردنيين يختارون الدراسة في هذه المؤسسات ، وكذلك الطلاب الأجانب من جميع أنحاء العالم . وتعد هذه المؤسسات للجامعيين الدارسين للحصول على الدرجة الجامعية الأولى ، أو طلاب الدراسات العليا الذين يدرسون للحصول على درجة الماجستير ، أو درجة الدكتوراه أو الدبلوم العالي.

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. **These** are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, **which** was set up in 2005 CE. **It** is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and **it** follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

إن الجامعات الثلاث والتي هي باغليبيتها لطلبة المرحلة الجامعية الأولى هي الجامعة الأردنية في عمان ، جامعة اليرموك في اربد و جامعة البلقاء التطبيقية في السلط . وهذه الجامعات هي جميعها جامعات حكومية . إن الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية في عمان والتي أنشئت في عام 2005 م هي مثال على جامعة أحدث . وتعد هذه الجامعة شراكة بين وزارة التعليم العالي و الوزارة الاتحادية الألمانية للتعليم والبحوث ، وتنتهج هذه الجامعة النموذج الألماني في التعليم فيما يختص بمجال العلوم التطبيقية .

For students **who** wish to complete **their** university studies while working at the same time, **it** is also possible in some Jordanian universities to **enrol** onto **online distance learning** programmes. In the future, **this** option will become available in many other universities.

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بالنسبة للطلبة الراغبين في استكمال دراستهم الجامعية أثناء عملهم في نفس الوقت ، فمن الممكن أيضا في بعض الجامعات الأردنية التسجيل في برامج التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت . وفي المستقبل ، فإن هذا الخيار سوف يصبح متاحا في العديد من الجامعات الأخرى.

This	1	Our country has a high standard of education
these	2	public universities, or one of nineteen private universities
these	2	institutions
These	3	the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt
which	3	German-Jordanian University in Amman
It/it	3	German-Jordanian University in Amman
who /their	4	students
it	4	to enrol onto online distance learning programmes
this	4	to enrol onto online distance learning programmes

الأسئلة المقترحة على ألقطعه

- 1.Jordan has a high standard of education due to a reason .write it down .
- 2.Jordan has a high standard of education due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.Explain this statement .
- 3.There are two optional educational stages in Jordan .write them down .
- 4.Quote the sentence which indicates the obligatory period of study in Jordan .
- 5.Find a word in the text which means 'obligatory; required'?
- 6.what does the abbreviation (MOE) stand for ?.
- 7.Find from the text an opposite for 'compulsory'?
8. Find from the text an opposite for 'optional'?
- 9.There are three educational stages mentioned in the text .Write them down .
10. Higher education has two different courses .write them down.
- 11.Quote the sentence which shows the total number of universities in Jordan .
- 12.There are different kinds of degrees mentioned in the text .write them down .
- 13.There are three types of courses .Write them down (undergraduate&postgraduate& vocational)
- 14.Quote the sentence which shows that the Jordanian public universities and private universities receive foreign students.
- 15.What does the underlined word private universities mean ?
- 16.What does the underlined word public universities mean ?
- 17.What does the underlined word undergraduates mean ?
- 18.What does the underlined word postgraduates mean ?
- 19.What does the underlined word Master's degree/ diploma mean ?
- 20.There are two types of university in Jordan .write them down .
- 21.There are three types of degree(courses) for the postgraduates studying .write them down.
- 22.Quote the sentence which shows that the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt are governmental universities .

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23. Quote the sentence which shows that the governmental Universities of Jordan, are almost for someone who has not yet completed their first degree
24. There are three public universities in Jordan mentioned in the text .write them .
25. what does the underlined abbreviation 'MOHE' stand for ?
26. What does the underlined word 'These, which, It' refer to ?
27. The German-Jordanian University in Amman was set up as a collaboration between two ministries (parts) .write them down .
28. Quote the sentence which shows that The German-Jordanian University in Amman doesn't follow the Jordanian system in Applied Sciences.
29. Find the best type of course or institution for the following people:
 1. a child who is too young to start primary school
 2. an undergraduate who wants to get a first degree
 3. someone who wants a degree from a non-fee-paying university
 4. a postgraduate with a first degree, who wants to study further
 5. a postgraduate with a Master's degree, who wants to study further
 6. someone who is unable to attend university but wants a degree
30. What does the underlined word 'who, their, It ,this' refer to ?

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Word	Meaning
immerse (V) ينغمس ب	to be deeply involved in something
immersion (N) انغماس ب	and spend most of your time doing it
tailor-made (adj) مصنوع حسب الطلب	Custom made; made to fit exactly
vocational (adj) مهني	Used to describe a particular job and the skills involved
vocation (N) حرفة / صنعه / مهنة	
postgraduate (N) طالب الدراسات العليا	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD; ~ degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level
undergraduate (N) طالب التعليم الجامعي الاول	someone who has not yet completed their first degree
tuition (N)	teaching, especially in small groups.
tutorial (N)	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students.
tutor (V and N)	
beneficial	
drop [a course] يسقط مادة من الجدول	to stop studying a certain subject at university

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career advisor (noun) مرشد وظيفي	someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work
advise (verb) – ينصح advice (noun) نصيحة	
stand out [from the crowd] phrasal verb أفضل من	to be much better than other similar people or things

Learn English fast – the natural way! تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية بسرعة - الطريقة الطبيعية

It is said that the best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in **it**, and that's what we offer at *Extreme English*: total immersion.

يقال أن أفضل وسيلة لاكتساب اللغة هي أن تترج نفسك في ذلك ، وهذا ما نقدمه في الإنجليزية بلا حدود : الانغماس الكلي .

What exactly do you mean by 'total immersion'?

You will stay in one of our beautiful apartments. You'll hear and speak English all day long. You can either join a small group of other students of a similar level, or request a 'tailor-made' course. For example, you may require a course in **academic** English to prepare you for **undergraduate** or **postgraduate** studies, or a vocational course to help you with your career. Either way, you will live and work together as a family.

بالضبط ما الذي تقصده ب " الانغماس الكلي "؟

سوف تبقى في واحدة من الشقق الجميلة لدينا . سوف تسمع و تتكلم الإنجليزية طوال اليوم . يمكنك إما الانضمام إلى مجموعة صغيرة من الطلاب الآخرين من مستوى مماثل ، أو طلب دورة " مصممة خصيصا " . على سبيل المثال ، فقد تطلب دورة في اللغة الإنجليزية الأكاديمية لإعدادك لمرحلة الدراسة الجامعية الأولى أو الدراسات العليا ، أو المسار المهني لمساعدتك في حياتك المهنية . وفي كلتا الحالتين ، سوف تعيشون وتعملون معا كأ أسرة واحدة.

What will I be doing?

In the mornings, after breakfast, one or more of our trained and experienced teachers will arrive, and you will have three hours of intensive tuition. Then, after enjoying lunch together around the table, you'll visit local places of interest, go shopping, take part in sports, etc. In the evenings, there will be a choice of cultural activities, for example the theatre or a concert, or you may prefer to relax at home and chat (in English, naturally!). Whatever you do, your teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends.

في الصباح ، وبعد وجبة الإفطار ، سيصل واحدا أو أكثر من مدرسينا ومدرسينا ذوي الخبرة ، وسيكون لديك ثلاث ساعات من التعليم المكثف. ثم ، بعد الاستمتاع بالغداء الجماعي حول المائدة ، ستقوم بزيارة الأماكن المحلية المشوقة ، و الذهاب للتسوق ، والمشاركة في الألعاب الرياضية وغيرها . في المساء ، سيكون هناك خيار الأنشطة الثقافية ، فعلى سبيل المثال المسرح أو حفلة موسيقية ، أو قد تفضل الاسترخاء في المنزل والدراسة (باللغة الإنجليزية بشكل طبيعي . مهما فعلت ، سوف يكون المعلمون معك ، يؤدون دور الأدلة والمعلمين والأصدقاء.

How long are the courses?

Some people just come for a week, and **they** are usually amazed by how much progress **they** make in such a short time.

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Others come for two, three, even four weeks. It's up to you. You can be sure of one thing – we'll do our very best to give you a first-class experience and send you home thinking and dreaming in English!

كم طول أمدته لهذه الدورات ؟
بعض الناس يأتون فقط لمدة أسبوع، و عادة ما يعبرون عن دهشتهم من مدى التقدم الذي حققوه في هذه الفترة القصيرة .
ويأتي آخرون لمدة اسبوعين ، ثلاث ، وحتى أربعة أسابيع . فلأمر متروك لك . يمكنك أن تكون على يقين من شيء واحد
– وهو أننا سوف نبذل قصارى جهدنا لنعطيك تجربة من الدرجة الأولى ونرسلك للبيت وأنت تفكر وتحلم باللغة
الانجليزية .

it	1	the best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in it
it	1	a language
They/they	4	Some people

Answer the questions.

1. The text says that students will be living 'as a family'. Give two examples from the text that illustrate this.
2. Which part of the day will be the most formal? What happens then?
3. What do you think 'a tailor-made course' means, in paragraph 2?
4. Students have a lot of options on these courses. However, there are two decisions they have to make before they arrive. What are they?
5. Imagine you joined a small group of students on a course like this. Think of three positive aspects, and three possible problems you might face.
6. Would you go on a course like this? Why/Why not?

الإجابات

1. The students eat and socialise together.
2. The morning, when there are three hours of intensive tuition
3. Suggested answer: a course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student
4. The duration of the course they wish to attend and the nature of the course (academic or vocational)
5. and
6. Students' own answers

الاقْتباس (هنري فورد) Quotation

Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young.

Henry Ford (1863 CE–1947 CE)

مَنْ يَتَوَقَّفُ عَنِ التَّعَلُّمِ يَهْرَمُ سَوَاءً كَانَ فِي الْعِشْرِينَ أَمْ فِي الثَّمَانِينَ، وَأَيُّ شَخْصٍ يَسْتَمِرُّ فِي التَّعَلُّمِ يَبْقَى شَابًّا وَإِنْ كَانَ فِي سِنِ الثَّمَانِينَ

Ford's quotation refers to the fact that the world is moving forwards, so people need to keep up with progress . It also refers to the brain being 'trainable', i.e. if you practise learning, you will learn more effectively.

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المفردات الواردة في الوحدة السابعة

SB 54

Education

Qualifications مؤهلات	Types of courses	Places and ways to study
Degree شهادة	Postgraduate بعد التخرج : منسوب الى الدراسات العليا بعد البكالوريوس	online distanc learning التعلم عن بعد
diploma شهادة الدبلوم	Undergraduate طالب بكالوريوس	private university جامعه خاصه
Master's degree شهادة الماجستير	Vocational طالب جامعي مهني	public university جامعه حكومية
PhD درجة الدكتوراه		

احفظ المصطلحات التالية بالانجليزي والعربي

المعنى مصطلحات (فعل + اسم) (verb+Noun) Collocation

draw up a timetable ينظم جدول دراسي	write a schedule
do exercise يتمرّن / يتدرب / يبقى لائقا	keep fit
make a start يبدأ	begin
take a break يأخذ استراحة	relax
do a subject يدرس	study
make a difference يحدث فرقا / يجري تغييرا	change something

Vocabulary AB page 35

Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

أكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام الكلمات التالية :

circulation دَوْرَة دموية memory ذاكرة concentration تركيز beneficial
diet حمية / نظام غذائي dehydration جفاف nutrition تغذية ؛ غذائية

1. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier -----

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2. It's----- to take regular breaks when revising.
3. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid -----.
4. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your -----
5. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her -----
6. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing -----

الإجابات

1. diet 2. beneficial 3. dehydration 4. circulation 5. concentration 6. memory

3 Use the collocations from exercise 2 to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you. ABP35

استخدم المصطلحات في التمرين الثاني السابق لإكمال الجمل التالية :

1. If you want to lose weight, you should----- do exercise every day.
2. The deadline is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must----
3. If you send money to charity, you will----- to a lot of lives.
4. You look tired. Why don't you -----?
5. I need to organise my time better. I think I'll -----.

الإجابات

1. do exercise 2. make a start 3. make a difference 4. take a break 5. draw up a timetable

Complete the sentences with the words in bold in the text. AB page 37

أكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام الكلمات بالخط الغامق

academic undergraduate postgraduate vocational

1. After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a -----degree.
2. Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in -----subjects like History, Arabic and Maths.
3. My brother has just left school. Now he's a university -----.
4. My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a----- course at a local training college.

الإجابات

1. postgraduate 2. Academic 3. undergraduate 4. Vocational

Speaking

Speaking 6 SB page 53

6. Read these statements. Are they true or false? Discuss in pairs.

Which abilities are commonly believed to be associated with the left or the right hand side of the brain?

؟ اقرأ هذه التصريحات. هل هي صحيحة أم خاطئة ؟ ناقش على شكل أزواج ؟
أي القدرات يعتقد أنها مرتبطة مع الجانب الأيسر من الدماغ أو الجانب الأيمن من الدماغ ؟

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1.The left-hand side and the right-hand side of the brain have different functions. For each of us, either the left- hand side or the right-hand side of the brain is used more than the other.(false)

1. الجانب الأيسر والجانب الأيمن من الدماغ لها وظائف مختلفة . لكل واحد منا ، فإن الجانب الأيسر أو الجانب الأيمن يستخدم أكثر من غيره.
(عبارة خاطئة)

2.People only remember 10% of what they read, but they remember 90% of what they see, hear and do.(true)

2.يتذكر الناس فقط 10% مما يقرؤونه ولكنهم يتذكرون 90% يرونه ويسمعونه ويفعلونه (عبارة صحيحة)

3.Practice makes perfect.(true)

الممارسة تحقق الكمال (عبارة صحيحة)

الإجابات مأخوذة من الاستماع

1.Expert: Well, although it is commonly accepted that we have a dominant side of the brain which dictates how we learn, actually, there isn't any research that supports this theory. According to a study recently, however, researchers did find that certain brain functions were more likely to occur in either the left side or the right side, but they also found lots of variations in these findings at the same time. It appears that both sides of the brain are involved in even the simplest actions.

1. حسنا، على الرغم من المسلم به عموما أن لدينا جانب مهيمن من الدماغ الذي يملئ كيف نتعلم، في الواقع، ليس هناك أي بحث يدعم هذه النظرية. ووفقا لدراسة في الآونة الأخيرة، فلم يثبت الباحثين أن هناك وظائف معينة بالأرجح تحدث في الجانب الأيسر أو الأيمن دون غيره ، ولكنهم وفي نفس الوقت اثبتوا أيضا الكثير من الاختلافات في هذه النتائج ويبدو أن كلا الجانبين من الدماغ تشارك حتى في أبسط الإجراءات.

2. Expert: No, I disagree with that completely. This theory was introduced many years ago, and although it sounds as if it could be true, there has never been any research to prove it.

2. خبير: لا، أنا لا أتفق مع ذلك تماما. قدمت هذه النظرية منذ سنوات عديدة، وعلى الرغم من أنه يبدو كما لو أنها قد تكون صحيحا، الا انه لم يكن هناك أبدا أي بحث لاثبات ذلك.

3. Interviewer: It is often said that practice makes perfect. I agree with that. Do you mind telling me what you think?

3. المذيع: ويقال في كثير من الأحيان أن الممارسة تحقق الكمال . وأنا أتفق مع ذلك. فما هو رأيك؟

Expert: I have exactly the same opinion as you. Our brains coordinate a complex set of actions. As we repeat a task over and over again, the coordination becomes smoother and quicker. In the end, after a lot of repetition, we can perform the task perfectly, or at least, almost perfectly. So in order to improve your skill at something, you need to practice frequently, and get lots of feedback so that you practise correctly too.

خبير: إن رأيي يتطابق تماما مع رأيك . إن أدمغتنا تنسيق مجموعة معقدة من الإجراءات . وبينما نكرر مهمة مرارا وتكرارا، فإنها تصبح أكثر سلاسة وأسرع. وفي النهاية، وبعد الكثير من التكرار، فنستطيع تأدية المهمة على أكمل وجه ، أو على الأقل، بشكل كامل تقريبا . ولذلك ومن أجل تحسين المهارات الخاصة بك في شيء، فإنك تحتاج إلى

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ممارسة ذلك الشيء بشكل متكرر ، والحصول على الكثير من التغذية الراجعة وبالتالي يمكنك الممارسة بشكل صحيح أيضا.

Speaking SB page55

3) Read the following statements. Do they refer to face-to-face learning or distance learning via the Internet?

1. You don't have to attend classes. لا ينبغي عليك حضور للصفوف الدراسية.
2. You can earn money while you are studying. يمكنك كسب المال اثناء الدراسة.
3. You can do undergraduate as well as postgraduate degrees.
4. There are a lot of opportunities for group discussions.

يوجد هناك الكثير من الفرص لحلقات المناقشة

5. There is a lot of support from lecturers and tutors.

يوجد هناك الكثير من الدعم من المحاضرين

إجابة السؤال السابق من نص الاستماع صفحة 55 من كتاب الطالب

الوحدة الثامنة

website article

The relationship between language and culture العلاقة

بين اللغة والثقافة

(phrasal verb)	
look into	to investigate يحقق في / يبحث في
come up with	produce something (an idea), especially when pressured or challenged يكتشف / يجد / يخترع / يخترع فكره
come about	happen or take place يحدث
point [something] out	show something to someone by pointing at it يشير الى
get away with	to do something wrong without being discovered or with only a minor punishment يفعل امرا منكرا ويتملص من العقوبة
leave [someone or something] out	to not include (something or someone) يهمل شيء ما / يتركه
carry out	compete / do ينفذ / يكمل
Blame(v): blame (N)	to say or think that someone or something is responsible for something bad يلوم

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punish (V)	to give someone an unpleasant task in response to bad behaviour يعاقب
spill (v) spill (N)	to accidentally flow over the edge of a container يسكب
pop (v)	to burst, or to make something burst, with a short, explosive sound يفرقع
recall (v)	to remember a particular fact, event or situation from the past يتذكر/يستذكر
intentional (adj) intend (V) intention (N)	done on purpose بقصد يقصد/ينوي قصد/نية
Spectrum	the complete range of colours الوان الطيف
passive	a Linguistic term that means the subject is not the person who carried out the action مبني للمجهول
sociologists	People who study human society and behavior عالم اجتماع
Psychologist	Someone who studies how people's minds work عالم النفس

Verbs with nouns collocations مصطلحات أفعال مع أسماء

blame or punish a person for something he/she has done

يعاقب او يلوم شخص لفعله شيء ما

spill a drink يسكب سائلا

Pop a balloon يفرقع بالون

recall an event يسترجع حدثا من الذاكرة

Affect your performance

يؤثر على أدائك

?Does the language we use influence the way we think

Or does our culture influence the way we use language? (SB, p. 58)

هل تؤثر اللغة التي نتحدث بها على طريقة تفكيرنا ؟

أو هل تؤثر ثقافتنا على طريقة استخدامنا للغة ؟

الفقرة الاولى

Sociologists have been **looking into** this question for hundreds of years.

They have now begun to **look at** not just

a) how people talk,

b)but also how **they** think,
asking whether the way we understand and remember experiences is influenced by language. As a result of these studies, **they** have **come up with** some interesting results.

لطالما كان علماء الاجتماع يبحثون في هذه المسألة منذ مئات السنين، وقد بدؤوا بدراسة كيف يتحدث الناس وكيف يفكرون، متسائلين فيما إذا كانت الطريقة التي نفهم بها الخبرات ونتذكرها تتأثر بلغتنا أم لا؟! ونتيجة لهذه الدراسات فقد خرجوا ببعض النتائج المهمة.

الفقرة الثانية

A lot of research has been **carried out** on the relationships between

*mind,

*world

*and language.

In one study, a psychologist **points out** that when describing an event,

a)English speakers tend to mention the person **who** was responsible.

Whereas English speakers might say, 'John broke the vase',

b)Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a **passive** form.

It is believed that such differences between languages have an effect on

a)how **their** speakers understand events,

b)and whether someone is **blamed** for an action or **gets away with it**.

ولقد تم إجراء دراسات عدة تتناول العلاقة بين العقل والعالم واللغة، ففي إحدى هذه الدراسات، فقد أشار عالم نفس أنه وعند وصف حدث ما، فإن المتحدث بالإنجليزية يميل إلى ذكر الشخص المسئول، فبينما يقول المتحدثون بالإنجليزية "كسر جون المزهريّة"، فإن المتحدثين الإسبانية واليابانيين سيستخدمون صيغة المبني للمجهول، كما ويعتقد أن مثل هذه الاختلافات بين اللغات من شأنها أن تؤثر على طريقة فهم المتحدثين للأحداث، أو تحديد أن شخص سيلقى عقاباً لفعلته أو يفلت من العقاب.

الفقرة الثالثة

In another study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japanese were asked to watch videos of two people popping balloons, breaking eggs and spilling drinks, either **on purpose** or accidentally. Later, when asked to **recall** the videos,

a)the English speakers mentioned the person **who** did the action.

b)The Spanish and Japanese

1) mentioned the person responsible for intentional events,

2) but **left this out** when **they** considered that event to be an accident.

وفي دراسة أخرى، طُلب من متحدثين بالإنجليزية والإسبانية واليابانية أن يشاهدوا "فيديوهات" لشخصين يفرقعون البالونات، ويكسرون بيضاً، ويريقون مشروبات، سواء أكان ذلك عمداً أو من غير قصد. وبعد ذلك، عندما طُلب منهم استرجاع وتذكر "الفيديوهات"، فإن المتحدثين بالإنجليزية ذكروا الفاعل، أما الإسبانية واليابانية فقد ذكروا الشخص المسئول عن أحداث متعمدة ولكنهم تجاهلوا الشخص المسئول عن الحدث عندما اعتبروا أن الحدث كان عرضياً (بغير قصد).

الفقرة الرابعة

Scientists at Newcastle University, UK, have **carried out** tests to prove that different cultures also have different ways of seeing colours.

They found that

a) in Japanese, for example, there are different words for light blue and dark blue **which** are not found in English.

b) Native speakers of Japanese, therefore, made a clearer distinction between colours on the **spectrum**.

لقد نفذ علماء من جامعة "نيوكاسيل" في المملكة المتحدة اختبارات لإثبات أن الثقافات المختلفة لها طرق مختلفة للنظر للألوان، ووجدوا بأنهم في اليابان - على سبيل المثال - هناك كلمات مختلفة للون الأزرق الفاتح والأزرق الغامق غير موجودة بالإنجليزية، وبالتالي فإن المتحدثين باليابانية يفرقون بين الألوان بشكل أوضح على قرص (سلم) الألوان.

الفقرة الخامسة

Is it our language that has affected our way of thinking?

Or has a difference in cultural habits affected both our thoughts and our language? Most likely, culture, thought and language have all **come about** together.

هل هي لغتنا من يؤثر في طريقة تفكيرنا؟ أم أن هناك اختلافاً في العادات الثقافية التي أثرت في أفكارنا ولغتنا؟ على الأرجح، إن الثقافة والفكر واللغة كلها تعمل معاً.



They	1	sociologists
They	1	people
They	1	sociologists
who	2	The person
it	2	such differences between.... or gets away with it.
their	2	languages
it	2	An action
who	3	The person
they		The Spanish and Japanese
this	3	The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for The intentional action.
they	4	Scientists at Newcastle University
which	4	different words for light blue and dark blue
it	5	Our language

أسئلة الاستيعاب

1. There are two main elements which are influenced/affected by language. write them down.
2. There are two main differences between English speaker and Spanish and Japanese speaker when describing or remembering an event. write them down
3. Differences between languages have an effect on two main issues when describing an event. write them down .
4. Differences between languages have an effect on how their speakers understand events. give Two Examples .
5. Sociologists have **come up with** two **interesting results** concerning the effects of our language on the way we understand and remember experiences. write them
6. Different cultures have different ways of seeing colours. Give two Examples
7. Our language has affected our way of thinking . Give two Examples
8. Our language is affected by two main factors when describing or recalling an event . write them down
9. Difference in cultural habits is affected by two main elements(factors). write them down.
10. Replace the underlined words '**investigate**' with the suitable three part phrasal verb?
11. Replace the underlined words '**happen or take place**' with the suitable two part phrasal verb?
12. Replace the underlined words '**compete /do**' with the suitable two part phrasal verb?
13. Replace the underlined words '**produce something (an idea)**' with the suitable three part phrasal verb?
14. sociologist looked at two main issues which are affected by language . write them down.
15. what does the underlined wordrefer to?
16. what does the underlined phrasal verb **come up with** mean?
17. Researchers have carried out a research on the relationship between three elements. Write them down.
18. Differences between languages have an effect on how speakers understands events ,and whether someone is blamed for an action or get away with it . Give Example from the text.

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19. Quote the sentence which shows that our ways of thinking and how we talk take place together
20. Find a word in the text which means "to accidentally flow over the edge of a container".
21. Does the writer of the article believe that the way in which bilingual people see the world depends on which language they are using? Justify your answer.
22. In one study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japanese were asked to watch videos of two people doing three activities. write these activities.
23. The article states different languages. Mention two of these languages.
24. Write down the sentence which indicates that Spanish and Japanese speakers deal with the doers of the actions differently depending on their intentions.
25. Find an opposite of the phrase **on purpose**?

الإجابات

1. a. the way we understand experiences
b. the way we remember experiences
2. a. English speakers tend to mention the person who was responsible.
Whereas English speakers might say, 'John broke the vase', Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form.
b. different cultures also have different ways of seeing colours
3. a) how their speakers understand events,
b) and whether someone is blamed for an action or gets away with it.
4. English speakers tend to mention the person who was responsible.
Whereas English speakers might say, 'John broke the vase', Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form.
5. a. that differences between languages have an effect on how their speakers understand events, and whether someone is blamed for an action or gets away with it.
6. in Japanese, for example, there are different words for light blue and dark blue which are not found in English.
- 7.
8. a. our way of thinking
b. difference in cultural habits affected both our thoughts and our language
9. a. our thoughts
b. and our language

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10. look into 11. come about 12. **carry out** 13. **come up with**
 14. a) how people talk,
 b) but also how they think,
 15.
 16. produce something (an idea), especially when pressured or challenged
 17. mind, world and language
 18.
 19. Most likely, culture, thought and language have all come about together.
 20. spill
 21. Yes, because the article states that if you are speaking English and are asked about something that has happened, you will answer using the name of the person who caused it. If you speak Japanese or Spanish, if you didn't think the person was to blame, you would answer in the passive. If you speak both languages, you need to adapt to the rules of each language and so you can have different ways of looking at a situation.
 22. spilling drinks breaking eggs popping balloons
 23. English / Spanish / Japanese
 24. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for intentional events, but left this out when they considered that event to be an accident.
 25. accidentally

Speaking with signs التكلّم بالإشارات (SB p.62)

SB page 62

Come up with	produce something (an idea), especially when pressured or challenged	يكتشف/يجد/يخترع
dialect(N) dialectal (ad)	a form of language which is spoken in only one area, with words or grammar that are slightly different from other forms of the same language.	لهجة
first language(N)	the language that you first learn as a child	
foreign language		اللغة الاجنبية
mother tongue(N) mother tongue=first language	the first and main language that you learnt when you were a child	اللغة الام
sign language		لغة الاشارة

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register(N)	a technical term for the words, style and grammar used by speakers and writers in a particular situation or in a particular type of writing	السجل اللغوي
Replicate(v) replicate (N)	To produce a copy of something	يكرر
Evolve(v) Evolution(N) Evolutionary (adj)	To develop gradually	ينمو/يتطور تطوير/نمو تطوري

الفقرة الاولى

It is believed that the Italians were the first people to **come up with** a sign language system in the sixteenth century. The idea was then taken to France in the seventeenth century, **where** the language was developed further.

يعتقد بأن الإيطاليين هم أول من اوجد نظام اللغة بالإشارات للعالم في القرن السادس عشر، ومن ثم أخذت الفكرة الى فرنسا في القرن 17 حيث تم تطويرها اكثر.

الفقرة الثانية

One of the early developers of **sign language** was Charles-Michel de l'Epée, whose **mother tongue** was French. **He** picked up sign language while **he** was working with deaf people in Paris in the eighteenth century. The language was being used by two deaf sisters as a form of communication. De l'Epée then set up a school for deaf people, which **was replicated** across Europe. **It** was the first time that sign language was actively taught, and **it** made an enormous impact on the lives of deaf people.

أحد المطورين الأوائل للغة الإشارات كان (شارلز ميشيل دوليبهيم)، والذي كانت لغته الأم هي الفرنسية، حيث اكتسب لغة الإشارة عندما كان يعمل مع الصم في باريس في القرن الثامن عشر الميلادي. وقد كانت اللغة مستخدمة من قبل شقيقتين لا تسمعان كشكل من التواصل، وبعد ذلك قام دوليبهيم بإنشاء مدرسة للصم، والتي تكررت فكرتها في أوروبا، ولقد كانت المرة الأولى التي يتم فيها تعليم اللغة بشكل فاعل وكان لها الأثر الكبير على حياة الصم.

الفقرة الثالثة

Just as there are different spoken languages in countries around the world ,each country has **its** own **sign language**. Sign language is used as **a first language** by about 70 million people in the world. The use of sign and spoken languages does not differ. **(similarities)**

A)Both can be used to provide and share information, tell stories, have informal discussions and give formal talks.

b)Both have different **registers** and dialects,

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C)and both are constantly evolving.

وحيث يوجد العديد من اللغات المختلفة المحكية حول العالم، فإن كل دولة لها لغة الصم الخاصة بها، حيث تستخدم لغة الصم كلغة أولى من قبل ما يقارب 70 مليون شخص في العالم، حيث أن استخدام لغة الإشارات واللغة المحكية لم يختلف، وكلاهما يمكن أن يستخدم للتزويد بالمعلومات ومشاركتها والإخبار بالقصص، وفيها نقاشات غير رسمية وخطابات رسمية وكلاهما له سجلاته اللغوية ولهجات وكل منهما يتطور بشكل مستمر .

الفقرة الرابعة

Many varieties of the Arabic Sign Language have been developed, and there are almost as many Arabic sign languages as there are Arabic-speaking countries.

ولقد تم تطوير العديد من أنواع لغة الإشارة العربية ، ويوجد هناك تقريباً لغات إشارة عربية بعدد الدول العربية الناطقة بالعربية .

Recently, the benefits of learning sign language are being promoted not only to deaf people, but also to those with normal hearing. In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language. Since, like all languages,

a)sign language has a grammatical structure,

(similarities)

b)it is now being recognised and taught as an optional foreign language.

وفي الاونة الأخيرة ، يتم الترويج لفوائد تعلم لغة الإشارة ليس فقط للصم ، وإنما أيضاً لذوي السمع الطبيعي . وفي بعض المدارس، يجري تقديم لغة الإشارة كلغة أجنبية ، ولأن لغة الإشارة تشابه جميع اللغات حيث أن لها بنية نحوية ، فإنه يعترف بها وتدرس كلغة أجنبية اختيارية .

الفقرة الخامسة

Learning sign language is of enormous benefit to anyone, whether **they** can hear or are deaf. Like learning any new language,

(benefits)

a)it involves and challenges the brain.

b)It also allows people who master sign language to be able to communicate with a new international community.

إن تعلم لغة الإشارة له منفعة كبيرة لكل الناس، سواء كانوا يمتلكون حاسة السمع أو من الصم، وتتعلم أي لغة جديدة، فإنها تتطلب على إشراك وتحدي الدماغ . كما أنها تسمح للناس الذين يتقنون لغة الإشارة أن يكون لديهم القدرة على التواصل مع مجتمع دولي جديد .

where	1	France
whose	2	Charles-Michel de l'Epée
he	2	Charles-Michel de l'Epée
which	2	a school for deaf people
it	2	The sign language.....deaf people
it	2	sign language
its	3	Each country
it	4	sign language
they	5	anyone, whether can hear or are deaf.
it	5	Learning sign language
it	5	Learning sign language
who	5	people

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- 1.Quote the sentence which shows the first time in which a sign language system was Introduced?
- 2.Quote the sentence which indicates the place in which a sign language system was introduced.
- 3.Quote the sentence which indicates the person who is considered to be one of the first people who develop a sign language system .
- 4.Find a three part phrasal verb which means **produce something (an idea), especially when pressured or challenged?**
- 5.Replace the underlined words with the suitable three part phrasal verb?
- 6.What does the underlined word **replicate** mean?
- 7.Quote the sentence from paragraph 4 which indicates that all users of sign language aren't deaf ?
- 8.Quote the sentence which indicates that every country has its special sign language in all over the world?
- 9.Quote the sentence which indicates the number of people who use sign language as the language that they first learn as a child

او

Quote the sentence which shows the total number of people who use sign languages their mother tongue language

10. Quote the sentence which shows that there is no difference between sign language and spoken language ?
11. There are some similarities(features/qualities) between the use of sign and spoken languages. write them down.
12. Quote the sentence which shows that sign language and spoken language are developing gradually

او

Quote the sentence which shows that sign language is not fixed;it is changing all the time

- 13.Quote the sentence which shows that Both sign and spoken language have a technical term for the words, style and grammar?
14. Quote the sentence which shows that both sign and spoken language have a a form of language which is spoken in only one area, different from other forms of the same language.
- 15.Quote the sentence which shows that each Arabic speaking country approximately has its Arabic sign language
- 16.Quote the sentence from paragraph 4which shows that sign language is not intended only for deaf People .

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17.Quote the sentence which shows that some educational institution teach sign language as a foreign language

18.Sign language has some features (qualities)which make it similar to all languages .write two of them.

19.Learning sign language has **two benefits** to people ,whether they can hear or not .write them down

20.Learning sign language and learning any new language have two similarities .write them down

Critical thinking من الكتاب

1.Teaching sign language has made an enormous impact on the lives of deaf people.suggest three positive impact to the life of deaf people to show how far do you agree with this statement .

2. **The article states that** 'Sign language is a language in its own right, just as spoken languages are.' Think of this statement ,and in two sentences write down your point of view .

3.Hearing people would benefit from learning sign language .suggest three ways in which hearing people would benefit from learning sign language .

الاجابات

1.It is believed that the Italians were the first people to come up with a sign language system in the sixteenth century

2.It is believed that the Italians were the first people to come up with a sign language system in the sixteenth century.

3.One of the early developers of sign language was Charles-Michel de l'Epée, whose mother tongue was French

4.Come up with

5.Come up with

6.To produce a copy of something

7.Recently, the benefits of learning sign language are being promoted not only to deaf people, but also to those with normal hearing.

8.Just as there are different spoken languages in countries around the world ,each country has its own sign language.

9.Sign language is used as a first language by about 70 million people in the world.

10.The use of sign and spoken languages does not differ.

11. A)Both can be used to provide and share information, tell stories, have informal discussions and give formal talks.

b)Both have different registers and dialects,

C)and both are constantly evolving.

12.Both have different registers and dialects,and both are constantly evolving.

13.Both have different registers and dialects,and both are constantly evolving

14.Both have different registers and dialects,and both are constantly evolving

15.Many varieties of the Arabic Sign Language have been developed, and there are almost as many Arabic sign languages as there are Arabic-speaking countries.

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16. Recently, the benefits of learning sign language are being promoted not only to deaf people, but also to those with normal hearing.
17. In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language.
18. a) sign language has a grammatical structure
b) it is now being recognised and taught as an optional foreign language.
19. a) it involves and challenges the brain.
b) It also allows people who master sign language to be able to communicate with a new international community.
20. a) sign language has a grammatical structure
b) it is now being recognised and taught as an optional foreign language.

Critical Thinking

1. Here you are three positive impact to the life of deaf people:
 1. enabling them to take part in everyday communication ,whereas before they would have been excluded . اقضاء
 2. In addition ,using sign language will in my opinion, increase their confidence .
 3. Incrasing social skills ,and ability to be an active person of the society
2. I think that Sign language is a language in its own right, just as all spoken languages are that is, Even if sign language has a more simple system of grammar ,it is a mean Of communication which is based on a convention within a society .In addition,some deaf people are so involved in their Deaf culture .
3. Here you are three three ways in which hearing people would benefit from learning sign language :
 1. Learning sign language is a great booster for brains .
 2. It enriches and enhances creative thinking ,better problem –solving abilities.
 3. It promotes cultural awareness
 4. Parents and teacher become more open to Deaf community.

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Vocabulary AB p. 42

Adjectives		
tempting	Attractive , desirable	مغري / جاذب / جذاب
experimental	part of an experiment	اختباري / تجريبي
Nouns		
Stimuli	things that make you interested	محفزات / مثيرات
pace	speed	سرعه
verbs		
mimic	Copy , make the same sound	يقلد / يحاكي
absorbed	received	يتلقى / يكتسب / يستقب ل
utterance (N) utter (V)	something that is said, such as a statement	

What are they talking about? (WB- p.42)

عن ماذا يتحدثون ؟

Cryptophasia (n): the development by twins of a language that only they can understand وسيلة التوائم المطورة للتواصل

It is fascinating to observe the way language is **absorbed** by a baby.

Steps/stages

1) **He** or **she** quickly learns to respond to certain sounds and words, for example 'mum' or 'dad'.

2) Then, after a few months, the baby starts to try out **experimental** noises and **mimic** sounds.

3) A one year- old baby can probably say a few words –and certainly understands a lot more.

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

من المدهش أن نراقب الطريقة التي يكتسب من خلالها طفل صغير اللغة، فهو يتعلم بسرعة الاستجابة لأصوات وكلمات محددة، فعلى سبيل المثال: كلمة "ماما" أو "بابا"، وبعد عدة شهور يبدأ الطفل بمحاولة لتجريب الأصوات ومحاكاتها، ويمكن لطفل يبلغ من العمر عاما واحدا أن يقول بضع كلمات –ومن المؤكد أنه يفهم أكثر من ذلك بكثير. وبعد عامين يصبح لدى العديد من الأطفال مفردات بما يقارب 50 كلمة.

With twins, however, the story might be a little different. **(Two differences)**

1) First of all, their development is sometimes slower. It is thought that **this** may be because: **(Two reasons)**

a) some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, **b)** and **they** spend more time communicating with each other.

2) 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?

ومع ذلك، فإن القصة قد تكون مختلفة قليلا مع التوائم، أولا وقبل كل شيء فإن تطور التوائم قد يكون أبطأ في بعض الأحيان. ويعتقد أن هذا بسبب أن التفاعل الفردي لبعض التوائم مع البالغين يكون أقل مقارنة مع تفاعل الأطفال الفرادى مع البالغين. واضف لذلك أنهما يمضيان مزيدا من الوقت في التواصل مع بعضهما البعض. ثانياً: كما يبدو فإن بعض الأطفال التوائم يطورون لغتهم الفريدة من نوعها، وفي حين أن هذه اللغة غير شائع هالا أنها في نفس الوقت شيء مدهش، حيث يتحدثون ويبدو أنهم يفهمون بعض الكلمات والأصوات الغريبة التي لا يستطيع أحد آخر تركيبها. وهذا يعرف بلغة التوائم الخاصة (كرايبيتوفيجا). ومن المؤكد أن ما يقولونه هو مبهم لأي أحد آخر، ولكن هل هذه فعلا لغة؟

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

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- 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.

ومن المحبذ أن نعتقد بأن هؤلاء التوائم يطورون لغتهم السرية الخاصة، إلا أن الحقيقة أبسط من ذلك بكثير، فإن معظم الخبراء يعتقدون بأنهم ومن خلال تعرض الطفلين لتجربة اللغة في نفس الوقت وتعرض كلاهما لنفس الأصوات والمحفزات منذ الولادة فمن الراجح أن يفهم كل طفل من التوائم ما يقوله الآخر. وبعبارة أخرى، كلاهما يقوم على تطوير لغتهم الحقيقية على نفس الوتيرة ويرتكبون الأخطاء نفسها على طول الطريق.

الضمير	يعود على	الضمير	يعود على
it	1 To observe---by ababy	it	3 To believe that-simpler
He or she	1 A baby	their	3 These twins
their	2 twins	they	3 Both children(twins)
it	2 This maybe---each other	they	3 Both children(twins)
This	2 Their development-slower	their	3 Both children(twins)
They	2 Some twins	one	3 Baby
Their	2 Some twins		
this	2 Some twins seem-unique language		
it	2 Some twins seem-unique language		
they	2 Some twins		
this	2 They speak---make out		
they	2 Some twins		
it	2 What they say-----else		

1. There are four steps /stages of the development of baby language. write them.
2. Quote the sentence which shows **that baby can copy and make the same sound of adults** .
3. Find a word in the text which means **Copy , make the same sound?**
4. Find a word in the text which means **part of an experiment?**
5. Quote the sentence which shows the baby's first **utterance** ?
6. According to the article ,twins don't always develop in the same way as single babies .How many **differences** does it describe ,and what are they ?
7. There are two differences between twins and single babies .write them down.
8. The article suggests two **reasons** for the slower language development of some twins in comparison with single babies .write them down .
9. Find a word in the text which means **The unique language that twins develop between themselves** .
10. Quote the sentence which shows **that some twins really communicate with strange words and signs** .
11. what does the underlined word **this/it/their/they** refer to ?
12. Experts don't believe that twins invent secret language .Explain this statement .
13. what does the underlined word **it/their/they** refer to ?
13. Find a word in the text which means **things that make you interested?**
14. Find a word in the text which means **Attractive , desirable?**
15. Quote the sentence which shows **that twins develop a language that only they can understand?**
16. According to experts twins follow steps to find their own way of communication **Write them down**

Critical thinking

1. **'Twins'** spend more time communicating with each other ' ,Think of this statement ,and in two sentences write down **your point of view** .
2. **Twins** develop their their language in the same way as other children – by expertation.

3. According to the article, twins don't always develop in the same way as single babies. In fact they are slower. **suggest three ways** to make twins always develop in the same way as single baby .

الاجابات

1. 1) He or she quickly learns to respond to certain sounds and words, for example 'mum' or 'dad'.
- 2) Then, after a few months, the baby starts to try out experimental noises and mimic sounds.
- 3) A one year- old baby can probably say a few words –and certainly understands a lot more.
- 4) After two years, many children have a vocabulary of about fifty words.
2. Then, after a few months, the baby starts to try out experimental noises and mimic sounds.
3. mimic
4. experimental
5. He or she quickly learns to respond to certain sounds and words, for example 'mum' or 'dad'.
- 6+7 1) First of all, their development is sometimes slower. It is thought that this may be because : (Two reasons)
 - a) some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, b) and they spend more time communicating with each other.
 - 2) Secondly, some twins seem to develop their own unique language. While this is not very common, it is certainly fascinating.
8. a) some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, b) and they spend more time communicating with each other.
9. Cryptophasia
10. They speak – and seem to understand strange 'words' and sounds that nobody else can make out.
11. راجع جدول الضمان
- 12+16 نفس الاجابة
13. Stimuli
14. Tempting
15. They speak – and seem to understand strange 'words' and sounds that nobody else can make out.

Critical thinking

1+2

In my point of view ,Twins spend more time communicating with each other as some reports suggest that nearly 40% of twins engage in some form of this "twins talk". One explanation for that is the close relationship that many multiple share .In addition, The children are able to understand each other's imperfect speech because they know each other, share a social world and history .

3. Here you are some ways to make twins always develop in the same way as single baby:

- a. Expanding the twins' interaction with adults and other children.
- b. Introducing twins to more social experiences .
- c. Using talking toys to teach them new experiences .

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Read the opening paragraph of a competition entry in a magazine and answer the questions.

word	Meaning
Reserve(N/V)	Something kept back or set aside ,especially for future use محمية/
brunch	A meal eaten in the late morning ;a combination of breakfast and lunch وجبة افطار متأخرة

Something worth waiting for شيء ما يستحق الانتظار

It was the day after my school graduation and my parents had been acting secretly all week, so I knew something was going to happen – I just didn't know what!

b. The first sign that something was different was the silence when I woke up. Normally, the house would be full of noise but there was _____ no _____ sound!

_____. I got dressed quickly and hurried downstairs, and as I got to the kitchen door my little brother jumped out and shouted 'SURPRISE!'. My dad then explained that we would be going to my favourite restaurant for a celebratory **brunch**. I ran upstairs to get changed, and we set off to the restaurant.

e. Suffice to say that the meal was delicious. _____. When we had finished, my dad just drove on with a smile on his face... I finally realised we were heading towards the Dhana Nature Reserve! craftspeople at work. The crafts they were making were so colourful and beautiful. _____.

c. I should explain that I'm going to university to study Zoology (the study of living things) but I've never been to this particular reserve, and it is a passion of mine!

_____.
d. To cut a long story short, the **reserve** didn't disappoint me. We saw animals in their natural habitat, and watched

a. When it was time to go, I gave my parents a hug, saying 'Thank you so, so much! It was the best graduation present ever!' _____ . Full of happiness, I slept all the way back home.

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في اليوم التالي لتخرجي كان والداي يتصرفان بطريقة تحفظية طوال الأسبوع، لذلك عرفت بأن شيء ما كان سيحدث. لم أكن أعرف ما هو. كان الصمت الذي يخيم على المكان هو أول علامة على أن شيئاً ما كان غريباً. ففي العادة الضجيج يملأ المنزل ولكن لم يكن هناك أي صوت. ارتديت ملابسني وهرعت إلى الأسفل، وعندما وصلت إلى باب المطبخ قفز أخي وصرخ مفاجأة! ووضح والدي عندها أننا سنذهب إلى المطعم المفضل لدي لتناول وجبة غداء احتفالية. ركضت إلى الأعلى لأبذل ملابسني وانطلقنا إلى المطعم.

يكفي أن أقول لأن الوجبة كانت لذيذة، وعندما انتهينا. انطلق أبي بالسيارة وقد علت وجهه ابتسامة.... أدركت في النهاية أننا متجهون نحو محمية ضانا الطبيعية!

ولكي اختصر عليكم القصة، كانت المحمية في محل التوقعات، رأينا حيوانات في مسكنها الطبيعي وشاهدنا الحرفيون أثناء عملهم، وكانت الأشياء التي يصنعونها جميلة وناصعة الألوان.

كان من المفترض أن أوضح أنني سأدرس علم الحيوانات في الجامعة (دراسة الكائنات الحية) ولكنني لم أقوم بزيارة هذه المحمية بشكل خاص من قبل وهي مصدر شغف لي.

وعندما حان وقت المغادرة حضنت والداي وقلت لهم أشكركم كثيراً! لقد كانت أفضل هدية تخرج على الإطلاق. وقد نمت سعيداً طوال رحلة العودة إلى المنزل.

1. How do you think the author felt that morning? How does he/she let you know this?
2. What do you think might happen in the rest of the story? What clues are you given in the introduction?
3. Now read the rest of the story on page 79 of the Activity Book to find out. What details does the author include? What details does he/she ignore? Why do you think he/she does this?

الإجابات

1. The author felt curious. He felt as if something was going to happen.
2. The author's parents might have been preparing a pleasant surprise celebrating his/her graduation. The title is Something worth waiting for, which indicates that there is something good to expect. Plus, the author tells us that he/ she felt that his/her parents have been doing something secretly all week.
3. The author includes details such as descriptions of his/her feelings (in the morning, when he/she wakes up; when he/she realises they are going to the nature reserve). He/She leaves out details of the meal and most of the reserve. He/She does this because the important details are mostly how he/she felt during that day.

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Useful language: (Function) وظائف لغوية

- 1)To move time on:** When it was time to go,...;
To cut a long story short,...;
Suffice to say... etc.)

2)To increase suspense:

The first sign that something had happened/was wrong/was different...

The tone of the piece : نبرة القصة
(informal) غير رسمية

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Quotation SB page 60 لودويك ويتجستين الاقتباس

The limits of my language are the limits of my world.

Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889 CE–1951 CE)

حدود لغتي, حدود عالمي

I agree with this statement that is One possible meaning is that all you know is what you have words for. So your world, and therefore your language, is limited to where you live and your knowledge. As you expand your world and knowledge, so does your language. Ask students if they agree with Wittgenstein's idea.

المفردات الواردة في الوحدة الثامنة

Vocabulary

AB Page 41, exercise 5

5. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Two verbs are not needed.

أكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام الأفعال من الصندوق

affect blame pop prove punish recall spill

1 Don't let the baby play with the balloon; It might and frighten her.

2 The accident wasn't your fault. I don't you at all!

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- 3 Please be careful with your juice. Don'tit on the floor.
 4 I'm afraid I don't your name. Could you tell me again?
 5 If you go to bed late, it will.....your performance at school the next day.

الاجابات

1. pop 2. blame 3. spill 4. recall 5. affect

AB Page 41, exercise 6

changed my way of thinking	Influence me	اثرت بي
done accidentally	Wasn't done on purpose	فعلت بقصد
in charge of something	Responsible for something	مسؤول عن
have a great time	Have a great experience	امضى وقتا رائعا
How are Jaber and Mahmoud related?	What is Jaber and Mahmoud's relationship?	ما هي علاقتهم

6 Complete the sentences to give a similar meaning. Use the correct form of the word in brackets. The first one is done for you.

اعد كتابة الجمل التالية لتعطي معنا مشابها. استخدم الشكل الصحيح من الفعل

1. This book changed my way of thinking.(influence)

2. It was done accidentally. (purpose)

It wasn't.....

3. Who is in charge of these children?(responsible)

Who?

4. We had a great time. (experience)

It was

5. How are Jaber and Mahmoud related?(relationship)

What?

الاجابات

1. influenced me 2. done on purpose 3. is responsible for these children
 4. a great experience 5. is Jaber and Mahmoud's relationship

SB page 60

Gender-neutral word: means that it is not affected by gender كلمات

المحايدة الجنسية

Gender-specific words كلمات تميز الجنس	Gender-neutral words كلمات محايدة جنسية	
businessman, businesswoman	Businessperson	رجل أو أمراه أعمال
salesman, saleslady	Sales assistant	بائع أو بائعه
headmaster, headmistress	head teacher	مدير أو مديرة
he or she	They	هم ذكر/أنثى
mankind	humans	الإنسان ذكر أو انثى
postman	postal worker	عامل أو عاملة بريد
stewards and stewardesses	the flight attendants	مضيف أو مضييفة
His/her	their	لهم ذكر أو أنثى
Policeman/ policewoman	Police officer	ضابط أو ضابطة
Chairman	Chairperson	مسئول أو مسئولة
seaman	sailor	بائع أو بائعه
spaceman	astronaut	رائد أو رائدة فضاء
Fireman	firefighter	إطفائي أو اطفائية

Rewrite the following sentence using suitable **Gender-neutral word** where necessary
 أعد كتابة الجملة التالية مستخدماً التعبير المحايد جنسياً المناسب
 Every fireman should do his job responsibly.

.....

3 Choose the best options to complete the sentences. Then compare with a partner. انتقي الأفضل لإكمال الجمل التالية.

1. For centuries, *mankind* has / **humans** have preserved culture through story telling.
2. A *postman* / **postal worker** delivers your post.
3. During the flight, **the flight attendants** / *stewards and stewardesses* will serve you drinks.
4. At the book fair, everybody was buying **their** / *his* favourite books.
5. If you need to report a crime, speak to **a police woman** / **officer**.

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الوحدة التاسعة

Unit 9 SB page 58

Word	Meaning
be able to answer detailed questions (verb phrase)	to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately القدرة على اجابة الاسئلة المفصلة
negotiate (V) يتفاوض	to discuss something in order to reach an

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negotiation(N) تفاوض	agreement, especially in business or politics
negotiable (adj) قابل للتفاوض	
make small talk (verb phrase) small لاحظ انه لا يجوز وضع مقبل الصفه	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation يلقي خطبة صغيرة
give a business card (verb phrase) يعطي بطاقة عمل	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details
tell a joke (v) يخبر نكتة	to say something to make people laugh
shake hands [with someone] (v)	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting يتصافح بالايدي
do a deal (v) يجري صفقات تجارية	to arrange an agreement in business
track record (N) سجل الانجازات للشخص او المؤسسة (نجاحات & اخفاقات)	all of a person's or organisation's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something
compromise تسوية / اتفاق / تفاهم	
corporate (adj) corporation (N)	belonging to or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organisation
extensively (adv) extensive (adj) extend (v)	in a way to cover or affect a large area
machinery (N)	machines, especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something
prepared	جاهز
Conflict	يتنازع/نزاع
patient	صبور

AB page 47

	Meaning
1.package holiday:	an organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food) عرض عطلة كامل (سفر ,سكن ,طعام)
2. sales pitch:	a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product ترويج المبيعات
3. target market:	people who are identified as possible customers السوق المستهدف
4. age group:	a set of people of similar age الفئة العمرية
5. department store:	large shop that sells many different types of things متجر كبير

Collocation	المعنى
make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
ask questions	يسأل سوألا
Shake hands	يتصافح باليد
Earn respect	يكسب احترام (الآخر)
Join a company	يلتحق للعمل بشركة
Cause offence	يسبب الإهانة
Make small talk	يجري خطابا قصيرا (صغيرا)

VocabularyAB page 44

AB page 44

2 Complete the sentences with collocations from exercise 1. The first one is done for you.

أكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام المصطلحات من التمرين الأول

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to-----
2. If you are polite, you won't -----or upset anybody.
3. Before the serious discussion starts, we always----- ; it's often about the weather!
4. Nasser has applied to----- the-----where his father works.
5. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to-----
6. After the talk, there will be a chance for you to----- about anything you don't understand.
7. By working hard, you will----- the----- of your boss.

الإجابات

1. make a mistake
2. cause offence
3. make small talk
4. join, company
5. shake hands
6. ask questions
7. earn, respect

AB page 44

: أكمّل الشروحات التالية باستخدام الكلمات التالية

compromise conflict negotiate patient prepared previous track record

1. When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you -----
2. When you are ready for something, you are ----- for it.
3. When you can prove that you have experience, you have a -----
4. When two sides disagree and argue, there is -----.
5. When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to -----
6. When you stay calm and take your time, you are being -----.

الإجابات

1. negotiate
2. prepared
3. track record
4. Conflict
5. compromise
6. patient

Doing business in China ممارسة الأعمال التجارية في الصين

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Today, we talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman **who** often visits China. We asked **him** when **he** first started doing business with China.

'I've been doing business with China for many years. **My** first trip **there** was in 2004 CE, and **it** was not very successful.'

اليوم، ونحن نتحدث إلى السيد غانم، وهو رجل أعمال مقيم في عمان والذي غالبا ما يزور الصين. سألناه: متى بدأت لأول مرة ممارسة الأعمال التجارية مع الصين. "إنني أمارس الأعمال التجارية مع الصين لسنوات عديدة. رحلتي الأولى كان هناك في عام 2004 م، ولم تكن ناجحة جدا."

Why was it not successful?

'I worked for a small computer company in Amman. **They** sent **me** to China when **I** was still quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!'

لماذا لم تكن غير ناجحة؟
"عملت لشركة كمبيوتر صغيرة في عمان ثم أرسلوني إلى الصين عندما كنت لا أزال شابا. لو أنهم فقط أدركوا أن الصينيين يحترمون العمر والخبرة أكثر من احترامهم للشباب!"

Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

'Yes! **I** wish **I** had researched Chinese culture before **I** visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn **their** respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. However, because **I** worked for a new company, **I** could not talk about **its track record**. We did not **do** any business **deals** on that first trip.'

هل ارتكبت أي أخطاء في تلك الزيارة؟
"نعم فعلا! أتمنى لو أنني بحثت الثقافة الصينية قبل قيامي بزيارة البلاد. من أجل أن تكون زيارتي ناجحة في الصين، فانت بحاجة إلى كسب احترامهم. رجال الأعمال الصينيون سوف يسألون دائما عن نجاحات الشركة في الماضي. ومع ذلك، ولأنني عملت في شركة جديدة، فلم يكن من الممكن التحدث عن سجل إنجازاتها. فنحن لم نجري أي صفقات تجارية في تلك الرحلة الأولى."

? When did you learn how to be successful in china

'**I** joined a larger company and **they** sent **me** on a cultural awareness course. On **my** next visit to China, **it** felt as if **I** hadn't known anything on **my** first visit!'

متى تتعلم كيف تكون ناجحا في الصين؟
"انضمت إلى شركة أكبر وأرسلوني في دورة توعية ثقافية. وفي زيارتي التالية إلى الصين، شعرت كما لو أنني لما أكن أعرف أي شيء في زيارتي الأولى!"

What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China?

'Before **I** visit a company, **I** send recommendations from previous clients. **I** also send **my** business card with **my** job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.'

ما النصيحة التي توجهها للناس الذين يريدون القيام بأعمال تجارية في الصين؟
"قبل أن أقوم بزيارة الشركة، أرسل توصيات من العملاء السابقين. وأرسل أيضا بطاقة عملي مع وضع عملي والمؤهلات مترجمة إلى اللغة الصينية."

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

'Of course! **I** arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as **this** shows disrespect. Then, when **I** met the company director, **I shook hands** with **him** gently. **I** began the meeting by **making small talk** about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, **I** made sure that **my** voice and body language were calm and

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controlled. **I** never **told a joke**, as **this** may not be translated correctly or could **cause offence**.'

هل لك أن تخبرنا عن الاجتماع الأخير الخاص في الصين؟
'طبعاً! وصلت في الوقت المحدد. يجب أن لا تصل متأخرة، لأن هذا يدل على عدم الاحترام. ثم، عندما التقيت مدير الشركة، وتصادفت معه بلطف. بدأت الجلسة بإلقاء كلمة صغيرة حول تجربتي المثيرة للاهتمام في الصين. وخلال اللقاء، عمدت إلى أن يكون صوتي ولغة الجسد هادئة ومنضبطة. فلم ألقِ بِنكتة أبداً لأن هذه النكتة لربما لا تترجم بالشكل الصحيح ولربما تسبب الإهانة.'

Was it a successful meeting?

'Yes, **it** was. **I** knew that the director had researched **my** business thoroughly before the meeting, so **I** was prepared for **his** detailed questions. When **I** began **negotiating**, **I** started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict. **It** is always important to be patient. **I** was prepared to **compromise**, so in the end, the meeting was successful.'

هل كان اجتماعاً ناجحاً؟
'نعم، كان كذلك. كنت أعرف أن المدير كان قد بحث عملي جيداً قبل الاجتماع، لذلك أنا مستعد لأسئلته المفصلة. وعندما بدأت التفاوض، بدأت بالقضايا الهامة. ويؤمن الصينيون بضرورة تجنب الصراع. فمن المهم دائماً أن تكون صبوراً. وكنت على استعداد للوصول إلى تسوية (تفاهم)، ولذلك في نهاية المطاف، كان اجتماعاً ناجحاً.'

pronoun	paragraph	Refers to
Who/him/he/I	1	Mr Ghanem
there	1	China
it	1	Trip to china
it		Trip to china
I/me/I	2	Mr Ghanem
They	2	small computer company(the owners)
I/ I/ I/ I/ I/	3	Mr Ghanem
their	3	Chinese business people
its	3	a new company
I/me/my	4	Mr Ghanem
they	4	a larger company
I/I/I/my/my	5	Mr Ghanem
Your/I/I/I	6	Mr Ghanem
this	6	arrive late
him	6	the company director
this	6	a joke
I/ I/ I/ I/ I/my	7	Mr Ghanem
It/it	7	meeting
his	7	the director
it	7	to be patient

: أسئلة الاستيعاب على القطعة

1. Quote the sentence which shows the first time Mr Ghanem visited china .
2. The first visit was not successful for a reason .write it down .
3. Why was Mr Ghanem's first business trip to China not successful?

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It wasn't successful because he didn't have enough knowledge about the culture of China, and he was too young.

4. What do you think is a 'track record' (line 18)?

A 'track record' is your reputation based on the things you have done or not done in the past.

5. Chinese business people appreciate two aspects in trader. Write them down.

6. Mr Ghanem made some mistakes through his visit to China. Write two of them.

7. What changed when Mr Ghanem visited China for the second time?

He had been on a cultural awareness course and so he knew how to do business in China.

8. Why could not Mr Ghanem talk about his company's track record?

9. Mr Ghanem did not do any business deals on that first trip for a reason. Write it down.

10. Cultural awareness is an important thing when you first visit China for two reasons. Write them down.

11. Mr Ghanem gave people wanting to do business in China three advices. Write them down.

12. Telling a joke is not recommended if you want to do business in China for two reasons. Write them down.

13. According to Mr Ghanem, to have a successful meeting you need to do some procedures/steps. Write three of them.

14. What similarities do you think there are, in terms of expectations at business meetings, between China and Jordan?

Suggested answers: the need to be culturally aware, the need for preparation, the need to listen carefully and negotiate

15. Do you think that you would be a successful business person in China? Why/Why not?

Critical thinking

1) To do business in China you need to be culturally aware, well prepared and also you need to speak carefully and negotiate. Think of this statement, and in two sentences write down your point of view.

الإجابة :

Etiquette experts say first-time business travelers to China should study proper business etiquette before departing and be aware that developing personal relationships is a key to nailing down a business deal. In addition, avoid slang and colloquialisms; it is unlikely you will be understood and Make sure that what is to be discussed is made clear beforehand.

2) The key for doing business in China is to always be patient and polite. Think of this statement, and in two sentences write down your point of view.

On accepting a business card from your Chinese colleague make sure you use both hands to receive it and show your interest by taking some time to read the details of the card. Putting the card immediately into your wallet or briefcase without reading it is an unforgivable insult to the Chinese business culture.

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بعض النقاط المفيدة في التفكير الناقد

Cultural awareness: معرفة ثقافة الشعوب الأخرى

you must understand the culture in which you are working for Example ,Names are very important to the Chinese and you must establish how to address someone during your first meeting. Chinese surnames come first, not last.

Don't be late!

Punctuality is considered a virtue. Guests are greeted upon arrival by a representative and hosts are expected to be in place before guests arrive.

Report about Jordanian imports and exports

تقرير عن الأعمال التجارية واردات الأردن وصادراتها

Word	Meaning
mineral (N) معدن mineral (adj) معدني	a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth
pharmaceuticals (plural noun) المواد الصيدلانية	companies which produce drugs and

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pharmaceutical (adj) صيدلاني ؛ صيدلاني	medicine
fertiliser (N) العلف و السماد fertilise (V) أخصب؛ ألحق؛ خصب؛ سمل fertilisation (N) إخصاب؛ تسميد؛ تلقيح fertile (adj) إبداعي؛ خصب؛ خصيب	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow
knitwear (N) ملابس صوفية	clothing made from wool
import (N) واردات import (V) استورد importation (N) يستورد imported (adj) مستورد	goods bought from other countries
export (N) صادرات export (V) يصدر exportation (N) صادرات	goods sold to another country
Vegetables خضروات	
Oil نفط	
gas بنزين / غاز	
agreement (N) إتفاق ؛ إتفاقية agree (v) يتفق / يتعاقد	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations
extraction (N) إستخراج ؛ إستخلاص extract (V) يستخلص / يستخرج	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else
goods (plural noun) بضائع	things that are produced in order to be sold
reserve (N) تخزين / احتياطي / مخزون reserve (v) يخزن	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use
Gross Domestic Product (N) الناتج المحلي الإجمالي	the value of a country's total output of goods and services
domestic (adj) محلي ؛ أهلي ؛ ؛ منزلي ؛ وطني domesticate (v) ؛ يجعل الشيء الأجنبي أهلياً ؛ يروض / يمدن ؛ يوهل domesticity (N) الحياة المنزلية	relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries
dominate (v) ؛ طغى على / هيمن على / تحكم في / يستحوذ على dominance (N) سيطرة ؛ هيمنة dominant (adj) مسيطر / مهيم	to be the most important feature of something

SB page 66 unit 9

Report about Jordanian imports and exports

Our country's imports and exports

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In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what **goods it exports and imports**. First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the **extraction** industry for **these minerals** is **one** of the largest in the world. (1) Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers.

Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**, and 75% of Jordan's **pharmaceuticals** are exported. (2) However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism.

Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

واردات بلادنا وصادراتها
في هذا التقرير، سنلقي نظرة إلى الدول التي نتاجر معها الأردن وما السلع التي تصدرها وتستوردها، دعونا في البداية ننظر في الصادرات. الأردن غني بالبوتاس والفوسفات، وصناعة استخراج هذه المعادن لهي واحدة من أكبر الصناعات في العالم. (1) وليس من المستغرب، إن أكبر سلعتين صادرتين من الأردن هما المواد الكيميائية والأسمدة. المستحضرات الصيدلانية وغيرها من الصناعات تمثل 30% من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في الأردن (GDP)، ويتم تصدير ما نسبته 75% من الأدوية. (2) ومع ذلك، فإن قطاع الخدمات وبالأغلب النقل والسياحة يهيمن على الأغلبية (65%) من الاقتصاد الأردني. تذهب معظم صادرات الأردن إلى العراق والولايات المتحدة والهند والمملكة العربية السعودية.

Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas **reserves**. (3) For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs. **Its** other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. **This** was followed by the EU, with 17.6% of **its** imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.

الآن دعونا نلقي نظرة على الواردات. فعلى عكس بعض البلدان الأخرى في الشرق الأوسط، فإن الأردن لا يملك احتياطات النفط والغاز الكبيرة. (3) ولهذا السبب، فإنه يتوجب على الأردن استيراد النفط والغاز لتغطية احتياجاته من الطاقة. وتعد السيارات والأدوية والقمح من الواردات الرئيسية الأخرى. وفي عام 2013 م، فقد كان ما نسبته 23.6% من واردات الأردن من المملكة العربية السعودية. وبلي ذلك واردات الأردن من الاتحاد الأوروبي والبالغ نسبته 17.6% من وارداته. وتأتي واردات أخرى من الصين والولايات المتحدة.

Jordan has more free trade **agreements** than any other Arab country, and **it** trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. **Which** other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan

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first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. **It** signed a free trade **agreement** with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. **(4) Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.**

إن للأردن اتفاقات تجارية حرة تفوق أي بلد عربي آخر ، حيث إن الأردن يتاجر بحرية مع العديد من البلدان، بما في ذلك الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وكندا وماليزيا. ما هي المناطق الأخرى المهمة لتجارة الأردن ؟ لقد قام الأردن بتوقيع أول اتفاقية تجارية مع الاتحاد الأوروبي في عام 1997 م. كما أن الأردن وقع اتفاقا للتجارة الحرة مع مصر والمغرب وتونس في عام 2004 م. وفي عام 2011 م، تم توقيع اتفاق تجارة آخر مع الاتحاد الأوروبي ومصر والمغرب وتونس. (4) ومن المرجح أن تنمو التجارة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي وشمال أفريقيا على وجه الخصوص.

Word	Paragraph	Refer to
It	1	Jordan
These	1	potash and phosphate
one	1	industry
Its/ its/ its	2	Jordan
This	2	In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia.
it	3	Jordan
which	3	other areas
it	3	Jordan

1. Jordan is rich in two minerals .write them down .
2. What does the article suggest that many of Jordan's fertilisers are made from? سؤال كتاب
3. The article suggest that many of Jordan's fertilisers are made from two materials.write them down.
They are made from potash and phosphate, as this is what Jordan is rich in.
What does the underlined word "**it/one**" refer to ?
4. Quote the sentence which shows that the process of removing and obtaining potash and phosphate is one of biggest all over the world.
5. Jordan import a lot of oil and gas for a reason .write it down ? سؤال كتاب
Jordan imports a lot of oil and gas because it does not have enough of its own reserves for the needs of the country.
6. There are two of Jordan's largest exports .write them down.
7. Quote the sentence which shows the value of a country's total output of Pharmaceuticals and other industries .
8. There are **two examples of services** which dominate the economy of Jordan.write them down.
9. Most of Jordan's exports go to different countries .write three of them .
10. Jordan exports its products into different countries . write down three of them
11. Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs for a reason .write it down.

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12. Jordan lacks of two materials .write them down

13. Quote the sentence which shows that Jordan doesn't keep back or set aside enough oil or gas for future use.

14. Jordan imports some materials(imports) .write down **three of them** .

15. Jordan's imports were from different countries .**write four of them** .

16. Which country supplies Jordan with most of its imports?

Saudi Arabia

17. Quote down the percentage of Jordan's imports from Saudi Arabia

18. Quote down the percentage of Jordan's imports from EU

19. Quote down the highest percentage of Jordan's imports .

20. Quote the sentence which shows that Jordan has arrangements or promises to do free trade more than any Arab country

21. Jordan has more free trade agreements with many countries .write down two of them .

22. Why is trade with the EU and North Africa likely to grow? سؤال كتاب

Trade with these areas is likely to grow because Jordan has signed trade agreements with both areas.

23. Read the report again. Complete the text with these sentences.

سؤال كتاب

A .Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

B .However, the majority(65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism.

C .Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers.

D .For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs.

الاجابات

1 C 2 B 3 D 4 A

24. Speaking

a. Why do countries need to export and import goods?

They export goods to make money, and they import goods that they don't grow or manufacture themselves.

b. Why should our community buy Jordanian goods?

Our community should buy Jordanian goods in order to support Jordanian industries.

c. Which of the following goods do you think Jordan exports?

fertiliser, knitwear, minerals, pharmaceuticals, vegetables

Critical thinking

Pharmaceuticals and other industries contribute to increase the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). suggest three procedures /ways to increase Gross Domestic Product to show how far do you agree with this statement

Gross national income

1)The government should make less net taxes on national production and exports.

2)our community should buy national production

3)The government should encourage new projects of manufacturing .

Reading AB page 46

Word	Meaning
sales pitch(N)	the statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something الترويج للمبيعات / بدأ العمل بنشاط المبيعات / يطرح للبيع في الأسواق

Whether you're selling a new type of toothpaste to a chain of pharmacies, the latest computer software to a school or a new kind of package holiday to a travel agency – you need to know ...

How to make a sales pitch كيف تروج لهذه المبيعات

1. Do your research **اجري عملية البحث**

Don't come away from a **sales pitch** wishing you had been better prepared. **It** is essential to know everything about your product. **(1) Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced?**

You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people **who** might buy **it**.

Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market.

(2) Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value?

In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what **their** needs are.

For example, if **they** represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers **who** do not have lots of money.

(3) What makes your product perfect for them?

Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do **that** is to use **it**!

سواء كنت تباع نوع جديد من معجون الأسنان إلى مجموعه من الصيدليات، أو تسوق أحدث برامج الكمبيوتر لمدرسة أو تسوق لنوع جديد من البرامج الكاملة لعروض العطلات لوكالة سفر - فأنت بحاجة إلى معرفة

لا تبعد عن الترويج للمبيعات متمنيا انك لو كنت مستعد بشكل أفضل. فمن الضروري أن تعرف كل شيء عن المنتج الخاص بك.

(1) هل تعرف متى تم تطويره، وأين يتم إنتاج ذلك؟

أنت أيضا بحاجة إلى معرفة من هو السوق المستهدف - فعلى سبيل المثال، الفئة العمرية، دخل الناس الذين لربما سيشترونه.

ليس ذلك فحسب، وإنما يتوجب عليك أن تعرف كل شيء عن المنافسة - والمقصود بها، المنتجات المماثلة في السوق.

(2) لماذا يعد منتجك متفوق على غيره ولماذا قيمته أفضل؟

وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، يجب أن تعرف بالضبط ما هي فئة الناس الذين تتحدث إليهم، وما هي احتياجاتهم.

على سبيل المثال، فلو كانوا يمثلون متجرا متنوعا للطبقة المتوسطة في حي متواضع، فعليك أن تكون على استعداد

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لشرح لماذا المنتج الخاص بك سوف يتناسب مع العملاء الذين ليس لديهم الكثير من المال.

(3) ما الذي يجعل المنتج الخاص بك مناسب تماما بالنسبة لهم؟
!الأهم من ذلك كله، فأنت بحاجة إلى الإيمان بما تروج له ، وأفضل طريقة للقيام بذلك هو استخدام ذلك المنتج

2. Prepare and practise

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say **it**.

(4) Will you read **it** word by word, use notes or memorise **it**?

Whatever you decide, **it** is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (**it** happens!).

Then practise **it**, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise **it** again.

2. قم بالتحضير والممارسة

خطط العرض التقديمي بعناية، وليس فقط ما سوف تقول لهم، ولكن كيف سوف تقول ذلك لهم. (4) فهل ستقوم بقراءة العرض التقديمي كلمة كلمة، وهل ستستخدم الملاحظات المكتوبة أو تحفظها غيبا؟

ومهما كان قرارك، فستكون دائما فكرة جيدة بأن يكون لديك قائمة بالنقاط الرئيسية الخاصة بك، تحسبا لشيء ما قد يقاطعك، أو ببساطة تتوقف متوترا (فذلك يحدث!).

ثم بعد ذلك، عليك بالتدرب على العرض التقديمي، وإذا أمكن أمام مجموعه من الزملاء. ثم قم بإجراء التغييرات والتمرن عليه مرة أخرى.

3. Be professional

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. (5) For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company.

Remember to speak slowly and clearly. **It** is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!).

While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. (6) Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience.

Smile!

When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend!

Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do **it**!).

Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session.

I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

3. كن مهنيا

حافظ على عرضك التقديمي قصيرا وبسيطا. ابدأ مع بعض التعليقات الودية. (5) فعلى سبيل المثال، اشكر المضيفين لمساعدتهم لك التحدث إليهم، واثني على رفقته.

تذكر أن تتكلم ببطء وبشكل واضح. من المهم أن تظهر بمظهر الواثق من نفسه (حتى لو كنت متوترا!).
وأثناء التحدث إليهم، لا تبقي رأسك للأسفل. (6) وبدلا من ذلك، انظر في جميع أنحاء الغرفة وحافظ على نظرك متصلا مع حضورك.

ابتسامة!

عندما تنتهي من الحديث، ادعهم لتوجيه الأسئلة. وإذا كنت لا تعرف الإجابة، فلا تدعي ذلك!

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اشكر السائل وقدم وعدك بأنك ستجد الإجابة (وافعل ذلك!).
وأخيرا، جهر خلاصة العرض التقديمي لتسليمه في نهاية الدورة.
كنت أتمنى لو كنت اعرف كل هذا عندما بدأت في العمل! حظ سعيد!

: أسئلة إضافية على القطعة

- 1) There are three ways to make a sales pitch .write them down.
- 2) To do your sales pitch you need to make a research on four fields/categories/steps/ parts /procedures.write them down
- 3) It is essential to know everything about your product .Expalin this statment
- 4) What does the writer mean by the competition?
- 5) To make a sales pitch you should know all about the competition.Expalin this statement
- 6) To Know the Target market is important to to make a sales pitch. Expalin this statement
- 7) your product superior to others and having better value are important to make a sales pitch ,suggest **three reasons** which make your product superior to others and having better value .
 - having good price
 - Having good quality
 - They are safe to our health and are friendly to the environment
 - They are safe in their usage
 - Tell about how your products can cut costs, reduce time, increase profits
- 8) You can make your product perfect for customers in two ways .write them down .
- 9) According to the test the writer states that You need to make your product perfect for customers in order to make a successful sales pitch,suggest three features for your product to show how far do you agree with this statement .
- 9) There are many procedures/steps/ways to plan your sales pitch presentation.write three of them.
- 10) There are four advices to plan your sales pitch presentation.write three of them.
- 11) it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points in your presentation for two reasons.write them down
- 12) The writer states two qualities for your presentation .write them down
- 13) Starting your presentation with some friendly comments can be in two ways .write them down
- 14) there are two examples for how to start your presentation with some friendly comments.write them down .
- 15) The writer states two characteristics for your way of speaking through your presentation .write them down
- 16) The writer states some advices to be professional in your presentation .write four of them .
- 17) the writer states many procedures /ways/steps to have a professional presentation .write five of them .

Critical thinking:

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1. you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it, think of this statement ,and in two sentences write down your point of view .

الإجابة

Without doubt, **believing in your product/service** is the most critical component of any presentation. When you discuss solutions, do you become more animated ^{بالحيوية} مفعم and energetic? Does your voice display ^{تظهر} excitement إثارة? Does your body language exhibit your enthusiasm ^{حماسة}? If not, you need to change your approach. After all, if you can't get excited about your product, how can you expect your customer to become motivated ^{متحفز} enough to buy?

2. To make a sales pitch ,you need to do a research ,think of this statement ,and in two sentences write down your point of view .

Prior to presenting your pitch to the buyer, you should conduct thorough research on their company, their industry, and competitors. During your initial contact, be sure to ask the right questions so you can tailor ^{يفصل} your message to address that business' specific needs and ease the deal to the next step.

نقطه اخرى

As a salesperson, you need to know a lot about your buyer, so you can address how valuable your product or service might be to that specific client Before you develop your sales plan, you need to do your homework.

: اللغة المستخدمة

.Wherever possible, use the customer's own words to describe their problems

.Don't let it be too good to be true. In plain language, and as simply as you can, explain exactly how your service works.

.Your expressions need to be simple and easy to understand

3. To make a sales pitch ,you need to be professional and well prepared ,think of this statement ,and in two sentences write down your point of view

word	paragraph	Refer to
It	1	to know everything about your product.
It/it	1	your product
Who	1	people
it	1	your product
it	1	your product
their /they	1	people
who	1	customers
them	1	customers
that	1	you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do
it	1	what you're selling(the product you are selling)
It/it/it/it	2	your presentation
it	2	you simply freeze with nerves
It/it	2	your presentation
Them/ their	3	hosts
it	3	.to appear confident (even if you're nervous!)
it	3	find out the answer

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Quotation SB page 67 الاقتباس

Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?

اقرأ الاقتباس التالي . هل تتفق معه ؟ لماذا نعم ؟ ولماذا لا ؟

**Unless the exchange be in love and kindly justice,
it will but lead some to greed and others to hunger.**

Gibran Khalil Gibran (1883 CE–1931 CE) جبران خليل جبران

ما لم تتعاملوا بينكم بالمحبة والعذل، فإنَّ الجشع سيُسيطرُ على بعضكم بينما الآخرون يتضورون جوعاً.

I agree with this statement that is, It is likely that Gibran is talking about trade here, since he references 'some' and 'others', which could mean the general population of a country. He is talking about mutual respect, and this could be applied to any exchange, as well as trade.)

Gibran is perhaps commenting on the emergence of capitalism and urging people to continue thinking about the human side of it.

الوحدة العاشرة

My Job as an interpreter وظيفتي كمترجمة

Words	Meaning
headphones	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc. سماعات الاذن

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Interpreter(N)	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another
interpret (V)	مترجم / يترجم
interpretation (N)	ترجمة
regional(adj)	relating to a particular region or area
region (N)	اقليمي / يتعلق بمنطقة ما منطقه / اقليم
Rewarding(adj)	giving personal satisfaction
reward (V and N)	مرضي / يرضي رضا / يرضى
Secure(adj)	safe; free from danger
secure (V)	امن / يؤمن / يجعله امنا
security (N)	أمان
Seminar(N)	a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training
Fond of (adj)	ندوه
translation	having an affection or liking for someone or something مغرم ب / ترجمة

My name is Fatima Musa and **I** have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about **my** work because they want to know what **it** would be like to do my job. So here is my reply.
1)I have always been fond of languages. **2)My** father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with **him**. When **we** visited a country, **I** always wanted to learn the language. **3)At** school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter. (reasons)

اسمي فاطمة موسى وقد عملت كمتترجمة لمدة خمسة سنوات ، لقد قام العديد من الطلبة بمراسلتي على الايميل بخصوص عملي لأنهم أرادوا أن يعرفوا كيف أقوم بعملي ، ولذلك هذا هو ردي . لطالما كنت دائما مولعا باللغات ، فقد كان والدي يعمل في العديد من البلدان المختلفة عندما كنت صغيرا ، ونحن عادة كنا نسافر معه ، وعندما كنا نزرور بلد ما ، كنت أتوق دائما إلى تعلم اللغة . وكنت جيدة باللغة الانجليزية عندما كنت بالمدرسة . لذلك ، قررت أن اعمل بمهنتي كمتترجمة .

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, **I** listen to what **they** say through headphones. **I** then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. **I** give the translation through **headphones** to other people at the meeting. **This** means that anyone in the room **who** speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying. (duties)

تتضمن وظيفتي ألان الذهاب إلى المؤتمرات والندوات الهامة في جميع أنحاء العالم . وعندما يتحدث شخص باللغة الانجليزية في مؤتمر ما ، فأنني استمع إلى ما يقولونه من خلال سماعات الرأس ، وبعد ذلك أقوم بالترجمة

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إلى اللغة العربية أثناء تحدث المتكلم . أعطى الترجمة من خلال سماعات الرأس لأشخاص آخرين في الاجتماع . وهذا يعني أي شخص في الغرفة يتحدث العربية يمكن أن يفهم ما يقوله الناس .

Is **it** an easy job? Not at all. **1)**English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia. **2)**As well as knowing regional English, **3)**you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make **it** almost a different language!(reasons/factors)

هل وظيفة الترجمة وظيفة سهلة ؟ على الإطلاق. فاللغة الانجليزية ليست هي نفسها في كل البلدان الناطقة باللغة الانجليزية . على سبيل المثال , فالكلمات الانجليزية التي تستخدم في الهند تختلف في بعض الأحيان عن الكلمات التي يستخدمها الناس في المملكة المتحدة واستراليا . وبالإضافة إلى معرفه اللغة الانجليزية الإقليمية فأنت أيضا بحاجة إلى معرفة الكثير من اللغة المتخصصة . فبعض الكلمات التي تستخدم للحديث عن الأعمال التجارية او العلمية أو لقانون , على سبيل المثال , تجعل هذه اللغة لغة مختلفة تقريبا .

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that **1)** you have good listening skills **2)**and a clear speaking voice. **3)**You will also need to show that you can think quickly **4)**and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, **it** is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries. **It** is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, **it** could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.(qualifications/requirements)

وما لم يكن لديك شهادة باللغة , فلن تكون قادرا على أن تصبح مترجما . وإذا كنت تحمل مؤهلات عليا , فلربما ستحصل على وظيفة مترجم بسرعة . إذا كان لديك مقابلة لوظيفة ما , فستحتاج تحتاج إلى إظهار أن لديك مهارات الاستماع الجيد وصوت واضح أثناء التحدث . ستحتاج أيضا إلى إظهار أنك تستطيع التفكير بسرعة وأنه لديك القدرة على التركيز لفترة طويلة من الوقت . إذا كنت ناجحا , فستكون وظيفة أمنه ومجزية . وربما تحتاج إلى السفر كثيرا , ولكن هذه ليست مشكلة طالما تستمتع بزيارة بلدان أخرى . إنها وظيفة ذات مسؤولية كبيرة , وأنا أدرك أنه إذا قمت بترجمة سيئة , فلربما سيؤثر ذلك على قانون مهم أو اتفاق تجاري بين البلدان . ومع ذلك يمكن الشعور برضا كبير عندما تتعلم أن الناس يفهمون كل ما قمت بترجمته .

الضمير	الفقرة	يعود على
I/me/my	1	Fatima Musa

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They	1	Many students
it	1	To do my Job
I/my	2	Fatima Musa
him	2	Fatima's father
we	2	Fatima and her father
My/I	3	Fatima Musa
They	3	people speak in English at a conference
this	3	I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting
who	3	Anyone in the room
it	4	An interpreter job
it	4	language
it	4	An interpreter job
it	5	An interpreter job
I	5	fatima
it	5	Translating things badly

اسئلة القطعه

1.Fatima decided on a career as an interpreter for three reasons/conditions. write them down .

Fatima is fond of learning English for some reasons . write them down .

1)she has always been fond of languages. 2)her father worked in many different countries when she was young and they usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. 3)At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

2.An interpreter isn't an easy Job for two reasons. write them down .

1)English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia.

2)As well as knowing regional English,

3)you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

3.Translating things badly has two effects .write them down.

it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries.

4.There are three reasons (factors)which make English almost different language .write them

1)English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia.

2)As well as knowing regional English,

3)you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

5. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries.Give two Examples

1)The English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia.

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2)As well as knowing regional English,

6)There are some necessary qualifications(/requirement /conditions)to be an successful interpreter .write them down .

1) you have good listening skills 2)and a clear speaking voice. 3)You will also need to show that you can think quickly 4)and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time.

7) interpreter is a secure and rewarding Job provided that you achieve some conditions (qualifications/requirement).write them down .

8) interpreter Job is a very responsible Job.Explain this statement.

Because if she translates things badly, **it** could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries.

9)what does the underlined word----- refer to ?

10)find a word in the text which mean?

word	Meaning
pensions	money you save over your lifetime to pay for your old age الرواتب التقاعدية
web enquiries	online questions استفسارات واستعلامات على الشبكة العنكبوتية
calculations	maths; work with numbers حسابات
recruiting	finding suitable employees التوظيف
marketing	promoting your product; finding customers التسويق

Stepping into the business world دخول عالم الأعمال

Business Studies is a popular choice for students **who** are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of them take up employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, **which** are a kind of apprenticeship . We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, **who** is about to graduate in the subject.

إن الدراسات التجارية هي احد الخيارات الشائعة للطلبة الذين يختارون الالتحاق بدورة مع الحصول على شهادة في المملكة المتحدة . وبعد التخرج، يذهب البعض من هؤلاء الطلبة إلى استكمال مزيدا من الدراسة، ولكن معظمهم يحصلون على وظيفة . إن العديد من الشركات الكبرى تقدم برامج تدريب للخريجين والتي تعد كنوع من التدريب، وقد كنا قد ذهبنا لمقابلة ريكي ميلز البالغ من العمر اثنين وعشرين عاما، والذي هو على وشك التخرج في هذا الموضوع

How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky?

It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each **one** lasted six months, but **they** weren't in the same year .

منذ متى وأنت تدرس الدراسات التجارية، ريكي؟
إنها دورة مدتها أربعة سنوات، ويتضمن ذلك فترتين من الخبرة العملية . حيث استمرت كل فترة لمدة ستة أشهر، ولكن الفترتين لم تكونا في نفس العام

What exactly have you studied over those four years?

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, **Marketing** and Sales, too. I also did a course in Management, **which** is about **recruiting** and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We all had to do IT, too, because computer skills are essential.

ما الذي درسته تحديدا خلال السنوات الأربع؟
الكثير جدا ! الرياضيات، وبطبيعة الحال المحاسبة، المالية والاقتصاد اوه .. نعم التسويق والمبيعات أيضا . كما وأخذت دورة في الإدارة، وهي عبارة عن توظيف وإدارة شؤون الموظفين، وكيفية التعامل مع النزاعات، ودوره في الإعلان . كان علينا جميعا أن نأخذ أيضا مهارات تكنولوجيا الحاسوب . لأن مهارة الحاسوب ضرورية

What did you most enjoy about the degree?

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The work experience, definitely. **I** learnt so much, both times, and of course it looks great on my **curriculum vitae**. One of the companies offered **me** paid work last summer, so **I** managed to get even more experience that way. Also, **I** wouldn't have had much money last year if **I** hadn't had that job!

ما الذي استمتعت به أكثر شيء في هذه الدورة ؟
الخبرة العملية بالتأكيد. فلقد تعلمت الكثير في كلتا المراتين ,وبالطبع ستبدو هذه الخبرات رائعة في سيرتي الذاتية. وقد عرضت علي إحدى الشركات عملاً باجرة مدفوعة في الصيف الماضي ,لذلك تمكنت من الحصول على أكثر من تجربة بهذه الطريقة. بالاضافه إلى أنني لم أكن لأحصل على الكثير من المال السنة الماضية لو أنني لم اعمل في تلك الوظيفة

What kind of company was that, and what did you do there?

It was a company that provides financial products – savings and **pensions**, mostly. At first **I** just 'shadowed' different people, watching what **they** were doing. Then **I** did quite a lot of checking for **them** – you know, checking **their calculations**. When **I** went back in the summer, **I** was in the sales department. **My** job was to follow up **web enquiries**, and send out further information to possible clients . **I** enjoyed **it**, and **I** wouldn't have had that opportunity if **I** hadn't done the work experience first.

لقد كانت هذه الشركة من أولئك الذين يقدمون المنتجات المالية _ الادخار والمعاشات التقاعدية ,في الغالب. في البداية, التزمت بمرافقة أشخاص مختلفين حيث كنت أراقب ما يفعلونه ,وبعد ذلك نفذت . الكثير من خدمات التحقق لهم –فكما تعلمون ,التحقق من حساباتهم . وعندما عدت في الصيف ,كنت في قسم المبيعات . وكانت مهمتي هي متابعه الاستفسارات على شبكة الانترنت . وارسال المزيد من المعلومات للعملاء المتوقعين. استمتعت بهذه الوظيفة ,ولم اكن لأحصل على الخبرة العملية أولاً

What are you planning to do next?

I've just applied for a job with a bank. **I** have the right qualifications, but **I** know there will be a lot of other applicants. **I'll** just have to wait and see if **I** get an interview. If **I** do, **I'll** have to prepare really carefully .
ماذا تخطط لتفعل تاليا ؟

لقد تقدمت لوظيفة في احد البنوك. حيث يوجد لدي المؤهلات المناسبة , لكنني اعرف انه سيكون هناك الكثير من المتقدمين الآخرين .لذا سيتوجب علي الانتظار ونرى ما إذا كان يمكنني الحصول على مقابلة . وإذا حصل ذلك فينبغي أن استعد بعناية

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who	1	students
some	1	students
them	1	students
which	1	Training schemes
who	1	Ricky Miles
it	2	Business Studies course
one	2	work experience
they	2	Two period of work experience
I	3	Ricky Miles
which	3	A course in management
I/me	4	Ricky Miles
it	4	work experience
I	5	Ricky Miles
They/them/their	5	Different people
it	5	My Job(to follow up web enquiries, and send out further information to possible clients

أسئلة القطعة

- Students have two choices after graduating .write them down.
some go on to further study, but most of them take up employment.
- How long is the business studies course?
It's a four-year
- How long is each of the work experience ?
Each **one** lasted six months,
- Quote down the sentence which shows the two periods of work experience weren't at the same time.
Each **one** lasted six months, but they weren't in the same year .
- Ricky Miles has studied different courses .write three of them .
Maths, Accounting, Finance and Economics.
- Studying Management includes two important skills/fields . write them
recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict
- Quote the sentence which shows that doing information technology course in the university was very important and compulsory for all of Ricky and his colleagues.
We all had to do IT, too, because computer skills are essential.
- Ricky worked in accompany which provides two kinds of financial products .write them down.
savings and pensions
- Ricky has some duties in the new company .write three of these duties (responsibilities)
At first he just 'shadowed' different people, watching what they were doing. Then he did quite a lot of checking for them –checking their calculations.
- Ricky has two duties in the sales department .write them down.
His job was to follow up web enquiries, and send out further information to possible clients
- Find a word in the text which means "online questions"?
web enquiries
- what does the underlined word **their** refers to ?

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CV Curriculum vitae السيرة الذاتية

الكلمات التالية نجدها في السيرة الذاتية

Curriculum vitae	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers السيرة الذاتية
contact details	تفاصيل الاتصال
Name	الاسم
personal attributes(N) attribute (V) attribution (N)	a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person) السمات الشخصية
Qualifications and training	المؤهلات والتدريب
Skills and achievements	المهارات والانجازات
Training work experience	التدريب والخبرة العملية
Reference(N) refer (V)	a person who provides information about your character and abilities الشخص المرجع
Adaptable(adj) adapt (V) adaptation (N)	able to adapt to new conditions or situations مرن/سريع التكيف
Competent(adj) competence (N)	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard كفؤ
Conscientious conscience (N)	showing a lot of care and attention (to a task) مبالى/مهتم
Enthusiastic(adj) enthusiasm (N)	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something متحمس
Keen(adj)	having or showing eagerness or interest (in something) مغرم
work experience(N)	a period of time that someone spends working in a particular place خبرة عملية
Intern(N) intern (V) internship (N)	someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience
ambitious (adj) ambition (N)	having a strong desire for success or achievement طموح
enclosed (adj) enclose (V)	surrounded, especially by a fence or wall محاط/مرفق
voluntary (adj) volunteer (N&V)	done or given by choice تطوعي
advertising	مهنة الدعاية والاعلان
banking	مهنة الخدمات المصرفية

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Career advisor	مرشد وظيفي
Surveyor(N) survey (V&N)	a person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or to record the details of an area of land مساح اراضي
lawyer	محامي
ICT	مهنة تكنولوجيا المعلومات والاتصالات

اقرأ الإعلان التالي لوظيفة باحث لدى شركة مستحضرات طبية والتي سيتقدم لها كل من طارق وهشام

باحث لشركة مستحضرات دوائية **Researcher for a pharmaceutical company**

An established pharmaceutical company is looking for a researcher.
The successful applicant will satisfy the following requirements:

: شركة مستحضرات دوائية تطلب باحثا. المرشح الناجح سيفي بالمتطلبات التالية

- A good Science degree شهادة علوم بدرجة جيد
- Knowledge of the pharmaceutical industry معرفة بالصناعات الدوائية
- Previous experience of working in this industry خبرة سابقة في العمل بهذا المجال
- Excellent research skills مهارات ممتازة في البحث

السيرة الذاتية لطارق حكيم **1)Tareq Hakim cv**

1. Name: Tareq Hakim

2. contact details: 5 North Street, Ajloun

3. work experience: 2009–2012: shop assistant at a chemist's
2012–2014: reporter for Medicine Today
2014–now: editor at a scientific journal

4. Qualifications and training: Degree in Chemistry (graduated 2008); Certificate in Journalism (2011)

5. Skills and achievements: Captain of school basketball team; Voluntary work for a charity that helps elderly people

6. personal attributes: I am a conscientious worker and I am very enthusiastic about working in pharmaceuticals

7. Reference: Osama Hayek, Chemistry teacher at my secondary school

الاسم: طارق الحكيم 1.

تفاصيل الاتصال: 5 الشارع الشمالي, عجلون. 2.

الخبرات العملية: بائع صيدلية: 2009-2012. 3.

مندوب للطب اليوم 2012-2014

محرر في مجلة علمية 2014 لغاية الان

المؤهلات والتدريب: شهادة في الكيمياء (خريج 2008), شهادة في الصحافة (2011). 4.

المهارات والانجازات: كابتن فريق كرة السلة في المدرسة والعمل التطوعي لجمعية خيرية تساعد كبار السن. 5.

السمات الشخصية: انا عامل واعى الضمير متحمس جدا للعمل في مجال الصيدلة. 6.

المرجع: اسامة الحايك, مدرس الكيمياء في مدرستي الثانوية. 7.

رسالة تغطية **Covering letter**

Raed Dawoud abu safia 0798567074

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would like to apply for the position of researcher at your pharmaceutical company. As can be seen from the enclosed curriculum vitae that I have a degree in Chemistry. Furthermore, I have worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's, so I know a lot about this industry. I also have a qualification in Journalism and have worked previously for a scientific journal. I have excellent research skills. In my spare time, I help elderly people, and I can see the difference that medicines can make to their lives. I am very keen to join a company that can really help people. I look forward to hearing from you concerning the next stage of my application.

Yours faithfully, Tareq Hakim.

سيدي/سيدتي

أود أن أتقدم لوظيفة باحث في شركتكم الدوائية. وكما ترون من سيرتي الذاتية المرفقة أنني احمل مؤهلا في الكيمياء. بالإضافة إلى ذلك أنا عملت كمندوب مبيعات لصيدلية ولذلك اعرف الكثير عن هذه الصناعة كما ولدي مؤهلا في الصحافة حيث عملت سابقا لدى صحيفة علمية. لدي معارف ممتازة في البحث. وفي وقت فراغي أساعد المسنين واستطيع أن أدرك الفرق الذي يقدمه الدواء لحياتهم. وأنني راغب جدا للالتحاق بشركة تستطيع فعلا مساعدة الناس. أتطلع لرؤيتكم فيما يتعلق بالمرحلة التالية من تقديم طلبي.

المخلص طارق حكيم

السيرة الذاتية ل هشام الخطيب cv Hisham Khatib 2)

Raed Dawoud abu safia 0798567074

1.Name: Hisham Khatib

2.contact details: 22 East Way, Irbid

3.work experience: 2010–now: Sales Representative for a large pharmaceutical company

4.Qualifications and training: Degree in Physics (graduated 2009)

5. Skills and achievements: I won Salesperson of the Year Award in 2013 CE.

6.personal attributes: I am a very competent worker. I am also adaptable.

7. Reference: Samira Rahhal, the director in my current job

الاسم: هشام الخطيب. 1

تفاصيل الاتصال: 22 الطريق الشرقي - اربد. 2

الخبرات العملية : 2010 لغاية الان مندوب مبيعات لشركة دوائية كبيرة. 3

المؤهلات والتدريب : شهادة بالفيزياء (خريج 2009). 4

المهارات والاعجازات: فزت بجائزة افضل مندوب مبيعات للعام 2013. 5

السمات الشخصية : عامل كفؤ /مرن قابل للتكيف. 6

المرجع: سميرة رحال /مديرتي في عملي الحالي. 7

Dear Mr Rahhal,

Raed Dawoud abu safia 0798567074

I am very interested in the position of researcher at your pharmaceutical company. You will see from the enclosed curriculum vitae that I have worked in sales for a large pharmaceutical company for many years. I have been very successful in this job and I was Salesperson of the Year in 2013 CE. I would now like a new challenge and would be interested in moving into research. I have a degree in Physics. I am a competent and adaptable worker and I believe that I can be successful in any position. I like reading and camping. I also like travelling. References are available on request. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely, Hisham Khatib

وعززي السيد رحال

إنني مهتم للعمل بوظيفة الباحث في شركتكم. وكما سترون من سيرتي الذاتية المرفقة بأنني عملت لشركة دوائية ضخمة لفترة طويلة. وكنت ناجحا جدا في هذه الوظيفة وفزت بلقب أفضل مندوب مبيعات في العام 2013. وأتطلع الآن لتحدي جديد وسأكون مهتما للانتقال للعمل في مجال البحث. احمل مؤهلا في الفيزياء. كفؤ ومرن واعتقد بأنني سأكون ناجحا في أية وظيفة. أحب القراءة والتخييم والسفر أيضا. . الأشخاص المرجعية موجودين على طلبي. أتطلع قدما لتلقي الرد منكم

المخلص هشام خطيب

Raed Dawoud abu safia 0798567074

Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?

اقرأ الاقتباس التالي. هل تتفق معه. لماذا نعم؟ لماذا لا ؟

I've learned that making a living is not the same thing as making a life.

لقد تعلمت ان كسب العيش لا يعني حياة تستحق العيش

Maya Angelou (1928 CE–2014 CE)

I agree with her that is, Making a living refers to your job and the money you earn to live on. You may or may not enjoy your job; your job may or may not be good. Making a life is creating a way of living that you want. You do the work in order to be able to have that, but it also depends on your friends and family, and how you decide to behave. So 'making a life' is not totally dependent on the money you earn.

Vocabulary 1 AB page 49&50

تراكيب	
taking a course in	يأخذ دورة في
get a feeling of satisfaction	يشعر بالرضا
online passwords are secure	كلمات السر للشبكة العنكبوتية امنة
responsible person	شخص يتحمل المسؤولية
get a job at	يحصل على وظيفه في
meeting	مقابلة

حرف الجر	المعنى
Work as a teacher	يعمل ك
Decide on	يقرر بخصوص
Translate this Arabic into English	يترجم..... الى
Talk about(the film)	يتحدث عن
Asked about	يسال عن
Good at (drawing)	جيد في

1.Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the box. One word or phrase is not needed. The first one is done for you.

career headphones interpret seminar regional
rewarding translation

1. Please listen to the music through, so that you don't disturb anybody.
2. I have just read a..... of a book by a Japanese author.
3. In the UK, there is a central government, but there are alsocouncils around the country.
4. My uncle is fl uent in several languages. He is often able tofor us during conversations with foreigners.
5. Nada made a successful presentation at a in Irbid last month.
6. Doing volunteer work can be a veryexperience

الاجابات

Raed Dawoud abu safia 0798567074

1. headphones 2. translation 3. regional 4. interpret 5. seminar 6. rewarding

2. Circle the correct words. ضع دائرة حول الكلمة الصحيحة.

1. Ali is thinking of **having** / **taking** a course in Agriculture.
2. I get a feeling of **satisfaction** / **secure** after a hard day's work.
3. Make sure your online passwords are **secure** / **rewarding**.
4. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very **successful/responsible** person.
5. My friend has just got a **job** / **work** at our local bank.
6. After a long **agreement** / **meeting**, we managed to do a deal.

الإجابات

1. taking 2. satisfaction 3. secure 4. responsible 5. job 6. meeting

3. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the box. One preposition is not needed. أكمل الجمل بحرف الجر المناسب.

about as at in into on

1. Would you like to worka teacher in a big school?
2. We need to decidea place to meet.
3. Can you translate this ArabicEnglish for me, please?
4. I'd like to talk the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
5. The teacher asked us our favourite books.
6. My sister is really gooddrawing and painting.

الإجابات

1. as 2. on 3. into 4. about 5. about 6. at