

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اعزائي طلاب وطالبات الثانوية العامة

يسرني ان اقدم بين ايديكم هذا الجهد المتواضع الذي يتناول شرح مبسط لمنهاج الثانوية العامة والذي يهدف الى تبسيط وتوضيح للمادة العلمية الموجودة فيه على شكل تمارين وانشطة تمكن الطالب من امتلاك مهارات اللغة الانجليزية. كما تعطيه فكرة واضحة عن التصور المتوقع للاسئلة الوزارية. وقد حرصت على ايراد العديد من الانشطة والتمارين التي تعالج شتى مهارات اللغة ومفرداتها والتراكيب اللغوية والمهارات الكتابية لتشمل جميع المواضيع التي يقدمها منهاج الثانوية العامة.
مع اطيب تمنياتي للطلاب الاعزاء بالتوفيق والتفوق.

الاستاذ عماد صوالحة

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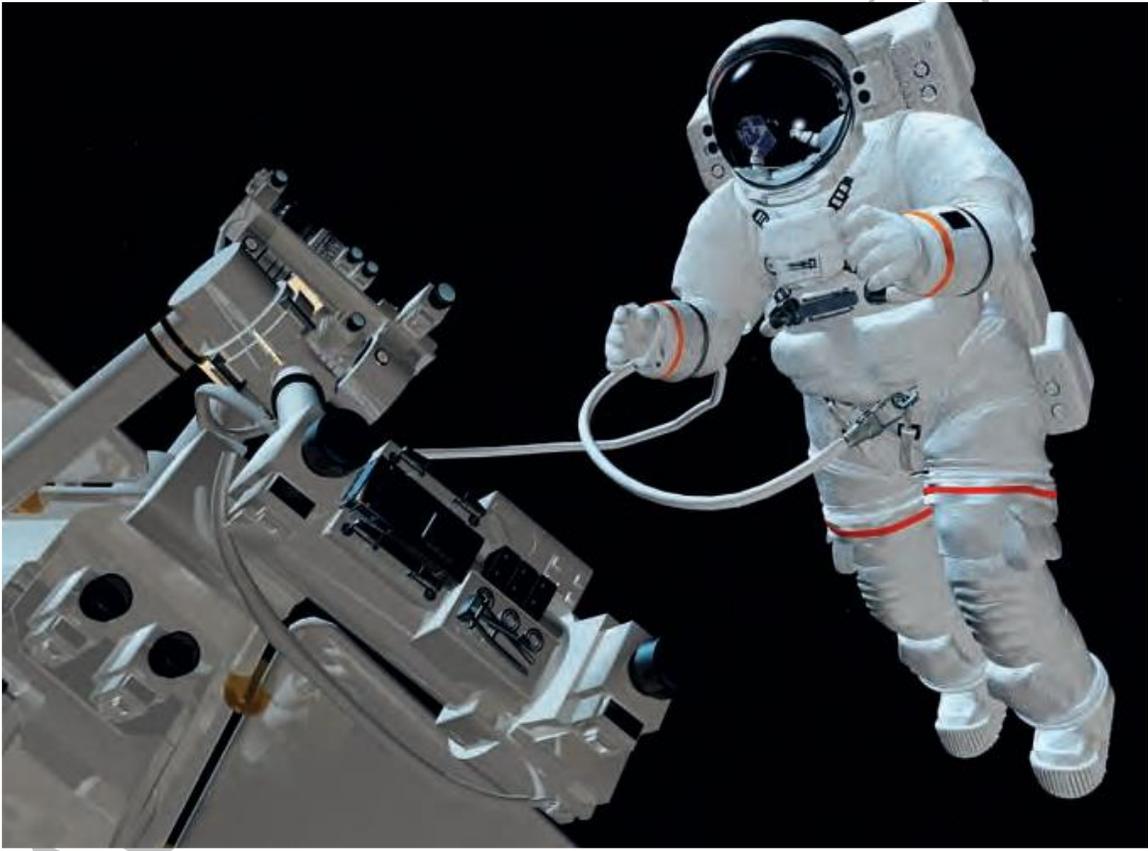
career choices

***** من أحب الله رأى كل شي جميلا *****

SECOND SEMESTER

Module four Learning

المستوى الرابع



Unit 6

Education today

القواعد Grammer

UNIT 6 الوحدة السادسة

محددات الكمية للمقارنة Quantifiers to make comparisons

Comparative: صفات المقارنة

عند مقارنة الصفات نضيف **er** الى نهاية الصفة القصيرة التي تتكون من مقطع

big ---- bigger , small ----- smaller , tall ----- taller

Form: الاسم المقارن معه + **than** + صفة المقارنة + احد افعال **be** + الاسم الموصوف

- Ahmed **is taller than** Ali

good-better bad-worse many-more much-more هناك صفات شاذة

little-less far- farther او further

- Ahmed speaks English **better than** Ali

عند مقارنة الصفات نضيف **more** قبل الصفة الطويلة التي تتكون من مقطعين او اكثر

Interesting ---- more interesting , expensive ----- more expensive

Form: الاسم + **than** + صفة المقارنة + **more** او **less** + احد افعال **be** + الاسم الموصوف المقارن معه

Meat **is more expensive than** potatoes

Superlative: صفات التفضيل

نضيف **The +est** للصفة القصيرة ولا نقارنها مع اسم آخر

- Who is **the richest** man in your country?

good – best bad – worst many-most هناك صفات شاذة

much-most little – least far-farthest او furthest

- English is the **best** subject for me

نضيف **least** او **The +most** للصفة الطويلة ولا نقارنها مع اسم آخر

- She is **the most beautiful** in the town.

- Which subjects are **the least** popular?

● We can use **more/less ... than, as ... as** and **the most/least** to compare adjectives and adverbs. يمكن استخدام المحددات لمقارنة الصفات والظروف.

- Which subjects are **the most popular**, and which are **the least popular**?

- Is Maths **as popular as** Science?

- Do you think Geography is **more interesting than** History, or **less interesting**?

● We can also use **as ... as** to compare adverbs. لمقارنة الظروف

- Mahmoud works **as hard as** his brother.

- I can't run **as fast as** you.

● We use *as much* للمقارنة الكميّات والاعداد / *as many* للاسماء المعدودة to compare quantities and numbers.

- *There are not as many people in our class as in yours.*
- *I don't eat as much fast food as my brother.*

● We can also use *as ... as* adverbially.

- *I don't like running as much as I like swimming.*
- *We practise our English as often as possible.*

5- S B (P 45)

-complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

As much as less more not as many the least the most as popular as

- 1- English isstudied subject.
- 2-studied subjects are Music and Art.
- 3- There arestudents studying Science as Maths.
- 4- Maths ispopular than Science, but popular than English.
- 5- Students don't like doing Music and Art..... they like doing Maths.
- 6- Neither Maths nor Science are..... English.

Answers: 1-The most 2- the least 3- not as many 4- more; less
5- as much as 6- as popular as

4- AB (P 31)

- Complete each of the following sentences with words from the box.

earlier later less longer the most the least

- 1- Portuguese and Turkish children have..... compulsory schooling.
- 2- Portuguese children have to go to school for..... than children in Japan.
- 3- In Jordan, children start school a year..... than English children.
- 4- Japanese and Jordanian children have..... compulsory schooling.
- 5- Jordanian children can leave school one year..... than English children.

Answers: 1- the most 2- longer 3- later 4- the least 5- earlier

5- AB P 32

-Complete each of the following sentences with the phrases from the box

**As popular as as much as least popular more people the fastest
less popular than more popular not as many the most popular**

1. Business Studies issubject.
2. people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
3. Physics isn't Biology.
4. Law is than Medicine and Dentistry.
5.growing subject is Computer Science.
6. Engineering is..... Visual Arts.
7. 11% applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
8. The subject on the list is Computer Science.

Answers: 1- the most popular 2- Not as many 3- as popular as
4- more popular 5- The fastest 6- less popular than
7- more people 8- least popular

further later least less longer much

- 1- My sister doesn't eat as as I do. She always puts on her plate than I do.
- 2- I'm tired today because I went to bed than usual last night.
- 3- I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the.....interesting story I've ever read
- 4- The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little

Answers: 1- much, less 2- later 3- least 4- longer

- There's less information on the website than there is in the book.(**as much**)

.....
There isn't **as much** information on the website **as** in the book.

- The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.

The least

The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.

- Complete the sentences with the correct words in brackets (comparative or superlative).

- 1- My house is (**big**) than yours.
- 2- This flower is (**beautiful**) than that one.
- 3- This is the (**interesting**) book I have ever read.
- 4- Non-smokers usually live (**long**) than smokers.

- 5- Which is the (**dangerous**) animal in the world?
- 6- A holiday by the sea is (**good**) than a holiday in the mountains.
- 7- It is strange but often a coke is (**expensive**) than a coffee.
- 8- Who is the (**rich**) woman on earth?
- 9- The weather this summer is even (**bad**) than last summer.
- 10- He was the (**clever**) thief of all.

Answers: 1- bigger 2- more beautiful 3- the most interesting 4- longer
 5- most dangerous 6- better 7- more expensive 8- richest
 9- worse 10- cleverest.

-Complete each of the following sentences so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it.

- 1- Rami's handwriting is more beautiful than Ali's.
 Ali's
- 2- Travelling by car is less exciting than travelling by train.
 Travelling by train.....
- 3- Alex speaks English fluently, Rami also speaks English fluently.
 Alex speaks
- 4- Dogs are fast but they are slower than lions.
 Dogs are not
- 5- A dog is more faithful than a cat.
 A cat
- 6- Amman is the best city in the Middle East.
 No other city in the Middle East is
 Amman is than any other city in the Middle East.
- 7- There are few countries as large as China.
 China is one of
- 8- I know him quite as well as you do. (more)
 You do not

Answers 1- Ali's handwriting is **less** beautiful than Rami's.

- 2- Travelling by train is **more** exciting than travelling by car.
- 3- Alex speaks English as fluently as Rami.
- 4- Dogs are not as fast as lions.
- 5- A cat is **less** faithful than a dog.
- 6- No other city in the Middle East is **better** than Amman.
 - Amman is **better** than any other city in the Middle East.
- 7- China is one of the **largest** countries in the world.
- 8- You do not know him more than I do.

-There is one mistake in each sentence. Rewrite the sentences and correct the mistakes.

1- Anthony is the older of four siblings.
.....

2- Billionaires are richest than millionaires.
.....

3- Mr. Gomez's market sells the fresher fruit in town.
.....

4- The dog is the more fast than the cat.
.....

5- A Ferrari is not as faster as a GMC.
.....

6- Travelling by train is the most exciting than travelling by car.
.....

Answers: 1- oldest 2- richer 3- freshest 4- the dog is **faster** than the cat.
5- A Ferrari is not as **fast** as a GMC. 6- Travelling by train is **more**
exciting than travelling by car.

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق

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إذا بلغت القمة فوجه نظرك إلى السفح لترى من عاونك في الصعود إليه

Word Building derivation

الاستقاق

موقع الفعل Verb

1- بعد To وبعد افعال المودلز وافعال (Do, does, did)

- Scientists say it is important **to isolate** the virus for further study.
- Poverty **can motivate** the evil action of the poor.
- **Did** she **impress** the audience with her good behaviour?
-

2- بعد الفاعل الذي يكون اسما او ضميرا

- **our teachers organize** a new group of students.
- **They succeed** in reaching the summit

موقع الاسم Noun

1- بعد الصفات

- They made a **great contribution**.
- It's an **important conference**.

2- بعد الادوات A, an, the

- French language is beyond **the understanding** of most of students.

3- بعد ضمائر الملكية my, his, her, your, our, their, its

- We forgot the main reason of **our creation**.

4- بعد اسماء الاشارة this, that, these, those

- Please don't forget **that organization**.

5- بعد احرف الجر مثل: at, for, from, in, on, of

- He sent me a letter full **of sadness**.

6- بعد محددات الكمية much, many, few, little, other, another, only, no, all

- We should aware of **many seriousness** of the disease.

ملاحظة: (نختار اسم اذا لم يكن بعد الفراغ اسم واذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم نختار صفة)

Adjective موقع الصفة

1- قبل الاسم

- The government preserved and restored **archeological sites**.
2- بعد افعال Be (is, are, was, were, am, be,) شرط ان لا ياتي بعدها فعل تصريف ثالث او فعل ينتهي بـ Ing عند ذلك نختار ظرف
- My father **is** very **skillful**. He **is doing** his job very **skillfully**.
3- بعد الافعال التالية Become, grow, feel, look, get, seem
- Ahmed **looks tired**.
- He **seems** very **happy**.
4- بعد مقويات الكلمة Very, too, so, quite
- Ali did a **very creative** job.
5- بين as---- as
- She is **as beautiful as** her mother.
6- بعد The most
- He is **the most creative** person in our country.
7- بعد الظروف التي تنتهي بـ (ly)
- Mary was **seriously injured**.

(ly)Adverb موقع الظرف

1- بعد الافعال الرئيسية

- Ahmed **passed** his exams **successfully**.
2- في اول الجملة وقبل فاصلة
- **Fortunately**, Ahmed was able to find a new job.
3- قبل التصريف الثالث للفعل
- The house was **badly redecoreated**.

لواحق الاسم	لواحق الصفة	لواحق الفعل
ion: competition	er: volunteer	fy: qualify
ment: astonishment	or: actor	ise: civilise
ity: popularity	dom: wisdom	ize: civilize
nce: finance	ism: tourism	ide: provide
ness: carelessness	ing: building	ieve: believe
ess: actress		ate: compensate
y: ability		en: strengthen
ist: archaeologist		
ure: pressure		
age: shortage		
ship: relationship		
ice: notice		

كلمات الاشتقاق المهمة لهذا المستوى

V	N	Adj.	Adv.
Educate يتعلم	Education	Educational	Educationally
Succeed ينجح	Success	Successful	Successfully
Achieve ينجز/يحقق	Achievement	Achievable	
Organize ينظم	Organization	Organized	
Develop يطور	Development	Developed	
Circulate يوزع / ينتقل	Circulation	Circulated	
Dehydrate يجف	Dehydration	Dehydrated	
Advise ينصح	Advice	Advised	
Revise يراجع	Revision	Revised	
Concentrate يركز	Concentration	Concentrating	
Qualify يؤهل	Qualification	Qualified	
Recommend يوصي	Recommendation	Recommended	
	Youth شباب	Young	
	Awareness الوعي	Aware	
Experience يختبر	Experience	Experienced	
Dominate يسيطر	Dominance	Dominant	Dominantly
Depend يعتمد	Dependence	Dependent	Dependently
Repeat يكرر	Repetition	Repeated	Repeatedly
Correct يصحح	Correction	Correct	Correctly
Memorise يتذكر	Memory	Memorable	
	Nutrients مواد غذائية nutrition تغذية	Nutritious	
		Particular	Particularly
Compete ينافس	Competition	Competitive	
Know يعرف	Knowledge		
	Idea	Ideal	Ideally
Create ينشئ	Creation	Creative	Creatively
Teach يعلم	Teaching	Teaching	
Economise يفتصد	Economy	Economic	economically
Criticize ينتقد	Critic	Critical	Critically
	Fluency طلاقة	Fluent	fluently

U 6 A B P 31

- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. One of the most important things that we give children is a good..... (**educate**)
2. If you work hard, I'm sure you will..... (**success**)
3. Congratulations! Not many people..... such high marks. (**achievement**)
4. My father works for anthat helps to protect the environment. (**organize**)
5. It's amazing to watch the of a baby in the first year of life. (**develop**)

Answers: 1- education 2- succeed 3- achieve 4- organization
5- development

A B (P 36)

8- Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

1. I'm confused. Could you give me some, please? (**advise**)
2. Before an exam, you must..... everything you've learnt. (**revision**)
3. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of (**dehydrate**)
4. Don't talk to the driver. He must..... (**concentration**)
5. How quickly does bloodround the body? (**circulation**)

Answers: 1- advice 2- revise 3- dehydration 4- concentrate 5- circulate

A B (P 44)

3- Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

1. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct(**qualify**)
2. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a (**recommend**)
3. Congratulations on a very business deal. (**succeed**)
4. We should always be ready to listen to good (**advise**)
5. My father often talks about what he did in his (**young**)
6. It's important to have an of different countries' customs. (**aware**)
- 7- The graduation ceremony was a very.....occasion for everyone. (**memory**)
- 8- Nuts contain useful such as oil and fats. (**nutritious**)

Answers:

- 1- qualification 2- recommendation 3- successful 4- advice 5- youth
6- awareness 7- memorable 8- nutrients

Texts

القطع

Module Four

Learning

Unit 6 الوحدة السادسة

Education today

S B P44 التعليم اليوم Education today

The time we spend at school الوقت الذي نقضيه في المدرسة

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.

بدأت قبل عدة سنوات نحو 100 مدرسة في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بجعل العام الدراسي أطول بإضافة عشرة أيام إضافية للعام الدراسي بجعل كل يوم أطول بنصف ساعة.

This was because 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. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

كان هذا بسبب انه وجد ان طلاب المرحلة الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة وبريطانيا يقضون الوقت الاقل في المدرسة بسنة دراسية معدلها 187 يوم. السنة الدراسية الاعتيادية في الاردن اطول من ذلك. وعلى اية حال، ليست السنوات الدراسية هذه بنفس طول السنوات الدراسية في دول مثل اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية. يلتحق الكوريون بالمدرسة لمدة 220 يوم في السنة وفي اليابان تكون السنة الدراسية طوال 243 يوم.

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

طبقا لدراسة اعدتها منظمة التعاون والتطوير التعليمي، يقضي الطلاب في اليابان واندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية اطول وقت دراسي في العالم. يرغبون في التعلم بقدر ما يستطيعون ليضمنوا علامات ممتازة في الامتحانات. يذهبون للمدرسة لحوالي تسع ساعات، بالرغم من ان هذا يشمل نشاطات وتعليم بعد وقت المدرسة بشكل اختياري. يقضون حوالي ثلاث ساعات كل يوم في حل الواجبات وهو ما يساوي ثلاثة اضعاف ما يفعله الطلاب في دول اخرى. تحصيلهم العلمي المتميز يفترض انه كلما قضيت وقتا اطول في الدراسة، كلما حصلت على علامات افضل في الامتحانات.

In Finland, however, 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. Despite this, **they** achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

على اية حال في فينلندا يتم اعطاء الطلاب اقل من نصف ساعة لعمل الواجب البيتي كل ليلة، ويلتحقون بالمدرسة لايام اقل واقصر ب 85% من الامم المتقدمة الاخرى. بالرغم من هذا، يحققون العلامات العليا في مواد دراسية مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. بالاضافة الى ان اغلب الطلاب يتحدثون لغتين على الاقل او ثلاث لغات بطلاقة.

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.

ان وجهات النظر المتناقضة لهذه الدراسات تفترض ان عدد وطول الايام الدراسية هو ليس العامل الوحيد في تحديد اذا ما كان الطلاب سينجحون في المدرسة ام لا.

Glossary المفردات

Academic: connected with education اكاديمي

Compulsory: obligatory, required: متطلب ، اجباري

Contradictory: completely different متناقض

Developed nation: a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people. امة متطورة وغنية

Fluently: speaking language very well بطلاقة

Optional: not obligatory, not required اختياري

Tuition: teaching تعليم

Increasingly بشكل متزايد Prospects توقعات / تقدم

Global عالمي Proficiency كفاءة

Lifelong طول العمر Abroad في الخارج

Questions الاسئلة

1- What change has recently taken place in some American schools, and why has this occurred?

They have started making the school year longer because they were one of the countries in which children were spending the least amount of time in school.

2- Who does more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?

Students in Japan

3- How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?
with an average school year of 187 days.

4- Is it compulsory to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea?
No, it is optional

5- What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?
Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science.
In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

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

A longer school day, depending on how it was constructed, might improve students' grade. It would necessitate well-structured timetables with time spent on individual study. During the day and less homework at night. It will also need to include a lot of subjects such as Physical Education, Drama and Music and even some activities that are seen as extra-curricular, such as crafts and creative writing.

7- Schools across the USA started making school years longer by two ways.
Write down these two ways.

by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.

8- There are some schools that spend the most time studying in the world.
Write down two of them.

Japan, Indonesia

9- Students in Finland can do many things. Write down two of these things.
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.

10- Students achieve top marks in two subjects. Write down these two subjects.

Maths and Science.

11- Quote the sentence which indicates the number of school days in South Korea and Japan.

South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

12- What does the underlined word they refer to?
students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea

13- What does the underlined word 'contradictory' in the text mean?
completely different

Unit 6 S B P 46

Space schools المدارس الفضائية

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 السينمائية هي من المدارس الرائدة والتي تستقبل الدعم والتمويل من الشركات الخاصة والتي تهدف الى تشجيع الشباب لممارسة دراسة ثانوية ليست تقليدية. تختص هذه المدارس احيانا بمجال واحد، وتعني ايضا ان مثل هذا المجال الواسع من المهارات والمؤهلات يجب ان يكون متاح لكل الشباب.

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.

احدى هذه المدارس فتحت ابوابها مؤخرا لتعليم الطلاب من سن الرابع عشرة وحتى الثامن عشرة والذين لديهم اهتمام خاص للعمل في مجال الفضاء. ياخذ الطلاب منهاج قد تم تاليه لهم خصيصا في مواد مثل علم الفيزياء والفلك. تكون الدروس عبارة عن خليط من الدروس القصيرة ومشاريع تشرف عليها شركات رائدة في 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 احضار علماء ومهندسين بارزين كمحاضرين ضيوف غير متفرغين لطلاب يهدفون لتحقيق علامات عليا في اختبارات الرياضيات والعلوم الخاصة بهم وعند مغادرتهم سيتم وضعهم في المكان المناسب ليحتلوا وظائف مختلفة. "ليسو مضطرين ان يصبحوا رواد فضاء" يقول المتحدث باسم المدرسة "ان العلامات المتميزة في مواد العلوم والتكنولوجيا يمكنها فتح العديد من الابواب ويمكن ايضا ان تقود الى فرص مهنية متعددة."

Glossary المفردات

Astrophysics: the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them الفيزياء الفلكية

Pioneering: introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time رائد

tailor-made: custom-made; made to fit exactly مصمم خصيصاً

undertake: to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it القيام بـ ، يتعهد يتكفل بـ ،

tuition: teaching, especially in small groups التعليم بمجموعات صغيرة

Questions الاسئلة

1- Studio schools can do two important things. Write down these two things.

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.

2- What do these schools often specialise in?

In one specific area

3- What is the main purpose of the school which opened recently?

To educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry.

4- The curriculum at the school includes two important subjects. Write down these two subjects.

Astronomy and Astrophysics.

5- There are projects supervised by leading companies in two industries. Write down these two industries.

In both the space and technology industries.

6- Students should achieve top grades in two subjects. Write down these two subjects

in their Maths and Science exams.

7- Excellent grades in science and technology subjects have two benefits.

Can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.

8- What does the underlined word their refer to?

students

9- **Critical Thinking:** Do you think such specialized schools would be successful in Jordan? Why? Why not?

Yes, I think such schools would be very successful because there are many students who wish to study specific subjects and do not want to be involved with other subjects. So this can save their time and efforts.

10- Quote the sentence which indicates that a school has been opened to take care of students who are interested in space and their ages.

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry.

11- There are two school subjects that can open many doors when achieving excellent grades in. Write down these two subjects.

The school subjects are science and technology.

“Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.”

عش كانك تموت غدا، وتعلم كانك تعيش ابدًا

لك في القلوب منازلٌ ورحابٌ - يا قدس أنتِ الحبُّ والأحبابُ
لي فيك أقدارٌ ولي دارٌ ولي - أرضٌ ولي أهلٌ ولي أنسابُ
لي المسجدُ الأقصى ولي ساحاته - والمنبرُ المغدورُ والمحرابُ
لي سفرٌ تاريخٌ أضاءَ سطورَه - مجدًا .. صلاحُ الدينِ والخطابُ
لي ذكرياتٌ لي أمانٌ لي رؤى - لي فيكِ غاليتي .. صباً وشبابُ
لي فيكِ أحلامٌ وبعديكِ تنتهي .. الأحلامُ .. بعدكِ تُقفرُ الأبوابُ
تاريخٌ شعبي في حماكِ مسطرٌ - شهدتُ عليه .. ماذنٌ وقبابُ

Unit 6 S B P 49

Read a visiting student's blog post مذكرة الكترونية لطالبة

Anita's Blog

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.

قبل صيفين، قضيت خمسة اشهر في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الاردنية الالمانية بالقرب من مادبا. بما ان والدي اصلا من الاردن، ترعرعت متحدثة اللغة العربية والالمانية. ولكن لم ادرس العربية بشكل رسمي ابدا وعندما سمحت لي الفرصة بان اقضي سنة في الاردن لدراسة العربية، لم اتردد لثانية واحدة.

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

لدي العديد من الاقارب في الاردن ولقد رتبوا لي الاقامة مع عائلة رائعة تعيش خارج مادبا. لقد ذهني عدد الطلاب الدوليين هناك والذين لم يكونوا فقط من المانيا بل من جميع انحاء العالم. معظمهم درسوا العربية لمستوى متقدم. العربية العامية مالوفة بالنسبة لي لانها اللهجة التي يتكلمها اهلي ويفهمونها. لقد كانت حصص العربية الفصحى ذات تحدي بالنسبة لي خاصة القواعد.

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.

يجب علينا ان نتعلم لائحة من حوالي 50 مفردة كل اسبوع، لقد غطينا العديد من المواضيع. إن العيش مع عائلة قد ساعد في تحسين مهارات التحدث باللغة العربية لانه بينما يسمع الطلاب العربية في الحصص والشارع، كان بإستطاعتي ممارستها في المنزل. لقد اجتهدت حقا بها ولقد حصلت على درجة أ في هذه المادة

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

من اكثر ما يثير انطباعي عن طلاب الاردن هو سلوكهم وتوجههم فيما يتعلق بالدراسة. كان كل الطلاب الذين التقيت بهم يقدرون اهمية التعليم الجامعي والفرص بالنسبة اليهم التي يمكن ان تمنحهم المشاركة في ازدهار دولتهم. وقد اظهروا قيما ايجابية. لقد كانوا صادقين، ولقد ناقش الناس المشاكل بدلا من ان يغضبوا اذا ما لم يتفقوا مع بعضهم البعض.

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.

وكشخص يستمتع بالطعام اللذيذ، والاماكن الجميلة والناس الحميمين، المضيافين، كانت الدراسة في الاردن من افضل القرارات التي اتخذتها في حياتي. لقد كونت العديد من الصداقات الجديدة، ولقد طورت ايضا مهارات التحدث، والقراءة والكتابة في اللغة العربية. احلم في ان اصبح متحدثا للغة العربية بطلاقة. ولانني اعلم انني انوي العودة للاردن بقدر ما استطيع، ساجعل هذا الحلم يتحقق.

Glossary المفردات

colloquial: (of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech عامية

put (my) back into it: tried extremely hard. يجتهد.

Questions الاسئلة

1- Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?

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- 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.

3- What does the idiom in **bold** in the text mean?

tried extremely hard.

4- Anita speaks two languages. Write down these two languages.
Arabic as well as German

5- Where do the students who studied at the German-Jordanian University come from?

were not only from Germany, but from all over the world.

6- What is the main benefit of living with a family?

Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills.

7- There are two things that impressed Anita most about students in Jordan. Write down these two things.

Their behaviour and their attitude to studying.

8- Anita enjoys many things while studying in Jordan. Write down two of these things.

She enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people

9- While studying in Jordan, Anita made many things. Write down two of these things.

She made many new friends. She also improved her Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills.

10- What does the underlined word **it** refer to?

Arabic

11- Quote the sentence which indicates that Anita was very pleased with the Jordanian students behaviour.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was **their** behaviour and **their** attitude to studying.

12- Quote the sentence which indicates that there are many international students in Madaba and Jordan.

“I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world.”

13- **Critical Thinking:**

Anita says that she was happy to live with a family just outside Madaba, in what way do you think that is useful and would you like to live with a family who speaks English for example? Why? Why not?

Living with another family helps in developing language skills and helps others know about other cultures. I would like to live with another family to achieve these things.

14- Being bilingual is so helpful for people who look for better life chances. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

Yes, I agree. Being bilingual is something so useful in this world because languages give you the chance to have new sources for knowledge.

U 6 A B P 33

بعد المدرسة ... After school ...

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

يذهب 50% من الطلاب الذين انهوا المدرسة في إنجلترا لاكمال الدراسات العليا. لم يكن الرقم دائما يمثل هذا الارتفاع. قبل حوالي عشرين سنة، كان الرقم اقرب الى الـ 30% وقبلها بثلاثون عاما كان الرقم حوالي 5%. التغيير الكبير الثاني كان ماليا. قبل عام 1998 للميلاد، كان التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة مجاني بالكامل للبريطانيين. منذ ذلك الوقت، تم استحداث الرسوم الدراسية. اغلب الطلاب يستنفوا هذا المال من الحكومة. ليسوا مضطرين لدفعه حالا. بدلا من ذلك، يقومون بتسديده ببطء مما سيكتسبونه في المستقبل.

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

بالرغم من التكلفة العالية، يختار العديد من الطلاب الدراسة بعيدا عن الوطن. كشفت دراسة مسحية لـ 17.000 طالب ان 7% فقط ارادوا البقاء في منازلهم خلال دراستهم الجامعية. وبالطبع يعني هذا اقتراض المزيد من المال من الحكومة. فلماذا لا يتجنب الطلاب المديونية ببقاتهم في بيوتهم حيث لا يضطرون لدفع اجارات؟ يقول معظمهم انهم يريدون اختيار جامعاتهم بدلا من الجامعة الاقرب. ان الرغبة بالعيش في ثقافة جديدة تعد احد الدوافع القوية لذلك. اين يسكن هؤلاء الطلاب؟ يعيش اغلبهم في سكنات جامعية خصوصا في عامهم الاول. ويستاجر آخرون غرف او منازل. يسكن القليل المحظوظ منهم في ممتلكات اشترها لهم اهلهم. اغلبهم يجب عليه ان يتعلم الطبخ والتنظيف وكيفية تدبير ادارة الوقت و الامور المالية.

Glossary المفردات

- 1 halls of residence: accommodation provided by a university or college سكن طلاب
- 2 motive: reason for doing something دافع او سبب
- 3 minority: not many, the opposite of 'majority' الاقلية
- 4 fees: costs, charges رسوم
- 5 debt: money you owe دين
- 6 financial: relating to money متعلق بالمال
- 7- degree a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study الدرجة العلمية

Questions الاسئلة

1- 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. (T)

2. It's more expensive to go to university than it used to be. (T)

3. University students have to pay before they study. (F)

They pay the government back out of futures earnings

4. Most university students choose the cheapest option. (F)

Most students choose to study away from home

2- What does the word '**it**' in bold refer to in the first paragraph?

almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education

3- 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%)

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

They borrow money from the government

5- Many students choose to study at a university which is far from home for two reasons. Write these two reasons down.

They want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.

6- Students can live in different places while studying. Write down two of these places.

Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses.

7- Most students who live in private flats need to learn many things. Write down two of these things.

Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

8- Find a word from the text which means 'relating to money'.

Financial

9- Find a word from the text which is the opposite of 'majority'.

Minority

10- **Critical Thinking:**

The students of UK suggested that living in another culture is so helpful for them. Do you think that is correct? Suggest other three useful things you will achieve by leaving home and studying in another university which is far from your home.

Yes, I think living in another culture is a very helpful thing. It also helps students learn how to depend on themselves, cook and do the house up.

=====

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق

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إذا بلغت القمة فوجه نظرك إلى السفح لترى من عاونك في الصعود إليه

Module four

Learning

Vocabulary المفردات

التخصصات الجامعية University subjects

- 1- Maths الرياضيات
- 2- Dentistry طب الأسنان
- 3- Arabic Language and Literature اللغة العربية وآدابها
- 4- Pharmacy الصيدلة
- 5- Marketing التسويق
- 6- Geology علم الارض
- 7- Psychology the study of the mind and how it works psychological علم النفس
- 8- Translation الترجمة
- 9- Visual Arts الفنون التشكيلية / المرئية
- 10- Chemistry الكيمياء
- 11- Sociology علم الاجتماع
- 12- Banking and Finance العلوم المصرفية والمالية
- 13- History التاريخ
- 14- Nursing التمريض
- 15- Agriculture الزراعة
- 16- Physics الفيزياء
- 17- Engineering الهندسة
- 18- Linguistics اللغويات
- 19- Economics علم الاقتصاد
- 20- Business Management ادارة الاعمال
- 21- Biology العلوم الحياتية / الأحياء
- 22- Medicine الطب
- 23- Geography الجغرافيا
- 24- Fine Arts الفنون الجميلة
- 25- Law القانون

Unit 6

الوحدة السادسة

S B (P 48)

- Complete this paragraph with words from the box.

increasingly prospects global proficiency lifelong abroad

If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your jobare better than if you do a more general degree. However, language.....is becoming (3) important for anyone who wants to travel or work (4) for a large (5) company or organisation. Remember, it's never too late to study or change career direction. Studying is a (6) activity – you're never too old to start!

Answers: 1- prospects 2- proficiency 3- increasingly 4- abroad
5- global 6- lifelong

1- A B (P 31)

-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**.

Answers: 1- developed nation 2- compulsory 3- optional 4- tuition
5- contradiction

7- A B (P 32)

- Complete the following sentences with the appropriate university subjects. One subject is not needed.

Banking and Finance Linguistics Fine Arts History Physics Law

1. You should study _____ if 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.

Answers: 1- law 2- linguistics 3- physics 4- history 5- banking and finance

- Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Colloquial pioneer undertake tailor-made astrophysics tuition

- 1- is the type of astronomy which uses physical laws and ideas to explain the behaviour of the stars and other objects in space.
- 2- All students receive in logic and metaphysics.
- 3- It was universities thated these new industries, they were the first.
- 4- Students are required to simple experiments.
- 5- It sounds as though you're for the job.
- 6- speeches should not be used at schools.

Answers: 1- astrophysics 2- tuition 3- pioneer 4- undertake
5- tailor-made 6- colloquial

- Complete the following sentences with words from the box

halls of residence debt financial minority degree

- 1- If you don't know how to manage your..... affairs, you need to consult a financial adviser.
- 2- Children with single parents at my school were very much in the
- 3- Mr. Aswad has a Master's and soon, he will be doing his PhD.
- 4- New students may be accommodated in
- 5- He managed to pay off hiss in two years.

Answers: 1- financial 2- minority 3- degree 4- halls of residence 5- debt

Body idioms مصطلحات الجسم

get it off (your) chest to tell someone about something that has been worrying you تشكي همومك لاحدهم

get cold feet to lose your confidence in something at the last minute ان تفقد الثقة في نفسك في اللحظة الاخيرة

play it by ear to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops تقرر بسرعة كيف تتعامل مع موقف ما

keep your chin up to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement ان تبقى مبتهيج وقت المصاعب/تعبير تشجيعي

have a head for figures to have a natural mental ability for maths and numbers ان يكون لديك قدرة ذهنية في الرياضيات والارقام

put (my) back into it tried extremely hard يجتهد

A B (P34)

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

get it off your chest

get cold feet

play it by ear

keep your chin up

have a head for figures

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

Answers: 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

-Replace the underlined idioms with the correct meaning:

1- You could dig this plot in an afternoon if you really put your back into it.

2- Harriet has a good head for figures, she is very clever at calculating numbers.

3- I don't know how long I'll continue touring with the band. We've always said we'll just **play it by ear**.

4- Students always **get cold feet** whenever they have exams.

5- I had spent two months worrying about it and I was glad **to get it off my chest**.

Answers:

- 1- tried extremely hard
- 2- to have a natural mental ability for maths and numbers
- 3- to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops
- 4- to lose your confidence in something at the last minute
- 5- to tell someone about something that has been worrying you.

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق

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إذا بلغت القمة فوجه نظرك إلى السفح لترى من عاونك في الصعود إليها