

**Quantifiers to make comparison** محددات الكمية التي تستخدم للمقارنة

## Comparative and superlative

أولاً: هناك صفات لها مقطع واحد مثل: big, short, busy, ..... :  
 للمقارنة (comparative) نضع : (much) adjective + er than

The city is (much) busier than the country.

Ali is taller than his brother.

وللتفضيل (superlative) نضع the + adjective + est

This car is the fastest car I've ever seen in my life.

ثانياً: صفات لها أكثر من مقطع مثل interesting, fantastic, expensive, .....  
 للمقارنة (comparative) نضع:

(much) less / more + adjective + than

My car is more expensive than yours.

وللتفضيل (superlative) نضع the most + adjective

It is the most expensive laptop in the world.

ولكن هناك شواذ مثل الكلمات التالية:

Good better the best

Bad worse the worst

Less least the least

Far farther/ further the farthest/ the furthest

● We can use more/less ... than, as ... as and the most/least to compare adjectives and adverbs.

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

- Is Maths as popular as Science?

as ... as compares two things

- This classroom is as big as that room.

- This classroom is not as big as that room.

- Khalid is not as tall as Tamer.

\* We use 'more' when forming the comparative of an adjective with more than two syllables.

- An e-reader is more expensive than a book. We use more when forming the comparative of an adjective with more than two syllables.

\* The opposite of more is 'less'.

- An e-reader is less expensive than a laptop.

\* We use 'the most' when forming the superlative of an adjective with more than two syllables.

\* The opposite of 'the most' is 'the least'.

- I think golf is the least exciting sport

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

- We can also use as ... as to compare adverbs.
- Mahmoud works as hard as his brother.
- I can't run as fast as you.

● **We use as much/ as many 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.

**Rewrite the words between brackets using comparative and superlative forms:**

1. I am ..... (smart) than you.
2. This is ..... (good) car I've ever seen.
3. Salma is ..... (tall) student in the class.
4. My car in ..... (expensive) than yours.
5. Tuesday was ..... (bad) day in my life.
6. The Dead Sea is ..... (low) point on Earth.
7. I am ..... (optimistic) than you.
8. John got ..... (less) grade in the school at English.
9. Is English as ..... Chemistry? (popular)
10. Which program is ..... (popular)? And which is ..... (less) popular?
11. An e-reader is ..... (expensive) than a book.
12. I think golf is ..... (less) exciting sport.
13. Do you think Geography is ..... (interesting) than History, or less interesting?

**Correct the mistake in the following sentences:**

1. Salma is the more beautiful girl in the city, and she is the smarter one.
2. There are not as much people in our class as in yours.
3. I don't eat as many fast food as my brother.
4. David works as harder as his friend.
5. I can't run as faster as you.
6. Which university is the more popular? And which is the less popular?
7. Is English as more popular as French?
8. This classroom is as bigger as that.
9. Laptops are most expensive than desktops in general.
10. Tablets are the least expensive than laptops.

11. Football is the more exciting sport in the world.

12. I think golf is the less exciting sport.

**Ex. 5 page 45:**

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

**Ex. 7 p. 45:**

The number of syllables is in brackets after the word. The syllable with the primary stress is highlighted in bold.

secondary (4)      compulsory (4)      organisation (5)  
development (4)      tuition (3)      achievement (3)  
academic (4)      contradictory (5)

**WB p.31 ex. 4:**

2. longer.      3. later.      4. the least      5. earlier.

**WB p.32 ex. 5:**

2. Not as many      3. as popular as      4. more popular      5. the fastest      6. less popular than      7. more people      8. least popular

**The time we spend at school** SB قطعة ص 44 الوقت الذي نقضيه في المدرسة

Word	Meaning in Arabic	Meaning in English
Academic	أكاديمي / جامعي	Connected with education, especially at college or university level. academy (noun) – academically (adverb)
Compulsory	إلزامي / إجباري	obligatory; required.
Contradictory	متناقض / مختلف	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true.
Developed nation	دولة متطورة (متقدمة)	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government.
Fluently	بطلاقة	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker. fluency (noun) – fluent (adjective)
Optional	اختياري	available to be chosen / (not obligatory)
Tuition	تدريس (خاصة) بمجموعات صغيرة	teaching, especially in small groups

**The time we spend at school** SB قطعة ص 44 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.

قبل سنين بدأت ما يقارب ألف مدرسة في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بجعل السنوات الدراسية أطول إما بإضافة أيام للسنة الدراسية أو بجعل دوام المدرسة 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.

These: countries (The USA, the UK and Jordan)

وهذا كان بسبب أنه وجد أن طلاب المدارس الثانوية في بريطانيا وأمريكا كانوا يقضون وقت أقل في المدرسة بمعدل 187 يوم دراسي في السنة. حيث أن السنة الدراسية في الأردن أطول من ذلك. مع ذلك، تعتبر السنة الدراسية في دول مثل كوريا الجنوبية واليابان أطول من الدول المذكورة. حيث أن طلاب كوريا الجنوبية يذهبون إلى المدرسة لـ 220 يوم في السنة وفي اليابان يصل عدد أيام الدراسة السنوية إلى 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.

3 they, they, they: students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea

4 this: nine hours

5 they: students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea

5 which: spending time on homework.

6 their: students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea

وبناءً على دراسة أقامتها منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتطوير، فإن الطلاب في اليابان وإندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية يقضون أكثر الأوقات الدراسية في العالم. فهم يريدون أن يتعلموا بقدر ما يستطيعون ليضمنوا علامات ممتازة في الامتحانات، ويمضون ساعات في المدرسة، على الرغم أن ذلك يتضمن تدریس أختياري ونشاطات بعد المدرسة. وهم يمضون ساعات أيضاً في حل الواجبات المنزلية كل يوم وذلك يعادل أضعاف ما يمضيه طلاب الدول الأخرى. كما أن إنجازاتهم الأكاديمية المتقدمة تشير إلى أنه كلما طال وقت الدراسة للطلاب، فإنه يحقق نتائج أفضل في الامتحانات النهائية.

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.

2 they, 3 they: students

وفي فنلندا يتم إعطاء الطلاب عادة أقل من نصف ساعة من الواجبات كل ليلة، ويقضون وقت أقل في المدرسة ولأيام أقل 85% من الدول المتقدمة. وعلى الرغم من ذلك، فهم يحصلون على علامات عالية في مواد مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، أغلب الطلاب يتحدثون 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.

وتشير الآراء المختلفة إلى أن عدد وطول الأيام الدراسية هي ليست العامل الوحيد في تحديد إن كان الطلاب سينجحون في المدرسة أم لا.

1. Some schools across the USA started making school years longer in many ways. Write them down.
2. Some schools across the USA started making school years longer for a reason. Write it down.
3. Students in two countries were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. Write down the two countries.
4. The school year in countries like Japan and South Korea is longer than other countries. Write down two examples of these countries.
5. The school year is longer in some countries. Write down two of these countries.
6. How many days do students attend in Japan and South Korea per year?
7. Students in some countries spend the most time studying in the world. Write down two of these countries.
8. Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world for many reasons. Mention them.
9. Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend 9 hours at school, and this includes many things. Write them down.
10. Students' high academic achievements suggest something. Write it down.
11. Students in Finland attend school for fewer and shorter days than other developed countries, but education there has many advantages. Mention them.
12. There are many factors in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. Write them down.
13. What does the underlined word 'they' in the third paragraph refer to?
14. What does the word 'Compulsory' mean?
15. What does the word 'Fluently' mean?
16. What does the word 'Tuition' mean?
17. Find a word in the text which means 'a rich country that has many industries'
18. Find a word in the text which means 'available to be chosen or (not obligatory)'
19. Write down the sentence which means that if students spend longer time in studying, they will do better in exams.
20. Write down the sentence which indicates that there are other factors that affect students' success at school.
21. Critical thinking: There are many factors that help students get high grades. Think of this statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view.
22. The writer thinks that students in Japan and South Korea want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. Explain this statement, mentioning three things teachers should do to enhance students' learning.

**Research box page 44 SB: Answer:** In the UK, the minimum school-leaving age is 16.

In the USA, it differs from state to state but the youngest is 16; in some states it is 17 and in a few others it is 18.

- Questions in page 45 SB ex. 4 : 1** 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** Students in Japan do more homework on average.
- 3** Most students attend school 187 days per year.
- 4** No, it isn't; it is optional.
- 5** 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.
- 6 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. It would 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.

**Ex.7 p. 45 SB:**

Primary Stress:

The primary stress is highlighted in these words: *homework, America, exam.*

**Answers:** secondary (4) compulsory (4) organisation (5)  
 development (4) tuition (3) achievement (3) academic (4)  
 contradictory (5).

**Writing SB p.45 ex. 8:** How do you think your education will influence your life after school? What will you study? What career would you like to have one day? Write a paragraph of around 60 words. The answer:

**Our Education May Affect Our Life**

What we study often affect our whole life. People usually study a particular major in university. They choose it according the ir trends. For example, if you are good at calculations or algebra, you may study Maths. What we study also affects the job we are going to do in our life. Students who study education, for instance, may work as teachers in the future. However, students who hate teaching should not study education. You should be careful when you choose your major because you will probably work at the same field, but some people do not work at the same field that they choose to study at university. Finally, you will be successful if you study something that makes you live happily and get a high salary.

**SB p. 46 ex. 2**

Vocabulary related to space: rocket launch, astronaut, spacecraft, space capsule, spacesuit, space station, space walk, loss of grafity, orbit Earth.

Students in England may study something about space such as Astronomy and Astrophysics.

**Space Schools** قطعة ص 46 مدارس الفضاء SB

Word	Meaning in Arabic	Meaning in English
Tailor-made	مصمم خصيصاً	Connected with education, especially at college or university level. academy (noun) – academically (adverb)
Astrophysics	الفيزياء الفلكية	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them
Life-long	مستمر طول العمر	( <i>adjective</i> ) continuing or existing throughout your life
Pioneering	ريادة / رائد	Introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time. pioneer (verb and noun)
Qualifications	مؤهلات	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam. qualify (verb) – qualified (adjective)
Tutorial	درس تعليمي	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students. Tutor (verb and noun)
Undertake	يتعهد / يقوم ب	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it. Undertaking (noun)

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.

These: Studio schools

تعتبر مدارس الفنون والعلوم من المدارس الرائدة التي تتلقى الدعم والتمويل من الشركات والمؤسسات الخاصة، والتي تسعى لتشجيع الشباب لتقبل التعليم الثانوي الغير تقليدي. وغالباً ما تختص هذه المدارس في مجال واحد محدد، بحيث أنه من المفهوم أنه يجب توفير هذا المجال الواسع من المهارات والمؤهلات للشباب.

**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.

One: a studio school who: fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds

وافتحت إحدى هذه المدارس مؤخراً للتعليم الشباب ما بين 14 حتى 18 سنة الذين لديهم اهتمام خاص بالعمل في صناعة الفضاء. ويدرس الطلاب منهاج صمم لهم خصيصاً في المدرسة ويشمل ذلك مواد مثل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية. وتتكون الدروس من مزيج من الدروس القصيرة ومشاريع يتم الاشراف عليها من قبل شركات رائدة في مجالي الفضاء وصناعات التكنولوجيا.

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.'

Their, they: students

وأيضاً يتم دعوة علماء ومهندسين بارزين كمحاضرين ضيوف لإعطاء محاضرات لطلاب يسعون لتحقيق أعلى العلامات في امتحانات الرياضيات والعلوم. وعندما يغادر الطلاب المدرسة، فإنهم يكونون في وضع جيد لممارسة أي وظائف مختلفة. "فليس شرطاً أن يصبحوا رواد فضاء" (يقول المتحدث باسم المدرسة) ويضيف بأن العلامات الممتازة في مواد العلوم والتكنولوجيا قد تفتح لصاحبها عدة أبواب وتتيح له العديد من الفرص الوظيفية.

1. Write down the sentence which includes the definition of studio schools.
2. Studio schools receive two kinds of help from private businesses. Write them down.
3. Studio schools have two characteristics. Mention them.
4. Write down the purpose of studio schools.
5. Write down the sentence which talks about the age of the students who are expected to join the schools.
6. The curriculum at the school includes many subjects. Write down two of them.
7. Lessons include many things. Mention them.
8. Leading companies that will supervise the projects are interested in many fields. Write them down.
9. The schools will bring guest lecturers. Write down two examples of them.
10. Students aim to achieve high grades in two subjects. Write them down.
11. What will happen when students leave the schools?
12. There are many advantages of getting high grades in science and technology subjects. Mention them.
13. What does the adjective 'tailor-made' mean?
14. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?
15. The writer thinks that excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities. Explain this statement, mentioning three careers you can take if you are good at these fields.

**Critical thinking:** Joining free schools like studio schools has many advantages. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

SB p. 46 ex.4 Answers:

1. The companies supervise projects given to students.
2. The scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers.

Ex. 5: Answers: 2. Music and drama schools, language schools, sports schools.

SB p. 47 ex.6: **Sciences:** Maths, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Geology, Chemistry, Agriculture, Physics, Engineering, Biology, Medicine

**Arts and Humanities:** Arabic Language and Literature, Translation, Visual Arts, Sociology, History

**Business:** Marketing, Banking and Finance, Economics, Business Management. 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.

WB p. 32 ex.7: 1. law. 2. linguistics. 3. physics. 4. history. 5. banking and finance.

WB 33. After School بعد المدرسة

Word	Meaning in Arabic	Meaning in English
Financial	مالي	relating to money
Fees	رسوم	Costs, charges
Debt	دين	money you owe
Motive	دافع / حافز	reason for doing something
Halls of residence	سكن جامعي	accommodation provided by a university or college
Minority	أقلية	not many, the opposite of 'majority'

**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.

2 it: the figure 3 it: the figure 5 this: tuition fees 6: they: Most students it: money.

في إنجلترا، يكمل ما يقارب 50% من تارائي المدرسة تعليمهم العالي، ولم يكن الرقم دائما مرتفعا هكذا من قبل. فقبل 20 سنة كان قريبا من 30%، وقبل ذلك ب 30 عام كان فقط 5% تقريبا. وقد كان هناك تغير ضخم آخر وهو مالي. قبل عام 1998م كان التعليم العالي في بريطانيا مجاني للمواطنين البريطانيين. ومنذ ذلك الوقت، تم فرض الرسوم الدراسية. يقترض أغلب الطلاب هذا المال من الحكومة. ولا يجب عليهم إرجاعه فوراً بل يسدوه ببطء من رواتبهم المستقبلية.

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.

وعلى الرغم من التكلفة المرتفعة، يختار أغلب الطلاب أن يدرسوا بعيداً عن موطنهم. وقد أظهرت دراسة مؤخراً تناو 170 ألف طالب بأن فقط 7% منهم أرادوا أن يبقوا في موطنهم أثناء دراستهم الجامعية. وبالطبع إن أراد غالبية الشباب السكن خارج بلادهم فإن ذلك يعني أن يقترضوا مالاً أكثر من الحكومة. فلماذا إذا لا يتجنب الطلاب الدين عن طريق البقاء في بلادهم حيث لا يدفعون إيجاراً؟ أغلبهم يقولون أنهم يريدون الانتقال لجامعات حسب اختيارهم بدل من اختيار جامعات أقرب. وهناك دافع قوي آخر وهو الرغبة في العيش في ثقافة جديدة. أين يعيش هؤلاء الطلاب؟ أغلبهم يحصلون على غرف في السكنات الجامعية وبخاصة في سنتهم الأولى، ويستأجر آخرون شقق أو منازل. وتعيش أقلية محظوظة في منازل اشتراها أهلهم لهم. ويحتاج أغلبهم أن يتعلموا أن يطبخوا ويغسلوا ويديروا شؤون وقتهم وأمورهم.

1. Write down the sentence which means that half of the students study in universities after they finish school.
2. Write down the sentence which includes a great change related to money.
3. How do students get the money for their fees and how do they give it back?
4. Write down the sentence which means that most students prefer to study abroad.
5. Which sentence tells you that the minority of students prefer to study at home.
6. How can the students who choose to study abroad get money?
7. Why do most students prefer to study abroad.
8. Where do students who study abroad live?
9. Student who study abroad should learn many things. Write down two of them.
10. What do the underlined words refer to?
11. What do the underlined words mean?

**WB p. 33 ex. 9 True or False**

1. T 2. T 3. F They don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings. 4. F Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home.

**Ex. 10.**

1. it: the figure.
2. The high figure of the students who go on their higher education.
3. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government.

**SB p. 47 ex.7 Listening (Answers)**

**Student 1** asks what she needs to know before deciding whether or not to study Law.

**Student 2** wants to know if he has to study Maths at school to get onto a Dentistry course.

**Student 3** wants to know if she can do Business Management if she doesn't study Maths at school.

Ex. 8:

	Useful subjects	Is Maths necessary?
<b>Law</b>	History, English, Social Studies	No
<b>Dentistry</b>	Biology, Chemistry	Not vital but strongly Recommended
<b>Business Management</b>	Economics, Business Studies, ICT, History, foreign languages	Not vital but strongly recommended

Word	Meaning in Arabic	Meaning in English
Agriculture	الزراعة	the science or practice of farming. agricultural (adjective)
Business Management	إدارة الأعمال	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organising and planning. manage (verb) – managerial (adjective)
Economics	علم الاقتصاد	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used. economical (adjective) – economically (adverb)
Engineering	الهندسة	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built. engineer (verb and noun)
Linguistics	اللغويات	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages. linguist (noun) – linguistic (adjective)
Psychology	علم النفس	the study of the mind and how it works. psychological (adjective)
Sociology	علم الاجتماع	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups. sociological (adj)

Writing SB p. 47 ex. 10

Writing informally الكتابة بشكل غير رسمي

1. نبدأ دائماً الرسالة ب..... Dear. سواء كانت الرسالة رسمية أم غير رسمية.
2. في كتابة البريد الإلكتروني، تكون الكتابة أقل رسمية ونستخدم Hello ..... or Hi
3. في بداية الرسائل، نستخدم أسماء معينة لتشمل الناس التي نريد أن نخاطبهم برسالتنا مثل Dear fellow students
4. للكتابة بشكل غير رسمي نستخدم الاختصارات مثل , I'm, I've, they're, I'll I won't, I don't , ..
5. نختم الإيميل أو الرسالة الغير رسمية ب.... Best wishes/ See you soon/ Looking forward to hearing from you....

Hi Omar,

How are you? How is you family? I wish you're in a good health. It's been so long that we haven't seen each other.

I want to tell you that I've joined a space school.....

I'm looking forward to hearing from you.

See you soon.

**SB p. 48 Listening:**

**Note-taking in a lecture: When we take notes, we only write content words** (words that give important and relevant information) and we do not write little words (e.g. articles, pronouns, prepositions). Also, they write numbers as numerals not words, and they can use shortcuts (4 for, b for b...)



**SB p.48 ex. 2 Answers:**

1 increase employment prospects 2 build valuable job skills 3 study at top universities 4 understand own and other cultures; make friends 5 be self-confident, independent; learn about ourselves

**SB p. 48 ex. 3**

Word	Meaning in Arabic
Increasingly	بشكل متزايد
Prospects	فرص/ احتمالات
Global	عالمي
Proficiency	كفاءة / مقدرة
Life long	طوال العمر
Abroad	في الخارج

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

**SB p. 48 ex. 4 Speaking**

1. public. 2. Madaba. 3. 2005 4. more. 5. many other countries 6. 14 7. German

**المدونة (المذكرة) الإلكترونية SB Blog قطعة ص 49**

Word	Meaning in Arabic	Meaning in English
Colloquial	عامي	used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech
put (my) back into it	يبذل قصارى جهده	to put a lot of effort into something

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.

1 I: Anita 2 my: Anita 2 I: Anita 3 me, I: Anita

قبل صيفين (سنتين) قضيت 5 شهور في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية قرب مادبا. ولأن والدي أصله من الأردن كبرت وأنا أتحدث اللغة العربية بالإضافة إلى الألمانية. مع ذلك، لم أدرس أبداً اللغة العربية بشكل رسمي، وبعدها أتحت لي الفرصة كي أقضي سنة في الأردن لدراسة العربية ولم أتردد في ذلك للحظة 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.

1 I: Anita 1 they: relatives 1 who: a wonderful family 2 there: the German-Jordanian University

2 who: international students 3 them: international students 3 which: colloquial Arabic

وعندي أقارب في الأردن قد رتبوا لي أن أقيم مع عائلة رائعة تعيش خارج مادبا. وكنت مندهشاً من عدد الطلاب الدوليين (المغتربين) هناك من دول أخرى غير ألمانيا من كل العالم. وغالبيتهم قد درسوا اللغة العربية لمستوى متقدم. وتعد العربية العامية مألوفة بالنسبة لي والتي تتحدثها وتفهمها عائلتي. وكانت حصة اللغة العربية (الفصحى) - وبخاصة القواعد - صعبة.

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.

2 my: Anita 3 it: Arabic 3 it: the Arabic course

وكان يجب علينا كل أسبوع أن نتعلم قائمة تحتوي على حوالي 50 كلمة وغطينا عدة مواضيع. وقد ساعدني العيش مع عائلة في تطوير مهارة التحدث باللغة العربية لأنني استطعت ممارستها في المنزل على عكس الطلاب الآخرين الذين كانوا يسمعونها فقط في المحاضرات والشوارع. وقد بذلت قصارى جهدي في ذلك وحصلت على علامة A في تلك 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.

1 their: students in Jordan 2 who, their: All the students 2 it: their university 3 them, they, their: students

4 they: people

ما أدهشني أكثر شي عن الطلاب في الأردن هو سلوكهم وطريقتهم في الدراسة. فكل الطلاب الذين قابلتهم كانوا يقدرّون أهمية تعليمهم الجامعي والفرص التي قد يوفرها لهم من أجل ازدهار بلدهم. وقد اظهروا أيضاً قيماً إيجابية بشكل كبير. وكانوا كريمين جميعاً وكانوا يناقشون المشاكل بدلاً من أن يغضبوا في حال لم يتفقوا.

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.

I who: someone 2, 3 I, my: Anita 4 this: to be fluent in Arabic one day (my dream).

وكشخص يستمتع بالطعام الشهى والأماكن الجميلة والناس المضيافين، كانت الدراسة في الأردن من أفضل القرارات التي اتخذتها في حياتي. وقد كونت الكثير من الأصدقاء الجدد وطورت التحدث باللغة العربية والكتابة ومهارات القراءة. وقد كان حلمي تحدث العربية بطلاقة يوماً ما – ولأنني انوي الرجوع للأردن قدر الإمكان – أعلم أنني سأحول هذا الحلم إلى حقيقة.

1. Why did Anita grow up speaking Arabic and German?
2. Write down the sentence which means that Anita was happy when she got the chance to learn Arabic.
3. There are many things that helped Anita in Jordan. Write down two of them.
4. There are two forms of Arabic, one of them was easy to learn and the second was difficult for Anita. Write them down.
5. Living with a Jordanian family helped Anita in many ways. Mention them.
6. There are many things that impressed Anita. Write them down.
7. Anita liked Jordanian students for their behaviour in for many reasons. Write down two of them.
8. Anita enjoyed many things in Jordan. Mention two of them.
9. Anita improved her Arabic in many skills. Write two of these skills.
10. Write down the sentence which means that Anita wants to visit Jordan again if she can.
11. What do the pronouns refer to?
12. What does the idiom 'put (my) back into it' mean?
13. Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?
14. Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?
15. The writer states that Anita improved her Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. Explain in this statement, mentioning three ways on how we can improve our English speaking and writing.

Critical Thinking: Learning a second language does not mean that we should forget our language, Arabic. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

#### مصطلحات الجسم Body idioms

Word	Meaning in Arabic	Meaning in English
get it off your chest	تشكو همك (تفضض)	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you
get cold feet	ان تفقد الثقة بشيء في اللحظة الأخيرة	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute
play it by ear	ان تقرر كيف تتعامل مع موقف	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops
keep your chin up	ان تبقى مسروراً في المواقف الصعبة	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement
have a head for figures	ان يكون لديك مقدرة عقلية للرياضيات	to have a natural mental ability for maths /numbers
put (my) back into it	يبذل قصارى جهده	to put a lot of effort into something

#### WB p. 34 ex. 11:

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

#### Writing a blog: كتابة مدونة (مذكرة)

The blog features should include (but not exhaust) the following: a public letter; gives information, usually in the form of an anecdote or story; personal point of view, often opinion; informal language, idioms, contractions.

نبدأ المذكرة بمقدمة عادة مثل تمهيد الموضوع أو طرح تساؤل بسيط ورسالة عامة للقارئ. وفي الموضوع نكتب عن الموضوع المطلوب ونعطي معلومات على شكل قصة أو حكاية. ويتم ذكر رأي الكاتب الشخصي في الموضوع ورأي الأغلبية. ويتم استخدام لغة غير رسمية ومصطلحات وعبارات، كما يتم استخدام صيغ الفعل المختصرة مثل: I'm, I've, I'll, .....