

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

النور في اللغة الانجليزية

(2017 - 2018)

Twelfth Grade



Units 6 - 10

المستوى الرابع - (الكتاب الجديد)



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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

(2017 - 2018)

Action Pack 12

Twelfth Grade

Unit 6

المستوى الرابع - (الكتاب الجديد)

Education Today

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



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Module 4 – Learning

Education Today The Time we spend at school

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. 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 (187 days). However, none of these (average school year in UK, USA and Jordan) are nearly as long as the school year in countries like **Japan and South Korea**. South Koreans attend schools for 220 days per year, and in Japan the school year numbers 243 days.

منذ سنوات ما يصل إلى ١٠٠٠ مدرسة في مختلف أنحاء الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بدأت بجعل سنوات المدرسة أطول عن طريق إضافة ما يصل إلى عشرة أيام إضافية إلى السنة الدراسية أو من خلال جعل كل يوم دراسي أطول بنصف ساعة. كان هذا لأنها وجدت أن طلاب المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والمملكة المتحدة يقضون أقل وقت في المدرسة، حيث يبلغ متوسط العام الدراسي ١٨٧ يوماً. العام الدراسي الأردني النموذجي هو أطول من ذلك (١٨٧ يوماً). ومع ذلك، ولا واحدة من هذه الدول فيها السنة الدراسية طويلة مثل اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية. الكوريون يلتحقون بالمدارس لمدة ٢٢٠ يوماً في السنة، وفي اليابان العام الدراسي ٢٤٣ يوماً.

According to a study by the organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in **Japan, Indonesia and South Korea** spend **the most** time studying in the world. They (students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea) want to learn as much as they (students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea) can **to** ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this (going to school for about 9 hours) includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework everyday, which (They also spend about three hours on homework everyday) 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.

وفقاً لدراسة أجرتها منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية (OECD)، الطلاب في اليابان واندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية يقضون معظم وقتهم في الدراسة في العالم. إنهم يريدون أن يتعلموا قدر ما في وسعهم لضمان درجات ممتازة في الامتحان. يذهبون إلى المدرسة لمدة تسع ساعات، على الرغم من أن هذا يشمل برنامج اختياري وأنشطة بعد المدرسة. كما أنها يقضون حوالي ثلاث ساعات لحل الواجبات المنزلية كل يوم، وهو ثلاثة أضعاف العديد من البلدان الأخرى. الإنجازات العالية الأكاديمية لهم تشير إلى أنه كلما درست فترة أطول، سنقدم أفضل في الامتحانات النهائية.

In Finland, however, students are usually given **less than** half an hour of homework per night, and they (students in Finland) attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85 % of other developed nations. Despite this (attend schools for), **they** (students in Finland) **achieve top marks in** subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, **most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.**

ومع ذلك، في فنلندا، عادة ما يتم منح الطلاب أقل من نصف ساعة لحل الواجبات كل ليلة، و يذهبون إلى المدرسة لأيام أقل وأقصر من ٨٥٪ من الدول المتقدمة الأخرى. على الرغم من هذا، فإنهم يحققون أعلى الدرجات في المواد الدراسية مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن معظم الطلاب أيضاً يتكلمون لغتين على الأقل وغالباً ثلاث 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 آراء متناقضة من الدراسة أن عدد وطول أيام الدراسة ليست هي العامل الوحيد في تحديد ما إذا كان الطلاب سوف ينجحون في المدرسة أم لا.

Key Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
academic - adj	connected with education, especially at college or university level n- academy / adv- academically	أكاديمي
compulsory - adj	obligatory – required	اجباري
contradictory - adj	completely different – on different sides of the argument/ dict /diction	متناقض
developed nation - n	wealthy country – a rich country that has many industries	دولة متطورة
fluently -adv	speaking a language ver well, like a native speaker.	بطلاقة
Optional - adj	choice – extra - opposite of compulsory	اختياري
tuition - n	Teaching, especially in small groups. - Lessons	دراسة - محاضرة

Answer the following questions :

- 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 children were spending the least amount in schools.
- 2. Who does more homework on average students in the USA or students in Japan ?**
Students in Japan do more homework on average.
- 3. How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school ?**
Most students attend school 187 days per year.
- 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 the shortness at school, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science and can 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 long school day might improve students' grades. It would necessitate well-structured timetable, with time spent on individual study during the day and less homework at night. It would also need to conclude a lot of subjects such as physical education, Drama and music. Also , crafts and creative writing .
- 7. Which words in the text are related to studying ?**
Academic – compulsory – optional – tuition
- 8. In which countries do you think students spend the most time studying ?**
Japan , Indonesia and South Korea.

- 9. Write two ways that make school years longer across the USA .**
- Adding up to ten extra days to the school year.
- Making each school day longer by half an hour .
- 10. Write the reason for making schooldays longer in the USA and the UK .**
It was found that secondary school students in the USA were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days.
- 11. How long do South Koreans and Japanese attend school per year ?**
South Koreans attend schools for 220 days per year, and in Japan the school year numbers 243 days.
- 12. Name three countries that students spend the most time studying in them in the world.**
Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
- 13. Why do students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world ?**
They want to learn as much as they can .
- 14. Why do students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea want to learn as much as they can ?**
To ensure excellent exam grades.
- 15. Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea do many things after school. Name them.**
Optional after-school tuition and activities.
- 16. What are the characteristics that distinguish students in Finland ?**
- Students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night
- They attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85 % of other developed nations.
- 17. There are many factors that determine whether students will succeed or not. Name two. Thinking**
The number and length of school days - concentrating – good family relationship - not wasting time
The school - the teachers - the curriculum – the difficulty of the exams – the desire for learning

Critical Thinking :

1. The number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not . Explain this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.
2. Suggest three ways to achieve top marks in most subjects .
(in the morning – making a timetable – studying long hours – Training – taking extensive lessons)

Space Schools – مدرسة الفضاء

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

مدارس الاستديو هي المدارس الرائدة التي تتلقى التمويل وكذلك الدعم من شركات القطاع الخاص، والتي تسعى إلى تشجيع الشباب على اتخاذ شكل أقل تقليدي من التعليم الثانوي. هذه المدارس غالبا ما تتخصص في مجال واحد محدد، في حين أن فهم مجموعة واسعة من نفس المهارات والمؤهلات ينبغي أن تتاح لجميع الشباب.

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen-to eighteen-year-olds **who** (fourteen-to eighteen-year-olds) 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 of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.

فتحت واحدة من هذه المدرسة مؤخرا لتتقيد الطلاب البالغين ١٤ عاما إلى ١٨ من العمر و الذين لديهم اهتمام في العمل في صناعة الفضاء. الطلاب يتبعون مناهج مناسبة مصممة خصيصا في المدرسة، تشمل موضوعات مثل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية. الدروس هي خليط من الدروس والبرامج التعليمية الصغيرة، مع المشاريع التي تشرف عليها الشركات الرائدة في كل من الفضاء و الصناعات التكنولوجية.

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

يتم جلب العلماء والمهندسين البارزين كمحاضرين ضيوف، مع الطلاب الذين يهدفون إلى تحقيق درجات أعلى في امتحانات الرياضيات والعلوم. عندما يتركون المدارس، سيكونون في وضع جيد لاتخاذ أي عدد من المسارات الوظيفية المختلفة. 'ليس عليهم ان يصبحوا رواد فضاء! يقول ذلك المتحدث باسم المدرسة. "الدرجات الممتازة في المواد العلمية والتكنولوجية يمكن ان تفتح أي الأبواب وتؤدي إلى تنوع في الفرص الوظيفية."

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
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. <i>The first</i>	ريادي - اول
tutorial	A period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students.	درس تعليمي بمجموعات صغيرة
tailor-made	custom-made ; made to fit exactly	مناسب تماما
undertake	To commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يخضع ل / يقوم ب

1. How are the following groups of people involved in space schools ?

a- Leading companies in the space and technology industries :

The companies supervise projects given to students.

b- Prominent scientists and engineers : They are brought in as guest lecturers .

2. Studio schools receive two things . Mention them . Who support studio schools ?

Funding as well as support from private businesses.

3. What is the aim (goal - purpose) of studio schools ?

To encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.

4. What are studio schools specialize in ? one specific area

5. What school subjects do space schools include ?

Astronomy , Astrophysics, Maths and science.

6. What type of curriculum do students in space schools follow ?

Students follow a tailor-made curriculum

7. Who teach in space schools ?

Prominent scientists and engineers.

8. Quote the sentence which indicates that studio school specializes in one subject.

These schools often specialize in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.

9. Studio schools provides students with two kinds of lessons. Mention them.

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

10. What is the name of the curriculum do studio schools teach ?

Tailor-made curriculum.

11. Quote the sentence which indicates that a variety of career opportunities is the result of having better grades.

Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open any doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.

12. Do you think specialized schools are useful in our societies ?

I think they are useful because they can save the time and effort of our students as most of them don't want to study some subjects which they don't like and don't want to specialize in.

A visiting student's blog post : Anita's blog

Two summers ago , I (Anita) 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، انا (أنيتا) قضيت خمسة أشهر في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية قرب مادبا. لان والدي في الأصل من الأردن، كبرت وانا اتكلم العربية وكذلك الألمانية. ومع ذلك، لم ادرس العربية بشكل رسمي ابداء، وعندما جاءت الفرصة لي لقضاء سنة في الأردن لدراسة اللغة العربية، لم أتردد لحظة واحدة.

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

لدي أقارب في الأردن ولقد رتبوا لي للبقاء مع عائلة رائعة يعيشون خارج مادبا. لقد دهشت من عدد الطلاب الدوليين هناك، الذين هم ليس فقط من ألمانيا، ولكن من جميع أنحاء العالم. كان قد درس معظمهم العربية الى مستوى متقدم . أنا على دراية جيدة بالعربية العامية، والتي تتحدث بها عائلتي وتفهم. دروس العربي، في العربية الفصحى، تعتبر تحديا، خصوصا النحو .

Every week, we (my family and I) 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 practice it (Arabic) at home. I really put my back into it, and I earned an A on the course.

كل أسبوع، كان علينا ان نتعلم قائمة بحوالي ٥٠ كلمة من المفردات. غطينا العديد من المواضيع. العيش مع عائلة ساعدتني لتحسين مهارات التحدث باللغة العربية، لأنه حين يسمع جميع الطلاب العربية في الفصول الدراسية والشوارع، يمكنني أيضا ممارستها في المنزل. أنا حقا احاول جهدي في ذلك، وأنا حصلت على A في الدورة.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was their (students in Jordan) behaviour and their attitude to studying. All the students who (All the students) I met appreciated the importance of their (All the students) university education and the opportunities it would give them (All the students) 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 (people) disagreed with each other.

ما أبهرنني أكثر عن الطلاب في الأردن كان سلوكهم وتوجههم للدراسة. جميع الطلاب الذين التقيت بهم يقدرون أهمية تعليمهم الجامعي والفرص التي من شأنها أن تمنحهم للمساهمة في ازدهار بلدهم. لقد اظهروا ايضا القيم الإيجابية للغاية. كان الجميع صادقين، وناقش الناس المشاكل بدلا من ان يغضبوا إذا اختلفوا مع بعضهم البعض.

As someone who enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan is 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 oneday- and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

كشخص يستمتع بالطعام اللذيذ، الأماكن الجميلة والشعب المضياف اللطيف، الدراسة في الأردن تعتبر واحدة من أفضل القرارات التي اتخذتها في حياتي. كونت العديد من الاصدقاء الجدد. أنا أيضا حسنت مهارات لغتي العربية نطقا وكتابة وقراءة. حلمي هو أن اصبح طليقة في اللغة العربية في يوم ما ولاني أنوي العودة إلى الأردن قدر ما أستطيع، فأنا أعلم أنني ساجعل هذا الحلم حقيقة .

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
colloquial	used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامية
put my back into it	tried extremely hard	يجتهد
fluently	Speaking a language very well ; like a native speaker	بطلاقة

Answer the following questions :

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 " put my back into it" mean ?

Tried extremely hard .

4. Why did Anita stay in Jordan ?

She had the chance to study Arabic language for a year.

5. Anita speaks two languages. Mention them .

Arabic and German.

6. Quote the sentence which indicates that students from all over the world study in Jordan .

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

7. Speaking more than one language can help you and give you more chances. Explain.

Speaking more than one language can open any doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.

8. How can living with a family who speak Arabic language help to improve my Arabic-speaking skills?

By practicing it day and night.

9. Two things impressed Anita about students in Jordan. What are they ?

Their behaviour and their attitude to studying.

10. University education help students to be effective in their countries. How ?

It would give them the opportunities to contribute to their country's prosperity.

11. People could speak two forms of Arabic. What are they ?

Colloquial Arabic and modern-standared Arabic.

Critical Thinking :

Studying abroad has many benefits (advantages) .

Think of this statement, and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

I think that studying abroad has many advantages such as *learning a new language* and *be familiar with different cultures*. Also, students who study abroad *become more self-confident* and they *learn to do everything themselves*.

After school

In England, almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. The figure has not always been as high as this (50 %). Twenty years ago, it was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, **it** (The percentage (figure) of school leavers who go on to a higher education.) 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 (most students) don't have to repay it (this money) immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.

يذهب ٥٠% من تاركي المدارس الذين انجزوا الدراسة لاكمال التعليم العالي. لم يكن الرقم دائما يمثل هذا الارتفاع. قبل حوالي عشرين سنة، كان الرقم اقرب الى ال 30% وقبلها ب ٣٠ عاما كان الرقم حوالي ٥%. التغيير الكبير الثاني كان مالياً. قبل عام ١٩٩٨ ميلادي، كان التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة مجاني بالكامل للبريطانيين. منذ ذلك الوقت، تم استحداث رسوم الدراسة بمجموعات صغيرة. اغلب الطلاب يقترضون هذا المال من الحكومة. ليسوا مضطرين لدفعه في الحال. بدلا من ذلك، يقومون بتسديده ببطء مما سيكسبون 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 (most students) 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 (students) don't have to pay rent? Most of them (students) say that they (students) want to move to the university of their (students) choice, rather than the nearest one (university). **Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.**

بالرغم من التكلفة العالية، يختار العديد من الطالب الدراسة بعيدا. في دراسة مسحية مؤخرا على ١٧.٠٠٠ طالب اظهرت ان ٧% ارادوا البقاء في منازلهم خلال دراستهم الجامعية. وبالطبع بالنسبة لمعظم الشباب، العيش بعيدا عن الوطن يعني اقتراض المزيد من المال من الحكومة. فلماذا لا يختار الطالب ان يتجنب المديونية بقائهم في بيوتهم حيث لا يضطرون لدفع اجارات؟ يقول معظمهم انهم يريدون اختيار جامعاتهم بدلا من قريها. ان الرغبة بالعيش في ثقافة جديدة تعد احد الدوافع القوية لذلك.

Where do these students live? **Many** (these students) have rooms in **halls of residence**, especially in their (these students) first year; **others** (students) rent flats or houses. **A lucky minority** live in property that their (lucky minority) parents have bought for them (lucky minority) . Most of them (students) need to learn to cook, do their (students) own washing and manage their (students) time and money.

أين يسكن هؤلاء الطالب؟ يعيش اغلبهم في سكنات جامعية خصوصا في عامهم الاول. ويستأجر اخرون غرف او منازل. يسكن القليل من المحظوظين منهم في ممتلكات اشترها اهلهم لهم. اغلبهم يحتاج ان يتعلم الطبخ والتنظيف وكيف يتدبروا امر إدارة الوقت والمال.

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
degree	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	درجة علمية
halls of residence	accommodation provided by a university or college	سكن جامعي
motive	reason for doing something	حافز
minority	not many; the opposite of "majority"	اقلية
fees	costs ; charges	رسوم
debt	money you owe	دين
financial	relating to money	مالي

1. What does the word 'it' in bold refer to in the first paragraph?
The percentage (figure) of school leavers who go on to a higher education.
2. The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold 'another huge change'. What was the first huge change?
The change of school leavers go on to a higher education over 50 years from 5% to 50 %.
3. How are students able to afford to leave home? Which part of the text tells you this?
They borrow money from the government,
4. Where do UK students get money for their education from ?
Students get money for their education from the government.

5. How do UK students pay the money back?

They pay it back out of future earnings.

6. Students don't choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent? Why?

- 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.

7. Where do students who leave their homes live? - 3 groups

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.

8. Quote the sentence which indicates the tasks that students have to do while living in a new culture.

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

9. Quote the sentence which indicates that studying in another university which is far from your home is expensive.

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

Critical Thinking:

1. Living in another country (culture) is beneficial. Explain this statement.

2. Studying abroad is beneficial. Suggest three things you can achieve by studying abroad.

- Learning a new language.
- Making new friends
- Learning a new culture, habits, customs
- Increasing awareness

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 future earnings.
4. Most university students choose the cheapest option. **F**
Most students choose to study away from home which is more expensive.

Quotation

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

Mahatma Gandhi (1869 CE – 1948 CE)

(عش كأنك تموت غدا ، وتعلم كأنك تعيش ابدا)

Ghandi is thinking about the changing world and 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 live a better life.

Vocabulary

Replace the words and phrases in **bold** with words from the box :

compulsory	contradictory	developed nation	tuition	optional	fluently
------------	---------------	------------------	---------	----------	----------

1. A **wealthy country** is a country that is 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**. -----
6. In Jordan , pre-school and kindergarten is optional, while basic education is free and ----- (2016)

Complete the following paragraph :

في الخارج	Abroad	طول العمر	Lifelong	عالمي	Global	فرصة / فكرة	Prospects	متزايد	increasingly	كفاءة	proficiency
-----------	---------------	-----------	-----------------	-------	---------------	-------------	------------------	--------	--------------	-------	--------------------

If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your job ----- are better than if you do a more general degree. However, language ----- is becoming ----- important for anyone who wants to travel or work ----- for a large ----- company or organisation . Remember, it is never too late to study or change career direction. Studying is a ----- activity- you're never too old to start.

Answers : prospects – proficiency – increasingly – abroad – global - lifelong

Activity Book - 32

Banking and Finance	Linguistics	Fine Arts	History	Physics	Law
---------------------	-------------	-----------	---------	---------	-----

1. You should study ----- if you are 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 have never thought of before.
3. Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying ----- I can use my strength to **solve practical problems**.
4. ----- is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about **modern and ancient civilization** is fascinating. Studying 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 : Law – Linguistics – Physics – History – Banking and Finance

University Subjects

Key Word	Meaning in English	Arabic
Agriculture	the science or practice of farming	زراعة
Business Management	the study which involves learning about running a company	ادارة اعمال
Astrophysics	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	فيزياء فلكية
Economics	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used	اقتصاد
Engineering	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, ...etc are built.	هندسة
Linguistics	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	لغويات
Marketing	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer .	تسويق
Pharmacy	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines.	صيدلة
Psychology	the study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس
Sociology	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups.	علم الاجتماع

Classify the following words : (Maths, Arabic, etc.)

Science	Art and Humanities	Business
Maths , Dentistry, Pharmacy, geology, Chemistry, Agriculture, Physics, Engineering, Biology, Medicine	Arabic Language and Literature, Translation, Visual Arts, Sociology, History	Marketing, Banking and Finance, Economics, Business Management

Psychology, Nursing , Linguistics and Geography are ***difficult to classify***.

Read the following paragraph about the German-Jordanian University and choose the correct answer :

The German-Jordanian University (GJU) is (a **private – public**) university near (**Madaba – Petra**) . It opened I (**1995 – 2005 CE**) . The University enrolls (**more – less**) than 5,000 students , who come from Jordan and (**many other countries – Germany**) . About (40 – 14) percent of all students are non-Jordanian. The university differs from other universities by offering (**German – French**) language courses in preparation for the fourth year, which most students spend working or studying in Germany. The university also has a very good reputation in English and Arabic language courses.

Answers : public – Madaba – 2005 – more – many other countries

Body idioms :

Body idioms	Meaning	Arabic
get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يفرغ - يشكي عن مشكلة ما
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	تفقد الثقة بنفسك اخر لحظة
play it by ear	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	تقرر كيفية التعامل مع موقف
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	يبقى مرح وقت الصعوبات
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for Maths / numbers	ان يكون لك عقل رياضي
put my back into it	tried extremely hard ; put a lot of effort into something	يحاول بكل جهده

- I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll ----- at the last moment.
- If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to ----- .
- I don't think I would 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 -----.
- Even if things have been difficult for you, always -----, everything will be normal soon. (2016)

Answers : get cold feet - get it off your chest - have a head for figures - keep your chin up - play it by ear - keep your chin up

- Majed is too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think he will lose his confidence at the last moment. (2016)
Replace the underlined phrase with the correct body idiom
- I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to keep your chin up. (2017)
Replace the underlined body idiom with the correct one

Derivation

Derivation : The origin from which a word or phrase has developed . (nouns / verbs / adjectives / adverbs)
 (**adjective** + **noun** + **verb** + **adverb** + **adjective** + **noun**)

verb	ate	ise	ize	en	ed				
noun	ion / ness	ity	ment	ence	ency	gy	ing	ist	er
adjective	al	ive	ant	ent	ful	ous	ible	able	ic
adverb	ly								

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb- Arabic	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
educate	education	educational	يتعلم		agriculture	agricultural	زراعة
succeed	success	successful	ينجح		Pharmacy	Pharmaceutical	صيدلة
achieve	achievement		يحقق- ينجز		Economics	Economical	اقتصاد
organise	organisation		ينظم		fluency	fluent	طلاقة
develop	development		يطور	contradict	contradiction	Contradictory	يناقض
manage	management	managerial	يقدر - يدير	enroll	enrolment		يسجل
	Psychology	Psychological	علم النفس	pioneer	pioneer		رائد
	Sociology	Sociological	علم الاجتماع	market	Marketing market		يسوق
	Proficiency	proficient	اجادة - احتراف	engineer	engineer		يهندس
	academy	academic	اكاديمي academically		Engineering		
					Linguist	linguistic	لغوي
					Linguistics		علم اللغويات

Complete the sentences with the correct forms 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 an ----- that helps to protect the environment. (organise)
5. It's amazing to watch the ----- of a baby in the first year of life. (develop)
6. Language ----- is becoming an important requirement for many jobs .(proficient) 2017

Answers : education – succeed – achieve – organisation – development

Guided Writing : Read the information below and write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad :

- build valuable job skills (2016)
 - be self-confident
 - make friends
 - understand own and other cultures
-
-

Why people should read more books

2017

- develop verbal abilities
- increase focus and concentration
- refresh money
- improve imagination skills

What one can do in a free time

2018

- visiting cultural locations.
- exercising and playing a sport.
- going shopping.
- spending time with friends.

Quantifiers to make comparisons

محددات الكمية لعمل المقارنة

(as much as / less / more / not as many / the least / the most / as popular as)

Positive الصفة قبل المقارنة	Comparative المقارنة بين اثنين	Superlative مقارنة واحد بمجموعة (المفاضلة)	Equality asas not as.....as
صفات قصيرة	er..... than	Theest	as much +as مساواة الأشياء غير المعدودة as many +as مساواة الأشياء المعدودة as popular as as often as as hard as (adverb) isn't asas as tall as as exciting as
سهل easy	easier than	The easiest	
طويل tall	taller than	The tallest	
كبير big	bigger than	The biggest	
صفات طويلة- مقارنة ايجابية	more than	the most	
غالي expensive	more expensive than	The most expensive	
مشهور famous	more famous than	The most famous	
حريص careful	more careful than	The most careful	
مقارنة سلبية			
little غير معدود	less than اقل من	the least	
صفات شاذة في المقارنة			
جيد good	better ...than	the best الافضل	
سيء bad	worse ...than	the worst الاسوأ	
قليل little	lessthan اقل من	the least الاقل	
many/much	more ...than	the most الاكثر	
بعيد far	farther / further	The farthest / furthest	

I. Function : We can use (the most) , (the least) , (as ...as) , (more/less ... than) to compare adjectives and adverbs.

يمكن استخدام المقارنة والتفضيل والمساواة وعدم المساواة للمقارنة بين الصفات والظروف

1. Which subjects are **the most** popular and which are **the least** popular ?
2. Is Maths **as popular as** science ?
3. Do you think Geography is **more** interesting **than** History, or less interesting ?

II. We can use (as as) to compare adverbs :

e.g. : Mohammad works **as hard as** his brother.

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

I haven't got **as much** homework ----- my brother. (so – than – as – like)

III. We use (as much / as many) to compare quantities and numbers :

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

IX. We can also use (as.....as) adverbially :

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

Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box : (Look at the percentage of after-school classes)

English 40 %	Music and Art 10 %	Science 20 %	Maths 30 %
--------------	--------------------	--------------	------------

(as much as - less - more - not as many - the least - the most - as popular as)

1. English is ----- studied subject .
2. ----- studied subjects are music and art .
3. There are ----- students studying Science and Maths.
4. Maths is ----- popular 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 : the most – the least – not as many – more ; less – as much as – as popular as

Study the information in the table about *compulsory education* and complete the sentences below it :

Compulsory Education in different countries	
England	5-16 years
Portugal	6-18 years
Jordan	6-15 years
Turkey	6-18 years
Japan	6-15 years

(earlier – later – less – longer – the most – the least)

1. Portugese and Turkish children have ----- compulsory schooling .
2. Portogese 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 : the most – longer – later – the least - earlier

This table gives recent information about some of the most popular university subjects offered by British universities . Use it to complete the sentences below :

Subject	No. applications in 2014 CE	Change since 2013 CE
Business Studies	280,240	+ 3.2 %
Visual Arts	244,620	+ 2.4 %
Biology	231,720	+ 8 %
Engineering	141,100	+ 11 %
Law	108,130	- 1 %
Physics	104,410	+ 5 %
Medicine & Dentistry	98,910	+ 3 %
Computer Science	97,110	+ 13 %

(as popular as – as much as – least popular – more people – less popular than – more popular – not as many – the fastest – the most popular)

1. Business studies is ----- subject .
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 : the most popular – not as many – as popular as – more popular – the fastest – less popular than – more people – least popular

Complete the sentences with the words in the box :

(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 have to wait a little -----.

Answers : much ; less – later – least - longer

Quantifiers to make comparisons

Comparative : (er / more / less) ----- **than**

1. N + be + (adj-er) + than + N ----- He is taller **than** his brother.
2. N + be + (more - adj) + than + N ----- Arabic is **more** interesting **than** History.
3. N + be + (less - adj) + than + N ----- Arabic is **less** interesting **than** History.
4. N + verb + (more +adv) + than + N ----- He eats **more** quickly **than** his brother.
5. N + verb + (less +adv) + than + N ----- He eats **less** quickly **than** his brother.

as ----- as

١. في التشابه لا يوجد (the – than) ٢. لا تتغير الصفة او الظرف

1. N + be + as -----adj-----as + n = Ali is as **clever** as Sami
2. N + verb + as -----adv-----as + n = Ali reads as **slowly** as Sami

Not as ----- as

1. N + be + not + as ----- as + N
Omar is not as generous as Ahmad
2. N + (don't – doesn't – didn't) + v1 + as -----adv ----- as + N

- I don't	eat as	quickly	as Sami.
- Sami doesn't	eat as	quickly	as me.
- Sami didn't	eat as	quickly	as me .

قاعدة التحويل من (as الى than) :

1. (not as ----- as) ----- = N1 + be + (more / er) + than + N2
My car isn't as expensive as Ali's. = Ali's car is more expensive than mine.
Ali isn't as tall as Omar. = Omar is taller than Ali

2. (not as ----- as) ----- = N + V (s) + (more) + than + N
- I don't eat as much as my brother. = My brother eats more than me

Both Sami and Ali are clever. **Sami is as** ----- .
Sami reads as quickly as Ali . **Ali** ----- .
Sami doesn't read as quickly as Ali. **Ali**-----
Sami reads more quickly than Ali . **Ali** -----
Ali ----- (as)

as many / as much

1. N + be + not + V + as much / many + n1 ----- + as + n2
I am not eating as much food as my friend.
2. N + (don't – doesn't) + v1 = as much / many + n ----- + as + n2
I don't eat as much food as my friend.

Fill in the correct form of the words in brackets (comparative or superlative) :

1. Maths was ----- exam in Tawjihi. (bad)
2. Tawjihi exams is ----- school exams. (difficult)
3. Ali is ----- at Maths than Sami . (good)
4. Sami is ----- in the class. (clever)
5. I have got ----- money in the group. (little)
6. Omar has ----- house in the city . (beautiful)
7. Cars are ----- than trains. (slow)
8. Amman is ----- Brasilia. (not/big)
9. I live in ----- house in the city. (expensive)
10. Salma is ----- than Alia . (pretty)
11. My room is ----- in the house. (tidy)
12. In the country, there are ----- houses than flats. (many)
13. The city is much ----- the countryside. (busy)
14. Farming is better now. It is ----- it used to be. (little profitable)

Rewrite the following sentences with ones that have similar meanings :

1. There **is less** information on the website **than** in the book. (as much)
There isn't -----
2. The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.
The least -----
3. I have got less homework than my brother. (as much)
I have -----
4. Rami is shorter than Sami . (as tall as)
Rami isn't -----
5. Salma always puts less on her plate than I do .
I always put -----
6. My sister doesn't eat as much as I do .
My sister eats -----
7. Ali's car is more expensive than Omar's.
Omar's -----
8. Ahmad doesn't eat as much as Ali.
Ali -----
9. I don't like running as much as I like swimming.
I like swimming -----
10. There are not as many people in our class as yours .
There are -----ours.
11. I don't eat as much fast food as my brother.
My brother -----
12. The easiest subject in Tawjihi is English.
The least -----
13. Maths is popular. Science is popular.
Maths is as -----

14. Neither Ahmad nor Omar are as tall as Ali .

Ali -----

Ahmad and Omar -----

15. English is more interesting than Arabic.

Arabic -----

English -----

16 . Omar is cleverer than Sami . (as)

Sami -----

17. Sami plays better than Salma. (as)

Salma -----

18. Ahmad is more famous than Ali .

Ali is -----

Ali isn't -----

19. My house didn't cost as much as my neighbour's .

My neighbour's -----

My car -----

20. My house isn't as good as my neighbour's.

My neighbour's -----

21. My car is more beautiful than Sami's .

Sami's car is-----

Sami's car isn't-----

22. Ali runs more quickly than Omar .

Omar -----

Omar -----

23. English isn't as interesting as Maths .

Maths -----

24. I don't swim as quickly as Sami.

Sameer -----

25. There are fewer houses in my village than in their village . (as many)

26. My brother eats more fast food than me . (as much)

27. There are more people in Amman than in Zarka . (as many)

28. Ali has less water than Omar. (as much)

29. Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English.

2016

English -----

30. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children .

2017

English children -----

31. Studying physics is not as popular as studying Biology in Britain .

2017

Studying Biology -----

32. The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones.

2018

The ordinary newspapers -----

Writing:

Imagine that you have just joined a space school.

Write an email to your friend telling him/her what it is like to study there.

كتابة البريد الإلكتروني غير الرسمي

An Informal Email

Hello ...*name*....., (less formal) or Hi !

I hope you're in a good health. I'm sorry I haven't written to you for a long time, and that's because I'm having Tawjihi exams.

I'm writing to tell you about(subject).....
.....
.....

Well , I have to finish now as I've got too much study. Please write back and let me know more about your latest news. Looking forward to hearing from you.

Best wishes,

Name. Nihad/Jehad

Writing a blog : كتابة المذكرات الإلكترونية

Write a blog post for your school's website. Describe life in a Jordanian secondary school so that they will know what to expect. Choose a different topic for each paragraph from the list.

(family life – school subjects – school rules – behaviour – values a typical school day – after school activities – free-time activities)

Decisions , decisions

Posted by Hiba J.

Introduction : (ask a question such as advice)

Do you know what you are going to study at university? I've come up with some ideas but I really you're your help! Do get in touch if you have any stories or advice that you think might help me to make this life changing choice.

Body paragraph : (State your problem)

Firstly, I want to help people, but science is not my strongest subject, so I won't be able to do medicine. I could study Psychology and follow a career path in that area, but I don't know much about it. If any of you are Psychology student, please do message me about your course. I'd love to hear about it-What you love, what you like, and of course, what you don't like at all.

Secondly though, I'd really like to study something like Linguistics, because I've always been interested in language. I've done some research and found out that, while it doesn't lead directly to a career, it is interesting and academic, as well as a well-respected degree.

(Restate your question or subject and ask students to get involved)

So, can you help me with my decision ? We could start up a useful conversation about choosing paths for ourselves at this next exciting stage !

Pronunciation – Word stress

Words	Stress	No. of syllables
secondary	<i>secondary</i>	4
compulsory	<i>compulsory</i>	4
organisation	<i>organisation</i>	5
development	<i>development</i>	4
tuition	<i>tuition</i>	3
achievement	<i>achievement</i>	3
academic	<i>academic</i>	4
contradictory	<i>contradictory</i>	5