

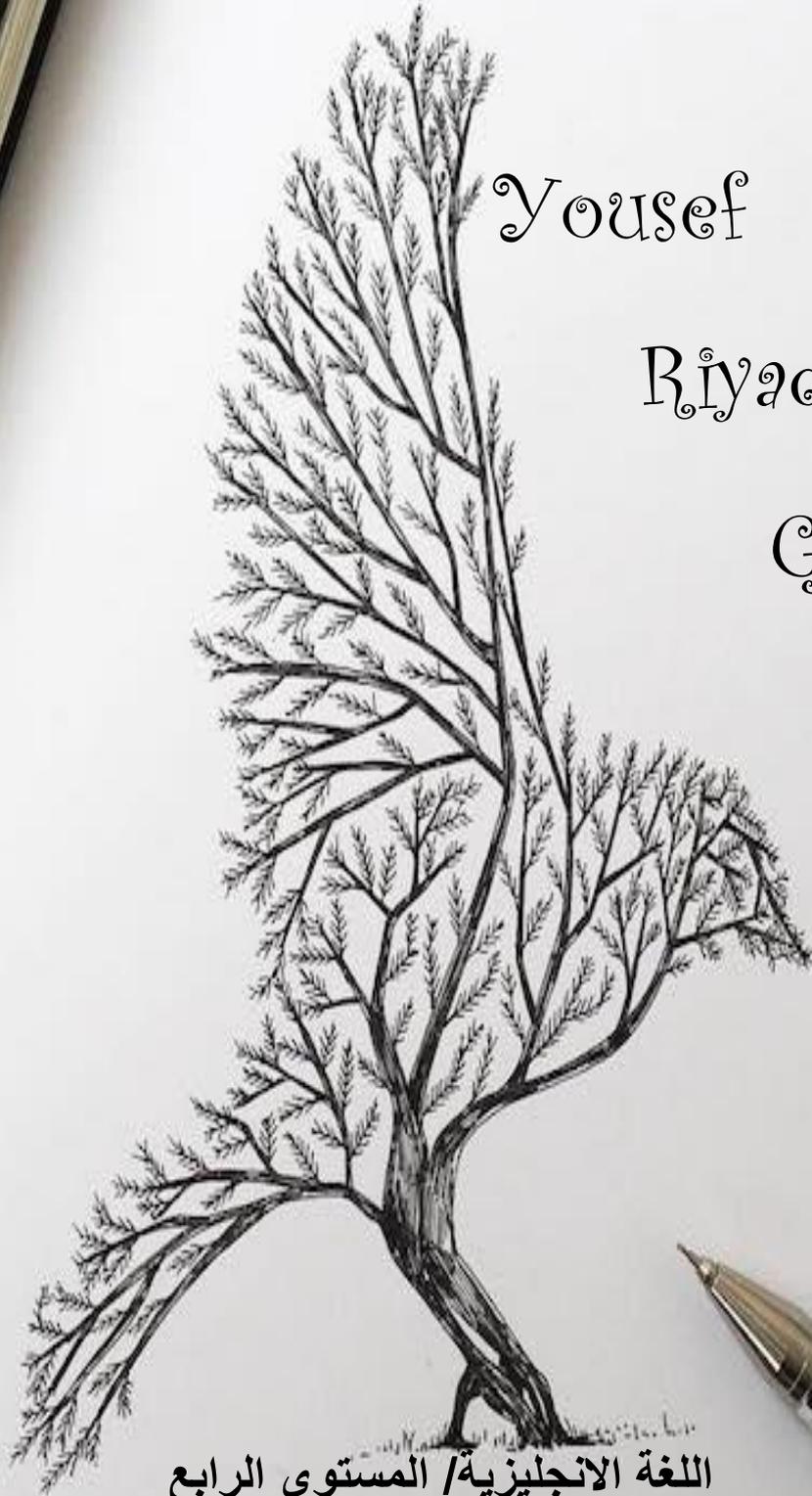
ENGLISH

Level 4 / Grammar

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اللغة الانجليزية / المستوى الرابع

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Derivation

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	
succeed	success	successful	successfully	نجاح
achieve	achievement	achieved		انجاز
organise	organisation	organised		مُنظمة
develop	development	developed		تطور
circulate	circulation	circulated		دورة
dehydrate	dehydration	dehydrated		جفاف
advise	advice			نصيحة
educate	education	educational	educationally	تعليم
revise	revision	revised		مراجعة
concentrate	concentration	concentrated		تركيز
qualify	qualification	qualified		مؤهل
recommend	recommendation	recommended		توصية
	youth	young		شباب
experience	experience	experienced		خبرة
repeat	repetition	repeated	repeatedly	اعادة
correct	correction	correct	correctly	تصحیح
	awareness	aware		وعي
memorise	memory	memorable		ذاكرة
dominate	dominance	dominant		
	academic /academy	academic	academically	أكاديمي
	nutrition/ nutrient	nutritious	nutritiously	تغذية
	agriculture	agricultural	agriculturally	زراعة
diet	diet	dietary		غذاء
influence	influence	influential		تأثير / نفوذ
calculate	calculation	Calculating		حساب
	culture	cultural	culturally	حضارة
care	care	careful	carefully	عناية
instruct	instruction	instructive		تعليمات
answer	answer	answered		إجابة
	confidence	confident	confidently	ثقة
		previous	previously	سابق
discuss	discussion	discussed		نقاش
frighten	fright	frightened		رعب
	design	designed		تصميم
	nerve	nervous	nervously	عصب
	depth	deep	deeply	عمق
	economics	economical	economically	علم الاقتصاد
	Fluency	fluent	fluently	طلاقة

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	
immerse	immersion	Immersed		
	Linguistics / linguist	linguistic		علم اللغة / عالم لغة
simulate	simulator/ simulation	simulated		محاكاة
socialize	Sociology / Sociologist	sociological	Sociologically	علم الاجتماع
undertake	undertaking			تعهد
utter	utterance			
	vocation	vocational	vocationally	مهنة
corporate	corporation	corporative		شركة / مؤسسة
	dialect	dialectal		لهجة
domesticate	domesticity	domestic	domestically	محلي
evolve	evolution	evolutionary		تطوّر
extend	extension	extensive	extensively	
extract	extraction	extracted		استخلاص
fertilise	fertilisation/ fertiliser	fertile		سماد
import	importation	imported		استيراد
intend	intention	intentional		نية
negotiate	negotiation	negotiable		تفاوض
	pharmaceuticals	pharmaceutical	pharmaceutically	المستحضرات الصيدلانية
adapt	adaptation	adaptable		تهيئة / تأقلم
	ambition	ambitious		طموح
attribute	attribute/ attribution			منسوب الى
	competence	competent		كفاءة
interpret	interpreter interpretation			مترجم/ ترجمة
refer	reference			مَرَجِع
	region	regional	regionally	مَنْطِقَة / إقليم
reward	reward	rewarding		جَزَاء / مُكَافَأَة
secure	security	Secure		امن
depend	dependence	dependent		

Noun suffixes: tion, sion, ment, ance, ence, ism, ty, ure, er, or, ist, ice, ing, cy, ness, s, ship, hood, dom, age

Adjective suffixes: ic, al, ive, able, ible, ous, ious, ful, less, ed, ing, y, ary, ory, ar, ent, ant

Verb suffixes: en, ate, ize, ise, fy

Adverb suffix: ly

Nouns

1. **A/an/the** + noun :

- 1.He takes the to travel tomorrow .(decide, decision, decided)
- 2.Ali is good at language and history but math is a(weak, weakness, weaken)
- 3.An..... will be responsible for the preparations of the festival .
(organize, organized, organization)

2. After the preposition :(**of, on, for, from, with, without, up, down, in, at, between, among, through, during, out, into, about, by**)

1. They must depend onto finish this task as soon as possible .
(patient, patience, patiently)
- 2.Her tendency to be untidy has led to an element of
(disorganize , disorganized, disorganization)

3- **his , her, my , its , our , your , their** ('s / s')

- 1.Education is our country's in the future .(investment, invest, invested)
- 2.My brother's in three languages enabled him to find a well-paid job.
(fluent, fluently, fluency)

4. **Subject + Verb** :

- 1)..... must be encouraged at all levels .(Educate, education, educational)

5. **Number + noun** :

- 1.The third of the play was really outstanding.
(perform, performance, performed)

6. **this, that , these , those** + noun :

- 1.I am really interested in that ,it was actually great .
(civilize, civilization, civilized)
- 2.This has been made by an earthquake .(destroy, destruction, destructive)

7.**Little /some/ many/few/much / most /other /another /any/ enough , no, all, cause:**

- 1.Mothers need much in their working hours .(flexibility, flexible, flexible)
2. Is there any..... between them ?(differ, difference, different)

8.**adjective + noun** :

- 1.We were completely amazed by his fantastic(succeed, successful, success)
- 2.She received an excellent (Educate, education, educational).
3. The earthquake caused enormous.....to a lot of cities and town.
(destroy, destruction, destructive)

Adjectives

1. Adjective + noun :

1. It was a attempt to climb Mount Everest. (succeed, successful, success)
2. The success of the 1960s and 1960s was funded by oil.
(economy, economic, economically)
3. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat food as well.
(nutrients, nitrous, nutrition)

2. After verb to be (is, are, am, was, were, been, being, be)

2. Prices in some shops are not (negotiate, negotiable, negotiation)
3. Fumes from cars are and can damage the environment.
(poison, poisonous, poisonously)

3. be (very , so , quite , too,) adjectives :

1. The graduation ceremony was a very occasion for everyone.
(memory, memorable, memorize)
2. He is so..... Everybody believes what he says .(reliability, reliable, rely)

4. seem , look , appear , feel , get , become , find ,found , smell ,taste ,sound

1. The old town looks when you look at it from the city walls.(fantastically)
2. Education has become for both boys and girls .
(necessity, necessary, necessitate)

6. as as , be more +adj, the most+ adj

1. Ahmad is as as Ali .(care, careful, carefully)
2. I think she is the most player. (skillful, skill, skillfully)

Verb

1. After (to)

1. The teacher is going to us in this question .(helpful, help, helped)
2. Parents try to their children from danger as far as possible.
(protection, protective, protect)

2. After (will , would , shall , should ,can ,could ,may , might , must, do ,does , did)

1. If you work hard, I'm sure you will..... (success, successful, succeed)
2. They are identical .Do they from each other ?(difference, differ, different)

3. After (had better , would rather) :

1. You had better..... your time .(organization, organize, organized)

4- **Subject + verb + object :**

1. Good students..... leisure time from the time of studying . (isolation)
2. Many room of the hotelin size and cost. (different, differ, difference)

Adverbs

1. **before the adjective and (v3) : (to be) + adverb + V3, v ing or adj**

1. It is..... cheap restaurant .(amazing, amazement, amazingly)
2. The picture wasdrawn by the American artist. (skillful, skill, skillfully)
3. Local resources should beexploited for the country's development.
(effective, affect, effectively)
4. We were waiting for her .(impatient, impatiently, impatience)

2. **At the beginning before the comma :**

- 1....., people bet married at the weekends .(Traditional, Traditionally, Tradition)

3. **Subject + adverb + verb**

1. My friend drove along the narrow road .(careful, care, carefully)
2. The boys..... responded to the teacher's order .(polite, politely)

4. **Auxiliary + adverb + verb**

1. Omar haspassed his driving test. (success, successfully, succeed)
2. They willmove all of them. (peace, peacefully, peaceful)

5. **(Verb) + (very, too, so, quite) + adverb**

2. Ali drives soin the city centre. (care, careful, carefully)
3. Rana spoke too in the meeting. (loud, loudly)

6. **To describe the verb :**

2. The wind was blowing (violence, violent, violently)
5. You have todrive in the city centre. (care, careful, carefully)

1. One of the most important things that we give children is a good
(educate , education, educational)
2. If you work hard, I'm sure you will..... (success, successful, succeed)
3. Congratulations! Not many people.....such high marks.
(achievement, achieve, achieved)
4. My father works for anthat helps to protect the environment.
(organize, organized, organization)
5. It's amazing to watch theof a baby in the first year of life.
(develop, development, developed)
6. I'm confused. Could you give me some....., please?(advise, advice, advised)
7. Before an exam, you must..... everything you've learnt.(revision, reverse, reversed)
8. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of..... .(dehydrate, dehydration, dehydrated)
9. Don't talk to the driver. He must.....(concentration, concentrate, concentrated)
10. How quickly does blood..... round the body?(circulation, circulated, circulate)
11. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct
(qualify, qualification , qualified)
12. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a
(recommend, recommendation recommended,)
13. Congratulations on a very business deal. (succeed, success, successful)
14. We should always be ready to listen to good (advise, advice, advised)
15. It's important to have anof different countries' customs. (aware, awareness,)
16. Is one side of the brain more..... than the other?(dominate, dominance, dominant)
17. Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the paston the
experience you had while you were learning it. (dependence, depend, dependent)
18. The graduation ceremony was a veryoccasion for everyone.
(memory, memorable, memorize)
19. Nuts contain useful..... such as oils and fats. (notoriously, nitrous, nutrition)
20. Kareem is a welljournalist, he has worked previously for many scientific
journals. (qualify, qualification , qualified)

UNIT 6

Quantifiers to make comparison

1. I think tomorrow will be today. (hotter, the hottest, as hot as)
2. This test was not as the last one.
3. (more difficult, difficult, difficult as)
4. Is Maths Science? (as popular as, more popular, the most popular)
5. I don't like running I like swimming.
(more, the most, as much as)
6. I don't eat food as my brother.
(as much fast, faster, the fastest)
7. He's had success as his brother has.
(as many, as much, the most)
8. English is -----studied subject. (more popular, the most popular, popular)
9. -----studied subjects are Music and Art.(the least popular, more popular, as popular)
10. There are----- students studying Science as Maths.
(more, not as many, the most)
11. Maths is----- popular than Science. (more, the most, as many)
12. Students don't like doing Music and Art -----they like doing Maths.
(more, the most, as much as)
13. Neither Maths nor Science are----- English.
(more popular than, the most popular, as popular)
14. Portuguese and Turkish children have compulsory schooling.
(more, the most , as much)
15. In Jordan, children start school a year-----than English children.
(as late as, later, the latest)
16. -----people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
(Not as many, More, The most)
17. The -----subject on the list is Computer Science.
(more popular, the least popular, as popular)

1. In Jordan, children start school a year later than English children.

English children

2. Physics isn't as popular as Biology.

Biology

3. Law is more popular than Medicine and Dentistry in America.

Medicine and Dentistry

4. There's less information on the website than there is in the book.

There isn't as.....

5. She always puts much on her plate than I do.

I

6. The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.

The least

7. Traveling by car is more dangerous than flying.

Flying

8. There are not as many students studying Science as Math.

There are

9. Students don't like doing Music and Art as much as they like doing Math.

Students like

10. Neither Math nor Science are as popular as English.

English

11. Law is less popular than Medicine and Dentistry.

Medicine and Dentistry.....

12. I can't run as fast as my friend.

My friend

13. I don't eat as much fast food as my brother.

My brother

14. I don't like running as much as I like swimming.

I like

Body Idioms

(WB . page 34 /Ex. 11)

Get it off your chest	To tell someone about something that has been worrying about	الاعتراف بما يزعجك
Get cold feet	To lose your confidence in something at the last minute	رفض الاستمرار بسبب الخوف من شيء
Keep your chin up	To remain cheerful	الشعور بالتفاؤل في الظروف الصعبة
Play it by ear	To decide how to deal with	ترك القرار للظروف
Have a head for figures	To have a natural mental ability for math	امتلاك القدرات العقلية

Complete the sentences with the following *body idioms*.

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.....

(Impersonal passive)

Verbs of speech and thought are often used without an object. Some typical verbs of speech and thought are: **agree, announce, prove, assume, believe, claim, consider, declare, expect, feel, find, know, mention, say, suppose, think, hope, report, and understand.**

1. People know that he is talented
It
2. It is believed that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.
Learners
3. People say that children are afraid of ghosts.
Children
4. They say that this orchestra is the best in the world
This orchestra
5. The police didn't report that the fire started by accident.
It
6. People used to think that the Earth was flat.
It
7. People say that the brain is like a computer.
It
8. Arab mathematicians invented algebra.
Algebra..... Arab mathematicians.
9. Visitors say that these museums have wonderful exhibits.
It
10. Everybody knows that this sculpture is the artist's greatest work.
This sculpture
11. The police assume that the arrested man has robbed the bank.
The arrested man
12. Experts suppose that this jewellery belonged to Cleopatra.
It
13. My neighbours will take care of my plants.
My plants.....
14. People don't expect that a new law will be introduced next year.
A new law
15. People believed that Mr Brown owned a lot of land in the north.
It
16. People believe that he lied in court.
He
17. They thought that the prisoners had escaped.
The prisoners

18. It is said that they were responsible for the damage.
They
19. We think that the company is making a big profit.
The company
20. The children reported that their friends were swimming when they disappeared.
It
21. They say that fish is good for the brain.
Fish
22. People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.
we
23. They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.
It
24. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active
Solving puzzles
25. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.
exercise
26. Omer told the visitors what to do.
The visitors
27. Mona must complete her project before September.
Mona's project
28. The story is believed to be true.
People believe that
29. Learning a new language is thought to present the brain with unique challenges.
People think that

Correct the verb between brackets and write your answer.

1. It is that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary. (believe)
2. They are reported financial problems. (have)
3. The company to be making a big profit. (think)
4. It that this orchestra is the best in the world. (say)
5. Fifty years ago, smart phones (not, invent)
6. In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer (produce)
7. Internet websites to buy goods every day. (use)
8. Omar's book recently into English. (translate)

Phrases for Indirect Questions

- Could you tell me...
- I was wondering...
- Do you have any idea...
- I'd like to know...
- Would it be possible...
- Is there any chance...
- Do you mind telling me
- Could you explain

1. Where should I revise for exams?

Could you tell me

2. How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?

Could you explain

3. Is it possible to improve your memory?

Do you know

4. What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?

Could you explain

5. What should I do on the day before the exam?

Do you mind telling me

6. Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind

7. Please help me to plan my revision.

Do you mind

8. How can I relax?

Could you explain

9. Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?

Do you know

10. Please tell me where you found that information.

Do you mind

11. Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?

Could you tell me whether..... ?

12. Where's the post office, please?

Do you mind

13. Give me some advice about diet, please?

Do you mind

14. Where does the bus go from, please?

Could you tell.....?

15. How useful do you think languages are?

Could you tell.....?

16. Are there any jobs which train young people while they are working?

Do you know

17. What reasons might there be for people to change their jobs?

Do you mind

18. What was the price of oil in June?

Do you know

19. Could you tell me what kind of books bookshops sell?

What

20. Do you know where the post office is?

Where

21. Do you mind telling me when Omar flew to Canada ?

When

22. Could you tell me how many books your father has written?

How

Collocations

(WB. PAGE 35 / Ex. 2+3)

Do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن / يتدرب
Do a subject	study	يدرس
Draw up a timetable	write a schedule	إعداد جدول مواعيد
Make a start	begin	يبدأ بداية جديدة
Make a difference	change something	يؤثر أو يحدث فرق
Take a break	relax	يأخذ استراحة

****Use the collocations in the previous exercise to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.**

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

Phrasal Verbs

(SB. Page 51)

Draw up	To prepare a document	يعد / يكتب
Look at	To examine something closely	ينظر بتمعن
Work out	To understand / to find the answer to some thing	يفهم / يستنتج
Getting up	To rise to a standing position	ينهض / يقف
Listening to	To take notice	يستمع الى
Switch between	To change	يغير / يبدل

1 . Give the meaning of the underlined phrasal verb :

_ I try to give them advice but they never listen to what I tell them .

Unit 8

Question tag

- if the statement contains words such as **no, no one, nothing,, nobody, scarcely, hardly, never, neither, seldom**, it is considered a negative statement.

Rana never drinks coke, **does she?**

- if the subject of the statement is **somebody, anybody, nobody, everybody, no one, and neither** ... we use the pronoun "**they**" in question tag.

Somebody entered the garden, **didn't they?**

Everybody was upset, **weren't they?**

-if the subject of the statement is **everything, nothing, something, anything** the pronoun in the tag is "**it**".

Everything is ready, **isn't it?**

- if the subject of the statement is **that** or **this** we use the pronoun "**it**" in question tag.

- if the subject of the statement is **these** or **those** we use the pronoun "**they**" in question tag.

- some introductory phrases such as "**I am afraid, I think, I am sure, I suppose**" don't affect question tag. Except for negation.

I suppose you are not serious, **are you?**

I don't believe you have paid for it yet, **have you?**

1. You'll give your old one away,.....?
2. My friends will go to the dead sea at the weekend,?
3. Drivers should be careful in the city centre,.....?
4. I think that it is sometimes difficult to get a signal,.....?
5. You like watching football,.....?
6. In some African countries, many people speak English ,.....?
7. The battery in my mobile is flat,?
8. Rana's father wrote two historical reports about Jordan,.....?
9. Ahmad has to pay a great fine for speeding,.....?
- 10.The man was in a serious car accident,?
- 11.My friend didn't translate his book,.....?
- 12.They don't have to train very hard,?
- 13.Rana's parents phoned him last night,?
- 14.The volunteers were given mild electric shocks,?
- 15.Ibrahim won't forget to phone me,?
- 16.They don't have to train very hard,?
- 17.Let's have fun ,.....?
18. The phone isn't too old,.....?
- 19.The students have answered all questions,.....?
20. Don't use your mobile,?
- 21.Leila me the truth about the accident, didn't she? (tell)
- 22.Ali at the bank, doesn't he? (work)
23. Let's go and buy some fruit,?
24. Some children are playing chess ,they? (be)
- 25.Ali and Ahmad have to pay a fine,they?(do)
- 26.Rana has never lived in London before,she? (have)
- 27.The Nile flows from the south to the north,it? (do)
28. After the accident Omer couldn't use his hands,.....?
- 29.My friendhis project, did he? (not, finish)

Phrasal Verbs

Three-part verbs:

The object always goes after the three-part verbs

المفعول به يأتي دائما بعد الفعل المكون من ثلاثة أجزاء

go ahead with	To begin to do	يباشر
come up with	think of / produce something (an idea),	يبتكر / يجد حلا
Look forward to	To wait with pleasure	يتشوق الى
get away with	not be blamed for To do something bad and not be punished	يفلت من العقاب

Two-part verbs

If we use a pronoun, we place it between the verb and the preposition. With long noun phrase, we would either place the noun phrase after the preposition, as placing it between the verb and the preposition makes a rather awkward sentence.

اذا كان المفعول به ضمير يأتي بين الفعل وحرف الجر. إما اذا كان الفعل اسم يأتي بعد حرف الجر.

look up	To search for information	يبحث عن معلومة في مرجع
look for	To try to find	يبحث
look after	To take care of	يعتني
look into	To investigate / to study	يستقصي
get into(sth)	To start an activity	يبدأ / يدخل في
get into (sb)	To start affecting somebody	يقلق
get by	To manage with difficulty	يدبر
get over	To overcome a problem To recover	يتغلب على يشفى من
get on	To make progress	يتقدم / ينجح
get up	To get out of bed	يستيقظ
go away	To leave	يسافر / يغادر
go off	To explode / to make sudden noise	ينفجر يقرع
go back	To return	يعود
go through	To be completed	ينجز
take away	To disappear /	يزيل
take off	to remove	يخلع
take back	To return	يعيد إلى
come about	Happen or take place	يحدث
Find out	discover	
point out	To show/ to make clear	يوضح
carry out	To do / to perform	ينفذ
leave out	Not include	يستثني
speed up	To go faster	يسرع
grow up	To become adult / to develop	يكبر
Take up	Start doing something (hobby)	

ahead with away (x2) back for
forward to off on over up (x3)

- look → _____ a word in a dictionary
 look → _____ something you've lost
 look → _____ something exciting
- get → _____ an illness, and feel better
 get → _____ in the morning
 get → _____ with your work and complete it
- take → _____ a new hobby
 take → _____ some fast food
 take → _____ your shoes when you get home
- go → _____ from home for a holiday
 go → _____ to where you started
 go → _____ a plan, and do it

Page 41, exercise 7

look up; look for; look forward to
 get over; get up; get on
 take up; take away; take off
 go away; go back; go ahead with

Replace the words and phrases in bold with the phrasal verb.

- Let's **investigate** the story and discover what really happened.
- I wish scientists would **think of** a way to prevent flu!
- I was born in a small village, but I didn't **spend my childhood** there.
- This Maths homework is difficult! Could you **show me** where I've gone wrong?
- Before I can solve the problem, please tell me – how did it **happen**?
- I need to **do** some research before I start my project.
- Yaseen has replaced the plate he broke, so he will **not be blamed for** it.
- You don't have to include** your surname when you sign a friendly letter.

Answers: 1 *look into* 2 *come up with* 3 *grow up* 4 *point out* 5 *come about* 6 *carry out* 7 *get away with* 8 *Leave out*

- That information is important. Don't leave it(out, in, about)
- Ahmad should speed or he'll be late.(about, with, up)

Rewrite the following sentences with phrasal verb.

1. Ahmad should hurry or he'll be late.

.....

2. I thought of a great idea while I was swimming.

.....

3. That's amazing news! How did you discover it?

.....

4. That information is important. Don't omit it.

.....

5. We'll drive past my old house. I'll show it to you.

.....

6. It's a mystery how the mistake happened.

.....

Answers

1 Ahmad should **speed up** or he'll be late.

2 I **came up with** a great idea while I was swimming.

3 That's amazing news! How did you **find it out**?

4 That information is important. Don't **leave it out**.

5 We'll drive past my old house. I'll **point it out** to you.

6 It's a mystery how the mistake **came about**.

Study the following sentence entry and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

As part of the interview, we will be asking all candidates to **carry out** a short task.

What does the multi-part verb **carry out** mean in the sentence?

A: Study the following sentence entry and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

A committee was set up to **look up** the causes of the accident.

Replace the underlined phrasal verb with the correct one.

Gender-neutral

Gender-neutral means that it is not affected by gender, so not obviously male or female. gender-neutral words are important (because they show that roles are not suitable only for men or only for women – both men and women can do them).

Gender-specific words	Gender-neutral words	
businessman / business woman	business person	رجل أعمال
sales man / sales lady	sales assistant/salesperson	مساعد مبيعات
headmaster / headmistress	head teacher	مدير مدرسة
mankind	humans	البشر
post man / post woman	postal worker	عامل بريد
chairman	chairperson	رئيس
seaman	Sailor	بحار
spaceman	astronaut	رائد فضاء
he / she	they	هم
policeman/ policewoman	police officer	موظف شرطة
steward / stewardess	flight attendant	مضيفة طيران

Study the following sentence entry and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

A postman delivers your post.

Replace the underlined word with the correct gender-neutral words.

Verb phrase (idioms)

get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	يفقد الثقة
get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	تشكي همك
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for maths/	تمتلك عقل حسابي
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful	ارفع رأسك
stand out [from the crowd]	to be much better than other similar people	افضل من الجميع
be able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand	قادر على الإجابة بالتفصيل
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with	يتعامل حسب التطورات
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort	يبدل جهدا كبيرا
make small talk	to have an informal chat	يدرش

Collocations

Blame / punish a person for something	يلوم / يعاقب شخص
spill a drink	أسال / أراق
pop a balloon	يفجر
recall an event	يستذكر / يسترجع

Affect blame pop prove punish recall spill

1. Don't let the baby play with the balloon; It might pop and frighten her.
2. The accident wasn't your fault. I don't..... you at all!
3. Please be careful with your juice. Don'tit on the floor
4. I'm afraid I don't..... your name. Could you tell me again?
5. If you go to bed late, it will..... your performance at school the next day.

_ Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences :

6. I'vesome coffee on the carpet . (spilled , recalled , punished)
7. He doesn't.....exactly when he first met Ali. (blame , spill , recall)
8. They have broken the law and they deserve to be
(proved , punished , spilled)

UNIT 9

Unreal past forms for past regrets (wish)

1. Our flat is very small.
If only
2. Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car.
Jaber wishes
3. My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme.
I wish we
4. I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo. (have a camera)
If only
5. My cousins don't live near here.
I wish
6. I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well.
I wish
7. I am very hungry! I didn't eat before I went to the conference.
I wish
8. I am not good at maths
If only
9. I read slowly and I would like to read more quickly.
I wish
10. I don't have an email.
If only
11. I regret that some people drive too fast in the city centre.
I wish
12. Omer speaks too quickly.
If only
13. The weather is too hot today.
We wish
14. I am very tired but I can't sleep at night.
If only

15. I am sorry that I didn't read that book.

I wish

16. Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.

Sultan wishes

17. I regret going to bed late last night.

If only

18. Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.

Nahla wishes map

19. Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.

I wish

20. Our team didn't play very well yesterday.

If only

21. Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time.

If only

22. I didn't concentrate properly in class yesterday. This homework is really difficult.

I wish

23. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.

Nader wishes

24. I should have learnt English better when I was younger.

If only

25. We're late. (get up earlier)

We wish

26. I feel ill. I ate so many sweets.

If only

27. Fadi has lost his wallet. I should have been more careful

Fadi wishes

28. Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday.

Huda wishes

29. I've broken my watch. I dropped it.

If only

30. I didn't do much work for my exam.

If only

31. I can't do this exercise and I would like to understand it.

If only

32. I didn't know the answer of many questions.

I wish

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Ali did not pass his exams. If only he..... harder last year. (study)
2. Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to China.
He wishes he a cultural awareness course. (do)
3. It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it.....cooler.
(be, was, being)
4. I feel ill. I wish I..... so many sweets!
(don't eat, hadn't eaten, was eating)
5. I can't do this exercise. I wish I..... it.
(understand, understanding, understands)
6. Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he
Chinese. (speak, is speaking, spoke)
7. I am very hungry! I wish I..... before I went to the conference.
(had eaten, eats, eating)

Collocations

make a mistake
make small talk
cause offence
earn respect
join a company
Shake hands
ask questions

Complete the sentences with collocations from the previous box :

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

Expressions

Words	Meanings in English	Arabic
Sales pitch	a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product	ترويج للسلع
Target market	people who are identified as possible customers	الزبائن المختارة
Age group	a set of people of similar age	مجموعه من نفس العمر
Department group	a large shop that sells many different types of things	سوق
Package holiday	an organized trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)	الرحل المخطط لها

Complete the following sentences with suitable words from the previous box :

1. He is a goodfor personal computer .
2. We met the travel agent who arranged everything for our
3. Teenagers have been chosen to be thefor the new tablets .
4. Carrefour is one of the famousin Jordan .
5. This club is very popular with the 20 – 30

UNIT 10

Conditional sentences

- We can use
 1. provided that
 2. as long as
 3. unless
 4. even if (the condition is not important)

The third conditional with *could* and *might*

The function:

<i>with might have</i>	<i>unsure of the result of the past (not sure)</i>
------------------------	--

<i>with could have</i>	<i>It is possible result of the past (be able to)</i>
------------------------	---

Conditionals

1. Unless you have a language degree, yoube able to become an interpreter.(not, be)
2. If you successful, it will be a secure and rewarding job. (be)
3. You a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything you translate. (get)
4. I will enjoy my job provided that Iinteresting colleagues. (have)
5. I think I will be successful as long as Ihard. (work)
6. Even if Rana a lot, she will still make time to speak to her friends. (travel)
7. If you..... the course you would have had enough experience to apply for the job. (do)
8. If people mobile phones in the past, they would have been able to communicate more easily. (have)
9. Provided that it..... , we will have a picnic next week. (not rain)
10. Unless you..... the plants, they will die. (water)
11. Do you usually go home or meet your friends when school..... ?(finish)
12. Your new computer will last a long time as long as you.....careful with it. (be)
13. We have to go to school even if we..... tired.(be)
14. If Huda..... ill yesterday, she wouldn't have missed the exam. (not, be)

Rewrite

1. Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade.
(could)

.....

2. I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)

.....

3. I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)

.....

4. You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd.(might not)

.....

5. I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)

.....

6. I'll buy it if it isn't too expensive. (unless)

.....

7. Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items. (could)

.....

8. I studied hard the day before the final exam. I achieved the first rank in my class.
(might not)

.....

9. I didn't know that you were coming so I didn't come. (might)

.....

10.The rescue crew didn't find him. They didn't save his life. (might)

.....

11.I missed the train so I was late for the meeting. (could not)

.....

12.You feel cold if you don't wear a warm jacket. (unless)

.....

13.Unless Rana saves some money, she can't go on a vacation. (if)

1. During Ramadan, we eat the sun sets.

(when, unless, even if, as long as)

2. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday it's closed.

(if, provided that, unless, when)

3. We have to go to school, we're tired.

(when, provided that, even if , when)

4. Ice cream melts it gets warm.

(even if, when, as if, as long as)

5. Babies are usually happy they're hungry or cold.

(when, provided that, unless, even if)

6. We should always be polite we feel tired.

(when, if , as long as, even if)

7. The teacher will be pleased I write a good essay.

(unless, if, even if , as long as)

8.you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly.

(Even if, Unless, Provided that, As if)

9. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem you enjoy visiting other countries.

(Even if, Unless, when, as long as)

Giving advice

If I were you, I would + base verb.....

Why don't you + base verb?

Subject + could + base verb

Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets.

1. Before you find a full-time job, you should consider doing voluntary work.

Why.....

2. You should practise the presentation several times. (would)

.....

3. It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions.(why)

.....

4. You shouldn't look too casual. (If)

.....

5. You should do a lot of research.

If

6. You shouldn't worry so much.

If I

Words followed by prepositions

(WB. PAGE 49 / Ex 3)

Work as	يعمل ك.....
Decide on	قرر بشأن
Translate into	ترجم من والى
Talk about	تحدث عن
Ask about	سأل عن
Good as	جيد ك.....

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions. One preposition is not needed.

1. Would you like to work _____ a teacher in a big school?
(about , as , at , into, on)
2. We need to decide _____ a place to meet.
(about , as , at , in , on)
3. Can you translate this Arabic _____ English for me, please?
(about , into, in , on)
4. I'd like to talk ___ the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
(about , as , at , into, in , on)
5. The teacher asked us _____ our favourite books.
(about , as , at , into, in , on)
6. My sister is really good _____ drawing and painting.
(about , as , at , in , on)

Function

	Function
<i>Have you thought about ...? You should ..., no doubt about it. If I (v2)..... I would ... My main recommendation is that you... Why don't you..... It would be a good idea to...</i>	<i>Giving advice</i>
	Function
<i>As / Since / Because because of / due to</i>	<i>showing <u>cause</u> explain the reason</i>
	Function
<i>Therefore as a result consequently because of that,</i>	<i>showing <u>result</u> explain the consequences</i>
	Function
<i>Even if</i>	<i>(the condition isn't important whatever it is)</i>
	Function
<i>third conditional (if + Past Perfect/would have + p.p)</i>	<i>To imagine past situations which are impossible</i>
	Function
<i>third conditional with might have</i>	<i>unsure of the result of the past (not sure)</i>
	Function
<i>third conditional with could have</i>	<i>It is possible result of the past (be able to)</i>

C. Complete the following mini-dialogue by giving advice and write the answer down in your answer booklet.

Omar: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.

Rana:

Study the following sentence entry and answer the question that follows. Write the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Ibrahim: I always make a lot of spelling mistakes when I write. I don't know what to do about it.

Rana: You should use a good dictionary.

What is the function of Rana's statement ?.....

Reasons that make people leave their home countries

- seek a better life.
- complete education.
- find better jobs.
- learn about different cultures.

B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad.

- build valuable job skills.
- be self - confident.
- make friends.
- understand own and other cultures.

C. FREE WRITING (7 points)

B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information in the table below, and write two sentences comparing and contrasting compulsory education in different countries.

Compulsory education in different countries	
England	5 – 16 years
Jordan	6 – 16 years
Turkey	6 – 18 years
Japan	6 – 15 years

converting sea water	
Advantages	Disadvantages
plenty supply of water, easy access	expensive, lead to greater demand

Drill new wells
Advantages
<p>-new source of water</p> <p>-easy access</p> <p>-plenty supply of water</p>

B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes below about Qasr Bashir. Use the appropriate linking words.

Location: Jordanian desert.

Date of construction: beginning of the 4th century.

Purpose of building: protection of the Roman borders.

Description of the building: huge towers, 23 rooms

B. GUIDED WRITING: (4 points)

Read the information below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a brief biography using all the given notes below about Najeeb Mahfouth. Use the appropriate linking words.

Name: Najeeb Mahfouth

Place/ Date of birth: Cairo, 1911

Place/ Date of death: Cairo, 2006

Profession: Novelist

Achievements: - Awarded the Nobel Prize for literature
- Father of modern Arabic Literature

C. FREE WRITING: (7 points)

In your ANSWER BOOKLET, write a composition of about 80 words on ONE of the following:

1. A creative work (a novel, a poem, a painting...) that has influenced the way you view the world and the way you view yourself. Describe this creative work and discuss its effects on you.
2. Some people put off enjoyment for their old age or retirement. Others have fun from day to day. Write an article expressing your opinion and mention reasons for adapting it. Give specific examples of how you think people can best satisfy and fulfill their lives and also experience success in their lives.

« THE END »

present	past	P.Participial
go	went	gone
write	wrote	written
drive	drove	driven
ride	rode	ridden
drink	drank	drunk
swim	swam	swum
begin	began	begun
sing	sang	sung
come	came	come
ring	rang	rung
blow	blew	blown
know	knew	known
draw	drew	drown
fall	fell	fallen
fly	flew	flown
grow	grew	grown
throw	threw	thrown
rise	rose	risen
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen
forget	forgot	forgotten
speak	spoke	spoken
steal	stole	stolen
tear	tore	torn
Wear up	Woke up	Woken up
wear	wore	worn
take	took	taken
shake	shook	shaken
give	gave	given
eat	ate	eaten
see	saw	seen
win	won	won
shine	shone	shone
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
read	read	read
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
let	let	let
put	put	put
shut	shut	shut

present	past	P.Participial
bend	bent	bent
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
deal	dealt	dealt
dream	dreamt	dreamt
mean	meant	meant
learn	learnt	learnt
lend	lent	lent
send	sent	sent
feel	felt	felt
keep	kept	kept
leave	left	left
lose	lost	lost
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt	smelt
spell	spelt	spelt
spend	spent	spent
meet	met	met
feed	fed	fed
hold	held	held
lead	led	led
tell	told	told
sell	sold	sold
stand	stood	stood
understand	understood	understood
get	got	got
sit	sat	sat
stick	stuck	stuck
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought
seek	sought	sought
make	made	made
find	found	found
lay	laid	laid
pay	paid	paid
say	said	said
lie	lay	lain
hear	heard	heard

English language

Action Pack 12

2016/2017

Reading and Vocabulary

Level 4

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Unit Six

Education Today

Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
academic	connected with education, especially at college	أكاديمية
compulsory	obligatory; required	اجباري
contradictory	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different	متناقض
Developed nation	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	متطور
fluently	speaking a language very well	بطلاقة
drop	to stop studying a certain subject at university	يسقط مادة
economics	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used	اقتصادي
engineering	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc.	هندسة
enrol	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course	يتسجل/يسجل
lifelong	continuing or existing throughout your life	مدى الحياة
agriculture	the science or practice of farming	الزراعة
astrophysics	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	
pharmacy	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines	صيدلية
pioneering	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	ريادي
proficiency	a good standard of ability and skill	جودة/ مهارة
psychology	the study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس
qualifications	Official record of achievement	مؤهلات
undertake	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يلتزم/ يتعهد
sociology	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups	علم الاجتماع
colloquial	(adjective) (of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامي / دارج
Tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	وافي للشروط
tutorials	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	درس خصوصي
Business management	an area of study which involves learning about running a company	ادارة اعمال
linguistics	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	علم اللغويات

Halls of residence	A accommodation provided by a university or college	غرف للإقامة
motive	Reason for doing something	حافز
minority	Not many ,The opposite of majority	الاقليية
debts	Costs , charges	ديون
fees	Money you owe	اجور / رسوم
financial	Relating to money	امور مالية

Secondary school	مدرسة ثانوية	nursing	تمريض
Typical	نمط	physics	الفيزياء
ensure	يكفل	linguistics	علم اللغويات
Cooperation	تعاون	Business management	ادارة اعمال
optional	اختياري	biology	علم الاحياء
achievements	انجازات	medicine	الطب
factors	عوامل	geography	الجغرافيا
determining	محدد / معين	opportunity	فرصة
math	رياضيات	attitude	اتجاه/ تصرف
dentistry	طب الاسنان	behaviour	سلوك
marketing	تسويق	increasingly	بشكل متزايد
geology	علم الارض	prospects	احتمالات
chemistry	الكيمياء	global	عالمي
translation	ترجمة	abroad	خارج البلاد
Visual arts	فنون بصرية	financial	امور مالية
sociology	علم الاجتماع	fees	أجور / رسوم
Banking and finance	مالية و مصرفية	debts	ديون
history	تاريخ	motive	حافز

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**. 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.

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.

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. 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.

1. Schools across the USA started making school years longer. Write down two ways of doing this.
2. Schools across the USA started making school years longer. Write down the reason for that.
3. Why did schools across the USA start making school years longer?
4. What change has recently taken place in some American schools, and why has this occurred?
5. Quote the sentence which shows that the Jordanian school year is longer than school year in the UK and the UAS.
6. How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?
7. In which countries do students spend the most time studying in the world?
8. Write down a sentence which indicates the average length of time studying per day for the class in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea.

9. Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. Write down the reason.
10. Write down a sentence which indicates that most students in Finland are multilingual.
11. Students in some countries spend the most time studying in the world. Write down two countries of them.
12. It is suggested that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. Think of this, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
13. According to the text, what distinguishes studying in Finland?
14. There are two contradictory viewpoints mentioned in the text, write them down.
15. Quote the sentence which indicates that Jordanian students spend more time at school than the American and British students.
16. Quote the sentence which indicates that the after school activities in Japan and South Korea is not compulsory.
17. Find a word in the text which means “speaking a language very well, like a native speaker.”

***** Critical thinking:**

1- According to the Finland’s views of study, the number and the length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. Suggest three factors would result in better grades for most students.

2- Most countries have a minimum school-leaving age for their students as there are consequences of having different leaving ages. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Space schools

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.

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 taylor-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.

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.'

1. Private businesses are involved in space schools in two ways. Write them down.
 2. Studio schools are distinguished from other schools in many ways. Write down two of them.
 3. Write down a sentence which shows the age of students who attend studio schools.
 4. Studio schools seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education in many ways. Write down two of them.
 5. Lessons are a mixture of many activities. Write down two of them.
 6. Projects are supervised by two groups of people. Write down two of them.
 7. Scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers. Write down the purpose for that.
1. Quote the sentence which indicates that various skills and qualifications are required in Studio Schools.
 2. Space Schools teach their students special subjects related to space. Mention two examples of such subjects.
 3. According to the text, leading companies, prominent scientists and engineers play vital role in space schools. Write down their role?

4. According to the text, why it is important that students get high grades in subjects like Math, Science and other technology subjects?
5. Find a word in the text which means " **the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them**".

**** CRITICAL THINKING

1- The writer states that Studio Schools encourage young people to undertake less conventional form of secondary education. Suggest three methods to help making education less conventional.

2- Many schools receive funding as well as support from private businesses for special educational purposes. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

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

I have relatives in Jordan and **they** arranged for **me** to stay with a wonderful family **who** live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students **there**, **who** were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of **them** had studied Arabic to a high level. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, **which** is what my family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise **it** at home. I really put my back into it, and I earned an A on the course.

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

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

1. Anita was so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic. Write own the reason for that.
2. Anita faced many challenges while studying modern Arabic. Write down two of them.
3. Write down a sentence which indicates that Anita had tried extremely hard to learn Arabic.
4. Living with a family helped Anita to improve her Arabic-speaking skills. Write down the reason.
5. What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?
6. All students showed extremely positive values. Write down two of them.
7. Anita enjoyed many things while studying in Jordan. Write down two of them.
8. According to Anita studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions she has made in her life. Write down two reasons of that.

9. Anita states that living with a family helped to improve her Arabic speaking skills. How does she justify this?
10. What makes Anita familiar with colloquial Arabic?
11. Several aspects about the Jordanian students impressed Anita. Write down two of them.
12. Studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions she has made. Write down two reasons?
13. What does the idiom "put my back into" mean?
14. Write down the sentence which indicates that many students from all over the world come to study in German-Jordanian University
15. Anita can speak two languages. What are they? Why?
16. Describe the Jordanian students' attitude to their university education.
17. Anita has got many benefits from studying in Jordan. Write down them.
18. What is her dream?
19. Find out a word which means (affect strongly).
20. What does the underlined word 'fluent' mean?

*** Critical thinking:

1- According to Anita's Blog, the Arabic class in Modern standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Suggest three ways to improve learning a certain language.

2- Many students choose to go on an exchange program to study in another country. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

3. Students who choose to go on an exchange program may face a cultural shock. Explain this statement giving two pieces of advice to help them adapt with a new life in a new country.

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.

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

1. There are many changes related to higher education in the UK have taken place recently. Write down two of them.
2. Most students choose to study away from home. Write down two motives for that.
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that most students choose to study away from home.
4. Most students who choose to study away from home need to learn many skills. Write down two of them.
5. There are many options for accommodation are available for students. Write down two of them.
6. Write down the sentence which indicates the way in which students can repay the money they borrowed from the government.
7. Write down the sentence which indicates the number of school leavers who go to university in England has greatly increased in the past 30 years.
8. Find a word or a phrase which means ..

1. accommodation provided by a university or college : (*halls of residence*)
2. reason for doing something::(motive)
3. not many, the opposite of 'majority':(minority)
4. costs, charges:(fees)
5. money you owe: (debt)
6. relating to money:(financial)

- 1- According to the text, there are two huge changes which occurred in higher education in England. Write them down?
- 2- Write down the sentence which indicates that students don't have to pay off the government at once.
- 3- There are many challenges facing the students who choose to study abroad. Mention three of them.
- 4- The writer mentioned two reasons that make students choose to study away from home, what are they?
- 5- Where do students who study abroad live?
- 6- Find a word in the text which is opposite in meaning to the word "majority".
- 7- Find a word in the text which means "**reason of doing something**".
- 8- What does the underlined pronoun "**it**" line two refer to?
- 9- Write down the sentence which indicates that most university students choose the costliest option.
- 10- The writer states that the government helps students financially to study abroad. Is he justified? Explain your answer.
- 11- Where did most of the students get the fees from? How do they pay back them?
- 12- Mention the percentage of the students who wanted to stay at home while they study for their degree?
- 13- According to the text there are motivations for the students to study a way from their homes. Mention them.
- 14- What does the underlined pronoun "**they**" refer to?
- 15- What does the underlined word "**motive**" mean?

**** Critical thinking

- 1- The writer states that it is expected that students who choose to study away from home will face many difficulties, suggest three tips to make studying abroad less challenging.

- 2- Studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages. Think to this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

(Unit 7) Lifelong Learning

Words	Meaning in English	In Arabic
Career advisor	someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work	مرشد مهني
circulation	the movement of blood around the body	الدورة الدموية
concentration	attention, or attention span	تركيز
dehydration	the state of having drunk too little water	جفاف
diet	the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day	نظام غذائي
diploma	either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination	شهادة الدبلوم
Master degree	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	شهادة الماجستير
memory	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	الذاكرة
Multitask	to do several things at the same time	متعدد الوظائف
Multilingual	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات
nutrition	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	التغذية
PhD	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	شهادة الدكتوراه
Post graduate	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD; ~ degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level	خريج
Public university	a university that is funded by public means, through a government	جامعة حكومية
Private university	a university not operated by a government	جامعه خاصة
undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	طالب جامعي
vocational	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني / حرفي
simulator	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real	محاكي / مشابه
Stand out	to be much better than other similar people or things	يقاوم
Tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	تفصيل
Tutorial	a period of intensive teaching and discussion	درس خصوصي

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

circulation memory concentration beneficial ~~diet~~ dehydration nutrition

I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier diet. It's to take regular breaks when revising.....

It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid.....

Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your

Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her..... Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing

Vocabulary : (Unit Seven)

huge	ضخم
Blood circulation	الدورة الدموية
benefits	فوائد
Foreign language	لغة اجنبية
claimed	يدعي
functionality	الاداء الوظيفي
unique	فريد
challenges	تحديات
Mother tongue	اللغة الام
participants	مشارك
experiment	تجربه
distracted	تائه / حائر
transferred	منقول / محمول
subconscious	لا شعوري
optional	اختياري
Attend	يحضر
collaboration	مساهمة / متشاركة

Learning a foreign language

Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems. These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students who have only mastered their mother tongue.

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

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

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

1. It is claimed speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Write down two ways of them.
2. There are many benefits of learning a foreign language. Write down two benefits of them.
3. Learning foreign language can improve many skills. Write down two skills of them.
4. Learning foreign language presents the brain with several challenges. Write down two challenges of them.
5. How learning a foreign language improves your decision-making skills?
6. How learning a foreign language improves your memory?
7. How learning a foreign language improves ability to multitask?
8. In which way learning a foreign language improves problem-solving skills?

9. In which way learning a foreign language improves the use of native language?

1- According to the text, speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain. Write down two of these functions.

2- The writer says " It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision- making skills". Is he justified? Explain your answer.

3- Write down the sentence which indicates that learning a foreign language improves writing and speaking skills in the mother tongue.

4- What are the challenges facing brain in learning a new language?

5- How could experiments prove that multilingual people are able to switch easily between different tasks?

8- Find a word in the text which means **“speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages”**.

10- Compare between the student who knows more than one language with student who speaks only one language.

****** Critical thinking**

1- The writer states that learning new vocabulary and grammar rules exercises the brain. Suggest three other activities to help exercising the brain.

2- The importance of learning foreign languages is universal. It will always benefit the learner in one way or another. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Education in Jordan

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

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

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

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

1. Jordan has a high standard of education. Write down the main reason for that.
2. There are many stages of education in Jordan. Write down two of them.
3. Higher education in Jordan has two educational paths which students can join after secondary education. Write them down.
4. Higher education in Jordan has two types of courses which students can join after secondary education. Write them down.
5. What is the best type institution someone who wants a degree from a non-fee-paying university.
6. Students can attend three postgraduate degrees. Write down two of them.
7. Quote a sentence which shows how many public universities there are in Jordan.
8. There are two main differences between the German-Jordanian University in Amman and other universities in Jordan. Write them down.

9. There are ten public universities in Jordan. Write down two of them mentioned in the text.
 10. What is the main benefit of online distance learning programmes?
 11. Some students prefer distance learning via the Internet to face-to-face learning. Suggest three benefits distance learning.
 12. Would you prefer to do an academic or a vocational course when you finish school? Why?
 13. What other advantages and disadvantages of both face-to-face and distance learning courses can you think of?
1. The writer says "our country has a high standard of education" Is he justified? Explain your answer.
 2. According to the text, what is the role of the Ministry of Education?
 3. The writer mentioned two types of courses that students can study at the Jordanian universities. What are they?
 4. How many public and private universities are there in Jordan?
 5. Two classifications of university students are mentioned in the text. What are they?
 6. Write down the sentence which indicates that not only Jordanian students attend the Jordanian universities.
 7. Mention three universities that have the largest number of undergraduate students.
 8. What is special about the German Jordanian University?
 9. Find a word in the text which means 'obligatory'.
 10. What does the underlined pronoun 'these' refer to?
 11. Name three public universities mentioned in the text?
 12. According to the text, what could students who are unable to attend university do to get a degree?
 13. (MOE) is responsible for some schools. What are they?
 14. What is the optional education and the compulsory education?
 15. What is the best education for the child who is too young to start primary school?
 16. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
17. What is the best type of institution for :
- A: some one who wants to get a first degree.
 - B: a postgraduate with a first degree who wants to study further.
 - C: a postgraduate with a master degree who wants to study further

***** Critical thinking**

1- The writer states that foreign students from all over the world come to study in the Jordanian universities. Suggest three reasons which make them choose Jordan for studying.

2- Students who complete their studies while working might face a lot of difficulties. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

WB 37 **Acquiring a language**

1. Learn English fast – the natural way!

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

2. What exactly do you mean by 'total immersion'?

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

3. What will I be doing?

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

4. How long are the courses?

Some people just come for a week, and they are usually amazed by how much progress they make in such a short time. Others come for two, three, even four weeks. It's up to you. You can be sure of one thing – we'll do our very best to give you a first-class experience and send you home thinking and dreaming in English!

1. The text says that students will be living 'as a family'. Give two examples from the text that illustrate this.
2. Which part of the day will be the most formal? What happens then?
3. What do you think 'a tailor-made course' means?
4. Students have a lot of options on these courses. However, there are two decisions they have to make before they arrive. What are they?
5. Imagine you joined a small group of students on a course like this. Think of three positive aspects, and three possible problems you might face.
6. According to the text, what is the best way to acquire a language?
7. Give two examples of courses that students may require mentioning their purposes.
8. Write down the sentence which indicates that the people who take the courses will be surprised by how fast their language has improved.
9. According to the text, how long do the courses last?
10. Some examples of informal activities are mentioned in the text. Write down three of them.
11. The writer states that students will be living as a family. Give two examples from the text.
12. There are two decisions that students have to make before they arrive. What are they?

13. The text says that students will be living 'as a family'. Give two examples from the text that illustrate this.

14. What does the underlined word ' **academic** ' mean?

***** Critical thinking**

1- The writer states that the people who take the courses will be amazed by the progress they achieved in their language in a very short time. Suggest three tips to help students improve their language quickly.

2- It is said that the best way to acquire a language is to immerse your self in it. think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

يوسف
غفلة

How to revise for exam

A -

No, it's never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.

B -

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

C-

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

D -

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

E -

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

F-

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

1- There are many tips students could follow as a successful revision habit for exams mentioned in the text. Write down three tips.

2- According to the text, what should students do if they feel that they are too late to start revision for their exams?

3- The writer states that it is a good idea to change the order of subjects in the timetable. Write down the reasons.

4- According to the article it is the importance of taking break from studying. Write down the reason.

5- Write down the sentence which indicates that the best time for students to start revising is the early morning.

6- There are some activities which can be done as a break from studying mentioned in the text. Write down two of them.

7- According to the article doing exercise make students revise more efficiently. Write down the reasons.

8- Write down the sentence which indicates that drinking water prevents dehydration.

9- What does the underlined word "one" refer to?

10- Find a word in the text which means "right kind of food for good health and growth"

11- What does the underlined word 'dehydrated' mean?

*** Critical thinking

1- The writer states that when students feel awake their memory will be at its best. Suggest three other tips to help students improve their memory power.

2- It is expected that students will likely face many difficulties while preparing for exams. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Unit Eight (Language)

Words	Meaning in English	In Arabic
Blame	to say that someone or something is responsible for something	يلوم
punish	to give someone an unpleasant task in response	يعاقب
spill	accidentally flow over the edge of a container	سال / أراق
pop	to burst, or to make something burst, with a short	ينفجر
recall	to remember a particular fact, event	يسترجع
influence	////////////////////////////////////	يؤثر
sociologist	////////////////////////////////////	عالم اجتماع
secretively	////////////////////////////////////	بسرية

**Does the language we use influence the way we think?
Or does our culture influence the way we use language?**

Sociologists have been looking into this question for hundreds of years. They have now begun to look at not just how people talk, but also how they think, asking whether the way we understand and remember experiences is influenced by language. As a result of these studies, they have come up with some interesting results.

A lot of research has been carried out on the relationships between mind, world and language. In one study, a psychologist points out that when describing an event, English speakers tend to mention the person who was responsible. Whereas English speakers might say, 'John broke the vase', Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form. It is believed that such differences between languages have an effect on how their speakers understand events, and whether someone is blamed for an action or gets away with it.

In another study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japanese were asked to watch videos of two people popping balloons, breaking eggs and spilling drinks, either on purpose or accidentally. Later, when asked to recall the videos, the English speakers mentioned the person who did the action. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for intentional events, but left this out when they considered that event to be an accident.

Scientists at Newcastle University, UK, have carried out tests to prove that different cultures also have different ways of seeing colours. They found that in Japanese, for example, there are different words for light blue and dark blue which are not found in English. Native speakers of Japanese, therefore, made a clearer distinction between colours on the spectrum.

Is it our language that has affected our way of thinking? Or has a difference in cultural habits affected both our thoughts and our language? Most likely, culture, thought and language have all come about together.

1. A lot of research has been done on the relationships between many elements (factors).write down two of them.

2. What is the difference in describing an event between English speakers and Japanese and Spanish speakers?
3. The writer mentions two languages which prefer the use of passive form. Write them down.
4. The Spanish and Japanese speakers recalled the videos in two ways. Write them down.
5. Japanese speakers made a clearer distinction between colours on the spectrum. Write down the reason for that.
6. According to the article our way of thinking is affected by many factors. Write down two of them.
7. Does the writer of the article believe that the way in which bilingual people see the world depends on which language they are using? Justify your answer.
8. Quote a sentence which shows the way English speakers describe the videos.
9. Quote a sentence which shows that our way of thinking is affected by culture, thought and language.

Speaking with signs

dialect	a form of language which is spoken in only one area	لهجة
First language	the language that you first learn as a child	اللغة الاولى/ اللغة الام
register	a technical term for the words, style and grammar used by speakers	يسجل
Mother tongue	the first and main language that you learnt	اللغة الاولى
Foreign language		لغة اجنبية
Sign language		لغة الاشارة

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

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

Just as there are different spoken languages in countries around the world, each country has its own sign language. Sign language is used as a first language by about 70 million people in the world. The use of sign and spoken languages does not differ. Both can be used to provide and share information, tell stories, have informal discussions and give formal talks. Both have different registers and dialects, and both are constantly evolving.

Many varieties of the Arabic Sign Language have been developed, and there are almost as many Arabic sign languages as there are Arabic-speaking countries. Recently, the benefits of learning sign language are being promoted not only to deaf people, but also to those with normal hearing. In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language. Since, like all languages, sign language has a grammatical structure, it is now being recognised and taught as an optional foreign language.

Learning sign language is of enormous benefit to anyone, whether they can hear or are deaf. Like learning any new language, it involves and challenges the brain. It also allows people who master sign language to be able to communicate with a new international community.

1. Quote a sentence which shows the first people to think of sign language system.
2. Sign language made an enormous impact on the lives of deaf people. Think of this statement, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
3. The article states two uses of sign and spoken languages. Write down of these uses.
4. There are many similarities between sign and spoken languages. Write down two of them.
5. Learning sign language is beneficial for everyone for two reasons. Write down these reasons.
6. In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language. Write down the reason for that.
7. Quote a sentence which shows that there is not only one Arabic sign language.
8. Deaf people may face many unique challenges with learning sign language. Suggest three ways to overcome these problems.
9. Quote a sentence which shows that sign language is being offered as a foreign language.

What are they talking about?

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

With twins, however, the story might be a little different. First of all, their development is sometimes slower. It is thought that this may be because some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, and they spend more time communicating with each other. Secondly, some twins seem to develop their own unique language. While this is not very common, it is certainly fascinating. They speak – and seem to understand – strange 'words' and sounds that nobody else can make out. This is known as 'cryptophasia'. Certainly, what they say isn't understood by anyone else, but is it really a language?

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

tempting : attractive, desirable مغري

experimental: part of an experiment تجريبي

Stimuli: things that make you interested محفز

pace: speed سرعة

mimic: copy, make the same sound تقليد

received: adsorbed التقط

Words with similar meanings

Adjectives	
Attractive/ desirable	tempting
Part of an experiment	experimental
Nouns	
Things that make you interested	stimuli
speed	pace
Verbs	
Copy / make the same sound	mimic
Received	absorbed

1. According to the article, twins do not always develop in the same way as single babies. Write down two differences.
2. The article suggests one reason for the slower language development of some twins. Write down this reason.
3. Language is absorbed by a baby by many ways. Write down two ways of them.
4. The article states that some twins really make up their own secret language. Write down the reason for that.
5. Quote a sentence which indicates that twins do not always develop in the same way as single babies.
6. Quote a sentence which indicates that twins develop their own language at the same speed.

*** Critical thinking

7. According to the text, single babies get benefit from the interaction with adults to improve their language. Suggest three ways to support the child's communication skill.
8. Teaching babies sign language open up the lines of effective communication . Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Unit Nine (The World of Business)

Doing business in China

Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
Be able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	القدرة على اجابة الاسئلة بتفاصيلها
Do a deal	to arrange an agreement in business	عقد صفقة او اتفاق
Give a business card	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	اعطاء بطاقة اعمال (بطاقة تعريفية بالشخص)
Make a small talk	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	عمل محادثة (كلمة) غير رسمية
negotiate	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	يفاوض
Shake hands	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	يصافح باليد
Tell a joke	to say something to make people laugh	يمزح
realise	////////////////////////////////////	يدرك
awareness	////////////////////////////////////	وعي
recommendations	////////////////////////////////////	توصيات
qualifications	////////////////////////////////////	مؤهلات
translated	////////////////////////////////////	ترجم
conflict	////////////////////////////////////	صراع

Vocabulary

Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
agreement	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations	اتفاق
dominate	to be the most important feature of something	يسيطر على
export	goods sold to another country	يصدر
extraction	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else	استخراج
Gross Domestic Products	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	منتجات منزلية دسمة
import	goods bought from other countries	يستورد
reserve	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use	محمي
fertilizer	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow	سماد
knitwear	clothing made from wool	ملابس صوفية
minerals	a substance that is found naturally in the earth	معادن
pharmaceutical		طبي
vegetable	////////////////////////////////////	خضار
extensively	in a way to cover or affect a large area	ممتد
machinery	machines, especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something	آلية
replicate	to produce a copy of something	عمل نسخة مطابقة
Sales pitch	the statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something	الترويج للسلع
corporate	belonging to or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organization	تضامن وشراكة
cryptophasia	the development by twins of a language that only they can understand	لغة مشتركة بين التوائم
domestic	relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries	داخلي
Eat out	eat away from home, especially in a restaurant	يأكل في الخارج
evolve	to develop gradually	يطور

(WB. Page 44 / Ex. 2)

Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
negotiate	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	يفاض
Track record	all of a person's or organisation's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something	السجل الشخصي
compromise	////////////////////////////////////	يسوي بحل وسط
conflict	////////////////////////////////////	صراع
patient	////////////////////////////////////	صبور
prepared	////////////////////////////////////	محضر له
previous	////////////////////////////////////	السابق

_ Complete the explanations with words from the box. One word is not needed.

Compromise , conflict , negotiate , patient, prepared, previous, track record

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

_ Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box :

minerals _ exported _ fertilisers _ knitwear

1. They added some naturalto make plants grow better .
- 2 . Jordan hasmany products to the European Union even before the 1997 CE trade agreement was made..
3. Jordan is rich in a lot of naturalsuch as coal and salt .

Doing business in China

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

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

Why was it not successful?

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

Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

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

When did you learn how to be successful in China?

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

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

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

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

‘Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently. I began the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.’

Was it a successful meeting?

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

1. Quote a sentence which shows the time of Mr Ghanem's first visit to China.
2. The article states that Chinese respect two values. Write down two of them.
3. Mr Ghanem did many things before his second visit to China. Write down two things of them.
4. Mr Ghanem didn't tell any joke in his second meeting in china for two reasons. Write down these two reasons.
5. What do you think is a 'track record' ?
6. There are many pieces of advice to be successful business meetings. Write down two them.
7. What changed when Mr Ghanem visited China for the second time?
8. What similarities do you think there are, in terms of expectations at business meetings, between China and Jordan?
9. The writer mentioned some reasons that make Mr. Ghanem's first business with China unsuccessful. Write down three reasons.
10. 2-According to the text, Mr. Ghanem regrets that he didn't research Chinese culture before visiting China. Is he justified? Explain your answer.
11. 3- What helped Mr. Ghanem to learn how to be a successful business man in China?
12. 4- What was Mr. Ghanem's advice to the people who are willing to do business in China?
13. 5- Mr. Ghanem followed certain steps during his last meeting in China. Mention three steps.
14. 6- What makes Mr. Ghanem's last meeting to China successful?
15. 7- Write down the sentence which indicates that telling jokes during business meeting shows disrespect according to the Chinese culture.
16. 8- What does the Underlined pronoun 'his' refer to?
17. 10-What is the meaning of ' track record'?
18. 11- When did Mr Ghanem first start doing business with China?
19. 12- Chinese respect two things . Mention them.
20. *** Critical thinking
21. 1- The shortest way to a successful business is to be a successful businessman. Suggest three characteristics of a successful businessman.
22. 2- Cultural differences between countries can create a number of barriers in business development. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Our country's imports and exports

In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports. First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

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

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

1. Jordan is rich in many different minerals. Write down two minerals of them.
2. The article states two extraction industry for potash and phosphate in Jordan. Write down two of them.
3. Jordan exports many goods to other countries. Write down two goods of them.
4. Jordan exports goods to many countries. Write down two countries.
5. Quote a sentence which shows the majority of Jordan's economy is dominated by services.
6. The majority of Jordan's economy is dominated by services. Write down two services of them.
7. Jordan imports a lot of oil and gas. Write down the reason of that.
8. Jordan imports many goods from other countries. Write down two goods of them.
9. Jordan imports many goods from other countries. Write down two countries of them.
10. Quote a sentence which shows country supplies Jordan with most of its imports.
11. Jordan first signed a trade agreement with many Arab countries. Write down two countries if them.
12. Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow. Think of this statement, in two sentences, write your point of view.

1 Do your research

Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product. Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced? You also need to know who the target market is – for example, the age group or income of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market.

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

In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what their needs are. For example, if they represent a middle-class department store in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for them? Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

2 Prepare and practise

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it. Will you read it word by word, use notes or memorise it? Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, and in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). Then practise it, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practise it again.

3 Be professional

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them, and compliment their company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!).

While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile! When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!). Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session. I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

1. There are many ways to make a successful sales pitch. Write down two ways of them.
2. The article states that many things have to be known about your product. Write down two of them.
3. The article states that many things have to be known about your costumers. Write down two of them.
4. There are many tips to make a successful presentation. Write down two of them.

23. 1- According to the text, there are several matters should be researched before making a sailing pitch. Mention three of them.

24. 2- Quote the sentence which indicates that using what you sell is the best way to believe in what you sell.

25. 3- The writer says "It is always a good idea to have a list of your main point" Is he justified? Explain your answer.

26. 4- The writer mentioned some tips for effective presentation. What are they?

***** Critical thinking**

1- The writer says " when you are speaking, don't keep your head down'. Suggest three body language tips for effective presentation.

3- Pitching an idea and selling it effectively can be challenging and discouraging. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Unit Ten

Career Choices

Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
Adaptable	able to adapt to new conditions or situations	متكيف مع
Ambitious	having a strong desire for success or achievement	طموح
attributes	a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person)	ينسب الى
Competent	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard	كفؤ
Conscientious	showing a lot of care and attention (to a task)	واعي ومدرك
Curriculum Vitae	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers	سيرة ذاتية
enclosed	surrounded, especially by a fence or wall	محاصر
Enthusiastic	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something	متحمس
Fond of	having an affection or liking for someone or something	مغرم ب
Full time	happening or working for the whole of the working week, and not only part of it	كامل الوقت
Headphones	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.	سماعات رأس
intern	someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience	متدرب
interpreter	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another	مفسر
keen	having or showing eagerness or interest	مهتم / محب
reference	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	مرجع
regional	relating to a particular region or area	إقليمي
secure	a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training	تدريب
Surveyor	person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or	باحث مسحي

Voluntary	done or given by choice	تطوعي
Work experience	A period of time that someone spends working in a particular place	خبرات في العمل

Words	Meanings in Arabic
regional	إقليمي
rewarding	تكريم وتحفيز
seminar	فصل دراسي
translation	ترجمة
career	مهنة
advertising	اعلان
banking	عمل بنوك
Career advisor	مرشد مهني
Lawyer	محاماة
Achievements	انجازات
enthusiastic	حماس

My job as an interpreter

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because they want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is my reply.

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

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

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

Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter. Provided that you have a postgraduate qualification, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly. If you get an interview for a job, you will need to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice. You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time. If you are successful, it is a secure and rewarding job. You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.

It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

1. Working as interpreter involves attending many events. Write down two of them.
2. The article states an interpreter may face many difficulties. Write down two difficulties of them.
3. There are many steps for translating in a conference. Write down two steps of them.
4. The article states that an interpreter has to know specialist language. Write down the reason for that.
5. There are many skills needed to get a job as interpreter. Write down two skills of them.
6. Working as interpreter is a very responsible job. Write down the reason for that.
7. English language may be used differently in some countries. Write down two of them.
8. The article states two kinds of English language. Write them down.
9. Do you think you have the necessary qualifications to be an interpreter?
10. Mention the main cause that made Fatima talk about her job as interpreter?
11. What encouraged Fatima to choose her career as interpreter?
12. According to the text, explain Fatima's role as an interpreter?
13. There are many challenging aspects in Fatima's career as an interpreter? Mention two of them.
14. The writer mentioned several requirements for becoming an interpreter. What are they?
15. Fatima mentioned that her job as an interpreter is very responsible. Is she justified? Explain your answer.
16. Write down the sentence which indicates that the interpreter will feel rewarded if the listeners understand the translated information.
17. What does the underlined pronoun 'that' refer to?
18. Find a word in the text which means "related to a particular region or area".
19. Headphones are important in Fatimah's job. Why?
20. What is the effect of bad translation?

*** Critical thinking

21. The writer states that while being able to connect people together through language is rewarding, there are some challenges an interpreter may face while on job. Suggest three strategies to help an interpreter and make him able to overcome the problem of interpretation.
22. Interpretation could play an important role in developing the tourist sector. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.
- 23.

Stepping into the business world

Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of them take up ⁵employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship.

We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, who is about to graduate in the subject.

- ***How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky?***

It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months, (2 but they weren't in the same year).

- ***What exactly have you studied over those four years?***

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, **Marketing** and Sales, too. I also did a 20course in Management, **which** is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We all had to do IT, too, because computer skills are essential.

- ***What did you most enjoy about the degree?***

The work experience, definitely. I learnt so much, both times, and of course it looks great on my curriculum vitae. One of the companies offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more 30experience that way. Also, I wouldn't have had much money last year if I hadn't had that job!

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

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

- ***What are you planning to do next?***

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

- 1- How long do business studies take?
- 2- Mention three courses that should business students study to get the degree.
- 3- According to the text, Ricky thinks that having a degree in Business studies is very beneficial and he enjoyed it. Is he justified? Explain your answer.
- 4- What was Ricky's role in the sales department?
- 5- Write down the sentence which indicates that in the UK many people get a degree in business studies.
- 6- Find a word in the text which means ' **on line questions** '
- 7- What does the underlined pronoun '**them**' refer to?
- 8- According to the text, what are the steps that Ricky has to follow to get a job with a bank?
- 9- How does Miles spend a quarter of his time as a student?
- 10- What kind of company did he work for last summer? What was his job?
- 11- What do large companies offer graduates?
- 12- There are two choices for the student of business studies? What are they?
- 13- What does the underlined word '**Marketing**' mean?
- 14- What does the underlined pronoun '**which**' refer to?

***** Critical thinking**

- 1- According to the text, Ricky has to wait for a job interview with a bank and should be well prepared. Suggest three steps to follow when preparing for a job interview.
- 2- Choosing what to study at university is one of the biggest decision students make. Choosing a degree that you love might not be as beneficial as you think. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Literature spot

A Green Cornfield

By Christina Rossetti

The earth was green, the sky was blue:
I saw and heard one sunny morn
A skylark hang between the two,
A singing speck above the corn;

A stage below, in gay accord,
White butterflies danced on the wing,
And still the singing skylark soared,
And silent sank and soared to sing.

The cornfield stretched a tender green
To right and left beside my walks;
I knew he had a nest unseen
Somewhere among the million stalks.

And as I paused to hear his song
While swift the sunny moments slid,
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,
And listened longer than I did.

حقل الذرة الخضراء
بقلم كريستينا روسيتي

السماء كانت زرقاء والارض خضراء
رايت وسمعت ذات صباح مشرق
طائر القبره عالقا بين الاثني
نقطه سوداء تغني فوق الذرة

على مسافه ادنى وبتناغم
وكانت الفراشات البيضاء ترقص على الجناح
وظل صوت القبره يرتفع بالغناء
ويهبط بصمت ويرتفع بالغناء

حقل الذره امتد يانعا في الأخضر
على جانبي الطريق وانا امشي
عرفت ان عشا مخبأ للقبره
بين ملايين السيقان في مكان ما

وعندما توقفت لكي اسمع غناه
ومرت اللحظات المشمسة بسرعة
وربما كانت صديقته جالسه طويلا وهي تستمع
ولربما استمعت لوقت أطول مني

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Cornfield	حقل الذرة	Silent sank	الهبوط بهدوء
sunny	شمس	stretched	ممتد و منبسط
Morn	الصباح	tender	طري وطازج
skylark	طائر القبرة	nest	عش
speck	ذرة	stalks	قصبات
gay	مبتهج ومسرور	paused	توقف
accord	انسجام وتوافق	swift	بسرعة
butterflies	فراشات	slid	ينزلق ويغيب
On the wing	محلوق و مرتفع	mate	رفيق / صاحب

Vocabulary

Answer the questions.

1 Is a speck something big or small (line 4)?

.....

2 If something is in accord, is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)?

.....

3 Does tender suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)?

.....

4 What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)?

.....

5 Which part of a plant is the stalk (line 12)?

.....

6 Does swift mean slow or fast (line 14)?

.....

Comprehension

Choose the correct word to complete the summary of the poem.

The poet describes how (1)..... (**content / sad / lonely**) she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) (**flying away from the cornfield / flying in the sky / falling towards her**). It doesn't sing as it flies (3) (**lower / higher**). Below it, butterflies (4) (**sit quietly / move slowly / move quickly**) in the cornfield. The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) (**visible in / hidden in / far away from**) the cornfield. She (6) (**notices / imagines / knows**) that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.

Answer the questions about the poem.

1- The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?

.....
.....
.....

2 Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?

.....
.....
.....

3- How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

.....
.....
.....

4. List the colours that have been used in the poem. What do you think they symbolise?

.....
.....
.....

Answers

Vocabulary

1 small

2 in agreement

3 fresh and young

4 It lays eggs.

5 It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves.

6 fast

Comprehension

1 content

2 flying in the sky

3 lower

4 move quickly

5 hidden in

6 imagines

Analysis

1 Some word pairs alliterate (*singing speck* on line 4, *listening long* on line 15, *listened longer* on line 16), but there are also lines that alliterate: *And still the singing skylark soared* (line 7), *And silent sank and soared to sing* (line 8) and *While swift the sunny moments slid* (line 14). Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (here we have *soared* and *sank*; *silent* and *singing*).

2 The two references are *I knew he had a nest unseen* (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); *Perhaps his mate sat listening long* (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.

3 She says, *Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did* (lines 15–16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

4. Green, blue, white. I think that green symbolises the freshness of nature; it is used in conjunction with blue to emphasise how bright and vivid nature can be. White is used to symbolise the purity and elegance of the butterfly.

AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
midst	وسط	frail	
glade	أرض واسعة	hesitation	تردد
bungalows	منازل	enclosed	محصور / مقيد
conductor	دليل / مرشد	palings	سياج
Passing along	على طول الطريق	hut	كوخ
carriages	عربات	conducted	منساق و منقاد
passengers	مسافرين	enclosure	سياج
hamlet	قرية	half _domesticated	حيوان اليف / حيوان منزلي
provide	يزود	doubtless	بدون شك
conveyance	مركبة / عربته	resolved	عازم على
delay	تأجيل / بطئ	hire	يستأجر
foreseen	متوقع	persisted	أصر
obstacle	عائق	excessive	الزائد / الفائض
arise	يظهر	loan	استلاف / اقتراض
route	طريق	flurried	حائر / مرتبك
gained	يكسب	bargain	صفقة
sacrifice	يضحى	stimulate	يحفز
steamer	باخرة	provisions	مخزون / مؤونة
response	رد	purchased	اشترى
rejoined	انضم والتحق ثانية	dense	كثيف
Wry grimace	تكشيرة	Forest of palms	غابة من شجر النخيل
magnificent	رائع		

AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS

حول العالم في ثمانين يوما

BY: Jules Verne

The story, set in 1873 CE, is about an Englishman, Mr Phileas Fogg, who is trying to complete a journey around the world in eighty days. At this point in the story, he and his traveling companion, the Frenchman Mr Passepartout, are traveling through India by train. They have befriended another traveler, Sir Francis Cromarty

في هذه القصة التي حصلت في عام 1873 عن رجل انجليزي اسمه السيد فيلب فوج، والذي يحاول ان يكمل رحلته حول العالم في ثمانين يوم، وعند هذه النقطة من القصة، هو وصديقه الفرنسي السيد باسيپارتوت يسافران الى الهند في القطار ويصادقان شخص اخر معهم بالرحلة اسمه السيد فرانسيس كرومارتي

The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rotherham, where there were several **bungalows** and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here'!

توقف القطار في تمام الساعة الثامنة، في وسط الغابه على بعد 15 ميل بعد منطقة روثال، كان يوجد الاكواخ والمسكن وقد كان العامل يمر بين العربات ويصرخ ان المسافرين سينزلون هنا.

'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis.

'At the **hamlet** of Kholby.' في قرية خولبي.

'Do we stop here?' هل سنتوقف هنا -

'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.' بالتأكيد، الخط الحديدي لن ينتهي بعد.

'What! Not finished?' نعم، لم ينتهي! -

'No. There's still a matter of fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line begins again'

لا بقي خمسون ميلا من هنا الى اللاباد حيث يبدأ الخط الثاني

'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm.

اجاب السيد فرانسيس الذي كانت حرارته ترتفع وتبيع تذاكر من بومباي الى كالكتا

'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.

العامل: بالتأكيد ولكن على المسافرين ان يعرفو ان عليهم ايجاد وسيله مواصلات من خولبي الى اللاباد

'Sir Francis,' said Mr Fogg quietly, 'we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad

السيد فوج: سيد فرانسيس هل سمحت ان نبحث عن وسيله مريحه تنقلنا الى اللاباد

'Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage'.

السيد فرانسيس: السيد فوج هذا تاخير كبير ليس من صالحك

كيوني وهو اسم الفيل كان لا يسير بسرعه على عكس اي وسيله مواصلات مريحه، السيد فوج قرر ان يستاجر ه على الرغم من ذلك، الفيه بالهند ليست رخيصه لانها اصبحت نادره، الفيله الذكور مناسبه لعروض السيرك فقط ومطلوبه جدا بعدما اصبحت غالبيتها مدجنه، عندما اظهر السيد فوج نيته باستاجار الفيل "كيوني" من الهندي لكن الهندي رفض الفكره، السيد فوج اصر وعرض عشر جنيهات عن كل ساعه الايجار لاستعارته ليصل الى اللاباد الهندي رفض، عشرون..... اربعون..... وفضل رافضا.

Still refused ومازال رافضا

'Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused'.

السيد فيلس قرر ان يشتري الفيل وعرض عليه 1000 جنيهه ولكن الهندي ضل رافضا.

At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded. 'What a price, good heavens!' cried Passepartout, 'for an elephant.' It only remained now to find a guide, which was comparatively easy. A young Parsee*, with an intelligent face, offered his services, which Mr Fogg accepted, promising so generous a reward as to materially stimulate his zeal. The elephant was led out and equipped. Provisions were purchased at Kholby, and, while Sir Francis and Mr Fogg took the howdahs* on either side, Passepartout got astride the saddle-cloth between them. The Parsee perched himself on the elephant's neck, and at nine o'clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut".

وبسعر 2000 جنيهه وافق الهندي، يا له من سعر بحق السماء، صرخ باسيبارتوت، من اجل فيل....

بقي ان نجد دليلا الان، وهو امر سهل مقارنة مع الفيل كي نصل الى المدينه،

وظهر شاب من اصل فارسي ذو وجه ذكي وقدم خدماته للساده لكي يساعدهم فتقبل السيد فوج واعد له بمكافاه كبيره ليثير طمعه المادي.

تم اقتياد الفيل ووضع المعدات اللازمه للركوب، والمونه اشتروها من خولبي وبينما وضع السيدان المقعد على ظهر الفيل وارخيا طرفيه على جانبي الفيل قام باسيبارتوت بربط السرج بين الطرفين، والفارسي جلس على رقبه الفيل.

وفي تمام الساعه التاسعه انطلقوا من القرية الى والحيوان كان يسير في غابه كثيفه من النخيل على اقصر الطرق.

Question 1: Answer the questions.

1- What kind of house is a bungalow (line 6)? a house with one floor.

2- How does the word hamlet (line 9) suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped?

A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses

3- What form of transport is a steamer (line 24)?

It's a ship powered by steam.

4- What kind of facial expression is a wry grimace (line 30), and why did Passepartout's face show this expression?

It's an expression that shows pain or unhappiness. Passepartout wasn't happy because he didn't want to walk far

5-Read line 36 again Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

enclosed, palings:

Question 2: Answer the questions:-

1- Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?

The railway isn't finished

Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor? What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed? -2

because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go. -3
'Growing warm' means getting annoyed.

3- How does Mr Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue? How does his attitude differ from that of Sir Francis?

- Fogg says that he suspected that this might happen and suggests that they find another means of transport. Compared to Sir Francis, he is very calm and confident and doesn't show any anger.

4- Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?

for warlike purposes

5- How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive? 'It still preserved its natural gentleness',

6- How many people travel on the elephant?

four – the guide, Passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg

-Complete the sentences 1–3 with the names of the characters:-

Sir Francis	Passepartout	Phileas Fogg
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1- is prepared to walk the rest of the way to Allahabad.

2- thinks that two thousand pounds is too much to pay for an elephant.

3- does not know where they are when the train stops.

Answers:-

Phileas Fogg 2- Passepartout 3- Sir Francis

-1

3.IDEAS:-

Question 5:-

Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas:-

1- time

2- money

3- transport

Answers:

1- lines 20–21

2- lines 49–51

3- lines 41–43

Question 6:

Consider the idea of transport. Compare the train (lines 6–15) and the elephant (lines 38–45). What are the advantages and disadvantages of each mode of transport mentioned, and how does this relate to the rest of the extract?

Suggested answer: -

Transport is an important theme in this story. These two passages describing a train's unfinished route and an elephant's potential to be a good mode of transport are interesting since the railway is not finished (line 11) and the elephant is needed to continue on their journey. The elephant, a live animal, is described like a mode of transport; it 'could doubtless travel rapidly and for a long time'. In this situation, the man-made transport fails, whereas the animal seems to be a more positive investment.

Question 7:-

Do you think that this story shows the importance of time? Justify your answer?

Suggested answer:-

I think that this story shows the importance of time when Phileas Fogg is so precise about the number of days they have to spare in line 24. It also references time in the passage where the elephant is described ('rapidly', line 41). However, I think that more importance is given to efficiency, because Phileas Fogg is not in a hurry; he is instead very well prepared (lines 23– 25).

using polite terms such as "please" in line 18. Overall, I would say that it is much better to react like Phileas Fogg in such a situation, as it is much more stressful to be angry.