

ALNAWRAS

النورس

في اللغة الانجليزية

Level 4

Never give up on a dream just because of the time it will take to accomplish it. The time will pass anyway.

اعداد الاستاذ

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Ahmad E. Alshatti

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Ahmad E. Alshatti

Teacher

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Male
Date of Birth
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Objective

- Bachelor's degree in English Language & literature. - A course in interpretation from King Abdulaziz University (in Saudi Arabia). - Writer and editor in both English and Arabic. - Create a file that includes an explanation of the English language for the secondary stage.

Skills

Teacher Tutor
writer
translator
Editor

Languages

Arabic and English

Interest

Giving all my skills to students to prepare an educated generation.

Achievements

- A course in interpretation from King Abdulaziz University (in Saudi Arabia). - Writer and editor in both English and Arabic. - Technical

Experience

Three years' experience teaching English

Tutor

From: 1 - 4 - 2020 Present

Qualification

Al-balqa applied university

English language and literature

no end

10 - 4 - 2023

writing in English and methods of dealing with the language.

Reference

YouTube: الاستاذ احمد الشطي
Facebook: Ahmad E. Alshatti

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النورس

في اللغة الانجليزية

اتمنى لكم طلابي جميعا سنة دراسية سعيدة، تحققوا فيها ما تمنيتم وما اردتم،
والحال الذي تمنيتم ان تكونوا عليه.

لله الحمد والمنة جميع طلابي حققوا نجاح مقداره ٩٠٪ في مادتي وما عندي ولا طالب
رسب بالانجليزي حتى الان، وهذا النجاح ما كان بالساهل ولكن بالتشديد على الطالب
من جميع النواحي سواء كانت شرح، واجبات، و امتحانات. وبدي اكون صريح بالحكي
انه لولا التشديد على الطلاب لما كان لدي هذه النسبة من النجاح في مادة اللغة
الانجليزية وانا واثق من كلامي.

لكن القضية المهمة انه في بعض الطلاب رسبوا بمواد مثل تاريخ وتربية اسلامية وما
اخره وهذا ليس نقص من المدرسين وإنما النقص من الطلاب أنفسهم لأنهم
مقصرين وانا بعرف هذا الشيء. لذلك انتم الجيل اللاحق يجب عليكم ان لا تقعوا
بنفس المشكلة ما بدي تقصير ما بدي تقصير ما بدي تقصير.

لا تحكولي والله الوزارة ضربتنا وهالكلام انت كطالب اذا بتدرس بفهم وبتركيز دون
مماطلة بتنجح وبسهولة.

ادرسوا لحتى تحققوا المعدل يلي بتتمنوه، كل دقيقة انت مسؤول عنها، وكل جهد
بذلتته على دراستك راح تشوف ناتجه في تحصيلك الاكاديمي في نهاية السنة ان شاء
الله.

لا تكسروا قلوب اهاليكم، اجبروا بخاطرهم، اجبروا بخاطرهم، اجبروا بخاطرهم، ولا
تنسوني من صالح دعواتكم. استقبل ملاحظاتكم على جميع حساباتي.
دمتم بخير وعافية....

والله والى الله والتوفيق

أ. محمد عيد الشطي

• طرق اجابة اسئلة القطع

1- **انكر او عدد**، حيث يطلب منك ذكر شيء معين موجود في النص، ويكون على شكل نقاط في الفقرة. ويكون نص السؤال كالتالي:

-**Mention** two / four of them.

2- قد يأتي سؤال (**اكتب**) وتكون الاجابة نص حرفي من الفقرة، ويكون شكل السؤال كالتالي:

-**Write** it down

-**Write** them down

3 - (**اقتبس**) حيث يطلب منك اقتباس جزئية معينة تكون موجودة في النص. وهذه الجزئية تكون من بعد كلمة **show** او **indicate**، ويكون معنى السؤال (اقتبس الجملة التي تبين)، علما ان اي زيادة او نقصان على الاجابة تحسب خطأ، ويكون نص السؤال كالتالي:

-**Quote** the sentence **showing / indicating** that.....

-**Quote** the sentence **that show / indicate**.....

4- **سؤال المعنى**، حيث يعطيك جملة بين قوسين وهذه الجملة معناها كلمة واحد موجودة في الفقرة، حيث ان هذه المعاني تكون موجودة بعد كل فقرة سواء في الدوسية او الكتاب المقرر، ويكون نص السؤال كالتالي:

-**Find** a word in the text which **means** (.....).

5- **سؤال الضمير**، حيث يطلب منك الاشارة الى ماذا يعود الضمير كما تعلمت سابقا (ضمائر الفاعل، والمفعول به، والملكية بالاضافة الى / other another) ويكون نص السؤال كالتالي.

-What does the underlined **pronoun / word** (.....) refer to?

6- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**when**) تكون الإجابة (وقت/سنة).

7- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**where**) تكون الإجابة (مكان).

8- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**who**) تكون الإجابة (اسم شخص عاقل).

9- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**why**) تكون الإجابة (سبب) ويجب ان تبدأ الاجابة ب.(**because**)

10- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**what**) تكون الإجابة (حدث)، مثال.

If you are invited to a job interview, you must do some of the tasks as follows: **focus and answer questions quickly** and you must also **keep your head elevated** while speaking and it is important to **use body language** to express your thoughts and strength of character.

-**What are the things** that you need to apply when you are invited for a job interview?

11- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**how old**) تكون الإجابة (عمر / رقم).

12- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**how long**) تكون الإجابة (طول الفترة الزمنية (ساعة وما الى ذلك)).

13- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**how far**) تكون الإجابة (بعد المسافة (كيلو، ميل، متر)).

14- اذا بدأ السؤال ب (**how much**) تكون الإجابة (سعر / ثمن).



Level 4

ALNAWRAS



ENGLISH LANGUAGE GRADE 12

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الاسم..... انت ناجح/ه ابدأ الان وفرحني بنجاحك

Unit Six

Grammar/ Comprehension purposes in Unit Six

Quantifiers to Make Comparison

Comparison

• ملاحظه : الصفه القصيره تكون 5 حروف فاعل, والصفه الطويله تكون 6 حروف فاعل.

1- عند المقارنه بين شيء او شيء اخر وتكون الصفه المعطاه (قصيره) عند الحل نضيف للصفه **er** ونميز جمله المقارنه من خلال وجود **than**

Slow ----- slower than

Short ----- shorter than

Fast ----- faster than

- Ali is taller than Aseel. (tall)

- Salma is smaller than Khalid. (small)

2- في حالة المقارنه وتكون الصفه (طويله) عند الحل نضع قبل الصفه **more** ثم الصفه كما هي

Expensive ----- more expensive than

beautiful ----- more beautiful than

popular ----- more popular than

- Amman is----- than Balqa . (beautiful)

- This car is----- than my car (expensive)

Superlative

3- عند تفضيل شيء على شيء اخر وتكون الصفه المعطاه (قصيره) نضيف للصفه (**est**) بشرط التأكد من وجود (**the**) قبل الصفه.

fast the fastest

large the largest

thin the thinnest

Salam is the Student in the class. (big)

4- في حالة التفضيل وتكون الصفه (طويله) عند الحل نضع قبل الصفه **the most** ثم الصفه كما هي.

Irbid is..... city in Jordan. (interesting)

• نمط اعاده الكتابة على المقارنه :

1- اذا جاءت جمله وفيها (less / more) وبدا الحل باخر شيء في جمله عند الحل نعيد كتابة جمله كما هي فقط نستبدل (less / more) ببعض.

Swimming is more interesting than Running.

Running is less interesting than running.

• اذا جاءت جملة وكان فيها (less / more) وبدا الحل في اول شيء بالجملة الحل يكون كالتالي.

- 1 نفي. (is / are)
- 2 حذف (less / more) واستبدالها ب. as.
- 3 اكتب الصفه كما هي.
- 4 حذف (than) ووضع (as) ثم اكمل الجملة.

Swimming is more interesting than running.

Swimming isn't as interesting as running.

• اذا جاءت جملة منفيه ب as.....as الحل كالتالي (مقارنة).

- 1 اثبات. (is / are)
- 2 حذف. as ووضع more
- 3 كتابة الصفه واجراء لها اللازم.
- 4 حذف as ووضع than مكانها.
- 5 كتابة اول شيء بالجملة.

Swimming isn't as interesting as running.

Running.....

Vocabulary isn't as easy as Grammar

Grammar

Maths isn't as popular as English

English

My bag isn't as expensive as your bag.

Your bag.....

Sami doesn't eat as much food as his father.

His father.....

My friend doesn't have as many sons as Ali.

Ali

Laila isn't as tall as Maha.

Maha

• اذا جاءت جملة وبدات (neither) الحل كالتالي (مقارنة).

- 1 كتابة (is / are)
- 2 انزال الصفه مع اجراء اللازم لها
- 3 كتابة than

-4 كتابة ما قبل (nor) وما بعدها مع استبدال and

- Neither a bus nor a car as fast as a plane

A plane

- Neither Laila nor Salma is as beautiful as Maha.

Maha

- Neither Amman nor Aqaba is as interesting as Dubai.

Dubai.....

- Neither English nor Arabic is as difficult as Science.

Science

- إذا جاءت جملة منفية ب as.....as ولكن بدا الحل بالفاعل الاول (مقارنة) .

1- اثبات او نفي (is / are)

2- حذف as ووضع less

3- انزال الصفة

4- حذف as ووضع مكانها than

5- كتابة اخر شيء بالجملة

- Swimming isn't as interesting as running.

Swimming-----.

- Vocabulary isn't as easy as Grammar

Vocabulary

- Maths isn't as popular as English

Maths

- My bag isn't as expensive as your bag.

My bag.....

- Sami doesn't eat as much food as his father.

Sami

- إذا جاء احد الافكار السابقة واعطاني صفة بين قوسيين نطبق نفس خطوات الفكرة المعطاه لكن نستبدل الصفة المعطاه بالصفة الموجوده كالتالي :

- Learning Chinese isn't as easy as learning English . (difficult)

- Learning English is more difficult than learning Chinese.

إذا جاءت جملة مقارنه بشكلها البسيط الحل هو فقط نفي. (is / are)

Ali is taller than khalid.

- Khalid isn't taller than Ali

- Ali isn't as tall as khalid.

- إذا جاءت جملة وبدات ب nothing / there is no الحل يكون كالتالي (تفضيل) .

- إذا كانت الصفة طويلة نكتب قبلها the most ثم الصفة كما هي.

- إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة نكتب قبلها the ثم نضيف في نهايتها est

الصفة + اكمال الجملة + Is / are

- There is no sport in the world is as important as football.

- Football is the most important sport in the world .

- There is no subject in the class as popular as English.

English

- There is no city in Jordan as big as Amman.

Amman

- There is no car in the world as expensive as Bugatti.

Bugatti.....

- None of these students are as intelligent as Rami.

Rami

- There is no sport in the world as good as football.

Football.....

هالالالالال

• في سؤال ضع دائره يمكن التمييز بين (many / much / little / few)

1- نستخدم much, little مع الاسماء الغير معدودة

2- نستخدم many, few مع الاسماء المعدودة

• الاسماء المعدودة هي الاسماء التي يمكن عدّها مثل:

Doctors, book, tree, pencil, men, student, computer, and so on

• الاسماء الغير معدودة هي الاسماء التي لا يمكن عدّها ولا يضاف لها S كالسوائل واسماء مثل

Information, news, homework, advice, mail, equipment, evidence

• الاسماء المعدودة تعامل معاملة الجمع، والاسماء الغير معدودة تعامل معاملة المفرد

• الصفات الشاذة :

The Adjective	The Comparative	The Superlative
good ,well	Better than	the best
bad	Worse than	The worst
much	More than	The most
many	More than	The most
little	Less than	The least
few	Fewer than	The fewest
far	Farther than	The farthest

• صفات مهمة حفظ وعكسها : غالبا تأتي او تبدأ ب

The least

The Adjective	The opposite
cheaper	More expensive
taller	shorter
older	younger
more	less
later	earlier
bigger	smaller
easier	more difficult
faster	slower
more stupid	cleverer
better	worse
longer	shorter
easier	harder
interesting	boring



Q- Dear student, read the following questions carefully and then choose the correct answer, or rewrite the answer appropriately.

1. Ali is taller than Sami.

Sami is shorter than Ali

2. This house is more expensive than that house.

That house

3. Amman is more famous than Irbid.

Irbid.....

4. A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.

A foolish friend

5. Maha is less patient than Laila.

Laila

6. I don't eat as much food as my brother.

My brother.....

I

7. There is no car in the world as fast as Bugatti.

Bugatti

8. The cheapest thing on the mall is Rice.

The least

9. Reading stories is less popular than watching T.V.

Watching T.V.....

Reading stories

10- The easiest part in the exam is vocabulary.

The least.....

10. Salt is more enjoyable than Amman.

Amman

Salt

11. Football is more popular than basketball.

Basketball isn't.....

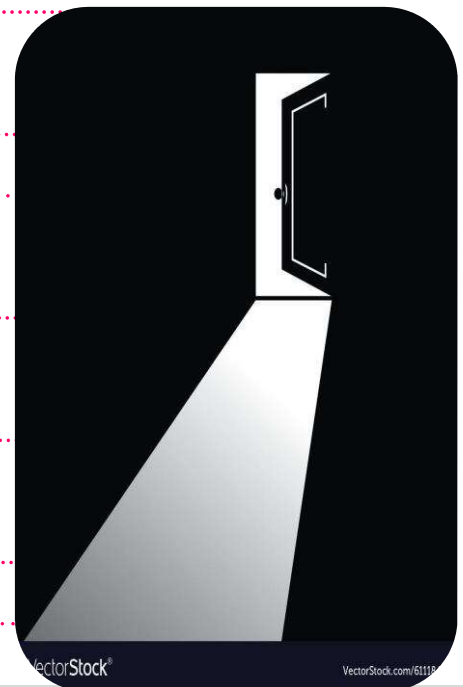
12. Ahmad can't run as fast as Ali.

Ali

13. Neither Jordan nor Syria is as important as Iraq.

Iraq.....

Jordan and Syria



14. She isn't as beautiful as Rasha.

Rasha

15. Portuguese children have to go school for longer time than children in Japan.

Children in Japan

16. There is less information on the website than there is in the book. (as much as)

There isn't.....

17. My dress is more attractive than yours.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

A. My dress is less attractive than yours.

B. Your dress is not as attractive as mine.

C. My dress is as attractive as yours.

D. Your dress is the most attractive one.

18- Studying English is more popular than studying French.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

A. Studying French is more popular than studying English.

B. Studying French is the most popular thing.

C. Studying English is as popular as studying French.

D. Studying French is less popular than studying English.

19- Black cars are more expensive than white cars.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

A. Black cars are less expensive than white cars

B. Black cars aren't as cheap as white cars.

C. Black cars are cheaper than white cars.

D. White cars are more expensive than black cars.

20- Playing football is easier than playing badminton.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

A. Playing badminton is more difficult than playing football. B. Playing badminton is less difficult than playing football.

C. Playing badminton is easier than playing football. D. Playing football is more difficult than playing badminton.

21- Going swimming is less common than going shopping.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

A. Going shopping is more common than going swimming. B. Going shopping isn't as common as going swimming.

C. Going shopping is as common as going swimming. D. Going swimming is the most common thing.

22- Hiking is less dangerous than biking.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

A. Hiking is as dangerous as biking

B. Hiking is more dangerous than biking.

C. Biking isn't as dangerous as hiking.

D. Hiking isn't as dangerous as biking

23- Staying at home is less dangerous than going outdoors.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

A. Staying at home isn't as safe as going outdoors

B. Staying at home is safer than going outdoors.

C. Going outdoors is safer than staying at home.

D. Staying at home is more dangerous than going outdoors.

24 Chemistry exams are less difficult than English exams.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. Chemistry exams aren't as easy as English exams. B. Chemistry exams are easier than English exams.
C. English exams are as difficult as Chemistry exams. D. English exams are less difficult than Chemistry exams.

25- There is no girl in the class as beautiful as Haneen.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. There is a girl in the class as beautiful as Haneen. B. Haneen is the least beautiful girl in the class.
C. Haneen is the most beautiful girl in the class. D. Haneen is as beautiful as the other girls in the class.

26- Reading books is less interesting than surfing the net.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. Surfing the net is more interesting than reading books. B. Surfing the net isn't as interesting as reading books.
C. Surfing the net is as interesting as reading books. D. Reading books is the most interesting hobby.

27- Neither Amman nor Irbid is as attractive as Petra.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. Amman and Irbid is more attractive than Petra. B. Petra isn't as attractive as Amman and Irbid.
C. Petra is less attractive than Amman and Irbid. D. Petra is more attractive than Amman and Irbid.

28- The ordinary newspapers are more acceptable than the electronic ones.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. The most acceptable newspapers are the electronic ones.
B. The ordinary newspapers are less acceptable than the electronic ones.
C. The electronic newspapers are not as acceptable as the ordinary ones.
D. The electronic newspapers are as acceptable as the ordinary ones.

29- Visiting Egypt isn't as common as visiting Turkey.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. Visiting Egypt is less common than visiting Turkey. B. Visiting Egypt is more common than visiting Turkey.
C. Visiting Turkey isn't as common as visiting Egypt. D. Visiting Egypt is as common as visiting Turkey.

30- Your dress isn't as colourful as mine.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. Your dress is more colourful than mine. B. My dress is more colourful than yours.
C. My dress is less colourful than yours. D. Your dress is as colourful as mine.

31- Eating snacks is less beneficial than eating fish.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. Eating fish isn't as beneficial as eating snacks. B. Eating fish is as beneficial as eating snacks.
C. Eating snacks is more beneficial than eating fish. D. Eating snacks isn't as beneficial as eating fish.



32- Neither English nor Maths is as enjoyable as Arabic.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. English and Maths are less enjoyable than Arabic. B. English and Maths is as enjoyable as Arabic.
C. Arabic is less enjoyable than English and Maths. D. Arabic isn't as enjoyable as English and Maths.

33- Neither TOYOTA nor HONDA is as expensive as Mercedes.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. TOYOTA and HONDA are more expensive than Mercedes.
B. Mercedes is as expensive as TOYOTA and HONDA.
C. TOYOTA and HONDA aren't as expensive as Mercedes.
D. Mercedes is less expensive than TOYOTA and HONDA.

34- My mother is more patient than my father.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. My father is the most patient one. B. My mother isn't as patient as my father.
C. My father is as patient as my mother. D. My father is less patient than my mother.

35- Studying in public universities isn't as expensive as studying in private ones.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. Studying in private universities is less expensive than studying in public ones.
B. Studying in public universities is cheaper than studying in private ones.
C. Studying in private universities isn't as expensive as studying in public ones.
D. Studying in public universities isn't as cheap as studying in private ones.

36- There is no country in the world as powerful as USA.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. USA isn't the most powerful country in the world. B. USA is the weakest country in the world.
C. USA is the most powerful country in the world. D. USA is less powerful than the other countries.

37- Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.

The sentence which has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. Learning English is easier than learning Chinese. B. Learning Chinese is easier than learning English.
C. Learning Chinese isn't as difficult as learning English. D. Learning English is as easy as learning Chinese.

1. I didn't enjoy that film. I think it was.....boring film I have ever seen.

(the less , the least , the most , more)

2. The difficult subject in the school is Maths.

(less , more , least , many)

3. I haven't got as much homework..... my brother.

(so , than , like , as)



4. My sister doesn't eat as.....food as my brother.

(much , more , most , many)

5. This student is as as that student.

(taller , tallest , tall , the tallest)

6. My father has as cars as your father

(much , more , many , most)

7. biggest planet in the solar system is Jupiter

(than , as , the , a)

8. Sami is famous than John.

(more , the most , much , many)

9. I can't afford to buy that watch because it isexpensive I have ever seen.

(the most , the least , less , more)

10.I haven't got as..... homework as my brother.

(much , more , the most , many)

11.Japanese and Jordanian children have the..... compulsory schooling.

(little , few , least , fewest)

12.Jordanian children can leave school one year than English children.

(early , earlier , the earliest)

13.She can write as..... as her teacher.

(beautifully , beautiful , more beautiful)

14.Business Studies is the popular subject.

(more , many , much , most)

15.I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was theinteresting story I have ever read.

(least , less , more , most)

16.The growing subject is Computer Science

(fasts , fast , faster , fastest)

17.Engineering is less..... than Visual Arts.

(smarter , faster , popular , taller)

18.Neither Maths nor Science is..... English

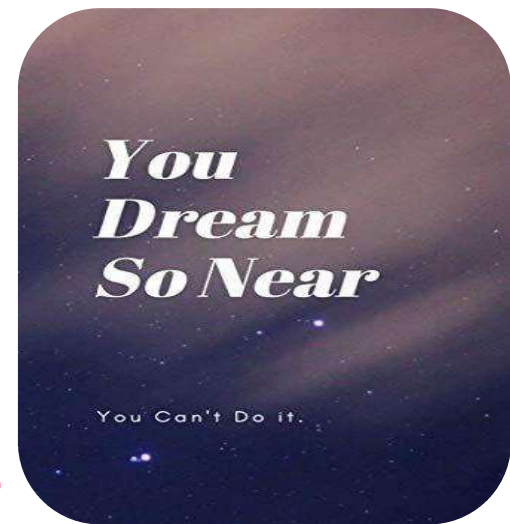
(less popular , as popular as , the most popular)

19.Students don't like doing Music and Art they like doing Maths.

(as many as , as much as , as few as)

20..... studied subjects are music and Art.

(as much as , the least , more)



21. There are students studying Science as Maths.

(as many , as much , as little , as a little)

22. I haven't met anyone as as Sami .

(clever , cleverer , cleverest , more clever)

23. Last night, we watched an interesting movie. It was enjoyable movie we have ever seen.

(the least , less , more , the most)

24. I haven't read as books as he did.

(much , many , more , most)

25. Jerash is the beautiful city in Jordan.

(more , less , most , much)

26. Basketball is more famous tennis.

(as , the , than , that)

27. Who is the student in the class?

(more clever , most clever , less clever)

28. I find time to read on Saturday than Sunday?

(fewer , less , few , many)

29. She eats as fast food as her sister.

(more , many , most , much)

30. Ali drives cars as as his father.

(carefully , careful , more careful)

31. Sami is than his friend

(good , better , the best , bad)

32. people applied for law in 2014 as in the previous year.

(not as many , not as much , not as , not as little)

33. Physics isn't as as Biology.

(more popular , popular , the most popular , less popular)

34. Law is than Medicine and Dentistry.

(as popular as , more popular , the most popular , popular)

35. The subject on the list is Computer Science.

(less popular , least popular , popular , more popular)

36. Portuguese and Turkish children have compulsory schooling.

(most , more , the most , less)

37. Portuguese children have to go to school for than children in Japan.

(long , the longest , longer , longest)

38. In Jordan, children start school a year than English children.

(later , late , the latest , lately)

39. Japanese and Jordanian children have compulsory schooling.

(less , least , the least , more)

40. Jordanian children can leave school one year than English children.

(early , earlier , the earliest , earliest)

41. English is studied subject in the school.

(more , much , many , the most)

42. I am tired today because I went to bed than usual last night.

(late , later , earlier , early)

43. I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the interesting story I have ever read.

(least , less , more , most)

44. My sister doesn't eat as as I do.

(more , most , much , many)

45. She always puts food on her plate than I do.

(less , little , few , least)

46. Neither Maths nor Science is English.

(as popular as , as more popular as , as the most popular as , as less popular as)



Reading purposes in Unit Six

Topic's name: Education today

(1) 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.

قبل بضع سنوات ، قامت أكثر من 1000 مدرسة في جميع أنحاء الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في جعل السنة الدراسية أطول بإضافة ما يصل إلى عشرة أيام إضافية للسنة الدراسية أو عن طريق جعل كل يوم دراسي أطول بنصف ساعة. كان هذا لأنه وجد أن طلاب المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والمملكة المتحدة كانوا يقضون أقل وقت في المدرسة ، حيث بلغ متوسط السنة الدراسية 187 يومًا. السنة الدراسية الأردنية النموذجية أطول من ذلك. ومع ذلك ، فإن أيًا من هذه ليست تقريبًا بقدر طول العام الدراسي في بلدان مثل اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية. يذهب الكوريون الجنوبيون إلى المدرسة لمدة 220 يومًا في السنة ، وفي اليابان ، تبلغ السنة الدراسية 243 يومًا.

According to a study by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They 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.

وفقًا لدراسة أجرتها منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية OECD ، فإن الطالب في اليابان وإندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية يقضون الوقت الأطول في الدراسة في العالم. انهم يريدون تعلم قدر ما في وسعهم لضمان درجات امتحان ممتازة. يذهبون إلى المدرسة لمدة تسع ساعات تقريباً ، على الرغم من أن ذلك يشمل التعليم والنشاطات الاختيارية بعد الدوام. كما يقضون حوالي ثلاث ساعات في القيام الواجبات البيتية كل يوم ، وهو ما يعادل ثلاثة أضعاف عدد الساعات في البلدان الأخرى. تشير إنجازاتهم الأكاديمية العالية إلى أنه كلما طالت مدة دراستك ، كلما كان ذلك أفضل في الامتحانات النهائية.

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

في فنلندا ، على أية حال ، عادة ما يتم إعطاء الطالب أقل من نصف ساعة من الواجبات المنزلية في الليلة ، ويذهبون إلى المدرسة أيام أقل وأقصر من 85 ٪ من الدول المتقدمة الأخرى. على الرغم من ذلك ، فإنهم يحققون أعلى درجات في مواضيع مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، يتكلم معظم الطالب أيضًا لغتين على الأقل ، وغالبًا ثلاث لغات ، بطلاقة.

The contradictory views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

تشير وجهات النظر المتناقضة للدراسة إلى أن عدد وطول أيام الدراسة ليس هو العامل الوحيد في تحديد ما إذا كان الطالب سينجحون في المدرسة أم لا.

A Successful woman
Is one who can build
a firm foundation
with the Bricks others
have THROWN at her

Word	Meaning	المعنى
Academic	connected with education, especially at a college or university level	أكاديمي , تعليمي
Compulsory	obligatory , required	إجباري
Contradictory	If two ideas are completely different and thus unable to both be true.	متناقض
Developed nation	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people.	الدول المتقدمة
Fluently	speaking a language very well.	بطالقة
Optional	something that is or may be chosen /not compulsory	اختياري
Tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	تعليم , تدريس
Lifelong	continuing or exiting throughout your life.	دائم/ مدى الحياة

Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. What change has recently taken place in some American schools?

ما التغيير الذي حصل مؤخرا في بعض المدارس الامريكية ؟

2. Many schools across the USA started making school years longer in two ways. Write them down.

العديد من المدارس عبر الولايات المتحدة بدأت بإطالة العام الدراسي بطريقتين , اكتبهما.

3. Schools across the USA started making school years longer. Write down the reason for that.

المدارس عبر أمريكا جعلت العام الدراسي أطول. اكتب السبب وراء ذلك .

4. How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?

كم عدد الايام في السنة التي يذهب بها الطالب إلى المدرسة في أمريكا؟

5. Quote the sentence which shows that Jordanian school year is longer than the years in the UK and the USA.

اكتب الجملة التي تشير بأن العام الدراسي في الاردن أطول من العام الدراسي في بريطانيا وأمريكا

6. Quote the sentence which indicates the number of days of the school year in both Japan and South Korea.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى عدد أيام العام الدراسي في اليابان و كوريا الجنوبية.

7. The study shows that students from certain countries spend the most time studying in the world. Write down two of these countries.

الدراسة تشير إلى طالب من بلدان معينة يقضون اكثر وقت في الدراسة في العالم. اكتب اثنتين من هذه البلدان.

8. Students in Japan, South Korea and Indonesia spend the most time studying in the world. Write down the reason.

الطالب في اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية وإندونيسيا يقضون الوقت الاكثر في الدراسة . اذكر السبب.

9. Why do students in Japan, South Korea and Indonesia want to learn as much as they can?

لماذا الطالب في اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية وإندونيسيا يريدوا أن يتعلموا بقدر ما يستطيعوا؟

10. How many hours do students in Japan , South Korea and Indonesia spend on homework every day?

كم عدد الساعات التي يقضيها الطالب في اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية وإندونيسيا للقيام في الواجبات البيتية ؟

11. Who do more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?

من يقوم بالواجبات اكثر بالمعدل الطبيعي الطالب في أمريكا أم الطالب في اليابان ؟

12. Is it compulsory to do after school activities in Japan and South Korea?

هل هو إجباري القيام بعمل نشاطات ما بعد المدرسة في اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية ؟

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

ما المثير للإنتباه بخصوص الايام المدرسية الاقصر والاقل لفنلندا؟

17. What do the contradictory views of the study suggest?

ماذا تبين وجهتي النظر المتناقضة للدراسة

18. Find a word in the text which is opposite in meaning to the word (**compulsory**).

جد كلمة في النص عكس كلمة إجباري.

19. Find a word in the text that means (**speaking a language very well like native speaker**).

جد كلمة في النص بمعنى يتكلم لغة بشكل جيد.

20. What does the underlined pronoun **they** line (20) refer to?

21. Students in spend the least days away from their schools.

A. South Korea

B. the USA

C. Japan

D. Jordan

22. The typical Jordanian school year is days.

A. More than 187

B. less than 187

C. nearly 187

D. exactly 187



Dear student, do not look at the following answers until you answer the questions above yourself.

1. They have started making the school year longer.
2. a. Adding up to ten extra days to the school year.
b. Making each school day longer by half an hour
3. Because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school.
4. 187 days
5. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this.
6. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year and in Japan the school year numbers 243 days.
7. Japan , South Korea, Indonesia
8. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exams grades
9. To ensure excellent exams grades.
10. Three hours every day.
11. Students in Japan.
12. No it isn't
13. The higher longer you study, the better you do in final exams.
14. In Finland.
15. In Finland.
16. a. They achieve top marks in Subjects like Maths and Science.
b. Most students also speak at least two and often three languages fluently.
17. The number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether Students will succeed at school or not.
18. Optional.
19. Fluently.
20. Students in Finland.



(2) 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 less conventional form of secondary education. These schools often specialize in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.

المدارس الفضائية هي مدارس رائدة تتلقى التمويل والدعم من الشركات الخاصة ، وتسعى إلى تشجيع الشباب على الالتحاق بنوع أقل تقليدية من التعليم الثانوي. غالباً ما تخصص هذه المدارس في مجال محدد واحد ، مع إدراك أنه يجب توفير نفس النطاق الواسع من المهارات والمؤهلات لجميع الشباب.

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

واحدة من هذه المدارس تم افتتاحها حديثاً لتعليم أطفال تتراوح أعمارهم بين أربعة عشر وثمانية عشر عاماً الذين لديهم اهتمام خاص بالعمل في مجال صناعة الفضاء. حيث يقوم الطالب باتباع منهجاً مخصصاً في المدرسة ، بما في ذلك مواد مثل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية.

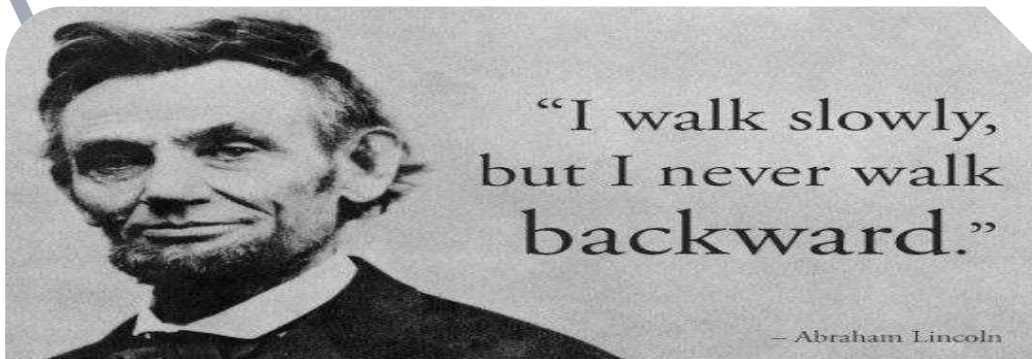
Lessons* are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.

الدروس هي مزيج من الدروس التعليمية الخاصة، مع مشاريع مشرف عليها من قبل الشركات الرائدة في كل من مجال صناعات الفضاء والتكنولوجيا.

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

يتم استضافة العلماء والمهندسون البارزون كمحاضرين ضيوف، مع طالب يهدفون إلى تحقيق أعلى الدرجات في امتحانات الرياضيات والعلوم الخاصة بهم. عندما يتركون المدرسة، سيكونون في وضع جيد لاتخاذ أي من المسارات الوظيفية المختلفة. يقول المتحدث باسم المدرسة: "ليس عليهم أن يصبحوا رواد فضاء!" "درجات ممتازة في مواد العلوم والتكنولوجيا يمكن أن تفتح العديد من الابواب وتؤدي إلى مجموعة متنوعة من الفرص والوظائف."

Word	Meaning	المعنى
Astrophysics	they study of the chemical structures of the stars and the forces that influence them	فيزياء فضاءية
Pioneering	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	رائد
tailor-made	made to fit exactly	مخصص
tutorial	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	درس خصوصي
undertake	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يلتزم / يتعهد
qualifications	official records of achievements awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam	مؤهلات
Lessons	are a mixture of small-class tutorials / tuition	درس



Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. **Who** fund and support (sponsor) the studio schools?

من يمول ويدعم المدارس الفنية؟

2. Private businesses are involved in space school in two ways. Write them down.

القطاع الخاص مشترك في المدارس الفضائية بطريقتين. اكتبهما

3. Mention the aim (objective) of studio schools.

اذكر هدف المدارس الفنية المتخصصة ؟

4. How many specific fields do the studio schools specialize in?

كم عدد المجالات المتخصصة التي تختص بها المدارس ؟

5. Write down the sentence which shows the age of students who attend studio schools.

اكتب الجملة التي تبين عمر الطالب الذين يذهبون إلى المدارس الفنية .

6. What does the underlined word (olds) refer to ?

7. **Who** can join space school?

من يستطيع أن ينضم إلى المدارس الفضائية ؟

8. There are many subjects in space schools. Mention two of them.

هناك العديد من المواد الدراسية في المدارس الفضائية. اذكر اثنين منهما.

9. Lessons are mixture of many things, what are these things?

الدروس خليط من أشياء متعددة , ماهي ؟

10. Give a description about lessons in space school.

أعط وصف للدروس في المدارس الفضائية.

11. How are the following groups of people involved in space school? (role) leading companies and prominent scientists

كيف تتخبط المجموعات التالية في المدارس الفضائية ؟ الدور الشركات الرائدة و العلماء البارزين.

12. Mention the aim of the students in the space school.

اذكر هدف الطالب في المدارس الفضائية.

13. Quote the sentence that indicates that the students are not supposed to be astronauts.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أن الطالب غير مفروض أن يصبحوا رواد فضاء

14. What can excellent grades in Science and technology open?

ماذا تستطيع العلامات الممتازة في العلوم والتكنولوجيا أن تفتح ؟

15. What does the underlined pronoun (their) line 13 refer to?

على من يعود الضمير المخطوط تحته سطر 13 ؟

16. What will the students be when they leave space school?

ماذا سيصبح الطالب عندما يغادروا المدارس الفضائية ؟

17. Find a word in the text that means (made to fit exactly).

18. One of the following options is false about studio schools:

- A. Receiving fund from the private sectors.
- B. Receiving fund from the government.
- C. Specializing mainly in one field.
- D. Introducing new methods for the first time.

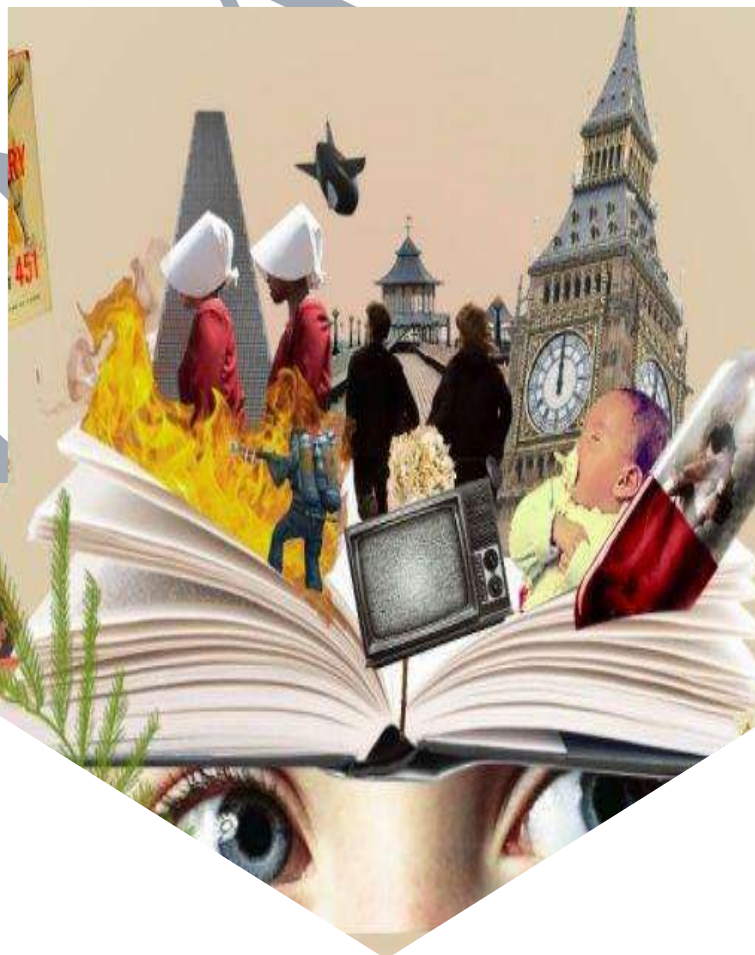
19. The phrase which means “a course designed to meet the specific needs of the students” in the text is.....

- A. tailor- made
- B. small-class
- C. well placed
- D. career paths



Dear student, do not look at the following answers until you answer the questions above yourself.

1. Private businesses.
2. 1- funding 2- support
3. To encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.
4. The school often specializes in one specific field.
5. One such school has recently in the space industries.
6. Eighteen- year old students
7. Fourteen to eighteen year-olds who have a special interest in working in space industries.
8. Astronomy , Astrophysics
9. Small – class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.
10. Small – class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.
11. A. Leading company in space / they supervise on the projects.
B. Prominent scientists / they are brought as guest lecturers.
12. To achieve top grads in their Maths and Science exams.
13. They don't have to become astronauts! says a spokesperson for the school.
14. It can open many doors and lead to variety of career opportunities.
15. Students
16. They will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. tailor-made



(3) Anita's blog post

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

قبل فصلي صيف قيل عامين أمضيت خمسة أشهر في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية بالقرب من مادبا. لأن والدي أصله من الأردن ، فقد ترعرت وأنا أتحدث العربية وكذلك الألمانية. ومع ذلك ، لم أكن قد درست اللغة العربية بشكل رسمي ، وعندما أتحت لي فرصة قضاء عام في الأردن في دراسة اللغة العربية ، لم أتردد للحظة واحدة.

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

لدي أقارب في الأردن وقد رتبوا لي للإقامة مع عائلة رائعة تعيش خارج مادبا. لقد دهشت من عدد الطلاب الأجانب هناك ، الذين لم يكونوا فقط من ألمانيا ، ولكن من جميع أنحاء العالم. معظمهم درس اللغة العربية على مستوى عال. أنا على معرفة تامة باللغة العربية العامية ، وهي ما تتكلم بها عائلتي وتفهمها. كانت دروس اللغة خاصة القواعد العربية ، في اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة ، تحدياً ،

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 practice it at home. **I** really put **my** back into it, and **I** earned an A on the course.

كل أسبوع ، كان علينا أن نتعلم قائمة مفردات من حوالي 50 كلمة. غطينا العديد من المواضيع. لقد ساعد العيش مع عائلة على تحسين مهاراتي في التحدث باللغة العربية لأنه بينما كان جميع الطلاب يسمعون اللغة العربية في الصفوف والشوارع ، فقد تمكنت أيضاً من ممارستها في المنزل. أنا حقاً وضعت كل جهدي في ذلك ، وحصلت على درجة في الدورة

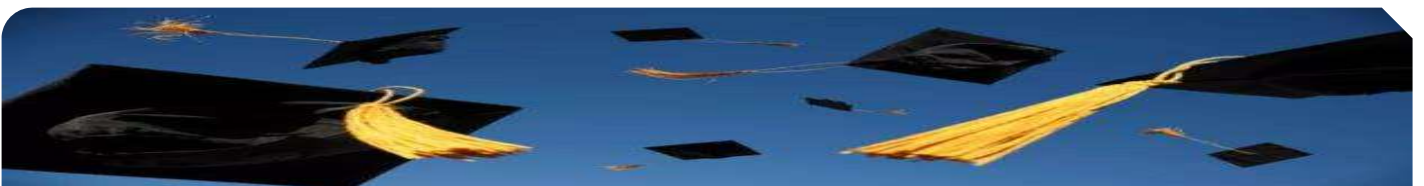
What impressed **me** most about **students** in Jordan was **their** behavior and **their** attitude to studying. All the **students** **who** **I** met appreciated the importance of **their** university education and the opportunities **it** would give **them** to contribute to **their** country's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

ما أعجبنى أكثر بالطلاب في الأردن كان سلوكهم وموقفهم من الدراسة. كل الطالب الذين التقيت بهم يقدرون أهمية تعليمهم الجامعي والفرص التي يمنحهم إياها للمساهمة في ازدهار بالدهم. أظهروا أيضاً قيم إيجابية للغاية. كان الجميع صادقين ، وناقش الناس المشاكل بدلاً من الغضب إذا اختلفوا مع بعضهم البعض.

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

وبصفتي شخص يستمتع بالطعام اللذيذ ، والاماكن الجميلة والناس الودودين والمضيافين ، فإن الدراسة في الأردن كانت واحدة من أفضل القرارات التي اتخذتها في حياتي. كونت العديد من الاصدقاء الجدد. كما قمت بتحسين مهاراتي في التحدث والكتابة والقراءة بالعربية. حلمي هو أن اتقن العربية بطلاقة في يوم ما - وبما أنني أعترزم العودة إلى الأردن بقدر ما أستطيع ، فأنا أعلم أنني سأجعل هذا الحلم حقيقة.

Word	Meaning	المعنى
colloquial	words used mainly in informal conversation rather than in writing or formal speech	لغة عامية
proficiency	A good standard of ability and skill	براعة/ مهارة



Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. Anita grew up speaking two languages. Write these two languages down.

أنيتا ترعرعت و هي تتكلم لغتين. اكتبهما

2. Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?

لماذا كانت أنيتا مستعدة بشكل كبير للذهاب إلى الاردن لدراسة العربية ؟

3. Anita's relatives played important role with her studying. Mention this role.

أقارب أنيتا لعبوا دورا مهما في دراستها . اذكر هذا الدور .

4. Quote the sentence that indicates that there are many international students in the university.

بس الجملة التي تشير بأن هناك أعداد كبيرة من الطلاب الدوليين في الجامعة .

5. Mention the thing that made Anita amazed.

اذكر الشيء الذي جعل أنيتا مندهشة .

6. Why is Anita familiar with colloquial Arabic?

لماذا تألف أنيتا اللغة العربية العامية ؟

7. According to Anita, what is the most difficult thing in studying modern standard Arabic?

وفقا لأنيتا ما هو اصعب شيء في دراسة اللغة العربية الفصحى؟

8. According to Anita, mention the benefit of living with a family.

اذكر فائدة العيش مع عائلة وفقا لأنيتا.

9. Why did living with a family improve Anita's Arabic speaking Skills?

لماذا العيش مع عائلة طور مهارات أنيتا في تحدث اللغة العربية؟

10. Quote the sentence which shows the number of words Anita and other students had to learn weekly.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى عدد الكلمات التي على أنيتا و الطالب الاخرين تعلمها كل أسبوع.

11. Write down the sentence which indicates that Anita has worked hard in learning Arabic.

اكتب الجملة التي تشير بأن أنيتا عملت بجد في تعلم اللغة العربية .

12. Anita was impressed by some aspects of her fellow students at the university. Write down two of these aspects.

العديد من الأمور أثرت في أنيتا وتركت انطبعا حسنا بالنسبة لزملائها في الجامعة. اذكر اثنتين منها.

13. All students showed extremely positive values. Mention these values.

كل الطالب اظهروا قيما إيجابية. اذكرها.

14. Anita's choice to study in Jordan was one of the best decisions she had ever made because she enjoyed many thing. Mention two of these things.

اختيار أنيتا للدراسة في الاردن كان واحد من احسن القرارات التي اتخذتها لأنها استمتعت بعدة أشياء اذكر اثنتين منها.

15. Anita has got many benefits from studying in Jordan. Write down these benefits.

أنيتا حصلت على فوائد من الدراسة في الاردن . اذكرهن.

16. What is the dream of Anita?

ما هو حلم انيتا ؟

17. What does the idiom in bold (put my back into it) mean?

ماذا يعني هذا المصطلح ؟

18. The sentence which states that Anita's desire is to speak Arabic very well is.....

- A. One of the best decisions I have made in my life was studying in Jordan.
- B. I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills.
- C. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day and I know I will make this dream a reality.
- D. Like other people, I enjoy delicious food, beautiful places and hospitable people.



Dear student, do not look at the following answers until you answer the questions above yourself.

1. Arabic and Germany.
2. Because her father is from Jordan and she has relatives in Jordan who can help her. And she grew up speaking Arabic at home.
3. They arranged for her to stay with a wonderful family who lived Just outside Madaba.
4. I was amazed all over the world.
5. The number of international students in the university.
6. Because her family speaks colloquial Arabic.
7. Grammar
8. It helped her to improve her Arabic speaking skills.
9. Because she can listen and practice Arabic at home.
10. Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words.
11. I really put back into it, and I earned an A on the course.
12. A. their behavior and their attitude to studying.
B. they appreciated the importance of their university.
C. they also showed extremely positive values.
13. Honest, discussing problems and Kindness.
14. A- Delicious food
B- Beautiful places
C- Friendly hospitable people
15. A- She made many new friends.
B- She improved her Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills.
16. speaking Arabic fluently
17. tried extremely hard.



(4) 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.

في إنجلترا ، ما يقرب من 50 ٪ من الطالب الذين يتركون المدرسة يذهبون إلى التعليم العالي. لم يكن الرقم دائما بهذا الحجم. قبل عشرين عاما ، كان أقرب إلى 30 ٪ ، وقبل ثلاثين عاما من ذلك ، كان حوالي 5 ٪ فقط. تغيير كبير آخر كانت الأمور المالية.

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.

قبل عام 1998 م ، كان التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة مجانياً تماماً لمواطني المملكة المتحدة. منذ ذلك الحين ، تم فرض الرسوم الدراسية. يقترض معظم الطالب هذه الاموال من الحكومة. لا يتعين عليهم سدادها على الفور. بدلاً من ذلك ، يرجعونها على دفعات من مكاسبهم المستقبلية.

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 **students** revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while **they** studied for **their** degree.

على الرغم من التكلفة العالية ، يختار معظم الطالب الدراسة بعيداً عن المنزل. كشفت دراسة حديثة لـ 17000 طالب أن 7 ٪ فقط أرادوا البقاء في المنزل أثناء دراستهم للحصول على شهادتهم.

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.

بالطبع بالنسبة لمعظم الشباب ، يعني العيش خارج المنزل اقتراض المزيد من المال من الحكومة. فلماذا ال يختار الطالب تجنب الدين من خالل البقاء في المنزل ، حيث ال يضطرون لدفع اليجار؟ معظمهم يقولون بدلاً من الاقرب. الدافع الاخر هو الرغبة في العيش في أنهم يريدون الانتقال إلى الجامعة التي يختارونها ، ثقافة جديدة.

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.

أين يعيش هؤلاء الطالب؟ العديد منهم لديهم غرف في قاعات السكن ، خاصة في السنة الاولى ؛ يستأجر آخرون شقق أو منازل. تعيش أقلية محظوظة في ممتلكات قام الاباء بشرائها لهم. معظمهم بحاجة إلى تعلم كيفية الطهي والغسيل وإدارة وقتهم ومالهم.

Word	Meaning	المعنى
halls of residence	accommodation provided by a university or collage.	خدمة السكن
motive	reason for doing something	دافع
fees	costs , charges	رسوم جامعيه
debt	money you owe	دين
financial	relating to money	مالي
minority	not many , the opposite of majority	الاقلية

NEVER GIVE UP.
GREAT THINGS
TAKE TIME. BE
PATIENT.

Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. Mention the percentage of school leavers who go on to higher education in England .

اذكر نسبة طالب المدارس الذين يستمرون في التعليم العالي في إنجلترا

2. Mention the percentage of school leavers who went on to higher education in England before 20 years.

اذكر نسبة طلاب المدارس الذين استمروا في التعليم العالي في إنجلترا قبل عشرين سنة .

3. Mention the percentage of school leavers who went on to higher education in England before 50 years.

اذكر نسبة طالب المدارس الذين استمروا في التعليم العالي في إنجلترا قبل خمسين سنة.

4. The first paragraph contains the phrase (**another huge change**). What was the first huge change?

الفقرة الاولى تحتوي على عبارة تغير اخر ضخم ما هو التغير الضخم الاول؟

5. There are two main huge changes that are related to higher education in England. They are what?

هنالك حدثين كبيرين يتعلقان بالتعليم العالي في إنجلترا. ما هما ؟

6. Quote the sentence which indicates that the higher education in UK used to be free for.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى التعليم العالي كان مجانيا في المملكة المتحدة

7. Mention the year that the tuition fees have been introduced in.

اذكر السنة التي استحدثت فيها الرسوم الجامعية.

8. How are students able to afford to leave home?

كيف يستطيع الطالب تحمل تكاليف مغادرة البيت؟

9. Quote the sentence which indicates that the majority of the students will depend on the government to fund their higher education.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير بأن الطالب سيعتمدوا على الحكومة لتمويل دراستهم العليا.

10. Write down the sentence which indicates to the way in which students can repay the money they borrowed from the government.

اكتب الجملة التي تشير إلى الطريقة يستطيع الطالب أن يسددوا بها المال الذي اقترضوه من الحكومة.

11. Quote the sentence which indicates that most students prefer studying away from home.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أن معظم الطالب يفضلون الدراسة بعيدا عن البيت.

12. Despite the high cost most students choose to study away from home for two reasons. What are these two reasons?

بالرغم من تكاليف الدراسة العالية معظم الطالب يختاروا الدراسة بعيدا عن البيت لسببين. ما هما ؟

13. According to the survey, mention the percentage of the students who wanted to live away from home while they study for their degree.

وفقا للمسح , اذكر النسبة المئوية للطلاب الذين يريدون العيش بعيدا عن البيت اثناء الدراسة الجامعية.

14. Mention the percentage of the students who wanted to stay at home while they study for their degree.

اذكر نسبة الطلاب الذين يريدون أن يبقوا في البيت اثناء الدراسة الجامعية.

15. Students who choose to study away from home usually live in various places. Give two examples of these places.

الطلاب الذين يختاروا بأن يدرسوا بعيدا عن البيت عادة يعيشوا في أماكن مختلفة , أعطي مثالين على هذه الأماكن.

16. There are many things that the students who choose to study away from home have to learn. Mention these things (skills).

هناك عدة أشياء على الطالب الذين اختاروا الدراسة بعيدا عن البيت أن يتعلموها . اذكرها .

17. What does the underlined word motive mean?

ماذا تعني الكلمة المخطوط تحتها

18. Find a word in text which is opposite in meaning to the word (majority).

جد كلمة في النص تفيد عكس كلمة الاغلبية

19. What does the underlined pronoun (it) line 7 refer to?

على من يعود الضمير it سطر 7؟

20. Quote the sentence that indicates that most students need to be responsible for their own life.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير بأن الطالب يحتاجوا أن يكونوا مسؤولين عن حياتهم الخاصة الطالب الذين اختاروا العيش والدراسة بعيدا عن البيت.



Dear student, do not look at the following answers until you answer the questions above yourself.

1. Almost 50%
2. 30 % / 3. 5 %
4. The change over fifty years of the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education increasing by ten times
5. 1- The change over 50 years of the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education.
- 2- Tuition fees have been introduced in 1998.
6. Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens.
7. 1998
8. They borrow money from the government.
9. Most students borrow this money from the government.
10. They don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.
11. Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home.
12. 1- They want to move to the University of their choice.
- 2- The desire to live in a new culture.
13. 93%
14. 7%
15. Halls residence, flats.
16. A. Most of them need to do their own washing.
- B. Most of them need to manage their time and money.
- C. Most of them need to learn to cook.
17. Reason for doing something.
18. Minority
19. Money
20. Most of them need to learn to cook..... money

While
you play
someone
make glory.

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*بَيْنَا أَنْتَ تَلْهُو
أَحَدُهُمْ يَصْنَعُ مَجْدًا.

Preservation purposes in Unit Six

Body idioms

The idiom	Meaning	المعنى
Keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations (an expression of encouragement)	انتبقى مبتهج في المواقف الصعبة... وهذا تعبير يستعمل للتشجيع
Play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	ان تقرر كيفية التعامل مع وضع ما حسب تطوره
Get cold feet	To lose your confidence in something at the last minute	يفقد ثقته في شيء ما في اللحظة الاخيره
Get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	ان تخبر شخص ما عن شيء يقلقك
Have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for (Maths / numbers / music)	ان تمتلك القدرة العقلية الطبيعية في (الرياضيات / الارقام / الموسيقى... الخ)
Put (my) back into it	To put a lot of effort into something	يبدل قصاره جهده

Q1- FROM YOUR BOOK, Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

1. I am not sure if it will be warm enough to have a barbecue. We will have to Keep our chin up.

Replace the underlined body idiom with correct one:

2. Majed is too nervous to do a parachute Jump. I think that he will lose his confidence at the last minute.

Replace the underlined Phrase with the correct body idiom.....

3. I don't think I would be a very good accountant. I don't really get cold feet.

Replace the underlined body idiom with correct one.....

4. The sentence that has been written correctly is:

- A. Keep your chin everything I am sure will be fine in the end!
- B. Keep everything up; I am sure your chin will be fine in the end.
- C. Keep your chin up! I am sure everything will be fine in the end.
- D. Keep your everything up: I am sure chin will be fine in the end!

5. Majed is too nervous to do a parachute Jump. I think that he will get cold feet.

The underlined body idioms in the sentence above means:

- A. To decide how to deal with a situation
- B. To lose confidence at last minute
- C. To have a natural mental ability for Maths
- D. To remain cheerful in difficult situations

6. I am not sure if it will be warm enough to have a barbecue. We will have to

- A. Keep your chin up
- B. Play it by ear
- C. Get it off your chest
- D. Have a head of figures

Vocabulary

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

compulsory contradictory
~~developed nation~~ tuition
 optional fluently

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

Answers (1- developed nation, 2-compulsory, 3-optional, 4-tuition, 5-contradictory)



Unit Seven

Grammar/ Comprehension purposes in Unit Seven

Indirect Questions

- كيف نميز جملة الاسئلة غير المباشرة في سؤال اعادة الكتابة ؟
- تبدأ اجابة السؤال باحد العبارات التالية:

Could you Explain.....?
 Could you tell me.....?
 Do you mind + (ing) telling me.....?
 May I ask.....?
 Do you Know.....?
 I wonder.....!

- ملاحظة اذا بدا السؤال بـ (wh) مثل who, what ,when, why, where, how طريقة الحل كالتالي:

- 1- انزال اداة ال (wh)
- 2- انزال الفاعل وغالبا يكون رقمة 3 في الجملة
- 3- انزال الفعل وغالبا يكون رقمة 2 في الجملة
- 4- اكمال ما تبقى من الجملة ووضع علامة استفهام (?)

- What are you doing now ?
- Could you tell me what you are doing now?
- What time is our next game?
- Could you tell me.....?
- When has the company finished the new project?
- Do you know.....?
- When will Ali start his exam?
- Do you Know

- ملاحظة .. اذا جاء في السؤال

- 1- Do نقوم بحذفها وننزل الفعل يكون رقمه غالبا 4 كما هو
- 2- Does نقوم بحذفها وننزل الفعل رقم 4 مع اضافة s / es للفعل
- 3- Did نقوم بحذفها وننزل الفعل رقم 4 مع تحويل الفعل الى تصريف ثاني v2

- When did the bus leaves?
- Could you tell me when the bus left ?
- Where is the bus stop ?
- Can you tell me where the bus is stop ?
- Why do we need to come early?
- Do you mind telling me.....?
- How does the machine work?
- Could you explain.....?
- Why does John go to New York?
- Could you tell me
- What did you do last night?
- Could you tell me.....?
- Where do you study?
- Could you tell me where you study?
- When did you buy this car?

- Do you mind telling me.....?
- ملاحظة اذا بدا السؤال ب احدا الافعال المساعدة (اي شي غير (wh) طريقة الحل تكون كالتالي:
- 1 كتابة (if)
- 2 انزال الفاعل ويكون غالبا رقم 2 في الجملة
- 3 نزال الفعل ويكون غالبا رقم 1 (غير ثابت) مع مراعاة افعال (do) كما تعلمنا سابقا.
- 4 اكمال ما تبقى من الجملة ووضع علامة الاستفهام ؟

- Can we leave yearly today?
- Do you know if we can leave yearly today ?
- Did the 9:30 A.M. train left?
- Do you know if the 9:30 A.M train left ?
- Does She speak French?
- Could you tell me
- Did he go to Amman?
- Do you Know
- Did the teacher arrive on time?
- Do you Know
- Could you explain the best way to revise?
- I wonder
- Have they ever eaten caviar?
- Do you know

Q- Dear student, read the following questions carefully and then choose the correct answer, or rewrite the answer appropriately.

- How much revision should I do?
- Could you tell me
- Where is the post office, please?
- Do you mind telling me.....?
- Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?
- Do you mind.....?
- What are they doing now?
- Could you tell me.....?
- What do you mean by frequent breaks?
- Could you explain
- Is it best to get up early, or to revise late at night?
- Do you know.....?
- What do you mean by "mnemonics"?
- Do you mind telling me.....?
- Can you give me some advice about diet?
- Do you mind.....?
- Why does the sky sometimes look red?
- Do you mind explaining.....?
- Is it too late to start revising now?
- Do you know.....?
- What should I do on the day before the exam?
- Could you explain.....?
- Where does the bus go from, please?
- Could you tell me.....?
- Can we take water into the exam?
- Do you know.....?
- How much does this book cost?

- Could you tell me.....?
- Please help me to plan my revision.
- Do you mind.....?
- Do you mind me how many books are there?

(tell , told , telling, tell)

- Is there a connection between the amount of T.V. people watch and how fit they are?
- Do you know?
- How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by Public transport?

Could you tell me?

- Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?

Do you Know?

- Does the bell ring at eight or half past eight?

Do you Know?

- What can't we bring into the plane?

Could you tell me?

- How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?

Could you tell me.....?

- What should I do on the day before the meeting?

Could you tell me.....?

- Are you going home after work?

Could you tell me.....?

- Did she attend the meeting yesterday?

Could you tell me.....?

- How much does the cotton shirt cost?

Could you tell me.....?

Do you know.....?

A. where are your classmates

B. where your classmates are

C. where classmates your are

D. where classmates are your

Why is the train late?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

A. Could you tell me why the train is late?

B. Could you tell me why the train late is?

C. Could you tell me why is the train late?

D. Could you tell me why the is train late?

Do you know.....?

A. how much sleep do teenagers of our age need?

B. how much sleep teenagers do of our age need?

C. how much sleep teenagers of our age need?

D. how much sleep of our age need teenagers?

Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A. Do you Know whether the exam start at ten or half past ten?
- B. Do you Know whether the exam starts at ten or half past ten?
- C. Do you Know whether does the exam start at ten or half past ten?
- D. Do you Know whether starts the exam at ten or half past ten?

Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A. Could you tell me we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
- B. Could you tell me if we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
- C. Could you tell me if are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
- D. Could you tell me if we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam?

Do you mind telling me.....?

- A. if the boys have enough money yesterday?
- B. if did the boys have enough money yesterday?
- C. if had the boys enough money yesterday?
- D. if the boys had enough money yesterday?

Where should I revise for the final exams?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A. Could you tell me I should where revise for the final exams?
- B. Could you tell me where I should revise for the final exams?
- C. Could you tell me should where I revise for the final exams?
- D. Could you tell me I where should revise for the final exams?

Can you give me a glass of water?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A. Do you mind give me a glass of water?
- B. Do you mind giving me a glass of water?
- C. Do you mind me give a glass of water?
- D. Do you mind me giving a glass of water?

Did my father buy this shop in 2014?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A. Could you tell me if buy my father this shop in 2014?
- B. Could you tell me if my father buys this shop in 2014?
- C. Could you tell me if my father bought this shop in 2014?
- D. Could you tell me my father bought shop in 2014?

Where will your brother study next year?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

- A. Do you know where your will brother study next year?
- B. Do you know where your brother will study next year?
- C. Do you know where your brother study next year?
- D. Do you know your will brother where study next year?

Do you know your will brother where study next year?

.Do you know.....?

A. how much sugar do you want?

B. how much sugar you want?

C. how much you sugar want?

D. how much sugar you want do?

Are your friends visiting you now?

A. Could you tell me if your friends are visiting you now? B. Could you tell me if your are friends visiting you now?

C. Could you tell me if your friends visit you now?

D. Could you tell me if are visiting your friends you now?

Was it possible to achieve that difficult task?

The correct indirect question of the one above is:

A. Do you know if was it possible to achieve that difficult task?

B. Do you know if was possible it to achieve that difficult task?

V. Do you know if it was possible to achieve that difficult task?

D.Do you know it was possible to achieve that difficult task?

4 Complete the questions with words from the box. The first one is done for you.

how how much if when
where whether who why

1 Do you know if we can take water into the exam?

2 Could you tell me _____ this book costs, please?

3 Do you know _____ I've passed my exam or not?

4 Do you mind telling me _____ the library is?

5 Could you explain _____ I can solve this Maths problem?

6 Could you possibly tell me _____ the Arabic teacher is?

7 Do you know _____ we'll know our results?

8 Do you mind explaining _____ the sky sometimes looks red?

5 Complete the following indirect questions. The first one is done for you.

1 Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind suggesting a healthy breakfast?

2 Please help me to plan my revision.

Do you mind _____?

3 How can I relax?

_____ you explain _____?

4 Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?

_____ you know _____?

5 Please tell me where you found that information.

_____ mind _____?

6 Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?

_____ whether _____?

Answers Q5:

- 1 Do you mind; a healthy breakfast
- 2 helping me to plan my revision
- 3 Could; how I can relax
- 4 Do; if/whether we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam
- 5 Do you; telling me where you found that information
- 6 Do you know; the exam starts at ten or half past ten

ALNABAK

Impersonal passive

• نميز قاعدة المبني المجهول في سؤال اعادة الكتابة من خلال:

1- يبدأ اجابة السؤال بالمفعول به (بعد الفعل مباشرة)

2- يبدأ الاجابه ب (it)

• ملاحظة: حتى نميز جملة المبني للمجهول يجب ان تحتوي الجملة على مجموعة افعال تسمى ب (افعال التحقق) ويكون رقمها في الجملة 2 يجب حفظها وهي:

Delete	تُحذف	Put	نضع
Say		Said	
Claim		Claimed	
Think		Thought	
Improve		Improved	
know		Known	
Assume		Assumed	
Believe		Believed	

• في حال وجود الافعال السابقة في الجملة نقوم بالاجابه على قاعدة المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي سواء بدأ الاجابه بالمفعول به او ب (it)

• اولاً.... اذا بدأ الاجابه ب (obj) المفعول به طريقة الحل تكون كالتالي:

- 1- كتابة (is / are) حسب المفعول به الذي يبدأ به اجابة السؤال اذا كان جمع او مفرد
- 2- انزال فعل التحقق الموجود في الجملة وتحويله الى التصريف الثالث مثلاً say نحوله الى تصريف ثالث said كما ذكرت في الجدول السابق
- 3- اكتب (to)
- 4- انزال الفعل الرئيسي الموجود بالجملة وارجعه الى اصله المجرد v1 سوف اقوم بتوضيف فكرته في المثال الاول وايضا سوف اضعه بخط غامق لكي تتضح الفكرة اكثر
- 5- اكمال الجملة من بعد الفعل الرئيسي الذي تم انزاله

They say exercise is good for your health.

- Exercise is said to be good for your health.

people think is useful to eat lees meat.

-Eating lees meat.....

- They claim that paper documents will disappear soon.
- Paper documents.....
- People think that success comes from hard and learning from failure .
- Success.....

ثانياً.... اذا بدأ اجابة السؤال ب (it) تكون طريقة الاجابه كالتالي:

1- كتابة (is) حسب المفعول به مفرد is جمع are

2- انزال فعل التحقق الموجود بالجملة وتحويله الى نصريف ثالث كما تعلمنا سابقا وايضا تم وضع افعال التحقق في الجدول قبل الشرح

3- كتابة (that)

4- كتابة الجملة من بعد (that)

People know that Adnan is a good footballer .

- It is known that Adnan is a good footballer.

They say exercise is good for your health.

-It.....

People think it is useful to eat less meat.

-It

ثالثًا..... في حال كان موجود في الجملة (has / have) المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي.

1- نكتب (has / have + been+ v3) بدلا من (is / are)

2- انزال فعل التحقيق الموجود في الجملة وتحويله الى التصريف الثالث مثلا say نحوله الى تصريح ثالث said كما ذكرت في الجدول السابق

3- اكتب (to)

4- انزال الفعل الرئيسي الموجود بالجملة وارجاعه الى اصله المجرد v1 سوف اقوم بتوضيح فكرته في المثال الاول وايضا سوف اضعه بخط غامق لكي تتضح الفكرة اكثر

5- اكمال الجملة من بعد الفعل الرئيسي الذي تم انزاله

Linguistics have proved that learning some languages is useful for the learners .

- Learning some languages have been proved to be helpful for the learners.

• Scientists have proved that sport is good for us.

- It.....

The police have reported that the criminals are anonymous.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

A. It has been reporting that the criminals are anonymous.

B. It has been reported that the criminals were anonymous.

C. It has reported that the criminals are anonymous.

D. It has been reported that the criminals are anonymous.

• FROM YOUR BOOK

ANSWERS

7 Rewrite the sentences. Use the impersonal passive in two different ways. The first one is done for you.

1 They say that fish is good for the brain.

It is said that fish is good for the brain.

Fish is said to be good for the brain.

2 People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.

3 They claim that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

4 People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

5 Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

1 It is said that fish is good for the brain.

Fish is said to be good for the brain.

2 It is thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.

We are thought to only use a small percentage of our brain power.

3 It is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

We are claimed to remember things we hear in our sleep.

4 It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.

5 It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.

Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

Q- Dear student, read the following questions carefully and then choose the correct answer, or rewrite the answer appropriately.

- People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power
- It.....
- We.....
- The last games were assumed to have been a great success.
- People
- It.....
- Dolphins are said to be highly intelligent.
- Scientists.....
- It.....
- Scientists have proved that sport is good for us.
- It.....
- Sport.....
- People believed that smoking destroyed our health.
- It.....
- Smoking
- People claim that speaking a foreign language improves our brain.
- It
- Speaking foreign language
- People have believed that the company stole over a million pounds.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. The company has believed to steal over a million pounds.
- B. The company has been believed steal over a million pounds.
- C. The company have been believed to stole over a million pounds.
- D. The company has been believed to have stolen over a million pounds.

- The train strike will begin tomorrow.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. It is expected that the train strike to begin tomorrow.
- B. It is expected that the train strike will begin tomorrow.
- C. It was expected that the train strike will begin tomorrow.
- D. It is expected that the train strike began tomorrow.

It is said that children are afraid of ghosts.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. People say that children are afraid of ghosts.
- B. People say that children were afraid of ghosts.
- C. People said that children are afraid of ghosts.
- D. People say that children have been afraid of ghosts.

Smoking is believed to cause many serious diseases.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. Scientists believed that smoking causes many serious diseases.
- B. Scientists believe that smoking causes many serious diseases.
- C. Scientists believe that smoking cause many serious diseases.
- D. smoking believes that scientists causes many serious diseases.

People assumed that the last games were a great success.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. The last games are assumed to have been a great success.
- B. The last games were assumed to have a great success.
- C. The last games were assuming to have been a great success.
- D. The last games were assumed to have been a great success.

People claim that speaking foreign languages improves our brain.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. Speaking foreign languages is claimed improve our brain.
- B. Speaking foreign languages is claimed to improve our brain.
- C. Speaking foreign languages is claimed to have improved our brain.
- D. Speaking foreign languages was claimed to improve our brain

He is known to be talented.

- People.....

- People think that we only use a small percentage of our brain power

- It.....

- We.....

- The last games were assumed to have been a great success.

- People

- Dolphins are said to be highly intelligent.

Scientists.....

- Scientists have proved that sport is good for us.

- It.....

- Sport.....

- People believed that smoking destroyed our health.

- It.....

- Smoking

- People claim that speaking a foreign language improves our brain.

- It

- Speaking foreign language

Reading purposes in Unit Seven

Topic's name: Life long learning

(5) How to revise for all exams?

A. Do you know if it is **too late** to start revising now? No, **it's** never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.

هل تعرف فيما إذا كان الوقت متأخراً جداً للبدء بالمراجعة الآن؟ للبدء في المراجعة! أول شيء يمكنني القيام به هو وضع جدول زمني للمراجعة. لم يفت الأوان مطلقاً

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

هل تسمح بأن تقول لي كيف أضع جدول للمراجعة؟

انظر إلى جميع المواد الدراسية التي يجب مراجعتها، واحسب متى سترجع كل واحد. ستكون فكرة جيدة تغيير ترتيب المواد الدراسية في جدولك الزمني لكل يوم. حاول أن تراجع القليل من اللغة الإنجليزية، متبوعة ببعض الرياضيات، ثم الاحياء، وهكذا. بهذه الطريقة، عن طريق تغيير تركيز مراجعتك، يمكنك الحفاظ على دماغك نشطاً.

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

هل تعرف أيهما أفضل: أن تنهض مبكراً، أو أن تراجع متأخراً ليلاً؟

كلما بدأت في وقت مبكر من الصباح، كلما كانت المراجعة أكثر فائدة، لأنه تشعر أنك مستيقظ أكثر وأن ذاكرتك قسماً من الراحة. لقد ثبت أن التركيز يبدأ في أفضل حالاتها. أود أيضاً أن أوصيك بالدراسة لمدة 30 دقيقة، ثم أخذ بالانخفاض بعد نصف ساعة، لذا فإن فترات الراحة المتكررة ستساعد الدماغ على أن يبقى نشطاً وتساعد على استعادة التركيز.

D. Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks? By a break, I mean any **change of activity** from studying. **It** could be something as simple as just getting up from your desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes.

هل توضح ماذا تقصد بفترات الراحة المتكررة؟

أقصد للاستراحة، أعني أي تغيير في النشاط ما عدا الدراسة. يمكن أن يكون شيء بسيط مثل مجرد النهوض من مقعدك أو الاستماع إلى بعض الموسيقى، أو المشي في الجوار لمدة عشر دقائق.

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

هل يمكنك أن تخبرني كم من التمارين احتاج؟

النشاط البدني مهم جداً، بالطبع، خاصة عندما تدرس. ممارسة التمارين سوف تحدث فرقاً كبيراً في الطريقة التي تشعر بها. النشاط البدني سيزيد من معدل ضربات القلب، وهذا بدوره سيزيد من الدورة الدموية. كما أنه يرسل المزيد من الأكسجين إلى الدماغ، مما يجعلك تراجع بكفاءة أكثر.

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

Word	Means	المعنى
circulation	the movement of blood around the body	الدورة الدموية
concentration	attention	تركيز
dehydration	the state of having drunk too little water	جفاف
memory	someone's ability to remember things	الذاكرة
nutrition	the process of getting food for health and growth	التغذية
diet	the kind of food that a person eats each day	حمية غذائية

Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. According to the article, what is the first thing you have to do if you start revision ?

وفقا للنص، ما هو أول شيء يجب عليك أن تقوم به اذا بدأت بالمراجعة؟

2. Mention the way that we can change the focus of our revision.

اذكر الطريقة التي نستطيع من خلالها تغيير تركيز مراجعتنا.

3. Quote the sentence which states the first step you must take to start revision.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين الخطوة الاولى التي عليك القيام بها لبدء المراجعة.

4. Mention the benefit when you change the focus of your revision.

اذكر فائدة تغيير تركيز المراجعة.

5. Mention the beneficial time to start the revision.

اذكر اكثر وقت ذو فائدة لبدء المراجعة.

6. Revision will be more beneficial when it is done early in the morning for two reasons. Write these two reasons down.

المراجعة ستكون مفيدة عندما تتم في الصباح الباكر لسببين. اذكرهما

7. It is recommended studying for 30-minute periods and then taking a break. Why is this?

يوصى بالدراسة لمدة نصف ساعة ثم أخذ استراحة. لماذا هذا؟

8. Frequent breaks during studying help the brain in two ways. Write these two ways down.

الاستراحات المتكررة تساعد الدماغ بطريقتين. اكتبهما.

9. According to the text, give examples on breaks.

وفقا للنص أعط أمثلة على الاستراحات.

10. According to the text, water has a very important role. Mention this important role?

وفقا للنص للماء دور مهم. اذكر هذا الدور المهم.

11. Physical activity during revision has many benefits. Mention these benefits.

النشاط الجسمي خلال المراجعة له عدة فوائد. اذكرها

12. Find a word in the text that means (someone's ability to remember things).

جد كلمة بالنص بمعنى الذاكرة.

13. What does the underlined pronoun (**it**) refer to?

على من يعود الضمير سطر ؟

14. The writer recommends taking frequent breaks when revising for the exams as.....

- A. memory is at its best B. attention decreases after 30 minutes.
C. attention increases after 30 minutes. D. concentration is at its best.

15. When revising for exams, it is better to.....

- A. follow different order of subjects every day. B. revise English before any other subjects.
C. follow the same order of subjects every day. D. focus on only one subject each day.

Dear student, do not look at the following answers until you answer the questions above yourself.

1. To draw up a revision timetable.
2. By changing the order of the subject in our timetable.
3. The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.
4. You keep your mind fresh.
5. In the morning.
6. Because that's a. you feel most awake. b. your memory is at its best.
7. Because it's been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour.
8. A. Frequent breaks will help the brain to recover b. and concentration to return.
9. A. Getting up from your desk.
C. Walking around for ten minutes.
B. Listening to some music.
10. It essential not to become dehydrated.



(6) 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 recognizing **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.

إن التحدث بلغة أجنبية، كما يدعى، يحسن وظيفة دماغك بعدة طرق مختلفة. تعلم المفردات والقواعد الجديدة يوفر للدماغ "تمارين" مفيدة، مما يحسن الذاكرة. بالإضافة إلى تمرين الدماغ، يُعتقد أن تعلم لغة جديدة يقدم أيضاً للدماغ تحديات فريدة. وتشمل هذه التعرف على أنظمة اللغة المختلفة وطرق التواصل داخل هذه الأنظمة. هذه المهارات تحسن فرصك في النجاح في مهمات حل المشاكل الأخرى كذلك. يقال أن الطالب الذي يدرسون اللغات الأجنبية يعملون بشكل أفضل، بشكل عام، في الاختبارات العامة في الرياضيات والقراءة والمفردات من الطالب الذي أتقنوا لغتهم الأم فقط.

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.

ووفقاً لدراسة أجرتها جامعة ولاية بنسلفانيا بالولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، فإن أشخاص متعددي اللغات قادرين على التبديل بين نظامي الكلام والكتابة والقواعد بسهولة تامة. لقد ثبت أنهم قادرون على التبديل بسهولة بين المهام المختلفة تماماً. إحدى التجارب تطلبت من المشاركين تشغيل جهاز محاكاة قيادة أثناء تنفيذ مهام منفصلة في نفس الوقت. وأظهرت التجربة أن المشاركين متعددي اللغات كانوا أقل تشتتاً بسبب المهام الأخرى وبالتالي فقد ارتكبوا أخطاء أقل في القيادة.

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** judgment is called for, and decisions have to be made.

يُعتقد أن تعلم اللغة يمكن أن يحسن مهاراتك في اتخاذ القرار. عندما تتحدث بلغة أجنبية، فإنك تزن باستمرار الاختلافات الدقيقة في معنى الكلمة أو الطريقة التي يتم بها نطق الكلمة. ثم يتم نقل هذه العملية إلى الحالات الأخرى التي يتم فيها طلب الحكم، واتخاذ القرارات.

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.

وأخيراً، يمكن أن يساعد تعلم لغة أجنبية أيضاً على تحسين قدرتك على استخدام لغتك الأم بشكل أكثر فعالية. بينما تصبح أكثر وعياً بالطريقة التي تعمل بها اللغة، تبدأ في تطبيقها على اللغة التي تستخدمها كل يوم. وبالتالي، فإن المهارات التي تحصل عليها من تعلم لغة أجنبية، يمكن أن تجعلك متحدثاً و كاتباً أفضل في لغتك الخاصة.

Word	Means	المعنى
multilingual	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات
simulator	any device or system that simulates specific conditions	جهاز محاكاة
utterance	Something that is said , such as a statement.	لفظ / كلام
multitask	to do several things at the same time	متعدد المهام



Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. According to the text, learning and speaking a foreign language can improve many things. Mention these things.

وفقا للنص تعلم و تحدث لغة أجنبية يمكن أن يطور عدة أشياء. اذكرها.

2. It is claimed that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways. Write down two of them.

يدعى بأن تكلم لغة أجنبية يطور وظيفة الدماغ بعدة طرق مختلفة. اكتب اثنتين منها.

3. Mention the benefit of the exercise that is provided to the brain by learning new vocabulary and grammar rules.

اذكر فوائد التمرين الذي يتزود به الدماغ من خلال تعلم المفردات و القواعد الجديدة.

4. It is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. Mention them.

يعتقد بأن تعلم لغة جديدة يقدم للدماغ تحديات نادرة , اذكرهن.

5. Mention the advantage of the skills which are presented to the brain by learning a new language.

اذكر الفائدة التي تقدم للدماغ من خلال تعلم لغة اجنبية؟

6. Quote the sentence which shows that the students who study a foreign language do better in general tests in Maths, reading and vocabulary.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير بأن الطالب الذين يدرسوا لغة أجنبية ثانية يؤدون بشكل افضل في الامتحانات العامة للرياضيات , القراءة و المفردات.

7. Mention the results of the study that carried out by Pennsylvania state university.

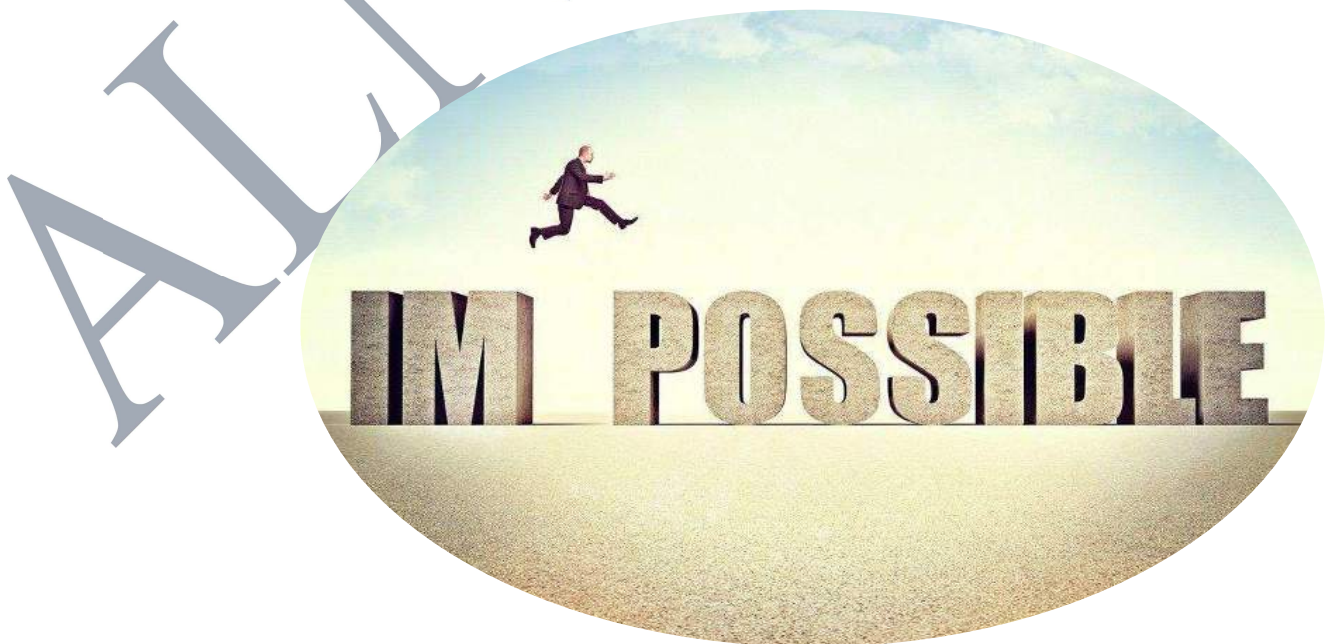
اذكر نتائج الدراسة التي أجريت من قبل جامعة ولاية بنسلفانيا .

8. Quote the sentence which indicates that people who speak more than one language are likely to make fewer errors in driving.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير بأن الاشخاص الذين يتكلمون اكثر من لغة يرتكبون أخطاء اقل في القيادة

9. Language learning can also improve your decision making skills explain about this.

تعلم لغة أخرى يمكن أن يطور مهارتك في اتخاذ القرار اشرح عن ذلك.



Dear student, do not look at the following answers until you answer the questions above yourself.

1. A. The memory
B. Problem-solving skills
C. Your ability to use your mother tongue.
D. To switch easily between different tasks
E. Decision- making skills
2. A. Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial exercise.
B. Learning a new Language presents the brain with unique challenges.
3. It improves the memory.
4. A. Recognizing different language systems.
B. Ways to communicate within these systems.
5. These skills improve your chances in success in other problem –solving tasks.
6. 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.
7. A. Multilingual people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing and structure quite easily.
B. They are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.
8. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.
9. 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 judgment is called for, and decisions have to be made.
10. 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.
11. Utterance
12. Multilingual people

(7) Education in Jordan

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

بلدنا لديه مستوى عالٍ من التعليم. وهذا يرجع أساساً إلى حقيقة أن الحكومة تعتبر التعليم ضرورة. جميع المدارس، من الحضانة إلى الثانوية، هي من مسؤولية وزارة التربية والتعليم MOE التعليم ما قبل المدرسة ورياض الأطفال اختياري، يليه عشر سنوات من التعليم المجاني الإلزامي. بالنسبة للتعليم العالي، يدخل الطالب إلى الجامعة، إما في مسارات أكاديمية أو مهنية.

Students can attend **a public university or a private university**. 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.

يمكن للطلاب الالتحاق بجامعة عامة أو جامعة خاصة. يختار عدد كبير من الطلاب الأردنيين الدراسة في هذه المؤسسات، مثلهم مثل الطالب الأجانب من جميع أنحاء العالم. هؤلاء الطلاب الذين يدرسون للحصول على الشهادة الأولى أو طالب الدراسات العليا الذين يدرسون للحصول على درجة الماجستير أو الدكتوراه أو الدبلوم العالي.

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

الجامعات الثلاث التي تضم أكثر الطلاب الجامعيين هي الجامعة الأردنية في عمان وجامعة اليرموك في إربد وجامعة البلقاء التطبيقية في السلط. هذه كلها جامعات عامة. مثال على الجامعة الأحدث الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية في عمان التي تأسست عام 2005 م. وهو عبارة عن تعاون بين وزارة التعليم الأردنية ووزارة التعليم والبحث الاتحادية في ألمانيا، وهي تتبع نموذج التعليم الألماني في العلوم التطبيقية.

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

بالنسبة للطلاب الذين يرغبون في إكمال دراستهم الجامعية أثناء العمل في نفس الوقت، من الممكن أيضاً بعض الجامعات الأردنية التسجيل في برامج التعليم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت. في المستقبل، سيصبح هذا الخيار متاحاً في العديد من الجامعات الأخرى.

Word	Means	المعنى
degree	qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study .	شهادة
diploma	a document given by an educational institution showing that someone has successfully completed a course.	شهادة دبلوم
Master's degree	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a bachelor's degree .	شهادة ماجستير
online distance learning	teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication.	التعليم الإلكتروني
PhD	a doctorate, the highest degree awarded by a university faculty.	شهادة دكتوراة
postgraduate	someone who finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a master's degree or a PHD degree	دراسات عليا
private university	a university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة
public university	a university that is funded by public means through a government.	جامعة عامة
undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree .	شهادة البكالوريوس
vocational	providing skills and education that prepare a student for job .	مهني
enroll	to officially arrange to join a school	تسجيل

1. Jordan has a high standard of education. Write down the main reason for that.

الأردن يمتلك مستوى عال في التعليم. اكتب السبب وراء ذلك.

2. Education in Jordan is three stages. Write down these stages.

التعليم في الأردن ثلاثة مراحل. اذكرها.

3. How long is the compulsory education in Jordan?

كم مدة التعليم الإلزامي في الأردن؟

4. Students at higher education can enroll in two tracks of education. What are they?

الطلاب في التعليم العالي يستطيعون أن يدخلوا مسارين في التعليم. ما هما؟

5. Quote the sentence which indicates that not only Jordanian students but also foreign ones attend universities in Jordan.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير بأنه ليس فقط الطلاب الأردنيين لكن الطلاب الأجانب يدخلوا الجامعات الأردنية.

6. Postgraduate's studying has three degrees. Mention these degrees.

الدراسات العليا تمتلك ثالث شهادات ما هما؟

7. Three public universities have the most undergraduates. Mention them.

ثالث جامعات حكومية تمتلك أكبر عدد من طلاب البكالوريوس. اذكرهن.

8. German –Jordanian university is a collaboration between two sides. Mention them.

الجامعة الأردنية الألمانية تعاون بين جانبين. اذكرهما.

9. What does MOHE stand for?

ما هو هذا الاختصار أو إلى ماذا يرمز؟

10. Mention the model of education for German Jordanian University.

اذكر النموذج التعليمي للجامعة الأردنية الألمانية.

11. Students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time can enroll onto a program . What is this program ?

الطلاب الذين يرغبون بإكمال الدراسة خلال العمل يستطيعون أن ينظموا إلى برنامج. ما هو هذا البرنامج؟

12. What does the underlined pronoun (which) line 14 refer to?

على من يعود الضمير which سطر 14 ؟

13. Find a word in the text that means (a university not operated by a government)

جد كلمة في النص بمعنى جامعة لا تشغل من قبل الحكومة.

14. Jordan has a high standard of education because.....

A. pre-school and kindergarten education is optional. B. schools are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education.

C. students enter university for higher education. D. education is considered as an essential requirement.

15. The last paragraph indicates that:

A. all Jordanian universities have online distance learning programs.

B. attending online distance learning programs isn't a possible option in Jordan.

C. online distance learning programs are a solution for learners who have jobs.

D. Jordanian universities never consider distance learning as an option in the future.



ALNAWRAS



Dear student, do not look at the following answers until you answer the questions above yourself.

1. This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.
2. A. Pre-school and kindergarten. B. Compulsory education. C. Higher education.
3. 10 years.
4. Academic or vocational course.
5. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions as well as foreign students from all over the world.
6. A- Master's degree B- PHD C- Higher diploma
7. The University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, AlBalqa Applied University.
8. MOHE and Germany's federal Ministry of education and Research.
9. Ministry of Higher Education.
10. It follows Germany's model of education in Applied Science.
11. Online distance learning programs.
12. German-Jordanian University.
13. Private university.
14. D
15. C



(8) Extreme English

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.

تعلم اللغة الانجليزية بسرعة - الطريقة الطبيعية! يقال إن أفضل طريقة اكتساب لغة هي أن تغمس نفسك فيها ، وهذا ما نقدمه في اللغة الانجليزية المكثفة: الغمس الكلي.

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.

ماذا تقصد بالضبط بـ "الغمر الكلي"؟

سوف تمكث في واحدة من شققنا الجميلة. ستسمع وتحدث الانجليزية طوال اليوم. يمكنك الانضمام إلى مجموعة صغيرة من الطالب الآخرين من مستوى مماثل ، أو طلب دورة "مخصصة". على سبيل المثال ، قد تحتاج إلى دورة في اللغة الانجليزية الأكاديمية لإعدادك الدراسات الجامعية أو الدراسات العليا ، أو دورة مهنية لمساعدتك في مهنتك. في كلتا الحالتين ، ستعيشون وتعملوا معا كعائلة

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.

ماذا سأفعل؟ في الصباح ، بعد الفطور ، سيصل واحد أو أكثر من معلمينا المدربين وذوي الخبرة ، وسيكون لديك ثالث ساعات من الدراسة المكثفة. ثم ، بعد الاستمتاع بتناول الغداء معًا حول الطاولة ، ستزور الأماكن المحلية المثيرة للاهتمام، وتذهب للتسوق ، وتشارك في الرياضة ، وما إلى ذلك. وفي المساء ، سيكون هناك خيار من الأنشطة الثقافية ، مثل المسرح أو حفلة موسيقية ، أو قد تفضل الاسترخاء في المنزل والردشة بالإنجليزية ، بطبيعة الحال! مهما فعلت ، سيكون المدرسون معك ، ويعملون كمرشدين ومعلمين وأصدقاء.

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!

كم هي مدة الدورات؟ بعض الناس يأتون لمجرد أسبوع، وعادة ما يشعرون بالدهشة من مدى التقدم الذي يحرزونه في مثل هذا الوقت القصير. ويأتي آخرون لمدة أسبوعين أو ثلاثة أو حتى أربعة أسابيع. الأمر متروك لك. يمكنك أن تتأكد من شيء واحد - سنبذل قصارى جهدنا لمنحك تجربة من الدرجة الاولى ونرسلك للبيت مفكرا و حالما باللغة الانجليزية!

Word	Means	المعنى
immerse	to be deeply involved in something and most of time doing it	ينغمس/ ينخرط
tailor-made course	a course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student	دورة متخصصة/ منهاج خاص
dominate	To be the most feature of something	يسيطر
drop	To stop studying a certain subject at university	يتترك/ يسقط



1. Mention the best way to acquire a language.

اللغة طريقة لاكتساب لغة احسن اذكر

2. There are two main types of course that learners require of Extreme English what are they?

هنالك نوعان من الدورات يطلبهما المتعلمين في المكثف الانجليزي. ما هما؟

3. What is the purpose (benefit) of academic courses?

ما هو المقصد فائدة الدورات الاكاديمية؟

4. What is the purpose (benefit) of vocational courses?

ما هو المقصد فائدة الدورات المهنية؟

5. Quote the sentence which indicates that students at Extreme English will be living as a family.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير بأن الطالب في برنامج الانجليزية بشكل مكثف سيعيشون كعائلة .

6. Which part of the day will be the most formal? What happens then?

اي فترة من اليوم تكون رسميه اكثر؟ ماذا يحدث؟

7. Before arriving to carry out a course at Extreme English, students have to make two decisions. Write down these decisions.

قبل الوصول لاجراء دورة في اللغة الانجليزية المكثفة، على الطالب اتخاذ قرارين. ما هما

8. What do you think 'a tailor-made course' means in paragraph two?

ماذا يعني مصطلح دورة متخصصة في الفقرة الثانية ؟

9. In the evening student at Extreme English can practice some activities. Write-down two of them.

في المساء الطلاب يستطيعوا أن يمارسوا بعض النشاطات . اكتب اثنين منهما؟

10. What will student do after breakfast?

ماذا سيفعل الطلاب بعد الفطور؟

11. After enjoying lunch together student can do many activities. Mention them.

بعد الغداء الطالب يستطيعوا أن يقوموا بعدة نشاطات . اذكر هن

12. Quote the sentence which shows how teachers can support their students at Extreme English.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين كيف يدعم المعلمين طالبهم في برنامج الانجليزية المكثفة.

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

النص يقول بأن الطالب سيعيشون كعائلة. أعط مثالين من النص.

14. Some people just come for a week and they are usually amazed by something mention this something.

بعض الناس يأتوا الاسبوع ويندهشوا من شيء. بماذا يندهشوا ؟ .

15. You can be sure of one thing when you join these course. What is this thing?

الطلاب سيكونوا متأكدين من شيء عند الانضمام لهذه الدورات ما هو هذا الشيء؟

16. What does the underlined pronoun (they) line 15 refer to?

17. What does the underlined word (immerse) mean?

ماذا تعني الكلمة التي تحتها خط؟

18. The two decisions that students have to make before arriving to carry out a course at Extreme English are....

- A. Joining a small group of other students and the nature of the course.
- B. The duration of the course they like to attend and its nature.
- C. The duration of the course and joining students of a similar level.
- D. The nature of the course they like to attend and the apartment to live in.

Dear student, do not look at the following answers until you answer the questions above yourself.

1. to immerse yourself in it.
2. academic or vocational course
3. to prepare you for undergraduate or postgraduate studies.
4. to help you with your career.
5. Either way, you live and work together as family. line 7
6. The morning , when there are three hours of intensive tuition.
7. a. the duration of the course
b. the nature of the course (academic, vocational)
8. a course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student.
9. cultural activities or you may relax at home and chat.
10. they will have three hours of intensive tuition.
11. a. they will visit local places of interest
b. they will go shopping
c. they will take part in sport.
12. whatever you do your teacher will be with you acting as guides, tutors and friends.
13. a. eating together
b. going to gather (eating and socialize together)
c. living to gather
14. they are usually amazed by how much progress they make in such a short time.
15. we will do our very best to give you first class experience and send you home thinking and dreaming in English.
16. some people
17. to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it.
18. B



Preservation purposes in Unit Seven

Collocations

Collocation	Means	المعنى
Draw up a timetable	Write a schedule	يكتب برنامج
Do exercise	Keep fit	يحافظ على اللياقة
Make a start	Begin	يبدأ
Take a break	Relax	يستريح/ يأخذ استراحة
Do subjects	Study	يدرس
Make a difference	Change something	يغير شيء ما

Q1- Read the following questions carefully then choose the correct answer from A,B,C, and D.

- If you want to **lose weight**, you shouldevery day.
 - The **deadline** is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must.....
 - If you **send money to charity**, you will..... to a lot of lives.
 - You **look tired**. Why don't you?
 - I need to **organize my time** better. I think I'll.....
 - Replace the underlined misused collocation in the following sentence with the correct one.
If you send money to charity, you will **do exercise** to a lot of people.
 - You **look tired**, why don't you.....?
(do exercise , make a difference , take a break)
 - If you **send money** to charity, you will.....**a difference** to a lot of lives.
(do , take , make)
 - Replace the underlined misused collocation in the following sentence with the correct one.
I need to organize my time better I think I'll **do exercise**.....
 - Students need toa revision **timetable** to organize their time be.
 - Replace the underlined misused collocation in the following sentence with the correct one.
The **deadline** is tomorrow, and you haven't done anything yet! You really must **take a break**.....
- Answers (1-do exercise, 2-make a start, 3-make a difference, 4-take a break, 5-draw up, 6- make a difference, 7-take a break, 8- make, 9- draw up, 10- draw up, 11- Make a start)

Q2- read definitions 1-6 make collocating phrases using the correct one from the following box,

Make a start, Do subjects, Make a difference, Do exercise, Draw up a timetable, take a break

- Write a schedule:
- Keep fit:
- Begin:
- Relax:
- Study:
- Change something:

FROM YOUR BOOK

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

Answers (1- Postgraduate, 2- Academic, 3- Undergraduate, 4- Vocational)

FROM YOUR BOOK

- 1- I used to eat too **much junk food**, but now I have a much healthier.....
- 2.It isto take **regular breaks** when revising.
3. It is important to drink a lot of **water** in order to avoid
4. **Don't sit** still for too long – **move around frequently** to increase your.....
5. Zainab **listens to music** while she is working. It helps her.....
6. Adnan **never forgets anything**! He has got an amazing.....
- 7- **I'm confused**. Could you give me some....., please?
- 8-**Before an exam**, you must..... Everything you've learnt.
- 9-**Don't talk to the driver**. He must.....
- 10- how quickly does **blood**.....**round the body**.

Answers (1- Diet, 2- Beneficial, 3- Dehydration, 4- Circulation, 5- Concentration, 6- Memory, 7-advise, 8-revise, 9- Concentration, 10- Circulation)



Unit Nine

Grammar/ Comprehension purposes in Unit Nine

Wish / If only

- ههههههههههههههههههههه الزمن المستخدم في هذه القاعدة هو ((الماضي فقط)) لا غير
- تتحدث هذه القاعدة عن تمنى عكس حدوث الفعل- يأتي على هذه القاعدة نمطان في امتحان الوزارة

1- اعادة الكتابة

2- ضع دائرة

- طرق الاجابه على جمل wish في نمط اعادة الكتابة

- 1- أولا... إذا كان رقم 2 في الجملة تصريف اول v1 عند الاجابه نقوم بانزال الفاعل ثم نكتب didn't ثم نكتب الفعل رقم 2 في الجملة مجرد تصريف اول ونكمل الجملة (إذا كان الفعل معه s / es نقوم بحذفها ونكتب الفعل مجرد كما هو.

* We live in a small flat

- I wish.....

* He lives in a small flat

- I wish.....

- 2- ثانيا... اذا كان رقم 2 في الجملة don't / doesn't عند الاجابة نقوم بانزال الفاعل ثم نحذف don't / doesn't ونقوم بتحويل الفعل الذي بعده الى v2 تصريف ثانى ونكمل الجملة.

* I don't know the answer.

- I wish.....

* He doesn't understand the Chinese business man

- I wish.....

- 3- ثالثاً.... إذا كان رقم 2 في الجملة تصريف ثاني v2 عند الإجابة نقوم بانزال الفاعل ثم نكتب hadn't ومن ثم نحول الفعل الى تصريف ثالث v3 ونكل الجملة.

* I missed the bus

- I wish.....

- 4- رابعاً.... إذا كان رقم 2 في الجملة didn't عند الحل نقوم بإزالة الفاعل ومن ثم نحذف didn't ونكتب مكانها had ونحول الفعل الذي بعدها إلى نصريف ثالث v3 ونكمل الجملة.

* I didn't do well in the exam.

- I wish.....

- 5- خامسا... إذا وجد في الجملة forget / forgot/Regret شرطاً أن يأتي بعده (to v1 / v ing) عند الإجابة نقوم بإزالة الفاعل ثم نكتب hadn't ومن ثم نحول الفعل الذي يكون ing أو الذي بعد to إلى تصريف ثالث ومن ثم نكمل الجملة.

* I forgot to bring my Camera with me

- I wish.....

* I forget going to bed late night

- I wish.....

6- سادسا.... في حال اذا جاء مفعول به obj في بداية الحل وكان يختلف عن المفعول به obj الموجود داخل الجملة نقوم بالاجابة دائما على الاثبات حسب رقم 2 في الجملة.

* I missed the bus

- I wish I.....earlier

(hadn't come, come, didn't come, had come)

7- سابعاً.... في حال وجد في الجملة is, are, am عند الاجابة دائما نقوم بتحويلها الى were بشرط وجودها رقم 2 في الجملة.....نمط ضع دائرة غالبا

• I am short, he wishes.....taller

(was, didn't, were, hadn't)

• ملاحظة اذا وجد في جملة السؤال كل من

1- Should تحذف ونضع مكانها had

2- Shouldn't تحذف ونضع مكانها hadn't

3- تلخيص جميع الافكار في الجداول في الاسفل:

ثم نكتب مكانها	تحذف من الجملة
didn't (1)	V1 (s, es, ies)
V2	don't/ doesn't + v1
Wasn't / weren't	Am / am not
Wasn't, weren't // was, were	Is / is not
Were // weren't	Are / aren't
Wouldn't, would // couldn't, could	Will, wont / can, can't
Didn't + have	have/ has
Hadn't + v3	have/ has + v3
Had + v3	haven't / hasn't +v3
Didn't + have to	have to / has to
Hadn't + v3	V2 مثبت
Had + v3	V2 منقي
Hadn't + played // hadn't + left	played , left
Had + played // had + left	Didn't play , didn't leave
Hadn't + been	Was , were
Had + been	Wasn't, weren't
Hadn't had	Had
Had done	Did
Had had	Didn't have

Q- Dear student, read the following questions carefully and then choose the correct answer, or rewrite the answer appropriately.

• I don't have a camera, so I can't take any Picture.

I wish I

• I don't work in a big company.

I wish

• My coach isn't very good.

I wish

I don't know the answers. The exam is very difficult. I wish.....

A. I don't know the answers.

B. I know the answers.

C. I knew the answers.

D. I didn't know the answers.

* We live in a small flat so I have to share the room with my brother. I wish.

A. we lived in a bigger flat.

B. we lived in a small flat.

C. we didn't live in a bigger flat.

D. we hadn't lived in a small flat.

* My family is going to Aqaba tomorrow but I can't swim. I wish.....

A. I can't swim.

B. I can swim.

C. I couldn't swim.

D. I could swim.

* She wants to phone Paul but she doesn't know his number. She wishes...

A. she didn't know his number.

B. she knows his number.

C. she knew his number.

D. she doesn't know his number.

* Tom wants to read more but he doesn't have much time. If only

A. he doesn't have more time.

B. he had less time.

C. he didn't have more time.

D. he had more time.

* It is very crowded here. There are a lot of people. If only.....

A. there weren't so many people.

B. there were so many people.

C. there are so many people.

D. there aren't so many people.

* The book is too expensive, so I am not going to buy it. I wish.....

A. it is cheaper.

B. it was too expensive.

C. it were too expensive.

D. it were cheaper.

* I have to work tomorrow but I like to stay in bed. I wish.....

A. I have to work tomorrow.

B. I didn't have to work tomorrow.

C. I had to work tomorrow.

D. I don't have to work tomorrow.

* I bought these shoes, they hurt me.

I wish

• I didn't do much revision for my exam.

- I wish

• I ate too much cake. I feel sick. I wish.....

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

A. I hadn't eaten so much cake.

B. I had eaten so much cake.

C. I eat so much cake.

D. I don't eat so much cake.

* The weather was cold while we were away. If only.....

A. it hadn't been warmer

B. it has been warmer.

C. it had been warmer.



D. it had been colder

* When Sami was younger, he didn't learn to play a musical instrument. He wishes

- A. he has learnt to play a musical instrument.
- B. he hadn't learnt to play a musical instrument.
- C. he didn't learn to play a musical instrument.
- D. he had learnt to play a musical instrument.

* My father painted the gate red. Now he thinks it doesn't look very nice. He wishes

- A. he hadn't painted it red.
- B. he hasn't painted it red.
- C. he had painted it red.
- D. he doesn't paint it red.

* I regret eating noisily in the restaurant.

I wish

• Samira regrets being angry at breakfast time.

If only.....

• I regret not studying hard.

I wish.....

Rashid regrets buying a new car. It is too expensive.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. If only Rashid had bought a new car.
- B. If only Rashid hasn't bought a new car.
- C. If only Rashid hadn't bought a new car.
- D. If only Rashid has bought a new car.

* My friend regrets not immigrating to the USA.

The sentence that has a similar meaning to the one above is:

- A. My friend wishes he has immigrated to the USA.
- B. My friend wishes he hadn't immigrated to the USA.
- C. My friend wishes he had immigrated to the USA.
- D. My friend wishes he doesn't immigrate to the USA.

• I shouldn't have eaten too much.

I wish.....

* Raneem shouldn't have eaten so much chocolate. Raneem wishes.....

- A. she hadn't eaten so much chocolate.
- B. she had eaten so much chocolate.



C. she has eaten so much chocolate.

D. she doesn't eat so much chocolate.

* My brother should have gone to bed earlier. He wishes.....

A. he hadn't gone to bed earlier.

B. he has gone to bed earlier.

C. he had gone to bed earlier.

D. he goes to bed earlier.

Sultan forgot to do his science project. If only he..... to do it.

(haven't forgotten , hadn't forgotten , didn't forget)

* Our flat is very small. If only we..... in a big house.

(live , lived , had lived , hadn't lived)

• I am looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo If only I..... a camera with me.

(had , have , had had , has)

• I regret going to bed late last night, I wish I..... earlier.

(has gone , go , went , had gone)

• I didn't study enough for the exam. I wish I..... more revision.

(do , would do , had done , am doing)

• My cousins don't live near here. I wish theyso far away.

(aren't , wasn't , hadn't been , weren't)

• Nahla couldn't find her way round the city very easily. If only she.....a map.

(had had , has , had , have)

• My brother and I never want to watch the same TV program. I wish we.....the same.

(had liked , like , liked , likes)

• It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it.....cooler.

(is , am , was , had been)

• Mr. Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only heChinese.

(speak , spoke , speaks , has spoken)

• Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only it.....larger reserves.

(has , had , had had , has had)

* I wish I had known the answers. This means:

A. I didn't know the answers, so I could pass the exam. B. I don't know the answers, so I can't pass the exam.

C. I knew the answers, so I could pass the exam. D. I didn't know the answers, so I couldn't pass the exam.

* If only Jordan had larger oil reserves. This means:

A. Jordan had large oil reserves.

B. Jordan doesn't have large oil reserves.

C. Jordan didn't have large oil reserves.

D. Jordan has large oil reserves.

* I wish I hadn't forgotten my pencil case. This means:

A. I didn't forget my pencil case; I had to borrow pens all day.

B. I didn't forget my pencil case; I don't have to borrow pens all day.

C. I forgot my pencil case; I had to borrow pens all day.

D. I don't forget my pencil case; I don't have to borrow pens all day.

* If only we were older. This means:

A. We aren't older to travel alone.

B. We are older to travel alone.

C. We were older to travel alone.

D. We weren't older to travel alone.

* My father wishes he drank much water. This means:

A. My father drink much water.

B. My father doesn't drink much water.

C. My father didn't drink much water.

D. My father hadn't drunk much water.

* The streets in Amman are noisy. If only.....

A. The streets in Amman were noisy.

B. The streets in Amman are noisy.

C. The streets in Amman weren't noisy.

D. The streets in Amman was noisy.

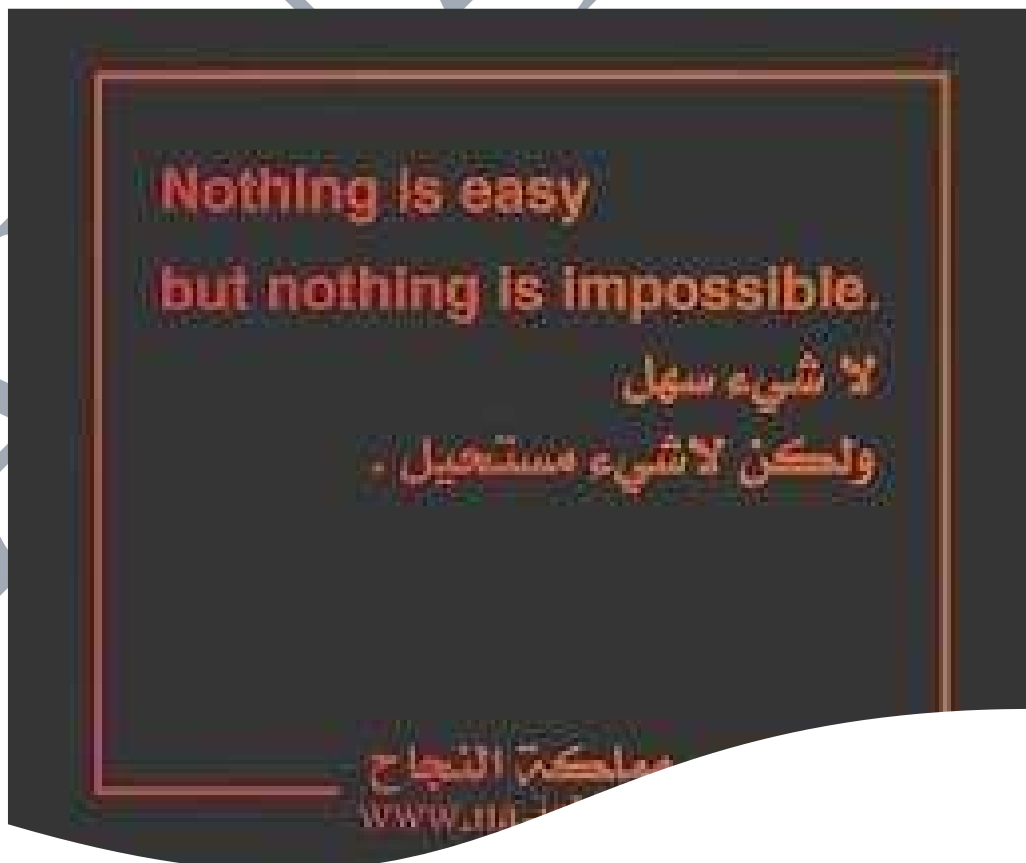
* We were on the beach when it rained. We wish.....

A. we were on the beach when it rained.

B. we have been on the beach when it rained.

C. we hadn't been on the beach when it rained.

D. we had been on the beach when it rained.



Grammar

- 5** Complete the sentences with words from the box. The first one is done for you.

had (x2) hadn't if only wish

- 1 I couldn't understand anything. If only I'd studied Chinese!
- 2 Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I _____ listened to him.
- 3 I _____ I'd known more about the company. If _____ I'd done some research!
- 4 I am very hungry! I wish I _____ eaten before I went to the conference.
- 5 I regret the deal now. I wish we _____ done it.
- 6** Read the situations and complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.

- 1 Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.
If only he hadn't forgotten to do it.
- 2 I regret going to bed late last night.
I wish I _____ earlier.
- 3 Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily. If only she _____ a map.
- 4 Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.
I wish I _____.
- 5 Our team didn't play very well yesterday.
If only they _____ better.

- 7** Rewrite the underlined sentences using *I wish* and *If only*. The first one is done for you.

1 I didn't bring a coat, and now I'm cold.
If only I'd brought a coat.

I wish I'd brought a coat.

2 We didn't get up earlier, and now we're late.

3 I feel ill because I ate so many sweets.

4 Fadi keeps losing his wallet. He should be more careful.

5 Huda was too busy yesterday. She wasn't able to come.

6 I've broken my watch because I dropped it.

- 8** Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

1 Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time. (if only)

2 If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult. (wish)

3 Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark. (wish)

4 I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger. (if only)

Page 45, exercise 5

1 If 2 had 3 wish; only 4 had 5 hadn't

Page 45, exercise 6

1 hadn't forgotten 2 had gone 3 had had/had brought
4 hadn't forgotten it/hadn't left it at home 5 had played

Page 45, exercise 7

1 If only I'd brought a coat./I wish I'd brought a coat.
2 If only we'd got up earlier./I wish we'd got up earlier.
3 If only I hadn't eaten so many sweets./I wish I hadn't eaten so many sweets.
4 If only he had been more careful./I wish he'd been more careful.
5 If only she'd been able to come./I wish she'd been able to come.
6 If only I hadn't dropped it./I wish I hadn't dropped it.

Page 45, exercise 8

1 If only Samia hadn't been angry at breakfast time.
2 I wish I had concentrated properly in class today.
3 Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay.
4 If only I had learnt English better when I was younger.

Reading purposes in Unit Nine

Topic's name: The world of business

(9) 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.

اليوم ، نتحدث إلى السيد غانم ، رجل الاعمال الموجود في عمان والذي غالبا ما يزور الصين. سألناه متى بدأ العمل مع الصين لأول مرة. لقد كنت أعمل مع الصين لسنوات عديدة. كانت رحلتي الاولى في عام 2004 م ، ولم تكن ناجحة.

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 realized that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!'

لماذا لم تكن ناجحة؟ عملت في شركة حاسوب صغيرة في عمان. أرسلوني إلى الصين عندما كنت لا أزال صغيرا. لو أن الشركة أدركت أن الصيني يحترم العمر و الخبرة أكثر من الشباب .

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

هل ارتكبت أية أخطاء في تلك الزيارة؟ نعم فعال! أتمنى لو كنت قد بحثت في الثقافة الصينية قبل زيارتي للبلد. لكي تكون ناجحا في الصين ، عليك أن تكسب احترامهم. سوف يسأل رجال الاعمال الصينيون دائما عن نجاحات الشركة في الماضي. ومع ذلك ، ولأنني كنت أعمل في شركة جديدة ، لم أتمكن من التحدث عن سجلها. لم نعمل أي صفقات تجارية في تلك الرحلة الاولى."

When did **you** learn how to be successful in China? '**I** joined a **larger company** and **they** sent **me** on a cultural awareness course. On **my** **next** **visit** to China, **it** felt as if **I** hadn't known anything on **my** first visit!'

متى تعلمت أن تكون ناجحا في الصين؟ انضمت إلى شركة أكبر وأرسلتني في دورة توعية ثقافية. في زيارتي التالية للصين، شعرت وكأنني لم أكن أعرف أي شيء في زيارتي الاولى!

What advice can **you** give to people wanting to do business in China? 'Before **I** visit a company, **I** send recommendations from previous clients. **I** also send **my** business card with **my** job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.'

ما النصيحة التي تستطيع أن تقدمها للناس الذين يريدون أن يقوموا بأعمال في الصين؟ قبل أن أقوم بزيارة شركة، أرسل توصيات من العملاء السابقين. كما أرسل أي أضا بطاقتي التجارية مع منصب وظيفي ومؤهلات مترجمة إلى اللغة الصينية.

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

هل تستطيع أن تخبرنا عن اجتماعك الاخير في الصين؟ بالطبع! وصلت في الوقت المحدد. يجب ألا تصل متأخرة ، لان هذا يدل على عدم الاحترام. ثم، عندما قابلت مدير الشركة ، صافحته بلطف. لقد بدأت الاجتماع بحديث قصير عن تجربتي المثيرة للاهتمام في الصين. خلال الاجتماع، تأكدت من أن صوتي ولغة الجسد كانت هادئة ومسيطر عليها. لم أخبر نكتة ، لأن هذا قد لا يترجم بشكل صحيح أو يمكن أن يسبب استياء.

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

هل كان اجتماعا ناجحاً؟ نعم لقد كان . كنت أعلم أن المدير قد أجرى أبحاث على نشاطي التجاري بشكل كامل قبل الاجتماع، لذلك كنت على استعداد لاسئلته التفصيلية. عندما بدأت التفاوض ، بدأت بالقضايا المهمة. يؤمن الصينيون في تجنب الخالف. من المهم دائما التحلي بالصبر. كنت على استعداد للحل الوسط ، لذلك في النهاية ، كان الاجتماع ناجحاً.

Word	Means	المعنى
detailed questions	to be ready to understand complicated questions and respond to them	الاسئلة التفصيلية
do a deal	to arrange an agreement in business	يرتب صفقة
a business card	to give someone a card that shows business person's name position and contact details	بطاقة اعمال
make small talk	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	يعمل حوار صغير
negotiate	to discuss something to reach an agreement	يفاض
shake hands	to move some someone's hand up and down in a greeting	يصافح
corporate	relating to corporation, a big company or group of companies acting together as a single organization .	مشاركة
tell a joke	to say something to make people laugh .	يقول نكتة
track record	all of a person's or organization's past achievements , success and failure which show how well they have done something.	سجل اداء

Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. Quote the sentence which indicates to the time of Mr. Ghanem's first visit to China.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى زمن أول رحلة للسيد غانم إلى الصين.

2. Quote the sentence that shows that the first trip for Mr. Ghanem to China was not successful.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين أن زيارة السيد غانم الأولى للصين لم تكن ناجحة.

3. Mention the reason why Mr. Ghanem's first business trip to China was not successful.

اذكر سبب عدم نجاح رحلة السي غانم الأولى إلى الصين.

4. The article states that Chinese respect two things more than youth in business. Mention them.

يقر النص بأن الصينيين يحترمون شيئين أكثر من الشباب في الاعمال. اذكرهما.

5. Write down the mistake that Mr. Ghanem made during the first visit to China.

اكتب الخطأ الذي ارتكبه السيد غانم خلال زيارته الأولى للصين.

6. What does arriving late mean for the Chinese people?

ماذا يعني الوصول متأخرا بالنسبة للصينيين ؟

7. According to Mr. Ghanem, what do you need to be successful in China?

وفقا للسيد غانم ما الذي تحتاجه لتكون ناجحاً ؟

8. According to Mr. Ghanem, Chinese business people always ask you about something. Mention it.

وفقا للسيد غانم، رجال الاعمال الصينيين دائما يسألوا عن شيء. اذكره .

9. Why didn't he have a track record?

لماذا لم يكن لديه سجل اداء

10. Mention the things that made his next visit successful.

اذكر الاشياء التي جعلت زيارته التالية ناجحة.

11. Something has changed when Mr. Ghanem visited China for the second time. Mention it.

شيء تغير عندما زار السيد غانم الصين للمرة الثانية. اذكره .

12. What advice can Mr. Ghanem give to people wanting to do business in China?

ما النصائح التي يمكن أن يعطيها السيد غانم للأشخاص الراغبين بالقيام بأعمال في الصين ؟

13. According to Mr. Ghanem, mention the points that you have to do to make a successful meeting in China.

اذكر الاشياء التي عليك أن تقوم بها لعمل اجتماع ناجح في الصين. وفقا للسيد غانم.

14. In China you shouldn't tell a joke in business meetings. Mention the reason for this.

في الصين ليس عليك قول مزحة خلال اجتماع العمل. اذكر السبب.

15. Find a word in the text that means (to discuss something to reach an agreement)

جد كلمة في النص بمعنى أن تناقش شيء للوصول إلى اتفاق

16. What does the underlined pronoun (my) line 20 refer to?

على من يعود الضمير المخطوط تحته سطر 20 ؟

17. The sentence which shows Mr. Ghanem's regret for not researching Chinese culture before visiting China is

- A. I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country.
- B. In order to be successful in china, you need to earn their respect.
- C. Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past.
- D. We did not do any business deals on the first trip.

18. Mr. Ghanem did not do any business deals on his first trip to China because he.....

- A. couldn't talk about the track record of his company.
- B. couldn't speak Chinese.
- C. didn't meet the company director.
- D. didn't send recommendations from previous clients.

19. What could cause offence during a business meeting in china is

- A. arriving late
- B. telling jokes
- C. shaking hands
- D. making a small talk

20. According to Mr. Ghanem, one mustn't arrive late at a meeting in China because this.....

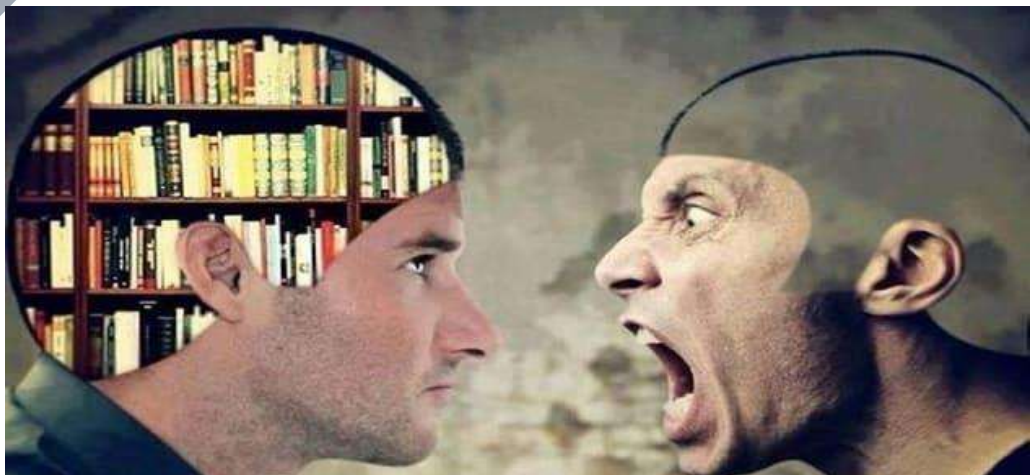
- A. shows disrespect
- B. causes offence
- C. may not cause offence
- D. may not be translated correctly

21. the two reasons which prevented Mr. Ghanem from telling jokes during his last meeting are.....

- A. arriving late and shaking hands
- B. causing offence and not being translated correctly
- C. arriving late and causing offence
- D. meeting the company director and shaking hands with him.

Dear student, do not look at the following answers until you answer the questions above yourself.

1. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful.
2. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful.
3. Because he had no experience and he was too young. OR because he worked for a small company in Amman and Chinese respect age and experience more than youth.
4. Age and experience
5. He didn't research about Chinese culture.
6. Disrespect
7. You need to earn their respect.
8. They will ask about the company successes in the past (track record)
9. Because he worked for a small company.
10. He joined a larger company and they sent him on a cultural awareness course.
11. He took a cultural awareness course, so he knew how to do business in China.
12. Before visiting a company, you should:
 - A- Sending recommendations from previous Client's.
 - B- Sending your business card with your job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.
13. A. You must arrive on time B. You should shake hands gently
 - C. Making small talk at the beginning
 - D. Your voice and body language must be calm and controlled
 - E. Starting with important issues F. Be patient
 - G. You mustn't tell a joke H. You have to be prepared for detailed questions.
14. This may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.
15. Negotiate.
16. Mr. Ghanem



(10) 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 fertilizers. 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.

في هذا التقرير، سننظر إلى الدول التي يتاجر معها الأردن و ما هي البضائع التي يصدرها و يستوردها. أولاً، دعونا ننظر إلى الصادرات. الأردن غني بالبوتاس و الفوسفات، و الصناعة الاستخراجية لهذه المعادن من الأكبر في العالم. ليس من المستغرب اثنتين من أكبر صادرات الأردن هي الكيماويات و الأسمدة. الصناعات الدوائية والصناعات الأخرى تمثل 30 % من الناتج المحلي الأردني و 75 % من الصناعات الدوائية الأردنية يتم تصديرها. من ناحية أخرى أغلبية الاقتصاد 65% مسيطر عليه من قبل الخدمات خاصة السياحة و السفر. أكثر صادرات الأردن تذهب إلى العراق، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، الهند و السعودية.

Now let's look at imports. Unlike some **other countries** in the Middle East, Jordan doesn't have large oil and 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.

الآن دعونا ننظر للمستوردات. على خلاف بعض الدول في الشرق الأوسط، الأردن ال يمتلك مخزونات كبيرة من النفط و الغاز. لذلك السبب، الأردن عليه أن يستورد النفط و الغاز من أجل احتياجات الطاقة. و مستورداته الرئيسية الأخرى هي السيارات، الأدوية و القمح. في عام 2013، 23, 6% من مستوردات الأردن كانت من السعودية. يتبعها الاتحاد الأوروبي بـ 17,6% من مستورداته. مستوردات أخرى أتت من الصين و الولايات المتحدة.

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any **other Arab country**, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which **other areas** are important for Jordan's trade? **Jordan** first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997CE. **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.

الأردن يمتلك العديد من اتفاقيات التجارة الحرة أكثر من أي بلد عربي، و يتاجر بحرية مع العديد من البلدان، تشمل الولايات المتحدة، كندا و ماليزيا. ما هي المناطق الأخرى المهمة لتجارة الأردن؟ الأردن وقع أولاً مع الاتحاد الأوروبي في عام 1997. و وقع اتفاقية تجارة حرة مع مصر، المغرب و تونس. في عام 2011 اتفاقية تجارة أخرى حرة وقعت مع الاتحاد الأوروبي، مصر، المغرب و تونس. التجارة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي و شمال أفريقيا خصوصاً من المتوقع لها أن تنمو.

Word	Means	المعنى
agreement	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organizations	اتفاقية
export	goods sold to another country.	صادرات
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 service.	اجمالي الناتج المحلي
dominate	to be the most important feature of something.	يسيطر
Reserve*	something kept back or set aside for future use .	مخزون
import	goods bought from other country	واردات
fertilizer	put on the land to make crops grow.	اسمدة
mineral	present in some food	معادن
pharmaceuticals	produce drug and medicine	شركات الأدوية
domestic	happening in one particular country	محلي
goods	produced in order to be sold	بضائع
knitwear	Clothing made from wool	حياكة الملابس
Machinery	Machines, especially large ones	الالات

Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. What is the subject of the report?

ما هو موضوع هذا التقرير

2. Jordan is rich in two minerals. Write down them.

الأردن غني بمعدنين اذكرهم

3. Mention two of Jordan's largest exports.

اذكر اثنين من صادرات الأردن

4. Many of Jordan's fertilizers are made mainly of two minerals. Write down these two minerals.

العديد من الأسمدة الأردنية مصنوعة بشكل رئيسي من معدنيين . اكتب هذان المعدنيين

5. Mention two examples of extraction industry in Jordan.

اذكر مثالين على الصناعات الاستخراجية في الأردن.

6. There are two examples of minerals in the report. Mention them.

هناك مثالان على المعادن في التقرير. اذكرهما النص

7. What is the percentage of Pharmaceuticals and Other industries that represent of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product?

ما هي نسبة المئوية التي تمثلها الصناعات الدوائية والصناعات الأخرى من الناتج الأردني ؟

8. What is the percentage of Jordan's pharmaceuticals that are exported?

ما هي النسبة المئوية من الصناعات الدوائية الأردنية المصدرة ؟

9. What does (GDP) stand for? ؟ (GDP)

10. Most of Jordan exports mainly go to four countries. Write them down.

معظم صادرات الأردن تذهب بشكل رئيسي إلى أربع بلدان. اكتبهم

11. Quote the sentence that shows that Jordan is poor with Oil and gas.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير أن الأردن فقير بالغاز والنفط.

12. The majority of Jordanian economy is dominated by services. Write down two examples of these services.

أغلبية الاقتصاد الأردني مسيطر عليه من قبل الخدمات. اكتب مثالين على هذه الخدمات

13. Quote the sentence that shows the majority of Jordan economy is dominated by services.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير بأن أغلبية الاقتصاد الأردني مسيطر عليه من قبل الخدمات .

14. Jordan imports a lot of oil and gas. Write down the reason for that

الأردن يستورد الكثير من الغاز و النفط. اكتب سبب ذلك.

15. The text states the main goods that Jordan has to import from different countries. Write down three of these main goods.

النص حدد السلع الرئيسية التي يجب على الأردن استيرادها من بلدان مختلفة. اكتب ثالث سلع رئيسية.

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

أي بلد يزود للأردن بأكثر مستورداته؟

17. Jordan imports from many countries. Write down three of these countries.

18. Trade with the EU and North Africa is likely to grow. Mention the reason.

التجارة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي وشمال أفريقيا محتمل أن تزداد . أذكر السبب.

19. Quote the sentence which indicates the country that supplied Jordan with nearly 25% of its imports in 2013.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى الدولة التي زودت الأردن تقريبا بـ 25% من مستورداته عام 2013

20. Jordan trades freely with different countries. Write down two of these countries.

الأردن يتاجر بشكل حر مع بلدان مختلفة. اذكر ثالث من هذه البلدان .

21. Find a word in the text that means (goods bought from other country)

جد كلمة في النص بمعنى بضائع تشتري من بلدان أخرى

22. What does the underlined pronoun (it) line 2 refer to?

على من يعود الضمير المخطوط تحته سطر 2 ؟

23. Trade with the EU and north Africa is likely to grow because.....

- A. Jordan doesn't trade freely with many countries.
- B. Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE.
- C. Jordan signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004CE.
- D. Jordan has signed trade agreement with both areas.

24. The extraction industry forin Jordan is one of the largest in the world.

- A. potash and phosphate
- B. fertilizers and phosphate
- C. chemicals and fertilizers
- D. chemicals and phosphate

25. What represents 30% of Jordan Gross Domestic Products are.....

- A. chemicals and fertilizers
- B. travel and tourism
- C. pharmaceuticals and other industries
- D. travel and chemicals

26. Jordan has free trade agreements with

- A. Iraq, the USA , India and Saudi Arabia
- B. Iraq, the USA , India and Malaysia
- C. Malaysia , the USA and Canada
- D. The USA , India and Saudi Arabia

27. In 2013 CE, nearly 18% of Jordan's main imports came from.....

- A. Saudi Arabia B. EU C. China D. the United States

28. The country which supplies Jordan with most of its imports is

A. Saudi Arabia B. EU C. China D. the United States

29. Jordan imports for its energy needs.

A. gas and wheat

B. cars and wheat

C. oil and gas

D. medicines and wheat

30. Jordan's two largest exports are.....

A. pharmaceuticals and fertilizers

B. minerals and chemicals

C. chemicals and fertilizers

D. potash and phosphate



Dear student, do not look at the following answers until you answer the questions above yourself.

1. The countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and import.
2. Potash and Phosphate.
3. Chemicals and fertilizer.
4. Potash and Phosphate.
5. Potash and Phosphate.
6. Potash and Phosphate.
7. 30%
8. 75%
9. Gross Domestic Product
10. Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.
11. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan doesn't have large oil and gas reserves.
12. Travel and tourism.
13. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism.
14. Because Jordan doesn't have large oil and gas reserves.
15. Oil, gas, Cars, wheat, wheat, and medicines.
16. Saudi Arabia
17. Saudi Arabia, E.U., China
18. Because Jordan has signed trade agreements with both areas.
19. In 2013 CE, 23, 6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia.
20. USA , Canada , Malaysia
21. Imports.
22. Jordan



(11) How to make a sales Pitch?

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

سواء كنت تبيع نوعا جديدا من معجون الأسنان إلى سلسلة من الصيدليات ، أو أحدث برامج الحاسوب إلى مدرسة أو نوع جديد من العطالت الجماعية إلى وكالة سفر - فأنت بحاجة إلى معرفة.....كيف تعمل عرض مبيعات

1. Do your research: Don't come away from **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?

قم ببحثك. لا تخرج من عرض البيع متمنيا إعداده بشكل أفضل. من الضروري معرفة كل شيء عن منتجك. هل تعرف متى تم تطويره ، وأين يتم إنتاجه عليك أن تعرف أيضا السوق المستهدفة - على سبيل المثال ، الفئة العمرية أو الدخل لأشخاص الذين قد يشترونه. ليس هذا فقط ، يجب أن تعرف كل شيء عن المنافسة - وهذا هو ، منتجات مماثلة في السوق. لماذا يتفوق منتجك على الآخرين ولماذا له قيمة أفضل؟

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 neighborhood, 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**!

إضافة إلى ذلك، يجب أن تعرف بالضبط الأشخاص الذين تتحدث معهم، وما هي احتياجاتهم. على سبيل المثال ، إذا كانوا يمثلوا متجرا للطبقة الوسطى في منطقة متواضعة ، فكن مستعدا لتوضيح سبب مناسبة منتجك الخاص مع العملاء الذين ال يملكون الكثير من المال. ما الذي يجعل منتجك مثاليا لهم؟ الأهم من ذلك كله ، عليك أن تؤمن بما تبيعه ، وأفضل طريقة لفعل ذلك هي استخدامها!

2. Prepare and practice: 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 memorize **it**? Whatever you **decide**, **it** is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). Then practice **it**, if possible in front of colleagues. Make changes and practice **it** again.

خطط و مارس خطط للعرض بعناية، ليس فقط ما ستقوله، ولكن كيف ستقوله. هل ستقرأ كلمة كلمة، استخدام الملاحظات أو احفظه؟ مهما كان قرارك، فمن الجيد دائماً أن تكون لديك قائمة بنقاطك الرئيسية، في حالة ما إذا كان هناك شيء يقاطعك، أو أنك ببساطة تتجمد أعصابك يحدث ذلك! ثم مارسه، إذا كان ذلك ممكناً أمام الزملاء. أعمل تغييرات ومارسه مرة أخرى.

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!

كن محترفا ابق العرض قصير وبسيط. ابدأ ببعض التعليقات الودية. على سبيل المثال ، أشكر المضيفين على السماح لك ولثقا حتى لو كنت بالتحدث إليهم ، وأمدح شركتهم. تذكر أن تتحدث ببطء و وضوح. من المهم أن تبدو متوتراً! بينما تتحدث، ال تقي رأسك للأسفل. بدلا من ذلك ، انظر حول الغرفة واجرى اتصال بصري مع جمهورك. ابتسم! عندما تنتهي من التحدث ، اطلب الاسئلة. إذا كنت لا تعرف الاجابات ، فال تتظاهر! أشكر السائل و عده بإيجاد الاجابة وأفعل ذلك ! أخيرا ، امتلك ملخص لعرضك وكن مستعد لتسليمه في نهاية الجلسة. أتمنى لو كنت أعرف كل هذا عندما بدأت في العمل! حظا سعيدا

Word	Means	المعنى
package holiday	an organized trip	احازة شاملة التكاليف
target market	people who are identified as possible customers.	السوق المستهدف
sales pitch	a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product	عرض تسويقي
age group	a set of people of similar age	فئة عمرية
department store	a large shop	متجر كبير

Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1. Mention the things that you need to know about your product.

اذكر الاشياء التي يجب أن تعرفها عن منتجك.

2. What do you need to know about the target market (customer)?

ما الذي تحتاج أن تعرفه عن السوق المستهدف الزبون ؟

3. What do you need to know about the similar products in the markets?

ما الذي تحتاج أن تعرفه عن المنتجات المماثلة في السوق؟

4. What should you do in case of dealing with a middle-class department store in a humble neighborhood?

ماذا عليك أن تفعل اذا كنت تتعامل مع متجر متوسط في منطقة متواضعة؟

5. Mention the best way to believe in what you are selling.

أذكر احسن طريقة للايمان بما تبيعه.

6. There are many things you should know about them when you prepare for a sales pitch. Mention three things.

هناك عدة أشياء عليك المعرفة عنها عندما تحضر لعرض مبيعات. أذكر ثلاثة منها.

7. Quote the sentence which indicates that you need to believe in what you are selling.

أقتبس الجملة التي تشير بأن عليك الإيمان بما تبيع.

8. There are many steps for planning a successful presentation. Write them down.

هناك عدة خطوات للتخطيط لعرض مبيعات ناجح. اكتبهن.

9. How can you plan your presentation carefully?

كيف تستطيع أن تخطط لعرضك بحذر؟

10. It always a good idea to have a list of your main points. Mention the reason.

أنها فكرة جيدة لتمتلك قائمة بالنقاط الرئيسية. اكتب السبب.

11. How can you practice your presentation?

كيف يمكن لك أن تتمرن على عرضك؟

12. In order to be a professional salesperson you should do certain things during your sales pitch. Write them down.

لتكون مندوب مبيعات محترف عليك القيام بعدة أشياء خلال عرض مبيعاتك. اكتبهن

13. You can do many things to appear confident while the presentation. Mention them.

تستطيع القيام بعدة أشياء لتبدو واثقا من نفسك. اذكرهن .

14. Give examples on friendly comments.

أعط امثله على عبارات ودوده .

15. What should you do if you don't know the question?

ماذا عليك أن تفعل اذا لم تعرف السؤال ؟

16. You have to do something at the end of the session. Mention it.

عليك أن تفعل شيء في نهاية الجلسة. اذكره .

17. According to the text, you should start your presentation with friendly comments. Give two examples from the text

18.How can you make a sales pitch?

كيف تستطيع عمل عرض مبيعات؟

19.Find a phrase in the text that means (a large shop).

جد كلمة في النص بمعنى متجر ضخم

20.What does the underlined pronoun it line 13 refer to?

على من يعود الضمير it سطر 13 .

21.While making a sales pitch, one should speak.....

- A. slowly and clearly
- B. shortly and simply
- C. sadly and nervously
- D. humbly and complicatedly

31.knowing everything about similar products on the market refers to the.....

- A. competition
- B. value of the products
- C. target market
- D. age group

People with
the greatest
advice
usually have
the most
problems.

Dear student, do not look at the following answers until you answer the questions above yourself.

1. **A-** When it was developed **B-** Where it is produced
2. **A-** The age group **B-** The income of the people who might buy the product
- C-** Which people you are speaking to **D-** Their needs
3. **A-** Why is your product superior to others?
- B-** Why does it have better value?
4. **A-** Be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who don't have lots of money.
- B-** What makes your product perfect for them?
5. The best way to do that is to use it.
6. **A.** your product **B.** Target market **C.** Competition
7. Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!
8. **A.** Plan your presentation carefully.
- B.** Have a list of main points.
- C.** Practice it
9. By planning what you will say, and how you will say it read it word usenotes and memories it.
10. In case something interrupts you or you simply freeze with nerves.
11. In front of colleagues.
12. **A-** Keep your presentation short and simple
- B-** Start with some friendly comments
- C-** Remember to speak slowly and clearly
- D-** Be confident
- E-** Invite questions
- F-** Have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session.
13. **A-** Don't keep your head down
- B-** Look around the room
- C-** Make eye contact
- D-** Smile
14. **A-** Thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to them.
- B-** Compliment their company.
15. Don't pretend thank the questioner and promise to find the answer.
16. Have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out.
17. With some friendly comments.
18. **a.** Doing your research **b.** Preparing and practicing **c.** Being professional
19. Department store.
20. your product



Preservation purposes in Unit Nine

Collocations

Collocation	المعنى
Make a mistake	يقترف خطأ
Ask question	يطرح سؤال
Shake hands	يصافح
Earn respect	يكسب احترام
Join a company	ينظم الى شركة
Cause offence	يسبب استياء
Make small talk	يعمل حوار قصير

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. By working hard, you will theof **your boss**.
4. Nasser has **applied** to.....the..... where his father works.
5. In business, when you **meet someone for the first time**, it's polite to.....
6. **Before the serious discussion** starts, we always....., It's often about the weather.
7. After the talk, there will be **a chance for you** to..... about anything you **don't understand**.
8. **Polite children** **don't**.....
9. You can**the respect** of your colleagues through your hard work and honesty.
10. Salem **began the meeting** by makingabout his interesting experiences in Egypt.

Answers (1-Make a mistake, 2- Cause offence, 3- Earn / respect, 4- Join / a company, 5- Shake hands, 6- Make small talk, 7- Ask question, 8- Cause offence, 9- Earn, 10- small talk)

Patient	Compromise	Conflict	track record	Prepared	Negotiate
---------	------------	----------	--------------	----------	-----------

1. When you talk about business and try **to do a deal**, you
2. When you are **ready** for something, you arefor 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.....

Answers (1- Negotiate, 2- Prepared, 3- track record, 4- Conflict, 5- Compromise, 6- Patient)

Unit Ten

Grammar/ Comprehension purposes in Unit Ten

If clause

اعزائي الطلبة نتذكر معا في المستوى الثالث انه تم اخذ (النوع الزيرو/ الصفري " الاول والثاني ونمط اعادة الكتابة) في هذه الوحدة سوف نتكلم عن النوع الثالث ونعرف ايضا على اشكاله وطرق استخدامه. يرجى الانتباه لما تم شرحه في المستوى الثالث.
تذكر ان الجملة الشرطية تتكون من عبارتين اثنتين عبارة تبدأ بـ if جملة الشرط وعبارة اخرى هي النتيجة.

If + s + had+v3 , S + would / should/ could/ might + have + v3

S+ would / should/ could/ might have + v3+obj, If+s+had+v3+obj

If+ s + hadn't +v3+obj, s (might, could, would+ not + have+v3+obj

-If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.

-If he had come with us, he would have had a lot of fun.

-If you had read the book, you would have understood what I am talking about.

-If I had proposed to her, she might have refused me.

إذا جاءت جملة وطلب إعادة كتابتها باستخدام (النوع الثالث) عند الحل نقوم بترتيب الجملة كما ذكرت بالأعلى
• عند ترتيب الجملة تكون مقسومة الى قسمين بفاصلة فان كان القسم الاول (منفي) ينحل على الاثبات (had) واذا كان القسم الثاني (مثبت) ينحل على النفي (wouldn't , couldn't, might not) والعكس صحيح.

I **had done** my exam yesterday, and I **didn't do** well in test math's. (**might**)

-If I hadn't had done my....., I **might** have done well.....

-I had proposed to her, and she didn't refuse me. (**might**)

-you had read the book, you didn't understand what I am talking about. (**would**)

-I hadn't studied harder, I did pass the exam. (**would**)

• إذا جاءت جملة والجملة فيها (if) وطاب منك إعادة كتابتها باستخدام **unless** عند الحل نستبدل **unless** بـ **if** مع اثبات القسم الذي فيه **unless** كما هو موجود في الأسفل:

-If we didn't work together, global warming will destroy the world. (**unless**)

-**Unless** we worked together, global.....world.

-If you didn't understand what I said, your minds will be scattered. (**unless**)

-If you didn't study for an exam tomorrow, you will find the questions very difficult. (**unless**)

• طريقة اثبات القسم:

- Didn't تحذف وينحول الفعل الذي بعدها الى تصريف ثاني **v2**

- Don't/doesn't تحذف وينحول ما بعدها مجرد

- في حال كان الفاعل مفرد نصيف للفعل (s,es,ies)

إذا جاءت جملة وفيها **unless** وطلب إعادة الكتابة باستخدام **if** عند الحل نستبدل **if** بـ **unless** مع نفي قسم **if**

Q- Dear student, read the following questions carefully and then choose the correct answer, or rewrite the answer appropriately.

-Unless we worked together, global warming will destroy the world. (if)

-If we didn't work, global warming.....world.

-Unless you studied for an exam tomorrow, you will find the questions very difficult. (if)

-Unless you understood what I said, your minds will be scattered. (if)

- إذا جاء جملة على if وجاء في الجملة كلمة when الحل او الاجابة دائما تكون v1 مجرد للجمع وينتهي الفعل ب s/es/ies اذا كان الفاعل مفرد اما في حالة النفي يكون الجواب don't / doesn't
- اذا جاء جملة ضع دائرة على جملة if وكان ضمن الخيارات unless / if تكون الاجابة واحدة منهم ولكن بشرط:
- If : اذا كان ما بعدها منفي مع not
- Unless : اذا جاء بعدها مثبت اي بدون not

Q- Dear student, read the following questions carefully and then choose the correct answer, or rewrite the answer appropriately.

-..... You don't study hard, you wouldn't pass the exam.

(even if , unless , if, provided that)

-.....we didn't work together, global warming will destroy the world.

(even if , unless , if, provided that)

-.....we worked together, global warming will destroy the world

(even if , unless , if, provided that)

-.....you didn't understand what I said, your minds will be scattered.

(even if , unless , if, provided that)

- نستخدم when بدلا من if للتحدث عن حقائق عامة والفعل يكون بصيغة المضارع v1 مجرد للجمع وينتهي الفعل ب s / es / ies اذا كان الفاعل مفرد اما في حالة النفي يكون الجواب don't / doesn't

Q- Dear student, read the following questions carefully and then choose the correct answer, or rewrite the answer appropriately.

-When you _____ the button, the washing machine turns off.

a-Pressed b- press c-presses d- pressing

-When you _____ the button, the washing machine turns on.

a-Didn't press b-isn't pressing c-doesn't press d-don't press

-When she _____ harder on her exam, her marks will be so low.

a-Isn't studying b-don't study c- doesn't study d- didn't study

-When water _____ 100% c, it boils.

a-Reaches b- reach c-reaching d- reached

وكذلك نستخدم provided that لعمل جملة شرطية قوية وتعني (بشرط ان) وتستخدم مع الشروط الحقيقية والافتراضية مثل:

Q- Dear student, read the following questions carefully and then choose the correct answer, or rewrite the answer appropriately.

-Provided that they had plenty to eat and drink

-You may keep the book a further week _____ no one else requires it.

(if, unless, even if, provided that)

-He's welcome to come along, _____ he behaves himself.

(if, unless, even if, provided that)

-The agreement _____ the two sides should meet once a month.

(if, unless, even if, provided that)

-Any two persons may marry in Scotland _____ both persons are at least 16 years of age on the day of their marriage.

(if, unless, even if, provided that)

-_____ you have the money in your account, you can withdraw up to £100 a day.

(if, unless, even if, provided that)

• يمكن استخدام as long as تعني طالما وتستخدم مع الشروط الحقيقية والافتراضية وكما في الامثلة التالية.

Q- Dear student, read the following questions carefully and then choose the correct answer, or rewrite the answer appropriately.

-As long as you promise to be back by 6, you can borrow the car.

-_____ it doesn't rain, we'll have a great time.

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

-But I won't mind too much _____ she's coming back.

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

-I'm always fine _____ I can get about six or seven hours of sleep.

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

• ملاحظة مهمة في اسئلة الوزارة تركز دائما على if / unless ولم ترد اي اسئلة سابقة على provided that / as long as / even if في الاسفل اسئلة الكتاب على القاعدة

Q- Dear student, read the following questions carefully and then choose the correct answer, or rewrite the answer appropriately.

1-You will not pass your exams _____ you study hard.

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

2-Do you usually go home or meet your friends _____ school finishes?

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

3-Your new computer will last a long time as long as you _____ careful with it.

(were , is , was, are)

4- _____ you don't water the plants, they will die .

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

5-I'll phone you _____ I miss the bus so that you pick me up.

(unless, even if, if, when)

6-We'll go to our favorite restaurant on Friday _____ it's closed.

(unless, if, when, even if)

7-You should practice the presentation several times. (if)

8-It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)

9-You should do a lot of research. (would)

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

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

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

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

1-If Salma had been wearing her seatbelt, she might have survived the car accident.

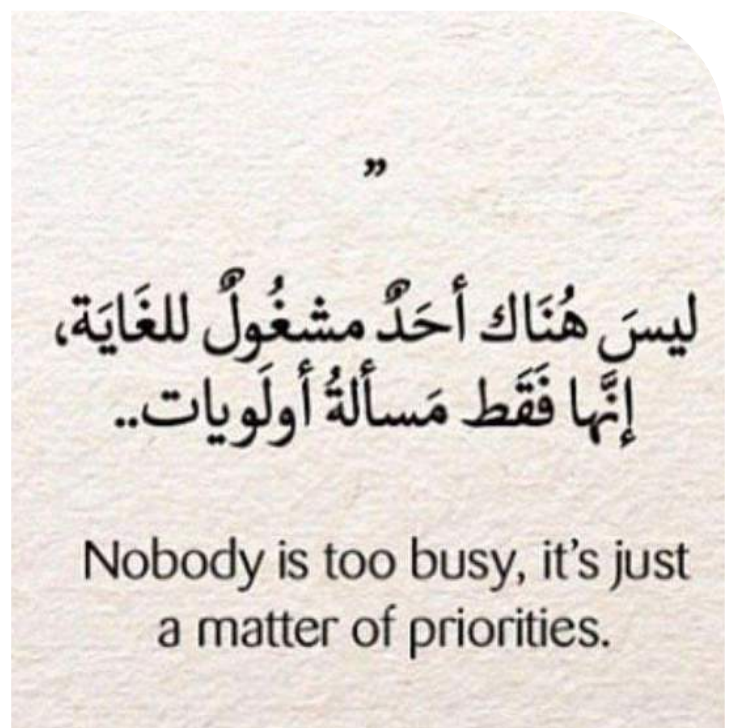
-The third conditional in the above sentence is used to

a-Describe something that always happens

b-Express wishes about the present

c-Imagine a past situation

d-Describe a future outcome of a certain future action.



UNIT 9

Unreal past forms for past regrets

- We use *wish* or *If only* + Past Perfect to express regrets about the past. We might use it to reflect on past actions if we are trying to improve our work or our behaviour.
- The tense of the verb after *wish* is more in the past than the action it is describing.
I wish I had done more work for my exam.
(I didn't do much work for my exam.)
I wish I hadn't bought these shoes. They hurt my feet.
We're late. If only we'd caught the earlier bus.

Unreal past forms for present wishes

- We use *wish* or *If only* + Past Simple to express wishes about the present that are impossible or unlikely to happen.
I wish I knew the answer.
I wish we lived in a bigger flat.
- With the verb *to be*, both *was* and *were* can be used with *I*, *he*, *she* and *it*.
He wishes he was/were taller.
If only we were older.

Module 6

UNIT 10

Zero and first conditionals with future time phrases

- We use the zero conditional (*if* + Present Simple/Present Simple) to describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.
If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die.
Water turns to ice if the temperature falls below zero.
- We use the first conditional (*if* + Present Simple/*will* + Present Simple) to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.
If you get an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you will need to show real enthusiasm for the industry.
- We can use *provided that*, *as long as*, *unless*, *when* and *even if* in the same way as *if*, but they don't all mean the same thing.
I'll buy the book if/provided that/as long as it isn't too expensive.
(I won't buy it if it is too expensive)
I'll buy it unless it's expensive.
(I'll buy it if it isn't too expensive.)

I'll buy it even if it's expensive.

(I will buy it. The price isn't important.)

The third conditional

- We use the third conditional (*if* + Past Perfect/*would have* + past participle) to imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible, and did not happen.
- The *if*-clause states one event that did not happen.
If I had stayed at home that day, I would have missed the celebration.
(The person did not stay at home that day.)
- The main clause states the result, which also did not happen:
If I had stayed at home that day, I would have missed the celebration.
(The person attended the celebration.)
I wouldn't have gone to the library if my friend hadn't invited me.
(My friend invited me to the library, so I went.)
If I'd studied harder, I'd have passed the exam.
(I didn't study very hard, and I didn't pass.)

The third conditional with *could* and *might*

- When we are talking about the imaginary past, we can use *could have* or *might have* + past participle in place of *would have* + past participle.
- We use these past modals when we are less sure of the result of the impossible past situation.
If I had prepared better for the competition, I might have won the first prize.
(The speaker is not sure that this would have been true.)
If I had slept better the night before the exam, I could have concentrated better.
(It is possible that the speaker would have been able to concentrate.)
If I'd gone to a different school, I might not have studied French. I could have taken English.
Our team could have won the match if they'd trained harder, and then they might have been champions now if they'd won.

The second conditional (revision)

- We use the second conditional (*If* + Past Simple, *would/wouldn't* + infinitive) to talk about imaginary or unlikely events.
If we were in London today, we would be able to go to the British Museum.

Topic's name: Career choices

(12) 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.

اسمي فاطمة موسى وقد عملت مترجمة لمدة خمس سنوات. أرسل لي العديد من الطلاب بريداً إلكترونياً حول عملي لأنهم يريدون معرفة ما سيكون عليه القيام بعملي. لذا ها هو ردي. لطالما كنت مولعةً باللغات. عمل والدي في العديد من البلدان المختلفة عندما كنت صغيراً وكنا عادة نسافر معه. عندما زرنا بلداً، كنت أرغب دائماً في تعلم اللغة. في المدرسة كنت جيداً في اللغة الإنجليزية. لذلك، قررت العمل كمترجم فوري.

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.

وظيفتي الآن هي الذهاب إلى المؤتمرات والندوات الهامة حول العالم. عندما يتحدث شخص ما باللغة الإنجليزية في مؤتمر، أستمع إلى ما يقولونه من خلال سماعات الرأس. ثم أترجم إلى اللغة العربية بينما يتحدث المتحدث. أعطي الترجمة من خلال سماعات الرأس لأشخاص آخرين في الاجتماع. هذا يعني أن أي شخص في الغرفة يتحدث العربية يمكنه فهم ما يقوله الناس.

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.

هل هو عمل سهل؟ مطلقاً لا. اللغة الإنجليزية ليست هي نفسها في جميع البلدان الناطقة باللغة الإنجليزية. على سبيل المثال، تختلف الكلمات الإنجليزية المستخدمة في الهند أحياناً عن الكلمات التي يستخدمها الأشخاص في المملكة المتحدة أو الولايات المتحدة أو أستراليا. بالإضافة إلى معرفة اللغة الإنجليزية الإقليمية، تحتاج أيضاً إلى معرفة الكثير من اللغات المتخصصة.

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.

فبعض الكلمات المستخدمة في الحديث عن الأعمال أو العلوم أو القانون، على سبيل المثال، تجعلها لغة مختلفة تقريباً! لن تكون قادراً على أن تصبح مترجماً ما لم تكن حاصلاً على شهادة في اللغة. شريطة أن يكون لديك مؤهل للدراسات العليا، فمن المحتمل أن تحصل على وظيفة كمترجم فوري بسرعة كبيرة.

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.

إذا حصلت على مقابلة عمل، فستحتاج إلى إظهار أن لديك مهارات استماع جيدة وصوتاً واضحاً في التحدث. ستحتاج أيضاً إلى إظهار أنه يمكنك التفكير بسرعة وأنك قادر على التركيز لفترات طويلة من الوقت. إذا كنت ناجحاً، فهي وظيفة آمنة ومجزية.

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. **ستحتاج على الأرجح إلى السفر كثيراً، لكن هذه ليست مشكلة طالما أنك تستمتع بزيارة البلدان الأخرى. إنها وظيفة مسؤولة للغاية. أدرك أنني إذا قمت بترجمة الأشياء بشكل سيئ، فقد يؤثر ذلك على قانون مهم أو اتفاقية تجارية بين البلدان. ومع ذلك، ينتابك شعور كبير بالرضا عندما تعلم أن الناس يفهمون كل ما تقوم بترجمته.**

Word	Means	المعنى
Headphone	To listen privately to the radio, music	سماعة رأس
Interpreter	Who translates spoken words from one language to another	مترجم
Regional	Particular region or area	اقليمي
Rewarding	Giving personal satisfaction	يكافئ
Secure	Safe / free from danger	يؤمن
Seminar	A class on a particular subject	ندوة

Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

- 1-What is the work of Fatima Musa and for how long?
- 2-Quote the sentence that shows that the students sent an email to inquire about the nature of Fatima Musa's work.
- 3-Why did the students send mail to Fatima Musa?
- 4-What did Fatima's father do?
- 5-Why did Fatima decide to work as an interpreter?
- 6-Quote the sentence that indicates that Fatima decided to work as an interpreter.
- 7-Mention how long Fatima worked as an interpreter.
- 8-What is Fatima's response to the students who asked about the nature of her work?
- 9-mentioned in the text that Fatima now works in several places, mention two of them.
- 10-Why was Fatima using headphones at the conference?
- 11-What language did Fatima translate into at the conference?
- 12-What was Fatima listening to at the conference?
- 13-Why was Fatima Musa translating into Arabic at the conference?
- 14-Why is Fatima's job not easy?
- 15-Quote the sentence showing that the English words used in India are different from other languages.
- 16-Why should a translator know specialized languages?
- 17-Mentioned in the text many places in which the use of languages differs, mention them.
- 18-Mentioned in the text that the words used during the conversation were used for three things, mention three of them.
- 19-Quote the sentence indicating that the translator must have a degree in the language.
- 20-Quote the sentence that indicates that the translator must have an academic qualification.
- 21-How can a translator get a job quickly?
- 22-Mention the things that you need to do when the translator has an interview, mention of them.
- 23-When is the job secure and rewarding?
- 24-Quote the sentence showing that the interpreter is able to focus for long periods of time.
- 25-What would happen if the translator translated things badly?
- 26-How does the interpreter feel when he sees that people understand what he is telling them?
- 27-Quote the sentence showing that the translator will travel a lot.
- 28-Mentioned in the text that traveling a lot is not bad, why?

29-According to Fatima Musa, an interpreter needs to know.....

- A-Regional English and a lot of specialist language
- B-The words that are used to talk about education
- C-The English words that are in India
- D-The words that are used in the UK and the USA

30-Fatima Musa decided to be an interpreter because

- A-Her father didn't work in many countries
- B-Many students have emailed her about her work
- C-She was very good at English at school
- D-She has worked as an interpreter for five years

إَبَقْ قَوِيًّا؛
فَقِصَّتْكَ لَمْ تَنْتَهِيَ بَعْدُ.
STAY STRONG,
YOUR STORY
ISN'T
OVER YET.

- 1- ما هو عمل فاطمة موسى وكم المدة؟
- 2- اقتبس الجملة التي توضح أن الطلاب أرسلوا بريداً إلكترونياً للاستفسار عن طبيعة عمل فاطمة موسى.
- 3- لماذا أرسل الطلاب بريداً إلى فاطمة موسى؟
- 4- ماذا عمل والد فاطمة؟
- 5- لماذا قررت فاطمة العمل مترجمة؟
- 6- اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أن فاطمة قررت العمل مترجمة.
- 7- اذكر مدة عمل فاطمة كمترجمة.
- 8- ما هو رد فاطمة على الطلاب الذين سألوا عن طبيعة عملها؟
- 9- ورد في النص أن فاطمة تعمل الآن في عدة مواضع ، اذكر اثنين منها.
- 10- لماذا كانت فاطمة تستخدم السماعات في المؤتمر؟
- 11- إلى أي لغة ترجمت فاطمة في المؤتمر؟
- 12- ما هو الشيء الذي كانت تستمع إليه فاطمة في المؤتمر؟
- 13- لماذا كانت فاطمة موسى تترجم إلى العربية في المؤتمر؟
- 14- لماذا وظيفة فاطمة ليست سهلة؟
- 15- اقتبس الجملة التي تبين أن الكلمات الإنجليزية المستخدمة في الهند تختلف عن اللغات الأخرى.
- 16- لماذا يجب أن يعرف المترجم اللغات المتخصصة؟
- 17- ذكر في النص مواضع كثيرة يختلف فيها استخدام اللغات ، اذكرها.
- 18- ورد في النص أن الكلمات التي استخدمت أثناء الحديث استخدمت لثلاثة امور ، اذكر ثلاثة منها.
- 19- اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أن المترجم يجب أن يكون حاصلاً على شهادة جامعية في اللغة.
- 20- اقتبس الجملة التي تشير إلى أن المترجم يجب أن يكون مؤهلاً علمياً.
- 21- كيف يمكن للمترجم الحصول على عمل بسرعة؟
- 22- اذكر الأشياء التي يجب عليك القيام بها عندما يكون لدى المترجم مقابلة ، اذكرها.
- 23- متى تكون الوظيفة آمنة ومجزية؟
- 24- اقتبس جملة تبين أن المترجم قادر على التركيز لفترات طويلة من الزمن.
- 25- ماذا سيحدث لو ترجم المترجم الأشياء بشكل سيء؟
- 26- كيف يشعر المترجم عندما يرى أن الناس يفهمون ما يقوله لهم؟
- 27- اقتبس الجملة التي تبين أن المترجم سيسافر كثيراً.
- 28- يذكر في النص أن السفر كثيراً ليس سيئاً ، لماذا؟

Dear student, do not look at the following answers until you answer the questions above yourself.

- 1-worked as an interpreter for five years
- 2-Many students have emailed me about my work because they want to know what it would be like to do my job
- 3-to know what it would be like to do my job
- 4-My father worked in many different countries
- 5-Because she was very good at English at school
- 6-Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter
- 7-for five years
- 8-I have always been fond of languages
- 9-going to important conferences and seminars around the world
- 10-because she listen to what they say through headphones.
- 11-She translated into Arabic while the speaker is talking
- 12-she listen to what they say through headphones
- 13-she give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting
- 14-because English is not the same in all English-speaking countries
- 15-the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia
- 16-because the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia
- 17-the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia
- 18-business, science or law
- 19-Unless you have a language degree, you will not be able to become an interpreter
- 20-Provided that you have a postgraduate qualify cation, you will probably get a job as an interpreter quite quickly.
- 21-that you have a postgraduate qualify cation
- 22-to show that you have good listening skills and a clear speaking voice
- 23-If you are successful
- 24-You will also need to show that you can think quickly and that you are able to concentrate for long periods of time.
- 25-it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries
- 26-you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.
- 27-You will probably need to travel a lot, but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.
- 28-A-but that is not a problem as long as you enjoy visiting other countries.
- B- Regional English and a lot of specialist language
- C- She was very good at English at school

(13) 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 employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty-two-year-old **Ricky Miles**, **who** is about to graduate in the subject.

تعد دراسات الأعمال خيارًا شائعًا للطلاب الذين يختارون دورة للحصول على شهادة علمية في المملكة المتحدة. بعد التخرج ، يذهب البعض إلى مزيد من الدراسة ، لكن معظمهم يعملون. تقدم العديد من الشركات الكبيرة خطط تدريب للخريجين ، وهي نوع من التدريب المهني. ذهبنا للقاء ريكي مايلز البالغ من العمر 22 عامًا ، والذي على وشك التخرج في هذا الموضوع.

How long have you been **studying business studies**, Ricky? **It's** a four-year course, including **two periods of work experience**. Each one lasted six months, but **they** weren't in the same year.

منذ متى وأنت تدرس دراسات الأعمال يا ريكي؟ إنها دورة مدتها أربع سنوات ، بما في ذلك فترتان من الخبرة في العمل. تستمر كل واحدة ستة أشهر ، لكنهم لم يكونوا في نفس العام.

What exactly have you studied over those four years? Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, Marketing and Sales, too. **I** also did a course in **Management**, **which** is about recruiting and managing staff, and how deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We all had to do (Information Technology) **IT**, too, because computer skills are essential.

ما الذي درسته بالضبط خلال تلك السنوات الأربع؟ كثيرا نوعا ما! الرياضيات ، بالطبع ، المحاسبة والمالية والاقتصاد. أوه نعم ، التسويق والمبيعات أيضًا. قمت أيضًا بعمل دورة في الإدارة ، والتي تتعلق بتعيين وإدارة الموظفين ، وكيفية التعامل مع النزاعات ، ودورة في الإعلان. كان علينا جميعًا القيام بتكنولوجيا المعلومات أيضًا ، لأن مهارات الكمبيوتر ضرورية.

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 CV**. One of the companies offered **me** paid work last summer, so **I** managed to get even more **experience that** way. Also, **I** wouldn't have had much money last year if **I** hadn't had that job!

ما أكثر شيء استمتعت به حول الشهادة؟ تجربة العمل بالتأكيد. لقد تعلمت الكثير ، في المرتين ، وبالطبع تبدو رائعة في سيرتي الذاتية. عرضت علي إحدى الشركات عملاً مدفوع الأجر في الصيف الماضي ، لذلك تمكنت من اكتساب المزيد من الخبرة بهذه الطريقة. أيضًا ، لم يكن لدي الكثير من المال العام الماضي لو لم يكن لدي هذه الوظيفة!

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

أي نوع من الشركات كان ذلك ، وماذا فعلت هناك؟ كانت شركة تقدم المنتجات المالية - المدخرات والمعاشات ، في الغالب. في البداية ، “ظللت” أشخاصًا مختلفين ، أشاهد ما كانوا يفعلونه. لقد قمت بالكثير من التحقق من أجلهم - كما تعلمون ، فحص حساباتهم. عندما عدت في الصيف ، كنت في قسم المبيعات. كانت وظيفتي هي متابعة استفسارات الويب وإرسال المزيد من المعلومات للعملاء المحتملين. لقد استمتعت بها ، ولم تكن لدي هذه الفرصة إذا لم أنتهي من تجربة العمل أولاً.

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

ماذا تخطط للقيام به بعد ذلك؟ لقد تقدمت للتو للحصول على وظيفة في أحد البنوك. لدي المؤهلات الصحيحة ، لكنني أعلم أنه سيكون هناك الكثير من المتقدمين الآخرين. سأضطر فقط إلى الانتظار ومعرفة ما إذا كنت سأحصل على مقابلة. إذا فعلت ذلك ، فسيتعين علي الاستعداد جيدًا.

Word	Means	المعنى
Curriculum vitae (CV)	A short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers	السيرة الذاتية
Work experience	Period of time that someone spends working in a particular place	خبرة العمل
Pensions	Money you save over your lifetime to pay for your old age	معاش / ضمان
Web enquiries	Online questions	استفسارات الويب
Calculations	Maths; work with numbers	العمليات الحسابية
Recruiting	Finding suitable employees	تجنيد / تعيين
Marketing	Promoting your products; finding customers	تسويق

Dear student, go back to the previous paragraph and read it carefully and then answer the following questions.

1-According to the text, what does business studies means for students?

ماذا تعني دراسة إدارة الأعمال بالنسبة للطلاب حسب النص؟

2-Quote the sentence that studying business was a popular choice for students.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان دراسة الاعمال كانت خيارا شائعا للطلاب

3-Quote the sentence that shows what the students do or do after graduation.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ما هو الشيء الذي يقوموا به او يفعلوه الطلاب بعد التخرج.

4-According to the text there are many students after graduation who are categorized into two groups, write them down.

وفقا للنص هناك العديد من الطلاب بعد التخرج يصنفون في مجموعتان، اكتبهم.

5-What do large companies offer to graduates?

ماذا تقدم الشركات الكبيرة للخريجين؟

6-What kind of plans do large companies offer to graduates?

ما هي نوع الخطط التي تقدمها الشركات الكبيرة للخريجين؟

7-How old is Ricky Miles?

كم يبلغ ريكي مايلز من العمر؟

8-Quote the sentence that indicates that companies offer training schemes for graduates.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان الشركات تقدم خطط تدريب للخريجين.

9-Quote the sentence showing that graduate training plans are a type of vocational training.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ان خطط تدريب الخريجين هي نوع من التدريب المهني.

10-How long does it take to study business?

كم طول مدة دراسة الاعمال؟

11-How long does the work experience course take?

كم المدة التي تحتاجها فترة دورة خبرة العمل؟

12-Quote the sentence indicating that the two periods of the work experience course were not in the same year.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ان الفترتان من دورة خبرة العمل لم يكونوا في نفس العام.

13-According to Ricky Miles, he took a course in management, what is that course related to?

14-Mentioned in the text that business studies students should take a course in information technology. Why is it essential to take this course?

ذكر في النص انه يجب على طلاب دراسات الاعمال ان يأخذوا دورة في تكنولوجيا المعلومات. لماذا من الضروري اخذ تلك الدورة؟

15-What does the following abbreviation (IT) mean?

على ماذا يدل الاختصار التالي (IT)

16-Quote the sentence that shows the topics the students have been doing in business studies during the four years.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين المواضيع التي يقوموا فيها الطلاب في دراسات الاعمال خلال السنوات الاربع.

17-Quote the sentence showing that Ricky Miles has taken a course related to hiring and managing employees.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ان ريكي مايلز قام بأخذ دورة تتعلق في تعيين وإدارة الموظفين.

18-Quote the sentence stating that business studies students should take a course in information technology.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ان طلاب دراسات الاعمال يجب ان يأخذوا دورة في تكنولوجيا المعلومات.

19-Mentioned in the text that Ricky Miles, during his four years of study, took many important courses. Write four of them.

ذكر في النص ان ريكي مايلز خلال دراسته في السنوات الاربع قام بأخذ العديد من الدورات المهمة. اكتب اربعة منها.

20-What did Ricky Miles enjoy most about his business degree?

ما هو اكثر شيء استمتع به ريكي مايلز حول شهادته في دراسة الاعمال؟

21-Mentioned in the text that the companies made a bid for Ricky Miles. What is this offer?

ذكر في النص ان الشركات وفرت عرض ل ريكي مايلز. ما هو هذا العرض؟

22-According to Ricky Miles, something made him earn more experience during his job. What is this thing?

وفقا ل ريكي مايلز شيئا ما جعله يكسب المزيد من الخبرة اثناء وظيفته. ما هو هذا الشيء؟

23-Quote the sentence that shows that the courses seem very important to the Curriculum Vitae (CV), in other words, they help in developing the CV.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ان الدورات تبدو مهمة جدا للسيرة الذاتية، بمعنى اخر تساعد في تطوير السيرة الذاتية.

24-Quote the sentence that companies offered paid employment to Ricky Miles.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان الشركات عرضت عمل مدفوع الاجر ل ريكي مايلز.

25-Quote the sentence that Ricky Miles has a lot of money because of his job.

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان ريكي مايلز اصبح لديه الكثير من المال بسبب وظيفته.

26-Mentioned in the text that the company where Ricky Miles worked was doing three things. Mention two of them.

ذكر في النص ان الشركة التي كان يعمل فيها ريكي مايلز كانت تقدم ثلاثة اشياء. اذكر اثنين منها.

27-What was the nature of the job of Ricky Miles in the company where he was working?

ماذا كانت طبيعة وظيفة ريكي مايلز في الشركة التي كان يعمل فيها؟

28-What department did Ricky Miles work in during the summer inside the company?

ما هو القسم الذي كان يعمل فيه ريكي مايلز في الصيف داخل الشركة؟

29-What was Ricky Miles' summer job inside the company?

30-According to Ricky Miles and his summer guest when he was working in the sales department, there were many tasks involved, mention two of them.

وفقا ل ريكي مايلز وضيافته في الصيف عندما كان يعمل في قسم المبيعات كانت تتضمن العديد من المهام، اذكر اثنين منها.

31-Quote the sentence that shows that Ricky Miles' job was to check clients' accounts within the company.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ان وظيفة ريكي مايلز كانت تتضمن فحص حسابات العملاء داخل الشركة.

32-Quote the sentence that shows that Ricky Miles applied for a job in a bank.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ان ريكي مايلز تقدم للحصول على وظيفة في احد البنوك.

33-Ricky Miles has many of the right qualifications but he has a big obstacle that makes him wait a long time to get a job in a bank, what is that obstacle?

ريكي مايلز لديه العديد من المؤهلات الصحيحة لكن امامه عائق كبير يجعله ينتظر كثيرا للحصول على وظيفة في احد البنوك، ما هو ذلك العائق؟

34-Quote the sentence showing that Ricky Miles had many of the right qualifications to get a job in a bank.

اقتبس الجملة التي تبين ان ريكي مايلز كان لديه العديد من المؤهلات الصحيحة للحصول على وظيفة في احد البنوك.



Dear student, do not look at the following answers until you answer the questions above yourself.

- 1-Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK.
- 2-Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK.
- 3-After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of them take up employment.
- 4-After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of them take up employment.
- 5-Many large companies offer graduate training schemes.
- 6-which are a kind of apprenticeship.
- 7-twenty-two-year-old.
- 8-Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship.
- 9-Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship.
- 10-a four-year course.
- 11-two periods of work experience
- 12-It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months, but they weren't in the same year.
- 13-which is about recruiting and managing staff.
- 14-because computer skills are essential.
- 15-Information Technology.
- 16-Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, Marketing and Sales, too.
- 17-I also did a course in Management, which is about recruiting and managing staff, and how deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising.
- 18-We all had to do (Information Technology) IT, too, because computer skills are essential.
- 19-Maths, Accounting, Finance, Economics, Marketing, Sales, Management, Advertising and IT.
- 20-the work experience, definitely.
- 21-One of the companies offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more experience that way.
- 22-One of the companies offered me paid work last summer.
- 23-I learnt so much, both times, and of course it looks great on my curriculum vitae CV.
- 24-One of the companies offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more experience that way.
- 25-Also, I wouldn't have had much money last year if I hadn't had that job!
- 26-provides financial products – savings and pensions, mostly.
- 27-watching what they were doing. Then I did quite a lot of checking for them – you know, checking their calculations
- 28-in the sales department.
- 29-He was in the sales department, and his job was to follow up web enquiries, and send out further information to possible clients.
- 30-He was in the sales department, and his job was to follow up web enquiries, and send out further information to possible clients.

31-Then I did quite a lot of checking for them – you know, checking their calculations.

32-I've just applied for a job with a bank.

33-but I know there will be a lot of other applicants.

34-I have the right qualifications, but I know there will be a lot of other applicants.



Preservation purposes in Unit Ten

Collocations

Collocation	المعنى
Decide.....on	يتخذ قرار
Translate.....into	يترجم الى
Good.....at	جيد في
Talk.....about	يتحدث عن
Work.....as	يعمل كـ
Ask.....about	يسأل عن / يستفسر عن

Q- Dear student, read the following questions carefully and then choose the correct answer, or rewrite the answer appropriately.

1-Alia found a **work** _____ a secretary in an insurance company.

(on, as , at, in)

2-We were asked to **translate** a list of sentences _____ Arabic.

(to, as, at, into)

3-The police **asked** me many detailed questions _____ the crime.

(to, for, about, into)

4-Ali always **talks** _____ his ex-wife

(into, on, as, about)

5-I can't **decide** _____ who to invite.

(on, into, about, to)

6-Would you like to **work** _____ a teacher in a big school?

(into, as, on, at)

7-We need to **decide** _____ a place to meet.

(as, at, on, about)

8-Can you **translate** this Arabic _____ English for me.

(into, as, on, at)

9-My sister is really **good** _____ drawing and painting.

(as, at, about, on)

10-The teacher **asked** us _____ our favorite books.

(as, on, at, about)

Derivation

تبدأ الرحلة الى عالم الاشتقاق.... لا شيء يصعب عليك... تعلم... كافح.... ابذل كل ما تملك... لتتجح

• ملاحظات عامة حو الاشتقاق

• اذا جاء الفراغ....

- اذا جاء الفراغ في بداية الجملة وينتهي الفراغ بفاصله فانه يحتاج لظرف ly

- اذا جاء الفراغ في بداية الجملة ومتبوع باسم فانه يحتاج لصفة

- اذا جاء الفراغ في نهاية الجملة ومتبوع بفعل فانه يحتاج لاسم

- اذت جاء الفراغ في نهاية الجملة مسبوق باسم وفعل فان الفراغ يحتاج لظرف

1- افعال be الرئيسيه الغير متبوعه ب ing تتبعها صفة اذا سبقها اسم او ضمير

2- الكلمة التي تنتهي ب s في جمل الاشتقاق غالبا ما تكون اسم

3- اول واخر كلمة في الجملة غالبا ما تكون اسم

4- اذا خلت الكلمة من اية لاحقه من لواحق الاسم والصفة والفعل والظرف فهي غالبا ما تكون فعل

5- الصفة عندما يضاف لها ly تصبح ظرفاً والظرف عندما يحذف منه ly يصبح صفة

6- (((((((((((((((مهم)))))))))))) اذا جاءت الادوات a , an, the قبل الفراغ والفراغ غير متبوع باسم... نشق اسم

7- (((((((((((((((مهم)))))))))))) اذا جاءت الادوات a, an, the قبل الفراغ والفراغ متبوع باسم... نشق صفة

• الفرق بين الصفة والاسم لللاحق ing

1- ما ينتهي ب ing / ed يكون قبل الاسماء... صفات interesting film / interested man

2- ما ينتهي ب ing قبل وبعد الافعال..... اسماء smoking is unhealthy . I hate smoking

• ادوات العطف and, or, as well as تعطف كلمتين من نفس الجنس اي ان ما يتبعها يكون من جنس ما سبقها مثلا

اسم and اسم

• (((((((((((((((ترتيب جمل الاشتقاق)))))))))))) فهم + حفظ

• قبل الاسماء صفات وبعد الصفات اسماء وبعد الاسماء والضمائر افعال وقبل الافعال اسماء وبعد الافعال ظروف وبعد

الظروف صفات وقبل الصفات ظروف

Noun – Verb – Adverb – Adjective – Noun

Great things never come
from comfort zones.

الأشياء العظيمة لا تأتي من
مناطق الراحة.

Noun

Noun suffixes لواحق الاسم

ion, ment, ity, nce, ness,
ess, y, tude, ist, ure, age,
ship, ice, er, or, dom, ism,
ing

- يقع الاسم او يشتق بعد الادوات التالية
- 1 بعد الادوات a, an, the اذا لم يكن بعد الفراغ اسم
- 2 بعد اسماء الاشارة this, these, that, those
- 3 بعد s' وصفات الملكية my, his, her, our, your, its, their
- 4 بعد الصفات remarkable, beautiful, great, terrible, tall, big, الخ
- 5 قبل الافعال
- 6 بعد احرف الجر for, from. To, at, in, on, of
- 7 بعد محددات الكمية مثل any, many, much, little, few, a few, only, other, another, no, all,
- 8 بعد most / more بشرط ان لا يسبقها احدا افعال ال be وخاصة في بداية الجملة

- The **journey** was long and difficult.
- Scott lost his life in **that expedition**.
- We lost the goal of **our ambition**.
- Scott showed **great responsibility**.
- **Success takes** time.
- A latter full **of sadness**

adjective

Adjective suffixes لواحق الصفة

ble, al, ive, ful, ic, ous,
ant, ent, ary, ory, an,
less, ect, ing, ed,

- مواقع الصفة:
- 1 قبل الاسماء
- 2 بعد وقبل افعال مثل get, become, look, feel, grow, find
- 3 بعد افعال be الرئيسيه ليست مساعدة/ المقصود هنا لا يتبعها v ing
- 4 بعد مقويات الكلمات مثل so, very, too, quite
- 5 بعد the most
- 6 بعد الضروف التي تنتهي ب ly مثل definitely / extremely
- 7 بين as.....as
- 8 بعد be more بشرط ان تسبق باحد افعال ال be

- Mr Mahmoud had **terrible frostbite**.
- We are **getting weaker** and weaker.
- The **more rich** he became.
- The **more angry** he grew.
- You **look tired**.
- The weather was **too cold**.
- It was **the most difficult** task.
- Then he was **extremely exhausted**.
- She is **as strong as** a horse.
- Gold **is more expensive**



verb

Verb suffixes
لواحق الفعلFy, ise/ ize, ate,
ieve, en, ide

• مواقع الفعل!

- 1 بعد to-infinitive / to وبعد افعال ال / models وبعد افعال ..do did dose
- 2 بعد الفاعل, سواء كان اسم او ضمير مثل khalid..... He .. ibn basal

- The campaign aimed **to introduce**
- Did the **al-Khwarizmi leave** anything behind
- It **will change** the concepts of the society
- **Al-Khwarizmi introduce** algebra to Europe
- **He supported** the use of Hindu numerals

Adverb

Adverb suffixes
لواحق الصفه (الحال)

ly

- يقع الظرف او الحال بعد الفعل واصل الضرف يتكون من صفه مضاف لها ly
- بعد الافعال
- قبل الصفات
- اول الجملة وقبل الفاصلة
- في نعاية الجملة بشرط ان يقع الفراغ بعد اسم او ضمير مسبق بفعل او بعد فعل

- She **wrote bitterly** in her diary
- They were **extremely exhausted**
- **Finally**, they reached the summit
- He **greeted the guests**.....(warm, warming, warmly)
- في المثال الاخير نلاحظ ان الفراغ في نهاية الجملة ومسبوق باسم لذلك نشق ضرف (حال)

قال سيدنا عمر ابن الخطاب
"لو علم المؤمنون فضل الصلاة على النبي ﷺ
لما كفت ألسنتهم عنها كل حين"

Q- Dear student, read the following questions carefully and then choose the correct answer, or rewrite the answer appropriately.

1. It is amazing to watch **the** of a baby in the first year of life.

(develop , developer , developed , development)

2. I **am** confused . Could you give me **some**please?

(advise , advice , advisedly , advisor)

3. Before an exam, you **must**everything you have learnt.

(revised , revising , revise , revision)

4. In hot weather our bodies are in danger **of**

(dehydrating , dehydrate , dehydrated , dehydration)

5. Don't talk to the driver. He **must**

(concentrate , concentrated , concentration , concentrating)

6. How quickly does **blood**round the body?

(circulate , circulation , circulating , circulated)

7. Have you had **any**of learning another language?

(to experience , experienced , experience)

8. **Is** one side of the brain **more**than the other?

(dominate , dominantly , dominant , dominance)

9. Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt **in the past**on the experience you had while you were learning it.

(depends , dependence , dependent , depended)

10. One of the most important things that we give children is a **good**

(educate , educated , education , educational)

11. If you work hard, I am sure you **will**.....

(succeed , successful , successfully , success)

12. Congratulations! Not many **people**such high marks.

(achievability , achieve , achievement , achievable)

13. My father works for **an**that helps to protect the environment.

(organize , organizing , organized , organization)

14. It is amazing to watch **the** of a baby in the first year of life.

(developed , develop , developer , development)

15. **gives** people the ability to resist infection temporarily and permanently.

(Immunize , immunized , Immunization , immune)

16. Trees absorb **carbon dioxide and**oxygen.

produce)

(immunity , immune , immunisation , immunised)

(success , successfully , successful , succeed)

(produce , production , productive , produced)

(success , succeed , successful , successfully)

(translate , translation , translated , translator)

(successful , successfully , succeed , success)

(recommended , recommendation , recommend , recommendable)

(reliability , reliable , reliably , reliance)

(sustainability , sustained , sustain , sustainable)

(academically , academy , academic , academies)

(domination , dominance , dominate , dominant)

(scan , scanned , scannable , scanner)

(invent , inventively , invented , invention)

(advising , advisable , advise , adviser)

(adapt , adaptation , adaptable , adaptability)

(circulate , circulation , circulated , circulates)

33. The.....of the new aircraft will start next year.

productively)

(translate , translation , translated , translator)

• الظرف 25-A



Literature Spot B

“ A Green Cornfield “

By: Christian Rossetti

- الملخص الموجود في الاسفل. الطالب ليس مطالب بحفظه وانما تم وضعه لاعطاء لمحة سريعة عن القصيدة.

Summary:-

The poem is a celebration of life, nature and love. The color green symbolizes positivity, brightness and peace. The poet recalls a sunny morning she had spent in a green cornfield listening to the beautiful song of the skylark. She remembers the skylark flying so high in the sky that it seemed to be a tiny dot that hung between the luscious green earth and the bright blue sky. A skylark is traditionally associated with joy and springtime. Below the skylark, the butterflies were cheerfully dancing. Everywhere the poet looked, she could see a vibrant green color. The word stretched helps us imagine a wide and grand field. Letting her imagination go wild, the poet came to conclusion that the skylark had a nest somewhere among the million corn stalks. The poet, Christina Rossetti was captivated to listen to the skylarks sing a song. She was mesmerized and enchanted to see the skylark soar high in the sky and hear it sing. She was so engrossed that she had lost track of time. She imagined that perhaps the skylark had a mate who sat longer than her and listened to the skylarks song.

القصيدة احتفال بالحياة والطبيعة والحب. يرمز اللون الأخضر إلى الإيجابية والسطوع والسلام. تتذكر الشاعرة صباحاً مشمساً قضته في حقل ذرة أخضر تستمع إلى أغنية جميلة من السماء. تتذكر السماء وهي تحلق عالياً في السماء لدرجة أنها بدت وكأنها نقطة صغيرة معلقة بين الأرض الخضراء الفاتنة والسماء الزرقاء الساطعة. يرتبط طائر القبرة تقليدياً بالبهجة والربيع. تحت سقف السماء، كانت الفراشات ترقص بمرح. أينما نظرت الشاعرة، كانت ترى لوناً أخضر نابضاً بالحياة. الكلمة الممتدة تساعدنا على تخيل مجال واسع وواسع. بعد أن سمحت الشاعرة بخيالها، توصلت إلى استنتاج مفاده أن القبة السماوية لها عش في مكان ما بين ملايين سيقان الذرة. كانت الشاعرة، كريستينا روسيتي، مفتونة بالاستماع إلى القبور وهي تغني أغنية. كانت مفتونة وسحرة لرؤية قبة السماء تحلق عالياً في السماء وتسمعها تغني. كانت منشغلة للغاية لدرجة أنها فقدت مسار الوقت. تخيلت أنه من المحتمل أن يكون للنافورة رفيق يجلس لفترة أطول منها ويسمع إلى أغنية سكايلاركس.

Word	المعنى	Word	المعنى
cornfield	حقل الذرة	Silent sank	الهبوط بهدوء
sunny	مشمس	Stretched	ممتد ومنبسط
Skylark	طائر القبرة	Tender	طري وطازج
Speck	ذرة	Nest	عش
Gay	مبتهج ومسرور	Stalks	قصبات
Accord	انسجام وتوافق	Paused	توقف
Butterflies	فراشات	Swift	بسرعة
On the wing	محلّق ومرتفع	Slid	ينزلق ويغيب
Soared	محلّق عالياً ومرتفع	Mate	رفيق وصاحب
Morn	صباح	Alliteration	جناس
Rhyme scheme	مخطط القافية	Poet	شاعر
Poem	قصيدة		

Keep your face always toward
the sunshine, and shadows will
fall behind you.

حافظ على وجهك دائماً في اتجاه أشعة
الشمس، وستراجع الظلال خلفك.



englishwithomnia.com

- Dear student at the beginning you should know the following:

1- Definition of alliteration? Is the repetition of an initial consonants sound in words that are close proximity to each other.

تعريف الجناس؟ هو تكرار الصوت الأولي الساكن في كلمات قريبة من بعضها البعض.

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;

الارض كانت خضراء والسماء زرقاء - شاهدت وسمعت ذات صباح مشرق - طائر قبره معلقا بين الاثنين - نقطة تتشد فوق **الذرة**

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.

وفي مرحلة انني - في اتفاق متناغم - فراشات بيضاء ترقص على الجناح - فيما ظلت القبرة المنشدة تحلق - تنزل صامتة وتعلوا لتتشد

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**.

امتد حقل الذرة **يانعا** - يمينا وشمالا بجانب خطواتي - عرفت ان هناك **عشا** خفياً - في مكان ما بين ملايين **سيقان** الذرة

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

حين توقفت لسماع انشودته - بينما اللحظات المشمسة تمضي **بسرعة** - ولعل رفيقته جلست تستمع طويلا - واستمعت اكثر . مما استمعت

• Vocabulary

A- Answer the questions.

- 1- Is **a speck** something big or small (line 4)? (**small**)
- 2- If something is in **accord**, is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)? (**in agreement**)
- 3- Does **tender** suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)? (**fresh and young**)
- 4- What does a bird do in **a nest** (line 11)? (**it lays eggs**)
- 5- Which part of a plant is **the stalk** (line 12)? (**it's the long, upright of the plant that supports the leaves**)
- 6- Does **swift** mean slow or fast (line 14)? (**fast**)

• Comprehension

B- 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 quickly / move quickly / move slowly**) 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.

تصف الشاعرة كيف (1) تشعر بالمحتوى وهي تمشي في حقل ذرة. أثناء سيرها ، رأت قبة سقف (2) تحلق في السماء. إنها لا تطير إلى الأسفل (3). تحته الفراشات (4) تتحرك بسرعة في حقل الذرة. يعرف الشاعر أن عش سكايلارك مخفي في (5) حقل الذرة. تتخيل (6) أن رفيقها يستمع أيضاً في مكان ما في ... حقل الذرة .

C- 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?

- Answers

- 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.

لا تتذمّر !

وكن شاكراً لله بما تملك

فربما ما تملكه أنت هو أمنية لغيرك

Do not complain !

Be thankful to God what You Have
and Which is owned by you Maybe
it was a dream to others.

"Around the World in Eighty Days"

By Jules Verne

Word	المعنى	Word	المعنى
Midst	وسط	Frail	ضعيف
Glade	ارض واسعة	Hesitation	تردد
Bungalows	منازل	Enclosed	محصور
Conductor	دليل / مرشد	Palings	سياج
Passing along	على طول الطريق	Hut	كوخ
Carriages	عربات	Conducted	منساق
Passengers	مسافرين	enclosure	سياج
Hamlet	قرية	Half-domesticated	حيوان منزلي
Provide	يزود	Doubtless	دون شك
Conveyance	مركبة / عربة	resolved	عازم على
Delay	تأجيل / بطيء	hire	يستأجر
Foreseen	متوقع	persisted	اصر
Obstacle	عائق	excessive	الزائد / الفائض
Arise	يظهر	loan	استلاف / اقراض
Route	طريق	flurried	حائر / مرتبك
Gained	يكسب	bargain	صفقة
Sacrifice	يضحى	Stimulate	يحفز
Steamer	باخرة	Provisions	مخزون / مؤونة
Response	رد	purchased	اشترى
Rejoined	انظم / التحق / اتجدد	Dense	كثيف
Wry grimace	تكشيرة	Forest of palms	غابة من شجر النخيل
Magnificent	رائع		

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

القصة ، التي تدور أحداثها في عام 1873 م ، تدور حول رجل إنجليزي ، هو السيد فيليبس فوج ، الذي يحاول إكمال رحلة حول العالم في ثمانين يوماً. في هذه المرحلة من القصة ، يسافر هو ورفيقه في السفر ، الفرنسي السيد باسپارتوت ، عبر الهند . بالقطار. لقد أقاموا صداقة مع مسافر آخر ، السير فرانسيس كرومارتي.

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

توقف القطار في الساعة الثامنة صباحاً ، وسط فناء على بعد خمسة عشر ميلاً من روثال ، حيث كان هناك العديد من الأكواخ وكبائن العمال. صرخ قائد القطار ، وهو يمر على طول العربات ، "الركاب سيخرجون إلى هنا.

'where are we?' asked Sir Francis

أين نحن؟" سأل السير فرانسيس

'At the hamlet of Kholby.

"في قرية خلبي"

'Do we stop here?'

"هل نتوقف هنا؟"

'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.'

"بالتأكيد. السكة الحديد لم تنته بعد"

'What! Not finished?'

"ماذا! لم تنته؟"

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

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

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

لا يزال هناك خمسون ميلاً لئتم مدها من هنا إلى اللاهبا، حيث يبدأ الخط مرة أخرى.

أجاب السيد فرانسيس ، الذي كان يزداد دفناً: "لكنك تباع تذكر من بومباي إلى كالكوتا."

أجاب المحصل: "لا شك ، لكن الركاب يعرفون أنه يجب عليهم توفير وسائل النقل لأنفسهم من خلبي إلى اللاهبا."

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

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

'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.' 'What! You knew that the way—'

قال السيد فوج بهدوء: "سيدي فرانسيس ، سنبعث ، إذا سمحت ، عن بعض وسائل النقل إلى اللاهبا."

" سيد فوج ، هذا تأخير إلى حد كبير ليس في صالحك".

" لا ، سيدي فرانسيس ؛ كان متوقعا.

'ماذا او ما! كنت تعرف أن الطريق...

'Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route. Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have now gained two days to sacrifice. A steamer leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th. This is the 22nd, and we shall reach Calcutta in time.' There was nothing to say to so confident a response.

"لا على الإطلاق ، لكنني كنت أعرف أن هناك عقبة أو أخرى ستنشأ عاجلاً أم آجلاً على طريقي. لذلك لا شيء يضيع. لقد ربحت يومين للتضحية. باخرة تغادر كالكوتا .. متوجهة إلى هونغ كونغ ظهر يوم 25. هذا هو الثاني والعشرون ، وسوف نصل إلى.. مالكوفا في الوقت المناسب. "لم يكن هناك شيء أقوله لهذا الرد الواثق.

Mr Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty, after searching the village from end to end, came back without having found anything.

'I shall go afoot,' said Phileas Fogg.

Passepartout, who had now rejoined his master, made a wry grimace, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes. After a moment's hesitation, he said, 'Monsieur, I think I have found a means of conveyance.' 'What?'

'An elephant! An elephant that belongs to an Indian who lives but a hundred steps from here.'

'Let's go and see the elephant,' replied Mr Fogg.

عاد السيد فوج والسيد فرانسيس كرومارتي ، بعد البحث في القرية من طرف إلى آخر ، دون أن يجدا أي شيء.

قال فيليبس فوج: "سأذهب بعيداً."

قام بسبارتوت ، الذي انضم الآن إلى سيده ، بتجهم ساخر ، عندما كان يفكر في حذاءه الهندي الرائع ، ولكن الضعيف للغاية بعد لحظة من التردد ، قال ، "سيدي ، أعتقد أنني وجدت وسيلة للتنقل". ماذا ؟

' فيل! فيل ينتمي إلى هندي يعيش على بعد مائة خطوة من هنا."

أجاب السيد فوج: "لنذهب ونرى الفيل."



They soon reached a small hut. Enclosed within some high palings, was the animal in question. An Indian came out of the hut, and, at their request, conducted them within the enclosure. The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for warlike purposes, was half-domesticated. Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him.

سرعان ما وصلوا إلى كوخ صغير. كان الحيوان المعني محاطاً ببعض القصور العالية. خرج هندي من الكوخ ، وبناءً على طلبهم ، قادهم داخل السياج. الفيل ، الذي . تمت تربيته ، ليس ليكون حيواناً يحمل الأشياء فقط ، ولكن لأغراض تشبه الحرب ، كان نصف مستأنس. ولكن لحسن الحظ ، بالنسبة للسيد فوج ، فإن تعليمات - الحيوان في هذا الاتجاه لم تذهب بعيداً ، ولا يزال . الفيل يحتفظ بلطفه الطبيعي. كيوني - كان هذا هو اسم الفيل - يمكن أن يسافر بلا شك بسرعة لفترة طويلة ، وفي حالة عدم توفر أي . وسيلة نقل . أخرى ، قرر السيد فوج تعيينه.

However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce. Male elephants, as they are only suitable for circus shows, are much sought after especially as the majority are domesticated. When therefore Mr Fogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-blank. Mr Fogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the elephant to Allahabad. Refused. Twenty pounds? Refused also. Forty pounds? Still refused.

ومع ذلك ، فإن الأفيال بعيدة كل البعد عن كونها رخيصة الثمن في الهند لأنها أصبحت نادرة. يُطلب الكثير من الأفيال الذكور ، لأنها مناسبة فقط لعروض السيرك ، خاصة وأن الغالبية يتم تدجينها. لذلك عندما اقترح السيد فوج على الهندي توظيف كيوني ، رفض ذلك. أصّر السيد فوج على تقديم مبلغ زائد قدره عشرة جنيهات للساعة لإعارة الفيل إلى اللاهباد. رفض. عشرون جنيهًا؟ رفض أيضًا. أربعون جنيهًا؟ لا يزال يرفض.

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. At two thousand pounds the Indian yielded.

بعد ذلك ، اقترح فيلس فوج ، دون أن يندفع إلى حد كبير ، شراء الحيوان مباشرة ، وعرض عليه في البداية ألف جنيه إسترليني. الهندي ، ربما كان يعتقد أنه سيجري . صفقة كبيرة ، ما زال يرفض. عند ألفي جنيه ، ربح الهندي.

‘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.

صاح باسبارتوت ، "يا له من ثمن ، يا له من جمال!"

بقي الآن فقط للعثور على دليل ، والذي كان سهلاً نسبياً. قدم الشاب بيرس* ، ذو الوجه الذكي ، خدماته ، والتي قبلها السيد . فوج ، ووعد بمكافأة سخية لتحفيز . حماسه مادياً. تم إخراج الفيل وتجهيزه. تم شراء المؤن في كولبي ، وبينما أخذ السير . فرانسيس والسيد فوج الهودج على كلا الجانبين ، قام باسبارتونت . بوضع السرج بينهما. جلس بيرس بنفسه على . رقبة الفيل ، وفي الساعة التاسعة صباحاً انطلقوا من القرية ، وسار الحيوان عبر غابة النخيل الكثيفة بأقصر شق.

- **Parsee** – a person living in South Asia but descended from Persia.

شخص يعيش في جنوب آسيا لكنه ينحدر أو يعود من بلاد فارس

- **howdah** – a seat for riding an elephant.

مقعد لركوب الفيل

- Vocabulary

- 1- What kind of house is a **bungalow** (line 6)?
- 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?
- 3- What form of transport is a **steamer** (line 24)?
- 4- What kind of facial expression is a **wry grimace** (line 30), and why did Passe-partout's face show this expression?
- 5- **Read line 36 again**. Which words tell us that **the elephant** was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

- Answers:

- 1- a house with one floor.
- 2- A hamlet is a very small village, which suggests that there are very few people and houses.
- 3- It's a ship powered by steam.
- 4- It's an expression that shows pain or unhappiness. Passe-partout wasn't happy because he didn't want to walk far; as he didn't think his shoes would be sturdy enough.
- 5- enclosed, palings: The elephant was in a compound surrounded by high palings. In other words, the animal was fenced in an area.

- Comprehension

- 1- Why can't the train continue its journey from Kholby to Allahabad?
- 2- Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor? What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed? (line 15)
- 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? Look at lines 23 to 26.
- 4- Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?
- 5- Quote! How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?
- 6- How many people travel on the elephant?

- Answers:

- 1- Because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.
- 2- Because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go. 'Growing warm' = means getting annoyed.
- 3- 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- He wanted it for fighting.
- 5- 'It still preserved its natural gentleness', meaning that it does not want to fight (lines 40–41).
- 6- the guide, Passe-partout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg.

- Complete the sentences with the correct word.

(calm / confident / enthusiastic / unapologetic / worried)

- 1- The conductor is _____ about having sold a ticket to Allahabad to the travellers, even though the train will not take them there.
- 2- Mr Fogg is _____ that he will still complete his journey in eighty days.
- 3- Passe-partout feels _____ about the prospect of walking the rest of the way to Allahabad.
- 4- Mr Fogg remains _____ while he negotiates the sale of the elephant.
- 5- The guide is very _____ about making the journey by elephant.

Answers: 1- unapologetic 2- confident 3- worried 4- calm 5- enthusiastic

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

(Sir Francis / Passepartout / Phileas Fogg)

- 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: 1- Phileas Fogg 2- Passepartout 3- Sir Francis

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

(time / money / transport)

Answers: (1- lines 20–21) (2- lines 49–51) (3- lines 41–43)

- 1- 'Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.' 'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.'
- 2- 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.
- 3- Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him. However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce.

1- سيد فوج ، هذا تأخير/ ناجيل إلى حد كبير ليس في صالحك". "لا ، سيدي فرانسيس ؛ كان متوقعا.

2- عرض فوج ، دون أن يندفع إلى حد كبير ، لشراء الحيوان على الفور ، وعرض عليه في البداية ألف جنيه. الهندي ، ربما كان يعتقد أنه سيجري صفقة كبيرة ، ما زال يرفض.

3- كيوني - كان هذا هو اسم الفيل - يمكن أن يسافر بلا شك بسرعة لفترة طويلة ، وفي حالة عدم وجود أي وسيلة نقل أخرى ، قرر السيد فوج أن يوظفه. ومع ذلك ، فإن الأفيال بعيدة كل البعد عن كونها رخيصة الثمن في الهند لأنها أصبحت نادرة.

-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.

- 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).

"ABILITY
is what you're capable of doing.

MOTIVATION
determines what you do.

ATTITUDE
determines how well you do it."

- Lou Holtz

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الاسئلة الوزارية

- Literature spot: (2 points) شتوي (2016)
- Read the following extract from *Around the World in Eighty Days* carefully, then answer the question that follows:

"Yet you sell tickets from Baby to Calcutta," retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm. "No doubt", replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.'

Q- What is the expression that is used to mean that Sir Francis is getting annoyed?

Answer: was growing warm.

B. Literature Spot (6 points)

Read the following lines from *Around the World in Eighty Days* carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him. However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce.

1. What is Kiouni? (3 points)
2. Why are elephants expensive in India? (3 points)

Answer: 1- the name of the elephant. // 2- because they are becoming scarce.

B) Literature spot (6 points)

Read the following lines from *A Green Cornfield* carefully, and then answer the questions that follow:

*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;*

1. Find an example of alliteration in the lines above. (2 points)
2. What are the two things the skylark was hanging between? (4 points)

Answer: 1- saw-sunny , singing speck // 2- the earth – the sky

B. Literature Spot (6 points)

Read the following lines from *Around the World in Eighty Days* carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm. 'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.'

1. Different cities are mentioned in the above lines. Write down two of them. (4 points)
2. What expression is used to express annoyance? (2 points)

Answer: 1- Bombay – Calcutta – Kholby – Allahabad // 2- growing warm



- عزيزي الطالب تم اخذ مواضيع الكتابة (تحرير النصوص والكتابة الموجهة) في المستوى الثالث, لذلك يجب عليك الرجوع اليها وقراءتها مرة اخرى. كما انه سنقوم باخذ الموضوع الثالث (الكتابة الحرة (مقال)) في ملف خارجي.
- لطلب المكثف والامتحان المقترح يرجى التواصل عن طريق حساباتي (واتساب او فيسبوك او عن طريق الاتصال الهاتفي)...
- ولا تنسوني من صالح دعائكم... 😊

الأفعال المنتظمة والشاذة

أولاً . الأفعال المنتظمة ((القياسية)) Regular verbs

هي أفعال تضاف لها ((d أو ed أو ied)) عند تحويلها إلى صيغة الماضي ويتم ذلك بالقواعد أو الشروط الآتية

1. نضيف d أو ed للأفعال التي يراد تحويلها من المضارع إلى الماضي وحيث أن هذه الأفعال يكون فيها أسم المفعول نفسه التصريف الثاني أي الماضي , وفي هذه الأفعال إذا كانت الكلمة منتهية بحرف e فنقوم بإضافة حرف d فقط مثل فتح

المعنى The meaning	المضارع Present	الماضي Past	أسم المفعول Past participle
يفتح	Open	Opened <u>d</u>	Opened <u>d</u>
يغلق	Close	Closed <u>d</u>	Closed <u>d</u>
يضيف	Add	Added <u>d</u>	Added <u>d</u>
يمشي	Walk	Walked <u>d</u>	Walked <u>d</u>
ينظر	Look	Looked <u>d</u>	Looked <u>d</u>
يقفل	Lock	Locked <u>d</u>	Locked <u>d</u>
يستخدم	Use	Used <u>d</u>	Used <u>d</u>
يقبل	Accept	Accepted <u>d</u>	Accepted <u>d</u>
يصل	Arrive	Arrived <u>d</u>	Arrived <u>d</u>
يلعب	Play	Played <u>d</u>	Played <u>d</u>
يتمتع	Enjoy	Enjoyed <u>d</u>	enjoyed <u>d</u>
يعيش	Live	Lived <u>d</u>	Lived <u>d</u>

2. نضيف ied عندما تكون الكلمة منتهية بحرف y وقبله حرف ساكن وفي هذه الحالة نقوم بحذف حرف y ونضيف ied مثل يُدرّس

المعنى The meaning	المضارع Present	الماضي Past	أسم المفعول past participle
يُدرّس	Study	Studied	Studied
ينسخ	Copy	Copied	Copied

3. عندما تكون الكلمة ذات مقطع صوتي واحد نقوم بتكرار الحرف الأخير ونضيف ed مثل يُوقِف

المعنى The meaning	المضارع Present	الماضي Past	أسم المفعول Past participle
يُوقِف	Stop	Stopped	Stopped

تأدياً ، الأفعال الخاطئة Irregular verbs

سميت بالأفعال الشاذة لأنها أفعال لا تضاف لها ed وإنما تتغير تغير مختلف وهذه الأفعال يجب أن تحفظ حفظ لأنها ليست لها قاعدة خاصة .

	المعنى the meaning	المضارع Present	الماضي Past	اسم المفعول Past participle
1	يكون	Be	was / were	been
2	يضرب	Beat	Beat	beaten
3	يصبح	become	Became	become
4	يبدأ	Begin	Began	Begun
5	إنظر	Behold	Beheld	Beheld
6	يرهن	Bet	Bet	Bet
7	يربط	Bend	Bent	Bent
8	يعض	Bite	Bit	Bitten
9	ينزف	Bleed	Bled	Bled
10	ينفخ	Blow	Blew	Blown
11	يجلب	Bring	Brought	Brought
12	يحرق	Burn	Burnt	Burnt
13	يبنى	Build	Built	Built
14	يشترى	Buy	Bought	Bought
15	يمسك	Catch	Caught	Caught
16	يختار	Choose	Chose	Chosen
17	يأتي	Come	Came	Come
18	قص	Cut	Cut	Cut
19	يستطيع	Can	Could	Been able
20	يعمل	Do	Did	Done
21	يقود	Drive	Drove	Driven
22	يشرب	Drink	Drank	Drunk
23	يأكل	Eat	Ate	Eaten
24	يطير	Fly	Flew	Flown
25	يسقط	Fall	Fell	Fallen
26	يشعر	Feel	Felt	Felt
27	يجد	Find	Found	Found
28	يقتل	Fight	Fought	Fought
29	ينسى	Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
30	يذهب	Go	Went	Gone
31	يعطي	Give	Gave	Given
32	يحصل	Get	Got	Got
33	يملك	Have , Has	Had	Had
34	يسمع	Hear	Heard	Heard
35	يضرب	Hit	Hit	Hit
36	يعرف	Know	Knew	Known
37	يعيش	Keep	Kept	Kept

38	يتعلم	Learn	Learnt	Learnt
39	يفقد	Lose	Lost	Lost
40	يغادر	Leave	Left	Left
41	يصنع	Make	Made	Made
42	يقابل	Meet	Met	Met
43	يشترى	Pay	Paid	Paid
44	يركب	Ride	Rode	Riden
45	يجري	Run	Ran	Run
46	يرسل	Send	Sent	Sent
47	يبيع	Sell	Sold	Sold
48	يقول	Say	Said	Said
49	يغني	Sing	Sang	Sung
50	يجلس	Sit	Sat	Sat
51	يتكلم	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
52	ياخذ	Take	Toke	Taken
53	يعتقد , يفكر	Think	Thought	Thought
54	يخبر	Tell	Told	Told
55	يفهم	Understand	Understood	Understood
56	يصحو	Wake	Woke	Woken
57	يكتب	Write	Wrote	Written
58	يفوز	Win	Won	Won

4. وهناك بعض من الأفعال لا تتغير عند استعمالها بالماضي أو المضارع وإنما تبقى كما هي مثل:

المعنى	المضارع	الماضي	اسم المفعول
The meaning	Present	Past	Past participle
يقص	Cut	Cut	Cut
يغلق	Shut	Shut	Shut
يضع	But	But	But
يضرب	Hit	Hit	Hit
يقرا	Read /ri:d/	Read /red/	Read /red/ *

ملاحظة: كلمة Read يختلف نطقها في المصدر عن التصريف الثاني والثالث حيث يكون نطقها في التصريف الأول /ri:d/ وتنطق في التصريف الثاني والثالث /red/.

ويوجد العديد من الأفعال الشاذة الأخرى ولكن تعتبر هذه الأفعال شاذة الاستخدام.



اسماء الطلبة المتفوقين في مادة اللغة الانجليزية – لدى الاستاذ احمد الشطي

الرقم	اسم الطالب او الطالبة	الرقم	اسم الطالب او الطالبة
1	حسن جلال المجاغة		
2	مجدولين احمد الديات		
3	مجد مخلد الشطي		
4	فرح ضيف الله المشاهرة		
5	براءة حسن الشطي		
6	هنادي غالب الشرايعة		
7	ثراء محمد الجبور		
8	طه محمد الديات		
9	صالحة اسماعيل الطعيمات		
10	نصرة اسماعيل الطعيمات		
11	فاطمة محمد الشطي		
12	دينا موفق اليونس		
13	تسنيم محمد الشطي		
14	ايات فتحي المناصير		
15	نغم زياد بني هاني		
16	ايمان محمد الشطي		
17	رنا عادل الشطي		
18	صفاء يعقوب ابو شنين		
19	عمار خيرى خويلدي		
20	رحاب محمد عنيزات		
21	سلطان صيتان النعيمات		
22	سوار علي الصلاحات		
23	عبد الرزاق ناصر ابو صلاح		
24	دانية عيد الشطي		
25	وجدان محمد ابو الزاغ		
26	لجين شريف الديات		
27	رضا محمد سليمان		
28	عرين عايد الشطي		
29	محمد فوزي الغراغير		
30	اية ايمن العارضة		
31	قيصر ابراهيم الشطي		
32	نور بسام العزام		
33	عبد الرحمن عادل الغراغير		

☺ تم بحمد الله

مع تمنياتي لي ولكم بالتوفيق والنجاح

تم تثبيت التحديث الأخير في عام 23-24 ولا تتسبوني من صالح دعائكم. ➔ T. Ahmad E. Alshatti لا



Literature spot B – terms

A Green Cornfield

مصطلحات قصيدة حقل الذرة



The earth was green, the sky was blue: Stanza 1

I saw and heard one sunny morn,

A skylark hang between the two,

A singing speck above the corn;

Key words

Sunny morn = bright sunny day

Long = fly

Singing speck = a tiny singing shape in the sky

Skylark = a small singing bird

Between the two = the earth and the sky

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.

Stanza 2

Key words

Stage = cornfield

Accord = agreement

Soared = flew up

Sank = went down

Gay = happy

Still = yet

Silent = quiet

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.

Stanza 3

Key words

Cornfield = a field in which a corn is being grown

Tender = soft

Stretched = spread

Stalks = main stem of the corn

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

Stanza 4

Key words

Paused = stopped

Slid = moved away

Perhaps = probably

Swift = fast

Mate = partner

Listening = hearing

Knowledge is like the sea, no matter how much you take from it, it does not diminish.

العلم مثل البحر مهما اخذت منه لا ينقص.

BEST WISHES

T. Ahmad E. Alshatti © 0791943248

The Topic: *Worksheet -literature spot*

Teacher's Name: *Ahmad Alshatti*

Phone Number: *0791943248*



(1)

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.

وزارة 2017

1. Find an example of alliteration in the above stanza.
2. What is the effect the poet is trying to achieve with alliteration?

Answer:

1. (listening long, listened longer)
2. Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and links dissimilar words together.

(2)

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.

وزارة 2016

1. Why did the poet stop in the cornfield?
2. How did time pass when the poet was listening to the skylark?

Answer: 1. to hear the skylark 2. Swift (fast)

(3)

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

وزارة 2020

- A bungalow is

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A) a high speed train | B) a dense forest |
| C) a train station | D) a house with one floor |

Answer: D

(4)

'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm. 'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.'

وزارة 2020

1. Different cities are mentioned in the above lines. Write down two of them.
2. What expression is used to express annoyance?

Answer: 1. Bombay and Calcutta (Kholby, Allahabad) 2. growing warm.

(5)

Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him. However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce.

وزارة 2019

1. What is Kiouni?
2. Why are elephants expensive in India?

Answer: 1. The elephant 2. As they are becoming scarce.

(6) The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several bungalows and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!' وزارة 2019

1. What kind of house is a bungalow?

2. Where did the train stop?

Answer: 1. A house with one floor. 2. In the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal.

(7) Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route. Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice. A steamer leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong a noon, on the 25th

وزارة 2018

1. What form of transport is a steamer?

2. Write down the two cities which are mentioned in the above lines.

Answer: 1. A ship powered by steam. 2. Calcutta and Hong Kong.

(8) 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. وزارة 2017

1. What idea do the above lines represent?

2. How much money did Phileas Fogg at first offer for buying the elephant?

Answer: 1. money 2. A thousand pounds.

(9) 'Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm. 'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.' وزارة 2016

1. What is the expression that is used to mean that Sir Francis is getting annoyed?

Answer: growing warm

(10)

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.

نورسي

1. Choose a word from the poem that has the same meaning as the word (stop).

2. The rhyme scheme for the poem above is?

Answer: 1- Paused 2- ABAB

(11)

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

نورسي

1- The place where the bird lays its eggs, is called what?

2- A word that gives the same meaning to (fresh and young) is.....

Answer: 1- a nest 2- a tender

(12) where are we?' asked Sir Francis

At the hamlet of Kholby.

Do we stop here?' Certainly

The railway isn't finished

What! Not finished?

نورسي

1- Why did the train not continue to run?

2- What is the name of the area where they stopped?

Answer: 1- because the railway isn't finished 2- Kholby

(13) 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. 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, and at nine o'clock they set out from the village.

نورسي

1- Name three people who went to Allahabad by elephant.

2- Who rode on the neck of an elephant.

3- When did they leave the village?

Answer:

1- Mr Fogg, Sir Francis, Passepartout, and Parsee

2- A young Parsee

3- at nine o'clock

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• The article/essay consists of:

- 1- Introduction المقدمة
- 2- Body العرض
- 3- Conclusion الخاتمة

A successful article/ essay must...

- 1- Includes **the main idea** and is sometimes called **the opening sentence**.
- 2- Avoid spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.
- 3- The correct sentence includes **subject, verb, object, and then the completion of the sentence**.
- 4- It should not include a clear and frank disclosure of the results of the article and its special significance, because this thing does not encourage the reader to continue reading.
- 5- The writer/student does not talk about himself/herself in the article, because the reader takes a bad impression of the writer.
- 6- We do not recommend the writer/ student to write any information about himself /herself while writing the article, because that gives bad results.
- 7- Linguistic functions should be used to connect sentences as well as prepositions.
- 8- All the topics that we ask the student to write about are from within the syllabus, so you must memorize enough of the words you studied in the pieces.
- 9- You must apply the rules that you passed in the curriculum while writing.
- 10- The body should start with words like (**firstly, secondly, thirdly/or first way, second, third/or first disadvantage, second third, etc.**)
- 11- The conclusion should start with words like (**finally, at the end, we conclude our statement, in conclusion, in summary**)

• يجب أن يكون المقال / المقالة الناجحة...

- 1- يشتمل على الفكرة الرئيسية ويسمى أحياناً الجملة الافتتاحية.
- 2- تجنب الأخطاء الإملائية وعلامات الترقيم والنحوية.
- 3- تتضمن الجملة الصحيحة الفاعل ، والفعل ، والمفعول به ، ثم إكمال الجملة.
- 4- ألا يشتمل على إفشاء واضح وصريح لنتائج المقال وأهميته الخاصة ، لأن هذا الأمر لا يشجع القارئ على مواصلة القراءة.
- 5- لا يتحدث الكاتب / الطالب عن نفسه في المقال ، لأن القارئ يأخذ انطباعاً سيئاً عن الكاتب.
- 6- لا ننصح الكاتب / الطالب بكتابة أي معلومة عن نفسه / نفسها أثناء كتابة المقال ، لأن ذلك يعطي نتائج سيئة.
- 7- يجب استخدام الدوال اللغوية لربط الجمل وكذلك حروف الجر.
- 8- جميع الموضوعات التي نطلب من الطالب الكتابة عنها من داخل المنهج ، لذلك يجب عليك حفظ ما يكفي من الكلمات التي درستها في الأجزاء.
- 9- يجب عليك تطبيق القواعد التي مررت بها في المنهج أثناء الكتابة.
- 10- يجب أن يبدأ الجسم بكلمات مثل (أولاً ، ثانياً ، ثالثاً / أو أول طريق ، ثانياً ، ثالثاً / أو عيب أول ، ثانياً ثالثاً ، إلخ).
- 11- يجب أن تبدأ الخاتمة بكلمات مثل (أخيراً ، في النهاية نختتم ببياننا ، في الختام ، باختصار).



The student is free to choose one of the following ways to write the introduction.

- 1- The first method, for the student to start the introduction by asking a set of questions that arouse the reader's curiosity and eagerness to know what will be said in the presentation, **for example:**

Scientists agree that the first computer was a mineral machine that was found on the seabed in Greece, and was more than 2,000 years old. Therefore, several questions come to mind, where was it before? How did that machine reach the bottom of the sea?

• للطالب حرية اختيار إحدى الطرق التالية لكتابة المقدمة.

الطريقة الأولى لبدء الطالب المقدمة بطرح مجموعة من الأسئلة التي تثير فضول القارئ وحرصه على معرفة ما سيقال في العرض ، على سبيل المثال:

يتفق العلماء على أن أول جهاز كمبيوتر كان عبارة عن آلة معدنية تم العثور عليها في قاع البحر في اليونان ، وكان عمرها أكثر من 2000 عام. لذلك تتبادر إلى الذهن عدة أسئلة ، أين كانت من قبل؟ كيف وصلت هذه الإله إلى قاع البحر؟

- 1- The second method, for the student to start his/her topic by highlighting some of the main ideas about the content of the article he wants to write, without detailing the topic completely. That is, the student should talk about the main idea briefly and then highlight some points about the main idea, **for example:**

Today most people use the computer daily, but they did not ask themselves, how it was created? Where was it found? What are its specifications? So, in this article, I want to highlight some points through which we know the correct answer to these questions.

الطريقة الثانية ، لبدء الطالب موضوعه من خلال إبراز بعض الأفكار الرئيسية حول محتوى المقال الذي يريد كتابته ، دون تفصيل الموضوع بالكامل. أي أنه يجب على الطالب التحدث عن الفكرة الرئيسية باختصار ثم إبراز بعض النقاط حول الفكرة الرئيسية ، على سبيل المثال:

اليوم معظم الناس يستخدمون الكمبيوتر يوميًا ، لكنهم لم يسألوا أنفسهم كيف تم إنشاؤه؟ أين وجدت؟ ما هي مواصفاته؟ لذا في هذا المقال أريد أن أبرز بعض النقاط التي من خلالها نعرف الإجابة الصحيحة على هذه الأسئلة.

• The best way to write the body.....

- 1- Success in writing and organizing the body depends on the strength of the ideas mentioned in the introduction. Here, the writer/student can give full details of each point mentioned in the introduction.
- 2- The writer or student must talk about each point he mentioned in the text by linking them all in one paragraph, or talk about each point in a paragraph alone. Also, the order of the points in the body must be adhered to as found in the introduction (first, second, third, and so on). In conclusion, the writer/student can talk about these ideas in one paragraph or in the form of separate paragraphs, **for example:**

• أفضل طريقة لكتابة العرض.....

1- النجاح في الكتابة وتنظيم الجسم يعتمد على قوة الأفكار المذكورة في المقدمة. هنا ، يمكن للكاتب / الطالب إعطاء تفاصيل كاملة عن كل نقطة مذكورة في المقدمة.

2- على الكاتب أو الطالب أن يتحدث عن كل نقطة ذكرها في النص بربطها كلها في فقرة واحدة أو الحديث عن كل نقطة في فقرة على حدة. أيضًا ، يجب الالتزام بترتيب النقاط في الجسم كما هو موجود في المقدمة (الأول ، الثاني ، الثالث ، وهكذا). في الختام يمكن للكاتب / الطالب التحدث عن هذه الأفكار في فقرة واحدة أو في شكل فقرات منفصلة ، على سبيل المثال:



First, if we look around, we will see 90% of the world uses computers daily, but there is a question that 50% of the world does not know the answer to! How was the first computer created? The scientist Charles Babbage built the first mechanical computer in 1822, which is considered to be the first automatic computing machine. As a result, he received help from Ada Lovelace, considered the first computer programmer.

Secondly, when browsing some information about the computer, we will be very curious to know where the first computer was found? Researchers have revealed that an astronomical calculator dating back to the era of ancient Greece in the year 60 BC may also have been used to predict in the future.

Finally, through our access to many sources, we were able to know the specifications of the first computer in the world, which was built by the scientist Charles Babbage. This is as follows: It was intended for arithmetic operations only, as it took 25 minutes to complete one arithmetic operation. On the other hand, its size was very huge. Therefore, it needed a room of 167 square meters to accommodate it.

أولاً ، إذا نظرنا حولنا ، فسنرى 90٪ من العالم يستخدمون أجهزة الكمبيوتر يوميًا ، ولكن هناك سؤال لا يعرف إجابته 50٪ من العالم! كيف تم إنشاء أول جهاز كمبيوتر؟ قام العالم تشارلز باباج ببناء أول كمبيوتر ميكانيكي في عام 1822 ، والذي يعتبر أول آلة حوسبة أوتوماتيكية. نتيجة لذلك ، تلقى المساعدة من ادا لوفليس ، الذي يعتبر أول مبرمج كمبيوتر.

ثانيًا ، عند تصفح بعض المعلومات حول الكمبيوتر ، سنكون فضوليين جدًا لمعرفة مكان العثور على أول جهاز كمبيوتر؟ كشف الباحثون أن آلة حاسبة فلكية تعود إلى عصر اليونان القديمة في عام 60 قبل الميلاد ربما تم استخدامها أيضًا للتنبؤ بالمستقبل.

أخيرًا ، من خلال وصولنا إلى العديد من المصادر ، تمكنا من معرفة مواصفات أول كمبيوتر في العالم ، والذي بناه العالم تشارلز باباج. وهذا كالتالي: كان مخصصًا للعمليات الحسابية فقط حيث استغرق الأمر 25 دقيقة لإتمام عملية حسابية واحدة. من ناحية أخرى ، كان حجمها ضخمًا جدًا. لذلك احتاجت إلى غرفة مساحتها 167 مترًا مربعًا لاستيعابها.

• The best way to write an conclusion...

- 1- Starting the conclusion with a word that indicates it and distinguishes it from the rest of the paragraphs in the essay such as: **Finally, at the end, we conclude our statement, in conclusion, in summary or any other term** that indicates the end of the essay and warns of the need to pay attention to what will be said.
- 2- Drafting the conclusion in a way that represents the main idea of the research or the main title in an indirect way, and paying attention to the need for its formulation to be different from the formulation of any of the problems or main points referred to previously in the research.
- 3- Briefness, using the fewest possible number of words, and being familiar with all the ideas that the researcher would like to convey to the reader.
- 4- Use eloquent, simple and easy-to-understand words at the same time.

For example:

In summary, we conclude that the first computer was made by the scientist Charles Babbage, and it was in the form of an arithmetic machine. Also, this machine was found at the bottom of the sea in Greece.

- أفضل طريقة لكتابة الخاتمة...
- 1- نبدأ الخاتمة بكلمة تدل عليها وتميزها عن باقي فقرات المقال ، مثل: أخيرًا في النهاية نختم بياننا في الختام أو الملخص أو أي مصطلح آخر يشير إلى نهاية المقال ويحذر من ضرورة الانتباه لما سيقل.
- 2- صياغة الخاتمة بطريقة تمثل الفكرة الرئيسية للبحث أو العنوان الرئيسي بشكل غير مباشر ، مع مراعاة ضرورة أن تكون صياغتها مختلفة عن صياغة أي من المشاكل أو النقاط الرئيسية المشار إليها. سابقا في البحث.
- 3- الإيجاز ، باستخدام أقل عدد ممكن من الكلمات ، والإلمام بجميع الأفكار التي يود الباحث نقلها إلى القارئ.
- 4- استخدم كلمات بليغة وبسيطة وسهلة الفهم في نفس الوقت.

مثلاً:

باختصار ، نستنتج أن أول كمبيوتر صنعه العالم تشارلز باباج ، وكان على شكل آلة حسابية. كما تم العثور على هذه الآلة في قاع البحر في اليونان.

Today most people use the computer daily, but they did not ask themselves, **how it was created?** **Where was it found? What are its specifications?** So, in this article, I want to highlight some points through which we know the correct answer to these questions.

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ملاحظة مهمة طلابي المثال السابق فقط للشرح والتدريب وليس للحفظ

من اعماق قلبي اتمنا لكم التوفيق، كونوا قدها ☺ وفرحوني بنجاحكم، الكرة بملعبكم والمرمى امامكم

T. AHMAD E. ALSHATTI

0791943248

انت الذي تقرا كلماتي... لا اعلم في اي بقعة ارضك... لكن اعلم
ان الله خلق مع العسر يسرا..... ومع الحزن فرحا... ومع الالم
حياة انهض اليوم هذه رساله لقلبك الجميل ابدا من جديد
واستعن بالله وافرح وكانك تملك الكون بما فيه... فالله عند
ظنك به..... فافراحك قادمه... ابتهج" قل لاحلامك المستحيلة.
وكان الله على كل شيء مقتدرا..... وقل لامنياتك التي طال
انتظارها"" يات بها الله ان الله لطيف خبير" واذا ضاعت فرصه
واحترق قلبك عليها... اطفئ لهيبها بهذه الآيه " عسى ربنا ان
يبدلنا خير منها" صدق الله العظيم.مع تمنياتي للجميع
بالتوفيق والنجاح احبتي. للتواصل معي لاي غرض كان
بامكانكم التواصل من خلال جميع الحسابات التي تم ذكرها
في غلاف الدوسية...

أ. محمد عيد الشطي

English
Language

