

2016

English

Level 4



Module 6: Unit 10

Literature Spot B

Exams

+ Answers



سائد دھیمش

كن لطيفا مع الناس في طريقك للصعود... لأنك ستقابلهم مجددا في طريقك للهبوط



اعداد الأستاذ: سائد دهيمش

خبرة تدريس المرحلة الثانوية

دوسية المستوى الرابع / الكتاب الجديد لعام 2016

"مقدمة بسيطة" للتعرف على ما تحتويه الدوسية:

مجموعة أوراق تأسيسية "Basis" تفيدك بشكل عام لكل من المستويين 4/3. ملف بسيط ليرشدك على كيفية التعامل مع أسئلة النصوص والأدب وطريقة الحل ؟ شملت الدوسية على شرح مبسط وخالٍ من التعقيد لجميع قواعد اللغة الانجليزية المطلوبة منك في امتحان الثانوية العامة مع مجموعة مختارة ووافرة من الأسئلة المقترحة. أوراق عمل شاملة على كل قاعدة. شرح متنوع وترجمة مميزة ووافية لجميع نصوص الكتاب المطلوبة. بعد كل قطعة ستجد مجموعة أسئلة على نمط الوزارة الجديد ومقترحة مع الإجابات. التركيز على أهم تمارين الكتاب المطلوبة في امتحان الوزارة مع الحلول. مراجعة & امتحانات شاملة وقياسية مع الإجابات النموذجية. عمل خاص على سؤال الكتابة. بالإضافة إلى مجموعة من مواضيع الإنشاء. ملحق للمراجعة النهائية والأسئلة المقترحة يصدر ليلة الامتحان فقط.

استعن بالله العظيم "فهو حسبك" ولا تنسَ ذكرَ الله. اللهم إني استودعك علمي هذا فأحفظه لي عند حاجتي. اللهم لا سهل إلا ما جعلته سهلا وأنت تجعل الحزن إذا شئت سهلا.

بعض الإرشادات والنصائح العامة التي قد تفيدك في الامتحان:



- ابدأ بحل الأسئلة الموضوعية ذات الإجابات السريعة : (القواعد .. الاشتغاقات ... الوظيفة اللغوية... وهكذا)
- انتقل لحل القطعة و التفكير الناقد.
- أحب عن سؤال تصحيح الأخطاء و موضوع الإنشاء.
- لا تترك أي سؤال بدون إجابة.
- تأكد أنك وضعت رقم السؤال المناسب و الإجابة المناسبة في دفتر الإجابة.
- **أخي الطالب / أختي الطالبة:**
- يتفهن تماما بأن دراستك للمادة بشكل كامل أهم من التوقعات .
- لا تخصص وقت للدراسة - أفضل الأوقات عندما تشعر بأنك صافي الذهن وفي أتم النشاط والعطاء .
- ... الخطأ طريق الصواب (لا تخجل من الخطأ) !



دوسية الأستاذ سائد دهيمش

WWW.Facebook/saed dhymsh.com

0786665752-0792808191

سائد دهيمش



Unit 10

Career choices

Glossary: قاموس المصطلحات

عربي	Derivations	English Meaning
متأقلم	adaptable (adj) adapt (v) adaptation (n)	able to adapt to new conditions or situations
طموح	ambitious (adj) ambition (n)	having a strong desire for success or achievement
خصلة	attribute (n) attribute (v) attribution (n)	a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person)
كفؤ	competent (adj) competence (n)	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard
مواظب (منجز)	conscientious (adj) conscience (n)	showing a lot of care and attention (to a task)
سيرة ذاتية	curriculum vitae (n) <u>CV</u>	a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers
مرفق	enclosed (adj) enclose (v)	surrounded, especially by a fence or wall
متحمس	enthusiastic (adj) enthusiasm (n)	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something
مفرم بـ	fond of (adj)	having an affection or liking for someone or something
دوام كامل	full-time (adj)	[of a job] happening or working for the whole of the working week, and not only part of it
سماعات رأس	headphones (n)	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.
متمرن	intern (n) intern (v) internship (n)	someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience.
مترجم فوري	interpreter (n) interpret (v) interpretation (n)	Someone who translates spoken words from one language into another.
متحمس	keen (adj)	having or showing eagerness or interest (in something)
شخص معرف (كمراجع)	reference (n) refer (v)	a person who provides information about your character and abilities
اقليمي	regional (adj) region (n)	relating to a particular region or area
مكافئ	rewarding (adj) reward (v + n)	giving personal satisfaction
امن	secure (adj) secure (v) security (n)	safe; free from danger
ندوة	seminar (n)	a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training.
مساح اراضي	surveyor (n) survey (v + n)	a person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or to record the details of an area of land
تطوعي	voluntary (adj) volunteer (n + v)	done or given by choice
خبرة عمل	work experience (n)	a period of time that someone spends working in a particular place.

SB/p.72 / unit 10/ نص 1

My job as an interpreter **وظيفتي كمترجم فوري**

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.

اسمي فاطمة موسى، وقد عملت ك مترجمة فورية لمدة 5 سنوات، والعديد من الطلاب راسلونني بالبريد الالكتروني للسؤال عن عملي و ما سيكون عليه، وهنا هو ردي.

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**.

كنت دائماً مغرمة باللغات، ووالدي عمل في عدة دول مختلفة عندما كنت صغيرة، وكنا عادةً ما نسافر معه، وعندما كنا نزور بلدا، دائما اردت تعلم لغته، وكنت في المدرسة جيدة جدا بالإنجليزية، ولذلك قررت اتخاذ مهنة كمترجمة فورية.

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 الان تشمل الذهاب لمؤتمرات وندوات مهمة حول العالم، وعندما يتحدث شخص ما بالإنجليزية في مؤتمر، فإني استمع لما يقولون عن طريق سماعات الاذن، ومن ثم أترجم إلى العربية في الوقت الذي يتحدث فيه المتحدث، و أعطي الترجمة من خلال السماعات لأناس آخرين، وهذا يعني أن أي شخص في الغرفة يتحدث العربية يستطيع 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. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

هل هي وظيفة سهلة؟ اطلاقاً، الإنجليزية ليست نفسها في كل البلدان الناطقة بها، على سبيل المثال، الكلمات المستخدمة في الهند تختلف أحياناً عن الكلمات المستخدمة في كل من المملكة المتحدة والولايات المتحدة الأمريكية أو أستراليا. وبالإضافة إلى معرفة الإنجليزية المحلية فإنك بحاجة إلى معرفة الإنجليزية المتخصصة، فبعض الكلمات المستخدمة للحديث عن الأعمال والعلوم والقانون، على سبيل المثال، تجعلها لغة مختلفة!

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



مالم تكن حاصلًا على شهادة في اللغة فلن تكون قادراً على العمل كمترجم، شريطة ان يكون لديك مؤهل دراسات عليا فلربما ذلك يجعل حصولك على وظيفة مترجم بشكل أسرع. وإذا كان عندك مقابلة لوظيفة مترجم، ستحتاج لإظهار مهارات استماع وصوت واضح بالحديث، كما عليك أن تظهر أنك تفكر بسرعة و قادراً على التركيز لفترات طويلة من الزمن. وإذا ما كنت ناجحاً، فإنها وظيفة آمنة ومجزية، ومن المحتمل أنك بحاجة إلى السفر كثيراً، إلا أن هذا الأمر ليس بمشكلة في حال أنك تستمتع بزيارة الدول الأخرى.

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.

هذه الوظيفة مسؤولة عالية، حيث ادرك أنه في حال ترجمة الأشياء بشكل سيء، فإن هذا سيؤثر على قانون هام أو اتفاقية تجارية بين الدول، ومع ذلك، فإنك ستشعر برضى كبير عندما تعرف أن الناس يفهمون كل شيء تقوم بترجمته.

Comprehension

1. According to Fatima, being an interpreter required going to the important events around the world. Mention these events.
2. What does the underlined phrase /**fond of**/ mean?
3. Quote the sentence which shows that the English language is different between countries.
4. **Research Box/p.72**. What are the six official languages used at the United Nations?
5. What do the underlined **pronouns** refer to?
6. **Critical Thinking!**
 - a. Do you think you have the necessary qualifications to be an interpreter? Would you like to be an interpreter? Why/Why not?
 - b. Do you think that it is more important to be secure, or to be happy in your job? Why?
 - c. The Jordanian graduates should have different skills and qualifications in order to get standard jobs. Think of this statement, and write your point of view in two sentences.
7. When do you get a huge feeling of satisfaction?
8. What do you think you will need to show if you have an interview for a job?
9. Mention two things that helped Fatima to be an interpreter.
10. What does the underlined "**interpreter**" mean?
11. What happens when there is a bad translation?
12. Quote the sentence which indicates that English differs from one country to another.
13. Why is it considered a very responsible job?
14. How long has Fatima been working as an interpreter?
15. The writer suggests some qualifications you need to obtain if you want to get this job, what are they?

Extra

*** Critical thinking

1- The writer states that while being able to connect people together through language is rewarding, there is some challenges interpreter may face while on job. Suggest three strategies to help interpreter and make him able to overcome the problem of interpretation.

2- Interpretation could play an important role in developing the tourist sector. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Answers

1. Conferences and Seminars.
2. Having an affection
3. "English is not the same in all English-speaking countries."
4. Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. They are the mother tongue or second language of 2.8 billion people, nearly half the world's population.
5. [I]: Fatima [they]: students [it]: The job (interpreter) [you]: the reader
6. Free _____

7. when you know that people understand everything that you translate.
8. good listening skills / a clear speaking voice / you can think quickly /you able to concentrate for long periods of time
9. - She has always been fond of languages.
- When she visited a country with her father, she wanted to learn the language.
- At school, she was good at English
10. Someone who translates spoken words from one language into another.
اكتب اجابات الاسئلة من 11-15 بنفسك .

WB/ p. 49:

1. Complete the sentences with words or phrases from the box.

career , headphones , interpret , seminar , regional , rewarding , translation

1. Please listen to the music through, so that you don't disturb anybody.
2. I have just read a of a book by a Japanese author.
3. In the UK, there is a central government, but there are also Councils around the country.
4. My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to for us during conversations with foreigners.
5. Nada made a successful presentation at a in Irbid last month.
6. Doing volunteer work can be a very experience.

Answers: 1. headphones 2. translation 3. regional 4. interpret 5. seminar 6. rewarding

2. Circle the correct words.

1. Ali is thinking of **having** / **taking** a course in Agriculture.
2. I get a feeling of **satisfaction** / **secure** after a hard day's work.
3. Make sure your online passwords are **secure** / **rewarding**.
4. In order to work in finance, you need to be a very **successful** / **responsible** person.
5. My friend has just got a **job** / **work** at our local bank.
6. After a long **agreement** / **meeting**, we managed to do a deal.

Answers: taking 2 satisfaction 3 secure 4 responsible 5 job 6 meeting

Collocations

3. Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions from the box.

about (X2) as at in into on

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

Answers: 1 as 2 on 3 into 4 about 5 about 6 at

These people are applying for a job at a pharmaceutical company. Read and complete the two curriculum vitae with the headings in the box.



Contact details
Name
Qualifications and training
Skills and achievements

Personal attributes
Reference
Work experience



- 1 Name Tareq Hakim
- 2 _____ 5 North Street, Ajloun
- 3 _____ 2009–2012: shop assistant at a chemist's
2012–2014: reporter for *Medicine Today*
2014–now: editor at a scientific journal
- 4 _____ Degree in Chemistry (graduated 2008);
Certificate in Journalism (2011)
- 5 _____ Captain of school basketball team;
Voluntary work for a charity that helps
elderly people
- 6 _____ I am a conscientious worker and I am
very enthusiastic about working in
pharmaceuticals.
- 7 _____ Osama Hayek, Chemistry teacher at my
secondary school

- 1 Name Hisham Khatib
- 2 _____ 22 East Way, Irbid
- 3 _____ 2010–now: Sales
Representative for a large
pharmaceutical company
- 4 _____ Degree in Physics
(graduated 2009)
- 5 _____ I won Salesperson of the
Year Award in 2013 CE.
- 6 _____ I am a very competent
worker. I am also
adaptable.
- 7 _____ Samira Rahhal, the
director in my current job

1. Name 2. Contact details 3. Work experience 4. Qualifications and training 5. Skills and achievements
6. Personal attributes 7. References



Dear Sir/Madam,
I would like to apply for the position of researcher at your pharmaceutical company. As can be seen from the **enclosed** curriculum vitae that I have a degree in Chemistry. Furthermore, I have worked as a shop assistant at a chemist's, so I know a lot about this industry.

I also have a **qualification** in Journalism and have worked previously for a scientific journal. I have excellent research skills.

In my spare time, I help elderly people, and I can see the difference that medicines can make to **their** lives. I am very **keen** to join a company that can really help people.

I look forward to hearing from you concerning the next stage of my application.

Yours faithfully,
Tareq Hakim

سيدي العزيز / سيدتي،
أود تقديم طلب لوظيفة باحث في شركة الدواء الخاصة بك. وكما يُرى في السيرة الذاتية المرفقة فإنني أحمل شهادة في الكيمياء. وعلاوة على ذلك، فقد عملت كمساعد متجر في صيدلية، لذا فإنني أعرف الكثير عن هذه الصناعة.

كما أحمل مؤهلاً في الصحافة وقد عملت سابقاً لـ مجلة علمية، كما أن لدي مهارات بحثية ممتازة.

في وقت فراغي، أساعد المسنين، كما أستطيع أن أرى الفرق الذي تصنعه الأدوية لحياتهم. أنا متحمس جداً للانضمام لشركة فعلاً تساعد الناس.

أتطلع بشوق لسماع الرد منكم بما يتعلق بالمرحلة القادمة من الطلب.

المخلص لكم،
.....

Comprehension

1. Find a three-part verb in the CV?
2. Tareq Hakim states that he has two qualifications, write them down.
3. Give an example on collocation in the text?
4. What do the underlined words "**keen/enclosed**" mean?
5. What does the short form "**CV**", refer to?
6. What does the underlined pronoun "**their**" refer to?
7. Quote the sentence which shows that the medicines have good effects.
8. According to Tareq's Curriculum Vitae, Tareq states that he knows a lot about pharmaceutical industry. Is he justified? Explain your answer.
9. Several achievements are mentioned in Tareq's Curriculum Vitae. What are they?
10. What does the underlined word '**qualification**' mean?

#. **Quotation:** I've learned that making a living is not the same thing as making a life. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not? Maya Angelou (1928 CE–2014 CE)



SB/p.77 – /unit 10/ CV: 2

Dear Mr Rahhal,
I am very interested in the position of researcher at your pharmaceutical company.
You will see from the enclosed curriculum vitae that I have worked in sales for a large pharmaceutical company for many years. I have been very successful in this job and I was Salesperson of the Year in 2013 CE.

I would now like a new challenge and would be interested in moving into research. I have a degree in Physics.

I am a **competent** and **adaptable** worker and I believe that I can be successful in any position.

I like reading and camping. I also like travelling.

References are available on request.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,
Hisham Khatib

عزيزي السيد رحال،
أنا مهتم جداً بوظيفة باحث في شركة الدواء الخاصة بك.
سترى من خلال السيرة الذاتية المرفقة أنني قد عملت في المبيعات لشركة دواء كبيرة لعدة أعوام. ولقد كنت ناجحاً جداً في هذه الوظيفة وكنت مندوب المبيعات لعام 2013م.

وأود الآن تحدياً جديداً، كما وأني مهتم ب الانتقال للبحث. كما ولدي درجة في الفيزياء.

كما أنني موظف كفؤ ومتأقلم وأعتقد بأنني قادر على أن أكون ناجحاً في أية وظيفة.

أحب القراءة والتخييم. وأيضاً أحب السفر.

المراجع متوفرة حين الطلب.

أتطلع لسماح الرد منكم.

المخلص لكم

.....

Comprehension

- Find a synonym for the word “**job**” in the text.
- What does the acronym (CE) stand for?
- Replace the word “**salesperson**” with a gender-specific word.
- What do the underlined words “**adaptable /competent**” mean?
- What do the underlined pronouns refer to?
- Hisham Khatib states that he has two hobbies, write them down.
- Find a word in the text which means “**people provide information about your character and abilities**”.
- According to Hisham's Curriculum Vitae. Hisham thinks that he deserves the job. Write down the reason.
- In Hisham's Curriculum Vitae, Write down the sentence which shows a ‘reference’

Critical thinking

- For a successful and strong Curriculum Vitae, several things need to be considered. Suggest three tips to help Curriculum Vitae maker write an impressive Curriculum Vitae.
- Curriculum Vitae is the passport to employment. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

WB/p.51 / unit 10/ نص 3

Stepping into the business world الانتقال لـ عالم الأعمال

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

دراسات الأعمال خيار دارج للطلاب الذين يرغبون بـ شهادة في المملكة المتحدة، وبعد التخرج، البعض يواصل الدراسة، ولكن الاغلب يتوجهون للوظيفة، حيث أن العديد من كبرى الشركات يقدمون أنظمة تدريب للخريجين، والتي تعد نوعاً من التدريب المهني "الصناعة".

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

وقد ذهبنا لمقابلة ريكى مايلز- والبالغ من العمر 22 عاماً- حيث أنه على وشك التخرج.

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.

كم الفترة المستغرقة في دراسات الأعمال، ريكى؟
إنه يستغرق أربع سنين من الدراسة، بما فيها فترتان من الخبرة العملية، كل واحدة امتدت ستة شهور، ولكن لم تكونا بنفس 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 to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We all had to do IT, too, because computer skills are essential.

وما الذي درسته بالضبط خلال الأربع سنين؟
فعلينا الكثير، طبعاً: الرياضيات، المحاسبة، والتمويل والاقتصاد، ووايضاً التسويق والمبيعات، كما وقمت بأخذ مادة في الإدارة، والتي تتناول الحديث عن التوظيف وإدارة الموظفين، وكيفية التعامل مع النزاع، إضافة إلى دراسة مادة في الإعلان، كما ويلزمنا جميعاً دراسة تكنولوجيا المعلومات؛ لأن مهارات الحاسوب أمر أساسي.

What did you most enjoy about the degree?

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

وما الذي أمتعك أكثر بخصوص الشهادة؟
خبرة العمل، قطعاً، تعلمت الكثير، في كل وقت، وبالطبع يبدو ذلك جلياً في سيرتي الذاتية، وإحدى الشركات عرضت علي عملاً مدفوع الأجر الصيف الماضي، ولذا حرصت على التزود بالمزيد من الخبرة بتلك الطريقة، ناهيك عن أنني لم أكن لأحصل على الكثير من المال لولا حصولي على ذلك العمل.

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.

ما نوع تلك الشركة؟ وماذا كنت تعمل هناك؟
لقد كانت شركة تزود بالمنتجات المالية، الادخارات ورواتب التقاعد غالباً، حيث أراقب مختلف الناس، أشاهد ماذا يفعلون، ومن ثم أدقق لهم الكثير من الحسابات، وعندما رجعت في الصيف كنت في قسم المبيعات، حيث أن وظيفتي هي متابعة الاستفسارات عبر الإنترنت والتزويد



بالمعلومات الإضافية للزبائن المحتملين المتوقعين. حيث كنت مستمتعاً بهذا العمل، وما كنت لأحظى بهذه الفرصة لو أنني لم أخض غمارَ خبرة العمل تلك.

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.

وما الذي تخطط لعمله بعد ذلك؟ لقد قدمت لوظيفة في بنك، حيث امتلك المؤهلات المطلوبة، ولكنني أعلم أنه سيكون هناك الكثير من المتقدمين الآخرين، وكل ما علي فعله هو الانتظار لتحديد فيما إذا كنت سأحظى بمقابلة، فإن حصل ذلك، فسأحضر لها بكل عناية.

Questions

اسئلة الكتاب. Act.

- 1 What is the name of Ricky's degree?
- 2 How did he spend a quarter of his time as a student?
- 3 What kind of company did he work for last summer, and what was his job?
- 4 What is he waiting to find out?
- 5 Would you like to do the same kind of degree course as Ricky? Why/Why not? Write two or three sentences.

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

*** Critical thinking

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

Answers:

اجوبة اسئلة الكتاب

1 Business Studies

2 doing work experience

3 It was a company providing financial products, and his job was to follow up web enquiries.

4 whether or not he will get an interview

5 FREE.....

1- It's a four-year course

2- Maths, Accounting, Finance and Economics.

3- Free

4- His job was to follow up web enquiries, and send out further information to possible clients.

5- 'Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK'.

6-

7- He's just applied for a job with a bank/ He'll just have to wait and see if he gets an interview. If he does, he'll have to prepare really carefully.

8-

9-

10-

11-

12-

Vocabulary11 Match the words in **bold** in the text with their meanings.(**Marketing** _ **recruiting** _ **pensions** _ **calculations** _ **web enquiries**)

1. money you save over your lifetime to pay for your old age: _____

2. online questions: _____

3. maths; work with numbers: _____

4. finding suitable employees: _____

5. promoting your product; finding customers: _____



Grammar unit 10

Type	Usage	If Clause	result Clause
0	Always happen (facts).	If + V1,	V1.
1 st	True in the present/ future.	If + V1,	Will+V1.
2 nd	Untrue in the present.	If + V2,	Would+V1.
3 rd	Untrue in the past.	If + had+v3,	Would have+V3.

الجمل الشرطية (Conditionals) If clauses

If = when

يمكننا استخدام الكلمات في الجدول بنفس طريقة if ولكن هناك اختلاف في المعنى.

provided that	شريطة ان
as long as	طالما (اذا)
even if	حتى لو
unless	اذا لم = if not

Examples:

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.)

The **zero** conditional:

If + S. + V1 _____, S. + V1 _____.

to describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.
لوصف شيء يحدث دائماً (نتيجة حتمية) بعد حدث محدد.

Examples:

- 1- If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die.
- 2- Water turns to ice if the temperature falls below zero.

The **first** conditional:

If + S. + V1 _____, S. + [will + V1] _____.

to describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event. لوصف نتيجة لحدث مستقبلي محدد.

Examples:

- 3- If you **get** an interview for a job in pharmaceuticals, you **will need** to show real enthusiasm for the industry.

The **second** conditional

The function:

1. To talk about a hypothetical or improbable situation.
2. To give advice. *If I were you,.....*

The structure:

If+ S + Past simple ..., S + would + Base

Or

S + would+ Base... If+ S + Past simple ...(no comma)

e.g.

She would travel all over the world if she were rich.

If I had his number, I would call him.

Note: *with the verb To Be we use IF + I / HE / SHE / IT + WERE*

e.g.

If I were not in debt, I would quit my job.

If he were taller, he'd be accepted into the team.

The **third** conditional

If + S. + [had+V3] _____, S. + [would have +V3] _____.

to imagine past situations. These past situations are impossible, and did not happen.

لتخيل حالات ماضية. (مستحيلة) ولم تحدث من قبل.

Examples

4- If I had stayed at home that day, I **would have missed** the celebration.
(The person did not stay at home that day.)

5- If I had stayed at home that day, I **would have missed** the celebration.
(The person attended the celebration.)

6- 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.)

7- If I'd studied harder, I'd **have passed** the exam.
(I didn't study very hard, and I didn't pass.)

سائد دهيمش



- When we are talking about the imaginary past, we can use *could / might have + V3*
 - when we are less sure of the result of the impossible past situation.
- نستخدم *might/ could* عندما نكون اقل تأكداً من نتيجة مستحيلة الوقوع.

8- 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.)

9- 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.)

10- If I'd gone to a different school, I might not have studied French. I could have taken English.

11- Our team could have won the match if they'd trained harder, and then they might have been champions now if they'd won.

SB/ page.73: Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

1. Unless you have a language degree, you **do / will** not be able to become an interpreter.
2. If you get an interview for a job, you **needed / will need** to show that you have good listening skills.
3. If you are successful, it **is / will be** a secure and rewarding job.
4. You get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people **understand / understood** everything you translate.

Answers: 1. will 2. will need 3. will be 4. Understand

SB/ page.74: Use the third conditional form.

1. I _____ (**have got**) the job if I _____ (**have**) some experience.
2. If you _____ (**do**) the course, you _____ (**have**) enough experience to apply for the job.

Answers: 1. would have got; had had 2. had done; would have had


WB/ page.49 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. When you at the station next Saturday, we there to meet you. (**arrive / be**)
2. Nasser out with us tomorrow unless he help his father. (**come/ have to**)
3. I you with your homework, as long as you me with mine! (**help / help**)
4. Provided that it we a picnic next week. (**not rain / have**)
5. If you the prize, how you the money? (**win / spend**)
6. Even if Omar his driving test this afternoon, he his own car. (**pass / not have**)

WB/ p.50 Circle the correct word in bold, and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. **When / Unless** you water to 100 C, it boils. (**heat**)
2. You will not pass your exams **as long as / unless** you hard. (**study**)
3. **If / Unless** you the plants, they will die. (**not water**)
4. Do you usually go home or meet your friends **when / provided that** school (**finish**)
5. Your new computer will last a long time **as long as / even if** you careful with it. (**be**)

6 Join the sentence beginnings 1-5 with their endings a-e, using the words in bold.

1 During Ramadan, we eat	if when even if unless provided that	a it's closed.
2 I'll phone you		b we're tired.
3 We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday		c it's part-time - I haven't finished my university studies yet.
4 I will take the job offer		d the sun sets.
5 We have to go to school,		e I miss the bus so that you pick me up.

Answers:

1. arrive / will be 2. will come / has to 3. will help / help 4. doesn't rain / will have 5. win; will, spend 6. passes; won't have
1. When / heat 2. unless / study 3. If / don't water 4. when / finishes 5. as long as / are
1. d. when the sun sets 2. e. if I miss the bus ... 3. a. unless it's closed 4. c. provided that it's part-time ... 5. b. even if we're tired

✓ Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the wrong ones with words from the box.

even if if unless when

1. Ice cream melts **when** it gets warm. _____
2. We need umbrellas **unless** it rains. _____
3. The teacher will be pleased **unless** I write a good essay. _____
4. Our team will celebrate **if** they win the match. _____
5. **Provided that** everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams. _____
6. Babies are usually happy **as long as** they're hungry or cold. _____
7. We should always be polite **unless** we feel tired. _____

Answers:

1+ 4+5. ✓ 2. We need umbrellas when it rains. 3. The teacher will be pleased if I write a good essay. 6. Babies are usually happy unless they're hungry or cold. 7. We should always be polite even if we feel tired.

WB: page. 52 Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets.

1. You should practise the presentation several times. (**were**)

2. It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (**could**)

3. You ought to get some work experience. (**don't**)

4. You shouldn't look too casual. (**if**)

5. You should do a lot of research. (**would**)

Answers:

1. If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times. 2. You could make a list of questions. 3. Why don't you get some work experience? 4. If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual. 5. If I were you, I would do a lot of research.

13 Read the situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets.

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

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

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

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

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

Answers:

1. If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade.
2. I might have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday.
3. I could have been able to contact you if I had known your phone number.
4. If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd.
5. I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam.



Quiz

1. They would have forced their way into the house if I _____ (not call) for help.
2. You _____ (not be) of any use to me unless you learn to type.
3. I _____ (bring) you some beer if I had known that you were thirsty.
4. You'll get a cold if you _____ (not change) your wet clothes.
5. I'll probably get lost unless he _____ (come) with me.
6. I could repair the roof myself if I _____ (have) a ladder.
7. If you _____ (can/come) with us, we would have been pleased.
8. If it _____ (be) fine tomorrow we shall go for a swim.
9. If he is out, I _____ (call) tomorrow.
10. You'll miss the train if you _____ (not hurry).
11. If I _____ (be) in your position I would act differently.
12. If he had had 50 euros, he _____ (go) to the stadium.
13. If that ship _____ (sink) there will not be enough life boats on board.
14. If he _____ (be) able to win that match he would have made it to the finals.
15. If it _____ (clear) up we could still have a game of tennis.
16. If I _____ (not smoke) like a chimney the curtains would not get so yellow.
17. If he _____ (work) less hard, he might enjoy himself more.
18. I would tell you the answer if I _____ (know) it.
19. What will you do if I _____ (go) away ?
20. Would you still love me if I _____ (grow) a beard ?



A. Read the following situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

اقرأ المواقف التالية وأكمل الجمل مستخدماً جمل الشرط من النوع الثالث، و الكلمات بين الأقواس.

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

.....

2. I studied really hard the day before the final exams. I achieved the first rank in my class. (might not)

.....

Model Answers

الاجابات من قاعات التصحيح

A. 1. If Saleem hadn't left his wallet at home, he could have been able to purchase his necessary item.

2. If I hadn't studied really hard the day before the final exam, I might not have achieved the first rank in my class.



LITERATURE SPOT B بقعة الأدب

word	meaning	word	meaning
cornfield	حقل الذرة	silent sank	الهبوط بهدوء
sunny	شمس	stretched	ممتد و منبسط
morn	الصباح	tender	طري وطازج
skylark	طائر القبرة	nest	عش
speck	ذرة	stalks	قصبات
gay	مبتهج ومسرور	paused	توقف
accord	انسجام وتوافق	swift	بسرعة
butterflies	فراشات	slid	ينزلق ويغيب
on the wing	محلّق و مرتفع	mate	رفيق / صاحب
soared	محلّق عالياً ومرتفع		



A Green Cornfield حقل ل ذرة خضراء

SB/ p.86 By: Christina Rossetti بقلم: كريستينا روسيتي

1 The earth was green, the sky was blue:

2 I saw and heard one sunny morn

3 A skylark hang between the two,

4 A singing *speck* above the corn;

الأرض كانت خضراء والسماء زرقاء - شاهدت وسمعت ذات صباح مشرق - طائر قبرة معلقاً بين الاثنين- نقطة تشد فوق الذرة.

5 A stage below, in gay *accord*,

6 White butterflies danced on the wing,

7 And still the singing skylark soared,

8 And silent sank and soared to sing.

وفي مرحلة أدنى، في اتفاق متناغم - فراشات بيضاء ترقص على الجناح- فيما ظلت القبرة المنشدة تحلق- تنزل صامتة وتعلو لتتشد.

9 The cornfield stretched a *tender* green

10 To right and left beside my walks;

11 I knew he had a *nest* unseen

12 Somewhere among the million *stalks*.

امتد حقل الذرة يناعاً- يمينا وشمالا بجانب خطواتي - عرفت أن هناك عُشا خفياً- في مكان ما بين ملايين سيقان الذرة.

13 And as I paused to hear his song

14 While *swift* the sunny moments slid,

15 Perhaps his mate sat listening long,

16 And listened longer than I did.

حين توقفت لسماع انشودته - بينما اللحظات المشمسة تمضي بسرعة- ولعل رفيقته جلست تستمع طويلا- واستمعت أكثر مما استمعت.

سائد دهيمش



Vocabulary

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

1. **small**

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

2. **in agreement**

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

3. **fresh and young**

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

4. **It lays eggs.**

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

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

Does swift mean slow or fast (line 14)?

6. **Fast.**

Comprehension

ملخص القصيدة

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

The poet describes how (1) **content** she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) **flying in the sky**. It doesn't sing as it flies (3) **lower**. Below it, butterflies (4) **move quickly** in the cornfield. The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) **hidden in** the cornfield. She (6) **imagines** that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.

3 Answer the questions about the poem.

الجناس

1. The poet uses many examples of **alliteration**. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?
2. Find two **references** to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?
3. How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?
4. **WB/p.47** Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a **rhyme scheme**. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem.



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.

4. The rhyme scheme is (a b a b). In other words, the first line and third lines rhyme, as do the second and fourth.





'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 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.

اطلاقاً، ولكن عرفت بأن بعض العوائق أو غيرها ستظهر في طريقي عاجلاً أو آجلاً. لذا، لا شيء أخسره، عندي يومين لأضحى بهما. ستغادر السفينة البخارية من كالكوتا إلى هونغ كونغ ظهراً في الخامس والعشرين. واليوم هو الثاني والعشرون، وستصل كالكوتا في الوقت المناسب. لم يكن هناك شيء لقوله على هذه الاستجابة الواثقة.

Mr Fogg and Sir Francis Cromarty, after searching the village from end to end, came back without having found anything.

السيدان فروغ وفرانسيس كرومارتي وبعد تفتيش القرية بحثاً من أولها لآخرها عادا دون العثور على شيء.

'I shall go afoot,' said Phileas Fogg.

"قال فلياس فوغ: سأذهب مشياً على الأقدام."

[**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.

باسيبارتوت والذي انضم من جديد لسيدته، ظهرت على وجهه كشرية مؤلمة؛ لأنه كان يفكر بحدانه الهندي الرائع غير القوي، وبعد لحظة تردد، قال: يا سيدي، أعتقد بأنني قد وجدت وسيلة نقل مريحة.

"ماذا؟؟"

فيل! فيل يملكه هندي يعيش على بعد مئة خطوة من هنا. دعونا نذهب ونرى الفيل، أجب السيد فوغ.

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.

وقريباً وصلوا إلى كوخ صغير، كان الحيوان المطلوب محاطاً بسيياج، وخرج هندي من الكوخ، وبناء على طلبهم اقتادهم لداخل الحظيرة المسيجة. الفيل الذي تمت تربيته لم يكن فيلاً لحمل الأشياء، ولكن لغايات القتال، كان نصف اليف. وبكل سعادة، وبالنسبة للسيد فوغ فإن تعليم الحيوان بهذا الاتجاه لم يذهب بعيداً، ولا زال الفيل محتفظاً بلطافته الطبيعية.

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.

كيوني - كان هذا اسم الفيل، وكان باستطاعته بلا شك أن يسافر لفترة طويلة وبسرعة، ومن بين كل وسائل النقل فقد أرتأى السيد فوغ لاستجاره.

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).

على أية حال، الفيلة في الهند ليست برخيصة نظراً لأن تصحيح نادرة، ذكور الفيلة، والتي هي مناسبة لعروض السيرك، مطلوبة بشكل أكبر، لا سيما أن غالبيتها مروضة. وعندما طلب السيد فوغ من الرجل الهندي أن يؤجره كيوني رفض بشكل صريح، فأصر السيد فوغ، وعرض مبلغ 10-جنيهات استرليني- مقابل ساعة لينقلهم الفيل إلى ألاباد. رفض، 20 جنيهاً؟ رفض أيضاً. 40 جنيهاً؟ (ضل رافضاً) أصرّ الحاحاً!!!!!!



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.

فلياس فوغ، وبدون اكتراث، عرض على الرجل الهندي أن يشتري منه الحيوان بشكل صريح، أولاً عرض عليه 1000 جنيه، أما الرجل الهندي والذي كان يفكر بأنه يعقد صفقة كبيرة بقي رافضاً، وطلب 2000 جنيه.

'What a price, good heavens!' cried Passepartout, 'for an elephant.'

ما هذا الثمن بحق السماء! "صرخ باسپارتوت"، لـ فيل .

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.

بقي الآن أن نعثر على دليل، و الذي يعد سهلاً مقارنةً بغيره. ظهر شاب فارسي بوجه ذكي، عرض خدماته، والتي قبلها السيد فوغ واعداً إياه بعتاء سخى ليحفز حماسه مادياً، واقتيد الفيل وتم تجهيزه، وقد تم شراء المؤن في خولبي، وبينما أخذ كل من سير فرانسيس والسيد فوغ الهودج على الجهتين، اتخذ باسپارتوت قماش السرج ليجلس بينهما، حيث جثم الفارسي على رقبة الفيل، وفي تمام الساعة التاسعة انطلقوا من القرية، أقبل الفيل بالمسير خلال غابة النخيل الكثيفة بأقصر طريق.

سائد دهيمش

* Parsee - a person living in South Asia but descended from Persia. ذو اصول فارسية

* howdah - a seat for riding an elephant (مكان الجلوس على ظهر الدابة)



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

Answer the questions.

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 Passepartout'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. Passepartout 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- 4 : the guide, Passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg.

3 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 Passepartout 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

4 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



5 Find a line in the story that represents the following ideas.

1 time 2 money 3 transport

Answers: (1- lines 20–21) (2- lines 49–51) (3- lines 41–43)

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.

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

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

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

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

Analysis:

[WB/ page.57]: Read lines 8–22. Making specific reference to these lines, compare and contrast the characters of Sir Francis and Phileas Fogg. Comment on the things they say and do. Remember to quote from the text.

Suggested answer: Sir Francis and Phileas Fogg are men of two very different personalities. Whilst **Sir Francis** gets easily angry, **Phileas Fogg** is calm and assured. In line 12, **Sir Francis** speaks in exclamation and short sentences: "What! Not Finished". In contrast, **Phileas Fogg** is calm, unsurprised and almost amused by the situation. His sentences are more carefully considered, and he speaks "quietly", using polite terms such as "please" in line 18. Overall, I would say that it is much better to react like Phileas Fogg in such a situation, as it is much more stressful to be angry.

B. Literature spot: (2 points) شتوية (2016)

Read the following extract from *Around the World in Eighty Days* carefully, then answer the question that follows:

اقرأ النص التالي من قصة "حول العالم في ثمانين يوما" بحذر، ثم أجب عن السؤال الذي يليه.
"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."

What is the expression that is used to mean that Sir Francis is getting annoyed?

Answer: was growing warm.

مقترح

Read the following extract taken from *Around the world in eighty days* carefully, then answer the question that follow.

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

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

.....

Model Answer: The train cannot continue its journey because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.

Listening

SB/ p.45

PRONUNCIATION: Word Stress

How many syllables does each word have? In which syllable does the primary stress lie in the word? Check your dictionary.

secondary	compulsory	organisation	development
tuition	achievement	academic	contradiction

Answers:

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

SB/ page.74

you could if I were you why don't you

Complete the sentences with expressions from the box that ask for or give advice.

Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice.

- Before you find a full-time job, _____ consider doing voluntary work?
- _____, I'd find out about training courses.
- As you have a Geology degree, _____ do a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.

Answers: 1. why don't you 2. If I were you 3. you could

- A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.
B: _____ study English at university?
- A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.
B: You _____ do a Chinese course online.
- A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.
B: _____, I would ask the teacher.

Answers: 1. Why don't you 2. could 3. If I were you

SB, p.60

PRONUNCIATION: SENTENCE STRESS (1)

Listen to the two questions. Which word is stressed in each question? How does it change the meaning of the question?

A: What do you **think**? B: What do **you** think?

Answers:

- is asking for someone's opinion. It could be used to ask more than one person at the same time.
- is asking a particular person for his or her opinion.

SB, p.61

PRONUNCIATION: Intonation

1. You did English at university last year, didn't you? [falling]
2. You did English at university last year, didn't you? [rising]
3. You don't understand what *gender-neutral* means, do you? [falling]
4. You don't understand what *gender-neutral* means, do you? [rising]

Explanations:

1. The falling intonation has the meaning of checking information.
2. The rising intonation means that the speaker is less sure.
3. The falling intonation means that the speaker is checking something they know.
4. The rising intonation implies that the speaker wants someone to explain this concept to them.

SB, p. 69

Pronunciation: Sentence Stress (2)

The word in **bold** in each sentence indicates the **stress**. Say the sentences. How does the meaning of each sentence differ?

- a. I retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE.
- b. I **retired** when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE.
- c. I retired when I was **60**, which was in 1999 CE.
- d. I retired when I was 60, which was in **1999** CE.

Answers:

- a. It was I, not someone else, who retired.
- b. I did other things when I was 60, but this is when I retired.
- c. I was 60 when I retired not another age.
- d. It was in 1999 CE when I retired, not another year in the 1990s.

/SB- p.75/ **Intonation**

Listen and repeat these questions.

Which one shows **Puzzlement**?

Which one shows **encouragement**?

1. Before you find a full-time job, why don't you consider doing voluntary work?

2. How can I get work experience without getting a job first?

What's the Language Function?

Using pronouns

We use pronouns as ways to link paragraphs or ideas. A pronoun refers to things, people or ideas mentioned in earlier or later sentences.

QUESTION: What do the underlined items refer to?

The following advice about preparing for exams was given by our teacher. **He** should know – as he has taken so **many of them** in his life! He said, 'It is not a good idea to study late at night. **This** is because your brain is tired then, and **it** is unlikely to retain the information as well. The best time to study is early in the morning. **That** is when you feel most awake.'

Answers _____

Giving Advice

Have you thought about ...?

You should ..., no doubt about it.

If I were [coming to Jordan for the first time], **I would** ...

My main recommendation is that you ...

Using linking words

Linking words showing cause explain the reason for something.

We couldn't go to the stadium because / as / since there weren't any tickets left.

As / Since / Because I was tired, I went to bed.

We were late because of / due to the traffic.

Linking words showing result explain the consequences of an action.

We were caught in traffic, therefore / so we missed the start of the play.

She worked hard; as a result, / because of that, / consequently, she did very well in her exams.

مقترح
2016

Free Writing

مقترح
2016

- 1- **Decisions can be made quickly, or they can be made after careful thought.** Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The decisions that people make quickly are always wrong. Use reasons and specific examples to support your opinion.
- 2- In some countries every young person must serve two years of military service. Should we have a similar policy in Jordan? **Write an essay** stating your position on this issue and supporting it with convincing reasons. Be sure to explain your reasons in detail.
- 3- Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? **Businesses should do anything they can to make a profit.** Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.
- 4- Some people believe that a college or university education should be available to all students. Others believe that higher education should be available only to good students. Discuss these views. Which view do you agree with? Explain why.
- 5- A well-known football coach once said, "Winning isn't everything, it's the only thing." Do you agree or disagree with this statement? **Write an essay** in which you state your position and support it with convincing reasons.
- 6- Your local school board is considering requiring students to take part in community service programs in order to graduate. What is your position concerning this issue? **Write a letter** to the members of the school board stating your position and supporting it with convincing reasons. Be sure to explain your reasons in detail.
- 7- Some students prefer to study alone. Others prefer to study with a group of students. Which do you prefer? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.
- 8- "Write a **blog post** for your school's website about those who played more violent video games were also more likely to see the world as a hostile place, to get into frequent arguments with teachers, and to be involved in physical fights."
- 9- Some people feel that the public school system does not adequately prepare students for the real world. Identify one improvement you think schools need to make in order to better prepare students for life after high school. **Write a letter** to the school board in which you describe this improvement and explain why it is needed.
10. Write a **review** of a hotel or restaurant that you have been to. Write about **120** words.

Useful language:

The aim of this report is to...; A study was done to find out...; Just under a quarter of those interviewed...; The majority of the respondents said.../85 per cent of respondents said...; Only a minority of those questioned said.../10 per cent of those questioned said...

Descriptive essays include:

- introduction and personal viewpoint
- conclusion and personal viewpoint
- more detailed descriptions
- simile
- language for prediction

Useful language:

The article discusses...; The author states that...; The author goes on to say that...; Some [people] argue that...; others insist that...; Whatever the opinion, it is clear that...; The author concludes that...

Blog-writing tips:

- Address your reader personally (you, your, etc.)
- Remember you want their attention and involvement so give them reasons, using because or so [that].

Writing Skills: Writing informally**(Informal letters / emails)**

- We always begin a letter with **Dear [name]**, whether it is formal or informal.
- In emails, we are less formal and tend to use **Hello [name]**, or **Hi!**
- In open letters, we use a group noun to address all the people that we want to include, such as **Dear fellow students**.
- In all of the above, it is fine to use abbreviations such as **I'm**, and **don't**.
- We can end emails and letters (not open letters) with **Best wishes/ See you soon / Looking forward to hearing from you**. We end an open letter repeating what we want to say.

Useful language:

- To move time on: When it was time to go,...; To cut a long story short,...; Suffice to say... etc.)
- To increase suspense: The first sign that something had happened/was wrong/was different...

Useful language:

I am writing to apply for ...; You will see from my curriculum vitae that ...; I am now looking for a new challenge as ...; My developing leadership skills show that ...; I am dedicated to ...; Please contact me for a reference; I look forward to hearing from you ...

Reviews include:

1. introduction (say what you are reviewing / some background)
2. general overview
3. conclusion and recommendation (state your overall opinion)

Unit 6 Sample blog post

Decisions, decisions Posted by: Hiba 😊

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

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

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

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

Unit 9 Sample review [of a hotel]

Charles Hotel, Paris ★★☆☆

I recently stayed at this hotel for a few nights during a conference, and it did not entirely live up to expectations. On its website it is billed as 'stylish, state-of-the-art and chic', which was true, but the service was not quite as high a standard as it could have been.

Since I arrived fairly late in the evening my first night, there was nobody at Reception to check me into my room. However, someone came to help me immediately after I rang the bell on the desk. Throughout my stay, I experienced some negative aspects of service, such as a lack of towels and delayed room service, but I was met with excellent responses to requests made in the restaurant, as well as an atmosphere of general helpfulness and politeness. I was happy to deal with the few oversights as I know that hotel staff work hard for long hours.

I would very much like to visit Paris again, and I enjoyed the view, architecture and atmosphere of the hotel very much. The service could be improved, but it didn't detract from a fairly pleasant stay. I recommend this hotel to anyone interested in Parisian architecture.

Unit 10 Sample curriculum vitae

Name: Farida Jabari

Address: 215 Rainbow Street, Amman

Education: Degree in English (2009 CE)

PEP (Practical Education Programme) Teaching qualification (2011 CE)

Work experience: Teacher of English, [SCHOOL NAME], Amman

Skills and achievements: Voluntary work for children's charities; excellent piano accompanist

Personal attributes: I am a dedicated, ambitious worker. I have high expectations of myself and the students I teach.

Reference: [FULL NAME], head teacher at [SCHOOL NAME], Amman

Extra

Phrasal verbs

Separable	Inseparable
carry out	come up with
find out	come about
leave out	get away with
look up	get on well
look over	get by
point out	get into
take back	get on
take up	get over
take off	get up
take away	go through
	go off
	go away
	go back
	go ahead with
	grow up
	look at
	look into
	look after
	look forward to
	look for
	point at
	speed up
	take after

The passive voice

We often use passive verbs to describe processes.

The Form

* The passive sentence starts with the object of the sentence:

(s) (v) (o) (c)

The police arrested the thief last night.

↓ ↑
The thief was arrested last night (by the police)

(s) (v) (o) (c)

Sami plays basketball every Sunday.

↓ ↑
Basketball is played every Sunday (by Sami)

Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

1-Millions of people all over the world use computers to do heavy jobs.

Computers.....

2-I expect everyone to reach the summit after hard work.

Everyone.....



3-Many schools teach English as a second language in Jordan.

English.....

4-Few people use this road in winter.

This road.....

5-Techers give us exams every month.

We.....

6-Hunters kill animals for their food and skin.

Animals.....

7-Our teacher corrects our papers perfectly.

Our papers.....

8-We don't eat meat in the morning.

Meat.....

9-My mother doesn't clean my room daily.

My room.....

10-Nothing shakes my belief in God.

My belief in God.....

11-The waiter poured the coffee.

The coffee.....

12-The player rolled the dice.

The dice.....

13-The tourists burned wood in the fireplace.

Wood.....

14-The Smiths built a new house on the river.

A new house.....

15-The traffic officer stopped the motorcycles.

The motorcycles.....

16-I turned off the lights after dinner.

The lights.....

17-We didn't type the letter yesterday.

The letter.....

18-Nobody asked you to go alone.

You.....

19-I didn't invite him for my birthday party.

He.....

20-The police are following our car right now.

Our car.....

21-The students are taking some notes about the lecture.

Some notes.....

22-The farmer is watering the trees at the moment.

The trees.....

23-The applicant is filling the application form with the needed information.

The application form.....

24-Sameera is writing a letter to her father in the USA.

A letter.....

25-The boy is climbing the tree.

The tree.....

26-Ahmad was doing some exercises at this time yesterday.

Some exercises.....

27-She was making salad when we arrived.

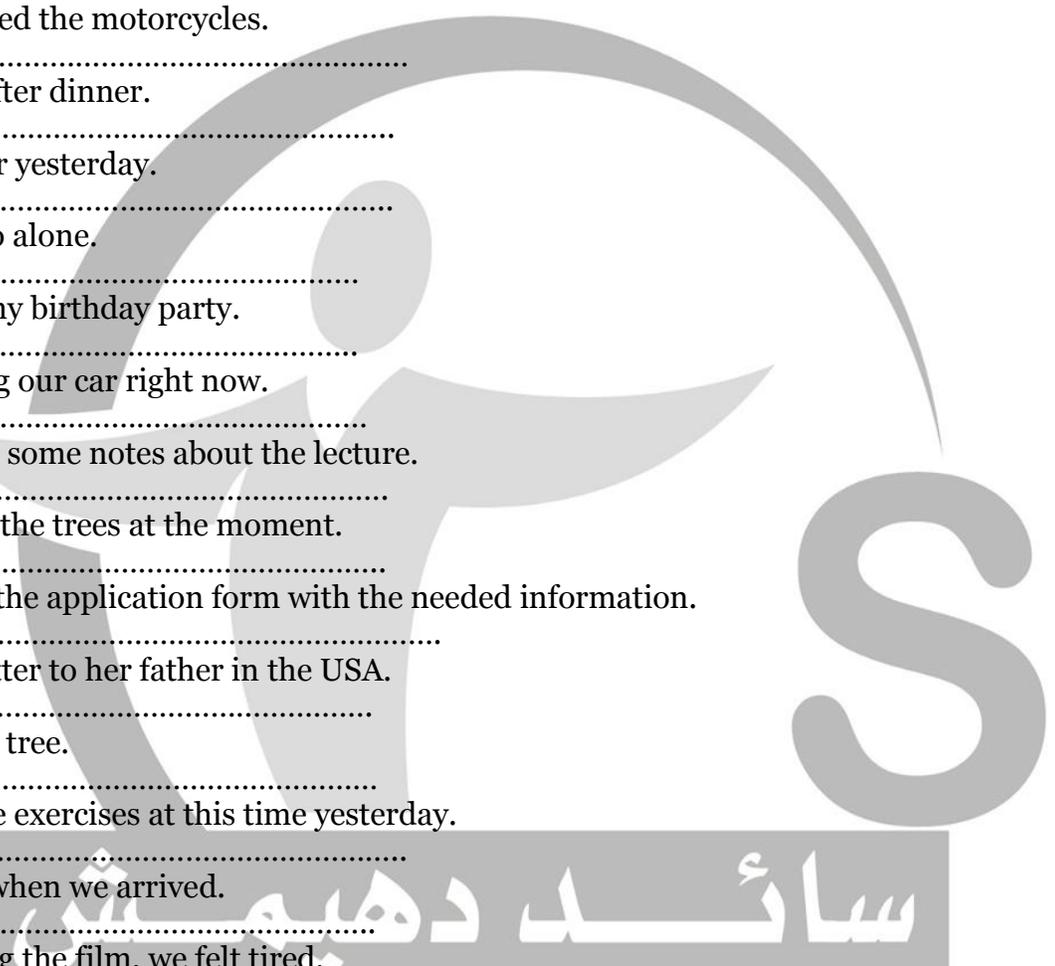
Salad.....

28-While we were watching the film, we felt tired.

While the film.....

29-The lights went out while he was baking the bread.

While the bread.....





30-When the nurse came; the patient was examining the patient.

.....
 +-----+

Correct the verb between brackets.

1. The old man is _____ (believe) to have a lot of money.
2. Herbs are thought to _____ (cure) many diseases.
3. I wish I _____ (know) how to improve my English. I have Tawjihi exams next month.
4. I regret that Ahmad made an accident. I wish he _____ (not drive) fast.
5. I don't have any money. If only I _____ (have) some money to lend you.
6. The regulations have _____ (be, change) recently.
7. Three children have _____ (be, save) by the police yesterday.
8. If you heat water, it _____ (boil)
9. Unless Maha follows a strict diet, she _____ (gain) much weight soon.
10. Ahmad can play in the living room as long as he _____ (not make) much noise.
11. Provided that the weather gets worse, they _____ (postpone) the competition.
12. Our Football National Team _____ (win) the match if they hadn't changed the coach several times.
13. Majeda will pass the exam if she _____ (not feel) scared.
14. My car _____ (make) in 2007.
15. Swsan didn't follow my advice. If only she _____ (listen) to me.
16. They will refuse her because she is short. She wishes she _____ (be) taller.
17. I am very tired. If only I _____ (not work) for so long.
18. Our team lost the final match. I wish they _____ (play) better.
19. I had to clean the house alone last night. If only my sister _____ (be) here to help me.
20. Huda regrets that she didn't do well in her exam. She wishes she _____ (do) well.
21. If you _____ (be) ready, we will start the game.
22. If Maha _____ (not tell) the truth, her parents won't forgive her.
23. Khaled will keep healthy and fit as long as he _____ (walk) for 3 kilometres every day.
24. Even if it _____ (rain) tomorrow, we will play football.
25. I _____ (accept) the job if they had offered a higher salary.
26. If Nawal _____ (not be) ill, she should have come with us.
27. What would you have done if you _____ (have) much money?
28. We _____ (have) a longer break if we hadn't had so much work to do.
29. If Hala had practiced harder she _____ (be) able to win.
30. Salem usually takes a rest when he _____ (get) home from school.
31. Ali won't help you even if he _____ (know).
32. If you press that button, the machine _____ (start)

Conditionals

1. We didn't win the match and we are not rich now.

If we had won the match, we would be rich.

2. Mark didn't get the job and Mark is not going to move to Dubai.

If Mark had gotten the job instead of Joe, he would be moving to Dubai.

3. People who didn't work hard usually don't achieve anything in life.

Unless

4. If Ahmad gets the tickets, we will go to the concert.

Unless

5. If nobody helps me, I will not finish the work today.

Unless



6. Unless you drive slowly, you will make an accident.

If

7. If I don't have enough money, I won't travel abroad.

Unless

8. If you lack exercise, you weak. (get)

9. If water boils, it turns to steam.

10. If we do not bring a compass, we will get lost easily.

11. If Joe does not hurry, he will miss the train.

12. If I were you, I would not talk to Mary.

13. If I lost all my hair, I would look very ugly.

14. If you were an astronaut, you would be a hero of the country.

15. If I had left home earlier, I would not have been late.

16. If Peter had come to the party, he would have met my sister.

17. If you had worked hard, you would have passed the test.

18. If Susan had worked faster, she would have finished the report earlier.

19. If I am free after school, I will go to the library for revision.

20. If I had missed the bus, I would have been late for school.





مقترح {Text A}.

After school...

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

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

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

Critical thinking

- 1- The writer states that it is expected that students who choose to study away from home will face many difficulties, suggest three tips to make studying abroad less challenging.
- 2- Studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages. Think to this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

اسال الله العلي العظيم لكم التوفيق والنجاح الباهر



على موعد مع اصدار مكثف ليلة الامتحان.....

خاص لطلابي - محبكم الاستاذ سائد دهيمش

✓ الامتحان النهائي الشامل "المقترح" والمراجعة المكثفة الشاملة .. 18-5-2016

✓ ملف خاص يصدر - ليلة الامتحان

www.facebook.com/saed.dhymsh



2016

يمكن لطلابي تحميل الدوسية والأسئلة المقترحة من خلال رابط الاوائل.....

