





### 1) The Time we spent at School الوقت الذي نقضيه في المدرسة

A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.

في السنوات القليلة الماضية ، بدأ ما يصل إلى 1000 مدرسة في مختلف أنحاء الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بجعل السنوات الدراسية أطول و ذلك بإضافة ما يصل إلى عشرة أيام إضافية إلى العام الدراسي أو من خلال جعل كل يوم مدرسي أطول بنصف ساعة. This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

و ذلك لأنه تم اكتشاف أن طلاب المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والمملكة المتحدة يقضون أقل وقت في المدرسة، بمعدل 187 يوماً في السنة الدراسية. العام الدراسي النموذجي في الأردن هو أطول من هذا. وعلى أية حال ، فإن أيًا من هذه الدول تقريباً ليست كطول السنة الدراسية في دول مثل اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية. يداوم الكوريين الجنوبيين في المدرسة لمدة 220 يوماً في السنة، وفي اليابان، يبلغ العام الدراسي 243 يوماً.

According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. **They** want to learn as much as **they** can to ensure excellent exam grades. **They** go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. **They** also spend about three hours on homework every day, **which** is three times as much as many other countries. **Their** high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

وفقاً لدراسة أجرتها منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية (OECD) يقضي الطلاب في اليابان و اندونيسيا و كوريا الجنوبية معظم الوقت في الدراسة في العالم. يريدون أن يتعلموا قدر الإمكان لضمان درجات ممتازة في الامتحان. يذهبون إلى المدرسة لمدة تسع ساعات، على الرغم من أن هذا يشمل دراسة وأنشطة اختيارية ما بعد المدرسة. كما أنهم يقضون حوالي ثلاث ساعات على الواجبات المنزلية كل يوم، والتي هي ثلاثة أضعاف العديد من البلدان الأخرى. إنجازاتهم الأكاديمية العالية تشير إلى أنه كلما كانت الدراسة أطول ، كلما كانت النتيجة أفضل في الاختبارات 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 يتم منح الطلاب عادة أقل من نصف ساعة من الواجبات كل ليلة ، أنهم يذهبون إلى المدرسة لأيام أقل وأقصر من 85% من الدول المتقدمة الأخرى. على الرغم من هذا، فإنهم يحققون أعلى الدرجات في المواد الدراسية مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن معظم الطلاب يتكلمون لغتين على الأقل، وغالباً ما تكون 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.

هناك وجهات نظر متناقضة لتلك الدراسة تشير إلى أن عدد وطول أيام الدراسة ليس هو العامل الوحيد في تحديد ما إذا كان الطلاب سينجحون في المدرسة أم لا.

#### New words المفردات

- 1) **academic** = (**adjective**) connected with education, especially at college or university level
- 2) **compulsory** = (**adjective**) obligatory; required / a subject that you have to do.
- 3) **contradictory** = if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true / on different sides of the argument
- 4) **developed nation** = a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government / wealthy country
- 5) **fluently** = speaking a language very well, like a native speaker .
- 6) **tuition** = (**noun**) teaching, especially in small groups / lessons .  
**-tutorial** = (**noun**) a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students.
- 7) **optional** = your choice

#### EX. 4 P.45 كتاب الطالب

1) **What change has recently taken place in some American schools, and why has this occurred?**

They have started making the school year longer because they were one of the countries in which children were spending the least amount of time in school.

2) **Who does more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?**

Students in Japan do more homework on average.

3) **How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?**

Most students attend school 187 days per year.

4) **Is it compulsory to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea?**

No, it isn't; it is optional.

5) **What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?**

Despite the shortness of the time pupils spend at school, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science, and can speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

6) Do you think that a longer school day would result in better grades for most students?

Why/Why not?

## 2) Space Schools المدارس الفضائية

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

المدارس السينمائية هي المدارس الرائدة التي تتلقى تمويلا و دعما من شركات القطاع الخاص، والتي تسعى إلى تشجيع الشباب على اتخاذ شكل أقل تقليديا للتعليم الثانوي غالبا ما تخصص هذه المدارس في منطقة معينة ، في حين أنه يجب إدراك أن نفس المجال الواسع للمهارات والمؤهلات يجب أن تتاح 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. Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.

لقد تم افتتاح إحدى هذه المدارس مؤخرا لتعليم الفئة العمرية من سن الأربعة عشر عاما إلى سن الثامنة عشرة و الذين لديهم اهتمام خاص بالعمل في صناعة الفضاء. و يتبع الطلاب مناهج مصممة خصيصا للمدرسة تشمل مواضيع مثل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية. الدروس هي مزيج من الدروس للفصول الصغيرة، مع مشاريع التي تشرف عليها الشركات الرائدة في كل من الفضاء و صناعات التكنولوجيا.

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

يتم إحضار العلماء والمهندسين البارزين كمحاضرين ضيوف، مع الطلاب بهدف تحقيق أعلى الدرجات في امتحاناتهم في الرياضيات والعلوم. عندما يغادرون المدرسة، و إنهم سيكونون في وضع جيد لأخذ أي عدد منهم في المسارات الوظيفية المختلفة. ويقول متحدث باسم المدرسة "لا يجب عليهم أن يصبحوا رواد الفضاء!." "الدرجات الممتازة في مواد العلوم والتكنولوجيا يمكن أن تفتح أبوابا كثيرة وتؤدي إلى خلق فرص وظيفية متنوعة.

### المفردات New words

- 1) **Astrophysics** = the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them.
- 2) **pioneering** = introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time.
- 3) **qualifications** = (**plural noun**) official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam.
- 4) **tailor-made** = custom-made / made to fit exactly
- 5) **undertake** = to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it.

## 1) leading companies in the space and technology industries.

The companies supervise projects given to students.

## 2) prominent scientists and engineers.

The scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers.

3) Anita's Blog يوميات انيتا الالكترونية

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 صيفين، قضيت خمسة أشهر في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية قرب مادبا. بما أن والدي هو في الأصل من الأردن، نشأت متحدثاً للغة العربية وكذلك الألمانية. وعلى أية حال، لم يسبق لي أن درست العربية بشكل رسمي، وعندما جاءت الفرصة لي لقضاء سنة في الأردن لدراسة اللغة العربية، لم أتردد لحظة 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.

كان لدي أقارب في الأردن قاموا بترتيب الإقامة مع عائلة رائعة و التي تعيش خارج مادبا. كنت مندهشة من عدد الطلاب الدوليين هناك، الذين لم يكونوا فقط من ألمانيا، ولكن من جميع أنحاء العالم. وكان معظمهم قد درسوا اللغة العربية على مستوى عال. أنا كنت على دراية جدا باللغة العامية، وهي اللغة التي تتحدث بها عائلتي وتفهمها. في فصل العربية، كانت اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة تحدياً، خصوصاً النحو.

Every week, **we** had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. **We** covered many topics.

Living with a family helped to improve **my** Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise **it** at home. **I** really **put my back into it**, and **I** earned an A on the course.

كل أسبوع، كان علينا أن نتعلم قائمة بحوالي 50 كلمة من المفردات. و لقد غطينا العديد من المواضيع. العيش مع الأسرة يساعد على تحسين مهارات المحادثة باللغة العربية لأنه، في حين أن جميع الطلاب يسمعون اللغة العربية في الغرفة الصفية و الشوارع ، ويمكن أيضا أن أمارسها في المنزل. أنا حقا اجتهدت كثيرا، وأنا حصلت على درجة (أ) في الدورة.

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

ما أبهرني أكثر عن الطلاب في الأردن كان سلوكهم وموقفهم من الدراسة. جميع الطلاب الذين التقيت بهم قدروا أهمية التعليم الجامعي والفرص التي منحتهم المساهمة في ازدهار بلدهم. كما اظهروا قيم إيجابية للغاية. كان كل واحد صادق، و كان الناس يناقشون المشاكل بدلا من الغضب إذا كانوا مختلفين 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.

بينما يتمتع الشخص بالطعام الشهوي و الأماكن الجميلة و الشعب الودود و المضياف ، فإن الدراسة في الأردن كان واحدا من أفضل القرارات التي اتخذتها في حياتي. لقد كونت الكثير من الأصدقاء و قمت أيضا بتحسين المحادثة و الكتابة و مهارات القراءة في اللغة العربية. حلمي هو إجادة اللغة العربية في يوم من الأيام- كما أنوي العودة إلى الأردن كلما استطعت ذلك ، وأنا أعلم أنني قادر على أن أجعل هذا الحلم حقيقة.

### New words المفردات

1) **put (my) back into it** = (verb phrase) [idiom] to put a lot of effort into something / tried extremely hard.

2) **colloquial (of language or words)** = used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech.

**EX. 8 P.49** كتاب الطالب **Read the blog again and answer the questions.**

1) **Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?**

Her father is Jordanian and she has always spoken Arabic at home, but she had never studied it formally. She also had family in Jordan who could help her.

2) **What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?**

Their behaviour and attitude to studying was very good. They fully understood the importance of studying and how it would help them and their country.

3) **What does the idiom in bold in the text mean?**

tried extremely hard / to put a lot of effort into something.

#### 4) After School... بعد المدرسة

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.

في إنجلترا، يلتحق 50% من الطلاب الذين انهوا الدراسة بالتعليم العالي. لم يكن هذا الرقم دائما بهذا الارتفاع. قبل عشرين عاما، كان يقارب 30% و قبل ذلك بثلاثين عاما ، كان فقط ما يقارب 5%. و التغيير الهائل الاخر كان ماليا. قبل عام 1998، كان التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة مجاني للبريطانيين . و منذ ذلك الوقت تم استحداث الرسوم. و يقترض معظم الطلاب هذه الرسوم من الحكومة. و ليسوا مضطرين على تسديد الرسوم فورابل يقوموا باعادتها ببطء من مكاسبهم في المستقبل.

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

على الرغم من اتكلفة العالية ، يختار معظم الطلاب الدراسة بعيدا عن ارض الوطن. كشفت دراسة مسحية ل 17.000 طالب بأن 7% من الطلاب يريدون البقاء في أرض الوطن خلال دراستهم الجامعية. بالطبع ، بالنسبة لمعظم الشباب ، العيش بعيدا عن الوطن يعني اقتراض المزيد من المال من الحكومة . لهذا، لماذا لا يختار الطلاب تجنب الديون بالدراسة في وطنهم بحيث لن يكونوا مضطرين لدفع الاجارات؟ يقول معظم الطلاب بانهم يريدون الانتقال الى الجامعة التي يختارونها بدلا من الجامعة الاقرب. و هناك دافع قوي اخر هو الرغبة في العيش في ثقافة جديدة. أين يسكن هؤلاء الطلاب؟ يسكن العديد منهم في سكنات جامعية، و خصوصا في السنة الجامعية الاولى بينما يستأجر الطلاب الاخرون شققا او بيوتا. و تسكن الاقلية المحظوظة من الطلاب باملاكهم التي اشتراها لهم والديهم. يحتاج معظمهم أن يتعلم كيفية الطبخ و الغسيل و إدارة الوقت و المال.

Ex. 8 P. 33 كتاب النشاط

Read the text quickly. Use the context to guess the meaning of the

**underlined words and match them with their meanings. The first one is done for you.**

- 1) accommodation provided by a university or college = **halls of residence**
- 2) reason for doing something = **motive**
- 3) not many / the opposite of 'majority' = **minority**

- 4) costs, charges= **fees**  
 5) money you owe = **debt**  
 6) relating to money= **financial**

**Ex. 9 P. 33 كتاب النشاط** Are these statements true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false statements.

- 1) The number of school leavers who go to university in England has greatly increased in the past 30 years.(T )  
 2) It's more expensive to go to university than it used to be. ( T )  
 3) University students have to pay before they study.  
 False (They pay the government back out of future earnings.)  
 4) Most university students choosethe cheapest option.  
 False (Most students choose to studyaway from home.)

**Ex. 10 P. 33 كتاب النشاط** Answer the following questions.

- 1) What does the word **'it'** in bold refer to in the first paragraph?  
 The percentage of school leavers going on to higher education  
 2) The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold **'another huge change'**. What was the **first huge change**?  
 The change over 50 years of the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education increasing by ten times (from 5 to 50%)  
 3) How are students able to afford to leave home? Which part of the text tells you this?  
 They borrow money from the government.

**Derivation الاشتقاق**

Noun	Adjective	adverb	verb
tion , sion , ment , ness , er , or , ity , cy, gy , ship , dom , hood ance , ence , ism , ist , sure , ry , ess	ive , ous , less , ary , ing , ed , al , ful , ant , ent , ic , ite, able , ish	..ly	ate , ify , ize , ise , en

مواقع الأسماء :

(1) يقع الاسم بعد هذه الأدوات :

a – an – the – my – his – her – their – your – our – its – 's – s' – one – first – this – these – that  
those- much -many – few – some – any – little – more – no – all – each – both – other – another  
importance to – in addition to – prepositions

E.g. I don't know why he has no .....

(confident - confidence - confidently)

E.g. I don't know why he has no .....person.

(confident - confidence - confidently)

(2) في بداية الجملة بشرط أن يتبع بفعل أساسي أو فعل مساعد مثال :

\* ..... is man's ultimate goal.

(satisfy - satisfaction - satisfying)

\* ..... exemplify our attitudes.

(suggest – suggestions - suggested)

\* ..... is better than cure.

(prevention - preventing - prevent)

\* A ..... prevention is better than cure.

(continue - continuous - continuously)

\* ..... workers do their jobs efficiently.

(cooperate - cooperation - cooperative ))

\* ..... writers are to be rewarded sooner or later.

(creative - create - creation)

The ...( noun ) ... of (3)

\* The ..... of the dam is very necessary.

(construct – construction - constructive)

مواقع الصفات :

(1) تقع الصفات بعد أفعال be بشرط أن لا يجتمع معها فعل آخر:

\* Any idea should be ..... if you want to try it out.

(accept - acceptable - acceptably)

\*Ahmad is working ..... at night.

(dangerous - dangerously - danger)

(2) تقع الصفات بعد هذه الأفعال (feel-look-seem-taste-smell-sound-become-get- find) :

\* The boy felt ..... after being examined by the doctor .

( relax – relaxed - relaxation)

(3) تقع الصفات بعد الظروف و بعد هذه الكلمات too – very – so – quite – ly :verb to be

\* This picture is absolutely.....

( beauty – beautiful - beautifully)

be + as + adj + as (4)

\*She is as ..... as Sameera.

( beauty – beautify - beautiful)

(5) تقع الصفات قبل الأسماء :

\*She is a ..... girl.

( beauty – beautify - beautiful)

I have bought a ..... jacket.

( colour – colourful - colourfully)

#### مواقع الظروف :

(1) تقع الظروف في بداية الجملة بشرط أن تكون متبوعة باسم أو فاصلة :

\* ..... , a man proposes to a woman.

(Tradition – Traditional - Traditionally)

(2) يقع الظرف بعد الفعل أو بين الفاعل و الفعل :

\* It rained.....last night.

( heavy – heaviness - heavily)

\*She ..... believes in my principles.

(strong – strengthen - strongly)

\* This task is ..... being planned.

(care – careful - carefully)

(3) تقع الظروف بعد هذه الكلمات too – very – so – quite لا تسبق بفعل من أفعال :verb to be

He drives quite.....

( dangerous – danger - dangerously)

#### مواقع الأفعال :

(1) تقع الأفعال في المواقع التي لا تقعها الظروف و الأسماء و الصفات

(2) تقع الأفعال بعد الأسماء

(3) تقع الأفعال بعد المودلز

(always / usually / often / sometimes / rarely / seldom / never)

تدريبات على الاشتقاق:

1. You must have a little .....  
(patience – patiently - patient)
2. Companies will surely ..... people who are well-qualified.  
(requirement – require - required)
3. It is not ..... to swim immediately after a big meal.  
(advise – advisable – advisability)
4. Higher Education is highly ..... in Jordan.  
(desirably – desirable - desire)
5. My friend suffers from .....  
(sleepless – sleep - sleeplessness)
6. Measles is an ..... disease .  
(infect – infection - infectious)
7. .... , he entered the cave.  
(cautious – cautiously - caution)
8. It is ..... marked as a holiday  
(officially – official - officialism)
9. Banking and other ..... institutions are usually in Amman.  
(finance – financial - financially)
10. students have to ..... the paragraph with words from the list.  
(completely – completion - complete)
11. .... , the expense of life has increased lately.  
(interest – interesting - interestingly)
12. The ..... area is where people live.  
(reside – residence – residential)
13. Farmers ..... different crops in the Jordan Valley.  
(production – productive - produce)
14. The patient's surgical operation was ..... done.  
(success – successful - successfully)

15. The film was very .....

(**exciting– excited - excitement**)

16. Ali is ..... with his job.

(**bore – boring - bored**)

17. The ..... of the dam is very necessary.

(**construct – construction - constructive**)

18. The builders have worked very slowly and partly because of .....

(**inefficient – inefficiently - inefficiency**)

19. .... weapons are very dangerous.

(**destroy – destructive - destruction**)

20. To my ..... I got a high score in the exam.

(**amaze – amazing - amazement**)

21. Ali should ..... in King Abdullah's Prize.

(**participate – participation - participating**)

22. .... procedures may help you in your research.

(**operate - operational - operation**)

23. My brother was ..... when I won the first prize.

(**astonish – astonished - astonishment**)

24. They usually ..... in the project.

(**participate – participation - participating**)

25. Petra is one of the most important ..... sites in Jordan.

(**history , historical , historically**)

26. I'll never forget the ..... I felt on my first day at school.

(**excite , excitement , excitedly**)

27. The picture was ..... drawn by the artist.

(**skill , skillful , skillfully**)

28. In my city there is a wide ..... of entertainments to choose from.

(**vary , variety , various**)

29. Only certain kinds of people have ..... brains.

(**mathematics , mathematical , mathematically**)

كلمات الاشتقاق المهمة فى الوحدة السادسة:

No	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1	education	educate	educationally	
2	success	succeed	successful	successfully
3	achievement	achieve		
4	organisation	organise		
5	development	develop	developed	
6	academy		academic	academically
7	contradiction	contradict	contradictory	
8	fluency		fluent	fluently
9	tuition / tutor	tutor	tutorial	
10	pioneer	pioneer	pioneering	
11	qualification	qualify	qualified	
12	undertaking	undertake		
13	agriculture		agricultural	
14	management	manage	managerial	
15	economics		economical	economically
16	engineering , engineer	engineer		
17	enrolment	enrol		
18	fluency		fluent	fluently
19	linguistics, linguist		linguistic	
20	pharmacy		pharmaceutical	
21	proficiency		proficient	
22	psychology		psychological	
23	sociology		sociological	

The first one is done for you.

- 1) One of the most important things that we give children is a good ..... (educate)
- 2) If you work hard, I'm sure you will ..... (success)
- 3) Congratulations! Not many people .....such high marks. (achievement)
- 4) My father works for an .....that helps to protect the environment. (organise)
- 5) It's amazing to watch the..... of a baby in the first year of life. (develop)

Body Idioms مصطلحات الجسم

- 1) **get it off (your) chest** = to tell someone about something that has been worrying you.
- 2) **get cold feet** = to lose your confidence in something at the last minute.
- 3) **play it by ear** = to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops.
- 4) **keep your chin up** = to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement.
- 5) **have a head for figures** = to have a natural mental ability for maths and numbers.
- 6) **put (my) back into it** = tried extremely hard / to put a lot of effort into something.

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

- 1) I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll ..... at the last minute.
- 2) If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to.....
- 3) I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really.....
- 4) .....! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
- 5) I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to.....

- Answers:** 1) get cold feet      2) get it off your chest      3) have a head for figures  
4) keep your chin up      5) play it by ear



وزاري : صيفي 2016

Study the following sentence and answer the question

that follows. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. ( 3 points)

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.

Vocabulary المفردات

كتاب الطالب EX. 6 P.47

Discuss the subjects that you are interested in studying at university.

Which subjects fit into the categories Sciences, Arts and Humanities, or Business? Which are more difficult to classify?

Maths , Dentistry , Arabic Language and Literature , Pharmacy , Marketing , Geology  
Psychology , Translation , Visual Arts , Chemistry , Sociology , Banking and Finance  
, History , Nursing , Agriculture , Physics , Engineering , Linguistics , Economics  
Business Management , Biology , Medicine , Geography

Sciences	Arts and humanities	Business
Maths, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Geology, Chemistry, Agriculture, Physics, Engineering, Biology, Medicine	Arabic Language and Literature, Translation, Visual Arts, Sociology, History	Marketing, Banking and Finance, Economics, Business Management

كتاب الطالب EX. 3 P.48

complete this paragraph with the appropriate words.

increasingly      prospects      global  
proficiency      lifelong      abroad

If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your job (1) ..... are better than if you do a more general degree. However, language (2)..... is becoming (3)..... important for anyone who wants to travel or work (4) ..... for a large (5) .....company or organisation. Remember, it's never too late to study or change career direction. Studying is a (6) ..... activity – you're never too old to start!

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

EX. 4 P.48 كتاب الطالب

What do you know about the German-Jordanian University?

Work in pairs and guess the correct answers

The German-Jordanian University (GJU) is a (1) private / **public** university near (2) **Madaba** / Petra. It opened in (3) 1995 / **2005** CE. The university enrolls (4) less / **more** than 5,000 students, who come from Jordan and (5) **many other countries** / Germany. About (6) 40 / **14** per cent of all students are non-Jordanian. The university differs from other universities by offering (7) **German** / French language courses in preparation for the fourth year, which most students spend working or studying in Germany. The university also has a very good reputation for English and Arabic language course.

Ex. 1 P. 31 كتاب النشاط

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?** = **compulsory**
- 3) You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's **your choice** = **optional**
- 4) Do you have music **lessons** at the weekend? = **tuition**
- 5) Those statements are **on different sides of the argument** = **contradictory**

Ex. 7 P. 32 كتاب النشاط

The following paragraphs are comments made by university students. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate university subjects. One subject is not needed.

Banking and Finance      Linguistics      Fine Arts  
History      Physics      Law

- 1) You should study \_\_\_\_\_ if you're interested in learning about the legal system. I studied it because I wanted to help people, and now I have a great job in an office.

- 2) Studying \_\_\_\_\_ lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way. It has introduced me to ideas about language that I never thought of before.
- 3) Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying \_\_\_\_\_ I can use my strengths to solve practical problems.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about ancient and modern civilisations is fascinating. Studying it at a higher level means really understanding how different cultures interacted in the past.
- 5) Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose \_\_\_\_\_. After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.

Answers: 1) Law 2) Linguistics 3) Physics 4) History 5) Banking and Finance

## GRAMMAR القواعد

### Quantifiers to make comparisons

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

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

- We can also use **as ... as** to compare adverbs.

Mahmoud works **as hard as** his brother.

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

- We use **as much/as many** to compare quantities and numbers.

There are not **as many people in our class as** in yours.

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

- We can also use **as ... as** adverbially.

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

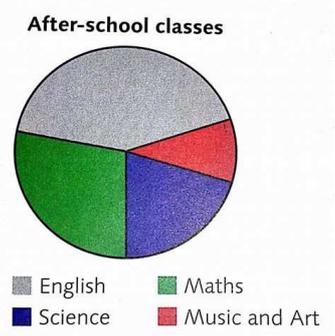
We practise our English **as often as** possible.

**EX. 5 P.45 كتاب الطالب**

Look at the diagram of after-school classes and complete the sentences

with the phrases in the box.

as much as      less      more      not as many  
 the least      the most      as popular as



- 1) English is ..... studied subject.
- 2) ..... studied subjects are Music and Art.
- 3) There are..... students studying Science as Maths.
- 4) Maths is ..... popular than Science, but ..... popular than English.
- 5) Students don't like doing Music and Art..... they like doing Maths.
- 6) Neither Maths nor Science are..... English.

**Answers:** 1) the most 2) the least 3) not as many 4) more ; less 5) as much as 6) as popular as

**EX. 4 P.31 كتاب النشاط**

Study the information in the table about compulsory education and

complete the sentences below it. Use the words and phrases in the box. One word is not needed.

The first one is done for you.

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

earlier      later      less      longer  
~~the most~~      the least

- 1) Portuguese and Turkish children have **the most** compulsory schooling.
- 2) Portuguese children have to go to school for..... than children in Japan.
- 3) In Jordan, children start school a year ..... than English children.
- 4) Japanese and Jordanian children have..... compulsory schooling.
- 5) Jordanian children can leave school one year..... than English children.

**Answers:** 1) the most      2) longer      3) later      4) the least      5) earlier

This table gives recent information about some of the most popular university subjects offered by British universities. Use it to complete the sentences. Use phrases from the box. One phrase is not needed. The first one is done for you.

Subject	Number of applications in 2014 CE	Change since 2013 CE
Business Studies	280,240	+3.2%
Visual Arts	244,620	+2.4%
Biology	231,720	+8%
Engineering	141,100	+11%
Law	108,130	-1%
Physics	104,410	+5%
Medicine and Dentistry	98,910	+3%
Computer Science	97,110	+13%

as popular as    as much as    least popular more  
 more popular    less popular than    not as many  
 the fastest    the most popular

- 1) Business Studies is **the most popular** subject.
- 2) ..... people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
- 3) Physics isn't ..... Biology.
- 4) Law is..... than Medicine and Dentistry.
- 5)..... growing subject is Computer Science.
- 6) Engineering is ..... Visual Arts.
- 7) 11% ..... applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
- 8) The ..... subject on the list is Computer Science.

Answers: 1) the most popular    2) not as many    3) as popular as    4) more popular

5) The fastest    6) less popular than    7) more people    8) least popular

مهم جدا: احتمالية أن يأتي هذا الجدول في الاختبار الوزاري على شكل كتابة مقيدة.

Complete each the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning :

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

There isn't .....

2) I have got less homework than my brother.( as much)

I have .....

3) The hottest jacket in the store is the green one. ( the least)

The least.....

4) Antarctica is colder than Africa. ( as hot as)

Antarctica isn't .....

5) Ahmad doesn't sleep as much as I do .

Ahmad sleeps.....

6) Sami always answers less questions than I do.

I always answer.....

7) Portuguese children have to go to school for longer than children in Japan.

Children in Japan.....

8) Jordanian children can leave school one year..... than English children.

English children.....

9) There aren't many students studying Science as Maths.

Maths.....

10) Maths is more popular than Science, but less popular than English.

English.....

Neither.....

11) Maths is more popular than Science.

Science.....

12) Maths is less popular than English.

English.....

13) Physics isn't as popular as Biology.

Biology .....

14) Law is more popular than Medicine and Dentistry.

Medicine and Dentistry .....

15) Ahmad can't run as fast as Ali.

Ali .....

16) Mahmoud works as hard as his brother.

Mahmoud's brother.....

17) Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English

وزاري : صيفي 2016

English .....

18) Jordanian children start school a year later than English children.

وزاري : شتوي 2017

English children.....

### الصوتيات Pronunciation

EX. 7 P.45 كتاب الطالب

Listen to the words in the box. How many syllables does each word have?

In which syllable does the primary stress lie in the word? Check your answers in a dictionary?

secondary compulsory organisation development  
tuition achievement academic contradictory

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

### مفردات New words

- 1) **Agriculture** = the science or practice of farming .
- 2) **Business Management** = an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organising and planning.
- 3) **degree** = a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study.
- 4) **Economics** = the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used
- 5) **Engineering** = the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built
- 6) **enroll** = to officially arrange to join a school, university or course
- 7) **lifelong** = continuing or existing throughout your life.
- 8) **Linguistics** = the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages .
- 9) **Marketing** = the study of selling products to the appropriate customer
- 10) **Pharmacy** = the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines
- 11) **proficiency** = a good standard of ability and skill
- 12) **Psychology** = the study of the mind and how it works

13) **Sociology** = the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups.

14) **public university**= a university that is funded by public means, through a government.

15) **private university**= a university not operated by a government.

### الأخطاء التحريرية Editing

academic , compulsory , contradictory , developed nation , fluently , tuition , tutorial , optional  
Astrophysics , pioneering , qualifications , tailor-made , undertake , put (my) back into it , colloquial  
, halls of residence , motive , minority , fees , debt , financial , get it off (your) chest , get cold feet ,  
play it by ear , keep your chin up , have a head for figures , Maths , Dentistry , Arabic Language and  
Literature , Pharmacy , Marketing , Geology , Psychology , Translation , Visual Arts , Chemistry ,  
Sociology , Banking and Finance , History , Nursing , Agriculture , Physics , Engineering ,  
Linguistics , Economics , increasingly , prospects , global , proficiency , lifelong , abroad , Fine  
Arts , History , Law , Agriculture , Business Management , degree , Economics , enroll , public  
university , private university , Biology , Medicine , Geography.

### الكتابة المقيدة Guided Writing

1

#### The advantages of using the social media

help students with their studies

check their work

share ideas

2

### How to deal with online talks

arrive on time

take notes and write questions.

discuss the notes and questions with the guest speaker

3

### Why do the students use the social media?

help students with their studies

check their work

share ideas

4

### Using the internet

Using the internet	
Advantages	Disadvantages
discuss ideas of any topics.	get wrong information
communicate with others	waste time



وزاري شتوي 2016

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

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



وزاري صيفي 2016

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

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



وزاري شتوي 2017

Read the information in the table below, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences about why people should read more books. Use appropriate linking words.

Why people should read more books....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop verbal abilities.</li> <li>• increase focus and concentration.</li> <li>• refresh memory.</li> <li>• improve imagination skills.</li> </ul>

**مقترح 1**

Read the information in the table below, and write two sentences comparing and contrasting some of the most popular university subjects offered by British universities.

Subject	Number of applications in 2014 CE	Change since 2013 CE
Business Studies	280,240	+3.2%
Visual Arts	244,620	+2.4%
Biology	231,720	+8%
Computer Science	97,110	+13%

**مقترح 2**

Read the information in the diagram below, and write two sentences comparing and contrasting some of the most popular subjects studied after-school classes.

.....

.....

.....

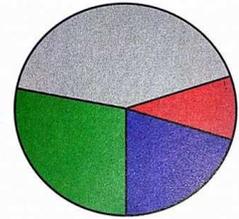
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**After-school classes**

English Maths  
Science Music and Art

**Free Writing الكتابة الحرة****EX. 8 P.45 كتاب الطالب**

How do you think your education will influence your life after school?

What will you study? What career would you like to have one day? Write a paragraph of around 60 words.

.....

.....

.....

**EX. 10 P.47** كتاب الطالب

Read through the article on page 46 again. Imagine that you have just joined a space school. Write an email to your friend telling him or her what it is like to study there. Write about 80 words.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Writing informally:** فائدة

- 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.

**EX. 9 P.49** كتاب الطالب

Write a blog post for your school's website. Describe life in a Jordanian secondary school so that they will know what to expect. Write about 200 words. Choose a different topic for each paragraph from the list, or use your own topics.

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

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Name..... Class: 12 th Date : / /2017

**Question Number One:** Read the following text carefully, and then in your ANSWER

**BOOKLET** answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the text.

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

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

### A-Question Number One (20 POINTS )

1. The students outside of England can live in many places. Write down two of them. (4points )
2. The students choose to study away from home for two reasons. Write down these two reasons. (4points)
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that the students will repay the money that they owe from the government from their future jobs.. (3points)  
.....
4. Find a word in the third paragraph which means" costs or charges ". (2points)
5. What does the underlined pronoun "*it*" in the first paragraph refer to.(2points)
6. According to the text, the writer states that higher education in the UK was completely free for the UK citizens. Suggest three ways to support higher education in Jordan.(3 points)

7. The students must be motivated to complete their high education. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view .

**Question Number Two:(15 POINTS)**

**A-Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences, then write your answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. ( 8 points )**

**increasingly , prospects , have a head for figures, linguistics , pick**

- 1. I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really.....
- 2. Language proficiency is becoming ..... important for anyone who wants to travel or work .
- 3. If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your job ..... are better than if you do a more general degree.
- 4. Studying .....lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way. It has introduced me to ideas about language that I never thought of before.

**B- Study the following sentence carefully and then answer the question that follows, then write your answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.(3points)**

1) I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to play it by ear.

What does the underlined body idiom **play it by ear** in the following sentence mean?  
.....

2) You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's your choice.

What does the phrase **your choice** mean ?  
.....

**C- Fill in spaces with the correct word derived from the words between brackets, then write your answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4points)**

- 1. It's amazing to watch the..... of a baby in the first year of life. (**develop**)
- 2. Congratulations! Not many people .....such high marks. (**achievement**)
- 3. Kareem is a .....journalist, he has worked previously for many scientific journals. (**qualification**)
- 4. Language .....is becoming an important requirement for many jobs. (**proficient**)

**Question Number Three**

**A-Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, then write your answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6points)**

1. The manger has had less noise in his office than the others. ( **as much as** )  
.....

2. We have got more olive oil than our neighbour. ( less )

.....

3. The most expensive car in the world is Lambergeni.

**The least**.....

4. The capital cities are noisier than the villages . ( as quiet as )

.....

5. My father doesn't collect less information than I do . ( more)

.....

### B. EDITING. (4points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times, you are asked to edit the following paragraph that has three mistakes. Correct the mistakes and write them in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

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 floently.

### C. GUIDED WRITING. (4points)

#### How to live a long healthy life?

- do more exercises.
- follow a healthy diet.
- get enough sleep.
- walk somewhere different every day.

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

### D. Free Writing. (7points)

Driving is a matter of art, taste and morals. Write an article about how to be a good driver, suggesting some ways for the drivers to be successful.

.....  
.....