

UNIT SIX

EDUCATION TODAY



Vocabulary

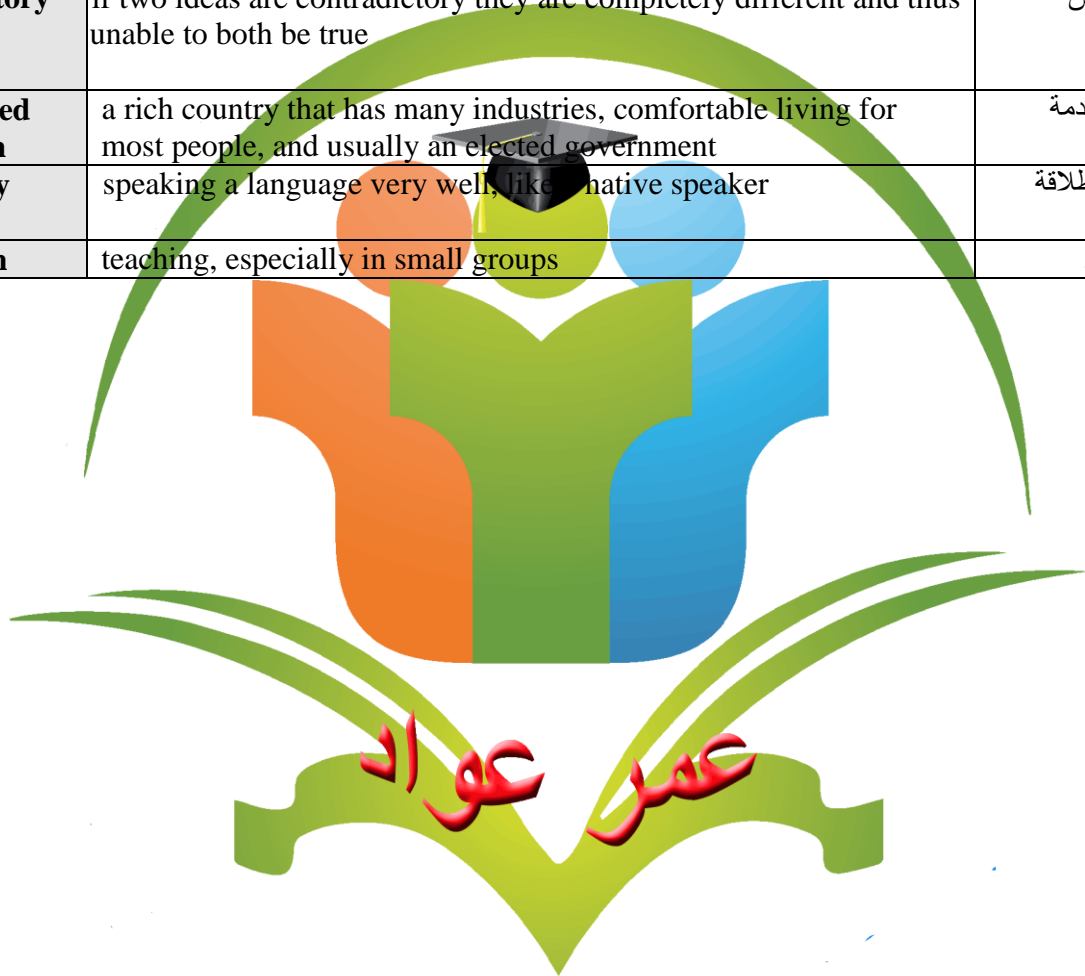
Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
<i>academic</i>	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديميا
<i>compulsory</i>	obligatory; required	اجباري
<i>contradictory</i>	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true	متناقض
<i>Developed nation</i>	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	متطور
<i>fluently</i>	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة
<i>drop</i>	to stop studying a certain subject at university	يسقط مادة
<i>economics</i>	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used	اقتصادي
<i>engineering</i>	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc.	هندسة
<i>enroll</i>	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course	يتسجل/يسجل
<i>lifelong</i>	continuing or existing throughout your life	مدى الحياة
<i>agriculture</i>	the science or practice of farming	الزراعة
<i>astrophysics</i>	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	فيزياء فلكية
<i>pharmacy</i>	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines	صيدلية
<i>pioneering</i>	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	ريادي
<i>proficiency</i>	a good standard of ability and skill	جودة/ مهارة
<i>psychology</i>	the study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس
<i>qualifications</i>	Official record of achievement	مؤهلات
<i>undertake</i>	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يلتزم/ يتعهد
<i>sociology</i>	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups	علم الاجتماع

<i>colloquial</i>	(<i>adjective</i>) (of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامي / دارج
<i>Tailor made</i>	custom-made; made to fit exactly	وافي للشروط
<i>tutorials</i>	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	درس خصوصي
<i>Business management</i>	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organizing and planning	إدارة أعمال
<i>linguistics</i>	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	علم اللغويات
<i>Halls of residence</i>	accommodation provided by a university or college	غرف للإقامة
<i>motive</i>	Reason for doing something	حافز
<i>minority</i>	Not many ,The opposite of majority	الاقلية
<i>debts</i>	Costs , charges	ديون
<i>fees</i>	Money you owe	اجور / رسوم
<i>financial</i>	Relating to money	امور مالية
<i>Banking and finance</i>	The study of economics	مالية ومصرفية
<i>linguistics</i>	The study of language in an analytical way	علم اللغويات
<i>history</i>	The study of ancient and modern civilizations	علم التاريخ
<i>law</i>	The study of legal system	القانون

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

THE TIME WE SPEND AT SCHOOL

word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level academic,	أكاديمي (تعليمي)
compulsory	obligatory; required	إلزامي
contradictory	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true	متناقض
developed nation	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	دولة متقدمة
fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	متحدث بطلاقة
tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	تعليم



THE TIME WE SPEND AT SCHOOL

A few years ago, as many as 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour. This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days. According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations. Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently. The contradictory views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

1. According to the text, why did the American schools start making school years longer? How did they manage to achieve this change?
2. According to the text, why do the students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend most of their time studying?
3. Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. Write down their study schedule.
4. According to the text, what distinguishes studying in Finland?
5. There are two contradictory viewpoints mentioned in the text, write them down.
6. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordanian students attend school for more than 187 days per year.
7. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordanian students spend more time at school than the American and British students.
8. Quote the sentence which indicates that the after school activities in Japan and South Korea is not compulsory.
9. Find a word in the text which is opposite in meaning to the word 'compulsory'.
10. Find a word in the text which means "speaking a language very well, like a native speaker."
11. What does the underlined pronoun 'their' refer to?
12. What change has recently taken place in some American schools? Why has this occurred?
13. How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?
14. Compare between the school year in USA, Jordan, Japan and South Korea.
15. What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?
16. What does the underlined pronoun 'they' refer to?

Critical thinking:

1. According to the Finland's views of study, the number and the length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. Suggest three factors would result in better grades for most students.
2. Most countries have a minimum school-leaving age for their students as there are consequences of having different leaving ages. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Space Schools

word	Meaning in English	in Arabic
astrophysics	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	فيزياء فلكية
engineering	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc.	هندسة
pioneering	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	ريادي
Tailor - made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	وافي الشروط
undertake	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يتعهد / يلتزم

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

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a 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. Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Math and Science exams. When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. 'They don't have to become astronauts!' says a spokesperson for the school. 'Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.'

1. According to the text, what are Studio Schools?
2. The writer says "studio schools are pioneering schools". Is he justified? Explain your answer.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that various skills and qualifications are required in Studio Schools.
4. Space Schools teach their students special subjects related to space. Mention two examples of such subjects.
5. According to the text, leading companies, prominent scientists and engineers play vital role in space schools. Write down their role?
6. A spoken person for the school says that the students in Space Schools don't have to become astronauts. How does he justify this?
7. According to the text, why it is important that students get high grades in subjects like Math, Science and other technology subjects?
8. Find a word in the text which means " **the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them**".
9. Who supports studio schools?
10. Find out a phrase in the third paragraph which means " **well – known** "
11. How old are the students who attend the Studio schools?
12. What does the underlined pronoun 'they' refer to?
13. What does the underlined pronoun 'which' refer to?
14. How are the following groups of people involved in Space schools?
A: Leading companies in space and technology industries.
B: Prominent scientists and engineers.

CRITICAL THINKING

1. The writer states that Studio Schools encourage young people to undertake less conventional form of secondary education. Suggest three methods to help making education less conventional.
2. Many schools receive funding as well as support from private businesses for special educational purposes. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

A visiting student's blog post

word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
colloquial	(adjective) (of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامي / دارج
Put (my) back into it	To put a lot of effort into something	بيذل جهد

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

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

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was **their** behavior and their attitude to studying. All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity. They also showed extremely positive values.

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

- 1- Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?
- 2- Anita states that living with a family helped to improve her Arabic speaking skills. How does she justify this?
- 3- 3-What makes Anita familiar with colloquial Arabic?
- 4- Several aspects about the Jordanian students impressed Anita. Write down two of them.
- 5- Studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions she has mad. Write down two reasons?
- 6- What does the idiom **“put my back into ' mean?**
- 7- What does the underlined pronoun **“their”** refer to?
- 8- Write down the sentence which indicates that many students from all over the world come to study in German-Jordanian University
- 9- Anita can speak two languages . What are they ? Why
- 10- Was Anita good at her university . Why ?
- 11- Describe the Jordanian students attitude to their university education.
- 12- Anita has got many benefits from studying in Jordan .Write down them .
- 13- What is her dream?
- 14- Find out a word which means (**affect strongly**) .
- 15- What does the underlined pronoun **'it'** refer to?
- 16- What does the underlined word **'fluent'** mean?

Critical thinking:

- 1- According to the Anita's Blog, the Arabic class in Modern standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Suggest three ways to improve learning a certain language.
- 2- Many students choose to go on an exchange program to study in another country. Think of this statement and in two sentence write down your point of view.
- 3- Students who choose to go on an exchange program may face a cultural shock. Explain this statement giving two pieces of advice to help them adapt with a new life in a new country.

After school

word	Meaning in English	In Arabic
degree	A qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study.	درجة
Halls of residence	A accommodation provided by a university or college	سكن جامعي
motive	Reason for doing something	حافز
minority	Not many ,The opposite of majority	أقلية
fees	Money you owe	رسوم
debt	Costs , charges	ديون
Financial	Relating to money	مالي

عمر عواد

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.

Quantifiers to make comparisons

❖ تقسم صفات المقارنة من حيث عدد المقاطع الى قسمين أساسيين هما :

1. Short adjective :

✓ و تقسم الصفات القصيرة (المقطع الواحد) الى قسمين هما :-

a. Regular adjective : long / tall / fast / slow / small / cold / hot / big / happy / lazy / easy / cheap

b. Irregular adjective: good / well / bad / much / far / little/ many

2. Long adjective :expensive / generous/ famous/ beautiful/ colourful/ interesting/ difficult / dangerous

• USING COMPARATIVE

❖ تستخدم درجة المقارنة للمقارنة بين شخصين أو شيئين فقط

🇸🇦 هناك ثلاثة قواعد للحصول على صفة المقارنة :-

N1+ be + adjective + er + than +N2

أولاً: إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة منتظمة

Ex. Suzan is her sister. (tal)

Ex. Ali is Akram. (strong)

N1 + be + adjective + than + N2

ثانياً: إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة غير منتظمة (شاذة)

Adjective	comparative
Good/ well	Better than
bad	Worse than
Much/ many	More than
little	Less than
far	Farther than

Ex. My teacher is your teacher. (good)

Ex. My school is yours. (far)

N1 + be + more + adjective + than + N2

ثالثا: إذا كانت الصفة طويلة :

Ex. Joory is than Juan. (beautiful)

Ex. My father is than his father. (generous)

• USING SUPERLATIVE

❖ تستخدم صيغة التفضيل لتفضيل شيء عن باقي الأشياء أو تفضيل شخص عن باقي الأشخاص من نفس النوع
☒ هناك ثلاث قواعد للحصول على صيغة التفضيل :-

N1 + be + the + adjective + est + N2

أولاً: إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة منتظمة

Ex. Majed is man in the town. (tall)

Ex. That book is One I have read. (easy)

N1 + be + the + adjective + N2

ثانياً: إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة غير منتظمة (شاذة)

adjective	Superlative
Good/ well	best
bad	Worst
Much/ many	Most
little	Least
far	Farthest

Ex. Marry is student in the class. (good)

Ex. John is student in the class. (bad)

N1 + be + most + adjective + N2

ثالثاً: إذا كانت الصفة طويلة

Ex. Tokyo is city in the world. (crowded)

Ex. Reem Al Bawady restaurant in Jordan . (expensive)

positive	comparative	superlative
strong	Stronger than	the strongest
small	Smaller than	the smallest
late	Later than	the latest
nice	Nicer than	the nicest
big	Bigger than	the biggest
thin	Thinner than	the thinnest
fat	Fatter than	the fattest
easy	Easier than	the easiest
happy	Happier than	the happiest
clever	Cleverer than	the cleverest
narrow	Narrower than	the narrowest
careful	more/less careful than	the most/the least careful
expensive	more/less expensive than	the most/the least expensive
difficult	more/less difficult than	the most/the least difficult
tired	more/less tired than	the most/the least tired
terrible	more/less terrible than	the most/the least terrible

➤ **Special adjectives can be compared with *er, est or more/less, the most/the least***

positive	comparative	superlative
clever	cleverer than more/less clever	the cleverest the most/the least clever
common	commoner than more/less common	the commonest the most/the least common
likely	likelier than more/less likely	the likeliest the most/the least likely
pleasant	pleasanter than more/less pleasant	the pleasantest the most/the least pleasant
polite	politer than more/less polite	the politest / the most/the least polite
quiet	quieter than more/less quiet	the quietest the most/the least quiet
stupid	stupider more/less stupid	the stupidest the most/the least stupid
sure	surer than more/less sure	the surest the most/the least sure

subtle	subtler than more/less subtle	the subtlest the most/the least subtle
simple	simpler than more/less simple	the simplest the most/the least simple

➤ Irregular forms

positive	comparative	superlative
good	better	best
bad / ill	worse	worst
little (amount)	Less	least
little (size)	smaller	smallest
much / many	more	most
far (place + time)	further	furthest
far (place)	farther	farthest
late (time)	later	latest
late (order)	latter	last
near (place)	nearer	nearest
near (order)	-	next
old (people and things)	older	oldest
old (people)	elder	eldest

◦ USING EQUAL COMPARATIVE

✓ تستخدم المقارنة المتساوية للدلالة على أن شخصين أو شيئين لهما نفس الميزة

The rule: N1+ be + as + adjective + as + N2

Ex. Maher is as Salma. (fat)

Ex. Akram is as Hussein. (old)

◦ USING UNEQUAL COMPARATIVE

✓ تستخدم المقارنة الغير متساوية للدلالة على ان شخصين او شيئين ليس لهما نفس الميزة

The rule : N1 + be + not + as + adjective + as + N2

Ex. Autumn is not Winter. (cold)

Ex. John isn't George. (tall)

❖ يمكن أن تأتي جملة المقارنة (الغير متساوية) على نمط اعد الكتابة بحيث تعطي نفس المعنى

The rule : N2 + be + not + as + adjective + as

1. إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة

Ex. Tala is taller than Eman.

Eman

Ex. Winter is colder than Autumn.

Autumn

2. إذا كانت الصفة طويلة

يوجد قاعدتين للحل :

a. The rule : N2 + be + less + adjective + than + N1

Ex. Chess is more interesting than reading.

Reading

b. The rule : N2 + be + not + as + adjective + as + N1

Ex. A computer is more useful than a typewriter

A typewriter

❖ إذا كانت جملة المقارنة تحمل (صفة مقارنة غير متساوية) الذي يحدد آلية التحويل هو نوع الصفة.

إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة و منتظمة

The rule : N2 + be + adjective + er + than + N2

Ex. Khaled is not as fast as Ahmad.

Ahmad

Ex. Autumn is not as cold as winter.

Winter

إذا كانت الصفة قصيرة و غير منتظمة

The rule : N2 + be + adjective + than + N1

adjective	comparative
Good/ well	Better than
bad	Worse than
Much/ many	More than
little	Less than
far	Farther than

Ex. Volleyball isn't as good as football.

Football is

Ex. This test wasn't as bad as the last test.

The last test

إذا كانت الصفة طويلة

The rule: N2 + be + more+ adjective + than + N1

Ex. A bicycle isn't as expensive as a car.

A car

Ex. Spiders aren't as dangerous as Snakes.

Snakes

As many / As much

- they are used to compare quantities and numbers.
- We use as many with countable nouns.

Ex. They have as many children as we do.

Ex. We have as many customers as they do.

- We use as much with uncountable nouns.

Ex. John eats as much food as Peter.

Ex. You've heard as much news as I have.

EXAMPLES EXAMPLES

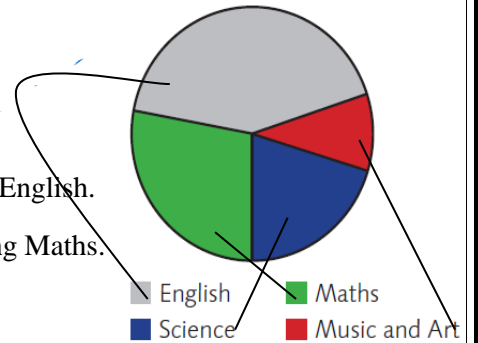
1. Yesterday is hotter than today.
Today
2. Salma is faster than Muna.
Muna
3. Chimpanzees are more intelligent than dolphins.
Dolphins are
4. Silver is cheaper than Gold.
Gold is
5. Egypt isn't as big as Saudi Arabia.
Saudi Arabia
6. Merry is more beautiful than Liza.
Liza is
7. Shark is more dangerous than fish.
Fish is
8. He is more serious than she is.
She isn't

SB. P.45 Ex.5

- Look at the diagram of after-school classes and complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

1. English is -----studied subject.
2. -----studied subjects are Music and Art.
3. There are----- students studying Science as Maths.
4. Math 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.

After-school classes



as much as بقدر

Less أقل

More أكثر

not as many

the least الأقل

the most الأكثر

as popular as شائع

ليس كثير

AB. P.31 Ex.4

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.*

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 قبل	Later / بعد متأخر	Less اقل	Longer اطول	the most الأكثر	the least الأقل
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- 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.

➤ complete this paragraph with the appropriate words.

Increasingly	بشكل متزايد	Prospect	فرص	Global	عالمي
Proficiency	بكفاءة	Lifelong	عمر الحياة	abroad	في الخارج

➤ 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!

وزارة صيفي 2017

➤ Jordanian children start school a year later than English children
English children

AB. P.32 Ex.5

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

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%

Use phrases from the box.

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

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

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

ensure	determined	translated	compulsory	law
يتأكد	يحاول	مترجم	إجباري	قانون

- Please that the door is locked before you leave .
- Salma is studyingat the university and she wants to become a lawyer
- Alito give up smoking in the new year .
- This book has beenfrom Arabic into English .
- Maths and physics are subjects ; Art and Music are optional.

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

- 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	contradictor	developed nation	tuition	Optional	fluently
إجباري	متناقض	دولة متقدمة	دروس	اختياري	بطلاقة

1. A **wealthy country** is a country that's economically and socially advanced.
2. Is Maths **a subject that you have to do**?
3. You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's **your choice**.

4. Do you have music **lessons** at the weekend?
5. Those statements are **on different sides of the argument**.

- 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	مالية و مصرفية	Linguistics	لغويات	Physics	فيزياء
Fine Arts	فنون جميلة	History	تاريخ	Law	قانون

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.

Body Idioms

Get it off your chest

To tell someone about something that has been worrying about

الاعتراف بما يزعجك

Get cold feet

To lose your confidence in something at the last minute

رفض الاستمرار بسبب الخوف من شيء

Keep your chin up

To remain cheerful in difficult situations

الشعور بالتفاؤل في الظروف الصعبة

Play it by ear

To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops

ترك القرار للظروف

Have a head for figures

To have a natural mental ability for math / numbers

امتلاك القدرات العقلية

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.....

وزارة

صيفي + شتوي

عمر خالد عواد

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

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct *body idioms*.

Get cold feet

2. Even if things have been difficult for you, always, everything will be normal soon.

Keep your chin up

UNIT SEVEN

LIFE LONG
LEARNING



VOCABULARY

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

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

عمر خالد عواد

How to revise for exam

Circulation	the movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart; also air ~, the movement of air	الدورة الدموية
Concentration	attention, or attention span	تركيز
Dehydration	the state of having drunk too little water	جفاف
Diet	the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day	نظام غذائي
Memory	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	ذاكرة
Nutrition	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	تغذية

A – Do you know if it's too late to start revising now?

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

B – Do you mind telling me how I should draw up a timetable?

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

C- Do you know whether it's best to get up early, or to revise late at night?

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

D- Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?

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

E- Could you tell me how much exercise I need?

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

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

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

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

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

3- The writer states that it is a good idea to change the order of subjects in the timetable. Is he justified? Explain your answer.

4- What is the importance of taking break from studying?

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

6- There are some activities which can be done as a break from studying mentioned in the text. What are they?

7- How does exercise make students revise more efficiently?

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

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

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

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

*** Critical thinking

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

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

- Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you. (A.B. page 35(1))

circulation	memory	concentration	beneficial	diet	dehydration	nutrition
الدورة الدموية	الذاكرة	تركيز	فائدة	نظام غذائي	جفاف	تغذية

- I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier
- It's to take regular breaks when revising.
- It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid
- Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your
- Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her
- Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing

Collocations

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

- Read definitions 1–6. Make collocating phrases using a verb and a noun from the boxes. Write the collocations in the correct gaps next to the definitions. One verb is not needed. The first one is done for you. (A.B. page 35(2))

take draw up
do (x2) give make (2)

a start a break exercise
a timetable a subject a difference

- write a schedule:
- keep fit:
- begin:
- relax:
- study:
- change something:

- Use the *collocations* from exercise 2 to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you. (A.B. page 35(3))

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

Phrasal Verbs

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

- Give the meaning of the underlined phrasal verb :

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

- Complete the following sentences with the appropriate prepositions :

1. I can't workhow to do this .
2. He gotto tell an elderly woman sit down.
3. Our lawyer is going to draw the contract .
4. My tooth aches . I think a dentist should look it .

- Study the following dictionary entry and choose the meaning for the underlined phrasal verb.

✚ This week you can have the car and I'll go on the bus, and next week we'll switch between us again.

_ to examine something

_ to change

Learning a foreign language

utterance	Something that is said, such as a statement	قول
Multilingual	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات

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

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

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

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

- 1- According to the text, speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain. Write down two of these functions.
- 2- The writer says "It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills". Is he justified? Explain your answer.
- 3- Write down the sentence which indicates that learning a foreign language improves writing and speaking skills in the mother tongue.
- 4- What are the challenges facing brain in learning a new language?
- 5- How could experiments prove that multilingual people are able to switch easily between different tasks?
- 6- What does the underlined pronoun 'it' ?
- 7- What does the underlined pronoun 'who' refer to?
- 8- Find a word in the text which means "speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages"
- 9- Find out a word which means 'expressed in many languages'.
- 10- Compare between the student who knows more than one language with student who speaks only one language.

Critical thinking

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

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

Education in Jordan

diploma	either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course	شهادة دراسية
Master degree	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	درجة الماجستير
PhD	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	الدكتوراه
Post graduate	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD; ~ degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level	طالب دراسات عليا
Private university	a university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة
Public university	a university that is funded by public means, through a government	جامعة حكومية
undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	طالب جامعي
vocational	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني
Online distance learning	A formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication	التعلم عن بعد
enroll	To officially arrange to join a school, university or course.	يسجل

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

Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma. The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. **These** are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and **it** follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences. For students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enroll onto online distance learning programmes. In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

1. The writer says " our country has a high standard of education" Is he justified? Explain your answer.
2. According to the text, what is the role of the Ministry of Education?
3. The writer mentioned two types of courses that students can study at the Jordanian universities. What are they?
4. How many public and private universities are there in Jordan?
5. Two classifications of university students are mentioned in the text. What are they?
6. Write down the sentence which indicates that not only Jordanian students attend the Jordanian universities.
7. Mention three universities that have the largest number of undergraduate students.
8. What is special about the German Jordanian University?
9. Find a word in the text which means '**obligatory**'.
10. What does the underlined pronoun '**these**' refer to?
11. Name three public universities mentioned in the text?
12. According to the text, what could students who are unable to attend university do to get a degree?
13. (MOE) is responsible for some schools .What are they?
14. What is the optional education and the compulsory education?
15. What is the best education for the child who is too young to start primary school?
16. What does the underlined pronoun "**it**" refer to?
17. What is the best type of institution for :
A: someone who wants to get a first degree.
B: a postgraduate with a first degree who wants to study further.
C: a postgraduate with a master degree who wants to study further
18. When was the German – Jordanian university in Amman set up?

Critical thinking

- 1- The writer states that foreign students from all over the world come to study in the Jordanian universities. Suggest three reasons which make them choose Jordan for studying.
- 2- Students who complete their studies while working might face a lot of difficulties. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Acquiring a language

Immerse

To be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it.

يغرق في

1- Learn English fast – the natural way!

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

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

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

3 - What will I be doing?

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

4- How long are the courses

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

1. According to the text, what is the best way to acquire a language?
2. Give two examples of courses that students may require mentioning their purposes.
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that the people who take the courses will be surprised by how fast their language has improved.
4. According to the text, how long do the courses last?
5. Some examples of informal activities are mentioned in the text. Write down three of them.
6. The writer states that students will be living as a family. Give two examples from the text.
7. What is meant by '**extreme English**'?
8. There are two decisions that students have to make before they arrive. What are they?
9. What do you think "**a tailor – made course**" mean?
10. What does the underlined pronoun 'others' refer to?
11. What does the underlined pronoun 'they' others refer to?
12. Which part of the day will be the most formal? What happens then?
13. The text says that students will be living 'as a family'. Give two examples from the text that illustrate this.
14. What does the underlined word 'academic' mean?

*** **Critical thinking**

1. The writer states that the people who take the courses will be amazed by the progress they achieved in their language in a very short time. Suggest three tips to help students improve their language quickly.
2. It is said that the best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in it. think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Indirect questions

➤ **The function:**

To ask questions in a polite, formal way.

➤ We can begin impersonal questions with:-

- ✓ *Could you tell me?*
- ✓ *Do you know ...?*
- ✓ *Do you mind telling me ...?*
- ✓ *Could you explain?*

'Yes / No' questions : Auxiliary verb + Subject + Main verb + Complement?

The rule : If / whether + subject + auxiliary verb + complement ?

Verb Tense	Direct Question	Indirect Question
Present simple with 'be'	Is he Spanish?	Could you tell me
Present continuous	Is the restaurant closing now?	Could you tell me
Past simple with 'be'	Was he late for the meeting?	Could you tell me
Past continuous	Were you watching TV at 3pm?	Could you tell me
Present perfect	Has Lucy been to Mexico?	Could you tell me
Present perfect continuous	Has she been living here long?	Could you tell me
Past perfect	Had she found this job when she moved here?	Could you tell me
Past perfect continuous	Had she been living here long when she met you?	Could you tell me
Future simple with 'will'	Will she start her new job next week?	Could you tell me
Future simple with 'going to'	Is it going to rain later?	Could you tell me

Future continuous	Will Lisa be meeting the boss later?	Could you tell me
Future perfect	Will he have finished the report by tonight?	Could you tell me
Future perfect continuous	Will he have been studying French for twenty years when he retires?	Could you tell me
Modal verbs	Should we start now?	Could you tell me

'Yes / no' questions with 'do / does / did':

طريقة الحل:

Verb Tense	Direct Question	Indirect Question
Present simple with any verb except 'be' (do / does)	Does David <u>live</u> in London?	
Past simple with any verb except 'be'	Did Amanda <u>call</u> John yesterday?	

'Wh' Questions : the rule: (Wh) + helping verb + subject + main verb + complement?

The rule : (wh) + subject + auxiliary verb + complement?

Verb Tense	Direct Question	Indirect Question
Present simple with 'be'	Why is he unhappy?	Could you tell me
Present continuous	When is the restaurant closing?	Could you tell me
Past simple with 'be'	Why was he late for the meeting?	Could you tell me
Past continuous	What were you doing at 3pm?	Could you tell me
Present perfect	Where has Lucy?	Could you tell me
Present perfect continuous	How long has she been living here?	Could you tell me
Past perfect	Why had she quit her job before she moved here?	Could you tell me
Past perfect continuous	How long had she been living here when she met you?	Could you tell me
Future simple with 'will'	When will she start her new job?	Could you tell me
Future simple with 'going to'	When is it going to rain?	Could you tell me

Future continuous	What time will Lisa be meeting the boss?	Could you tell me
Future perfect	When will he have finished the report?	Could you tell me
Future perfect continuous	How long will he have been studying French when he retires?	Could you tell me
Modal verbs	What should we do now?	Could you tell me

'Wh' questions with 'do / does / did'

طريقة الحل:

Verb Tense	Direct Question	Indirect Question
Present simple with any verb except 'be' (do / does)	Where does David live?	Could you tell me
Past simple with any verb except 'be'	Why did Amanda call John yesterday?	Could you tell me

SB. P.51 Ex.5

- ✓ Rewrite these direct questions as indirect questions using all the phrases in the box. Then ask and answer the questions with your partner.

Could you tell me ... Do you know ...
Do you mind telling me ... Could you explain ...

1. Where should I revise for exams?
2. How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?
3. Is it possible to improve your memory?
4. What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?
5. What should I do on the day before the exam?

AB. P.35 Ex.4

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

how	how much	if	when	where	whether
who	why				

1. Do you know **if** we can take water into the exam?
2. Could you tell me----- this book costs, please?
3. Do you know -----I've passed my exam or not?
4. Do you mind telling me----- the library is?
5. Could you explain----- I can solve this Maths problem?
6. Could you possibly tell me -----the Arabic teacher is?
7. Do you know----- we'll know our results?
8. Do you mind explaining -----the sky sometimes looks red?

AB. P.36 Ex.5

✓ Complete the following indirect questions.

1 Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?

Do you mind suggesting

2 Please help me to plan my revision.

Do you mind

3 How can I relax?

.....you explain.....?

4 Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?

.....you know.....?

5 Please tell me where you found that information.

.....mind

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

.....whether.....?

AB. P.36 Ex.6

✓ Rearrange the words to make indirect questions. The first one is done for you.

1 if / revise / you / explain / I / the / could / best / wonder / to / way / .

I wonder if you could explain the best way to revise.

2 needs / you / much / sleep / how / a / do / know / teenager / ?

3 should / much / I / do / could / you / revision / me / tell / how / ?

4 mind / you / water / giving / a / glass / do / of / me / ?

5 know / in / would / you / the / happen / whether / to / morning / or / the / in / exercise / is / better / evening / ?

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)

- ✓ Unit 8 is about Revision of passive forms

- ✓ In passive sentences, the subject of the sentence has something done to it, or is affected by the action of the verb. The opposite is an active sentence, where the subject of the sentence performs the action. Passive sentences do not have to mention who or what is performing the action (the agent). If they do, the agent is introduced with by.
- ✓ Pandas **are protected** by their thick warm coats.
- ✓ If pandas **are being threatened** by enemies, they climb up the nearest tree.

وزارة صيفي 2017

- Correct the verbs between the brackets
- ✚ Our final science project has As the best project. (be, choose)

The verb in the passive should follow the following rule

Object Noun + Verb to be + P.P + complement

Simple Present

- 1- V1
V1+s
Don't
Doesn't

is
am (not) +P.P
are
He **washes** the dishes.
the dishes **are washed**

Simple Past

- 2- V2
Didn't +V1

was
(not) + P.P
Were
He **washed** the dishes.
The dishes **were washed**

Present Perfect

- 3- have
(not) +P.P
has

has
(not)+ Been + P.P
have
He has **washed** the dishes.
The dishes **have been washed**

Past Perfect

- 4- had (not)+ P.P

had (not)+ been +P.P
He **had washed** the dishes.
the dishes **had been washed**.

Present Progressive

- 5- am
is
are
(not) +V1-ing

is
am (not) + Being + P.P
are
He **is washing** the dishes
the dishes **are being washed**.

6- Past Progressive

was

+ (not) + V1-ing

were

Was

+ Being + P.P

were.

He was **washing** the dishes.
the dishes **were being**

7- future simple

modal + (not) + V1

modal + be + P.P

He will **wash** the dishes.
The dishes **will be washed**.

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.

The patient.....

31- The leader has explained the plan graphically.

The plan.....

32-My father has taken many courses on computer.

Many courses.....

33-The police man has fined many drivers for breaking the law.

Many drivers.....

34-The children have spoiled the food

The food.....

35-The attacking army has captured many important cities.

Many important cities.....

36-I haven't eaten anything so far today.

Nothing.....

37-The government had established many schools.

Many schools.....

38-The hijackers had told the pilot to change the route.

The pilot.....

39-After the doctor had carried out the operation, he smiled.

After the operation.....

40-She slept after she had locked the doors.

After the doors.....

41-Before they left, they had washed the dishes.

The dishes.....

A.B. P.43 Ex. 11

✓ Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Use 'by' where necessary.

1. People speak Spanish in most South American countries, but they speak Portuguese in Brazil.
.....
.....
2. My mother taught me to read.
.....
.....
3. Fifty years ago, they hadn't invented smartphones.
.....
.....
4. Our teacher has already marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.
.....
.....
5. They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.
.....
.....

S.B. P.63 Ex. 5

Complete the text with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Jordanian Sign Language, or Lughat al-Ishara al-Urdunia (LIU), is the sign language that (1)(use) in Jordan. The language has several dialects. LIU (2)(relate) to other sign languages in the Middle East, but none of these (3)..... (research) extensively. An introductory grammar of Jordanian Sign Language (4)..... (publish) in 2004 CE. By publishing this book, it (5)..... (hope) at the time that hearing Arabs with an interest in sign language would learn more about the grammar of LIU and other sign languages in general. The publication is a very important achievement for LIU because, before 2004 CE, very little research about sign languages of the Middle East (6)..... (carry out). Interest in LIU has grown since then, and at the moment, a lot of research into the language (7)..... (do).

The impersonal passive

- ✓ The impersonal passive is a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.
- ✓ *Impersonal Passive* is only possible with certain verbs such as *say, think, prove claim and believe.*
- There are **two** ways for forming impersonal passive:

The first is:

1. using 'It'
2. changing the verb of perception into passive construction
3. using 'that'
4. writing the completion of the sentence found after 'that'

It + be + p.p + that + complement

- They say that women live longer than men.
It
- They say that dolphins are highly intelligent.
It
- They used to think that the Earth was flat
It **used to be thought** that the Earth was flat.
- They believe that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.
It

The second is formed with the object + infinitive.

Object + be + p.p + to + v1

- They believe that the story is true.
The story
- So, People know that he is talented.
He

➤ Verbs that refer to saying or thinking (*think, believe, say, report, know, consider, hope, understand, suppose...*) are often followed by a to-infinitive form in the passive.

➤ *Example:* The police **think** he **is** in Argentina.
He

1. People *believe* that English **is** the most widely spoken language

- *It*
- English

2. Police *have reported* that it was Peter who **caused** the accident.

- *It has*
- Peter *has*

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

1. People know that she is a good swimmer.

→ She

2. They say that Francis is in hospital.

→ Francis

3. They think that the children are in bed.

→ The children

4. People believe that the robber has worked in the bank.

→ The robber

5. People believe that nuclear power stations are dangerous.

→ Nuclear power stations

6. His colleagues thought that he was on holiday.

→ He

7. People know that cars pollute the environment.

→ Cars

8. They suppose that the new product will come out soon.

→ The new product

9. They found that the mission was impossible.

→ The mission

10. They believe that she will win a gold medal.

→ She

Rewrite the sentences. Use the impersonal passive in two different ways.

1. A journalist reports that they are leaving Las Vegas tomorrow night.

.....
.....

2. The lecturer thought that Columbus never realized that he had discovered America.

.....
.....

3. Their parents thought that the teenagers were dancing at the disco.

.....
.....

4. Everybody thinks that she sings beautifully.

.....
.....

5. The children reported that their friends were swimming when they disappeared.

.....
.....

6. People believed that they had killed the animals during the night.

.....
.....

7. My friends think that my parents are the best parents in the world.

.....
.....

8. They believed that the horse was a present.

.....
.....

9. People think that drugs are very dangerous.

.....
.....

10. They knew that Mr. Brown was stealing iron from the factory.

.....
.....

11. People consider that the team will be classified for the final.

.....
.....

12. Everybody says that he settled the business.

.....
.....

13. Citizens presume that the government is responsible for the accident.

.....
.....

S.B. P53. Ex. 5

➤ Use the impersonal passive to report these sentences.

1 People think that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

.....
.....

2 They say that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

.....
.....

A.B. P.36. Ex. 7

➤ Rewrite the sentences. Use the impersonal passive in two different ways.

1. They say that fish is good for the brain.

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

4. People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

.....
.....

5. Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

.....
.....

وزارة شتوي 2016

1. How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?
Could you tell me
2. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease?
Eating almonds

وزارة صيفي 2016

1. Is there a concentration between the amount of TV. People watch and how fit there are?
Do you know
2. Doing regular exercises is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases?
People believe that

وزارة شتوي 2017

1. Are students allowed to navigate the internet during the open exam?
Do you know
2. They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.
It

Derivation



Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Meaning
success	succeed	successful	Successfully	ينجح
education	educate	Educated/ educational	Educationally	يعلم
Organization/ organizer	organize	organized		ينظم
Developer/ development	develop	developed		يطور
achievement	achieve	Achieved/ achievable		يحقق / ينجز
	academy	academic	academically	اكاديمي
contradict	contradiction	contradictory		تناقض
	fluency	fluent	fluently	طلاقة في الكلام
economize	Economics/ economy	economical	economically	اقتصاد
engines	Engineer/ engineering			يشغل
enroll	enrolment			يسجل
	agriculture	agricultural	agriculturally	زراعة
	pharmacy	pharmaceutical	pharmaceutically	صيدلة
pioneer	pioneer	pioneering		الريادي
	proficiency	proficient	proficiently	الكفاءة
qualify	qualification	qualified		يؤهل
	psychology	psychological	psychologically	علم النفس
undertake	undertaking			يلتزم
	sociology	sociological	sociological	علم اجتماع
experience	experience	experienced		يجرب / يختبر
dominate	dominance	dominant		يشير الى
depend	dependence	dependent		يعتمد على

repeat	repetition	repeated		يعيد
correct	correction	correct		يصحح
concentrate	concentration	concentrated		يركز
dehydrate	dehydration	dehydrated		جفاف
advise	Advice/advisor	advisory		نصيحة
circulate	circulation	circulated		دوران
diet	diet	dietary		نظام غذائي
memorise	memory	memorable		ذاكرة
	nutrition	nutritious		تغذية
	multilingualism	multilingual		متعدد اللغات
	vocation	vocational	vocationally	مهني
simulate	Simulation/ simulator	simultaneous	simultaneously	محاكي
tutor	Tutorial/ tutor			محاضر
utter	utterance	utter	utterly	قول

عمر خالد عواد

Examples:

✚ Complete the following sentences with the correct form of words between brackets :

1. I was a (success) attempt to climb Mount Everest.
2. Rich countries have highly (develop) economy .
3. You have (achieve) the success you deserve.
4. She works for a voluntary (organize) helping homeless people .
5. She received an excellent (educate) .

✚ Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

1. One of the most important things that we give children is a good..... (educate)
 2. If you work hard, I'm sure you will..... (success)
 3. Congratulations! Not many people(achievement) such high marks.
 4. My father works for an..... that helps to protect the environment. (organize)
 5. It's amazing to watch the..... Of a baby in the first year of life. (develop)
- ✓ His mother was the (dominate) influence in his life .
- ✓ Some parts of the report needed (correct)
- ✓ She has five years teaching (experienced)
- ✓ There have been(repeat) accidents on this road .

❖ Choose the correct form of words to complete the following sentences :

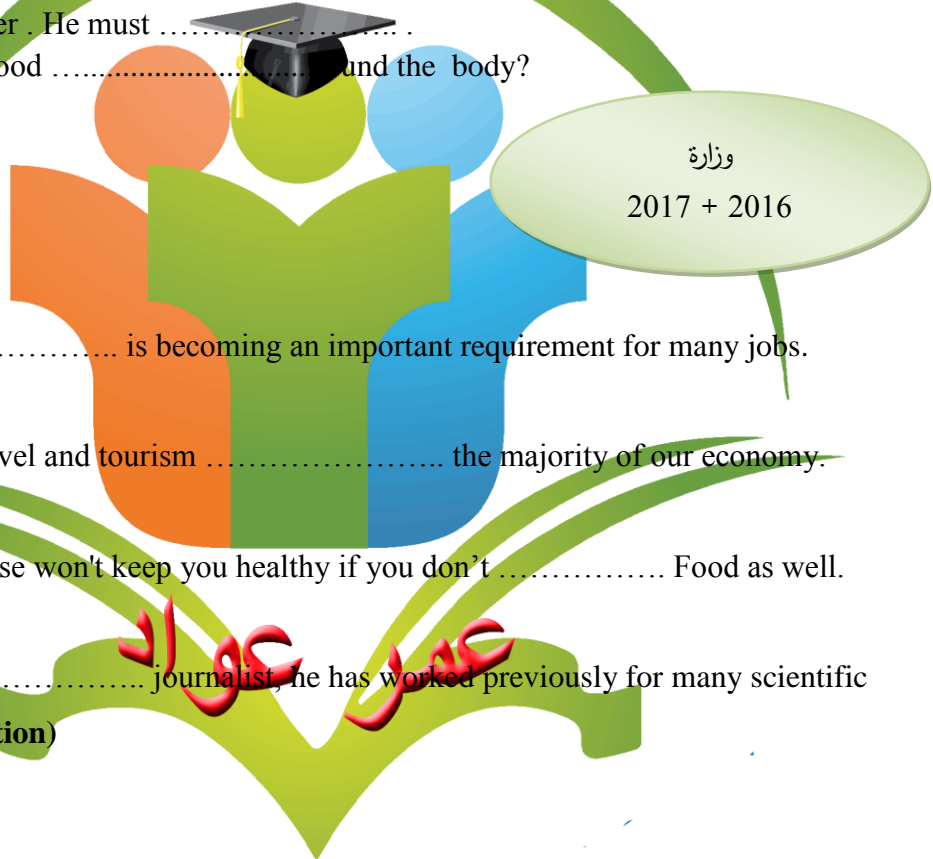
1. If you have bad, your hands and feet get cold easily .
(circulate , circulation , circulated)
2. Ausually advises his students and helps them to solve their problems .
(tutor , tutorial , tutored)
3. A computer is aof a nuclear attack .
(simulate , simulation , simultaneous)

(WB. Page 36 / Ex. 8)

<i>Verb</i>	<i>Noun</i>
circulate	circulation
dehydrate	dehydration
advise	advice
revise	revision
concentrate	concentration

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of words from the box :

- 1 . I'm confused . Could you give me some, please ?
2. Before an exam, you must..... everything you've learnt?
3. In hot weather our bodies are in danger of
4. Don't talk to the driver . He must
5. How quickly does blood and the body?



1. Language is becoming an important requirement for many jobs.
(**proficient**)
2. Services, mostly travel and tourism the majority of our economy.
(**dominant**)
3. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't Food as well.
(**nutrients**)
4. Kareem is a journalist, he has worked previously for many scientific journals. (**qualification**)