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اللغة الإنجليزية

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الأستاذ وليد صوان

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مدارس أكاديمية القادة الدولية

International Leaders Academy Schools



الأستاذ وليد صوان. لغة انجليزية - توجيهي - الاردن



Unit Six
Education Today التعليم اليوم
Words of unit (6)

| Word | English Meaning | Arabic |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| academic (adj) academic (n) academy (n) academically (adv) | connected with education, especially at college or university level | أكاديمي |
| compulsory (adj) | obligatory; required | اجباري |
| contradictory (adj) contradict (v) contradiction (n) | if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true | تناقض |
| developed nation (n) | a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government | أمة متطورة |
| fluently (adv) fluency (n) fluent (adj) | speaking a language very well, like a native speaker | بطلاقة |
| option (n) optional (adj) | something that is or may be chosen | خيار |
| tuition (n) | teaching, especially in small groups | تدريس |
| astrophysics (n) | the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them | فيزياء فلكية |
| pioneering (adj) pioneer (v/n) | introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time | رائد |
| tailor-made (adj) | custom-made; made to fit exactly | مصمم |
| undertake (v) undertaking (n) | to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it | يتعهد |
| qualifications (pl n) qualify (v) qualified (adj) | official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam | مؤهلات |
| tutorial (n) tutor (v/n) | a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students | فترة تعليمية |
| put (my) back into it (v-phrase) | [idiom] to put a lot of effort into something | يجتهد |
| colloquial (adj) | (of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech | عامية |
| degree (n) | a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study | درجة علمية |
| halls of residence (n) | accommodation provided by a university or college | سكن جامعي |
| motive (n) | reason for doing something | دافع |
| minority | not many, the opposite of 'majority' | أقلية |
| fees | costs, charges | رسوم |
| debt | money you owe | دين |
| financial | relating to money | مالي |
| Pharmacy (n) pharmaceutical (adj) | the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines | الصيدلة |
| Marketing(n) market (v/n) | the study of selling products to the appropriate customer | التسويق |
| Psychology (n) psychological (adj) | the study of the mind and how it works | علم النفس |
| Sociology (n) sociological (adj) | the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups | علم الاجتماع |

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Agriculture (n) agricultural (adj) | the science or practice of farming | الزراعة |
| Engineering (n) engineer (v/n) | the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built | الهندسة |
| Linguistics (n) linguist (n) linguistic (adj) | the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages | اللغويات |
| Economics (n) economical (adj) economically (adv) | the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used | الإقتصاد |
| Business Management manage (v) managerial (adj) | an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organising and planning | إدارة اعمال |
| career advisor (n) advise (v) advice (n) | someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work | المستشار |
| lifelong(adj) | continuing or existing throughout your life | طويل الامد |
| Maths | | الرياضيات |
| Dentistry | | طب الأسنان |
| Arabic Language and Literature | | اللغة العربية وادابها |
| Biology | | الأحياء |
| Medicine | | الطب |
| Geography | | الجغرافيا |
| Fine Arts | | الفنون الجميلة |
| Law | | القانون |
| Physics | | الفيزياء |
| Banking and Finance | | العلوم الماليه والمصرفية |
| History | | التاريخ |
| Nursing | | التمريض |
| Geology | | علم الارض |
| Translation | | الترجمة |
| Visual Arts | | الفنون البصريه |
| Chemistry | | الكيمياء |
| secondary | | ثانوي |
| organisation | | منظمة |
| development | | تطور |
| achievement | | انجاز |
| increasingly | | بشكل متزايد |
| prospects | | فرص |
| global | | عالمي |
| proficiency | | مهارة |
| abroad | | خارج الوطن |

Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.(AB 31)

compulsory contradictory developed nation tuition optional fluently

1- A **wealthy country** is a country that's economically and socially advanced. developed nation

2- Is Maths a **subject that you have to do**?

3- You don't have to stay after school for the chess club – it's **your choice**.

4- Do you have music **lessons** at the weekend?

5-Those statements are **on different sides of the argument**.

Answers: 1- *developed nation* 2 -compulsory 3- optional 4-tuition 5- contradictory

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.(AB 31)

1- One of the most important things that we give children is a good education. (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)

Answer: 1- *education* 2- succeed 3- achieve 4- organisation 5- development

The following paragraphs are comments made by university students. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate university subjects. One subject is not needed..(AB 32)

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

The time we spend at school (SB 44)

الوقت الذي نقضيه بالمدرسة

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.

قبل بضعة سنين، عملت ما يعادل 1000 مدرسة في أرجاء الولايات المتحدة على جعل العام الدراسي أطول وذلك بزيادة عشرة أيام إضافية عليه أو عن طريق جعل اليوم الدراسي أطول بنحو نصف 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.

it= that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were /this= an average school year of 187 days / these=avarege in spending the least time at school USA,UK,and Jordan

ويعود السبب في ذلك إلى أنه قد وجد أن طلبة المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة والمملكة المتحدة يمضون أقل وقت في المدرسة، بمعدل 187 يوماً للعام الدراسي. وتعتبر السنة الدراسية النموذجية في الأردن أطول من ذلك. وعلى أية حال، ليس من بين هذه الدول ما يكون فيه العام الدراسي كما هو عليه في اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية. فالطلبة الكوريون الجنوبيون يمضون 220 يوماً من أيام العام في المدرسة، و في اليابان فيبلغ عدد أيام 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.

They, they, They, their=students in Japan ,Indonesia and South Korea / which= They also spend about three hours on homework every day / this=going to school for about nine hours

وبحسب دراسة أجرتها منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية OECD فإن طلبة اليابان وإندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية يمضون أكثر وقت في الدراسة على مستوى العالم. حيث أنهم يسعون إلى تعلم أكبر قدر ممكن لتحقيق أعلى العلامات في الامتحان. وهم يمضون في المدرسة تسع ساعات تتضمن وجود نشاطات تعليمية إضافية بعد إنتهاء الدوام المدرسي. ويمضون أيضاً قرابة الثلاث ساعات في تأدية واجباتهم المدرسية كل يوم وهذا يمثل ثلاث أضعاف ما هو عليه الحال في الدول الأخرى. وتنبأ إنجازاتهم الأكاديمية أنه كلما زاد وقت دراستك، كلما تحسن أدائك في الامتحانات النهائية.

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

They, they =students in Finland / this= they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations.

في فنلندا، على أي حال، يعطى الطلبة عادة أقل من نصف ساعة من الواجبات كل يوم. وهم يلتحقون بالمدرسة لعدد أيام أقل وأقصر 80 بالمئة من الدول المتقدمة. وعلى الرغم من ذلك، فإنهم يحققون أعلى النتائج في مواضيع مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. وعلاوة على ذلك، فإن معظم الطلاب يتحدثون على الأقل لغتين و في الغالب ثلاث لغات بطلاقة. وتكشف النتائج المتناقضة للدراسة أن عدد وطول الأيام الدراسية ليس العامل الوحيد الذي يحدد إذا ما كان الطلبة سينجحون في المدرسة أو لا.

Listen to and read the study's findings again and answer the questions. (SB 45)

- 1- What change has recently taken place in some American schools, and why has this occurred?
- 2- Who does more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?
- 3- How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?
- 4- Is it compulsory to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea?
- 5- What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?
- 6- Do you think that a longer school day would result in better grades for most students? Why/Why not?

Justify your answer

Answers

- 1- 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- Students in Japan do more homework on average.
- 3- Most students attend school 187 days per year.
- 4- No, it isn't; it is optional.
- 5- 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- I think that a longer school day, depending on how it was constructed, might improve students' grades. It would necessitate well-structured timetables, with time spent on individual study during the day and less homework at night. It would also need to include a lot of subjects such as Physical Education, Drama and Music, and even some activities that are seen as extra-curricular, such as crafts and creative writing.

Answer the following questions

- 1- Why have some American schools been making school years longer for a few years?
* why have secondary schools in the USA and in the UK been making school years longer for a few years?
- 2- How did some American schools start making school years longer?
- 3- When did many schools across the USA start making school years longer?
- 4- How many schools across the USA that started making school years longer?

- 5- Many schools across the USA started making school years longer by two ways. Write down these two ways.
- 6- Write down the main reason that made American schools start making school years longer.
- 7- What is the average of the school year in USA, Japan and South Korea?
- 8- Write down the sentence which indicates that many American schools made the school years longer. .
- 9- Who are the students who spend the most time studying in the world?'
- 10- According to the text, what is the result of the study that was done by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- 11- Quote the sentence which indicates to the result of the study that was done by (OECD)
- 12- Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can. Why?
- 13 Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea do many things to ensure excellent exam grades. Write down three of these things?
- 14- There are many things behind high academic achievements to students in Japan, Indonesia. and South Korea? Write down them.
- 15- According to the text, compare between Japanese, Indonesian, South Korean students and Finland students.

Answers:

- 1- 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.
- 2- by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.
- 3- A few years ago.
- 4- As many as 1,000 schools.
- 5- a) adding up to ten extra days to the school year
b) making each school day longer by half an hour
- 6- 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.
- 7- USA 187 days / Japan 243 days / South Korea 220 days.
- 8- 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.
- 9+10- students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea.
- 11- 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.
- 12- to ensure excellent exam grades.
- 13+ 14 1) They learn as much as they can. 2)They go to school for about nine hours. 3)optional after-school tuition and activities. 4)They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries.
- 15- Japanese, Indonesian, South Korean students spend the most time studying in the world. They go to school for about nine hours. They also spend about three hours on homework every day. While, Finland students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than others. 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.

Grammar

محددات الكمية للمقارنة Quantifiers to make comparisons

One syllable

| Adjective الأصل | Comparative (than) | (the) Superlative |
|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| small | smaller than | the smallest |
| big | bigger than | the biggest |
| few | fewer than | the fewest |

Two syllables with ` y `

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| happy | happier than | the happiest |
| sunny | sunnier than | the sunniest |

Two syllables and more

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| expensive | more / less expensive than | the most / least expensive |
| beautiful | more / less beautiful than | the most / least beautiful |
| exciting | more / less exciting than | the most / least exciting |

Exceptions

| Adjective | Comparative | Superlative |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| good | better than | the best |
| bad | worse than | the worst |
| far | farther-further than | the farthest - furthest |
| معدود many | more (adj / countable noun) than | the most(adj) |
| معدود غير much | more (adj/uncountable noun) than | the most(adj) |
| معدود غير little | less (adj/n) than | the least(adj) |

- English is the best subject for me

نضيف least او The +most للصفة الطويلة ولا نقارنها مع اسم آخر

- She is the most beautiful in the town.

- Which subjects are the least popular?

مساواة (Equality)

- as (adj/adv) as

الأصل

-Ali is as tall as Rami.

-My car is as expensive as your car.

-I have as much *money* as you have. غير معدود.

-My classroom has as many *students* as your classroom. معدود.

غير مساوي (not equals)

- not as (adj/adv) as

الأصل

-more than غير معدود

less than عكس

fewer than عكس

معدود

-the most غير معدود

the least عكس

the fewest معدود

معدود

- We can use more/less ... than , as ... as and the most/least to compare adjectives and adverbs.
 - Which subjects are the most popular, and which are the least popular?
 - Is Maths as popular as Science?
 - Do you think Geography is more interesting than History, or less interesting?
- We can also use as..... as to compare adverbs. لمقارنة الظروف
 - 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. لمقارنة الكميات والاعداد
 - There are not as many **people** in our class as in yours. معدود
 - I don't eat as much fast **food** as my brother. غير معدود
- 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: يوجد عدة طرق للتعبير عن عدم المساواة

طرق عدم المساواة:

1- الجدول

2- عكس الصفة

3- not as as

امثلة على عكس الصفة

- more expensive ----- less expensive or cheaper
- taller ----- shorter
- later ----- earlier

- Ali is **taller** than Rami.
- Rami is **shorter** than Ali.
- Rami isn't as **tall** as Rami .

- BMW is **more** expensive than Toyota.
- Toyota is **less** expensive than BMW.
- Toyota isn't as expensive as BMW.
- Toyota is cheaper than BMW

- My school has (**more, fewer**) students than your school. معدود
- I have (**more, less**) money that you have. غير معدود

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

(SB 45)

English 45% / Maths 25% / Science 20% / Music and Art 10%

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

- 1- English isstudied subject.
- 2-studied subjects are Music and Art.
- 3- There arestudents studying Science as Maths.
- 4- Maths ispopular 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

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. (AB 31)

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..... 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. (AB 32)

| 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 people the fastest
less popular than more popular not as many the most popular

- 1- Business Studies issubject.
- 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

-Complete each of the following sentences

further later least less longer much

- 1- My sister doesn't eat as as I do. She always puts on her plate than I do.
- 2- I'm tired today because I went to bed than usual last night.
- 3- I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the.....interesting story I've ever read
- 4- The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little

Answers: 1- much, less 2- later 3- least 4- longer

- There's less information on the website than there is in the book. (as much)
There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.
- The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.
The least

Answer: The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.

- Complete the sentences with the correct words in brackets

- 1- My house is (big) than yours.
- 2- This flower is (beautiful) than that one.
- 3- This is the (interesting) book I have ever read.
- 4- Non-smokers usually live (long) than smokers.
- 5- Which is the (dangerous) animal in the world?
- 6- A holiday by the sea is (good) than a holiday in the mountains.
- 7- It is strange but often a coke is (expensive) than a coffee.
- 8- Who is the (rich) woman on earth?
- 9- The weather this summer is even (bad) than last summer.
- 10- He was the (clever) thief of all.

Answers: 1- bigger 2- more beautiful 3- the most interesting 4- longer 5- most dangerous 6- better 7- more expensive 8- richest 9- worse 10- cleverest.

Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- 1- Rami's handwriting is more beautiful than Ali's.
Ali's
- 2- Travelling by car is less exciting than travelling by train.
Travelling by train.....
- 3- Alex speaks English fluently, Rami also speaks English fluently.
Alex speaks
- 4- Dogs are fast but they are slower than lions.
Dogs are not
- 5- A dog is more faithful than a cat.
A cat.....
- 6- Amman is the best city in the Middle East.
No other city in the Middle East is.....
Amman is than any other city in the Middle East.
- 7- No fruit is more expensive than apples in the market.
Apples.....
- 8- Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.
Learning English isn't.....
- 9- Learning Chinese is more difficult than learning English.
Learning English is.....

Answers:

- 1- Ali's handwriting is less beautiful than Rami's.
- 2- Travelling by train is more exciting than travelling by car.
- 3- Alex speaks English as fluently as Rami.
- 4- Dogs are not as fast as lions.
- 5- A cat is less faithful than a dog.
- 6- No other city in the Middle East is better than Amman.
- Amman is better than any other city in the Middle East.
- 7- Apples are the most expensive fruit in the market.
- 8- learning English isn't as difficult as learning Chinese.
- 9- Learning English is less difficult than learning Chinese.
Or Learning English is easier than learning Chinese.

Extra Exercise:

- 1 -Mansaf is more popular than Magloubeh .
Magloubeh isn't
- 2 -Watching sports on T.V isn't as exciting as watching sports live.
Watching sports live is
- 3 -Volleyball is less amazing than football.
Football is
- 4 -Nasser doesn't have as many friends as Raed.
Raed has
- 5 -Rawan doesn't like running as much as she likes swimming.
Rawan likes swimming
- 6 -I don't eat as much fast food as my friend.
My friend eats
- 7 -Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English. (وزاري صيفية 2016)
English

Answers:

- 1-Magloubeh isn't as popular as Mansaf.
- 2-Watching sports live is more exciting than watching sports on T.V.
- 3-Football is more amazing than volleyball.
- 4-Raed has more friends than Nasser.
- 5-Rawan likes swimming more than running.
- 6-My friend eats more fast food than me.
- 7- English is more popular than Maths and Science.

There is one mistake in each sentence. Rewrite the sentences and correct the mistakes.

- 1- Ali is the older of four siblings.
.....
- 2- Billionaires are richest than millionaires.
.....
- 3- Mr. Rami's market sells the fresher fruit in town.
.....
- 4- The dog is the more fast than the cat.
.....
- 5- A Ferrari is not as faster as a GMC.
.....
- 6- Travelling by train is the most exciting than travelling by car.
.....

Answers:1- oldest 2- richer 3- freshest 4- the dog is faster than the cat. 5- A Ferrari is not as fast as a GMC. 6- Travelling by train is more exciting than travelling by car.

Space Schools مدرسة الفضاء (SB 46)

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.

Which, which= Studio schools

المدارس السينمائية هي من المدارس الرائدة والتي تستقبل الدعم والتمويل من الشركات الخاصة والتي تهدف إلى تشجيع الشباب لممارسة دراسة ثانوية ليست تقليدية. تختص هذه المدارس أحياناً بمجال واحد. وتعي أيضاً ان مثل هذا المجال الواسع من المهارات والمؤهلات يجب ان يكون متاح لكل 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.

who= fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds

إحدى هذه المدارس فتحت ابوابها مؤخراً لتعليم الطلاب من سن الرابع عشرة وحتى الثامن عشرة والذين لديهم اهتمام خاص للعمل في مجال الفضاء. يأخذ الطلاب منهاج قد تم تأليفه لهم خصيصاً في مواد مثل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية. تكون الدروس عبارة عن خليط من الدروس القصيرة ومشاريع تشرف عليها شركات رائدة في الفضاء والتكنولوجيا.

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

their , they ,they , They=students or with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams,

يتم احضار علماء ومهندسين بارزون كمحاضرين ضيوف (غير متفرغين) لطلاب يهدفون لتحقيق علامات عليا في اختبارات الرياضيات والعلوم الخاصة بهم. وعند مغادرتهم المدرسة سيتم وضعهم في المكان المناسب ليحتلوا وظائف مختلفة. "ليسوا مضطرين ان يصبحوا رواد فضاء" يقول المتحدث باسم المدرسة. "إن العلامات المتميزة في مواد العلوم والتكنولوجيا يمكنها فتح العديد من الابواب ويمكن ايضا ان تقود إلى فرص مهنية متعددة.

Answer the following questions

- 1- From where do studio schools receive funding and supporting?
- 2- What is the aim/ purpose of Studio schools?
- 3- What do Studio schools specialize in ?
- 4- Write down the sentence which indicates that all young people in Studio schools attend the same skills and qualification.
- 5- How old of the students who learn in studio schools?
- 6- Who are the students who attend Studio schools?
- 7- where are the curriculums of studio schools designed?
- 8- Students at studio schools follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school that including many subjects, write down two of these subjects.
- 9- students at studio schools receive two kinds of lessons. Write down these two lessons.
- 10- who give lectures in studio schools?
- 11- lectures in studio schools are given by guest lecturers. Write down these guest lecturers.
- 12- Why are Prominent scientists and engineers brought in as guest lecturers at studio schools?
- 13- students in studio schools aim to achieve top grades in two subjects. Write down these two subjects.

Answers:

- 1- They receive funding as well as support from private businesses.
- 2- They seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.
- 3- These schools often specialise in one specific area
- 4- the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.
- 5- fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds.
- 6- students, who have a special interest in working in the space industry and their age between fourteen- to eighteen-year olds.
- 7- they are designed at the school.
- 8- Astronomy and Astrophysics.
- 9- Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.
- 10+ 11- Prominent scientists and engineers
- 12- because students aim to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams.
- 13- Maths and Science.

Anita's Blog (SB 49)

المذكرة الالكترونية لأحد الطلاب

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 , my , me= Anita writer -

قبل صيفين، قضيت خمس اشهر في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الاردنية الالمانية بالقرب من مادبا. بما أن والدي اصلاً من الاردن، كبرت متحدثة اللغتين العربية والالمانية. ولكني لم ادرس العربية بشكل رسمي ابداً وعندما سمحت لي الفرصة بأن اقضي سنة في الاردن لدراسة العربية، لم اتردد لثانية 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.

I, me= Anita- writer / they=relatives / who=relatives / there= German- Jordanian University /who= international students / them= international students / which= colloquial Arabic / my= Anita- writer

لدي العديد من الاقارب في الاردن ولقد رتبوا لي الإقامة مع عائلة رائعة تعيش خارج مادبا. لقد ذهني عدد الطلاب الدوليين هناك والذين لم يكونوا فقط من المانيا بل من جميع انحاء العالم. معظمهم درسوا العربية لمستوى متقدم. العربية العامية مألوفة بالنسبة لي لانها اللهجة التي يتكلمها اهلي ويفهمونها. لقد كانت حصص العربية الفصحى ذات تحدي بالنسبة لي خصوصاً القواعد.

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.

we, we=Anita and her colleagues / my, I=Anita / it = Arabic

يجب علينا ان نتعلم لائحة من حوالي 50 مفردة كل اسبوع، لقد غطينا العديد من المواضيع. إن العيش مع عائلة قد ساعد في تحسين مهارات التحدث باللغة العربية لانه بينما يسمع الطلاب العربية في الحصص والشارع، كان بإستطاعتي ممارستها في المنزل. لقد اجتهدت حقاً بها ولقد حصلت على درجة أ في هذه المادة.

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.

me, I=Anita / their, their= students in Jordan / who=students / their=students / it=university / them,their, they= students in Jordan / Everybody= students in Jordan /they= students in Jordan

من أكثر ما يثير انطباعي عن طلاب الاردن هو سلوكهم وتوجههم فيما يتعلق بالدراسة. كان كل الطلاب الذين التقيت يقدرون اهمية التعليم الجامعي بالنسبة إليهم والفرص التي يمكن ان تمنحهم للمشاركة في ازدهار دولتهم. وقد اظهروا قيماً إيجابية. لقد كانوا صادقين، ولقد ناقش الناس المشاكل بدلا من ان يغضبوا اذا ما لم يتفقوا مع بعضهم بعضاً.

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.

Who= someone, I, my=Anita

وكشخص يستمتع بالطعام اللذيذ والاماكن الجميلة والناس الحميمين المضيفين، كانت الدراسة في الاردن من افضل القرارات التي اتخذتها في حياتي. لقد كونت العديد من الصداقات الجديدة، ولقد طورت ايضاً مهارات التحدث والكتابة والقراءة في اللغة العربية. أحلم في ان اصبح متحدثاً للغة العربية بطلاقة. ولأنني اعلم انني سأعود للاردن بقدر ما استطيع، سأجعل هذا الحلم يتحقق.

Answer the following questions

- 1- The writer spent five months at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. why?
- 2- How long did the writer spend at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba?
- 3- The writer spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. When? * When did the writer start studying Arabic? ?
- 4- Write down the sentence which shows the name of the language that the writer studied.
- 5-What is the name of the language that the writer studied? ?
- 6- Where did the writer study Arabic language? ?
- 7- Where is the writer's father from? ?
- 8- The writer speaks two languages. Write down these two languages.
- 9- Write down the sentence which shows that the writer speaks two languages.
- 10-Where did the writer stay? ?
- 11- who arranged to the writer to stay a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba?

- 12- write down the sentence which indicates that there are a lot of international students who study at the German-Jordanian University.
- 13- How many words did students have to learn every week.
- 14- Living with a family helped the writer to improve his Arabic-speaking skills . how?
- 15- what helped the writer to improve his Arabic- speaking skills?
- 16- What impressed the writer about students in Jordan?
- 17- The writer impressed most about students in Jordan for two three reasons . Write down two of these reasons?

Answers:

- 1-because she was studying Arabic
- 2- five months
- 3- Two summers ago
- 4- I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba.
- 5-Arabic language
- 6- she studied Arabic language at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba.
- 7- he is originally from Jordan.
- 8- Arabic and German.
- 9- As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as German.
- 10- she stayed with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba.
- 11-her relatives.
- 12-I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world.
- 13- they had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words.
- 14- while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, he could also practise it at home. He really put his back into it, and he earned an A on the course.
- 15- living with a family
- 16- their behaviour and their attitude to studying.
- 17- their behaviour and their attitude to studying. They also showed extremely positive values.

Read the blog again and answer the questions. (SB 49)

- 1- Why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?
- 2- What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?
- 3- What does the idiom in bold in the text mean?

Answers

- 1-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-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- tried extremely hard.

After school(AB 33)

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.

This= almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education /It , it=the figure / They , they= most students /it , it=money

يذهب 50 % من تاركي المدارس (الذين انجزوا الدراسة المدرسية) لاكمال التعليم العالي. لم يكن الرقم دائما بمثل هذا الارتفاع. قبل حوالي عشرين سنة، كان الرقم اقرب الى ال 30% وقبلها بثلاثون عاما كان الرقم حوالي 5%. التغيير الكبير الثاني كان ماليا. قبل عام 1998 للميلاد، كان التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة مجاني بالكامل للبريطانيين. منذ ذلك الوقت، تم استحداث رسوم الدراسة بمجموعات صغيرة. اغلب الطالب يستلف هذا المال من الحكومة. ليسوا مضطرين لدفعه حالا. بدلا من ذلك، يقومون بتسديده ببطء مما سيكتسبوه 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.

they , their=17,000 students / they , them , they , their =students / where=home / One=university / Many ,their=students / Their, them , them , their= lucky minority live in property that their parents have bought for them

بالرغم من التكلفة العالية، يختار العديد من الطلاب الدراسة بعيداً عن الوطن. كشفت دراسة مسحية تناولت 17.000 طالب ان 7% ارادوا البقاء في منازلهم خلال دراستهم الجامعية. وبالطبع يعني هذا اقتراض المزيد من المال من الحكومة. فلماذا لا يتجنب الطلاب المديونية ببقائهم في بيوتهم حيث لا يضطرون لدفع اجارات؟ يقول معظمهم انهم يريدون اختيار جامعاتهم بدلا من الاقرب. إن الرغبة بالعيش في ثقافة جديدة تعد احد الدوافع القوية لذلك. أين يسكن هؤلاء الطلاب؟ يعيش اغلبهم في سكنات جامعية خصوصا في عامهم الاول. ويستأجر اخرون غرف او منازل. يسكن القليل المحفوظ منهم في ممتلكات اشتراها اهلهم لهم. اغلبهم يجب عليه ان يتعلم الطبخ والتنظيف وكيف يتدروا امر إدارة الوقت والمال.

Answer the following questions.(AB 33)

- 1-What does the word 'it' in bold refer to in the first paragraph?
- 2-The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold 'another huge change'. What was the first huge change?
- 3- How are students able to afford to leave home? Which part of the text tells you this?

Answers

- 1- the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education
- 2-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-They borrow money from the government (lines 10–11)

Answer the following questions

- 1- The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold 'another huge change'. What was the first huge change?
- 2- How are students able to afford to leave home? Which part of the text tells you this?
- 3- **Critical Thinking:** The students of UK suggested that living in another culture is so helpful for them. Do you think that is correct? Suggest other three useful things you will achieve by leaving home and studying in another university which is far from your home.
- 4- Where do UK students get money for their education and how do they manage to pay this money back?
- 5- Where do students who leave their homes live?
- 6- Quote the sentence which indicates that students do not always choose universities which are near their homes.

Answers:

- 1- The change over 50 years of the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education increasing by ten times (from 5 to 50%).
- 2- They borrow money from the government.
- 3- Yes, I think living in another culture is a very helpful thing. It also helps students learn how to depend on themselves, cook and do the house up.
- 4- Most students borrow this money from the government. They pay it back slowly out of future earnings.
- 5- 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.
- 6- Most of them say that they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one.

Body Idioms (مصطلحات الجسم)

مهمين جدا - تحفظ انجليزي - انجليزي

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| get it off your chest | to tell someone about something that has been worrying you | ان تخبر احد بالذي يقلقك |
| get cold feet | to lose your confidence in something at the last minute(صيفية 2016) | تفقد الثقة |
| play it by ear | to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops | تقرر كيف ستتعامل بموقف |
| keep your chin up | to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement | ان تبقى مبتهيج |
| have a head for figures | to have a natural mental ability for maths and numbers | ان تملك القدرة على الحسابات |
| put (my) back into it (v phrase) | to put a lot of effort into something | يجتهد |

Complete the sentences with body idioms. (AB 34)

- 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 into it.

Writing

Sample blog post

Decisions, decisions

Posted by : Hiba

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

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

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

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

Title: Write a short catchy title. Write who the post is by.

Introduction: Appeal to your readers. Ask a question, such as advice.

Body paragraphs: State your problem or blog post subject in more detail.

Conclusion: Restate your question or subject and ask readers to get involved.

Blog-writing tips:

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

Write a blog post about your early memories of school. Compare it with your experience of school in recent years. (AB 34)