

NEW MIND

The future belongs to
those who believe in the
beauty of their dreams.

ABEER ATHREH

0785699675

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Unit six

Education today



Quantifiers to make comparisons

as as

not as as

Example :

Sami is **as tall as** Ahmed .

Hani doesn't write **as quickly as** I do .

Both

e.g Both Farah and Ayham are beautiful

Farah.....

*عند وجود كلمة Both فاتنا نضع الاسم الاول ثم be as adj as الاسم الثاني .

Comparative:

big	bigger than	the biggest
heavy	heavier than	the heaviest
nice	nicer than	the nicest

*اذا كانت الصفة قصيرة مكونة من مقطع واحد نضيف (er + than)
وعند التفضيل نستخدم (the + est)

مضاعفة (g) لانه سبق بحرف علة

حذف (y) لانه سبق بحرف صحيح واطافة (ier) (iest)

اطافة (r) لانه انتهى بحرف (e)

Long adjectives : الصفات الطويلة

الصفات الطويلة من مقطعين فاكثر

careful	more / less careful than	the most / least careful
expensive	more / less expensive	the most / least expensive

e. g . My car is **more** expensive than Amer's car .

Amer's car is

Amer's car isn't

**عند وجود عملية مقارنة ما بين اسمين ويكون الاسم الاول اكثر من الاسم الثاني (er / more) ننتبه الى

اعادة الصياغة فاذا ابتدأت الجملة بالاسم الثاني فإننا نضع be less adj than الاسم الاول

**عندما تبدأ جملة اعادة الصياغة بالنفي فإننا نضع as adj as الاسم الاخر

e. g . Geography is less interesting than History .
History is
Geography is not

e.g. Writing is not as interesting as Reading
Reading

** عند وجود عملية مقارنة ما بين اسمين ويكون الاسم الاول اقل من الاسم الثاني **less** ننتبه الى اعادة الصياغة فإذا ابتدأت الجملة بالاسم الثاني فإننا نضع **be (more/er/) adj than** الاسم الاول

** عندما تكون الجملة منفية بـ **as** واعادة الصياغة مبتدأة بالاسم الثاني فإننا نضع **be more adj than** الاسم الاول.

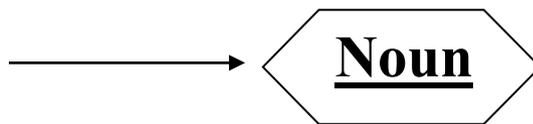
Irregular adjectives / adverbs:

Good	better than	the best
Bad	worse than	the worst
much / many	more than	the most
Little	less than	the least

e . g Studying English isn't as good as studying Arabic .
Studying Arabic is

e . g . Amer's car is worse than Hamouda's .
Hamouda's car is

more (معدود وغير معدود) اكثر
fewer (معدود جمع) اقل
less (غير معدود) اقل



Basma has more **stamps** than her sister . (**stamps** = معدود)

I have more **money** than my brother . (**money** = غير معدود)

There are fewer **plants** in my garden than in our friend's garden. (**plants**) = معدود جمع

as much as كميات غير معدودة او صفات	as many as كميات معدودة
--	--

Hanan has as much **water** as Sanabeel . (**water** = uncountable noun)

التساوي

Ala'a has as many **stamps** as Ghada . (**stamps** = countable noun)

not as much as not as manyas

عدم التساوي

1. Muntaha doesn't have as many friends as Rahaf .

Rahaf has

** عندما تتكون الجملة من **not as many noun as** فإننا نضع الاسم الثاني ومن ثم الفعل (verb) وبعدها نضع **more+noun + than** الاسم الاول

2. Reem doesn't eat **as much** food **as** her sister.

Reem sister's

3. My friend doesn't have **as many** emails **as** I have.

I have.....

Superlative :

The most + adj

There is no man in the town as rich as Mohammad .

Mohammad is

*اذا كانت الجملة لا تحتوي على مقارنة ما بين شيئين فإننا نضع الاسم ثم (most / est) be the

The least

The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.

The least

*اذا ابتدأت اعادة الصياغة بـ **the least** فإننا نضع عكس الصفة الموجودة في الجملة ومن ثم باقي الجملة .

Neither Nor

Neither silver nor bronze are as expensive as gold.

Gold

اذا ابتدأت الجملة بـ **Neither nor ...** نضع الاسم الاخير في الجملة ونضع **be more adj than** الاسم الثاني **and** الاسم الاول

Exercise

* Yesterday is not as warm as today.

Today

* skiing isn't as dangerous as mountain climbing.

Mountain climbing

* Ibrahim is not as good as Abdallah in chess.

Abdallah is

* There is no student in the class as intelligent as Amer.

Amer is

* I have ever studied a language as difficult as Japanese.

Japanese

* Nobody in the team is as bad as Ahmad.

Ahmad

* The safest country in the region is Jordan.

The least

* The easiest school subject for Yasmeeen is English.

English

* Sea is more exciting than desert.

Desert isn't

* American cars are more expensive than Korean cars.

Korean cars aren't

* Some authors think that reading books is more interesting than watching TV

Watching TV

* Irbid is less crowded than Amman.

Amman

* Bahrin is less populated than Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia is

* Neither maths nor science are as popular as English.

English

* Both Khalid and Yazen are short.

Khalid

* I don't have as many as books as my sister.

My sister

* I don't earn as much as money as you do.

You earn

* Dina doesn't eat as much fast food as Amani.

Amani eats

* Physics isn't as popular as Biology.

Biology.....

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

My brother

* Mansaf is more popular than magloubeh .

Magloubeh isn't

* Watching sports on T.V isn't as exciting as watching sports alive .

Watching sports alive is

* Volleyball is less amazing than football .

Football is

* Nasser doesn't have as many friends as Raed .

Raed has

* Rawan doesn't like running as much as she likes swimming .

Rawan likes swimming

* Both Arabic and Maths aren't as popular as English .

English is

* Hani doesn't drive his car as carefully as Ahmad .

Ahmad drives

* In a football match there are more players than in a basketball match.

In a basketball match there aren't.....

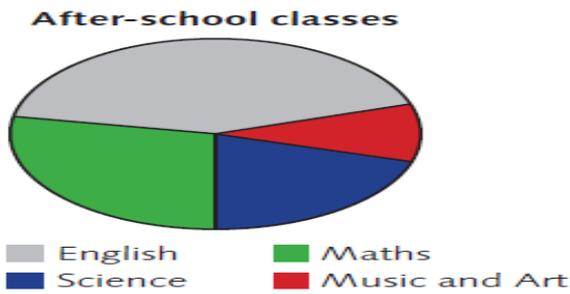
* Climbing is a more dangerous sport than swimming.

Swimming is not

* Amman is more peaceful than Milan.

Milan

E.5 P.45 (student): look at the digram of after-school classes and complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.



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

E.4 P. 31 (Activity): 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.

earlier	later	less	longer	the most	the least
---------	-------	------	--------	----------	-----------

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

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

E.5 P.32 (Activity):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.

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

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%

- 1 Business Studies is subject.
- 2people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
- 3 Physics isn't..... Biology.
- 4 Law is..... than Medicine and Dentistry.
- 5growing 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.

جمل وزارية

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

English is

9 . Both Arabic and Maths aren't as popular as English .

English is

10 . Hani doesn't drive his car as carefully as Ahmad .

Ahmad drives

3. Football is more popular than basketball.

Basketball

3. My watch is less attractive than yours. (not as . . . as)

My watch

Reading

Text	نص	Pronoun	ضمير	Suggest	اقترح	Ways	طرق
Paragraph	فقرة	Refer to	يعود الى	Mention	اذكر	Mean	تعني
Word	كلمة	Sentence	جملة	According to	وفق للنص	Factors	عوامل
Find	جد	Underlined	تحتها خط	Following	التالي	Examples	مثال
Quote	اقتبس	Write down	اكتب	Describe	اوصف	Show	تبيين
Indicate/ tell	تشير	Justify	برر	Causes /results	نتائج	Steps	خطوات

(Characteristics/qualities/ features) خصائص (صفات)

(View/opinion) وجهة نظر

(Benefits/advantages/pluses/good things/aims/goals) فوائد / ايجابيات / اهداف

What?	ما	Where?	اين	How far?	كم تبعد	How long?	كم طول
Why?	لماذا	Whose?	لمن	How much?	كم الكمية	How?	كيف
Who/whom?	من	Which?	اي	How many?	كم الكمية	How often?	كم مرة
When?	متى	How tall?	كم طول	How high?	كم ارتفاع	How old?	كم عمر

*According to the text/writer/article.....?

وفق للنص / الكاتب/ المقالة ؟

حاول ايجاد الاجابة من النص ويجب ان تكون متعلقة بالسؤال ..

*Quote (Write down) the sentence which indicates/shows/tells that...

اقتبس الجملة التي تشير / تبين/ تخبر/ انه

جواب سؤال الاقتباس جملة لها نفس المعنى في النص ويجب كتابتها من النقطة للنقطة ...

*What does the underlined word "....." mean? 2016

Or find the word that means

يطلب منك السؤال ان تجد الكلمة التي تعني او ان تكتب معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط ...

Mention / write down....

There are many Write them down or two of them.....

هناك العديد من اكتب نقطتين او اكثر

What does the underlined pronoun ... In the Paragraphs refer to?

على من يعود الضمير

he, him, his	اسم مفرد مذكر
it, its	مفرد غير عاقل
She,her, hers	اسم مفرد مؤنث
they, them. Their	اسم جمع للعاقل او للغير عاقل
who, which, that, whose, where	اداة وصل تعود على ما قبلها مباشرة
this, th at ,these , those	تكون على الجملة التي بعدها

Critical Thinking:

A. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

B. According to the text, the writer states that Explain this statement, Mention three

..... for

I think this statement is true. In my opinion I think that رأيك بالقضية المطروحة

Vocabulary

Academic	أكاديمي	Path	درب
Compulsory	اجباري	Astrophysics	الفلك الفيزيائي
Contradictory	متناقض	Astronauts	عالم فلك
Developed nation	دول متقدمة	Variety	تنوع
Fluently	بطلاقة	Tailor-made	محكم
Optional	اختياري	Dentistry	طب الاسنان
Tuition	دروس	Arabic language	اللغة العربية
Achievements	انجازات	Literature	الادب
Secondary	ثانوي	Pharmacy	صيدلة
Organization	منظمة	Marketing	تسويق
Development	تطور	Geology	علم الارض
space	فضاء	Psychology	علم النفس
Conventional	تقليدي	Translation	ترجمة
Qualification	مؤهلات	Visual arts	فنون بصرية
Industry	صناعة	Chemistry	كيمياء
Astronomy	علم الفلك	Sociology	اجتماعيات
Opportunities	فرصة	Banking	مصرفية
Increasingly	بشكل مرتفع	Financial	مالية
Prospects	نواحي	History	تاريخ
Global	عالمي	Nursing	تمريض
Proficiency	بكفاءة	Agriculture	زراعة
Lifelong	طول الحياة	Physics	فيزياء
Abroad	خارج الحدود	Engineering	هندسة
Hesitate	يتردد	Linguistics	لغويات
Colloquial	لهجة عامية	Economics	اقتصاد
Behavior	سلوك	Business management	ادارة اعمال
Attitude	ميول	Biology	احياء
Prosperity	ازدهار	Medicine	طب
Hospitable	ضيافة	geography	جغرافيا
Decision	قرار	degree	شهادة
Values	قيم	Fees	ضرائب
Educational	تعليمي	Citizens	مواطنين
seek	تهدف	Survey	احصائية
Pioneering	رائدة	Debt	ديون
Encourage	تشجيع	Motive	دافع
Companies	شركات	Minority	الاجلبية
Prominent	بارزة	residence	سكن
grade	علامة	Rent	ايجار
property	ملكية	desire	رغبة

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.

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

1. The study states many things behind high academic achievements to students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea. Write down two of these things.
.....
2. The writer mentions two subjects in the text, write down these two subjects.
.....
3. Quote the sentence which shows that Jordanian students attend school for more than 187 days per year.
.....
4. What change has recently taken place in some American schools, and why has this occurred?
.....
5. Who does more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?
.....
6. How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?
.....
7. Is it compulsory to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea?
.....
8. What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?
.....
9. Quote the sentence, which shows that most Finnish students speak more than one language.
.....
10. Why do Japanese, Indonesian and South Korean students spend the most time Studying?
.....
11. The writer states that there is a contradictory views. Write them down.
.....
12. Write down an example showing that the length of school day doesn't have to do with academic achievement.
.....
13. Quote the sentence which shows that the after school activities in Japan and South Korea aren't compulsory.
.....

Critical Thinking

1. The longer school day would result in better grades for most students. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
.....
2. According to the text, the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. Suggest three other ways.
.....

Space schools

Studio schools are pioneering schools, **which** receive funding, as well as support from Private businesses, and which seek to encourage young people to undertake 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. 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** 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.'

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

1. What are Studio schools?

2. Quote the sentence which indicates that the studio schools specialise in one field.

3. What does the underlined word refer to?

4. How are the following groups of people involved in space schools?

a- Leading companies in the space and technology industries.

b- Prominent scientists and engineers.

5. Quote the sentence, which indicates that a school has been opened to take care of students who are interested in space industry.

6. Space school teach their students special subject related to space. Mention two example of such subjects.

7. There are two fields of project supervised by leading companies. Write them down.

8. Quote the sentence which indicate the definition of studio school

9. Who supports and funds studio schools?

10. Why is it important that students get high grade in subjects like maths, science and other technology subject?

11. The writer states that studio school encourage young people to undertake less conventional form of secondry education . explain this statement suggesting three methods to help making education less conventional.

12. Many school 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.

Critical Thinking

1. Many students choose to go on an exchange to study in another country. Why do you think they do this? Mention three reasons for that.

2. “Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.” Do you agree with this quotation by Gandhi? Why?

A visiting student's blog: Anita

Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As my father is originally from Jordan, I spent my childhood 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 practise **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** 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. 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.

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

1. Quote the sentence that shows the writer has no problem with speaking the informal form of Arabic.

2. The writer states that she was happy that she came and studied in Jordan. Write down three things she liked about Jordan.

3. The writer thinks that getting university education can contribute to your country's prosperity. Think about this statement and write down your point of view in two sentences.

4. Write down the sentence which indicates that many students from all over the world come to study in German-Jordanian University

5. The writer's dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day. Suggest three things for Anita to help her make this dream a reality.

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

7. What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?

8. Where is the German-Jordanian University?

9. Quote the sentence which shows that Anita was amazed by the students in Jordan.

10. What is Anita's dream?

Critical Thinking

1. Many students choose to go on an exchange program to study in another country. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

2. Living with a family is a useful way to learn a new language quickly. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

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 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.

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

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. There are two reasons for students who want to study abroad. Mention them.

4. When was higher education in the UK free for citizens?

5. How is the lucky minority different from other students?

6. How can British government help its citizens to complete their studying?

7. There were two huge changes, which occurred in higher education in England. Write them down

8. Write down the sentence, which indicates that students don't have to pay off the government at home.

9. Quote the sentence, which indicates the challenges, which face the students who choose to study abroad.

10. Where do students who study abroad live?

11. Answer the following sentence

* Accommodation provided by a university or college

* Reason for doing something

* Not many, the opposite of "majority"

* Costs, charges

* Money you owe

* Relating to money

Critical Thinking

1. The writer states that it is expected that students who choose to study away from home will face many difficulties. Explain this statement, suggesting three tips to make studying abroad less challenging.

2. studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages. Think of this statement and, in two sentences write your point of view

Vocabulary

E.1 P.31 (Activity): Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed.

Compulsory	contradictory	developed nation	tuition	optional	fluently
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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**.
.....

E.7 P. 32 (Activity)The following paragraphs are comments made by university students. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate university subjects.

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.



Body idioms

get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute .
get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for maths/numbers
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort into something
stand out [from the crowd]	to be much better than other similar people or things.
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it

E11 P.34 (Activity) Complete the sentences with the following body idioms.

- 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.....

A: Complete the following sentences with words from the box.

Colloquial	Pioneer	Undertake	Tailor-made	Strophysics	Tuition
-------------------	----------------	------------------	--------------------	--------------------	----------------

1. is the type of astronomy which uses physical laws and ideas to explain the behaviour of the stars and other object in space.
2. All student receive in logic and metaphysics.
3. It was universities thated these new industries, they were the first.
4. Student are required to simple experiments.
5. Speeches should not be used at school

B: Complete the following sentences with words from the box.

Halls of residence	debt	financial	degree	minority
---------------------------	-------------	------------------	---------------	-----------------

1. If you don't know how to manage your Affairs, you need to consult a financial deviser.
2. Children with single parents at my school were very much is the.....
3. Mr. Amer has master's Soon, he will be doing his PHD.
4. New students may be accommodated in
5. He managed to pay off hiss in two years.

Derivation

(Noun Verb Adverb Adjective Noun)

Noun :

1. After the Article (a / an / the)

بعد ادوات التعريف يأتي اسم لكن اذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم نضع مباشرة صفة .

- My father works for **an** **that** helps to protect the environment.
(organize)
- My father work for an company that helps to protect the environment.

2. (my , our , your , his , her , their , its)

اذا جاءت صفات الملكية نضع بعدها اسم لكن اذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم نضع صفة

- I will be going to university to complete **my** (educate)

3. (this , that , these , those) .

بعد اسماء الاشارة نضع اسم لكن اذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم نضع صفة .

- I can't complete this (achieve)

4. (much , little , a little , few , a few , only , every , other , all , no , any , many , one , two , three , four)

بعد محددات الكمية نضع اسم لكن اذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم نضع صفة .

Have you had **any** **of** learning another language? (Develop)

5. الملكية ('s) . و قبل و بعد (of) قبل و بعد

اذا جاءت of نضع قبلها وبعدها اسم و 's الملكية ايضا

- Have you seen Nasser's of medicine ? (Successful)

6. after (most / more) without (be)

بعد most / more شرط ان لا تسبق بأفعال (is / are / am / was / were) be

- We need more in the school . (educate)

7. (in , of , on , between , from , under , with , for , at ...etc)

بعد احرف الجر نضع اسم ولكن اذا جاء بعد الفراغ اسم نضع صفة

- There is a particular Bedouin style of that buyers find very attractive.
(achieve)

Adjective :

1. as.....as

ما بين as نضع صفة مباشرة .

- She is **as beautiful as** the moon .

2. After (very , so , too , quite , extremely , completely , definitely , absolutely , mainly , surely , Essentially)

بعد محددات الكمية والمؤكدات والظروف

- Ahmed was **extremely hungry**.

3. After (get , become , grow , look , seem , appear , feel , , find)

بعد الافعال السابقة نضع صفة

- Rand **looks happy** because she has passed her exams.

4. After (most / more) with be

بعد الكلمات السابقة شرط ان تسبق بـ be

- Land is **more expensive** than it was before.

5. After verb to be

تأتي الصفة بعد افعال (is / are / am / was / were) be

- The exam was **difficult**.

Verb:

1. After to

تأتي الصفة بعد to المصدرية

- I need to (achievement) my homeworks.

2. After the (modals)

will / would / can / could / shall / should / must / might / بعد

- you **should** (correction) the midtakes.

3. After verb to do

(did / do / does) بعد

- She **didn't** succeed.

4. After the subject

I / we / you / they / she / he / it بعد الفاعل سواء كان اسم شخص او ضمير مثل

- Thanks a lot . I **appreciate** your kindness.

Adverb:

1. first of the sentence follow with coma

يأتي الظرف في بداية الجملة لكن يكون بعده فاصلة

- **Finally** , Fares could pass the exams.

2. end of the sentence

في نهاية الجملة لكن قبل الفراغ فاعل او فعل .

- He greeted the **guests** **warmly**.

3. between verb to be and adjective

يأتي الظرف بعد (is / are / am / was / were) شرط ان يتبعها صفة

- I was **extremely** tired .

4. before the verb

يأتي الظرف قبل الفعل وبعد الفاعل

- **He** **surprisingly** **told** me about the secret.

E.3 P.13 (Activity): 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..... 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)

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Educate	education	educational	educationally
Succeed	Success	Successful	Successfully
Achieve	Achievement	Achievable	achievably
Organize	Organization	Organized	-----
develop	development	Developing/developed	-----
Experience	Experience	Experienced	
Dominate	Dominance	Dominant	
Depend	Dependence	Dependent	
Repeat	Repetition	Repeated	
Correct	Correction	Correct	
Qualify	Qualification	Qualified	
Recommend	Recommendation	Recommended	
Advise	advice	Advisable	
	Youth	Young	
	Awareness	aware	
Dyhydrate	Dehydration	dehydrated	
	fluency	fluent	Fluently
Circulate	Circulation	Circulated	
Concentrate	Concentration	Concentrating	
Revise	Revision	Revised	
Compete	Competition	Competitive	
Memorise	memory	Memorable	
know	Knowledge		
Create	creation	Creative	
Teach	teaching	Teaching	
Economise	Economy	Economic	Economically
criticize	Critic	critical	

function

• <u>Showing cause</u>	• <u>Showing result</u>	• <u>Giving Advice</u>
because	therefore	Why don't you...?
because of	so	You could.....
as	as a result	Have you thought about ...?
since	because of that	You should ..., no doubt about it.
due to	consequently	If I were....., I would ...
		My main recommendation is that you ...

Guided writing

Read the information below, and in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write four sentences using the given notes below Use the appropriate linking words.

Title

إذا كانت الكتابة المقيدة بهذا الشكل فأنا نستخدم قاعدة محددات الكمية للمقارنة ويجب ان تكون اربع جمل عليها مربوطة بجمل ربط وننظر الى الشكل ونحدد نوع الكلمات type هل هي مواد ام بضائع ام طعام..... ونحدد من الاكثر ومن الاقل لكتابتها.

1. نربط من الاكثر. be the most + type + title.

الاقل + be + title + type + the least but

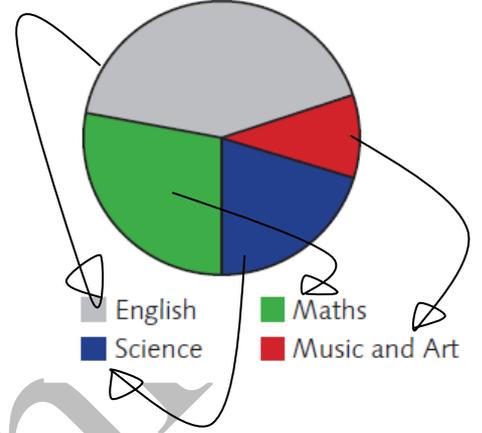
2. Although الوسط be more popular than الاقل , it is less

popoular than الاكثر. (2)

3. Also, الوسط isn't as popular as الاكثر.

4. اكثر الوسط nor الوسط are as popular as الاكثر. Finally, neither

After-school classes



English is the most studied subject after-school classes but

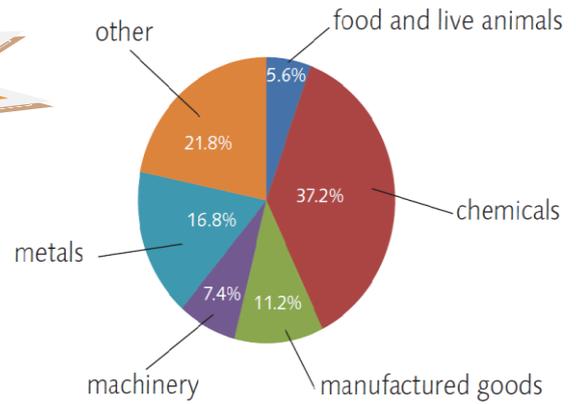
Subject. (2) Although maths is more popular than science, it is less popular than English. (3) Also, science isn't as popular as English.

(4) Finally, Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English.

Goods

بضائع

Exports from Jordan to the EU



العنوان

Disadvantages of having too many cars on road

Make accident.

Cause a traffic jams.

Consume much energy.

There are many title such as point one and point two . Also, point three.

The impact of the art on learning :

Change the learning environment.

Provide challenges to students

Teach students to become self-directed learners

Teach students ways and methods not normally used

العنوان

How to sleep the night before the exam

Forget all about exam

Do light exercise

Have some milk

Go to bed early

There are many ways to title such as point one and point two. In addition to, point three as well as point four.

How to learn young people the basic of Glassblowing

show them demonstration

Launch workshops

participate them in galleries

Writing

introduction

The aim of this (report/essay/article) is to discuss (subject) about from its all sides

Main idea

I think that (subject) is a very important subject to talk about in details because it has a strong relation and effect with our life. However, no one can deny that (subject) has a great influence on our society and needs interest. As a consequence, we should be aware of using (subject) . It can lead to good results if we work hard.and cooperate with each other. Firstly, (opinion) secondly, (opinion)

conclusion

Finally, I'd like to say that I hope I have given enough and useful information about suggesting good ideas and views that help to take it into consideration to find the best effective solution for it .

Writing a Formal Letter

P.O. Box.....
Amman, Jordan
14th January 2018

Dear

Firstly, I think that

Secondly,.....

Finally,.....

Yours Faithfully/sincerely
اسم المرسل المكتوب في الامتحان

How to write a Personal / Informal Letter?

P.O. Box.....
Amman, Jordan
14th January 2018

Title

Dear

...;

How are you? Really fine, I hope? How is your family? I hope that all of you are very well. I'm sorry that I haven't written to you for ages, and that's **because** I had final exams.

Anyway, I'm writing to **tell** you about

Well, I have to finish now **as** I've got to do my homework. Please write back **and** let me know more about your latest news. Hope to hear from you soon.

Lots of love.

Yours sincerely,

You name

Grammar:

- * Farah is as beautiful as Ayham.
 - * Amer's car is less expensive than my car.
 - * Amer's car isn't as expensive as my car.
 - * History is more interesting than Geography.
 - * Geography is not as interesting as history.
 - * Reading is more interesting than writing.
 - * Studying Arabic is better than studying.
 - * Hamouda's car is better than Amer's car.
 - * Rahaf has more friends than Muntaha.
 - * Reem's sister eats more food than Reem.
 - * I have more emails than my friends.
 - * Mohammad is the richest.
 - * The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.
 - * Gold is more expensive than silver and bronze.
-

Exercise

- * Today is warmer than yesterday.
- * Mountain climbing is more dangerous than skiing.
- * Abdallah is better than Ibrahim.
- * Amer is the most intelligent.
- * Japanese is the most difficult.
- * Ahamd is the worst.
- * The least dangerous country in the region is Jordan.
- * English is the easiest subject for Yasmeen.
- * Desert isn't as exciting as sea.
- * Korean cars aren't as expensive as American cars.
- * Watching TV is less interesting than Reading books.
- * Amman is more crowded than Irbid.
- * Saudi Arabis is more populated than Baharin.
- * English is more popular than Maths and science.
- * Khaled is as short as Yazen.
- * My sister has more books than me.
- * You earn more money than me.
- * Amani eats more fast food than Dina.
- * Biology is more popular than physics.
- * My brother eats more fast food than me.
- * Magloubeh isn't as popular as Mansaf.
- * Watching sports alive is more exciting than watching on TV.
- * Football is more amazing than Volleyball.
- * Raed has more friends than Nasser.
- * Rawan likes swimming more than running.
- * English is more popular than Arabic
- * Ahmad drives more carefully than Hani.
- * In a basketball match there aren't as much as players than in football match.

* Swimming isn't as dangerous as climbing.

* Milan is less peaceful than Amman.

E.5 P.45

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

E.4 P. 31

the most / longer / later / the least / earlier

E. 5 P. 32

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

جمل وزارية

* English is more popular than Maths and science.

* Ahmad drives more carefully than Hani.

* Basketball isn't as popular as football.

* My watch isn't as attractive as yours.

Reading:

The time we spend at school.

They = students in Japan, Indonesia and south korea.

They = students in Japan, Indonesia and south korea.

They = students in Japan, Indonesia and south korea.

Their = students in Japan, Indonesia and south korea.

They = students in Finland.

They = students in Finland.

1. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades / They also spend about three hours on homework every day.
2. Maths and Science
3. 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
4. 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 / 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
5. student in Japan.
6. 187 days.
7. No, it isn't because it's optional not compulsory.
8. they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science
9. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently
10. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades
11. the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

12. students in finland 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.
13. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities.

Critical thinking:

1. I think this statement is wrong. In my opinion the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.
 2. I think long homeworks as well as optional activities and top grades.
-

Space school:

Which = studio school

Who = student (fourteen – eighteen) years-old.

Their = students

They = students

1. 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.
2. 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
3. pronoun
4. a. Lessons are a mixture of small class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries
b. brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams.
5. 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
6. Astronomy and Astrophysics.
7. Lessons are a mixture of small class tutorials.
8. 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.
9. Private businesses.
10. Because when they leave school, they will be well placed to take any number of different career paths.
11. I think we should make education less conventional by doing activities outside the school as well as going trip to any archaeological site and taking breaks between lectures
12. I think the purposes are to increase the country prosperity as well as to make a great generations and earn a lot of money.

Critical thinking:

1. I think this statement is true. In my opinion to experience a new language and culture as well as meeting a new people and lower costs.
 2. I think this statement is true. In my opinion we have to learn as much as can.
-

Anita's blog:

I = Anita

Who = international students.

It = Arabic

Their = student in Jordan

Who = students

Their = students

Their = students

They = students

They = students

Who = someone

1. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands.
2. Delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people.
3. I think that the person who completed his education can do many things which make the country's prosperity great.
4. I was amazed by the number of international students there, **who** were not only from Germany, but from all over the world.
5. I think attend course as well as stay in Jordan and communicate with people speaking Arabic.
6. Because her father is originally from Jordan, she spent her childhood speaking Arabic as well as German
7. she was amazed by the number of international students there, **who** were not only from Germany, but from all over the world.
8. Madaba.
9. I was amazed by the number of international students there, **who** were not only from Germany, but from all over the world.
10. is to be fluent in Arabic one day

Critical thinking:

1. I think this statement is true. In my opinion to experience a new language and culture as well as meeting a new people and lower costs.
 2. In my opinion I think speaking the same language that the family talk is good way to speak it fluently.
-

After school:

They = most students

they = most students

it = tuition fees

They = 17.000 students

their = 17.000 students

they = students

Their = most of students

their = luckily minority

them = most of students

Their = most of students

Their = most of students

1. financial

2. they borrow this money from the government.

3. they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one and live in a new culture

4. before 1998 CE.

5. 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.
6. Most students borrow this money from the government.
7. financial and The figure of school leavers.
8. They don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.
9. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government
10. Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses
11. halls of residence / motive / minority / fees / debt / financial.

Critical thinking:

1. I think this statement is true. In my opinion we can stay in the middle of Arabic family also, communicate with people and work to earn money.
2. I think this statement is true. In my opinion studying abroad is too hard for many people because it make the person to face a lot of difficulties.

Vocabulary:

E.1 p.31

1. developed nation 2 .compulsory 3 .optional 4. tuition 5 .contradictory

E.7 P.32

1. Law 2.Linguistics 3 .Physics 4. History 5 .Banking and Finance

E.11 P.34

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

- A: 1. strophysic 2. Tuition 3. Pioneer 4. Undertake 5. Tailor-made 6. Colloquial

- B: 1. Financial 2. Minority 3. Degree 4. Halls of residence 5. debt

E.3 P.31

1. education 2. succeed 3. achieve 4. organisation 5. development

Guided writing:

- * There are many impact of the art on learning such as Changing the learning environment and Providing challenges to students. In addition to, Teaching students to become self-directed learners as well as Teaching students ways and methods not normally used
- * There are many ways to learn young people the basic of Glassblowing such as showing them demonstration and Launching workshops. Also, participating them in galleries.

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN-MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GENERAL SECONDARY CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION-2011
GENERAL ENGLISH

المستوى الرابع - الدورة الصيفية - الكتاب الجديد

DATE: 21/7/2018

TIME: ONE HOUR AND A HALF
ملحوظات: (1) أجب عن جميع أسئلة هذه الورقة

(2) للمتقدمين لجميع الفروع الأكاديمية

Read the following article carefully, and then in your ANSWER BOOKLET answer all the questions that follow. Your answers should be based on the article.

Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As my father is originally from Jordan, I spent my childhood 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 practise 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 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. 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.

Question Number One: (20 marks)

1. The writer is bilingual. Write down the two languages that she can speak.
.....
2. Quote the sentence that shows the writer has no problem with speaking the informal form of Arabic.
.....

PAGE TWO

3. The writer states that she was happy that she came and studied in Jordan. Write down three things she liked about Jordan.
.....
4. The writer thinks that getting university education can contribute to your country's prosperity. Think about this statement and write down your point of view in two sentences.
.....
5. What does the underlined body idiom —**put my back into it** mean?
.....
6. What does the underlined word —**it**, refer to?
.....
7. What is the function of using the underlined word '**As**' in the text?
.....
8. Write down the sentence which indicates that many students from all over the world come to study in German-Jordanian University
.....
9. The writer's dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day. Suggest three things for Anita to help her make this dream a reality.
.....
10. 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.
.....

Question Number two. (14 points)

A . Choose the suitable item from those given to complete each of the following sentences and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)

debt	tuition	optional	got cold feet	motive
-------------	----------------	-----------------	----------------------	---------------

1. The new actor.....when he stepped on the stage; he forgot his lines.
2. In many schools, studying a foreign language is, but it is often a good idea to continue learning a second language.
3. You can borrow money from the bank and pay your
4. Do you have music at the weekend?

B . Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows

Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

Thank you for listening to me. I have just needed to **get this off my chest**.

I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really **have a head for figures**

There is a missing word in the above body idiom, rewrite the sentence including the missing word?

Question Number three (9 points)

A . Correct the verb between brackets, then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (6 points)

11. Amer drinks more than his brother.

Amer's brother

21. Losing weight is not as easy as putting on weight. (**difficult**)

Losing weight is

**B . Study the following sentences and answer the question that follows
Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (3 points)**

- The climber was sick **due to** lack of oxygen.
- We had to stop our movement **because** it was very stormy.

What is the function of using due to/because in the above sentences?

Question Number four : (8 points)

B. GUIDED WRITING (3 points)

Read the information below, and in your ANSWER BOOKLET, write two sentences using the given notes below about Why do people use Internet websites? Use the appropriate linking words.

How to keep yourself fit
Do exercise
Eat healthy food
Walk everyday

*** Free writing:**

Think of three ways in which people will be living in the future. Write about 80 words (5 points).

Answer

Abeer Athreh