

كلمات من الضروري معرفة معانيهم للاجابة عن القطع

kinds/ forms / types/ sorts	أنواع	benefits/ profits	فوائد // أهمية
reasons	أسباب	negative//disadvantages//bad	سيء
difficulties // hard ways /methods // paths	صعوبات / مجالات / طرق	positive //good//advantages define /definition = mean	محاسن يعرف / يعني
purpose // aims // goals	أهداف	affects // effects	تأثيرات
popular	شائع	increase// growth growing	زيادة
resources	مصادر	sites// places // locations	أماكن / مواقع
results	نتائج	decrease// shorten // reduce	يقلص
factors / elements	عناصر/ عوامل	encourage// promote	يشجع
facts	حقائق	explain // clarify	يشرح
states = countries	بلاد	works //careers // jobs	أعمال
statement // sentence	جمله	modern // new	حديث/ جديد
suggestions	اقتراحات	ancient // old	قديم
habits	عادات	develop// improve	يحسن // يطور
danger// risks	مخاطر	consist of//contain	يتكون
justifying	يبرر	Troubles // problems// issues	مشاكل
aspects	ظواهر	phenomena	ظاهره
information	معلومات	useful	مفيدة
several // many // some	عدة	advice	نصائح
signs// signals/symptoms	أعراض	procedures // actions// events	إجراءات
qualities //characteristics //properties// features	خصائص// مميزات// صفات		

Word	Meaning	
academic	connected with education,	اקדמי / جامعي
compulsory	obligatory; required.	اجباري / الزامي
contradictory	two ideas that are completely different	متناقض
developed nation	a rich country that has many industries.	الدول المتقدمة
fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker.	بطلاقة
tuition	teaching, especially in small groups.	دروس
Business Management	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, and planning manage.	ادارة الاعمال
Linguistics	The study of the grammar, history and structure of languages.	علم اللغة
Agriculture	the science or practice of farming agricultural	الزراعة
Astrophysics	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them.	الفيزياء الفلكية
career advisor (noun)	Someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work	مستشار وظيفي
circulation (noun)	the movement of blood around the body	الدورة الدموية
colloquial	used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech.	اللغة العامية
concentration (noun)	attention, or attention span	التركيز
degree (noun)	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study.	درجة علمية
dehydration (noun)	the state of having drunk too little water	الجفاف
diet (noun)	the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day	حمية غذائية / رجيم
diploma (noun)	either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course.	شهادة
drop [a course] (verb)	to stop studying a certain subject at university.	يسقط/يفشل
Economics (noun)	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used	الاقتصاد
Engineering (noun)	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc.	الهندسة
enrol (verb)	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course enrolment (noun).	تسجيل //الالتحاق بالدراسة
immerse (verb)	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it	يعمر /ينهمك
lifelong (adjective)	continuing or existing throughout your life.	طول العمر / مدى الحياة
Marketing (noun)	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer market (verb and noun).	التسويق
Master's degree (noun)	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	درجة الماجستير
memory (noun)	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	ذاكرة

multilingual (adjective)	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages multilingualism (noun)	متعدد اللغات
multitask (verb)	to do several things at the same time.	متعدد المهام
nutrition (noun)	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth nutritious (adjective).	التغذية
online distance learning (noun)	a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication.	التعلم عن بعد (الانترنت) الانتس اب
Pharmacy (noun)	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines	الصيدلة
PhD (noun)	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty.	برفسور
pioneering (adjective)	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time pioneer (verb and noun).	رائد
postgraduate (noun)	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD; ~ degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level.	دراسات عليا
private university	a university not operated by a government.	جامعة خاصة
proficiency (noun)	a good standard of ability and skill	مهارات / فعالية
Psychology (noun)	the study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس
public university (noun)	a university that is funded by public means, through a government.	جامعة حكومية
qualifications (plural noun)	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training	مؤهلات
simulator (noun)	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine simulate (verb) – simulation (noun).	محاكاة
Sociology (noun)	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups sociological (adjective).	علم الاجتماع
tutorial (noun)	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students tutor (verb and noun).	معلم
undergraduate (noun)	someone who has not yet completed their first degree.	خريج
undertake (verb)	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it undertaking (noun)	يبدأ / يشرع بتعبه
utterance (noun)	something that is said, such as a statement utter (verb)	النطق
vocational (adjective)	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved vocation (noun).	مهني

Module five

agreement (noun)	an arrangement or promise to do something	الموافقة
blame (verb)	to say or think that someone or something is responsible for something bad	يلوم
corporate (adjective)	a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organisation	شراكة
cryptophasia (noun)	a language that only twins can understand.	لغة
dialect (noun)	a form of language which is spoken in only one area,	لغة خاصه بمنطقه معينه
do a deal (verb)	to arrange an agreement in business.	يتعامل
domestic (adjective)	relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries	داخلي / محلي
dominate (verb)	to be the most important feature of something	يسطير /يهيمن
evolve (verb)	to develop gradually.	يتتطور
export (noun)	goods sold to another country	يصدر
extensively (adverb)	in a way to cover or affect a large area	على نطاق واسع
extraction (noun)	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else	استخراج/تجريد
fertiliser (noun)	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow	اسمدة
first language (noun)	the language that you first learn as a child.	اللغة الاولى / الام
goods (plural noun)	things that are produced in order to be sold.	بضائع
Gross Domestic Product (noun)	the value of a country's total output of goods and services.	الناتج الاجمالي
import (noun)	goods bought from other countries	يستورد
intentional (adjective)	done on purpose	
knitwear (noun)	clothing made from wool.	التريكو / حياكة
machinery (noun)	machines, especially large ones.	ماكينة
mineral (noun)	a substance that is found naturally in the earth	معدن
mother tongue (noun)	the first language that you learnt	اللغة الام
negotiate (verb)	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement,	يتفاوض
pharmaceuticals (plural noun)	companies which produce drugs and medicine pharmaceutical (adjective)	الادوية/ الصيدلة
pop (verb)	to burst, with a short, explosive sound.	فرقة
punish (verb)	to give someone an unpleasant task	يعاقب
recall (verb)	to remember a particular fact, event or situation from the past.	يستدعي من الذكرة
register (noun)	a technical term for the words, style and grammar used by speakers and writers.	التسجيل
replicate (verb)	to produce a copy of something replicate (noun).	تكرار
reserve (noun)	Something kept back or set aside.	يحفظ
sales pitch (noun)	the statements and promises that someone makes to try to persuade someone to buy something.	فن البيع
spill (verb)	to accidentally flow over the edge of a container	تسرب
tell a joke (verb)	to say something to make people laugh.	يسرد النكات
track record (noun)	all of a person's or organisation's past achievements, successes or failures which show how well they have done something.	سجل وظيفي

Module 6

adaptable (adjective)	able to adapt to new conditions or situations	يتكيف
ambitious (adjective)	having a strong desire for success or achievement	طموح
attribute (noun)	a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person)	صفة مميزة/سمة خاصة
competent (adjective)	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard competence (noun).	مختص//مؤهل
conscientious (adjective)	showing a lot of care and attention (to a task)	ضمير
curriculum vitae (noun)	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications, skills and work experience that they send to potential employers.	السيرة الذاتية
enclosed (adjective)	surrounded, especially by a fence or wall enclose (verb).	محاط ب
enthusiastic (adjective)	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something enthusiasm (noun).	متحمس
fond of (adjective)	having an affection or liking for someone or something.	مولع ب
full-time (adjective) [of a job]	happening or working for the whole of the working week, and not only part of it.	
headphones (plural noun)	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.	
intern (noun) internship (noun)	someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience intern (verb) .	مترنن/متترنس
interpreter (noun)	someone who translates spoken words from one language into another interpret (verb) – interpretation (noun).	مترجم
keen (adjective)	having or showing eagerness or interest (in something)	متلهف
reference (noun)	a person who provides information about your character and abilities refer (verb).	مرجع
regional (adjective)	relating to a particular region or area region (noun).	منطقة
rewarding (adjective)	giving personal satisfaction reward (verb and noun).	مكافأة
secure (adjective)	safe; free from danger secure (verb) – security (noun)	امن
seminar (noun)	a class on a particular subject.	ندوة
surveyor (noun)	a person whose job is to measure the conditions of a building or to record the details of an area of land survey	مساح الاراضي
voluntary (adjective)	done or given by choice volunteer (noun and verb).	تطوع
work experience (noun)	a period of time that someone spends working in a particular place.	الخبرة

S.B /Unit 6- P/44 (The time we spend at school)

Word	Meaning	
contradictory	two ideas that are completely different and both are true	متناقض
developed nation	a wealthy / a rich country	الدول / الام المتقدمه = المتطور
fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker.	بطلاقه
Tuition	teaching, especially in small groups.	درس

منذ سنوات مضت، ما يقارب ألف مدرسة من كافة أنحاء أمريكا بدأت بجعل السنة الدراسية أطول وذلك بإضافة عشرة أيام إضافية إلى السنة الدراسية أو يجعل اليوم الدراسي أطول بنصف ساعة.

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.

ذلك لأنه وجد بين طلاب المدارس الثانوية في أمريكا و بريطانيا يمضون الوقت الأقل في المدرسة بمعدل 187 يوم بالسنة. السنة الدراسية المثلية بالأردن أطول من ذلك. إلا أن أي من هذه الدول السنة الدراسية فيها لا يقارب طول السنة الدراسية في دول مثل اليابان و كوريا الجنوبية. الكوريين الجنوبيون يحضورون إلى المدرسة لمدة 220 يوم بالسنة، وبالإ匕ان عدد السنة الدراسية 243 يوم.

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.

وفقاً لدراسة أجرتها منظمة التعاون والتنمية الاقتصادية ، الطلاب في اليابان وإندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية يقضون معظم الوقت في الدراسة في العالم. يريدون أن يتذمرون بقدر ما يستطيعون لضمان درجات ممتازة بالإمتحان . يذهبون إلى المدرسة لمدة تسع ساعات تقريباً، على الرغم من أن هذا يتضمن دروس و أنشطة اختيارية بعد المدرسة. كما يقضون حوالي ثلث ساعات في الواجبات المنزلية كل يوم، أي ثلاثة أضعاف عدد الدول الأخرى. إنجازاتهم الأكاديمية العالمية تشير إلى أنه كلما درست، كلما أبلت أفضل بالإمتحانات النهائية.

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.

مع ذلك في فنلندا، عادة ما يحصل الطلاب على أقل من نصف ساعة من الواجبات المنزلية في اليوم ، ويذهبون إلى المدرسة لأيام أقل وأقصر من 85٪ من الدول المتقدمة الأخرى. على الرغم من ذلك، فإنهم يحققون أعلى الدرجات في مواد مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإن معظم الطلاب يتحدثون أيضاً لغتين على الأقل، وثلاثة لغات في كثير من الأحيان بطلاقة.

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**.

الآراء المتناقضة للدراسة تشير إلى أن عدد أيام الدراسة وطولها ليس العامل الوحيد في تحديد ما إذا كان الطلاب سينجحون في المدرسة أم لا.

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.

اسئلة الكتاب

- Listen to and read the study's findings again and answer the questions.

- 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.

Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow.

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

This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an **average** school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than **this**. However, none of these are nearly as long as the school year in countries like Japan and South Korea. South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

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

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

The contradictory views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

- 1-** There are two changes that has lately happened (**taken place**) (occurred) in some American schools, regarding with the school years and days. Write down these two changes?
- 2-** Quote the sentence which shows that school year in Jordan is longer than school days in England and America?
- 3-** Why do the American and British decide to make their school year and day longer than the past?
- 4-** According to the text, which countries in the world their students spend the longest time in school?
- 5-** What does the underlined word “ **tuition** ” mean?
- 6-** What do the underlined words refer to?
- 7-** The school day in Finland has two qualities. Write down these two qualities?
- 8-** The students in Finland are **innovated/creative** in two subjects. Write them down?
- 9-** Quote the sentence which shows that the students in Finland are multi-lingua// bilingual?
- 10-** There are two points of view concerning/regarding with the time we spend at school. Write these two points down? // There are two different points of view concerning with studying. Write them down?
- 11-** How were school years made longer in America?
- 12-** According to the text, why do students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea study hard?

Critical thinking:

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.

S.B - Unit 6- P/46 (Space Schools)

pioneering	introducing methods or ideas for the first time	رائد
undertake	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يتعدّد بالقيام بشيء
tailor-made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	قدره /مهاره خاصة
qualifications.	official records of achievement	مؤهلات
curriculum vitae	CV a short, written description of a person's qualifications	السيره الذاتيه
Astrophysics	the study of the chemical structure	الفيزياء الفلكية
tutorial	a period of intensive teaching and discussion	البرنامج التعليمي/درس خصوصي

مدارس الاستوديو هي مدارس رائدة تتلقى التمويل والدعم المقدم من مؤسسات القطاع الخاص، وتسعى إلى تشجيع الشباب على اتخاذ شكل تقليدي أقل من التعليم الثانوي. هذه المدارس تخصص في مجال محدد، مع إدراك أن نفس المهارات والمؤهلات ينبغي أن تكون متاحة لجميع الشباب.

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.

إحدى هذه المدارس أفتتحت مؤخراً لتعليم اللاذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين الرابعة عشرة والثامنة عشرة الذين لديهم اهتمام خاص بالعمل في صناعة الفضاء. يتبع الطالب منه أج خاص مصمم في المدرسة، يشمل مواد مثل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية. الدروس هي مزيج من الدروس الصغيرة، مع مشاريع تشرف عليها شركات رائدة في الفضاء والصناعات التكنولوجية.

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.

علماء بارزین ومهندسين يتم جلبهم كضيوف محاضرين، هدفهم أن يحرز الطلاب أعلى الدرجات في امتحانات الرياضيات والعلوم. عندما يغادرون المدرسة، سيكونون في وضع جيد يؤهلهم للقيام بأي من المسارات الوظيفية المختلفة. يقول متحدث باسم المدرسة: «ليس عليهم أن يصبحوا رواد فضاء». «الدرجات الممتازة في مواد العلوم والتكنولوجيا ستفتح العديد من الأبواب وتؤدي إلى تنوع فرص العمل».

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.’

Comprehension

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

1 leading companies in the space and technology industries.

2 prominent scientists and engineers.

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

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.’

- 1-** Two academic experts have been mentioned in the text. Write them down?
- 2-** Quote the sentence which shows that each school from studio schools specialise in a particular area.
- 3-** What does the underlined word ‘**their**’ refer to?
- 4-** Find a word which means ‘the study of the chemical structure’?
- 5-** The writer stresses in the importance of studying two subjects to get perfect chances in the future. Write these subjects down?
- 6-** According to the text, lessons in Studio school are preformed differently, how?
- 7-** There are many features of studio school. Write down two of them?
- 8-** Quote the sentence which defines Studio schools?
- 9-** Two forms of space science were mentioned in the text. Write them down?

Critical thinking:

- 10-** Some students find it is difficult to pass Maths exam. Suggest three ways to overcome this phenomenon?
.....
- 11-** The government should take care of young who have a special interest in working in industry. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
.....

Student's book - Unit 6- P/49

للغة عامية		
colloquial	used mainly in informal conversations	
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort into something = tried extremely hard.	يجتهد / يبذل جهد/يقوم بكل ما بوسعه

قبل (ستين) صيفين، أمضيت خمسة أشهر في دراسة العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية بالقرب من مادبا. ولأن أبي هو أردني الأصل ، نشأت أتحدث العربية وكذلك الألمانية. مع ذلك، لم أدرس العربية الفصحى (الرسمية)، وعندما أتيحت لي الفرصة لقضاء سنة في الأردن لدراسة العربية، لم أتردد لحظة واحدة.

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.

لدي اقارب في الاردن ربوا لي المكوث (الإقامة) مع عائلة رائعة تقطن خارج مادبا. كنت مندهشا من عدد الطلاب الدوليين هناك والذين لم يكونوا فقط من المانيا بل من مختلف انحاء العالم. معظمهم قد درس العربية الى اعلى المستويات. العربية العامية مألوفة (معروفة) لي، والتي تتحدثها عائلتي وفهمها. كان صف العربية الفصحى فيه تحدي (صعب) خصوصا القواعد.

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.

كل أسبوع، توجب علينا تعلم قائمة حوالي 50 كلمة. علينا معظم المواضيع. العيش مع عائلة ساعدني لتحسين مهارة التحدث بالعربية، بينما كان جميع الطلاب يسمعون العربية بالصف الشوارع، كنت امارسها بالبيت ايضا. بذلت كل جهدي بها، وحصلت على علامة ممتاز بالمادة.

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.

ما ادهشني كثيرا بطلاب الاردن كان تصرفاتهم وموافقهم من الدراسة. كافة الطلاب الذين قابلتهم يقدرون اهمية التعليم الجامعي والفرصة التي اتيحت لهم للمساهمة في ازدهار بلدتهم. اظهروا ايضا قيم ايجابية عالية. الجميع كان صادقا، والناس يناقشون المشاكل دون تعصب اذا اختلفوا مع بعضهم البعض.

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.

شخص أستمتع بالطعام اللذيذ، الاماكن الجميلة والصداقه، والناس المضيافين، الدراسة في الاردن كان احد افضل القرارات التي اتخذتها في حياتي. كونت صداقات كثيرة. طورت مهاراتي بالتحدث، الكتابة والقراءة بالعربية. حلمي ان اتحدث العربية بطلاقة يوما ما – كما انوي العودة الى الاردن بمراع ما يمكن، انا اعلم بانني سأجعل حلمي حقيقة.

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.

Anita
اسئلة الكتاب

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?

Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow.

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

I have relatives in Jordan and they arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands. *The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.*

Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also 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.

- 1-** Quote the sentence which shows that Anita speaks two languages.
- 2-** What do the underlined words refer to?
- 3-** What does the underlined **body idiom** mean?
- 4-** According to the text, there are many characteristics of Jordanian students. Write down two of these characteristics?
- 5-** How did living with a family help Anita to improve her Arabic speaking skills?
- 6-** *Quote the sentence which shows that Anita makes a special effort to get a high mark in Arabic course.*
- 8-** *Quote the sentence which shows that Anita's roots are Jordanian.*
- 9-** *There are two languages mentioned in the text. Write them down?*
- 10-** *Quote the sentence which shows that Anita had been very good at Arabic before she joined the university.*
- 11-** *Quote the sentence which shows that there are a large number of foreign students studying at the German-Jordanian University.*
- 12-** *Find a word which means 'used mainly in informal conversations'.*
- 13-** *The writer states living with a native speaker is the best way to be professional in that language. Think of this statement. Justify your answer.*
- 14-** *It is important for people to discuss problems without intolerance to their ideas. Discuss this statement; write down your point of view.*

Activity book p (33)

halls of residence	accommodation provided by a university or college	سكن طلاب
motive	reason for doing something	دافع // سبب
minority	not many // opposite of 'majority'	اقلية
fees	costs, charges	رسوم
debt	money you owe	دين
financial	relating to money	مالي
degree	Level/grade // a qualification	الدرجة العلمية

في إنجلترا، ما يقرب من 50% من خريجين المدارس يذهبون إلى التعليم العالي. النسبة لم تكن عالية كهذا. قبل عشرين عاماً، النسبة كانت تقارب 30%， وقبل ثلاثين عاماً، كانت فقط حوالي 5%. تغير كبير آخر كان مالياً. قبل عام 1998 م، التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة كان مجاني بالكامل لمواطني المملكة المتحدة (بريطانيا). ومنذ ذلك الحين، الرسوم الدراسية أدخلت. معظم الطلاب يفترضون هذا المال من الحكومة. ليس عليهم أن يسددوها مباشرةً. وبدلاً من ذلك، يسددونها ببطء (بالتقسيط) من الأرباح المستقبلية.

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.

بالرغم من الكلفة المرتفعة، معظم الطلاب يختارون الدراسة بعيداً عن الوطن. دراسة أجيرت مؤخرًا 17,000 طالب أظهرت أن 7% فقط أرادوا البقاء في الوطن أثناء دراستهم للحصول على الشهادة. بالطبع بالنسبة لمعظم الشباب، العيش بعيداً عن الوطن يعني اقتراض مزيد من المال من الحكومة إذن لماذا لا يختار الطلاب تجنب الديون بالبقاء قليلاً في طلب، حيث لا يضطرون لدفع الإيجار؟ معظمهم يقولون إنهم يريدون الذهاب إلى جامعة من اختيارهم، وليس لأقرب جامعة. دافع قوي آخر هو الرغبة في العيش في ثقافة جديدة. أين يعيش هؤلاء الطلاب؟ العديف في قاعات إقامات سكن طلاب (خاصة بللسنة الأولى). الآخون يستأجرون شقق أو بيوت. أقلية محظوظة تعيش في ممتلكات اشتراها والديهم لهم. معظمهم بحاجة إلى تعلم الطهي، وغسل ملابسهم الخاصة وإدارة أوقاتهم وأموالهم.

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.

What do the following mean?

1. Accommodation provided by a university or college.....
2. reason for doing something:.....
3. not many, the opposite of 'majority':.....
4. costs, charges:.....
5. money you owe:
- 6 .relating to money:

الإجابة

1 halls of residence 2 motive 3 minority 4 fees 5 debt 6 financial

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

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

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

1. According to the text, British **expatriate** students living in several places. write down two of these places?
2. According to the text, British students who study outside their country have to manage their lives in different ways. Write down two of these ways?
3. According to the text, there are two changes that have affected on higher education in England recent years. Write them down?
4. What does the underlined word '.....' refer to?
5. According to the text, where do wealthy students live?
6. Quote the sentence which shows that the British students prefer to study outside England.
7. Find a word from the text that means '**relating to money**'?
8. Quote the sentence which shows that the British authorities make loans for their students.
9. According to the text, there are two reasons that implemented students to study away from their own home. Write down these reasons?
10. *Quote the sentence which shows that about half of English students go to complete their studying after school?*
11. *Find a word which has the **opposite** meaning of '**majority**'.*
12. *According to the text, British students choose to study outside their country for two reasons. Write down these two reasons?*
13. *According to the text, British expatriate students have to manage their lives in different ways. Write down two of these ways?*
14. *According to the text, British students who study outside England face many challenges. Write down two of these challenges?*
15. Studying far away from home country has many advantages and disadvantages. In two sentences, write down your point of view.

S.B - Unit 7- P/50 (How to revise for exams)

concentration	attention, or concentrate	پرکز
circulation	the movement of blood around the body	دورة دموية
nutrition	the right kind of food for good health and growth	تغذية
dehydration	the state of having drunk too little water	جفاف
diet	the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day	النطعية

Do you know if it's too late to start revising now? هل تعرف إذا فات الأوان لبدء المراجعة الآن؟ لا، لم يفت الأوان للبدء بالمراجعة! وأول شيء سأفعله هو وضع جدول مراجعة.

No, it's never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable.
هل تمانع أن تخبرني كيف يجب أن أضع جدول المراجعة؟

انظر إلى جميع المواد التي يجب أن تدرسها، وابدأ بكل مادة على حدة . فكرة جيدة أن تغير ترتيب المواد في جدولك كل يوم. حاول القيام بدراسة الإنجليزية قليلاً، متبوعة بقليل من الرياضيات، ثم الأحياء، الخ. بهذه الطريقة، من خلال تغيير التركيز بالمراجعة، تبقى دماغك صافية.

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

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

هل تعرف فيما لو من الأفضل الاستيقاظ باكراً أو أن تراجع بوقت متأخراً بالليل؟

كلما بدأت باكرا، كلمات كانت مراجعتك أكثر فاندة، لأنك عندما تشعر بأنك أكثر إستيقاظاً تكون ذاكرتك في أفضل حالاتها. كما أوصي بدراسة لـ 30 دقيقة، ثمأخذ قسط من الراحة.

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

The earlier you start in the morning, the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best. I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break.

لقد أثبت أن التركيز يبدأ في الإنخفاض بعد نصف ساعة، لذلك الاستراحات المتكررة ستساعد الدماغ على استعادة النشاط والتركيز للعودة.

It has been proved that **concentration** starts to decrease after half an hour, so frequent breaks will help

هل يمكن أن تفسر ما تقصد بالإستراحات المتكررة؟ الإستراحة، أعني أي تغيير في النشاط غير الدراسة. من الممكن أن يكون شيئاً بسيطاً مثل الابتعاد عن مكتبك والاستماع لبعض الموسيقى، أو التحول لمدة عشر دقائق.

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

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

هل يمكن أن تخبرني كم التمرين الذي أحتاجه؟ النشاط البدني مهم جداً، بالطبع، خصوصاً عندما تدرس. التمرين سوف يحدث فرقاً كبيراً في الطريقة التي تشعر بها الأكسجين إلى الدماغ، مما يجعلك ترتفع بشكل أكثر كفاءة! ضربات قلبك، وبالتالي، ستقرب من الهالة الدموية واسترداد المزيد من الأكسجين.

E: could you tell me how much exercise I need?

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

هل تمانع أن تعطيني بعض النصائح حول الغذاء؟
التنفسية مهمة جدا. يجب أن تحاول أن تأكل الفواكه والخضروات الطازجة بقدر ما تستطيع. من الضروري أن لا تصاب بالجفاف، لذلك إشرب الكتب من الماء.

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

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

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

No, it's never too late to start revising! The first thing I would do is to draw up a revision timetable. Look at all the subjects you have to do, and workout when you are going to work on each one. It's a good idea to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day. Try doing a little English, followed by some Maths, then Biology, and so on. This way, by changing the focus of your revision, you keep your mind fresh.

The earlier you start in the morning , the more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best. I'd also recommend studying for 30-minute periods, and then taking a break.

It has been proved that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour ,so frequent breaks will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.

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

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

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

1-Quote the sentence which shows that drinking water prevents / protects the body from dehydration.

2-According to the text, there are some benefits of the physical activity. Write down two of them.

3-What does the underlined word "**circulation**" mean?

4-What does the underlined word '**which**' refer to?

5-The writer/article states// suggests several activities that can be done during the break? Write down two of these activities?

6-According to the text, there are many procedures /steps that can be done before started revision. Write down two of these procedures /steps?

7- According to the text, what is the importance of changing the focus of your revision?

8- Quote the sentence which shows the benefit of changing the concentration of your revision.

9-Quote the sentence which **indicates //shows** that the first step of revising for exams.

10- There are several subjects have been mentioned in the text. Write down two of these subjects?

11-What two things should you eat or drink during revision time?

12- Quote the sentence which shows the best time to make a revision.

13- According to the text, there are two benefits to take a break from time to time/after 30-minutes/ half an hour. Write them down?

14-What does the underlined word "**concentration**" mean?

15- *Quote the sentence which **indicates //shows** the first step to revise for the exams.*

16- According to the text, what can you do to keep your brain active while studying?

17- Find a **collocation** in the text which means "**relax**"?.....

18- Quote the sentence which **defines** a break according to the text.

19- The best time to start the revision is in the morning. Think of this statement. Write down your point of view.

S.B - Unit 7- P/52 (Learning a foreign language)

memory	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	ذاكرة
multilingual	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات
multitask	to do several things at the same time.	تعدد المهام
utterance	something that is said, such as a statement utter (verb)	النطق / الكلام
simulator	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine.	مزيف
mother tongue	the first and main language that you learnt when you were a child.	اللغة الأم

تحدث اللغة الأجنبية، كما يدعى، يحسن وظائف الدماغ بطرق عديدة. تعلم المفردات الجديدة والقواعد يزود الدماغ بتمارين مفيدة، والتي تحسن الذاكرة. أيضاً تمرن الدماغ، يعتقد أن تعلم لغة جديدة يقدم للدماغ أنسنة اللغة المختلفة وطرق التواصل داخل هذه الأنظمة. هذه المهارات تحسن من فرص نجاحك في حل مشاكل أخرى أيضاً. ويقال أن الطلاب الذين يدرسون لغات أجنبية يودون أفضل بشكل عام ، في الاختبارات العامة في الرياضيات والقراءة والمفردات التي يتلقون فقط لغتهم الأم.

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

وفقاً لدراسة أجرتها جامعة ولاية بنسلفانيا في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، فإن متعددي اللغات قادرون على التحويل بين نظمتين من الكلام والكتابة، والقواعد بسهولة تامة. لقد أثبتت أنهم أيضاً قادرون على التحويل (الانتقال) بسهولة بين مختلف المهام . تجربة تطلب مشاركين لتشغيل جهاز حاكاة القيادة أثناء القيام بمهام منفصلة في ذات الوقت. التجربة أظهرت أن المشاركين متعددي اللغات كانوا أقل تشتيتاً بالمهام الأخرى، وبالتالي يقومون بخطاء أقل بالقيادة.

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

كما يعتقد أن تعلم اللغة يمكن أيضاً أن يحسن مهاراتك في اتخاذ القرارات. عندما تتحدث لغة أجنبية، فإنك تزن باستمرار الاختلافات الدقيقة في معنى كلمة أو الطريقة التي يتم بها الكلام. ثم تنقل هذه العملية بلاوعي إلى حالات أخرى يطلب فيها الحكم، ويتم اتخاذ القرارات.

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

أخيراً، تعلم لغة أجنبية يمكن أن يحسن استخدام لغتك الأم بفعالية أكثر. حيث أنه تصبح أكثر وعياً بالطريقة التي تعمل بها اللغة، حيث تبدأ بتطبيقها على اللغة التي تستخدمها كل يوم. المهارات التي تكتسبها من تعلم لغة أجنبية، تجعلك متحدثاً وكاتبًّا أفضل بلغتك.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question Number One:

1. What do the underlined word “**simulator**” “**memory**” “**multilingual**”?
2. How does learning a foreign language improve your mother tongue skills?
3. Quote the sentence which **indicates //shows** that learning a foreign language can help you to overcome many problems.
4. How does speaking a foreign language improve the memory?
5. What are the two systems of speech that multilingual people are able to switch between easily?
6. There are two results of Pennsylvania State University. Write down these two results?
7. There are two advantages of learning and speaking a foreign language. Write them down.
8. Quote the sentence which indicates the benefit of learning grammar// structure for the memory.
9. Quote the sentence which **indicates //shows** that multilingual have a special ability to concentrate while driving.
10. According to the text, multilingual have many characteristics .Write down two of them.
11. Quote the sentence which **shows** that learning language can help you to decide correctly.
12. Find a word that means “**something that is said**”.
13. According to the text, there are two benefits of learning a new vocabulary and grammar. Write these benefits down?
14. Learning a foreign language has many advantages. Write down two of them?
15. The article states, that learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges. Write down these unique challenges.
16. Quote the sentence which **indicates //shows** that learning a foreign language can develop your ability in writing and speaking.

Student's book - Unit 7- P/54

compulsory	obligatory; required.	اجباري
public university	a university that is funded by public means, through a government.	جامعة حكومية
private university	a university not operated by a government.	جامعة خاصة
undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree.	طالب جامعي
postgraduate	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD; ~ degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level.	طالب يتابع دراسته العليا
degree	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study.	الدرجة / الشهادة الجامعية
Master's degree	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	درجة / شهادة الماجستير
enrol	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course	تسجيل (للالتحاق بالمدرسة - الجامعة)
diploma	either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course.	دبلوم
academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level academic.	اكاديمي
online distance learning	a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication.	التعلم عن بعد (عبر الانترنت)
PhD	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty.	دكتوراه

2 Read the article about education in Jordan. Find the best type of course or institution for the following people:

- 1 a child who is too young to start primary school.
- 2 an undergraduate who wants to get a first degree.
- 3 someone who wants a degree from a non-fee-paying university.
- 4 a postgraduate with a first degree, who wants to study further.
- 5 a postgraduate with a Master's degree, who wants to study further.
- 6 someone who is unable to attend university but wants a degree.

Answers

1 pre-school or kindergarten 2 public or private university 3 a public university 4 Master's degree at a public or private university 5 a PhD at a public or private university 6 online distance learning.

Education in Jordan

بلدنا يتمتع بمستوى عال من التعليم. ويرجع ذلك أساسا إلى أن الحكومة تعتبر التعليم ضرورة. كافة المدارس، من رياض الأطفال إلى الثانوية، هي من مسؤولية وزارة التربية والتعليم . ما قبل المدرسة ورياض الأطفال اختياري، تليها عشر سنوات من التعليم الإلزامي المجاني. بالنسبة للتعليم العالي، الطلاب يدخلون الجامعات، إما للمسارات الأكاديمية أو المهنية.

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

الطلاب يمكّنهم (الدراسة) في واحدة من العشر جامعات حكومية، أو واحدة من القسم عشرة جامعة خاصة. عدد كبير من الطلبة الأردنيين يختارون الدراسة في هذه المؤسسات (الجامعات)، فضلا عن الطلاب الأجانب من جميع أنحاء العالم. هؤلاء هم طلبة الدراسة الجامعية الأولى، أو الدراسات العليا الذين يدرسون للحصول على درجة الماجستير، والدكتوراه أو البليوم العالي.

Students can attend one of ten **public universities**, or one of nineteen **private universities**. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are **undergraduates** studying for a first degree, or **postgraduates** studying for a **Master's degree**, a **PhD** or a higher **diploma**.

الجامعات الثلاث التي تضم معظم الطلاب الجامعيين هي الجامعة الأردنية في عمان وجامعة اليرموك في إربد وجامعة البلقاء التطبيقية في السلط. وهذه كلها جامعات حكومية. من الأمثلة على جامعة جديدة هي الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية في عمان، التي أنشئت في عام 2005 م. وهي تعاون بين وزارة التربية والتعليم ووزارة التعليم والبحث الألمانية، وتتبع النموذج الألماني للتعليم في العلوم التطبيقية.

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. **These** are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, **which** was set up in 2005 CE. It is collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

بالنسبة للطلاب الراغبين في إتمام دراستهم الجامعية أثناء العمل في نفس الوقت ، من الممكن أيضا في بعض الجامعات الأردنية الالتحاق (التسجيل) ببرامج التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت. في المستقبل، سيصبح هذا الخيار متاحا في العديد من الجامعات الأخرى

For students **who** wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to **enrol** onto **online distance learning** programmes. In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

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

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

Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a **PhD** or a higher diploma.

The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. These are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, **which** was set up in 2005 CE. It is collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

For students **who** wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enrol onto **online distance learning** programmes. In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

1. According to the text, there are two phases//stages //levels // **paths** of optional education in Jordan. Write these phases down?
2. Quote the sentence which indicates //shows that all Jordanian schools are under the authority of Ministry of Education?
3. There are two paths of studying offered by the Jordanian universities. Write them down?
4. What do the following underlined words// **PhD// online distance learning** mean?
5. Quote the sentence which indicates //shows the numbers of universities in Jordan.
6. There are many governmental universities in Jordan. Write down two of them?
7. Find an adjective that has the opposite meaning of 'compulsory'?
8. According to the text, there are many postgraduate degrees. Write down two of them?
9. *Find the word which has the opposite meaning of "optional"?*
- 10-According to the text, who is the responsible for the education in Jordan?
11. Quote the sentence which indicates //shows that large numbers of students complete their higher studies in Jordanian universities.
12. What do the underlined word "**these**" "**which**" refer to?
13. There are two institutions official // represented two governments have worked together to build the German university in Jordan in 2005. Write down these two institutions.

Critical thinking:

There are several problems in Jordanian universities and the most important of these are the issues of university violence .Mention the reasons and find solutions.

Activity book p (37)

immerse	to be deeply involved in something.	يغمر / يغمس
vocational	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved.	مهنى
tailor-made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصممه خصيصا

learn English fast- the natural way!

تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية بسرعة- الطريقة الطبيعية
يقال أن أفضل طريقة لاكتساب لغة هو أن تغمس فيها ، وهذا ما نقدمه للإنتماس الكامل.

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

What exactly do you mean by 'total immersion'?

ستمكث في إحدى شققنا الجميلة. ستسمع وتحتدي اللغة الإنجليزية طوال اليوم. يمكنك إما الانضمام إلى مجموعة صغيرة من الطلاب الآخرين من نفس المستوى ، أو طلب " دروس متخصصة ". على سبيل المثال، قد تطلب دورة في اللغة الإنجليزية الأكademie لإعدادك للدراسات الجامعية أو الدراسات العليا، أو دورة مهنية لمساعدةك في عملك. في كلتا الحالتين، سوف تعيش وتعمل معنا كعائلة .

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

What will I be doing?

ماذا سأفعل؟
في الصباح، وبعد الإفطار، أحد أو أكثر من معلمنا المدربين وذوي الخبرة سيصل، وسيكون لديك ثلاثة ساعات من التعلم المكثف. ثم بعد تناول الغداء معا حول الطاولة، ستزور الأماكن المحلية المشوقة، الذهاب للتسوق، والمشاركة في الألعاب الرياضية، الخ. في المساء، سيكون هناك اختيار لأنشطة الثقافية، على سبيل المثال المسرح أو حفل موسيقي، أو قد تفضل الاسترخاء في المنزل والدردشة (بالإنجليزية)، بغض النظر عما اخترت ، أساندتك سيكونون معك، كأدلة ومعلمين وأصدقاء.

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

How long are the courses?

ما هي مدة الدورات؟
بعض الناس يأتون فقط لمدة أسبوع، وعادة ما يندهشون من التقدم الذي يحققوه في وقت القصير. آخرون يأتون لمدة أسبوعين أو ثلاثة أو حتى أربعة أسابيع. الأمر متترك لك. ستكون متاكدا من شيء واحد - بأننا سنبذل قصارى جهدنا لإعطائك أول خبره تعليمية وسنرسلك للبيت لتلجم وتفكري بالإنجليزية !

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

Answer the questions.

1. The text says that students will be living 'as a family'. Give two examples from the text that illustrate this.
2. Which part of the day will be the most formal? What happens then?
3. What do you think '**a tailor-made course**' means, in paragraph 2?
4. Students have a lot of options on these courses. However, there are two decisions they have to make before they arrive. What are they?
5. Imagine you joined a small group of students on a course like this. Think of three positive aspects, and three possible problems you might face.
6. Would you go on a course like this? Why/Why not?

Read the following text carefully. Your answer should be based on the text.

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

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

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

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

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

1-According to the text, what is the best way to learn English?

2-Find a phrase that mean "**made to fit exactly**"?

3- According to the text, there are two types of "tailor-made" course. Write them down?

4-According to the text, students can do many activities after lunch// mid day. Write down two of them? **after dinner/in the evening?**

5-The article states that students will not feel bored because they practiced a normal life besides learning a new language. Write down two examples to illustrate this?

6-What does the underlined word "**it**" refer to?

7-According to the text, the teacher does not work as a teacher but also plays several roles in the life of a student. Write down two of these roles.

8-According to the text, the writer states that students will be living "as a family". Give two examples from the text that illustrate this.

(language) Student's book - Unit 8- P/58

blame	to say who is responsible for something bad	يلوم
pop	to burst, or to make something burst, with a short, explosive sound.	يفرق
intentional	done on purpose	عن قصد
carried out	complete , do	يقوم بـ
come up with	produce something (an idea), especially when pressured or challenged	يقترح
come about	happen or take place	يحدث
recall	to remember a particular fact, event or situation from the past.	يتذكر / يستعيد
spill	to accidentally flow over the edge of a container spill (noun).	يريق / يسكب

هل تؤثر اللغة التي نستخدمها بالطريقة التي نفكّر بها؟ أم أن ثقافتنا تؤثر بطريقة استخدمنا للغة؟

Does the language we use influence the way we think? Or does our culture influence the way we use language?

علماء الاجتماع يبحثون عن هذا السؤال منذ مئات السنين. لقد بدأوا الآن في النظر ليس فقط كيف يتحدث الناس، ولكن أيضاً كيف يفكرون. ويسألون عما إذا كانت الطريقة التي نفهمها ونتذكر الخبرات تتأثر بلغة. نتيجة لهذه الدراسات، توصلوا إلى بعض النتائج المثيرة للاهتمام.

Sociologists have been **looking into** this question for hundreds of years. **They** have now begun to look at not just how people talk, but also how they think; asking whether the way we understand and remember experiences is influenced by language. As a result of these studies, they have **come up with** some interesting results.

الكثير من الأبحاث أجريت على العلاقات بين العقل والعالم واللغة. في إحدى الدراسات، عالم نفس يشير إلى أنه عند وصف حدث، متحدث الإنجليزية يميلون إلى ذكر الشخص المسؤول. في بينما متحدثي الإنجليزية قد يقولون، "جون كسر المزهرية"، فإن متحدثي الإسبانية أو اليابانية يفضلون استخدام المبني للمجهوب. يعتقد أن مثل هذه الاختلافات بين اللغات لها تأثير على كيفية فهم المتكلمين للأحداث، وفيها إذا كان شخص ملائم عن العمل لا.

A lot of research has been **carried out** on the relationships between mind, world and language. In one study, a psychologist points out that when describing an event, English speakers tend to mention the person **who** was responsible. Whereas English speakers might say, 'John broke the vase', Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form. It is believed that such differences between languages have an effect on how their speakers understand events, and whether someone is **blamed** for an action or gets away with it.

في دراسة أخرى، طلب من المتحدثين بالإنجليزية والإسبانية واليابانية مشاهدة أشرطة الفيديو عن شخصين يفرقون البالونات، ويكسرون البيض ويسكبون المشروبات، إما عن قصد أو بخلط. في وقت لاحق، عندما طلب منه استذكار أشرطة الفيديو، المتحدثون باللغة الإنجليزية ذكروا الشخص الذي فعل الحدث . المتحدثان الإسباني والياباني ذكروا الشخص المسؤول عن الأحداث المتعده، ولكن ترك هذا عندما اعتبروا أن الحدث صدفة.

In another study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japanese were asked to watch videos of two people **popping** balloons, breaking eggs and **spilling** drinks, either on purpose or accidentally. Later, when asked to **recall** the videos, the English speakers mentioned the person **who** did the action. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for **intentional** events, but left this out when **they** considered that event to be an accident.

وقد أجرى العلماء في جامعة نيوكاسل بالمملكة المتحدة اختبارات لإثبات أن الثقافات المختلفة لها أيضاً طرق مختلفة لرؤية الألوان. ووجد الباحثون أنه في اليابانية، على سبيل المثال، هناك كلمات مختلفة للزرق الفاتح والأزرق الداكن التي لا توجد باللغة الإنجليزية. وهذا، فإن الناطقين باليابانية يميّزون بين ألوان الطيف.

Scientists at Newcastle University, UK, have carried out tests to prove that different cultures also have different ways of seeing colors. **They** found that in Japanese, for example, there are different words for light blue and dark blue **which** are not found in English. Native speakers of Japanese, therefore, made a clearer distinction between colors on the spectrum.

هل هي لغتنا التي أثرت على طرائقنا في التفكير؟ أم أن هناك اختلافاً في العادات الثقافية أثر على أفكارنا ولغتنا؟ على الأرجح، الثقافة والفكر كلها تأتي معاً.

Is it our language that has affected our way of thinking? Or has a difference in cultural habits affected both our thoughts and our language? Most likely, culture, thought and language have all **come about** together.

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1- Does the writer of the article believe that the way in which bilingual people see the world depends on which language they are using? Justify your answer.

2- What does the phrasal verb carry out in bold in the second paragraph mean?

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

Sociologists have been looking into this question for hundreds of years. They have now begun to look at not just how people talk, but also how they think, asking whether the way we understand and remember experiences is influenced by language. As a result of these studies, they have come up with some interesting results.

A lot of research has been **completed** on the relationships between mind, world and language. In one study, a psychologist points out that when describing an event, English speakers tend to mention the person who was responsible. Whereas English speakers might say, 'John broke the vase', Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form. It is believed that such differences between languages have an effect on how their speakers understand events, and whether someone is blamed for an action or gets away with it.

In another study, speakers of English, Spanish and Japanese were asked to watch videos of two people popping balloons, breaking eggs and spilling drinks, either on purpose or accidentally. Later, when asked to recall the videos, the English speakers mentioned the person who did the action. The Spanish and Japanese mentioned the person responsible for intentional events, but left this out when they considered that event to be an accident.

Scientists at Newcastle University, UK, have carried out tests to prove that different cultures also have different ways of seeing colours. They found that in Japanese, for example, there are different words for light blue and dark blue which are not found in English. Native speakers of Japanese, therefore, made a clearer distinction between colours on the spectrum.

Is it our language that has affected our way of thinking? Or has a difference in cultural habits affected both our thoughts and our language? Most likely, culture, thought and language have all **come about** together.

Question Number One:

1. Replace the underlined verb with a suitable **phrasal verb** that has a similar meaning to it.
2. Quote the sentence which shows that our thinking is a reflection of our language.
3. There are more than a piece of movie was mentioned in the text. Write down two of them?
4. According to the text, who would say "**the vase was broken by john**"?
5. The article states that some factors together affect in our way of thinking. Write down two of these factors.
6. The write make a comparison between many languages, so it is important to recognise the structure of any foreign language .think of this statement, justify your answer.
7. Do you agree that culture, thought and language influence our way of thinking? Explain this statement, justify your answer.

evolve	to develop gradually.	يتتطور
come up with	produce something (an idea), //to think of	يقترح
dialect	a form of language which is spoken in only one area.	لهجة
replicate	to produce a copy of something.	تكرار / تكاثر
register	a technical term for the words and grammar used by speakers and writers .	سجل

يعتقد أن الإيطاليين كانوا أول من أوجد نظام لغة الإشارة في القرن السادس عشر. الفكرة انتقلت إلى فرنسا في القرن السابع عشر، المكان الذي تطورت اللغة فيه بشكل أكبر.

It is believed that the Italians were the first people to **come up with** a sign language system in the sixteenth century. The idea was then taken to France in the seventeenth century, **where** the language was developed further.

أحد المطوريين الأوائل للغة الإشارة تشارلز ميشال دي لبي لغته الأم كانت الفرنسية. التقط ميشال لغة الإشارة بينما كان يعمل مع الصم في باريس في القرن الثامن عشر. اللغة كانت تستخدم من قبل شقيقين أسماء كشك من التواصل. ثم أنشأ دي لبي مدرسة للصم، والتي انتشرت في كافة أوروبا. وكانت هذه هي المرة الأولى التي تدرس فيها لغة الإشارة بفعالية، وأحرزت تأثيراً هائلاً على حياة الصم

One of the early developers of sign language was Charles-Michel de l'Epée, **whose mother tongue** was French. **He** picked up sign language while **he** was working with deaf people in Paris in the eighteenth century. The language was being used by two deaf sisters as a form of communication. De l'Epée then set up a school for deaf people, **which** was **replicated** across Europe. It was the first time that sign language was actively taught, and it made an enormous impact on the lives of deaf people. وكما أن هناك لغات مختلفة في البلدان في جميع أنحاء العالم، فإن لكل بلد لغة الإشارة الخاصة به. وتستخدم لغة الإشارة كلغة أولى من ما يقارب 70 مليون شخص في العالم. استخدام الإشارة واللغات المنطوقة لا يختلفان. كلاهما يمكن أن تستخدم لتوفير وتبادل المعلومات، ورواية القصص، وإجراء مناقشات غير رسمية وإجراء محادثات رسمية. وكل منها سجلات ولهجات مختلفة، وكلاهما يتتطور باستمرار

Just as there are different spoken languages in countries around the world, each country has **its** own sign language. Sign language is used as a first language by about 70 million people in the world. The use of sign and spoken languages does not differ. **Both** can be used to provide and share information, tell stories, have informal discussions and give formal talks. **Both** have different **registers** and **dialects**, and **both** are constantly **evolving**.

العديد من أشكال لغة الإشارة العربية تم تطويرها، وهناك العديد من لغات الإشارة مثلما هناك بلدان ناطقة بالعربية.

Many varieties of the Arabic Sign Language have been developed, and there are almost as many Arabic sign languages as there are Arabic-speaking countries.

في الآونة الأخيرة ، فوائد تعلم لغة الإشارة انتشرت ليس فقط بين الصم ولكن أيضاً لأولئك الذين يسمعون طبيعياً. في بعض المدارس، يتم تقديم لغة الإشارة كلغة أجنبية. مثل جميع اللغات، لغة الإشارة لديها نحو(قواعد)، والآن يُعرف بها كما تدرس كلغة أجنبية اختيارية.

Recently, the benefits of learning sign language are being promoted not only to deaf people, but also to **those** with normal hearing. In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language. Since, like all languages, sign language has a grammatical structure; it is now being recognised and taught as an optional **foreign language**.

تعلم لغة الإشارة ذات فائدة عظيمة لأي شخص، سواء أكانوا يسمعون أو صم. مثل تعلم أي لغة جديدة، إنها تشارك وتتحدى الدماغ. أنها تسمح للأشخاص الذين يتقنون لغة الإشارة ليكونوا قادرين على التواصل مع المجتمع الدولي الجديد.

Learning sign language is of enormous benefit to anyone, whether they can hear or are deaf. Like learning any new language, **it** involves and challenges the brain. It also allows people who master sign language to be able to communicate with a new international community.

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. In what way do you think that being taught sign language has made an enormous impact on the lives of deaf people?
2. 'Sign language is a language in its own right, just as all spoken languages are.' Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.
3. Do you agree that hearing people would benefit from learning sign language? Why/ Why not?

Read the following text carefully, and answer all the questions that follow.

It is believed that the Italians were the first people to think of a sign language system in the sixteenth century. The idea was then taken to France in the seventeenth century, where the language was developed further.

One of the early developers of sign language was Charles-Michel de l'Epée, whose mother tongue was French. He picked up sign language while he was working with deaf people in Paris in the eighteenth century. The language was being used by two deaf sisters as a form of communication. De l'Epée then set up a school for deaf people, which was replicated across Europe. It was the first time that sign language was actively taught, and it made an enormous impact on the lives of deaf people.

Just as there are different spoken languages in countries around the world, each country has its own sign language. Sign language is used as a first language by about 70 million people in the world. The use of sign and spoken languages does not differ. Both can be used to provide and share information, tell stories, have informal discussions and give formal talks. Both have different registers and dialects, and both are constantly evolving.

Many varieties of the Arabic Sign Language have been developed, and there are almost as many Arabic sign languages as there are Arabic-speaking countries.

Recently, the benefits of learning sign language are being promoted not only to deaf people, but also to those with normal hearing. In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language. Since, like all languages, sign language has a grammatical structure; it is now being recognised and taught as an optional foreign language.

Learning sign language is of enormous benefit to anyone, whether they can hear or are deaf. Like learning any new language, it involves and challenges the brain. It also allows people who master sign language to be able to communicate with a new international community.

1. The article states different uses for sign and spoken language. Write down two of these uses.
2. Learning sign language is beneficial for anyone for two reasons. Write these two reasons down.
3. Replace the underlined phrase “ **to think of**” with the correct phrasal verb?
4. Quote the sentence which shows that there is not only one Arabic sign language.
5. What do the underlined word “ **it**” “**where**” refer to?
6. Deaf people may face many unique challenges with learning sign language. Suggest three ways to overcome these problems.
7. It is preferable to offer sign language as a foreign language in public institution .think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
8. *Quote the sentence which shows that the number of people who use the sign language as a first language.*
9. According to the text, what are the benefits of learning sign language?
10. *Quote the sentence which shows the time and place where sign language first used.*
11. *Quote the sentence which shows sign language is not grammatically different from other language.*
12. *Qoute the sentence which shows there is not only one Arabic sign language.*
13. *According to the text, learning sign language has two advantages to both normal and disabled people. Write down these advantages.*
14. *Quote the sentence which indicates that deaf schools grew (spread out) faster in Europe?*
15. *Quote the sentence which indicates that Michel de l'Epée was fluent/speak in French.*
16. *According to the text, there are many similarities between spoken and sign language. Write down two of them.*
17. *Quote the sentence which shows that not all countries share the same sign language.*

وزاری Activity book p (42) Reading

absorbed	receive	فهم/ استقبال
experimental	part of an experiment	تجريبي
mimic	copy/make the same sound	يقلد
tempting	attractive /desirable	مغربي
stimuli	things that make you interested	محفز
cryptophasia	a secret language	لغة سرية/ خاصة
pace	speed	سرعة

عن ماذا يتحدثون؟ What are they talking about?

من المذهل مراقبة طريقة إستيعاب اللغة من قبل الطفل. هو أو هي يتعلمون بسرعة للرد على بعض الكلمات لطيفة الصوت، على سبيل المثال "أمي" أو "أبي". ثم، بعد بضعة أشهر، يبدأ الطفل بمحاولة تجربة الأصوات. يمكن لطفل بعمر سنة واحدة أن يقول بعض كلمات - وبالتأكيد يفهم أكثر. بعد عامين، العديد من الأطفال يمتلكون مفردات من ما يقارب خمسين كلمة

It is fascinating to observe the way language is **absorbed by** a baby. **He or she** quickly learns to respond to certain sound sand words, for example 'mum' or 'dad'. Then, after a few months, the baby starts to try out **experimental** noises and. A one-year-old baby can probably say a few words – and certainly understands a lot more. After two years ,many children have a vocabulary of about fifty words.

مع التوائم، القصة ممكن ان تكون مختلفة قليلاً. أولاً وقبل كل شيء، تطورهم في بعض الأحيان أبطأ. ويعتقد أن هذا قد يكون لأن بعض التوائم لديهم تفاعل فردي أقل مع الكبار مقارنة مع الطفل الوحيد ، وهم يمضون المزيد من الوقت في التواصل مع بعضهم البعض. ثانياً، بعض التوائم يبدوا أنهم يطورو ن لغتهم الفريدة. مع أن هذا ليس شائعاً كثيراً، إلا أنه رائع بالتأكيد. إنهم يتكلمون - ويبدو أنهم يفهمون - "الكلمات" الغريبة والأصوات التي لا يمكن لأحد آخر أن يصدرها. وهذا ما يعرف باسم "كريبيتوفاسيا". بالتأكيد أن ما يقولونه لا يفهمه أي شخص آخر، ولكنها حقاً لغة؟

With twins, however, the story might be a little different. First of all, their development is sometimes slower. It is thought that this may be because some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, and **they** spend more time communicating with each other. Secondly, some twins seem to develop their own unique language. While this is not very common, it is certainly fascinating. They speak – and seem to understand –strange ‘words’ and sounds that nobody else can make out. This is known as ‘cryptophasia’. Certainly, what they say isn’t understood by anyone else, but is it really a language?

على الرغم من أنه من المذهل (المغربي) أن نعتقد أن هذه التوائم حقاً يشكلون لغة سرية خاصة بهم، الحقيقة على الأرجح أبسط كثيراً . معظم الخبراء يعتقدون أنه مثلاً أن كلا الطفليين يجربان اللغة في نفس الوقت، وكلاهما قد عرض عليهم نفس الأصوات والمحفزات منذ الولادة، فمن المرجح جداً أن ندرك ما يقوله الآخرون. وبعبارة أخرى، إنهم يطورو ن لغتهم "الحقيقة" بنفس الوعي و يقومون بنفس الأخطاء دائماً.

Although it is **tempting** to believe that **these** twins really do make up their own secret language, the truth is probably much simpler. Most experts think that as both children are **experimenting with language** at the same time, and both have been presented with the same sounds and **stimuli** since birth, they are very likely to recognise what the other one says. In other words, **they** are both developing their ‘real’ language at the same **pace** and making the same mistakes along the way.

اسئلة الكتاب

- According to the article, twins do not always develop in the same way as single babies. How many differences does it describe, and what are they?
- The article suggests one reason for the slower language development of some twins. What is it?
- What does '**cryptophasia**' mean?
- Do some twins really communicate with strange words and signs?
- Do most experts believe that twins invent secret languages?

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

It is fascinating to observe the way language is absorbed by a baby. He or she quickly learns to respond to certain sound sand words, for example ‘mum’ or ‘dad’. Then, after a few months, the baby starts to try out experimental noises and. A one-year-old baby can probably say a few words – and certainly understands a lot more. After two years ,many children have a vocabulary of about fifty words.

With twins, however, the story might be a little different. First of all, their development is sometimes slower. It is thought that this may be because some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, and they spend more time communicating with each other. Secondly, some twins seem to develop their own unique language. While this is not very common, it is certainly fascinating. They speak – and seem to understand –strange ‘words’ and sounds that nobody else can make out. This is known as ‘cryptophasia’ .Certainly, what they say isn’t understood by anyone else, but is it really a language?

Although it is tempting to believe that these twins really do make up their own secret language, the truth is probably much simpler. Most experts think that as both children are experimenting with language at the same time, and both have been presented with the same sounds and stimuli since birth, they are very likely to recognise what the other one says. In other words, they are both developing their ‘real’ language at the same pace and making the same mistakes along the way.

Question Number One:

1. According to the text, why do twins spend a little time with others?
2. The writer states that it is fascinating to observe the way language is absorbed by a baby, explain, why?
3. Quote the sentence which shows that twins develop a special language of their own.
4. What does the underlined word “they” refer to?
5. According to the text, there are many things which babies of less than two years can do. Write down two of them?
6. *Quote the sentence which shows the time when a baby starts to keep words.*
7. Find the world which means "secret language"?
8. The article states that some twins don't develop as fast as non-twin children for two reasons. Write down these two reasons.

Doing business in China unit 9 Student's book p 64

track record (noun)	all of a person's or organisation's past achievements.	سجل
negotiate (verb)	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement .	يتفاوض

اليوم، تتحدث مع السيد غانم، رجل أعمال مقره في عمان وهو غالباً ما يزور الصين. سأناه متى بدأ بأعمال تجارية مع الصين. "اتاجر مع الصين منذ عدة سنوات . زيارة الأولى كانت هناك في عام 2004 م، ولم تكن ناجحة جداً".

Today, we talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visits China. We asked him when he first started doing business with China. 'I've been doing business with China for many years. My first trip **there** was in 2004 CE, and **it** was not very successful.'

لماذا لم تكن ناجحة؟؟؟

" عملت في شركة صغيرة للكمبيوتر في عمان. أرسلوني إلى الصين عندما كنت صغيراً جداً. لو أن الشركة قد أدركت أن الصينيين يحترمون العمر والخبرة أكثر من الشباب!"

'I worked for a small computer company in Amman. **They** sent me to China when I was still quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!'

هل ارتكبت أي أخطاء في تلك الزيارة؟؟؟

فعلاً! أتمنى لو أتيت قد بحثت عن الثقافة الصينية قبلما زرت البلد. من أجل أن تكون ناجحاً بالصين، تحتاج إلى كسب احترامهم. رجال الأعمال الصينيون يسألون دائماً عن نجاحات الشركة في الماضي. مع ذلك، لأنني عملت في شركة جديدة، لم أستطع الحديث عن سجلها التجاري. لم نقم بـ أي صفقات تجارية في تلك الرحلة الأولى."

'Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn **their** respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about **its track record**. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.'

متى تعلمت كيف تكون ناجحاً في الصين؟؟؟

انضمت إلى شركة أكبر وأرسلوني إلى دورة توعية ثقافية. في زيارتي التالية للصين، شعرت وكأنني لم أكن أعرف أي شيء في زيارتي الأولى!

'I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China, it felt as if I hadn't known anything on my first visit!'

ما هي النصيحة التي يمكن أن تقدمها للأشخاص الراغبين في القيام بالتجارة في الصين؟؟؟

What advice can you give to people wanting to do business in China?

" قبل أن أزور شركة، أرسل توصيات من العلماء السابقين. وأرسل أيضاً بطاقة عملٍ مع مسمى الوظيفي والمؤهلات مترجمة إلى الصينية ".

'Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients. I also send my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.'

هل يمكن أن تخبرنا عن آخر اجتماع لك في الصين؟؟؟

' بالتأكيد! وصلت بالوقت المحدد. يجب أن لا تصل متأخراً، لأن هذا يدل على عدم الاحترام. ثم، عندما التقى مدير الشركة، صافحته بلطف. بدأت الاجتماع بحديث قصير عن تجربتي المثيرة في الصين. خلال الاجتماع، حرصت أن يكون صوتي ولغة جسدي هادئتان ومحكم بهما. لم أقم أبداً بالمزاح، لأن هذا قد لا يترجم بشكل صحيح أو يمكن أن يسبب العداء ".

'Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as **this** shows disrespect. Then, when I met the company director, I **shook hands** with **him** gently. I began the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could **cause offence**.'

هل كان اجتماعاً ناجحاً؟؟؟

'نعم لقد كان ناجحاً. كنت أعرف بين المدير قد بحث عن عملي جداً قبل الاجتماع، لذا كنت مستعداً لأسئلته المفصلة. عندما بدأت المفاوضات، بدأت بالأمور الهامة. الصينيون يؤمنون بتجنب النزاع. من المضوري دائماً التحلّي بالصبر. كنت مستعداً للتسوية (الاتفاق)، لذا في النهاية، كان الاجتماع ناجحاً."

'Yes, it was. I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting, so I was prepared for **his** detailed questions. When I began **negotiating**, I started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict. It is always important to be patient. I was prepared to **compromise**, so in the end, the meeting was successful.'

Listen to and read the interview again and answer the questions.

1. Why was Mr Ghanem's first business trip to China not successful?
2. What do you think is 'track record'?
3. What does the word in '**his**' in bold in the text refer to?
4. What changed when Mr Ghanem visited China for the second time?
5. What similarities do you think there are, in terms of expectations at business meetings, between China and Jordan?
6. Do you think that you would be a successful business person in China? Why / why not?

Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow.

Today, we talk to Mr Ghanem, a businessman based in Amman who often visits China. We asked him when he first started doing business with China. 'I've been doing business with China for many years. My first trip there was in 2004 CE, and it was not very successful.'

'I worked for a small computer company in Amman. They sent me to China when I was still quite young. If only the company had realised that the Chinese respect age and experience more than youth!'

'Yes! I wish I had researched Chinese culture before I visited the country. In order to be successful in China, you need to earn their respect. Chinese business people will always ask about a company's successes in the past. However, because I worked for a new company, I could not talk about its track record. We did not do any business deals on that first trip.'

'I joined a larger company and they sent me on a cultural awareness course. On my next visit to China, it felt as if I hadn't known anything on my first visit!'

'Before I visit a company, I send recommendations from previous clients. I also send my business card with my job position and qualifications translated into Chinese.'

'Of course! I arrived on time. You must not arrive late, as this shows disrespect. Then, when I met the company director, I shook hands with him gently. I began the meeting by making small talk about my interesting experiences in China. During the meeting, I made sure that my voice and body language were calm and controlled. I never told a joke, as this may not be translated correctly or could cause offence.'

'Yes, it was. I knew that the director had researched my business thoroughly before the meeting, so I was prepared for his detailed questions. When I began negotiating, I started with the important issues. The Chinese believe in avoiding conflict. It is always important to be patient. I was prepared to compromise, so in the end, the meeting was successful.'

- 1- In order to succeed in his trip. Mr Ghanem did some important things. Write them down.
- 2- Mr Ghanem's first business trip to china failed for many reasons. Write down two of these reasons?
- 3- According to the text, there are many characteristics of Chinese people. Write down two of them.
- 4- Quote the sentence which shows the Chinese point of view towards violence.
- 5- What do the underlined words refer to?
- 6- According to the text, two things are more important than youth for the Chinese. Write these two things down.
- 7- What does the underlined word "**negotiating**" mean?
- 8- *Quote the sentence which indicates the date that Mr Ghanem visited china for the first time.*
- 9- *Quote the sentence which indicates that Mr Ghanem wasn't successful at first in china.*
- 10- *According to Mr Ghanem, there are many procedures merchants have to follow before trading in China.*
- 11- *Mr Ghanem gives many advices to merchants who want to trade with China. Write down these advices.*
- 12- *Find a word which has the meaning of "**manager**"?*
- 13- *According to the text, there are many ways to be respectful towards Chinese business people. Write down two of them.*
- 14- *Quote the sentence which shows that Chinese people by their nature are friendly and they don't like violence. (Aggressive).*

Student's book - Unit 9- P/66

goods	things that are produced in order to be sold.	بضائع
export	goods sold to another country .	تصدر
import	goods bought from other countries import	يستورد
extraction	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else	استخلاص
pharmaceuticals	companies which produce drugs and medicine pharmaceutical.	المستحضرات الصيدلانية
agreement	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations agree (verb)	الموافقة
domestic	relating to or happening in one particular country and not involving any other countries.	وطني / محلى/داخلى
dominate	to be the most important feature of something.	يهيمن / يسيطر
fertiliser	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow.	سماد
Gross Domestic Product	the value of a country's total output of goods and services.	اجمالى الناتج المحلي
knitwear	clothing made from wool.	تريكو / الملابس المصنوعة بالصنارة
reserve	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use .	يحجز

Our country's imports and exports

في هذا التقرير، سوف نستعرض البلدان التي يتاجر معها الأردن وما هي السلع التي تصدرها وتستوردها.

In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods **it** exports and imports.

أولاً، دعونا ننظر إلى الصادرات. الأردن غني بالبوتاسي والفوسفات، والصناعة الإستخراجية لهذه المعادن هي إحدى أكبر الصناعات في العالم. ليس من المستغرب أن اثنين من أكبر الصادرات الأردنية هما المواد الكيميائية والأسمدة. وتمثل المستحضرات الصيدلانية وغيرها من الصناعات 30% من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في الأردن، و 75% من الأدوية الأردنية يتم تصديرها. إلا أن ، الأغذية (65%) من الاقتصاد تهيمن عليها الخدمات، معظمها السفر والسياحة. معظم صادرات الأردن تذهب إلى العراق والولايات المتحدة والهند والمملكة العربية السعودية.

First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for **these** minerals is one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are **chemicals** and **fertilizers**. Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

الآن دعونا ننظر إلى الواردات. على عكس بعض البلدان الأخرى في الشرق الأوسط، الأردن لا يملك احتياطيات كبيرة من النفط أو الغاز. وللهذا السبب، يتعين على الأردن استيراد النفط والغاز لتلبية احتياجات الطاقة. أما وارداتها الرئيسية الأخرى فهي السيارات والأدوية والقمح. في عام 2013 م، كانت 23.6% من واردات الأردن من المملكة العربية السعودية. يليها الاتحاد الأوروبي بنسبة 17.6% من وارداته. واردات أخرى تأتي من الصين والولايات المتحدة.

Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas **reserves**. For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for **its energy need**. Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This was followed by the EU, with 17.6% of **its** imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.

الأردن لديها اتفاقيات تجارة حرة أكثر من أي دولة عربية أخرى، وتناجر بحرية مع العديد من البلدان، بما في ذلك الولايات المتحدة وكندا وماليزيا. ما هي المجالات الأخرى المهمة للتجارة الأردنية؟ وقع الأردن أول اتفاقية تجارية مع الاتحاد الأوروبي في عام 1997 م. ووقعت اتفاقية تجارة حرة مع مصر والمغرب وتونس في عام 2004 م. وفي عام 2011 م، أبرمت اتفاقية تجارية أخرى مع الاتحاد الأوروبي ومصر والمغرب وتونس. من المرجح أن تنمو التجارة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي وشمال أفريقيا على وجه الخصوص.

Jordan has more free trade **agreements** than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

Comprehension

5 Read the report again and answer the questions.

- 1 *What does the article suggest that many of Jordan's fertilisers are made from?*
- 2 *Why does Jordan import a lot of oil and gas?*
- 3 *Which country supplies Jordan with most of its imports?*
- 4 *Why is trade with the EU and North Africa likely to grow?*

Answers

- 1 They are made from potash and phosphate, as this is what Jordan is rich in.
- 2 Jordan imports a lot of oil and gas because it does not have enough of its own reserves for the needs of the country.
- 3 Saudi Arabia
- 4 Trade with these areas is likely to grow because Jordan has signed trade **agreements** with both areas.

9 Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 What percentage of the country's workforce is in tourism?
- 2 Why has money been invested in some of the historic cities?
- 3 Why do tourists usually like to go to Aqaba?
- 4 Why have loans and grants been given to areas of the country that tourists do not usually visit?
- 5 What examples are given of the different types of tourism that are being promoted?

Answers

- 1 About six per cent of the workforce is in tourism.
- 2 It has been invested in order to help to promote Jordan as a tourist destination.
- 3 They like going there because of the beaches and diving.
- 4 The government wants tourists to visit these places and so they are trying to promote different kinds of tourism.
- 5 Rock climbing, hiking, scuba diving and shopping are being promoted as adventure sports for tourists.

Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow.

In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports.

First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world¹⁰. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilizers .Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves. For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy need. Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia. This was followed by the EU, with 17.6% of its imports. Other imports have come from China and the United States.

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

Question Number One:

- 1- According to the text, Jordan has many free trade agreements with many countries. Write two of these countries.
- 2- Quote the sentence which shows that it is expected to flourish trade between Jordan and Africa.
- 3- Quote the sentence which shows the highest percentage of Jordan's export.
- 4- According to the text, there are two natural /mineral resources in Jordan. Write them down.
- 5- According to the text, Jordan exported many materials. Write down two of them?
- 6- Quote the sentence which shows the highest percentage of Jordan's export.
- 7- Many countries depend on Jordan to import their goods. Write down two of them.
- 8- Find a word that has a similar meaning to "**materials that used to grow crops**".
- 9- Many countries depend on Jordan to import their goods. Write down two of these countries.
- 10- Quote the sentence which shows the difference between Jordan and their neighbours.
- 11- Why does Jordan import a lot of oil and gas?
- 12- According to the text, Jordan has many free trade agreements with many countries. Write down four of these countries.
- 13- Quote the sentence which shows that it is expected to flourish trade between Jordan and Africa.

Reading //Activity book Unit 9 - p (46)

Package holiday	A trip with everything included the price (travel, food, accommodation)	اجازه شاملة كافة التكاليف
Target market	People who are identified as possible customers.	السوق المستهدف
Age group	A set of people of similar age	فئة عمرية
department store	Large shop.	مول
sales pitch (noun)	statements that someone makes to persuade someone to buy something.	فن البيع
	سواء أكنت تبيع نوعاً جديداً من معجون الأسنان إلى سلسلة من الصيدليات، وأحدث برامح الكمبيوتر إلى مدرسة أو نوع جديد من عطلة السفر - تحتاج إلى أن تعرف	شاملة التكاليف إلى وكالة

Whether you are selling a new type of toothpaste to a chain of pharmacies, the latest computer software to a school or a new kind of package holiday to a travel agency – you need to know.....

How to make a sales pitch

Do your research

لا تبتعد عن فن البيع تمنى أنك قد حضرت بشكل جيد. من الضروري أن تعرف كل شيء عن منتجك .

Don't come away from **a sale pitch** wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product.

هل تعرف متى تم تطويره، وأين انتج؟ أنت بحاجة أيضاً أن تعرف من هو السوق المستهدف - على سبيل المثال، الفئة العمرية أو دخل الناس الذين يمكن أن يشتريه. ليس ذلك فحسب، يجب أن تعرف كل شيء عن المنافسة - وهي، المنتجات المماثلة في السوق. لماذا منتجك يتفوق على الآخرين و لماذا لديه قيمة أفضل ؟

Do you know when it was developed, and where it is produced? You also need to know who the target market is –for example, the age group or **income** of the people who might buy it. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market. Why is your product superior to others and why does it have better value?

بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يجب أن تعرف بالضبط الأشخاص الذين تتحدث معهم، وما هي احتياجاتهم. على سبيل المثال، إذا كانوا يمثلون متجر للطبقة الوسطى في حي متواضع، فمن المهم أن توضح لهم لماذا منتجك الخاص يناسب العمالء الذين ليس لديهم الكثير من المال. ما الذي يجعل منتجك مثاليًا بالنسبة لهم؟

In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what **their** needs are. For example, if they represent a middle class **department store** in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers **who** do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for them?

الأهم من ذلك كله، تحتاج إلى الاعتقاد في ما كنت تبيع، وأفضل طريقة للقيام بذلك هو استخدامه !

Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use it!

2. Prepare and practice

خطط لعرضك التقديمي بعناية، ليس فقط ما سوف تقول ، ولكن كيف ستقول ذلك. هل سوف تقرأ كلمة كلمة، مستخدم الملاحظات أو التذكرة؟ بغض النظر عما تقرر ، هي دائماً فكرة جيدة أن يكون لديك قائمة من النقاط الرئيسية الخاصة بك، في حالة شيء قاطعك، أو يمكنك ببساطة ان تتجدد أعينك (يحدث ذلك!). ثم مارسها ، إذا كان ذلك ممكناً في المقدمة. قم بالتغييرات ومارسها مرة أخرى.

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it. Will you read it word by word, use notes or memories it? Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (it happens!). Then practice it, if possible in front .Make changes and practice it again.

3. be professional

اجعل العرض قصيرًا ويسهلًا. ابدأ ببعض التعليقات الطفيفة.

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments.

على سبيل المثال، أشكر المضيفين الخاصين لك للسماح لك التحدث معهم، وتكلم شركتهم. تذكر أن تتحدث ببطء وبوضوح. من المهم أن تظہروا كـ **هيوا** (حتى لو كنت عصريًا)! أثناء التحدث، لا تبكي رأسك لأنك أسف. بدلاً من ذلك، انظر جولة الغرفة وجعل العين الاتصال مع جمهورك ابتسامة

For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to **them**, and compliment their company.

Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!). While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience Smile!

عندما تنهي كلامك، استدع الأسئلة. إذا كنت لا تعرف الإجابات، لا تتعذر! أشكر السائل وأعده بياجاد الإجابة (وقد بذلك). أخيراً، لخص عرضك ليكون جاهزاً لتقديمه في نهاية الدورة. أتمنى لو أني قد عرفت كل هذا عندما بدأت في العمل! حظاً طيباً !

When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do it!).

Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session. I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

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

1. Do your research

Don't come away from a sale pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product.

Do you know when **it** was developed, and where **it** is produced? You also need to know who the target market is –for example, the age group or income of the people **who** might buy **it**. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market. Why is your product superior to **others** and why does it have better value?

In addition, you should know exactly which people you are speaking to, and what **their** needs are. For example, if they represent a middle class **department store** in a humble neighbourhood, be ready to explain why your particular product would suit customers who do not have lots of money. What makes your product perfect for **them**?

Most of all, you need to believe in what you're selling, and the best way to do that is to use **it**!

2. Prepare and practice

Plan your presentation carefully, not just what you will say, but how you will say it. Will you read **it** word by word, use notes or memories it? Whatever you decide, it is always a good idea to have a list of your main points, in case something interrupts you, or you simply freeze with nerves (**it** happens!). Then practice it, if possible in front .Make changes and practice it again.

3. Be professional

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments.

For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to **them**, and compliment **their** company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!). While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience Smile!

When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do **it**!).

Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session. I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

1- According to the text, there are many things that you have to know about your product. Write down two of these things.

2- What do the underlined words refer to?

3- Quote the sentence which shows that it is important to have an extensive knowledge about your product.

4- The writer states different things you need to know about your product. Write them down.

5- What does the underlined phrase mean?

6- According to the article, there are two tips to avoid unexpected questions. Write these two tips.

7- According to the article, there are many things to do in order to be a professional in marketing. Write down two of these things.

8- There are many ways to make sales pitch?

Critical thinking:

In order to convince customer about your product, you have to have special skills. Give three skills buyer must have to achieve that.

My job as an interpreter **Unit 10** student's book p72

fond of (adjective)	having an affection or liking for someone or something.	يُغرِّم بـ
headphones	equipment that you wear to listen privately to the radio, music.	سماعات
interpreter (noun)	someone who translates spoken words	مُتَرْجِم
regional (adjective)	relating to a particular region or area region (noun).	منْطَقِي
rewarding (adjective)	giving personal satisfaction reward (verb and noun).	يُكافَىءُ
secure (adjective)	safe; free from danger secure (verb) – security (noun)	آمن
seminar (noun)	a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training.	نَدوَةٌ / حَلْقَةٌ دراسية

اسمي فاطمة موسى وقد عملت كمترجمة لمدة خمس سنوات. العديد من الطلاب راسلوني عبر البريد الإلكتروني عن عملي لأنهم يريدون أن يعرفوا ما هي وظيفتي. وهذا هو ردّي.

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an **interpreter** for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because **they** want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is my reply.

لقد كنت دائمًا مولعة باللغات. والدي عمل في العديد من البلدان المختلفة عندما كنت صغيرة، كنا عادة ما نسافر معه. عندما كنا نزور بلداً، أردت دائمًا أن أتعلم اللغة. في المدرسة كنت جيدة جداً في الإنجليزية. ولذلك، قررت مهنتي كمترجم.

I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with **him**. When **we** visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

وظيفتي الآن تتضمن الذهاب إلى المؤتمرات والندوات الهامة في جميع أنحاء العالم. عندما يتحدث شخص بـالإنجليزية في مؤتمر، أستمع إلى ما يقولونه من خلال سماعات الرأس. ثم أترجم إلى العربية بينما يتحدث المتكلم. أعطي الترجمة من خلال السماعات إلى الأشخاص الآخرين في الاجتماع. وهذا يعني أن أي شخص في الغرفة يتكلّم العربية يمكن أن يفهم ما يقوله الناس.

My job now involves going to important **conferences** and **seminars** around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what **they** say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room **who** speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying.

هل هو سهل؟ لا على الإطلاق. الإنجليزية ليست هي نفسها في جميع البلدان الناطقة باللغة الإنجليزية. على سبيل المثال، كلمات الإنجليزية التي تستخدم في الهند تختلف أحياناً عن الكلمات التي يستخدمها الناس في المملكة المتحدة، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية أو أستراليا. فضلاً عن معرفة اللغة الإنجليزية المحلية، تحتاج أيضاً إلى معرفة الكثير من اللغة المتخصصة. بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم للحديث عن الأعمال، العلوم أو القانون، على سبيل المثال، تجعلها لغة مختلفة تقريباً!

Is it an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia. As well as knowing **regional** English, you also need to know a lot of **specialist** language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

ما لم يكن لديك شهادة لغة، فلن تكون قادراً على أن تصبح مترجماً. شريطة أن يكون لديك مؤهل دراسات عليا، ممكن أن تحصل على وظيفة مترجم بسرعة كبيرة. إذاً يمكنك الحصول على مقابلة للوظيفة، ستحتاج إلى إظهار أن لديك مهارات استماع جيدة وصوت متحدث واضح. ستحتاج أيضاً لإظهار أن يمكنك التغيير بسرعة وأنك قادر على التركيز لفترات طويلة من الزمن. إذا زوجت، أنها وظيفة آمنة ومجزية. قد تحتاج إلى السفر كثيراً، ولكن ذلك ليس مشكلة طالما أنك تستمتع بزيارة بلدان أخرى.

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

إنها وظيفة ذات مسؤولية كبيرة. وأنا أدرك أنه إذا ترجمت الأمور بشكل سيئ، فقد يؤثر ذلك على اتفاق هام أو قانون أو اتفاقية تجارة بين البلدان. إلا أن، ستحصل على شعور كبير من الرضا عندما تعرف بأن الناس يفهومون كل ما تقوم بترجمته.

It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade **agreement** between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of **satisfaction** when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

Read the following text carefully, and then in your answer all the questions that follow

My name is Fatima Musa and I have worked as an interpreter for five years. Many students have emailed me about my work because they want to know what it would be like to do my job. So here is my reply.

I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language. At school I was very good at English. Therefore, I decided on a career as an interpreter.

My job now involves going to important conferences and seminars around the world. When a person speaks in English at a conference, I listen to what they say through headphones. I then translate into Arabic while the speaker is talking. I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting. This means that anyone in the room who speaks Arabic can understand what people are saying.

Is it an easy job? Not at all. English is not the same in all English-speaking countries. For example, the English words that are used in India are sometimes different to the words that people use in the UK, the USA or Australia. As well as knowing regional English, you also need to know a lot of specialist language. Some of the words that are used to talk about business, science or law, for example, make it almost a different language!

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

It is a very responsible job. I am aware that if I translate things badly, it could affect an important law or trade agreement between countries. However, you get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people understand everything that you translate.

Question Number One:

1. According to the text, there are many reasons enabled Fatima to be an interpreter. Write down two of these reasons.
2. Quote the sentence which shows the benefit of getting a university certification to have a job.
3. Find a word which has the same meaning of “**a class on a particular subject**”?
4. What do the underlined word “they” “it” refer to?
5. According to the text, what are the possible results of incorrect interpretation?
6. Do you think you have the necessary qualifications to be an interpreter? Would you like to be an interpreter? Why/Why not? Discuss with a partner.
7. To be an interpreter it is not an easy job, explain this statement .justify your answer.

Find a word which has the meaning of "translate spoken words"?

8. Quote the sentence which shows that Fatima is an expert **interpreter**.
9. Quote the sentence which shows that Fatima interested in learning language.
10. *Quote the sentence which shows the reason why does Fatima decide to be an interpreter.*
11. *There are many reasons lead to make Fatima works as an interpreter.*
12. According to Fatima, instant translation process requires several steps. Write them down.
13. Quote the sentence that indicates that there are many accents of English language.
14. There are many challenges // difficulties that interpreter may face. Write down two of these difficulties.

(وزاري) Reading //Activity book p (51)2017

Economics	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used	الاقتصاد
Marketing	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer market	التسويق

Stepping into the business world

دراسة الأعمال هو خيار شائع للطلاب الذين يختارون شهادة دبلوم في المملكة المتحدة. بعد التخرج، يذهب البعض إلى مزيداً من الدراسة، ولكن معظمهم يحصلون على وظيفة . العديد من الشركات الكبيرة تقدم برامج تدريب تدريبية ، والتي هي نوع من التدريب المهني. ذهبنا لقاء ريك ميلز البالغ من العمر 22 عاماً، والذي هو على وشك التخرج في هذه المادة

Business Studies is a popular choice for students **who** are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, **some** go on to further study, but most of **them** take up employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, **which** are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty-two-year-old **Ricky Miles**, **who** is about to graduate in the subject.

كم من الوقت درست الأعمال التجارية، ريك؟

How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky?

انها دورة لمدة أربع سنوات، بما في ذلك فترتين من الخبرة العملية. وكل واحدة تستمر لمدة ستة أشهر، ولكنها لم تكن في نفس العام

It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months, but they weren't in the same year.

ما الذي درسته بالضبط على مدى تلك السنوات الأربع؟

What exactly have you studied over those four years?

الكثير! الرياضيات، والطبع ، المحاسبة والمالية والاقتصاد. نعمجل، التسويق والمبيعات أيضاً. كما أنتي قمت بدورة في الإدارة تتعلق بتأهيل الموظفين وإدارتهم، وكيفية التعامل مع النزاع، ودورة في الدعاية. علينا جميعاً أن نفعل **IT** ، لأن مهارات الكمبيوتر ضرورية

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and **Economics**. Oh yes, **Marketing** and **Sales**, too. I also did a course in **Management**, which is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in **Advertising**. We all had to do **IT**, too, because computer skills are essential.

ماذا الذي أمعنك أكثر بالشهادة؟

What did you most enjoy about the degree?

الخبرة العملية بدون شك. تعلمت الكثير، في كل مرة وبالطبع نظرها رانعافي سيرتي الذاتية. إحدى الشركات عرضت علي عمل بأجر في الصيف الماضي، لذا تمكنت من الحصول على المزيد من الخبرة تلك الطريقة. أيضاً، لن يكن لدى الكثير من المال العام الماضي إذا لم أكن قد حصلت على هذا العمل

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

أي نوع من الشركة كانت، وماذا فعلت هناك؟

What kind of company was that, and what did you do there?

كانت شركة تقدم منتجات مالية - مدخلات ومعاشات بالغالب. في البداية كنت مجرد "ظلل" لأناس مختلفين، أشاهد الذي يفعلونه. ثم قمت بعمليات البحث لهم - كما تعلمون، التحقق من حساباتهم. عندما عدت في الصيف. كنت في قسم المبيعات. وظيفتي كانت تتبعها على الإنترنت، وإرسال مزيد من المعلومات إلى العميل المحتمل. لقد استمتعت به، لم أكن لأملك تلك الفرصة إذا لم أقم بالخبرة العملية أولاً.

It was a company that provides financial products – savings and **pensions**, mostly. At first I just 'shadowed' different people, watching what they were doing. Then I did quite a lot of checking for them – you know, checking **their calculations**. When I went back in the summer; I was in the **sales department**. My job was to follow up **web enquiries**, and send out further information to possible client. I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

ما الذي تخطط للقيام به بعد ذلك؟ لقد تقدمت للتو للحصول على وظيفة بنك. لدى المؤهلات الصحيحة، ولكنني أعلم أنه سيكون هناك الكثير من المتقدمين الآخرين سألتقطه وأرى إذا حصلت على المقابلة إذا تمكنت من ذلك سأعد لذلك بعناية.

What are you planning to do next? I've just applied for a job with a bank. I have the right qualifications, but I know there will be a lot of other applicants. I'll just have to wait and see if I get an interview. If I do, I'll have to prepare really carefully.

Read the text again and answer the questions. اسئلة الكتاب

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

Read the following text carefully, and then answer all the questions that follow.

Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of them take up employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, who is about to graduate in the subject.

What exactly have you studied over those four years?

It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months, but they weren't in the same year.

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, Marketing and Sales, too. I also did a course in Management, which is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We all had to do IT, too, because computer skills are essential.

What did you most enjoy about the degree?

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

What kind of company was that, and what did you do there?

It was a company that provides financial products – savings and pensions, mostly. At first I just 'shadowed' different people, watching what they were doing. Then I did quite a lot of checking for them – you know, checking their calculations. When I went back in the summer; I was in the sales department. My job was to follow up web enquiries, and send out further information to possible client. I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

What are you planning to do next?

I've just applied for a job with a bank. I have the right qualifications, but I know there will be a lot of other applicants. I'll just have to wait and see if I get an interview. If I do, I'll have to prepare really carefully.

Question Number One:

- 1- There are many subjects fall under Business Studies .Write down two of them.
- 2- Quote the sentence which shows Ricky's old.
- 3- What does the underlined word '**them**' refer to?
- 4- What does the underlined word "**conflict**" mean?
- 5- *Quote the sentence which shows that business study is **familiar** in Britain.*
- 6- *According to the text, how long do studying business studies take?*
- 7- Quote the sentence which shows that each course lasted for half a year.
- 8- Students have to choose between two paths after their graduation from the university. Write down these two paths.

The World Memory Championship A.b.P60

memorising	recalling	تذكرة
slogan	motto	شعار
record	Best achievement	رقم قياسي
infinite	limitless	غير محدود

بطولة الذاكرة العالمية هو حدث سنوي لمدة ثلاثة أيام يعقد في موقع مختلف في جميع أنحاء العالم منذ عام 1991 م. هناك عشر مسابقات، كل واحدة تختبر استخدامات مختلفة للذاكرة قصيرة المدى.

The World Memory Championship is an annual three - day event that has been held in different locations all over the world since 1991 CE. There are ten contests, each one testing different uses of short - term memory.

وتشمل المسابقات الاستماع إلى أرقام منطقية بصوت عال ثم تذكرها (الرقم القياسي العالمي هو 364)، وتذكر سلسلة من الصور المجردة في خمسة عشر دقيقة (الرقم القياسي العالمي هو 492، وحفظ قوائم من كلمات، وما إلى ذلك) رجل ألماني حقق رقماً قياسياً عالمياً من 501 رقم في ترتيب عشوائي خلال بطولة 2013. وفي نفس الحدث، تمكّن رجل ولزي من تذكر 224 كلمة عشوائية، بعد أن درسهم لمدة 15 دقيقة فقط.

The contests include listening to numbers spoken out loud then recalling **them** (the world record is 364), memorising a sequence of abstract images in fifteen minutes (the world record is 492, memorising lists of words, etc. a **German** man achieved a world record of **501** numbers in random order during the 2013 CE championship. At the same event, a **Welsh** man managed to recall 224 random words, after he had studied **them** for only 15 minutes.

في عام 2001 م، تم تقليل الفاصل الزمني بين الأرقام من ثانية إلى واحدة. مع هذا التغيير. فإن الأرقام القياسية لا تزال تكشف عن إنجازات عظيمة. شعار بطولة العالم للذاكرة يقول إن "الإمكانات البشرية لا حصر لها". والدليل نتائج البطولة، ربما هذا صحيح.

In 2001 CE, the interval between the numbers was shortened from two seconds to one even with **this** change; the records still reveal great achievements. The **slogan** on the world memory championships says "Human potential is infinite". With the evidence of the championships 'results, perhaps that is true'.

- 1- Find a word which has the same meaning of "**motto**".
- 2- What does the underlined word "**this**" refer to?
- 3- What is the slogan of the champions?
- 4- *The article states different kinds of competitions. Write down two of these competitions.*
- 5- *Find a word which has the same meaning as "**recall**".*
- 6- *Two nationalities were mentioned in the text. Write them down.*
7. *Quote the sentence which defines "the World Championship".*

Student's book - P/79

Reading

intern (noun)	Someone who works for a short time in a particular job in order to gain experience intern (verb) – internship (noun).	متدرب
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Read the first part of this article carefully, and then answer the questions which follow.

Doing an internship

ايجاد عمل في سوق عمل مزدحم يمكن أن يكون تحديا في بعض الأحيان، خاصة بالنسبة للخريجين الذين ليس لديهم خبرة عملية. العديد من أصحاب العمل يبحثون عن أشخاص لديهم سجل حافل في مجال معين من العمل. الا انك تحتاج لوظيفة من أجل الحصول على الخبرة. القيام بالتدريب هو وسيلة جيدة للتغلب على هذه المشكلة.

Finding work in a crowded job market can be challenging sometimes, especially for graduates **who** do not have any work experience. Many employers are looking for people with a proven track record in a particular area of work. However, **you** need to have a job in order to get experience. Doing an internship is a good way to get around this problem.

التدريب يوفر الخبرة العملية لطلاب الجامعات والخريجين مع مراعاة التغييرات المهنية للناس . على الرغم من أنها عادة غير مدفوعة ،المتدربين يحصلون على العديد من الفوائد اهمها الحصول على فرصة متوفرة للخبرة العملية.

Internships provide work experience for university students, graduates and people considering career changes. Although **they** are not usually paid, **interns** do get many benefit is considered to be the opportunity to get valuable work experience.

- 1 Why is it sometimes challenging for graduates to get their first job?
- 2 What does the phrasal verb 'get around' in line 7 mean?
- 3 What does the pronoun 'they' in bold in line 10 refer to?
- 4 What does the writer feel is the main reason for doing an internship?
- 5 the article states many chances that internships provide. Write down two chances.

Student's book - Unit 10- P/76

adaptable	able to adapt to new conditions or situations	قابل للتكييف
competent	having enough skill or knowledge	كفوء
enclosed	surrounded, especially by a fence or wall .	مطوق
keen	having or showing eagerness or interest (in something)	متاهف / متشوق
reference	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	مرجع

Dear Sir/Madam,

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

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

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

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

Yours faithfully

Tareq Hakim

Dear Mr Rahhal.

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

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

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

I like reading and camping. I also like travelling.

References are available on request.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Hisham Khatib.

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

It is believed that the Italians were the first people to think of a sign language system in the sixteenth century. The idea was then taken to France in the seventeenth century, where the language was developed further.

Just as there are different spoken languages in countries around the world, each country has its own sign language. The use of sign and spoken languages does not differ. Both can be used to provide and share information, tell stories, have informal discussions and give formal talks. Both have different registers and dialects, and both are constantly evolving.

Many varieties of the Arabic Sign Language have been developed. There are almost as many Arabic sign languages as there are Arabic-speaking countries.

Recently, the benefits of learning sign language are being promoted not only to deaf people, but also to those with normal hearing. In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language. Since, like all languages, sign language has a grammatical structure it is now being recognised and taught as an optional foreign language.

Learning sign language is of enormous benefit to anyone, whether they can hear or are deaf. Like learning any new language, it involves and challenges the brain. It also allows people who master sign language to be able to communicate with a new international community.

Question Number One (20 points)

- 1-The article states different uses for sign and spoken language. Write down two of these uses.
- 2-learning sign language is beneficial for anyone for two reasons. Write these two reasons down.
3. Replace the underlined phrase “ **to think of** ”with the correct phrasal verb?
- 4- Quote the sentence which shows that there is not only one Arabic sign language.
- 5-What does the underlined word “**it**” refer to?
- 6-Deaf people may face many unique challenges with learning sign language. Suggest three ways to overcome these problems.
- 7- It is preferable to offer sign language as a foreign language in public institution .think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

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

It is fascinating to observe the way language is absorbed by a baby. He or she quickly learns to respond to certain sound sand words, for example ‘mum’ or ‘dad’. Then, after a few months, the baby starts to try out experimental noises and. A one-year-old baby can probably say a few words – and certainly understands a lot more. After two years ,many children have a vocabulary of about fifty words.

With twins, however, the story might be a little different. First of all, their development is sometimes slower. It is thought that this may be because some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, and they spend more time communicating with each other.

Secondly, some twins seem to develop their own unique language. While **this** is not very common, it is certainly fascinating. They speak – and seem to understand –strange ‘words’ and sounds that nobody else can make out. This is known as ‘cryptophasia’ .Certainly, what they say isn’t understood by anyone else, but is it really a language?

It is tempting to believe that these twins really do make up their own secret language, the truth is probably much simpler. Most experts think that as both children are experimenting with language at the same time, and both have been presented with the same sounds and stimuli since birth, they are very likely to recognise what the other one says. In other words, they are both developing their ‘real’ language at the same pace and making the same mistakes along the way.

Question Number One (20 points)

1. Twins language development is sometimes slower than single babies for two reasons.
Write down these two reasons.
2. Find a word in the text which means “**things that make you interested**”.
3. Quote the sentence which states that it is attractive and desirable to think that twins create their own language.
4. Babies go through different steps before they have a vocabulary of about fifty words. Write down two of these steps.
5. What does the underlined word “**this**” refer to?
6. Raising and looking after twins may cause many difficulties to parents. Mention three possible difficulties that parents may face.
7. It is said that twins who don’t grow up in the same environment may develop their language skills differently. Think of this statement and, in two sentences write down your point of view.

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

In this report, we will look at the countries that Jordan trades with and what goods it exports and imports.

First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilizers .Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism. Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India and Saudi Arabia.

Now let's look at imports. Unlike some other countries in the Middle East, Jordan does not have large oil or gas reserves. For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy need. Its other main imports are cars, medicines and wheat. In 2013 CE, 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia.

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia. Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia.

Question Number One (20 points)

1. Most of Jordan's exports mainly go to four countries. Write them down.
2. Many of Jordan's fertilisers are made mainly of two minerals. Write these two minerals down.
3. Quote the sentence which indicates the country that supplied with nearly quarter of its import in 2013.
4. Find a word in the text which means "**things kept back or set aside, especially for future use**".
5. What does the underlined word "**it**" refer to?
6. Citizen of a country should support the economy by buying their country's own product. Suggest three advantages of buying products form one's own country.
7. Exports play an important role in developing the economy of the countries. Think of this statement and, in two sentences write down your point of view.

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

Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of them take up employment. Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, which are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, who is about to graduate in the subject.

How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky?

It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience.

What exactly have you studied over those four years?

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, Marketing and Sales, too. I also did a course in Management, which is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising.

What did you most enjoy about the degree?

What kind of company was that, and what did you do there?

It was a company that provides financial products – savings and pensions, mostly. At first I just 'shadowed' different people, watching what they were doing. Then I did quite a lot of checking for them – you know, checking their calculations. When I went back in the summer; I was in the sales department. My job was to follow up web enquiries, and send out further information to possible client. I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

Question Number One (20 points)

1. Ricky Miles studied several courses at the university to get a degree in business studies. Write down two of these courses.
2. Students in the United Kingdom choose one of the two paths after graduation. Write these two paths down.
3. Quote the sentence which shows the type of the company that Ricky Miles worked for last summer.
4. Find a word in the text which means "**finding suitable employees**".
5. What does the underlined word "**their**" refer to?
6. Certain companies prefer to conduct official interviews before hiring their new employees. Suggest three skills to an employee should have to pass a job interview.
7. Some studies in the United Kingdom have shown that the work experience a student goes through has many negatives impacts. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

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

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

You have to determine two things before attending such a course; the duration of the course you wish to attend and the nature of the course whether academic or vocational.

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

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

Question Number One (20 points)

1. In the evening students at *Extreme English* can practice some activities. Write down two of these activities.
2. Before arriving to carry out a course at *Extreme English*, students have to make two decisions. Write down these two decisions.
3. Quote the sentence which shows how teachers can support their students at *Extreme English*.
4. Find a word in the text that means "to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it".
5. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?
6. Learning a foreign language comes up with different kinds of struggles and obstacles. Write down three possible obstacles a person may face while learning a foreign language.
7. It is said that anyone who keeps learning stays young . Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Literature spot B

A Green Cornfield// Christina Rossetti

Rhyming words occur at the end of lines and in a pattern. The pattern is called a rhyme scheme. Describe the rhyme scheme in this poem?

The rhyme scheme is a **bab**. in other words ,the first line and the third lines rhyme , as do the second and the fourth.

The earth was **green**, the sky was **blue**:

I saw and heard one sunny **morn**

A **skylark** hangs between the **two**,

A singing **speck** above the **corn**;

5 A stage below, in gay **accord**,

White butterflies danced on the **wing**,

And still the singing skylark **soared**,

And silent sank and soared to sing.

The cornfield stretched a **tender** green

10 To right and left beside my walks;

I knew he had a **nest** unseen

Somewhere among the million **stalks**.

And as I **paused** to hear his song

While **swift** the sunny **moments slid**,

15 Perhaps his **mate** sat listening long,

And listened longer than I did.

كانت الأرض خضراء، وكانت السماء زرقاء

رأيت وسمعت ذات صباح مشمس،

ذكر **قبة** يتعلق بين الاثنين،

نقطة صغيرة تغنى فوق الذرة؟

5 على مسافة أدنى، في **تناغم** مرح،
راحت فراشات بيضاء ترقص على الجناح،

فيما ظلت القبرة الصدّاحة تحلق،
وتنزل صامتة وتعلو لتصدح.

10 امتد حقل الذرة أخضر يانعاً

إلى اليمين واليسار بجانب خطاي؛
كنت اعرف ان له **عشماً مخفياً**

في مكان ما بين المليون من سيقان الذرة:

وحين **توقفت** لأسمع أغنيته،
بينما كانت **اللحظات** المشمسة تنزلق سريعاً،

15 لعل **رفيقه** كانت جالسةً تستمع طويلاً،
واستمعت لفترة أطول مما استمعت.

Vocabulary

Answer the questions.

- 1 Is a **speck** something big or **small**? **Small**
- 2 If something is in **accord**, is it in agreement or disagreement? **Agreement**
- 3 Does **tender** suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong? **Fresh and young**
- 4 What does a bird do in a **nest**? **It lays eggs.**
- 5 Which part of a plant is the **stalk**? **It's the long, upright part of the plant**
- 6 Does **swift** mean slow or fast? **Fast**

Comprehension

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

The poet describes how _____ (**content / sad / lonely**) she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark _____ (**flying away from the cornfield / flying in the sky / falling towards her**). It doesn't sing as it flies _____ (**lower / higher**). Below it, butterflies _____ (**sit quietly / move slowly / move quickly**) in the cornfield.

The poet knows that the skylark's nest is _____ (**visible in / hidden in / far away from**) the cornfield. She _____ (**notices / imagines / knows**) that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.

1-content 2-flying in the sky 3-lower 4-move quickly 5-hidden in 6-imagines

Answer the questions about the poem.

- 1 The poet uses many examples of **alliteration**. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique
جناس / تكرير نفس الحرف؟

singing speck / singing skylark soared/ silent sank and soared to sing/ listening long / While swift the sunny moments slid/

- 2 Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?

(I knew he had a **nest** unseen) the female bird is sitting on the eggs.

(Perhaps his **mate** sat listening long) the female bird – the listener is the female skylark.

- 3 How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

She says “Perhaps his **mate** sat listening long, and listened longer than I did” this shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird’s mate might still be listening to the song; therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

Literature spot

وزاري

Read the following lines from *A green Cornfield*, then answer the questions that follow:

And as I paused to hear his song

While swift the sunny moments slid,

Perhaps his mate sat listening long,

And listened longer than I did.

- 1. Why did the poet stop in the *cornfield*?**
- 2. How did time pass when the poet was listening to the skylark?**

Read the following stanza from *A Green Cornfield* carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

And as I paused to hear his song

While swift the sunny moments slid,

Perhaps his mate sat listening long,

And listened longer than I did.

- 1. Find an example of alliteration in the above stanza.**
- 2. What is the effect the poet is trying to achieve with alliteration?**

Around the World in Eighty Days (by Jules Verne)

The story, set in 1873 CE, is about an Englishman, Mr **Phileas Fogg**, who is trying to complete a journey around the world in eighty days. At this point in the story, he and his travelling companion, the Frenchman Mr **Passepartout**, are travelling through India by train. They have befriended another traveller, **Sir Francis Cromarty**.

القصة، حدثت في عام 1873 م، عن رجل إنجليزي السيد فوغ فيليس، الذي يحاول إكمال رحلة حول العالم في ثمانين يوماً. في هذه المرحلة من القصة، هو و رفيقه بالسفر، الفرنسي السيد باسيبارتوت، سافرا عبر الهند بالقطار. وانظم اليهم مسافر آخر، السير فرانسيس كروماري

The train stopped at eight o'clock, in the midst of a glade some fifteen miles beyond Rothal, where there were several **bungalows** and workmen's cabins. The conductor, passing along the carriages, shouted, 'Passengers will get out here!'

توقف القطار في 08:00، على بعد خمسة عشر ميلاً وراء Rothal، حيث كانت هناك عدة من طابق واحد وبركسات العمال. قائد القطار يمر على طول العربات، صاح، "الركاب سوف يخرجون من هنا!"

'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis.

أي نحن؟' ألم يسأل سير فرانسيس

'At the **hamlet** of Kholby. Kholby

في قرية' هل سننزل هنا؟'

'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.'

بالطبع، سكة الحديد لم تكتمل.'

'What! Not finished?'

'No. There's still a matter of? fifty miles to be laid from here to Allahabad, where the line

begins again.'

". لا. و هناك شيء آخر؟ يجب أن تقطع 15 ميلاً من هنا إلى الله أباد، حيث يبدأ الخط مرة أخرى.

'Yet you sell tickets from **Bombay** to **Calcutta**', retorted Sir Francis, who was **growing warm**.

. ومع ذلك قمت ببيع التذاكر من بومباي إلى كالكوتا،" رد السير فرانسيس بجسم،"لقد كان غاضباً جداً.

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

رد قائد القطار "نعم، لكن الركاب يعرفون أنه يجب توفير وسائل النقل لأنفسهم من Kholby إلى الله أباد".

'Sir Francis,' said Mr Fogg quietly, 'we will, if you please, look about for some means of conveyance to Allahabad.'

"سير فرانسيس، قال السيد فوغ بهدوء،" سنقوم بذلك لكن من فضلك، ووفر لنا بعض وسائل النقل إلى مدينة الله أباد".

'Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.'

"لا، السيد فرانسيس. لقد كان متوقعاً"

'What! You knew that the way—'

ماذا أنت تعرف من قبل

'Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route. Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice. A **steamer** leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th. This is the 22nd, and we shall reach Calcutta in time.' There was nothing to say so confident a response.

لا على الإطلاق، لكنني كنت أعرف أن هناك بعض العقبات عاجلاً أم آجلاً ستعيقني في طريقي. لذلك لم اخسر شيء. لدى يومين زيدة (لاضحي

بهما). الباقية ستغادر كلكتا لهونغ كونغ عند الظهر، في الخامس والعشرين. هذا هو الثاني والعشرون، وسنصل كلكتا في الوقت المناسب. "لا

يوجد شيء لنقوله أنا واثق من الإجابة.

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

بعد تفتيش القرية بالكامل، لم يجد السيد فوغ والسير فرانسيس كروماري أي شيء.

'I shall go afoot,' said Phileas Fogg.

فوغ فيليس: يجب أن اذهب مشياً،

Passepartout, who had now rejoined his master, made a **wry grimace**, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes. After a moment's **hesitation**, he said, 'Monsieur, I think I have found a means of conveyance.'

باسبارتوت، الذي قد انضم إلى سيده، كسر ساخراً، كما كان يعتقد لها من فكرة رائعة، ولكن الأحذية الهندية ضعيفة جداً. بعد تردد لحظة، وقال: "مسيو، أعتقد أنني وجدت وسيلة نقل."

'What?' ماداً؟

'An elephant! An elephant that belongs to an Indian who lives but a hundred steps from here.'

'Let's go and see the elephant,' replied Mr Fogg.

الفيل! الفيل الذي يملكه الهندي الذي يعيش على بعد مائة خطوة من هنا. "دعونا نذهب ونرى الفيل،" أجاب السيد فوغ

They soon reached a small hut. **Enclosed** within some high **palings**, was the animal in question. An Indian came out of the hut, and, at their request, conducted them within the enclosure.

وسرعان ما وصلت إلى كوخ صغير. مغلق ببعض السياج العالية لكن هل الفيل موجود . خرج الهندي من داخل الكوخ وبناءً على طلبهما دخلوا إلى الكوخ.

The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for warlike purposes, was half-domesticated. Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness.

الفيل، الذي انتصب، ليس مجرد حيوان لحمل الأشياء ، ولكن يستخدم للأغراض الحربية، كان نصف اليف . لحسن الحظ، ومع ذلك، بالنسبة للسيد فوغ، تعليمات الحيوان في هذا الاتجاه لم تذهب بعيداً، والفيel ما زال محافظاً على خفة دمه.

Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him. However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce.

Kiouni - اسم الفيل - بلا شك يمكنه السفر بسرعة لفترة طويلة، و، في حالة عدم وجود عن آية وسيلة أخرى من وسائل النقل، السيد فوغ اصر على استئجاره. ومع ذلك، الفيلة رخيصة في الهند لكنها أصبحت نادرة.

Male elephants, as they are only suitable for circus shows, are much sought after especially as the majority are domesticated. When therefore Mr Fogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-blank. Mr Fogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the elephant to Allahabad. Refused. Twenty pounds? Refused also. Forty pounds? Still refused.

ذكر الفيلة، كانت مناسبة فقط لعروض السيرك، أصبحت نادرة لأن غالبيتها أصبحت اليافة. لذا عندما اقترح السيد فوغ على الهندي استئجار **Kiouni** رفض الفكرة كلية. السيد فوغ اصر، وعرض زيادة مقدارها عشرة جنيهات ساعة للحصول على خدمات الفيل إلى الله أبداً. تم الرفض. عشرون جنيهًا؟ تم الرفض أيضاً. أربعون جنيه؟ ما زال يرفض.

Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused.

فوغ فيليس، لم يفقد الامل ، اقترح شراء الحيوان برمته، في البداية عرض ألف جنيه . الهندي، ربما يعتقد بأنه سينجز صفقة كبيرة لا يزال يرفض.

ابرم الهندي الصفة على 2000 باوند
‘What a price, good heavens!’ cried Passepartout, ‘for an elephant.’

ياله من سعر رائع لفيل (صرخ باسباروت)

It only remained now to find a guide, which was comparatively easy. A young Parsee*, with an intelligent face, offered his services, which Mr Fogg accepted, promising so generous a reward as to materially stimulate his zeal.

بقي لدينا العثور على دليل، وكان سهلا نسبيا . شاب مجوسي (فارسي) * ذكي عرض خدماته، السيد فوق قبل، واعدا اية بسخاء العطاء لتحفيزة حماسته ماديا.

The elephant was led out and equipped. Provisions were purchased at Kholby, and, while Sir Francis and Mr Fogg took the **howdahs*** on either side, Passepartout got astride the saddle-cloth between them. The Parsee perched himself on the elephant's neck, and at nine o'clock they set out from the village, the animal marching off through the dense forest of palms by the shortest cut.

رأس الفيل كان مجهز. تم شراؤها المؤن من Kholby ، و، في حين تولى السير فرانسيس والسيد فوق اخذ الهدوج من كلا الجانبين وحصل باسباروت على قطعه من القماش بينهما سرج. المجوسي جلس على عنق الفيل، وفي 09:00 ارتحلوا من القرية، وسار الحيوان من خلال غابة كثيفة من أشجار النخيل من أقصر الطرق.

*Parsee – a person living in South Asia.

*Howdah - a seat for riding an elephant

1 What kind of house is a bungalow (line 6)?

A house with one floor.

2 How does the word hamlet (line 9) suggest that there aren't many houses or people in the area where the train has stopped?

A hamlet is a very small village, means that there are very few people and houses.

3 What form of transport is a steamer (line 24)?

It's a ship power by steam.

4 What kind of facial expression is a wry grimace (line 30), and why did Passepartout's face show this expression?

it shows pain or unhappiness / because he didn't want to walk far.

5 Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

enclosed //palings the elephant was in a compound surrounded by high palings.= the animal was fenced in an area.

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

Because the rail way hasn't actually been completed.

2 Why is Sir Francis annoyed during his conversation with the conductor? What expression is used to mean he is getting annoyed? (line 15)

Because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go.

Growing warm = getting annoyed

3 How does Mr Fogg deal with the situation when he discovers that his train journey cannot continue? How does his attitude differ from that of Sir Francis? Look at lines 23 to 26.

Fogg says that he suspected that this might happen and suggests that they find another means of transport. Compared to Sir Francis, he is very calm and confident and doesn't show any anger.

4 Why did the Indian man decide to rear an elephant?

He wanted it for fighting.

5 How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?

It still preserved its natural gentleness= it doesn't want to fight.

6 How many people travel on the elephant?

Four – the guide, Passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg.

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

calm	confident	enthusiastic	unapologetic	worried
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1 The conductor is about having sold a ticket to Allahabad to the travellers, even though the train will not take them there.

2 Mr Fogg is that he will still complete his journey in eighty days.

3 Passepartout feels about the prospect of walking the rest of the way to Allahabad.

4 Mr Fogg remains while he negotiates the sale of the elephant.

5 The guide is very about making the journey by elephant.

1- unapologetic 2- confident 3- worried 4- calm 5- enthusiastic

4 Complete the sentences 1–3 with the names of the characters.

Sir Francis	Passepartout	Phileas Fogg
-------------	--------------	--------------

1 is prepared to walk the rest of the way to Allahabad.

2 thinks that two thousand pounds is too much to pay for an elephant.

3 does not know where they are when the train stops.

1- Phileas Fogg 2- Passepartout 3- Sir Francis

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

1 time: Mr Fogg, this is a delay greatly to your disadvantage.' 'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.'

2 money: Phileas Fogg, without getting in the least flurried, then proposed to purchase the animal outright, and at first offered a thousand pounds for him. The Indian, perhaps thinking he was going to make a great bargain, still refused.

3 transports: Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness.

Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him.

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

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

Literature spot

وزاري

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

Yet you sell tickets from Bombay to Calcutta,' retorted Sir Francis, who was growing warm. 'No doubt,' replied the conductor, 'but the passengers know that they must provide means of transportation for themselves from Kholby to Allahabad.'

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

Read the following lines which are taken from *A round the World in Eighty Days* carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

They soon reached a small hut. **Enclosed** within some high **palings**, was the animal in question. An Indian came out of the hut, and, at their request, conducted them within the enclosure. The elephant, which was reared as a half-domesticated animal.

1. How was the elephant reared?
2. Which words tell you that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with human?

Read the following lines from *A round the World in Eighty Days* carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

'Not at all, but I knew that some obstacle or other would sooner or later arise on my route. Nothing, therefore, is lost. I have two gained days to sacrifice. A steamer leaves Calcutta for Hong Kong at noon, on the 25th.

1. What form of transport is a **steamer**?
2. Write down the two cities which are mentioned in the above lines.