

الرائد في اللغة الانجليزية

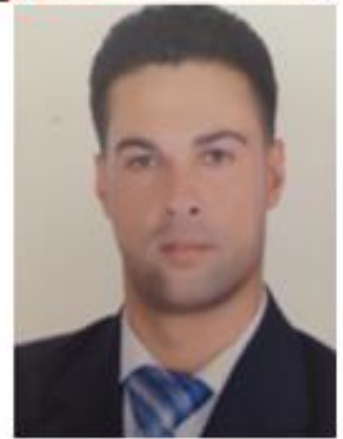


لجميع الفروع الأكاديمية

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ماجستير لغة انجليزية

Unite six

Education today

Quantifiers to make comparisons

Comparative

المقارنة :- وهي ذكر أوجه الشبه/ المقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين وهناك نوعان من الصفات .

1- الصفة القصيرة : وهي التي تتكون من مقطع أو اثنين مثل (short , big , tall , small clever) نضيف الى هذه الصفات er وبعدها than

Short / shorter than Big / bigger than Tall / taller than Small / smaller than
Thin / thinner than easy/ easier than

الصفة التي تنتهي ب y وأردنا اضافة er لها فإننا نشطب y ونضع بدلها i (pretty / prettier)

- * Rana is than waad. (tall)
- * Mohammad is than Ali (small)

2 الصفة الطويلة : وهي التي تتكون من مقطعين فاكثر مثل (beautiful , interesting) نضيف قبلها less /more وبعدها .than

Beautiful more beautiful than Interesting more interesting than

* Do you think Geography is **more** interesting **than** History, or **less** interesting?

* Waad is than Rama. (beautiful)

* snakes are than dogs. (frightening)

وتستخدم أيضا المقارنة لذكر المساواة بين شيئين أو شخصين باستخدام as as

* Is Maths **as** popular **as** Science?

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

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

* Ali is as as Fadi . (rich)

كما ويمكننا استخدام as as بشكل ظرفي

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

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

* نستخدم as many و as much لمقارنة الأرقام والكميات.

as many تتبع باسم معدود بينما as much تتبع باسم غير معدود

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

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

I don't know **as many** people **as** you know.

Superlative

* وهو أن نفضل واحد على مجموعة وهناك نوعان من الصفات.

1 الصفة القصيرة مثل (short , big , tall , small) نضيف الى هذه الصفات قبلها the وبعدها est

Short / **the** shortest Big / **the** biggest Tall / **the** tallest Small/ **the** smallest

*Sami is theboy in our class. (small)

2-الصفة الطويلة مثل (beautiful , interesting) نضيف قبلها **the most / the least**

Beautiful / **the most** beautiful Interesting/ **the most** interesting

* Walaa is the girl in our village. (beautiful)

* Which subjects are **the most** popular, and which are **the least** popular?

الصفات الشاذة

adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	The best
bad	worse	The worst
many	more	The most
much	more	The most
little	less	The least
far	farther	The farthest

- Ra'ed can play the guitar (good) than Mona.
- Noor draws (bad) than Reem.

A) Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

- 1- Yesterday the temperature was six degree. Today it's only three degree.(cold)
It's
- 2- Rami is younger than he looks. Rami isn't as (old)
- 3- I didn't spend as much money as you. You (more)

B) Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the ones above them.

- 1-Working in a factory is more dangerous than working in an office.
Working in an office isn't.....
- 2- No city in Jordan is larger than Amman.
Amman.....
- 3- Your jacket is different from mine.
My jacket isn't.....
- 4-No girl is more beautiful than Layan in the class.
Layan
- 5- A school is not as large as a university.
A university
- 6- I have more cars than Mohammad.
Mohammad
- 7- Ali is richer than Samer.
Samer

Answer

- A) 1- colder today than it was yesterday. 2- old as he looks. 3- spent more money than me
 B) 1- as dangerous as working in a factory. 2 - is the largest city in Jordan.
 3- isn't similar to your dress. 4- is the most beautiful girl in the class.
 5- is larger than a school. 6- has less cars than me
 7- isn't as rich as Ali

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the adjectives between brackets.

- 1-we stayed at the Hotel in the town. (cheap)
- 2- our hotel was..... than all the others in the town. (cheap)
- 3- wala is the girl in the village. (beautiful)
- 4- huda is than waad. (clever)
- 5- french grammar is more than English grammer. (difficult)
- 6- the richest people are not always the (happy)

AB P 31

4 Study the information in the table about compulsory education and complete the sentences below it. Use the words and phrases in the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

ادرس المعلومات في الصندوق عن التعليم الإلزامي وأكمل الجمل التي تتبعه. استخدم الكلمات والعبارات المتواجدة في الصندوق. إحدى الكلمات لسنا بحاجة إليها. الجملة الأولى حلت لأجلك.

أقل the least أكثر the most أطول longer أقل less أكثر تأخر later أكبر earlier

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

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

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

SB P32

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

يعطي هذا الجدول معلومات حديثة حول بعض الموضوعات الجامعة الأكثر شعبية التي تقدمها الجامعات البريطانية . استخدمها لإكمال الجمل. استخدم العبارات من الصندوق. لدينا حاجة إلى جملة واحدة . حلت الجملة الأولى لأجلك.

أكثر الناس more people أقل شهره least popular بقدر as much as مشهور ك as popular as
 ليس كالعديد not as many أكثر شهره more popular أقل شهره من less popular than
 الأكثر شهره the most popular أكثر سرعة the fastest

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

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

Answers: 1 the most popular 2 Not as many 3 as popular as 4 more popular 5 The fastest
 6 less popular than 7 more people 8 least popular.

6 look at sentence 8 in exercise 5. Do you think it will still be true in the text few years? Why?

Discuss with partner.

انظر إلى الجملة 8 في التمرين 5. هل تعتقد أنه سيبقى صحيحا في السنوات القليلة؟ لماذا؟ ناقش مع زميلك.

Suggested answer: No, I do not. As computers play an increasingly important role in our lives, many jobs now require computer skills. This means that more people are likely to study Computer Science in order to get a job. It is also important to refer to the table in exercise 5 because it shows that Computer Science has had the greatest increase in popularity since 2013 CE.

لا: لا اعتقد ذلك. كما أن أجهزة الكمبيوتر تلعب دورا متزايدا الأهمية في حياتنا، العديد من فرص العمل الآن يتطلب مهارات الحاسوب. وهذا يعني أن أكثر الناس من المحتمل أن يدرسوا علوم الحاسب للحصول على وظيفة. ومن المهم أيضا الإشارة إلى الجدول في التمرين 5 لأنه يدل على أن علوم الحاسب لديها الزيادة الأكثر في الشعبية منذ 2013 م.

AB P 55

6-Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets. اعد كتابة الجملة في الكلمة المتواجدة بين قوسين

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

There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.

7- Complete the sentences so that they mean the same as the ones above them.

أكمل الجمل بحيث تعطي نفس معنى الجمل التي قبلها

The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice.

The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice

AB P 55

9 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word isn't needed.

Further أبعد later أكثر تأخرا least الأقل less أقل longer أطول much بنفس الكمية / بقدر

1- my sister doesn't eat as as I do. She always puts..... On her plate than I do.

لا تأكل أختي بقدر ما أكل. تضع دائما أقل مني في صحنها

2- I'm tired today because I went to bed.....than usual last night.

إنني متعب اليوم لأنني ذهبت للنوم أكثر تأخرا من المعتاد الليلة الماضية

3- I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was theinteresting story I've ever read.

لم استمتع في الكتاب. في الحقيقة إنها القصة الأقل اثاره مما قرأته في السابق

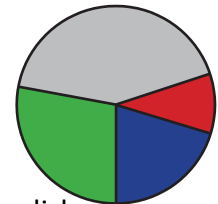
4- the bus is late. We'll have to wait a little تأخر الباص. سيتعين علينا الانتظار لفترة أطول بقليل

Answers: 1 much; less 2 later 3 least 4 longer

SB P 45

5 look at the diagram of after-school classes and complete the sentences with the phrases in the box

After-school classes



انظر إلى مخطط الحصص بعد المدرسة وأكمل الجمل باستخدام العبارات المتواجدة في الصندوق

as much as بقدر less more not as many ليس كعدد the least أقل

the most أكثر as popular as مشهور ك

1 English

is..... studied subject.

2studied subjects are Music and Art.

3 There are..... students studying Science as Maths

4 Maths is..... popular than Science, but popular than English.

5 Students don't like doing Music and Art..... they like doing Maths.

6 Neither Maths nor Science are..... English.

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

Derivation

الاشتقاق

دائما قبل الأسماء صفات وبعد الصفات أسماء وبعد الأسماء والضمائر أفعال وقبل الأفعال أسماء وبعد الأفعال ظروف وبعد الظروف صفات.

Noun derivation اشتقاق الاسم

(tion/ ment/ er/ or/ ing/ ence/ ess/ isme/ ure/ tude/ dom/ age/ ship/ y/ ity/ ist/ ency)

استخدامات الاسم

1- بعد a/ an/ the إذا لم يتبعها اسم إما إذا كان هنالك إحدى هذه الأدوات وبعدها فراغ وبعد الفراغ اسم فإننا نستخدم صفة.

Most children couldn't resist **the temptation** to eat a lot of chocolate. (tempt)

The traditional attitudes towards employing women in Jordan have recently changed. (tradition)

إذا أتى قبل الفراغ the وتبع الفراغ باسم فإننا نستخدم صفة.

2- بعد ضمائر الملكية (my, his, her, its, your, our, their)

The school my parents had chosen **my education** was one of the best schools in my city. (educate)

3- بعد أسماء الإشارة (this, that, these, those)

We cant comply to **this decision** (decide)

4- بعد محددات الكمية (no, much, little, a little, few, a few, any, many, another, other, some, only, all, enough)

Watching to much **violence** on TV may affect the way children will behave in the future. (violently)

5- قبل وبعد of أو 's الملكية

Saladin felt Reynald's **arrogance** Had gone to far. (arrogant)

6- بعد أحرف الجر (in, of, at, with, for, by, from, without, on, into, through, after, before, under, between)

Many instruments that are still today in **operation** were designed by Arab scholars. (operate)

7- بعد more بشرط أن لا تكون مسبوقه بإحدى أفعال to be

We need more **patience** than in case of anger. (patiently)

8- بعد الصفات

Do you think the wheel was the most important **invention** ever? (invent)

9- بعد more أو most في بداية الجملة

Most **encouragement** comes from parents. (encourage)

10- يستخدم كمصدر أو فاعل للجملة في بداية الجملة بشرط عدم وجود فاصلة بعد الفراغ مباشرة

smoking is bad habit. (smoke)

11- بعد need و cause كمفعول به

The explosion caused **disturbance** To the people living in the area. (disturb)

12- بعد الأرقام (one, two)

One **solution** for water shortage is by digging wells. (solve)

Adjective derivation اشتقاق الصفات

(ble, ful, ive, less, ect, ing, ed, ant, ent, an, al, ary, ory, ous, ic)

1- تستخدم الصفة بين as as

Rana is as **beautiful** as a flower. (Beauty)

2- تستخدم الصفة بعد more (وخاصة بين more و than) بشرط أن تكون مسبوقه بفعل be

Soha is **more beautiful** than Huda(beautiful)

3- تستخدم الصفة بعد المحددات والمؤكدات والظروف

slowly مثل ly ب (so, too, a bit , very, absolutely, extremely)

The students were **very apologetic** for being late. (apology)

Sami is **highly intelligent** pupil. (intelligence)

4- تستخدم الصفة قبل الاسماء.

In order to meet the demands of the job, Amjad attended different **intensive** courses to the university. (intensify)

5- تستخدم الصفة بعد الأفعال مثل

(look, feel , grow, get, seem, become, prove, taste, smell, appear, sound)

وليس كل الأفعال ولاكننا إذا أتت إحدى هذه الأفعال وتبعت بفراغ وبعد الفراغ صفة فإننا نستخدم ظرف.

The elephant seal is huge and **looks monstrous** (monstrosity)

Sam felt **terribly** depressed after the accident. (depress)

6- تستخدم الصفة بعد أفعال to be التامة بشرط إن تكون أفعال تامة غير متبوعة بعد الفراغ بصفة أو اسم.

That plant is well prepared, it **is viable** to achieve the aims. (viability)

7- بعد the most

8-Who was **the most** influential writer of the twentieth century? (influence)

اشتقاق الظرف Adverb derivation

(ly)

1- في بداية الجملة وقبل فاصلة.

Essentially , our suggested plans are for building a new hospital. (essential)

صفة to be

2- بين احدى افعال to be و صفة

I **am extremely** sorry for being late. (extreme)

فعل رئيسي رئيسي فعل مساعد

3- بين فعلين الاول فعل مساعد والثاني فعل

Their house **is attractively** decorated. (attractive)

فعل الفاعل

4- يستخدم بين الفاعل والفعل

He **ironically** refused my offer. (refuse)

اشتقاق الفعل Verb derivation

(ise, ize , ve , ide, ate , en , ed)

1- بعد to

Don't make any noise, I am trying **to concentrate**. (concentrating)

2- بعد افعال المودلز

The insurance company should **compensate** the two drivers after that tragic accident.
(compensation)

3- بعد افعال do

I **don't expect** to get a job. (expectancy)

4- بعد الفاعل مباشرة

We celebrate my sister marriage last year.

5- يستخدم بعد (let's , had better , would rather)

You **had better** develop your methods (development)

6- بعد ظروف التكرار (sometimes , usually, often, always, really)

They **always** participate in voluntary works (participation)

7- يستخدم بعد الافعال التالية اذا تبعت بمفعول به (help , make , let)

The teacher **helps** the students solve the problems in learning mathematics. (solution)

8- بعد who

It was the Omayyed Caliphs **who** contributed the most to subjects such as philosophy and mathematics. (contribution)

أسئلة وزارية

Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

مستوى 3 2016

2016 * The..... system must be linked with the requirements of social and economic development for any country. (education)

2016 * Jordan has a of being a friendly and welcoming country. It's one of the safest places to visit in the Middle East. (repute)

مستوى 4 2016

2016 *kareem is a**journalist**, he has worked previously for many scientific journals. (qualification)

2016 * doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat**food** as well. (nutrients)

Answers : qualified nutritious

AB P31

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

أكمل الجمل بالشكل الصحيح للكلمات المتواجدة بين قوسين. الجملة الأولى حلت لأجلك.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Arabic meaning
educate	education	educational	educationally	يعلم
succeed	success	successful	successfully	ينجح
achieve	achievement	achievable		ينجز
organise	organisation	organizational / organised		ينظم
develop	development	developmental		يطور

1 one of the most important things that we give children is **a good education**. (educate)

2 If you work hard, I'm sure you **will**..... . (success)

3 Congratulations! Not many **people**such high marks. (achievement)

4 My father works for **an**that helps to protect the environment. (organise)

5 It's amazing to watch **the**..... **of** a baby in the first year of life. (develop)

Answers: 1 education 2 succeed 3 achieve 4 organisation 5 development

AB P 36

8- complete the table with the correct form of the words. The first one is done for you. Then, use some of the words to complete the sentences.

أكمل الجدول التالي في الكلمات الصحيحة. الكلمة الأولى حلت لأجلك. ثم استخدم بعض الكلمات لإكمال الجمل.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Meaning
circulate	circulation			ينتشر
dehydrate	dehydration			يجفف
advise	advice			ينصح
revise	revision			يراجع
concentrate	concentration			يركز

1-I'm confused. Could you give me **some**, please.

إنني متشكك. أستطيع أن تعطيني بعض النصائح من فضلك.

2- Before an exam, you **must**..... everything you have learnt.

قبل الامتحان, يجب عليك إن تراجع كل شيء تعلمته.

3-in hot weather our bodies are in danger **of**

في الطقس الحار تكون أجسادنا في خطر الجفاف

4- don't talk to the driver. He **must**

لا تتكلم مع السائق. يجب أن يركز

5- how quickly **does** blood round the body.

كيف الدم ينتشر بسرعة حول الجسم

Answers : 1- advice 2- revise 3- dehydration 4- concentrate 5- circulate

AB P44

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

أكمل الجمل بالشكل الصحيح للكلمات المتواجدة بين قوسين. الجملة الأولى حلت من أجلك.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Arabic meaning
qualify	qualification	qualified	وزارية 2016	مؤهل
recommend	recommendation			يوصي ب
	Young = youth	youthful	youthfully	فترة الشباب
aware	awareness			يدرك

1-before you apply for a job, check that you have the **correct** qualifications.

2-the company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a _____ (recommend)

3- congratulations on a **very** _____ business deal. (succeed)

4- we should always be ready to listen to **good** _____ (advise)

5- my father often talks about what he did in **his** _____ (young)

6- it's important to have an _____ **of** different countries' customs. (aware)

Answers : 2- recommendations 3- successful 4- advice 5- youth 6- awareness

AB P 61

B Read the text and complete it using the correct form of the verbs in capitals at the end of each line.

اقرأ النص وأكمه باستخدام الشكل الصحيح للأفعال المتواجدة في نهاية كل سطر

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Arabic meaning
	particularity	particular	particularly	معين
compete	competence	Competent	competently	يتنافس
know	knowledge	known		يعرف
	idea	ideal	ideally	مثالي
create	creation			يخلق
teach	teaching			يعلم
	business / businesses			العمل
economise	economics/ economy	economical	economically	يقصد
criticise	critic	critical	critically	ينتقد

Entrepreneur: A word meaning someone who sets up business. In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship is (1) _____ important among young people because of the (2) _____ **job** market. It is important to give young people **the** (3) _____ so that they can help themselves. If they cannot find jobs, they can create their own and then, (4) _____, generate jobs for others. (5) _____ **have** been set up to guide young people through the process of business (6) _____. There are training courses and programmes to support this case. Universities in the region have started (7) _____ entrepreneurship courses to students. Even **large** (8) _____ now support young entrepreneurs. The common philosophy is as follows: give young people the opportunity to create their own companies so that they can have control over their own (9) _____ **futures**. In the Middle East, it is a (10) _____ **learning** experience for young people.

PARTICULAR
COMPETE
KNOW
IDEAL
ORGANISE
CREATE
TEACH
BUSINESS

ECONOMY
CRITIC

Answers : 1-particularly 2- competitive 3- knowledge 4- ideally 5- organisations 6- creation 7- teaching 8- businesses 9- economic 10- critical

SB P 53

8 Copy and complete this table. Then, choose the correct form of the corresponding words in the table to complete the sentences.

انسخ وأكمل هذا الجدول. ثم اختر الشكل الصحيح للكلمات المطابقة في الجدول لإكمال الجمل.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Arabic meaning
experience	experience	experienced	خبره
dominate	dominance	dominant	يسيطر
depend	dependence	dependent	يعتمد على
repeat	repetition	repeated	يعيد
correct	correction	correct	يصحح

1- have you had **any** _____ **of** learning another language?

2- is one side of the brain **more** _____ **than** the other?

3- whether or not you remember **something** that you have learnt in the past _____ **on** the experience you had while you were learning it.

نستخدم فعل للفاعل **something**

Answers : 1- experience 2- dominant 3- depends

SB P 79

3 choose the correct option in brackets to complete the following sentences.

اختر الاختيار الصحيح من بين الأقواس لإكمال الجمل التالية.

1- The graduation ceremony was a **very** _____ **occasion** for everyone.

(memory/ memorising / memorable)

2- nuts contain **useful** _____ such as oils and fats. (nutrients/ nutritious/ nutrition)

Answers: 1- memorable 2- nutrients

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Arabic meaning
memorise	memory	memorable		يتذكر
	nutrition / nutrient	Nutritious و زاربي 2016		تغذية

Words

English word	Arabic word	Arabic meaning
academic (adj/n) academy (n) academically (adv)	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمي
Compulsory (adj)	obligatory; required	إلزامي
Contradictory (adj) Contradict (v) Contradiction (n)	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true	متناقض
developed nation (n)	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	دولة متقدمة
fluently (adv) fluency (n) fluent (adj)	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقه
Tuition (n)	teaching, especially in small groups	تعليم
Agriculture (n) Agricultural (adj)	the science or practice of farming	الزراعة
Astrophysics (n)	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكية
Business Management (n) Manage(v) Managerial (adj)	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organising and planning	الادارة المالية والمصرفية
Colloquial (adj)	(of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامي
Economics (n) economical (adj) economically (adv)	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used	اقتصاد
Engineering (n) engineer (v / n)	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built	هندسة
fluently (adv) fluency (n) fluent (adj)	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقه
Lifelong (adj)	continuing or existing throughout your life	دائم
Linguistics (n) linguist (n) linguistic (adj)	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	لغويات
Marketing (n) market (v/ n)	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer	التسويق
Pharmacy (n) pharmaceutical(adj)	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines	صيدلانية
proficiency (n) proficient (adj)	a good standard of ability and skill	براعة
Psychology (n)	the study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس

psychological (adj)		
Sociology (n)	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups	علم الاجتماع
sociological (adj)		
Tuition (n)	teaching, especially in small groups	تعليم
Pioneering (adj)	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	رائدة - مبتكره
pioneer (v / n)		
career advisor (N)	someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work	المستشار الوظيفي
advise (v)		
advice (n)		
drop [a course] (v)	to stop studying a certain subject at university	إسقاط (ماده)
stand out (phrasal verb)	to be much better than other similar people or things	يبرز
Get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يتحدث بصراحة
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	فقد الثقة بشخص
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	يجب الانتظار
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	ابقي ذقنك مرفوع
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for maths /numbers	رئيس الحسابات
put (my) back into(v phrase)	[idiom] to put a lot of effort into something	بذل الجهد

Text one

The time we spend at school

الوقت الذي نمضيه في المدرسة

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

قبل بضع سنوات ، بدأت حوالي 1000 مدرسة من مختلف أنحاء الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بجعل سنوات المدرسة أطول بإضافة عشرة أيام إضافية إلى السنة الدراسية أو بجعل كل يوم دراسي أطول بنصف ساعة .

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

كان هذا لانه وجد أن طلاب المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والمملكة المتحدة يقضون وقت قليل في المدرسة، حيث يبلغ متوسط العام الدراسي 187 يوماً. والعام الدراسي الأردني النموذجي هو أطول من ذلك. ومع ذلك ، لا شئ من هذا

تقريبا كطول السنة الدراسية في بلدان مثل اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية. الكوريين الجنوبيين يذهبون إلى المدرسة لمدة 220 يوما في السنة ، وفي اليابان ، العام الدراسي 243 يوما .

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.

وفقا لدراسة أجرتها منظمة التعاون والتنمية الاقتصادية ، فان الطلاب في اليابان واندونيسيا و كوريا الجنوبية أكثر الطلاب في العالم يقضون وقتهم في الدراسة . إنهم يريدون أن يتعلموا قدر الإمكان لضمان درجات الممتاز في الامتحان . يذهبون إلى المدرسة لمدة تسع ساعات ، على الرغم من أن هذا يتضمن أنشطة وتعليم الاختياري ما بعد المدرسة. كما أنهم يقضون حوالي ثلاث ساعات على الواجبات المنزلية كل يوم ، وهو ثلاثة أضعاف كما هو في العديد من البلدان الأخرى . انجازاتهم الأكاديمية العالية توحي بأن الأكثر دراسة هو الأفضل في الامتحانات النهائية.

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

في فنلندا ، على أية حال ، عادة ما يتم منح الطلاب أقل من نصف ساعة للواجبات في الليل، وأنهم يذهبون إلى المدرسة لأيام أقل وأقصر من 85 ٪ من الدول المتقدمة الأخرى. على الرغم من هذا ، فإنها تحقيق أعلى الدرجات في المواد الدراسية مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك ، فإن معظم الطلاب أيضا يتكلمون لغتين على الأقل، و غالبا ثلاث لغات بطلاقة.

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

الآراء المتناقضة للدراسة تشير إلى أن عدد وطول أيام الدراسة ليست هي العامل الوحيد في تحديد ما إذا كان الطلاب سوف ينجحون في المدرسة أم لا.

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

استمع وإقراء نتائج الدراسة مرة أخرى واجب على الأسئلة.

- 1 What change has recently taken place in some American schools, and why has this occurred?
ما هو التغيير الذي حدث مؤخرا في بعض المدارس الأمريكية ، ولماذا حدث هذا؟
- 2 Who does more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?
من الذي يفعل المزيد من الواجبات المنزلية في المتوسط : الطلاب في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية أو الطلاب في اليابان؟
- 3 How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?
كم عدد الأيام التي يذهب بها معظم الطلاب في الولايات المتحدة إلى المدرسة في السنة؟
- 4 Is it compulsory to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea?
هل هو إلزامي القيام بأنشطة بعد المدرسة في اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية؟
- 5 What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?
ما هو مثير للاهتمام حول الأيام الدراسية الأقل والأقصر في فنلندا ؟
- 6 Do you think that a longer school day would result in better grades for most students? Why/Why not? Justify your answer
هل تعتقد بان اليوم الدراسي الأطول يؤدي إلى علامات أفضل لمعظم الطلاب؟ لماذا/ لماذا لا؟ برر إجابتك

Answers

- 1- They have started making the school year longer because they were one of the countries in which children were spending the least amount of time in school.
- 2- Students in Japan do more homework on average.

3- Most students attend school 187 days per year.

4- No, it isn't; it is optional.

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

6- I think that a longer school day, depending on how it was constructed, might improve students' grades. It would necessitate well-structured timetables, with time spent on individual study during the day and less homework at night. It would also need to include a lot of subjects such as Physical Education, Drama and Music, and even some activities that are seen as extra-curricular, such as crafts and creative writing.

أعتقد أن اليوم الدراسي الطويل ، يعتمد على كيفية بناؤه ، والذي قد يؤدي إلى تحسين درجات الطلاب. فإنه يتطلب جداول زمنية منظمه جيدا ، مع الوقت الذي يقضيه في الدراسة الفردية خلال النهار ، والقليل من الواجبات المنزلية ليلا . فإنه في حاجة أيضا لتشمل العديد من الموضوعات مثل التربية البدنية ، والدrama و الموسيقى ، و حتى بعض الأنشطة التي تعتبر لامنهجية ، مثل الحرف و الكتابة الإبداعية .

أسئلة الرائد على القطعة

1- Why have some American schools been making school years longer for a few years?

لماذا جعلت بعض المدارس الأمريكية سنوات المدرسة أطول لعدة سنوات؟

* why have secondary schools in the USA and in the UK been making school years longer for a few years? لماذا جعلت المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وبريطانيا سنوات الدراسة أطول لعدة سنوات؟

2-How did some American schools start making school years longer?

كيف بدأت المدارس الأمريكية بجعل سنوات المدرسة أطول؟

3- When did many schools across the USA start making school years longer?

متى بدأت العديد من المدارس من مختلف أنحاء الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بجعل سنوات المدرسة أطول

4- How many schools across the USA that started making school years longer?

كم عدد المدارس من مختلف أنحاء الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية التي جعلت سنوات المدرسة أطول.

5- Many schools across the USA started making school years longer by two ways. Write down these two ways.

العديد من المدرسة من مختلف أنحاء الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية جعلت سنوات المدرسة أطول بطريقتين. اذكر هاتين الطريقتين.

6- write down the main reason that made American schools start making school years longer.

اكتب السبب الرئيسي الذي جعل المدارس الأمريكية تبدأ بجعل السنوات الدراسية أطول.

7- What is the average of the school year in USA, Japan and South Korea?

ما هو متوسط العام الدراسي في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، اليابان وكوريا ؟

8- Write down the sentence which indicates that many American schools made the school years longer.

اكتب الجملة التي تشير إلى أن معظم المدارس الأمريكية جعلت السنوات الدراسية أطول.

9- Who are the students who spend the most time studying in the world?

من هم الطلاب الذين يمضون أكثر الوقت في الدراسة في العالم؟

10- According to the text, what is the result of the study that was done by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

حسب ما ورد في النص، ما هي نتيجة الدراسة التي أجريت من قبل منظمة التعاون والتنمية الاقتصادية؟

11- Quote the sentence which indicates to the result of the study that was done by (OECD)

اقتبس الجملة والتي تشير إلى نتيجة الدراسة التي أجرتها منظمة التعاون والتنمية الاقتصادية؟

12- Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world.

They want to learn as much as they can. Why?

الطلاب في اليابان واندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية أكثر الطلاب في العالم يقضون وقتهم في الدراسة . إنهم يريدون أن يتعلموا قدر الإمكان. لماذا؟

13 Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea do many things to ensure excellent exam grades.

Write down three of these things?

الطلاب في اليابان, اندونيسيا و كوريا الجنوبية يفعلون العديد من الأشياء لضمان درجة الممتاز في الامتحان. اكتب ثلاثة من هذه الأشياء.

14- There are many things behind high academic achievements to students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea? Write down them.

هنالك العديد من الأشياء وراء الانجازات الأكاديمية العالية للطلاب في اليابان, اندونيسيا و كوريا الجنوبية. اذكرها.

15- According to the text, compare between Japanese, Indonesian, South Korean students and Finland students. حسب ما ورد في النص قارن بين الطلاب اليابانيين, الاندونيسيين, والكوريين و الطلاب الفنلنديين.

الإجابات

1- This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days.

2- by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.

3- A few years ago.

4- As many as 1,000 schools.

5- a) adding up to ten extra days to the school year

b) making each school day longer by half an hour

6- This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days.

7- USA 187 days / Japan 243 days / South Korea 220 days.

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

9+10- students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea.

11- According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world.

12- to ensure excellent exam grades.

13+ 14 1) They learn as much as they can. 2) They go to school for about nine hours.

3) optional after-school tuition and activities. 4) They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries.

15- Japanese, Indonesian, South Korean students spend the most time studying in the world. They go to school for about nine hours. They also spend about three hours on homework every day.

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

Critical thinking

The number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. Think of this statement and in write your point of view.

عدد وطول أيام الدراسة ليست هي العامل الوحيد في تحديد ما إذا كان الطلاب سوف ينجحون في المدرسة أم لا. فكر في هذه العبارة واكتب وجهة نظرك.

I think that a longer school day isn't the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. It depend on the concentration and well-structured timetables.

أعتقد أن اليوم الدراسي الطويل ليس هو العامل الوحيد في تحديد ما إذا الطلاب سينجحون أم لا ، انه يعتمد على التركيز ، و الجداول الزمنية المنظمة جيدا

In comparison with Japanese, Indonesian and South Korean students. Finland students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than others. Despite this, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. Think of this statement. and write your point of view.

بلمقارنه مع الطلاب اليابانيين والاندونيسيين والكوريين. الطلاب الفنلنديين يعطون اقل من نصف ساعة للواجبات في الليل ويذهبون للمدرسة لأيام اقل من الآخرين. بالرغم من ذلك يحصلون على علامات عالية في مواضيع مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. فكر في هذه العبارة و اكتب وجهة نظرك.

I think that getting on top marks in exams depend on many factors such as concentrating and well structured time tables. It doesn't only depend on the long hours that we spend in studying or homeworks.

The contradictory views of the study suggest that the number and length of school days isn't the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. Suggest three other factors that determine success or not to show how far do you agree with this statement.

تشير الآراء المتناقضة للدراسة إلى أن عدد وطول أيام الدراسة ليست هي العامل الوحيد في تحديد ما إذا كان الطلاب سوف ينجحون في المدرسة أم لا. اقترح ثلاثة عوامل أخرى والتي تحدد النجاح أو لا في المدرسة لتبين إلى أي مدى تتفق مع هذه الجملة.

Getting connected to the right people, targeting a clear outcome, making good decision, good family relationship and not wasting time and energy arguing.

Pronoun	Line	Reference	Pronoun	Line	Reference
This	4	making school year longer than normal	these	6	USA, UK and Jordanian schools
This	6	An average of school year 178 days	They	10/11/12	students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
which	13	three hours on homework	other	13	countries
their	14	students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea	you	15	The reader
other	17	nations	they	17/18	Students in Finland
this	18	Being 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.			

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2 Read the words in the box. Which words are related to studying? Check the meanings of any word(s) that you do not know in the Glossary on pages 93–95 or in a dictionary.

إقراء الكلمات المتواجدة في الصندوق. أي منها لديه علاقة في الدراسة؟ تفحص معنى الكلمات التي لا تعرفها في مسرد الكتاب صفحة 93-95 او القاموس.

دولة متقدمه developed nation متناقض contradictory إلزامي compulsory أكاديمي Academic
تعليم tuition اختياري optional بطلاقه Fluently

Answer : academic, compulsory, optional, tuition

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3 This study presents findings on the time that students spend at school in different countries.

In which countries do you think students spend the most time studying? Listen and read.

تقدم هذه الدراسة نتائج الوقت الذي يقضيه الطلاب في المدرسة في مختلف البلدان . في أي بلد تعتقد بان الطلاب يقضون اكثر الوقت في الدراسة ؟ الاستماع و القراءة.

Answer : Japan, Indonesia and South Korea

Text two

Space schools

المدارس الفضائية

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

مدارس أستوديو هي مدارس رائدة التي تتلقى التمويل وكذلك الدعم من شركات القطاع الخاص ، و التي تسعى إلى تشجيع الشباب على اتخاذ أقل شكل تقليدي للمدارس التعليمية الثانوية. غالبا تختص هذه المدارس في مجال واحد محدد ، في حين انه يجب فهم أن نفس المجموعة الواسعة من المهارات والمؤهلات يجب أن تكون متاحة لجميع الشباب .

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds **who** have a special interest in working in the space industry. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including subjects such as Astronomy and Astrophysics. Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.

واحدة من هذه المدارس فتحت مؤخرا لتعليم من هم بين الرابعة عشر والثامنة عشر الذين لديهم اهتمام خاصة في العمل في الصناعات الفضائية . يتابع الطلاب منهاج مصمم خصيصا في المدرسة ، والذي يشمل مواضيع مثل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية . الدروس هي مزيج من البحوث الصغرية، مع المشاريع التي تشرف عليها الشركات الرائدة في كل من الصناعات وتكنولوجيا الفضاء .

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

يتم جلب العلماء والمهندسين البارزين كضيوف محاضرين، مع استهداف الطلاب لتحقيق أعلى الدرجات في امتحانات الرياضيات و العلوم . عندما يغادرون المدرسة ، وسيكونون بوضع جيد لاتخاذ أي عدد من المسارات الوظيفية المختلفة . لا ينبغي عليهم بان يصبحوا رواد الفضاء ! ويقول المتحدث باسم المدرسة. " درجات الممتاز في المواد العلمية والتكنولوجيا يمكن أن تفتح ابوابا كثيرة وتؤدي إلى مجموعة متنوعة من الفرص الوظيفية " .

اسئلة الرائد على القطعة

1- From where do studio schools receive funding and supporting?

من أين مدارس ستيديو تتلقى الدعم والتمويل؟

2- What is the aim/ purpose of Studio schools?

ما هو هدف مدارس ستيديو

3- What do Studio schools specialize in ?

بماذا تتخصص مدارس ستيديو؟

4- Write down the sentence which indicates that all young people in Studio schools attend the same skills and qualification.

5- How old of the students who learn in studio schools?

كم عمر الطلاب الذين يتعلمون في مدارس ستيديو؟

6- Who are the students who attend Studio schools?

من هم الطلاب الذين يرتادون مدارس ستيديو؟

7- where are the curriculums of studio schools designed?

اين تصمم منهاج مدارس ستيديو؟

8- Students at studio schools follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school that including many subjects, write down two of these subjects.

يتابع الطلاب في مدارس ستيديو منهاج مصمم خصيصا في المدرسة والذي يشمل على عدة مواضيع، اكتب اثنين من هذه المواضيع.

9- students at studio schools receive two kinds of lessons. Write down these two lessons.

يتلقى الطلاب في مدارس ستيديو نوعان من الدروس. اكتب هذه الدروس.

10- who give lectures in studio schools?

من يعطي المحاضرات في مدارس ستيديو

11- lectures in studio schools are given by guest lecturers. Write down these guest lecturers.

تعطى المحاضرات في مدارس ستيديو من قبل محاضرين ضيوف. اذكر هؤلاء المحاضرين.

12- why are Prominent scientists and engineers brought in as guest lecturers at studio schools?

لماذا يتم جلب العلماء والمهندسين البارزين كضيوف محاضرين في مدارس ستيديو؟

13- students in studio schools aim to achieve top grades in two subjects. Write down these two subjects.

يهدف الطلاب في مدارس ستيديو لتحقيق اعلى العلامات في مبحثين. اكتب هذان المبحثان.

الإجابات

1- They receive funding as well as support from private businesses.

2- They seek to encourage young people to undertake a less conventional form of secondary education.

3- These schools often specialise in one specific area

4- the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.

5- fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds.

6- students, who have a special interest in working in the space industry and their age between fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds.

7- they are designed at the school.

8- Astronomy and Astrophysics.

9- Lessons are a mixture of small-class tutorials, with projects supervised by leading companies in both the space and technology industries.

10+ 11- Prominent scientists and engineers

12- because students aim to achieve top grades in their Maths and Science exams.

13- Maths and Science

Pronoun	Line	Reference	Pronoun	Line	reference
which	1/2	Studio schools	These	3	Schools
who	5	fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds students	their	11	students
They/	11	students	They	12	students

SB P 46

Speaking

2- Look at the photographs and guess which special subjects students study at this secondary school in England.

انظر إلى الصور و تخمن ما هي المواضيع الخاصة التي يدرسها الطلاب في هذه المدارس الثانوية في انكلترا.

Astronomy and Astrophysics.

SB P 46

Comprehension

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

كيف تشارك مجموعات الناس التالية في المدارس الفضائية؟

1 leading companies in the space and technology industries.

الشركات الرائدة في الصناعات الفضائية والتكنولوجيا

2 prominent scientists and engineers.

العلماء والمهندسين البارزين.

Answers

1 The companies supervise projects given to students.

2 The scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers.

Quotation

Read the quotation. Do you agree with it? Why/Why not?

Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever. Mahatma Gandhi (1869 CE–1948 CE)

عش وكأنك ستموت غدا. وتعلم وكأنك ستعيش للأبد

Yes, I agree with the writer because we should (pray) do as much as we can before die and we need to keep up learning in order to keep up with what is happening in the world and to have better life.

Text three

Anita

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

قبل صيفين ، قضيت خمسة أشهر في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية قرب مادبا . والدي هو في الأصل من الأردن ، نشأت على تكلم اللغة العربية وكذلك الألمانية . ومع ذلك ، لم ادرس اللغة العربية رسميا ، وعندما جاءت الفرصة لقضاء سنة في الأردن لدراسة اللغة العربية ، لم أتردد لحظة واحدة .

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

لدي أقارب في الأردن و رتبوا لي للبقاء مع عائلة رائعة الذين يعيشون خارج مادبا . لقد دهشت من عدد الطلاب الدوليين هناك، و الذين لم يكونوا فقط من ألمانيا ، ولكن من جميع أنحاء العالم . معظمهم كانوا قد درسوا العربية لمستوى متقدم . أنا على معرفه جيده في العامية ، وهو ما تتحدث به عائلتي و تفهمه . الدرس العربي، في اللغة العربية الفصحى الحديثة ، كان تحديا، خصوصا النحوي. كل أسبوع ، كان ينبغي علينا أن نتعلم قائمة من المفردات حوالي 50 كلمة. غطينا العديد من المواضيع . العيش مع العائلة ساعدني في تحسين مهاراتي بالنطق باللغة العربية ، لأنه بينما كان يسمع جميع الطلاب العربية في الصف والشوارع ، كان باستطاعتي ممارستها في البيت. بذلت الكثير من الجهود، حصلت على A في الدورة.

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

ما أبهرني أكثر عن الطلاب في الأردن كان سلوكهم و موقفهم من الدراسة. جميع الطلاب الذين التقيت بهم يقدرون أهمية التعليم الجامعي و الفرص التي ستمنحها لهم للمساهمة في ازدهار بلدهم. كما اظهروا القيم الإيجابية جدا . كان الجميع صادقين، وكان يناقش الناس المشاكل بدلا من الغضب إذا اختلفوا مع بعضهم البعض .

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

كشخص يتمتع بالطعام أليذ ، الأماكن الجميلة والصديقة، والشعب مضياف ، الدراسة في الأردن كانت واحدا من أفضل القرارات التي اتخذتها في حياتي . كونت الكثير من الأصدقاء الجدد . وحسنت أيضا مهارات لغتي العربية نطقا وكتابة و قراءة . حلمي هو أن أصبح فصيحاً في اللغة العربية - و كما إنني أنوي العودة إلى الأردن بقدر ما أستطيع، و أعلم أنني سأجعل هذا الحلم حقيقة واقعة.

أسئلة الرائد على القطعة

- 1- The writer spent five months at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. why?
أمضى الكاتب خمسة أشهر في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية قرب مادبا؟ لماذا
- 2- How long did the writer spend at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba?
كم طول الفترة الزمنية التي أمضاها الكاتب في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية؟
- 3- The writer spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. When?
أمضى الكاتب خمسة أشهر في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية قرب مادبا. متى؟
- * When did the writer start studying Arabic?
متى بدأ الكاتب دراسة اللغة العربية؟
- 4- Write down the sentence which shows the name of the language that the writer studied.
اكتب الجملة والتي تظهر اسم اللغة التي درسها الكاتب .
- 5-What is the name of the language that the writer studied?
ما هو اسم اللغة التي درسها الكاتب؟
- 6- Where did the writer study Arabic language?
أين درس الكاتب اللغة العربية؟
- 7- Where is the writer's father from?
من أين هو والد الكاتب؟
- 8- The writer speaks two languages. Write down these two languages.
يتكلم الكاتب لغتين. اذكر هاتين اللغتين
- 9- Write down the sentence which shows that the writer speaks two languages.
اكتب الجملة التي تبين أن الكاتب يتكلم لغتين.
- 10-Where did the writer stay?
أين مكث الكاتب؟
- 11- who arranged to the writer to stay a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba?
من رتب للكاتب بان يمكث مع عائلة مدهشه والتي تعيش خارج مادبا؟
- 12- write down the sentence which indicates that there are a lot of international students who study at the German-Jordanian University.
اكتب الجملة التي تبين أن هنالك الكثير من الطلاب الذين يدرسون في الجامعة الأردنية الألمانية.
- 13- How many words did students have to learn every week.
كم عدد الكلمات التي ينبغي على الكاتب أن يتعلمها.
- 14- Living with a family helped the writer to improve his Arabic-speaking skills . how?
العيش مع العائلة ساعد الكاتب في تحسين مهاراته بالنطق باللغة العربية. كيف؟
- 15- what helped the writer to improve his Arabic- speaking skills?
ما الذي ساعد الكاتب على تحسين مهارات النطق في اللغة العربية؟
- 16- What impressed the writer about students in Jordan?
ما الذي أبهر الكاتب عن الطلاب في الأردن
- 17- the writer impressed most about students in Jordan for two three reasons . write down two of these reasons?
انبهر الكاتب كثيرا في الطلاب في الأردن لثلاثة أسباب . اكتب اثنتين من هذه الأسباب.

الإجابات

- 1-because he was studying Arabic
- 2- five months
- 3- Two summers ago

4-Two summers ago, I spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba.

5-Arabic language

6- he studied Arabic language at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba.

7- he is originally from Jordan.

8-Arabic and German.

9- As my father is originally from Jordan, I grew up speaking Arabic as well as German.

10- he stayed with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba.

11-his relatives.

12-I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world.

13- they had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words.

14- while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, he could also practise it at home. He really put his back into it, and he earned an A on the course.

15- Living with a family

16- their behaviour and their attitude to studying.

17- their behaviour and their attitude to studying. They also showed extremely positive values.

Pronoun	Line	Reference	Pronoun	Line	Reference
I / my / me	أينما وجدة	Anita	they	5	relatives
who	5	family	who	6	international students
them	6	international students	we	9/10	Anita and international students
which	8	Colloquial Arabic	it	15	University education
it	12	Arabic language	their	12	students in Jordan
who	13	All the students	their/ They	12	All the students
them/their/They	15	All the students	they	17	people
who	18	someone	this	21	dream

SB P 49

Comprehension

8 Read the blog again and answer the questions.

إقرأ المنشور مرة أخرى واجب عن الأسئلة

1 why was Anita so willing to go to Jordan to study Arabic?

لماذا كانت أنيتا راغبة في الذهاب للأردن لدراسة العربية

2 what impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?

ما الذي أعجب أنيتا في زملائها في الجامعة؟

3 what does the idiom in bold in the text mean?

ماذا تعني التعابير في اللون الغامق في النص؟

Answers

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

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

3 tried extremely hard

SB P 48

1- many students choose to go on an exchange to study in another country. Why do you think they do this? Work in pairs to answer, listing as many reasons as you can.

يختار العديد من الطلاب الذهاب لتبادل لدراسة في بلد آخر . لماذا تعتقد أنهم يفعلون ذلك؟ اعمل بشكل زوجي لتجيب ، وأدرج قائمة من الأسباب بقدر ما تستطيع .

Answers : I think students choose to go on an exchange to study in another country for many reasons for example, to increase employment prospect, to build valuable job skills, to study at top universities, to understand own and other cultures, to make friends, to be self confident, to be independent and to lean about ourselves.

SB P 48

Speaking

4 What do you know about the German-Jordanian University? Work in pairs and guess the correct answers. ماذا تعرف عن الجامعة الأردنية الألمانية؟ اعمل بشكل جماعي وصحح الإجابات

The German-Jordanian University (GJU) is a (1) *private / public* university near (2) *Madaba / Petra*. It opened in (3) 1995 / 2005 CE. The university enrolls (4) *less / more* than 5,000 students, who come from Jordan and (5) *many other countries / Germany*. About (6) 40 / 14 per cent of all students are non-Jordanian.

The university differs from other universities by offering (7) *German / French* language courses in preparation for the fourth year, which most students spend working or studying in Germany. The university also has a very good reputation for English and Arabic language courses.

الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية (GJU) هي جامعة خاصة / عامة بالقرب من مادبا / البتراء. افتتحت عام 2005/1995 م . و يلتحق بالجامعة أقل / أكثر من 5000 طالب ، الذين يأتون من الأردن و العديد من البلدان الأخرى / ألمانيا . حوالي 14/40 في المائة من جميع الطلاب غير الأردنيين .

تختلف الجامعة عن الجامعات الأخرى من بتقديمها دورات اللغة الألمانية / الفرنسية استعدادا للسنة الرابعة ، حيث ان معظم الطلاب يمضون العمل أو الدراسة في الألمانية . وتمتلك الجامعة أيضا سمعة جيدة جده جدا في اللغة الإنكليزية و دورات لتعليم اللغة العربية.

5 listen and check your answers to exercise 4.

استمع وصحح إجابتك للتمرين الرابع

Answers : 1 public 2 Madaba 3 2005 4 more 5 many other countries 6 14 7 German

SB P 48

6 Imagine that you are talking to foreign students studying at the German-Jordanian University. What do you think their experience of studying and living in Jordan has been like? Work in pairs.

تخيل أنك تتحدث مع الطلاب الأجانب الذين يدرسون في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية . ما رأيك بتجربتهم في الدراسة والمعيشة في الأردن ؟ اعمل بشكل جماعي.

stayed with a wonderful family; found Arabic classes challenging; studied hard; met like-minded students; enjoyed the culture of Jordan; improved skills in Arabic.

Text four

After school

بعد المدرسة

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

في انكلترا ، حوالي 50 ٪ من خريجي المدارس يستمرون إلى التعليم العالي . لا يكون هذا الرقم دائما يمثل هذا الارتفاع. قبل عشرين عاما ، كان أقرب إلى 30 ٪ ، و قبل ذلك بثلاثين عاما، كان فقط حوالي 5 ٪ . التغيير الأخر الكبير كان مالي . قبل عام 1998 م، كان التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة مجانا للمواطنين البريطانيين. منذ ذلك الحين، تم فرض الرسوم الدراسية. معظم الطلاب اقترض هذا المال من الحكومة . لا يتوجب عليهم تسديدها فورا . بدلا من ذلك ، فإنهم يسددوها ببطء من مدخرات المستقبل .

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

وعلى الرغم من التكلفة العالية ، معظم الطلاب يختارون الدراسة بعيدا عن المنزل . كشفت دراسة حديثة من 17,000 طالب أن 7٪ فقط يريد البقاء في المنزل في حين درسوا درجاتهم . بالطبع بالنسبة لمعظم الشباب ، الذين يعيشون بعيدا عن المنزل يعني اقتراض المزيد من المال من الحكومة . فلماذا لا يختار الطلاب تجنب الديون من خلال البقاء في المنزل، حيث لا يتوجب عليهم دفع الإيجار؟ معظمهم يقولون إنهم يرغبون في الانتقال إلى الجامعة التي يختارونها، وليس علي أقرب واحدة . دافع اخر قوي هو الرغبة في العيش في ثقافة جديدة . حيث يعيش هؤلاء الطلاب؟ العديد لديهم غرف في قاعات الإقامة ، وخاصة في سنتهم الاولى. آخرون لديهم شقق او منازل. وهناك أقلية محظوظة يعيشون في الممتلكات التي ابائهم اشتروها لهم. معظمهم بحاجة إلى تعلم طهي الطعام ، والقيام بالغسيل الخاصة بهم وإدارة وقتهم وأموالهم .

أسئلة الرائد على القطعة

1-According to the text, how many school leavers who go on to higher education in England ?

حسب ما ورد في النص كم عدد خريجو المدارس الذين يستمرون في التعليم العالي في انكلترا؟

2- According to the text, how many school leavers who went on to higher education in England twenty and thirty years ago ?

حسب ما ورد في النص كم عدد خريجو المدارس الذين يستمرون في التعليم العالي في انكلترا قبل عشرين وثلاثون عام ؟

3-write down the percentage of school leavers who go on to higher education these days, twenty years ago and thirty years before.

اكتب النسبة المئوية لخريجي المدارس الذين يستمرون في التعليم العالي في انكلترا هذه الأيام و قبل عشرين وثلاثون عام ؟

4-Almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. Where?

حوالي 50 ٪ من خريجو المدارس يستمرون في التعليم العالي. أين؟

5- According to the text, there are two changes in education in England . Write down two of these changes.

حسب ما ورد في النص هنالك تغييران في التعليم في انكلترا. اكتب هذان التغييرات.

- 6- According to the text, there has been a huge change in England. Write down it .
حسب ما ورد في النص هنالك تغير كبير في انكلترا. اكتبه.
- 7- when was the higher education in the UK completely free for UK citizens.
متى كان التعليم العالي في بريطانيا مجاني في الكامل للبريطانيين؟
- 8- From where do most students borrow the money for studying?
من أين يقترض معظم الطلاب النقود للدراسة؟
- 9- write down the way in which most students repay the money for the government?
اكتب الطريقة والتي بها يسد معظم الطلاب الحكومة؟
- 10- write down the sentence which indicates that the higher education in Uk was free.
اكتب الجملة والتي تدل على ان التعليم في بريطانيا كان مجاني.
- 11- how many students who wanted to stay at home while they studied for their degree.
كم عدد الطلاب الذين يرغبون في البقاء في المنزل أثناء دراستهم .
- 12- most students choose to study away from home for two reasons. write down these two reasons.
معظم الطلاب يختارون الدراسة خارج البيت لسببين. اكتب هذان السببان
- 13- according to the text, for most students studying abroad has advantages and disadvantages, write down these advantages and disadvantages.
حسب ما ورد في النص, لمعظم الطلاب الدراسة بعيدا عن البيت لديها حسنات وسيئات, اكتب هذه الحسنات والسيئات.
- 14- students, who study away from their home have to do many things in themselves. Write down these things.
الطلاب الذين يدرسون خارج البيت يتوجب عليهم القيام بالعديد من الأشياء. اكتب هذه الأشياء
- 15- higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens. Do you think that it is a positive way to improve the higher education in UK. Think of this statement and compare it with Jordan
- 16- most students choose to study away from home (in another country) . think of this statement and in two sentences, write the advantages and disadvantages of studying abroad.
معظم الطلاب يختارون الدراسة في الخارج. فكر في هذه العبارة وفي جملتين, اكتب حسنات وسيئات الدراسة في الخارج .

الإجابات

- 1- Almost 50%.
- 2- twenty years ago it was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it was only about 5%.
- 3- these days almost 50% , twenty years ago it was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, it was only about 5%.
- 4- In England.
- 5- Education and financial.
- 6- Financial
- 7- Before 1998 CE
- 8- from the government.
- 9- They don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.
- 10- Before 1998 CE, higher education in the UK was completely free for UK citizens.
- 11- 7 %
- 12- to move to the university of their choice and to live in a new culture.
- 13- advantages: moving to the university of their choice and living in a new culture.
Disadvantages: borrowing even more money from the government.
- 14- they need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.
- 15- I think that it is a positive way to motivate and encourage students to complete their high education especially those who haven't money. While poor students who get on high marks and they haven't money they can't complete their higher education .
- 16- In my opinion, studying abroad is a good choice but there are many advantages and disadvantages for it.

on one hand, studying abroad has many advantages such as moving to the university of your choice , living in a new culture., gaining more experience and learning another language.

On another hand there are many disadvantages such as high cost, living alone

Pronoun	Line	Reference	Pronoun	Line	Reference
it	2	the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education	another	3	huge change
this	5	money	They	5/6	students
it	5/6	this money	they/ their	8/	7 % of students
they	10/11	Students	where	10	home
Them/their	11	students	these	13	students
their	13/14/15	students	others	13	students
that	14	property	them	14/15	students

AB P 33

8 Read the text quickly. Use the context to guess the meaning of the underlined words and match them with their meanings. The first one is done for you.

إقرأ النص بسرعة. استخدم السياق لتخمين معنى الكلمات التي تحتها خط وصلها مع معانيها. الجملة الأولى حلت لأجلك.

1 accommodation provided by a university or college: halls of residence

أماكن الإقامة التي تقدمها الجامعة أو الكلية : قاعات الإقامة

2- reason for doing something.....

سبب للقيام شيء ما

3- not many, the opposite of "majority":.....

ليس كثيرا عكس الأغلبية

4- costs, charges:

التكلفة, الرسوم

5 money you owe:.....

مال تدينه

6 relating to money:.....

يتعلق بالمال

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

AB P 33

9 Are these statements true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false statements.

هل هذه الجمل صحيحة أم خاطئة. صحح الجمل الخاطئة.

1 The number of school leavers who go to university in England has greatly increased in the past 30 years.

عدد خريجي المدارس الذين يذهبون إلى الجامعات في انكلترا ازداد بشكل كبير قبل 30 عام

2- It's more expensive to go to university than it used to be.

الذهاب إلى الجامعة أكثر تكلفة مما كانت عليه من قبل.

3- University students have to pay before they study.

ينبغي على طلاب الجامعة الدفع قبل الدراسة

4- Most university students choose the cheapest option.

معظم طلاب الجامعة يختارون الخيار الأرخص

Answers: 1 T 2 T 3 F: They pay the government back out of future earnings. 4 F: Most students choose to study away from home.

AB P 33

10 answer the following questions .

اجب الأسئلة التالية

1- What does the word 'it' in bold refer to in the first paragraph? على ماذا يعود الضمير في اللون الغامق في الـ paragraph الأول؟

2 The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold 'another huge change'. What was the first huge change? الفقرة الأولى تحتوي على عبارة في اللون الغامق ما هو التغيير الأول الكبير؟

3 How are students able to afford to leave home? Which part of the text tells you this?

كيف يكون الطلاب قادرين على تحمل مغادرة المنزل؟ أي جزء من النص يقول يخبرك بهذا؟

- Answers** :1-the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education
 2- the change over 50 years of the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education increasing by ten times (from 5 to 50%)
 3- They borrow money from the government (lines 10–11)

Vocabulary

SB P 47

vocabulary and speaking

Work in pairs. Discuss the subjects that you are interested in studying at university. Which subjects fit into the categories Sciences, Arts and Humanities, or Business? Which are more difficult to classify.

بشكل جماعي. ناقش الموضوعات التي تهتم بدراستها في الجامعة. أي المواضيع تندرج تحت صنف العلوم، الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية، أو الأعمال؟ والتي هي أكثر صعوبة في التصنيف.

Maths رياضيات	dentistry طب الأسنان	Arabic language and literature اللغة الانجليزية وآدابها
pharmacy الصيدلة	Marketing التسويق	Geology علم طبقات الأرض
Translation ترجمه	visual arts الفنون البصرية	chemistry كيمياء
banking and finance الخدمات المالية والمصرفية	history تاريخ	nursing التمريض
physics الفيزياء	Engineering الهندسة	linguistics لغويات
business management إدارة الأعمال	biology علم الإحياء	medicine الطب
		agriculture الزراعة
		economics اقتصاد
		geography جغرافيا

Answers

Sciences: Maths, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Geology, Chemistry, Agriculture, Physics, Engineering, Biology, Medicine

Arts and Humanities: Arabic Language and Literature, Translation, Visual Arts, Sociology, History

Business: Marketing, Banking and Finance, Economics, Business Management Psychology, Nursing, Linguistics and Geography are more difficult to classify, because they involve elements of study from more than one category. For example, Linguistics involves scientific knowledge and critical theory.

SB P 48

Vocabulary

3 Listen again and check the meaning of the words in the yellow box from the recording. Then, complete this paragraph with the appropriate words.

استمع مرة أخرى وضح معاني الكلمات في الصندوق التالي من التسجيل. ثم أكمل هذه الفقرة بالكلمات المناسبة.

Increasingly بتزايد prospects توقعات global عالمي proficiency براعة lifelong مدى الحياة
 abroad خارج البلاد

If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your job (1)..... are better than if you do a more general degree. However, language (2).....is becoming (3).....important for anyone who wants to travel or work (4).....for a large

(5)..... company or organisation. Remember, it's never too late to study or change career direction. Studying is a (6)..... activity – you're never too old to start!

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

AB P31

Vocabulary

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

استبدل الكلمات والعبارات في اللون الغامق بكلمات من الصندوق. إحدى الكلمات لسنا بحاجة لها. الجملة الأولى حلت لأجلك.

Compulsory إلزامي	contradictory متناقض	developed nation دوله متطورة	tuition دروس
optional اختياري	fluently بطلاقة		

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

البلد الغني هو البلد المتقدم اقتصاديا واجتماعيا.

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

هل الرياضيات موضوع عليك القيام به؟

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

لا يجب عليك البقاء بعد المدرسة في نادي الشطرنج – الخيار لك .

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

هل لديك دروس موسيقى في نهاية الأسبوع؟

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

تلك التصريحات على أوجه مختلفة من النقاش .

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

AB P32

Vocabulary

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

الفقرات التالية هي تعليقات أجراها طلاب الجامعات . إملأ الفراغات بموضوعات الجامعة المناسبة. ليست هناك حاجة لموضوع واحد .

Banking and finance الخدمات المالية والمصرفية	linguistics لغويات	fine arts الفنون الجميلة
history تاريخ	physics فيزياء	law قانون

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

يجب عليك دراسة القانون إذا كنت مهتما بمعرفة النظام القانوني. درسته لأنني أردت مساعدة الناس، و الآن لدي وظيفة كبيرة في مكتب .

2- Studying.....lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way. It has introduced me to ideas about language that I never thought of before.

دراسة اللغويات جعلتني أركز على حبي للغة بطريقة تحليلية . فقد قدمت لي أفكار حول اللغة التي لم أفكر بها أبدا من قبل .

3- Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying..... I can use my strengths to solve practical problems.

الرياضيات هو دائما أقوى موضوعي لدي ، وأشعر أنه من خلال دراسة الفيزياء يمكنني استخدام نقاط قوتي في حل المشاكل العملية.

4..... is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about ancient and modern civilisations is fascinating. Studying it at a higher level means really understanding how different cultures interacted in the past.

التاريخ هو الموضوع الذي دائما اهتم به . التعلّم عن الحضارات القديمة والحديثة رائع . دراسته على مستوى عالي يعني حقا فهم كيف تواصلت الثقافات المختلفة في الماضي .

5- Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.

الاقتصاد والسوق العالمي دائما يهمني ، ولكنني أردت دراسة موضوع في مسار وظيفي واضح ، لذلك اخترت الخدمات المالية والمصرفية بعد تخرجي ، أريد أن أبدأ حياة مهنية في مجال الاستثمار .

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

Idioms

AB P 34

11- Complete the sentences with the following body idioms. Work in pairs and check that you understand their meanings.

أكمل الجمل بالتعبير التالية . اعمل بشكل جماعي وتأكد انك فهمت المعنى

Idiom	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Get it off your chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	يتحدث بصراحة
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	فقد الثقة بشخص
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	يجب الانتظار
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	ابقس ذقنك مرفوع
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for maths /numbers	رئيس الحسابات

1 I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll..... At the last minute.

أنا متوتر جدا للقيام بالقفز بالمظلة . أعتقد أنني سوف افقد الثقة بنفسي في الدقيقة الأخيرة.

2 If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to.....

إذا لديك مشكلة, تحدث مع شخص عنها. سيساعدك على التحدث بصراحة

3 I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really

لا أعتقد بأنني سأكون محاسب جيد جدا . ليس لدي حقا شخصية رئيس

4-! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.

ابقى ذقنك مرفوعا. متأكد أن كل شيء سيكون جيد في النهاية

5 I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to.....

لست متأكدًا إذا سوف تكون دافئة بما فيه الكفاية للشواء . يجب أن ننتظر

Answers: 1 get cold feet 2 get it off your chest 3 have a head for figures

4 Keep your chin up 5 play it by ear

Pronunciation: word stress

SB P 45

7 listen to the words in the box. How many syllables does the primary stress lie in the word?

Check your answers in a dictionary.

استمع إلى الكلمات في المربع. كم عدد مقاطع التشديد الأساسية التي تكمن في الكلمة؟ تحقق إجاباتك في القاموس.

Secondary ثانوي compulsory الزامي organisation منظمه development تطور tuition تعليم
achievement انجاز academic اكايمي contradictory متناقض

Answers

The number of syllables is in brackets after the word. The syllable with the primary stress is highlighted in bold.

secondary (4) compulsory (4) organisation (5) development (4) tuition (3)
achievement (3) academic (4) contradicto (5)

مع امنياتنا للجميع في التوفيق
للحصول على الدوسية كاملة مراجعة
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