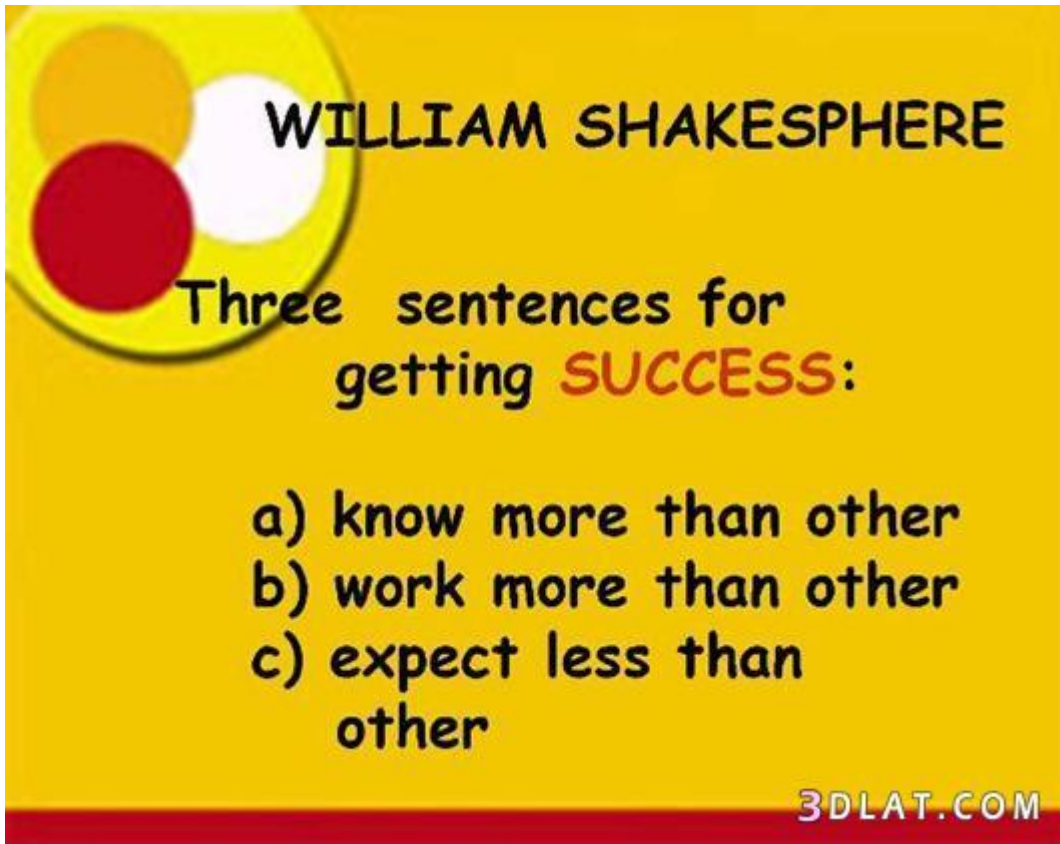


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
اللغة الإنجليزية
المستوى الرابع
المنهاج الجديد 2016م
الأستاذ : أكرم البدارين
0772667239 / 0777531551



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Three sentences for
getting **SUCCESS**:

a) know more than other
b) work more than other
c) expect less than
other

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تطلب من مكتبة أحمد – مقابل مديرية التربية والتعليم لقصبة المفرق

هاتف رقم : 0796500319 – 0796105253

Unit six : Education Today

الوحدة السادسة : التعليم اليوم

S.B (44) : The time we spend at school الذي نقضيه في المدرسة

	Word	English	Arabic
1	academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمي
2	compulsory	obligatory; required	إجباري
3	contradictory	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true	تعارض
4	developed nation	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	دولة متطورة
5	fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	طليق
6	optional		اختياري
7	tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	دروس خصوصية

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**¹ 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**² want to learn as much as **they**³ can to ensure excellent exam grades. **They**⁴ go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. **They**⁵ also spend about three hours on homework every day, **which**⁶ is three times as much as many other countries. **Their**⁷ high academic achievements do suggest that the longer **you**⁸ study, the better **you**⁹ do in final exams.

قبل سنوات قليلة , بدأت حوالي 1000 مدرسة عبر الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بجعل ساعات الدراسة اطول وذلك بإضافة عشرة أيام للسنة الدراسية أو بجعل اليوم اطول بنصف ساعة.

هذا لأنه وجد بأن طلاب المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية والمملكة المتحدة يقضون الوقت الأقل في المدرسة، معدل السنة الدراسية 187 يوم. السنة الدراسية الأردنية المثالية أطول من هذا. على أية حال، لا شيء من هذا تقريبا يوازي السنة الدراسية في بلدان مثل اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية. الطلاب في كوريا الجنوبية يحضرون المدرسة لـ 220 يوم بالسنة، و في اليابان، أيلم السنة الدراسية 243 يوم.

طبقا لدراسة قامت بها منظمة التعاون والتطوير الإقتصادي، فإن الطلاب في اليابان وأندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية هم أكثر الطلاب في العالم الذين يقضون أكثر الوقت في الدراسة. هم يريدون التعلّم بقدر إستطاعتهم لضمان الحصول على علامات ممتازة في الإمتحان . فهم يذهبون إلى المدرسة لمدة تسع ساعات تقريبا، بالرغم من أن هذا يتضمّن التعليم والنشاطات الاختيارية بعد المدرسة . فهم يقضون أيضا حوالي ثلاث ساعات في حل الواجبات البيتية كلّ يوم، أي ثلاثة اضعاف العديد من البلدان الأخرى. لذلك فإن إنجازاتهم الأكاديمية العالية تقترح أنك كلما درست لفترة كافية أطول ، كلما كنت افضل فى الإمتحانات النهائية.

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and **they**¹⁰ attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of **other**¹¹ developed nations. Despite this, **they**¹² achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, **most**¹³ 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.

على اية حال , في فنلندا، الطلاب يتم اعطاؤهم أقل من نصف ساعة من الواجبات البيتية عادة كل ليلة، وهم يحضرون المدرسة لأيام أقل وأقصر من 85 % من الأمم المتطورة الأخرى. على الرغم من هذا، فإنهم ينجزون علامات عليا في مواضيع مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. بالإضافة، يتكلم أكثر الطلاب أيضا على الأقل لغتين، وفي أغلب الأحيان ثلاث لغات بطلاقة. وجهات النظر المعارضة للدراسة تقترح بأن عدد وطول أيام المدرسة ليس العامل الوحيد في تحديد فيما اذا كان الطلاب سينجحون في المدرسة أو لا.

الكلمات العائدة في النص

it ¹	that at school	you ⁸	reader
They ²	students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea	you ⁹	reader
They ³	students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea	they ¹⁰	Students in Finland
They ⁴	students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea	other ¹¹	developed nations
They ⁵	students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea	they ¹²	Students in Finland
which ⁶	homework	most ¹³	students
Their ⁷	students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea		

Comprehension (S.B / P.45)

4 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?

-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 Who does more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?

-Students in Japan do more homework on average.

3 How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?

-187 days per year

4 Is it compulsory to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea?

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

5 What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?

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 Do you think that a longer school day would result in better grades for most students? Why/Why not? Justify your answer.

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.

Further Questions

Q1. Why many schools across the USA started making school years longer by adding up to ten extra days to the school year?

Q2. Quote the sentence which shows that students in Japan and South Korea attend more than 200 days at school.

Q3. Why do students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world?

Q4. What does the contradictory views of the study suggest ?

Q5. What do the underlined words in the text refer to ?

Q6. What do the following words from the text mean ?

1	academic
2	compulsory
3	contradictory
4	developed nation
5	fluently
6	optional
7	tuition

Q7. The more you study the higher grades you achieved in your exams . think of this statement and then in two sentences , write down your point of view.

Q8. Students can really get exhausted just the night before their final exams. Explain this statement , suggesting three pieces of advice to make students stop worrying from exams.

Pronunciation: Word stress

7 Listen to the words in the box. How many syllables does each word have? In which syllable does the primary stress lie in the word? Check your answers in a dictionary.

secondary compulsory organisation development tuition achievement academic contradictory

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) **contradictory** (5)

S.B (P.46) Space Schools مدارس في الفضاء

Studio schools are pioneering schools **which**¹ receive funding as well as support from private businesses, and **which**² 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**³ 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**⁴ Maths and Science exams. When **they**⁵ leave school, **they**⁶ will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. '**They**⁷ 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.'

المدارس التدريبية هي عبارة عن نوع جديد من المدارس التي تم ابتكارها حديثاً و يدعمها ويمولها قطاع الأعمال الخاصة، والتي تهدف الى تشجيع الشباب للمشاركة بشكل غير تقليدي من التعليم الثانوي. تتخصص هذه المدارس في أغلب الأحيان في مجال واحد، بينما تفهم بأن نفس التشكيلة الواسعة من هذه المهارات والمؤهلات يجب أن تكون متوفرة لكل الشباب.

ولقد تم مؤخراً افتتاح مثل هذه المدرسة لتعلم الأولاد بعمر الرابعة عشر إلى الثامنة عشر اللذين لهم إهتمام خاص في العمل في مجال الصناعات الفضائية. يتبع الطلاب منهاجاً مناسباً تم تصميمه في المدرسة، يتضمن ذلك المنهاج مواضيع مثل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية. الدروس عبارة عن مزيج من مجموعات صفية صغيرة، بالإضافة الى مشاريع التي تشرف عليها الشركات الرائدة في مجال التكنولوجيا والفضاء.

يتم استضافة العلماء والمهندسين البارزون كضيوف محاضرين، حيث يكون هدف الطلاب لإنجاز الدرجات العليا في إمتحانات الرياضيات و العلوم . عندما يترك الطلاب المدرسة، سيكونون جاهزين لوضعهم في المكان المناسب في أي من المهن المختلفة. يقول الناطق الرسمي للمدرسة : " ليس من الضروري أن يصبح هؤلاء الطلاب رواد فضاء! ". " الدرجات الممتازة في العلوم والتكنولوجيا يمكن أن تفتح العديد من الأبواب وتؤدي إلى تنوع الفرص المهنية. "

Word reference in the text

which ¹	pioneering schools	who ³	fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds	their ⁵	students	They ⁷	students
which ²	pioneering schools	their ⁴	students	they ⁶	students		

Words meaning

	Word	English meaning	Arabic
1	Astrophysics	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكية
2	qualifications	official records of achievement awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam	مؤهلات
3	tailor-made	Custom-made; made to fit exactly	مناسب
4	tutorial	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	دروس

Comprehension

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

1 leading companies in the space and technology industries

* The companies supervise projects given to students.

2 prominent scientists and engineers.

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

More questions

Q1. Who fund and support studio schools ?

Q2. What do the students of the school have interest in ?

Q3. What does the school seek for young people ?

Q4. Students follow a tailor-made curriculum at the school, including many subjects. Write down two of these subjects.

Q5. What are the two sections that supervise the projects at the school ?

Q6. What do the following words from the text mean :

Astrophysics
qualifications
tailor-made
tutorial

Q7. Quote the sentence from the text which shows that excellent grades in science and technology can lead to good job opportunities.

Q8. Quote the sentence from the text which shows the types of the lessons at the school and who really supervise them.

Q9. What does the underlined word in the text refer to ?

Q10. According to the text, such new type of schools might be criticised for many reasons. Explain this statement , suggesting three negative points for such schools.

Q11. What kind of specialised school would you like to attend? Think of this question and then in two sentences write down your point of view.

Vocabulary and speaking (S.B P. 47)

6 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?

ضمن العمل في أزواج. ناقش المواضيع التي تهتم بدراستها في الجامعة. ماهي المواضيع التي تصنف الى المواضيع التالية العلوم ، الفنون والإنسانيات، أو الاعمال؟ أيها أكثر صعوبة في التصنيف؟

اللغة العربية والأدب Arabic Language and Literature طب الأسنان Dentistry الرياضيات Maths
 الترجمة Translation علم النفس Psychology الجيولوجيا Geology التسويق Marketing الصيدلة Pharmacy
 المصارف Banking and Finance علم الاجتماع Sociology الكيمياء Chemistry الفنون البصرية Visual Arts
 الهندسة Engineering الفيزياء Physics الزراعة Agriculture التمريض Nursing التاريخ History والأموال
 الاحياء Biology ادارة الاعمال Business Management الاقتصاد Economics اللغويات Linguistics
 الجغرافيا Geography الطب Medicine

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
Difficult to classify	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.

Listening

7 Listen to a career advisor answering students' questions about university courses. What do the students ask?

إستمع إلى مستشار المهنة الذي يجيب على أسئلة الطلاب حول التخصصات الجامعة. ماهي الاسئلة التي يسألها الطلاب؟

Answers

Student 1 asks what she needs to know before deciding whether or not to study Law.

Student 2 wants to know if he has to study Maths at school to get onto a Dentistry course.

Student 3 wants to know if she can do Business Management if she doesn't study Maths at school.

Comprehension

8 Listen again and complete the information in the table. استمع للنص ثانية واجب عمالي .

	Useful subjects	Is Maths necessary?
Law	History, English, Social Studies	No
Dentistry	Biology, Chemistry	Not vital but strongly recommended
Business Management	Economics, Business Studies, ICT, History, foreign languages	Not vital but strongly recommended

Speaking

9 Work in small groups and carry out a survey. Ask each other about the subjects you enjoy and what you might want to study at university. Then, present the results of your survey to the class.

من خلال العمل في مجموعات صغيرة وقم بعمل دراسة او مسح . إسألوا بعضكم البعض حول المواضيع التي تستمتع بها وما الذي قد ترغب بدراسته في الجامعة. ثم، قَدِّم نتائج تقريرك او مسحك إلى الصف.

S.B (page 48)

Speaking

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.

العديد من الطلاب يختارون الذهاب في برنامج التبادل للدراسة في بلاد أخرى. لماذا تعتقد بأنهم يفعلون هذا؟ اجب عن ذلك ضمن العمل في أزواج ، قم بتسجيل قدر ماتستطيع من أسباب.

Suggested answers

- 1 increase employment prospects
- 2 build valuable job skills
- 3 study at top universities
- 4 understand own and other cultures; make friends
- 5 be self-confident, independent; learn about ourselves

Listening

2 Listen to a lecture about an international student exchange programme. Does the speaker mention any of the reasons you discussed in exercise 1? Take notes on the content of the lecture, concentrating on reasons for studying abroad.

إستمع إلى محاضرة حول برنامج تبادل الطالب الدولي. هل المتكلم يذكر أي من الأسباب التي ناقشتها في التمرين 1؟ خذ ملاحظات حول محتوى المحاضرة، ركز على أسباب الدراسة في الخارج.

Suggested answers

- 1 increase employment prospects
- 2 build valuable job skills
- 3 study at top universities
- 4 understand own and other cultures; make friends
- 5 be self-confident, independent; learn about ourselves

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.

إستمع ثانية ودقق معنى الكلمات في الصندوق الأصفر من التسجيل. ثم، اكمل هذه الفقرة بالكلمات الملائمة.

increasingly prospects global proficiency lifelong abroad

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

Speaking

4 What do you know about the German-Jordanian University? Work in pairs and guess the correct answers. ماذا تعرف عن الجامعة الألمانية – الاردنية , اعمل ضمن ازواج واحزر الاجابة الصحيحة

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.

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

Speaking

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 بأنك تتكلم مع طلاب أجنب يدرسون في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية. كيف كانت تجربتهم في الدراسة والمعيشة في الأردن حسب اعتقادك ؟ اعمل في أزواج.

S.B (page 49)

Reading

7 Read a visiting student's blog post and check your answers to exercise 6.

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**¹ arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family **who**² live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students **there**³, **who**⁴ were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of **them**⁵ had studied Arabic to a high level. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, **which**⁶ is what my family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

Every week, **we**⁷ had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. **We**⁸ 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**⁹ at home. I really **put my back into it**¹⁰, and I earned an A on the course.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was **their**¹¹ behaviour and **their**¹² attitude to studying. All the students **who**¹³ I met appreciated the importance of **their**¹⁴ university education and the opportunities **it**¹⁵ would give **them**¹⁶ to contribute to **their**¹⁷ country's prosperity. **They**¹⁸ also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if **they**¹⁹ 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**²⁰ dream a reality.

قبل صيفين، أمضيت خمسة أشهر أدرس العربية في الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية قرب مادبا. ولأن والدي كان أصلاً من الأردن، كبرت وأنا أستطيع تحدث العربية بالإضافة إلى الألمانية. على أية حال، أنا لم يسبق لي أن درست العربية بشكل رسمي، وعندما سنحت لي الفرصة لقضاء سنة في الأردن لدراسة العربية، لم أتردد للحظة واحدة.

لدي أقرباء في الأردن وهم رتبوا لي للبقاء مع عائلة رائعة التي تعيش خارج مادبا. ولقد اندهشت بعدد الطلاب الدوليين هناك، الذين لم يكونوا فقط من ألمانيا، لكن من جميع أنحاء العالم. معظمهم درس العربية إلى أعلى مستوى. ولقد كان التحدث باللغة العامية مألوفاً جداً لي، الذي كانت عائلتي تتكلم به وتفهمه. الصف العربي، في العربية الفصحى الحديثة، كان تحدياً صعباً، خصوصاً القواعد.

في كلّ إسبوع، كان لا بدّ أن نتعلّم قائمة من المفردات تتكون من حوالي 50 كلمة. غطينا العديد من المواضيع. العيش مع عائلة عربية ساعد على تحسين مهارات النطق بالعربية لأن، بينما كان كل الطلاب يسمعون العربية في الصف والشوارع، تمكنت من ممارستها أيضاً في البيت. أنا حقاً بذلت جهدي في ذلك، و حصلت على علامة ممتازة في المساق.

الشيء الذي أعجبنى كثيراً حول الطلاب في الأردن كان سلوكهم وموقفهم من الدراسة. كلّ الطلاب الذين قابلتهم كانوا يقدرّون أهمية تعليمهم الجامعي والفرص التي يمنحها لهم للمساهمة في ازدهار بلادهم. كما انهم أظهروا القيم الإيجابية أيضاً. الجميع كان صادقا، ولقد كان الناس يناقشون المشاكل بدلا من الغضب إذا اختلفوا مع بعضهم البعض.

كشخص كان يستمتع بالطعام اللذيذ، الأماكن الجميلة والناس الودودين والمضيفون، كان قرار الدراسة في الأردن أحد أفضل القرارات التي اتخذتها في حياتي. فلقد كوّنت العديد من الأصدقاء الجدد. كذلك لقد حسّنت من قدرتي على تحدث العربية والكتابة و مهارات القراءة. إن حلمي هو ان اصبح طليقا وفصيحا في تحدث العربية يوما ما - وكما انني أنوي العودة إلى الأردن كلما سنحت لي الفرصة، أعرف بأنني سأجعل هذا الحلم حقيقة.

Word reference in the text

they ¹	relatives	their ¹¹	students in Jordan
who ²	family	their ¹²	students in Jordan
there ³	Madaba	who ¹³	the students
who ⁴	international students	their ¹⁴	students in Jordan
them ⁵	international students	it ¹⁵	university education
which ⁶	colloquial Arabic	them ¹⁶	students in Jordan
we ⁷	international students	their ¹⁷	students in Jordan
We ⁸	international students	They ¹⁸	students in Jordan
it ⁹	Arabic	they ¹⁹	students in Jordan
it ¹⁰	Arabic	this ²⁰	dream
I , me , my refers to (the speaker / Anita)			

Words meaning in the text

Word	English	Arabic
colloquial	used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامية
fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	فصيح
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort into something / tried extremely hard	يبذل جهده

Comprehension

8 Read the blog again and answer the questions.

اقرأ المدونة ثم اجب عما يلي .

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

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 What impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?

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 What does the idiom in bold in the text mean?

tried extremely hard

Suggested Questions

Q1. Quote the sentence which shows that Anita spent five months in Jordan studying Arabic.

Q2. Where is Anita's father originally from ?

Q3. Quote the sentence which shows who arranged for Anita to stay with a family in Jordan .

Q4. What does the word " colloquial " mean ?

Q5. What do the underlined words refer to ?

Q6. Anita is someone who enjoys many things in Jordan , write down two of these things.

Q7. What impressed Anita about students in Jordan , write down two things .

Q8. What is the importance of university education according to Jordanian students.

Q9. Studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions I have made in my life. Write down two reasons of that according to Anita.

Q10. Living with a native family to learn a language can have many positive things. Explain this statement , suggesting three of these positive things.

Q11. Foreign students can get benefits from studying abroad. Think of this statement and then in two sentences , write down your point of view.

Writing

9 Write a blog post for your school’s website. Describe life in a Jordanian secondary school so that they will know what to expect. Write about 200 words. Choose a different topic for each paragraph from the list, or use your own topics.

إكتب مدونة بريدية لموقع مدرستك الإلكتروني . صف الحياة في مدرسة ثانوية أردنية لكي يتعرف الطلاب مالذي يواجهونه . إكتب حوالي 200 كلمة . إختار موضوع مختلف لكل فقرة من القائمة، أو إستعمل افكارك الخاصة.

قوانين المدرسة school rules المواضيع الدراسية school subjects الحياة العائلية family life
يوم مدرسي نموذجي a typical school day القيم values السلوك behaviour
نشاطات وقت الفراغ free-time activities نشاطات بعد المدرسة after-school activities

Work Book (Page 31)

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.

إستبدل الكلمات والعبارات التي بالغامق بالكلمات التي في الصندوق. هناك كلمة اضافية . الجملة الأولى تم حلها.

دول متطورة **developed nation** معارض **contradictory** الزامي **compulsory**
 طليق **fluently** اختياري **optional** دروس **tuition**

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

- developed nation

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

- compulsory .

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

- optional .

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

- tuition.

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

- contradictory

2. Use the extra word from exercise 1 in a sentence of your own.

اكتب جمل من انشائك الخاص باستخدام الكلمة الاضافية من التمرين الاول.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets. The first one is done for you. (اكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام الشكل الصحيح من الكلمة بين الاقواس)
 تمرين على الاشتقاق

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 peoplesuch high marks. (achievement)

4 My father works for anthat helps to protect the environment.

(organise)

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

اسم development 5 اسم organisation 4 فعل achieve 3 فعل succeed 2 اسم education 1

(احفظ هذه الكلمات التي على الاشتقاق)

	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Meaning
1	achieve	achievement	achieved – achievable	-----	انجاز
2	develop	development	developmental	developmentally	تطوير
3	educate	education	educational	educationally	تربوي
4	organise	organisation	organisational	organisationally	مؤسسة
5	succeed	success	successful	successfully	بنجاح

Grammar :

تمارين القواعد المهمة في الوحدة السادسة

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.

إدرس المعلومات في الجدول حول التعليم الإلزامي وأكمل الجمل التي تحته. إستعمل الكلمات والعبارات في الصندوق. الجملة الأولى تم حلها.

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

earlier later less longer the most the least

1. Portuguese and Turkish children have **the most** compulsory schooling.
- 2 Portuguese children have to go to school for than children in Japan.
- 3 In Jordan, children start school a yearthan 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

Work Book (Page 32)

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 الجدول التالي احدث المعلومات حول بعض التخصصات الجامعية الأكثر شعبية في الجامعات البريطانية. إستعمل الجدول لإكمال الجمل. استخدم العبارات من الصندوق.

Subject	Number of applications in 2014	Change since 2014
Business studies الأعمال	280,240	+3.2%
Visual Arts فنون بصرية	244,620	+2.4%
Biology الاحياء	231,720	+8%
Engineering الهندسة	141,100	+11%
Law القانون	108,130	-1%
Physics الفيزياء	104,410	+5%
Medicine and Dentistry الطب وطب الاسنان	98,910	+3%
Computer Science علوم الحاسوب	97,110	+13%

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

- 1 Business Studies is **the most popular** subject.
- 2people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
- 3 Physics isn'tBiology.
- 4 Law is than Medicine and Dentistry.
- 5 growing subject is Computer Science.
- 6 Engineering is Visual Arts.
- 711% 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

Speaking

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

Why? Discuss with a partner.

إنظر إلى جملة 8 في تمرين 5. هل تعتقد بأن الطلب على تخصص علم الحاسوب سيبقى منخفضاً في السنوات القليلة القادمة؟ لماذا؟ ناقش ذلك مع زميلك.

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.

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 من قبل طلاب الجامعة. إملأ الفراغات بالتخصصات الجامعية الملائمة.

Banking and Finance - Linguistics - Fine Arts - History – Physics - Law

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

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

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

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

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

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

Work Book (Page 33) Reading Text

Reading

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.

اقرأ النص بسرعة. استعمل السياق لمعرفة معنى الكلمات المخطوط تحتها وقم بتوصيلها مع معانيها.

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, **it¹** was closer to 30%, and thirty years before that, **it²** 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. **They³** don't have to repay **it⁴** immediately. Instead, **they⁵** pay **it⁶** back slowly out of future earnings.

في إنجلترا، تقريباً 50% من يهون المدارس يتابعون تعليمهم العالي. لم يكن الرقم مرتفع هكذا من قبل. قبل عشرين سنة، كانت النسبة أقرب إلى 30%، وقبل ثلاثين سنة من ذلك، كانت النسبة حوالي 5% فقط. تغيير ضخم آخر كان **مالياً**. قبل 1998، التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة كان مجاناً بشكل كامل للمواطنين البريطانيين. منذ ذلك الحين، تم فرض **رسوم** التعليم. أكثر الطلاب كان يفترض هذا المال من الحكومة. وليس من الضروري أن يعيدها فوراً. بدلاً من ذلك، يقومون بسدادها ببطء من خلال الأرباح المستقبلية.

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**⁷ studied for **their**⁸ 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**⁹ don't have to pay rent? Most of **them**¹⁰ say that **they**¹¹ want to move to the university of **their**¹² 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**¹³ first year; **others**¹⁴ rent flats or houses. A lucky **minority** live in property that **their**¹⁵ parents have bought for **them**¹⁶. Most of **them**¹⁷ need to learn to cook, do **their**¹⁸ own washing and manage **their**¹⁹ time and money.

وعلى الرغم من التكلفة العالية، يختار أكثر الطلاب الدراسة بعيدا عن البيت. دراسة حديثة شملت 17,000 طالب كشفت بأنه فقط 7 % منهم أراد البقاء في البيت بينما يكملون دراستهم الجامعية . بالطبع لأكثر الشباب، العيش بعيدا عن البيت معناها اقتراض المال أكثر من مال الحكومة. لذلك لماذا لا يختار الطلاب تجنب الدين بالبقاء في البيت، حيث ليس من الضروري أن يدفع الإيجار؟ أغلبهم قال بأنه بحاجة للانتقال إلى جامعة من إختيارهم، بدلا من أقرب جامعة.

عامل قوي آخر وهو الرغبة في العيش في ثقافة جديدة. أين يعيش هؤلاء الطلاب؟ الكثير عندهم غرف في **السكن الجامعي**، خصوصا في سنتهم الأولى؛ آخرون يستأجرون شقة أو بيت . **أقلية** محظوظة تلك التي تعيش في شقق إشتراها لهم آبائهم . أغلبهم بحاجة لتعلم الطبخ، يقومون بغسيلهم الخاص ويتدبرون امر الوقت والمال.

Reference words

it ¹	The figure	they ¹¹	students
it ²	The figure	their ¹²	students
They ³	students	their ¹³	students
it ⁴	money	others ¹⁴	students
they ⁵	students	their ¹⁵	students
it ⁶	money	them ¹⁶	students
they ⁷	students	them ¹⁷	students
their ⁸	students	their ¹⁸	students
they ⁹	students	their ¹⁹	students
them ¹⁰	students		

حل التمرين الثامن Vocabularies of the text

	Meaning	Word	Arabic
1	accommodation provided by a university or college	halls of residence	سكن جامعي
2	reason for doing something	motive	دافع
3	not many, the opposite of 'majority':	minority	أقلية
4	costs, charges	fees	رسوم
5	money you owe	debt	ديون
6	relating to money	financial	مالي

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

- 1 The number of school leavers who go to university in England has greatly increased in the past 30 years.
- 2 It's more expensive to go to university than it used to be.
- 3 University students have to pay before they study.
- 4 Most university students choose the cheapest option.

Module 4

UNIT 6 - grammar

Quantifiers to make comparisons تعابير محددات الكمية

- We can use *more/less ... than, as ... as* and *the most/least* to compare adjectives and adverbs. نستخدم هذا التركيب القواعدي للمقارنة بين الاشخاص والاشياء والاماكن ويستخدم مع الصفات والظروف .

..... be more / less + adjective / adverb + than

..... be (not) as + adjective / adverb + as

..... the most / the least + adjective / adverb

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

Is Maths *as* popular *as* Science?

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

- We can also use *as ... as* to compare adverbs.

Mahmoud works *as hard as* his brother.

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

- We use *as much/as many* to compare quantities and numbers. تستخدم لمقارنة الكميات والارقام.

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

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

- We can also use *as ... as* adverbially. كذلك يمكن استخدام هذا النمط كظرف دال على الكثرة او التكرار

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

We practise our English *as often as possible*.

اولا : المقارنة مع الصفات القصيرة (التي تتكون من مقطع واحد)

er	Y+ ساكن = ier	نضاعف الحرف الاخير = ساكن علة ساكن	الصفات الشاذة
tall = taller	easy = easier	big = bigger	good = better
short = shorter	heavy = heavier	thin = thinner	bad = worse
Smart = smarter	Lazy = lazier	Slim = slimmer	much = more
		hot = hotter	little = less
			far = farther further

ثانيا : مع الصفات الطويلة والتي تكون اكثر من مقطع لاتطبق أي من القواعد الموجودة في الجدول .

1. The boys are noisier than the girls.
2. The boys are as noisy as the girls.
3. The boys are not as quiet as the girls.
4. Studying Germany is more wonderful than studying Chinese.
5. Omar is as hard as his father .

Unit 7: Lifelong learning

الوحدة السابعة : التعلّم مدى الحياة

كيف تراجع للإمتحانات ? How to revise for exams ? (page 50) Student Book

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

هل تعتقد بأن الوقت متأخر جدا على البدء بالمراجعة ؟ لا، الوقت ليس متأخرا للبدء بالمراجعة! أول شيء يجب علي فعله هو أن أرسم جدول مواعيد للمراجعة.

هل تمنع بإخباري كيف يجب أن أضع جدول مواعيد المراجعات؟

إنظر إلى كلّ المواضيع التي يجب أن تنجزها، وإعرف متى يجب ان تنجز كلّ واحد. وقد تعتبر فكرة جيدة تغيير ترتيب المواضيع في جدولك كلّ يوم. حاول مراجعة القليل من اللغة الإنجليزية ، يتبعها بعد ذلك الرياضيات، ثمّ الأحياء، وهكذا. بتغيير التركيز على مراجعتك ، تبقى المعلومات برأسك .

هل تعتقد انه من الافضل الإستيقاظ باكرا او المراجعة لوقت متأخر ليلا ؟

كلما بدأت الدراسة باكرا كلما حصلت على منفعة اكثر ، لأنك عندما تكون متيقظا وتكون ذاكرتك بأفضل حالاتها . كما أنني أوصي بالدراسة لفترة 30 دقيقة، وبعد ذلك تأخذ إستراحة. فلقد أثبت بأنّ التركيز يبدأ بالتناقص بعد نصف ساعة، لذلك فإن الإستراحات المتكررة ستساعد الدماغ على استعادة النشاط والتركيز .

هل يمكن أن توضّح ماذا تعني بالإستراحات المتكرّرة؟ بإستراحة، إنني أعني أيّ تغيير في نشاط الدراسة. وقد يكون شيئا بسيطا كالقيام عن مقعدك والإستماع لبعض الموسيقى، أو التجوّل لحوالي عشر دقائق.

هل يمكنك أن تخبرني كم من التمارين أحتاج؟ النشاط الجسدي مهم جدا، بالطبع، خصوصا عندما تدرس. التمرين سيحدث فرقا كبيرا في طريقة شعورك . النشاط الجسدي سيزيد معدّل نبضات قلبك، وذلك بدوره ، سيزيد من الدورة الدموية . كما انه سيرسل أوكسجين أكثر أيضا إلى الدماغ، الذي يجعلك تراجع بشكل فعّال أكثر!

هل لديك أنت مانع من اعطائي بعض النصائح حول النظام الغذائي؟

التغذية مهمة جدا. يجب أن تحاول تناول قدر المستطاع من الفواكه الطازجة والخضار . ومن الضروري أن لا تعاني من قلة السوائل، لذلك اشرب الكثير من الماء .

Student Book (page 52)

Speaking

1 Work in small groups. What are the benefits of learning a foreign language?

ما هي منافع تعلّم أي لغة أجنبية؟

Learning a foreign language provides the brain with beneficial exercise, which improves memory. It challenges the brain by making it recognise different language systems, and communicate within these systems. Learning a foreign language also improves problem-solving and decision-making skills, as well as making the user more effective at multitasking and in using and understanding their own mother tongue

Reading : Learning a foreign language تعلّم لغة أجنبية

Speaking a foreign language¹, **it**¹ 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**² is thought that learning a new language² 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**³ is said that students who study foreign languages³ do better, on the whole, in general tests in maths, reading and vocabulary than students⁴ who have only mastered **their**⁴ mother tongue.

إنّ تحدّث أي لغة أجنبية، يقال بأنه ، يحسّن وظيفة دماغك بعدّة طرق مختلفة. فتعلّم المفردات الجديدة والقواعد يزوّد الدماغ ' بالتمارين ' المفيدة، التي تحسّن الذاكرة. بالإضافة إلى تدريب الدماغ، من المعتقد بأن تعلّم لغة جديدة تقدّم للدماغ أيضا تحديات فريدة. و التي تتضمن المعرفة بالأنظمة المختلفة للغة والطرق للتواصل بإستعمال هذه الأنظمة. هذه المهارات تزيد من فرص نجاحك في حلّ المشاكل في بعض الوظائف . و يقال بأن الطلاب الذين يدرسون اللغات الأجنبية يكون اداؤهم أفضل، إجمالاً، في الإمتحانات العامة في الرياضيات والقراءة والمفردات من الطلاب الذين أتقنوا لغتهم الأم فقط.

According to a study⁵ carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, multilingual people⁶ are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. **It**⁵ has been proved that **they**⁶ 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.

طبقا لدراسة نفّذتها جامعة ولاية بنسلفانيا، الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، الأشخاص متعددي اللغات قادرين على التنقل بين نظامين من أنظمة الكلام، الكتابة، والتركيب تماما بسهولة. فلقد تم إثبات بأنهم أيضا قادرين على التنقل بسهولة بين المهام المختلفة . ولقد تطلّبت مثل هذه التجربة المشاركين للقيام ببرنامج محاكاة قيادة السيارة بينما ينقذون المهام المنفصلة في نفس الوقت. ولقد أظهرت التجربة بأنّ المشاركين متعددي اللغات كانوا أقلّ إنشغالا بالمهام الأخرى ولذلك إرتكبوا جعلت أخطاء قيادة أقل .

It⁷ is believed that language learning⁷ 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.

يعتقد بأنّ تعلّم اللغة يمكنه أن يحسّن مهارات إتخاذ القرارات أيضا. عندما تتكلّم لغة أجنبية، فإنك تقوم بموازنة إختلافات غير ملحوظة بشكل ثابت في معنى الكلمة أو طريقة النطق . تتحول هذه العملية لا شعوريا إلى حالات من الحكم والقرارات .

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

أخيرا، تعلّم لغة أجنبية يمكن أن يحسّن قدرتك أيضا لإستعمال لغتك الأم بشكل عملي أكثر. كلما اصبحت مدركا أكثر للطريقة التي تعمل بها اللغة ، تبدأ بتطبيقه على اللغة التي تستعملها كلّ يوم. المهارات التي حصلت عليها من تعلّم اللغة الأجنبية، لذلك، يمكنها أن تجعلك متكلمًا وكتابًا أفضل في لغتك الخاصة.

في هذا النص الضمير (you , your) تعود على (reader / readers)
تم وضع خط على الكلمات التي تعود عيها الضمائر في كل فقرة .

Words from the text

	Word	English	Arabic
1	memory	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	ذاكرة
2	multilingual	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	اكثر من لغة
3	multitask	to do several things at the same time	مهام عديدة
4	utterance	something that is said, such as a statement	نطق
5	concentration	attention, or attention span	تركيز
6	dehydration	the state of having drunk too little water	جفاف
7	diet	the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day	غذاء
8	career advisor	someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work	مستشار وظائف
9	circulation	the movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart	دورة دموية
10	air -circulation	the movement of air	دورة هواء
11	nutrition	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	تغذية
12	simulator	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine	محاكاة

Comprehension

3 Read the essay again and explain how learning a foreign language improves your:

اقرأ المقالة مرة ثانية ووضح كيف أن تعلم لغة أجنبية يحسن :

1 memory الذاكرة 2 problem-solving skills مهارات حل المشاكل

3 use of your mother tongue استخدام لغتك الأم 4 ability to multitask القدرة على تعدد الوظائف

5 decision-making skills. مهارات اتخاذ القرار.

Answers

1 It exercises the brain and so improves your memory.

2 It presents the brain with unique challenges such as recognising different language systems and communicating within these systems. These skills improve problem-solving skills.

3 As you learn a foreign language, you become more aware of the way language works, which helps you to understand your own language better.

4 Multilingual people are able to switch between two or more languages easily. This transfers to other activities, making multilingual people more able to multitask.

5 When you speak a foreign language, you have to constantly decide between differences in language. This decision-making skill is transferred to other situations.

Suggested Questions

Q1. There are many benefits of learning a foreign language. Write down two of these benefits.

Q2. What is the benefit of learning new vocabulary according to the text ?

Q3. It is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. Write down two of these challenges.

Q4. Quote the sentence that shows that skills improve chances of success in problem solving.

Q5. There are many findings that resulted from the survey by the university. Write down two of these findings.

Q6. How can a language learning improve your decision – making skills ?

Q7. The writer states that learning a foreign language can be beneficial . explain this statement, suggest three advantages of learning a foreign language.

Q8. Multi lingual people are more skillful than other people. Think of this statement and then in two sentences, write down your point of view.

Words meaning

	Word	English
1	degree شهادة	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study
2	diploma دبلوم	a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course
3	Master's degree ماجستير	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree
4	online distance learning التعلم عن بعد	a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication
5	PhD الدكتوراه	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty
6	postgraduate طالب دراسات عليا	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD
7	private university جامعة خاصة	a university not operated by a government
8	public university جامعة حكومية	a university that is funded by public means, through a government
9	undergraduate طالب جامعي	someone who has not yet completed their first degree
10	vocational مهني	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved

Reading

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

اقرأ المقالة حول التعليم في الأردن. جد أفضل نوع من التخصص أو المؤسسة للناس:

- 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 التعليم في الأردن

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.

في بلدنا مستوى عالي من التعليم. ويعود هذا بشكل رئيسي الى حقيقة أن الحكومة تعتبر التعليم ضرورة. كل المدارس، من روضة الأطفال إلى الثانوية، هي مسؤولية وزارة التربية والتعليم. قبل المدرسة والروضة هو تعليم إختياري، يتبع ذلك عشر سنوات من التعليم الإلزامي المجاني. ومن اجل التعليم العالي، يدخل طلاب الجامعة، إما للتخصصات الأكاديمية أو المهنية.

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.

الطلاب يمكنهم أن يحضروا أحد الجامعات الحكومية العشرة، أو إحدى الجامعات الخاصة التسعة عشر. عدد كبير من الطلاب الأردنيين يختار الدراسة في هذه المؤسسات، بالإضافة إلى الطلاب الأجانب من جميع أنحاء العالم. هؤلاء طلاب جامعيين يدرسون البكالوريوس، أو طلاب دراسات عليا، ماجستير، دكتوراه أو الدبلوم العالي.

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 University¹⁻² in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE. **It**¹ is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and **it**² follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

إنّ الجامعات الثلاث التي تحتوي أكبر عدد من الطلاب الجامعيين هي الجامعة الأردنية في عمّان، جامعة اليرموك في إربد والبلقاء التطبيقية في السلط . وهي جميعها جامعات حكومية . و مثال على جامعات أحدث هو الجامعة الألمانية الأردنية في عمّان، التي أنشئت في 2005 . وهي تعاون بين وزارة التعليم العالي ووزارة ألمانيا الاتحادية للتعليم والبحث، وهو تتبع النموذج الألماني في التعليم في العلوم التطبيقية.

For students³ who wish to complete **their**³ university studies while working at the same time, **it**⁴ is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enroll onto online distance learning programmes⁴. In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

وبالنسبة للطلاب الذين يرغبون بإكمال دراستهم الجامعية والعمل في نفس الوقت، فمن الممكن في بعض الجامعات الأردنية التسجيل والإلتحاق في برامج التعليم عن بعد على الإنترنت. في المستقبل، هذا الخيار سيصبح متوفرا في العديد من الجامعات الأخرى.

Suggested Questions

Q1. Why does Jordan have a high standard of education ?

Q2. There are many examples of public universities in Jordan. Write down the names of two public universities.

Q3. Quote the sentence which shows that all schools in Jordan are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education.

Q4. What does the underlined word " vocational" mean ?

Q5. What does the word " academic" from the text mean ?

Q6. There are two main types of students who enroll universities. Write these types down.

Q7. Quote the sentence which shows that pre-school is optional while secondary learning is compulsory .

Q8. Some people cannot afford the costs of teaching their sons and daughters at universities. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways of how government can help such students' families.

Q9. Students sometimes don't find jobs after they graduate which lead to unemployment in society. Think of this statement and then, in two sentences write down your point of view.

Work Book (page 35)

Vocabulary

1 Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

circulation memory concentration beneficial diet dehydration nutrition

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

Answers: 1 diet 2 beneficial 3 dehydration 4 circulation 5 concentration 6 memory

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

اقرأ التعريفات من 1 - 6 . ثم قم بعمل متلازمات استعمل فعل و اسم من الصناديق. اكتب المتلازمات في الفراغ امام التعريف المناسب (تمرين مهم على معاني المتلازمات)

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

**a start a break exercise a timetable
a subject a difference**

- 1 write a schedule: draw up a timetable يكتب المواعيد
- 2 keep fit: _____ يبقى رشيقا
- 3 begin: _____ يبدأ
- 4 relax: _____ يرتاح
- 5 study: _____ يدرس
- 6 change something: _____ يغير شيئا

Answers : 1 draw up a timetable 2 do exercise 3 make a start 4 take a break 5 do a subject 6 make a difference

Collocation	English	Arabic
<u>draw up a timetable</u>	write a schedule	ينظم المواعيد
<u>do exercise</u>	keep fit	يتمرن
<u>make a start</u>	begin	يبدأ
<u>take a break</u>	relax	يستريح
<u>do a subject</u>	study	يدرس
<u>make a difference</u>	change something	يغير

قد يطلب منك في الوزارة كتابة معنى احد هذه المتلازمات .

When you revise , you have to **draw up a timetable**. (3 points)
what does the underlined collocation mean ?

.....

3 Use the collocations from exercise 2 to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you. اكمل الجمل التالية باستخدام المتلازمات من التمرين الثاني.

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

Answers : 1 *do exercise* 2 make a start 3 make a difference 4 take a break 5 draw up a timetable

Grammar

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

how how much if when where whether who why

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

Answers : 1 *if* 2 *how much* 3 *whether* 4 *where* 5 *how* 6 *who* 7 *when* 8 *why*

Work Book (page 36) التمارين المهمة على قواعد الوحدة السابعة مع الحلول (مهمة)

5 Complete the following **indirect questions**. The first one is done for you. الاسئلة غير المباشرة.

- 1 Can you suggest a healthy breakfast?
Do you mind **suggesting** a healthy breakfast?
- 2 Please help me to plan my revision.
Do you mind ?
- 3 How can I relax?
.....you explain ?
- 4 Are we allowed to eat sweets during the exam?
.....you know?
- 5 Please tell me where you found that information.
.....mind ?
- 6 Does the exam start at ten or half past ten?
.....whether ?

Answers :

- 1 Do you mind; a healthy breakfast
- 2 helping me to plan my revision
- 3 Could; how I can relax
- 4 Do; if/whether we are allowed to eat sweets during the exam
- 5 Do you; telling me where you found that information
- 6 Do you know; the exam starts at ten or half past ten

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Answers: 1 I wonder if you could explain the best way to revise. 2 Do you know how much sleep a teenager needs? 3 Could you tell me how much revision I should do? 4 Do you mind giving me a glass of water? 5 Do you know whether exercise is better in the morning or in the evening?

7 Rewrite the sentences. Use the impersonal passive in two different ways. The first one is done for you. المجهول الغير رسمى

1 They say that fish is good for the brain.

It is said that fish is good for the brain.

Fish is said to be good for the brain.

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

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

4 People believe that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

5 Experts have proved that exercise is good for concentration.

Answers :

2 It is thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.

We are thought to only use a small percentage of our brain power.

3 It is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.

We are claimed to remember things we hear in our sleep.

4 It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.

Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.

5 It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.

Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

Vocabulary تمرين مهم على الاشتقاق

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.

	Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
1	circulate	circulation	circulative	-----
2	dehydrate	dehydration	dehydrated	-----
3	advise	advice	advisable	advisably
4	revise	revision	revised	-----
5	concentrate	concentration	concentrative	-----

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

2 Before an exam, you musteverything you've learnt.

3 In hot weather our bodies are in danger of

4 Don't talk to the driver. He must

5 How quickly does blood round the body?

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

Work Book (page 37)

Reading

9 Read the text and complete the missing headings. One heading is not needed.

A How long are the courses? **B** How much does it cost? **C** Learn English fast – the natural way!

D What exactly do you mean by 'total immersion'? **E** What will I be doing?

Learn English fast – the natural way!

It¹ is said that the best way¹ to acquire a language² is to immerse yourself in **it**², and that's what we offer at *Extreme English*: total immersion.

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.

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.

How long are the courses?

Some people¹⁻² just come for a week, and **they**¹ are usually amazed by how much progress **they**² make in such a short time. Others come for two, three, even four weeks. **It**³'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!

تعلّم الإنجليزية - الطريقة الطبيعية!

يقال بأن أفضل طريقة لإكتساب اي لغة هو أن تندمج فيها، وهذا بالضبط لذي نقدمه في اللغة الإنجليزية الكاملة: الإدماج التام.

ماذا تعني بـ 'الإدماج التام'؟

أنت ستقيم في أحد شققنا الجميلة. ستسمع وتتكلّم الانجليزية طوال اليوم. ويمكنك أمّا ان تنضمّ إلى مجموعة صغيرة من الطلاب الآخرين من مستوى مماثل، أو تطلب منهاجا مناسباً لك.

على سبيل المثال، قد تطلب كتاباً في الإنجليزية الأكاديمية لتهيئتك للدراسة الجامعية أو الدراسات العليا، أو مساق مهني لمساعدتك بمهنتك. بأي من الطرق، ستعيشون وتعملون سوياً كعائلة.

ماذا سأفعل؟

في الصّباح، بعد الفطور، واحد أو أكثر من معلمينا المدرّبين والخبيرين سيصلون، وسيكون عندك ثلاث ساعات من التعليم المركز. ثمّ، بعد التمتعّ بالغداء سوية، ستزور أماكن محلية مهمة، تذهب للتسوّق، تشارك في الألعاب الرياضية، الخ. في المساء، سيكون هناك إختيار للنشاطات الثقافية، على سبيل المثال المسرح أو حفلة موسيقية، أو قد تفضّل الإرتياح في البيت وتدرّش (بالإنجليزية، بشكل طبيعي!) . مهما تفعل، معلموك سيكونون معك، كمرشدين ومعلمين وأصدقاء.

ماهي مدة هذا المساق؟

بعض الناس يحضرون فقط لإسبوع، وهم عادة يندهشون من التقدّم الذي ينجزونه في مثل هذا الوقت القصير. الآخرون يأتون لأسبوعين، ثلاثة، حتى أربعة أسابيع. هذا راجع لك. يمكنك أن تكون متأكّداً من شيء واحد - نحن سنبدل قصارى جهدنا لجعلك متمرساً من الطراز الأول ونرسلك للبيت وأنت تطلق جدا في اللغة الإنجليزية!

10 Answer the questions.

1 The text says that students will be living 'as a family'. Give two examples from the text that illustrate this.

طبقاً للنص فإن الطلاب سيعيشون 'كعائلة'. أعط مثالين من النص يوضحان هذا.

The students eat and socialise together

2 Which part of the day will be the most formal? What happens then?

أي جزء من اليوم سيكون الأكثر رسمية؟ ماذا سيحدث في ذلك الوقت؟

the morning, when there are three hours of intensive tuition

3 What do you think 'a tailor-made course' means, in paragraph 2?

ما معنى " tailor- made " في فقرة 2؟

a course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student

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?

الطلاب عندهم الكثير من الخيارات في هذه المساقات. على أية حال، هناك قرارين عليهم اتخاذهما قبل أن يصلوا. ما هما؟

the duration of the course they wish to attend and the nature of the course (academic or vocational)

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.

تخيل بأنك إنضممت إلى مجموعة صغيرة من الطلاب في دورة مثل هذه. فكر بثلاث سمات إيجابية، وثلاث مشاكل محتملة التي قد تواجهها.

6 Would you go on a course like this? Why/Why not?

هل ترغب بالإنضمام لمثل هذه الدورات التدريبية؟ لماذا؟ لماذا لا؟

Vocabulary

11 Complete the sentences with the words in **bold** in the text. اكمل الفراغات التالية بالكلمات التي بالغامق والموجودة في النص الذي درسته.

1 After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a degree.

2 Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in subjects like History, Arabic and Maths.

3 My brother has just left school. Now he's a university

4 My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did acourse at a local training college.

Answers : 1 postgraduate 2 academic 3 undergraduate 4 vocational

Work Book (page 38)

Writing

12 You are going to **write a formal letter to a university of your choice**. You are applying for a course at university and you need to persuade the university that you are the best candidate. Discuss these points with a partner: كتابة رسالة رسمية لجامعة من اختيارك

- what you want to study ماذا تريد أن تدرس
- why you want to study your chosen course لماذا ترغب بدراسة الموضوع الذي اخترته
- how you are suitable (include grades) هل انت مناسب (ضع علامات لامتحانات تثبت ذلك)
- relevant interests اهتمامات لها صلة
- how you are suitable for university life هل انت مناسب للحياة الجامعية

13 Plan your letter. Make notes.

1 Introduction: say who you are and what course you are applying for. عرّف بنفسك وبالمساق الذي ستلتحق به	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
2 Talk about the subject and your interest in it. تحدث عن الموضوع وسبب اهتمامك به	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
3 Talk about the activities that you do outside school, and say how they are relevant تحدث عن النشاطات التي تقوم بها خارج المدرسة وكيف تكون ذات علاقة بالدورة او المساق	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

14 Now write your letter. Remember to write clearly and show confidence. Write 150–200 words.

To whom it may concern,

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

Yours faithfully,

UNIT 7 :

Grammar: indirect questions الاسئلة غير المباشرة impersonal passive المجهول الغير شخصي

Indirect questions

● We can use indirect questions to ask questions in a polite, formal way.

● We can begin impersonal questions with

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

● The structure is then the same as in reported questions. Unlike reported questions, the sentence ends with a question mark.

● *Yes/No* questions are introduced with *if* or *whether*.

Do you know if/whether there's a postbox near here, please?

● Other questions are introduced with ***what, who, why, when, where, how, etc.***

Could you tell me what the time is, please?

Do you know who that man is?

Do you mind telling me why the train is late?

Could you tell me where the nearest bank is, please?

Could you explain how you solved this puzzle?

The impersonal passive

● The impersonal passive is a formal way of reporting **thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions**.

● We can use the impersonal passive with ***say, think, claim . know and believe***.

It is said that dolphins are highly intelligent.

It used to be thought that the Earth was flat.

It is believed that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.

● The impersonal passive can also be formed with the object + infinitive (to + V.1) .

The story is believed to be true.

(They believe that the story is true.)

So, *People know that he is talented becomes*

He is known to be talented.