

مراجعة شاملة للمستوى الرابع المنهاج الجديد على نمط الوزارة

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يرجى من الطالب دراسة جميع القطع وعدم استثناء أي قطعة وعدم التركيز على المقترح فقط. وهذه بعض القطع التي وضعت عليها أسئلة مقترحة على نمط الوزارة على سبيل المثال لا الحصر.

1. The time we spend at school SB قطعة ص 44 الوقت الذي نقضيه 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.

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

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

1. Some schools across the USA started making school years longer in many ways. Write them down.
2. Some schools across the USA started making school years longer for a reason. Write it down.
3. Students in two countries were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. Write down the two countries.
4. Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world for many reasons. Mention them.
5. Students in Finland attend school for fewer and shorter days than other developed countries, but education there has many advantages. Mention them.
6. What does the underlined word 'they' in the third paragraph refer to?
7. What does the word 'Compulsory' mean?
8. What does the word 'Fluently' mean?
9. What does the word 'Tuition' mean?
10. Write down the sentence which means that if students spend longer time in studying, they will do better in exams.
11. Write down the sentence which indicates that there are other factors that affect students' success at school.
12. Critical thinking: There are many factors that help students get high grades. Think of this statement and , in two sentences, write down your point of view.
13. The writer thinks that students in Japan and South Korea want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. Explain this statement, mentioning three things teachers should do to enhance students' learning.

2. Space Schools SB قطعة ص 46 مدارس الفضاء

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

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

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

1. Write down the sentence which includes the definition of studio schools.
2. Studio schools receive two kinds of help from private businesses. Write them down.
3. Studio schools have two characteristics. Mention them.
4. Write down the purpose of studio schools.
5. Write down the sentence which talks about the age of the students who are expected to join the schools.
6. The curriculum at the school includes many subjects. Write down two of them.
7. Lessons include many things. Mention them.
8. Leading companies that will supervise the projects are interested in many fields. Write them down.
9. The schools will bring guest lecturers. Write down two examples of them.
10. Students aim to achieve high grades in two subjects. Write them down.
11. What will happen when students leave the schools?
12. There are many advantages of getting high grades in science and technology subjects. Mention them.
13. What does the adjective 'tailor-made' mean?
14. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?
15. The writer thinks that excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities. Explain this statement, mentioning three careers you can take if you are good at these fields.

Critical thinking: Joining free schools like studio schools has many advantages. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

3. 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.

Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities. A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma. The three universities with the most undergraduates are the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt. These are all public universities. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE. It is a collaboration between the MOHE and Germany's Federal Ministry of Education and Research, and it follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences. 5 these: the University of Jordan , Yarmouk University and Al Balqa Applied University.

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

1. Two kinds of education are optional. Write them down.

2. Students study at universities two kinds of courses. Mention them
 3. How many public and private universities does Jordan have?
 4. University students are two groups. Write them down?
 5. Postgraduates study two different levels. Mention them.
 6. There are three universities that have the largest number of undergraduate students. Write down two of them.
 7. The German Jordanian University has two characteristics. What are they?
 8. There are three universities that have the largest number of undergraduate students. Write down two of them.
 9. Find a word in the text which means ' **obligatory**'.
 10. Find a word in the text which means ' **optional**'.
 - 11.
 12. What do the underlined pronouns '**these, it, which**' refer to?
 13. Write down the sentence which shows that students come from other countries to study in Jordan.
 14. What can students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time do?
 15. Write down the sentence which shows that the government takes care of education.
 16. Write down the sentence which means that we have many universities in Jordan.
 19. The writer thinks that students come from other countries to study in Jordan. Explain this statement, mentioning three advantages of universities in Jordan.
- Critical thinking: Studying in Jordanian universities has some disadvantages. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

4. Learning a foreign language تعلم لغة أجنبية

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

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

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

Finally, learning a language can also improve your ability to use your other 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 language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

- 1- Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in many ways. Write down two of them.

- 2- It is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. Mention two of them.
3. It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests. Mention two of these tests.
4. The study carried out by Pennsylvania State University has two results. Write them down.
5. The experiment which required participants to operate a driving simulator has two results. Write them down.
6. It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills in many ways. Mention them.
7. Learning a language can also improve your ability to use your other tongue more effectively. Explain how.
8. The skills you obtain from learning a language are beneficial in many ways. Mention them.
9. Write down the sentence which shows that learning a foreign language helps you to be better in writing.
10. Write down the sentence which shows that learning a foreign language helps you to be better in decision-making.
- 6- What do the underlined pronoun 'it', 'who' refer to? ?
- 8- Find a word in the text which means “speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages’.

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

هل اللغة التي نستخدمها تؤثر على طريقة تفكيرنا؟ أو هل تأثر ثقافتنا على الطريقة التي نستخدم فيها اللغة؟

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

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

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

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

1. Sociologists have started to look at many things. Mention them.
2. How may English, Spanish and Japanese speakers describe an event. Write down the example mentioned.
3. It is believed that such differences between languages have an effect on many things. Write them down.
4. In another study, speakers of languages were asked to watch videos of two people doing many things. Mention them.

5. When asked to recall the videos, what do English, Spanish and Japanese speakers recall?
 6. Scientists at Newcastle University found out Japanese distinguish between many shades of colours. Write down two of these shades.
 7. Is it our language that has affected our way of thinking? Or has a difference in cultural habits affected both our thoughts and our language? Write down your point of view.
 8. What does the phrasal verb 'carried out' mean?
 9. What does the underlined words refer to?
 10. Write down the sentence which means that Japanese speakers distinguish between many shades of colours.
- Critical thinking: There are many things that may affect our way of thinking. Write down your point of view.

6. Doing business in China ممارسة الأعمال التجارية

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

Why was it not successful?

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

Did you make any mistakes on that visit?

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

When did you learn how to be successful in China?

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

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

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

Can you tell us about your last meeting in China?

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

Was it a successful meeting?

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

1. Mr Ghanem thinks that there are two things more important than being young. Write them down.
2. Mr Ghanem's first trip was not successful for many reasons. Mention them.

3. He wishes that he had researched Chinese culture before **he** visited the country for some reasons. Mention them.
4. Before **he** visits a company, Mr Ghanem did many things. Write them down.
5. There are many things that helped him to be a successful businessman in China . Write them down.
6. In his last meeting, Mr Ghanem did many good things. Write down two of them.
7. The last meeting was successful for many reasons. Mention them.
- 8- Write down the sentence which indicates that Chinese don't like conflict.
9. Write down the sentence which indicates that Chinese don't like being late.
- 10- What do the underlined pronouns refer to?
- 10-What does the phrase ' **track record**' mean?

7. How to make a sales pitch كيف تعمل ترويج لمبيعاتك

1- Do your research

Don't come away from a sales pitch wishing you had been better prepared. It is essential to know everything about your product. Do you know when **it** was developed, and where **it** is produced? You also need to know who the **target market** is – for example, the **age group** or income of the people **who** might buy **it**. Not only that, you should know all about the competition – that is, similar products on the market. Why is your product superior to others and why does **it** have better value?

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

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

2 Prepare and practise

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

3 Be professional

Keep your presentation short and simple. Start with some friendly comments. For example, thank your hosts for allowing you to speak to **them**, and compliment **their** company. Remember to speak slowly and clearly. It is important to appear confident (even if you're nervous!). While you're speaking, don't keep your head down. Instead, look round the room and make eye contact with your audience. Smile! When you've finished speaking, invite questions. If you don't know the answers, don't pretend! Thank the questioner and promise to find out the answer (and do **it**!). Finally, have a summary of your presentation ready to hand out at the end of the session.

I wish I had known all this when I started out in business! Good luck!

1. There are many things you should do before making your sales pitch. Mention two of them.
2. What should you know about the people you are going to deal with?
3. What is the best way to believe in your product?
4. There are many ways for planning your presentation. Write them down.
5. There are many ways by which you can say your sales pitch. Mention them.
6. It is always a good idea to have a list of your main points. Write down two reasons.
7. How can you practise your presentation. Write down two ways.
8. There are many examples of how to start with some friendly comments. Mention two of them.
9. While you're speaking, there are many things you should do. Write two of them.
10. If you don't know the answer, what should you do?
11. What should you do at the end of the presentation?
12. Write down the sentence which includes the ways which you may use to tell your presentation.
13. Write down the sentence which means that you should use your product.
14. Write down the sentence which means that you should know who your customers are and what their needs are.
15. What does the phrase 'sales pitch' mean?

16. What does the phrase 'target market' mean?
 17. Find a phrase in the text which means 'a set of people of similar age'.
 18. What do the underlined words refer to?
 19. Find a phrase in the text which means 'an organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)
 20. Find a phrase in the text which means 'a large shop that sells many different types of things'.
- Critical thinking:** There are many ways to convince your customers. Write down your point of view.
- Critical thinking:** There are many obstacles or difficulties that may face people who try to pitch their goods. Write down your point of view.

8. My job as interpreter عملي كمترجم فوري

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

I have always been fond of languages. My father worked in many different countries when I was young and we usually travelled with him. When we visited a country, I always wanted to learn the language.

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

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

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

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

- 1- Why have many students emailed Fatima about her work?
- 2- Why did Fatima choose to work as an interpreter?
- 3- Fatima's job involves many things. Mention two of them.
- 4- There are many challenges or obstacles that face Fatima. Write down two of them
- 5- There are many things that an interpreter should have to do his/her job. Write down two of them.
- 6- If you are a successful interpreter, it is a good job. Explain this statement.
- 7- Write down the sentence which indicates that the interpreter be happy if people understand their translation.
8. If interpreters make mistakes, there will be bad effects. Mention two examples.
- 9- Find a word in the text which means " **related to a particular region or area**".
- 10- Headphones are important in Fatimah`s job. Why?
- 11- What are the effects of bad translation?

Literature Spot:

1

The cornfield stretched a *tender* green
To right and left beside my walks;
I knew he had a *nest* unseen
Somewhere among the million *stalks*.

1. What does 'tender' mean?
2. The word 'nest' gives the reader a reference to something. Write it down.
3. Explain the rhyme scheme for the lines above.
4. Write down two words rhyme together.
5. Write down an example of alliteration and mention its role.

2

They soon reached a small hut. **Enclosed** within some high **palings**, was the animal in question. The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for **warlike** purposes, was half-domesticated and it still **preserved its natural gentleness**. Kiouni – this was the name of the elephant – could doubtless travel **rapidly for a long time**.

1. What does 'bungalow' mean?
2. What kind of facial expression is '*wry grimace*'?
3. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?
4. How do we know that the elephant is not aggressive?

Vocabulary:

Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences: 8 points

contradictory get it off your chest dehydrated got away with earn the respect

1. We need to drink a lot of water in the summer in order not to be
2. The student cheated during the last exams but he it.
3. It is good to tell your close friend if you have a problem and
4. If we have totally two different things they are

proficiency put (my) back into it stimuli carried out fond of

1. Chemistry is difficult for me but I
2. Twins may make the same mistakes because they got the same
3. I am reading novels. I like them so much
4. I a research last month about linking words.

Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets:

1. If you want to lose weight you should follow a system. (**diet**)
2. Al-Karama is a day in Jordan. (**memory**)
3. may help you remember information easily. (**repeat**)
4. Some countries are on other weak ones. (**dominate**)
5. A gives intensive teaching to an individual student or a small group of students. (**tutorial**)
6. Someone who studies grammar and the structure of languages is called a (**linguistics**)
7. If you want to be you should work hard and hard. (**succeed**)
8. nations pay extra attention to their education. (**development**)
9. Some countries used to oil and they got a lot of money. (extraction)
10. is one of the important things you should be careful about when you surf the Internet. (secure)
11. Someone who converts documents from language to another is called a (translate)
12. If you mean to do something then it is (intend)

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows:

1. If you want to organise your time, you should draw up a timetable.

What does **the underlined collocation** mean?

2. Physics is difficult but I put my back into it.

What does the underlined idiom mean?

3. I love my headmaster.

Replace the underlined word with the correct gender-neutral words.

4. Armstrong is a famous spaceman.

Replace the underlined word with the correct gender-neutral words.

5. It is difficult for young people to work as a steward.

Replace the underlined word with the correct gender-neutral words.

Grammar:

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. If I do my homework, I shopping with you tonight. (go)
2. If I were you, I harder. (study)
3. The school recently. (renovated)
4. Many important things in the 20th century. (invent)

5. The project before the deadline next week. (complete)
6. By 2025 CE, our Public transport system **will have been changed**.
7. Our exams alreadyby our teacher. (mark)

Complete the following items to give a similar meaning.

1. Students think that studying early increases their concentration.

Studying early

2. People thought that Ronaldo is the best player in the world.

Ronaldo

It

3. I have believed that English is an easy subject.

English

4. I didn't wake up early yesterday morning

If only

5. I don't have my mobile with me.

I wish

Use the third conditional in the sentences below using the words in brackets.

1. My friend invited me, so I attended the party. (could not)

.....?

2. I slept early last night and I got up early today. (might not)

.....?

Question tags:

1. Ali has to pass the exam,?
2. The products in the market weren't good ,?
3. I'll call you tonight,?
4. You have a car,?
5. Salma rarely studies ,?

6. No one loves John,
7. Everyone hates him,

Editing: Find four mistakes in the following lines (2 grammar mistakes and two spelling)

One of the more popular subjects is english. Nearly all schools consider it a compulsory subject. There are so much people who prefer to study it in the world.

It is believe that speaking a foriegn language improve the functionality of your brain and it is beneficial. Do you agree with this statement?

It is believe that when you learn a forein language, it helps to use the language as much you can. You should take every opportunity to engage in the conversation with a native speaker. Reading English books or magazines also helps.

Guided Writing:

How to use computers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - print files - surf the Internet - play games - listen to music

City people	Country people
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drive slowly - Have expensive cars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drive quickly - have cheap cars

Ibn Sina	
Place and date of birth	Bukhara 980
Date of death	1037
Achievements	collected in over 100 books the entire scientific knowledege of his time and is called the "Prince of Science".