

Action Pack 12

الإيمان

للتوجيهي - الفروع الأكاديمية

Level 4

OMAR SANAD
2016

أكاديمية الأشرفية

طريقك للتنمیز

0777430105
0796359406 / 0788982482

UNIT SIX

Education today



Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمي
compulsory	obligatory; required	إجباري
contradictory	if two ideas are contradictory they are completely different and thus unable to both be true	متناقض
Developed nation	a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people, and usually an elected government	دولة متطورة
fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة
optional	Something you don't have to do or use, but you can choose to if you want to.	اختياري
tuition	Teaching especially in small groups.	تدريس
Agriculture	The science or practice of farming	الزراعة
Career advisor	Someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training or work.	مستشار مهني
lifelong	continuing or existing throughout your life	مدى الحياة
agriculture	the science or practice of farming	الزراعة
astrophysics	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكية
pharmacy	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines	صيدلية

pioneering	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	ريادي / في الطبعة
proficiency	a good standard of ability and skill	جودة / مهارة
psychology	the study of the mind and how it works	علم النفس
qualifications	Official record of achievement	مؤهلات
undertake	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يلتزم / يتعهد
sociology	the study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups	علم الاجتماع
colloquial	(adjective) (of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	اللغة العامية
Tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	خصيصا
tutorials	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	درس خصوصي
Business management	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organizing and planning	إدارة أعمال
linguistics	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	علم اللغويات
Halls of residence	A accommodation provided by a university or college	غرف للإقامة
motive	Reason for doing something	حافز
minority	Not many ,The opposite of majority	الأقلية
debts	Costs , charges	ديون
fees	Money you owe	أجور / رسوم
financial	Relating to money	أمور مالية



Banking and finance	The study of economics	مالية ومصرفية
linguistics	The study of language in an analytical way	علم اللغويات
history	The study of ancient and modern civilizations	علم التاريخ
law	The study of legal system	القانون

The time we spend at school

الوقت الذي نمضيه في المدرسة

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

This : 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

It : that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school

This : an average school year of 187 days

منذ عدة سنوات ما يقارب الألف مدرسة في أمريكا بدأت بإطالة الفترة الزمنية للمدرسة من خلال زيادة عشرة أيام للعام الدراسي أو من خلال زيادة نصف ساعة على الدوام اليومي. السبب هو أنهم وجدوا أن طلبة الثانوية في أمريكا و بريطانيا يمضون وقتا هو الأقل في مدارسهم بمعدل 187 يوم للعام الدراسي. الدوام المدرسي في الأردن هو أطول من ذلك .

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.

These : The school year days in the USA , UK , and Jordan .

على أية حال لا أحد من تلك المدارس دوامها أطول من دوام المدارس في بلدان مثل اليابان و كوريا الجنوبية . الكوريين الجنوبيين يلتحقون بمدارسهم 220 يوما في السنة واليابانيين 243 يوما .

According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities.

They : students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea **This** : about nine hours

حسب دراسة أعدتها منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي و التطوير (OECD) أن الطلبة في اليابان - اندونيسيا و كوريا الجنوبية هم الأكثر ممن يمضون أوقاتهم في التعليم حول العالم

يريدون أن يتعلموا بقدر ما يستطيعون لتحقيق أعلى العلامات في الامتحانات. يذهبون للمدرسة لمدة تسعة ساعات - بالرغم من أن هذا يكون نشاطا اختياريا سواء للتعلم أو للنشاطات .

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.

They : students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea **Which** : spending about three hours on homework every day **Their** : students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea

يمضون أيضا ثلاث ساعات لحل الواجبات اليومية و هو ثلاث أضعاف البلدان الأخرى. تحصيلهم العلمي المرتفع يجعلنا أمام قاعدة - كلما درست أكثر يكون تحصيلك في الامتحانات النهائية أعلى .

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

They : Students in Finland . **This** : attending school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations .(students in Finland)

في فنلندا - على أية حال - يعطون الطالب واجبات منزلية تقل عن نصف ساعة لكل ليلة و مدة التحاقهم بالمدارس أقل من الدول المتطورة . بالرغم من هذا يحصلون أعلى العلامات في الرياضيات و العلوم . بالإضافة لذلك أكثر الطلبة يتكلمون لغتين أو ثلاثة بطلاقة .

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

وجهات النظر المتناقضة تبين أن عدد وطول أيام الدراسة ليست العوامل الوحيدة لتحديد فيما إذا كان الطالب سينجح أو لا .



- 1 What change has recently taken place in some American schools, and why has this occurred?
- 2 Who does more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?
- 3 How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?
- 4 Is it compulsory to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea?
- 5 What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?
- 6 Do you think that a longer school day would result in better grades for most students? Why/Why not? Justify your answer.



Answers

1 They have started making the school year longer because they were one of the countries in which children were spending the least amount of time in school. 2 Students in Japan do more homework on average. 3 Most students attend school 187 days per year.

4 No, it isn't; it is optional. 5 Despite the shortness of the time pupils spend at school, they achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science, and can speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

6 Suggested 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.

Quantifiers to make comparisons

Comparison & superlative

Monosyllabic adjectives are compared with -er+ than, the + -est.

positive	comparative	superlative
big	bigger than	the biggest
small	Smaller than	the smallest

ونستخدمها للمقارنة بين شيئين :

Ali is **taller than** Laila

Ali is **the tallest** in the class .

adjectives ending with [y] are compared with -er, -est.

positive	comparative	superlative
easy	Easier than	the easiest
happy	Happier than	the happiest

Which is **the easiest** exercise?

Who is **the happiest** in this class ?

Long syllables **adjectives** are compared with more/less, the most/the least .

positive	comparative	superlative
beautiful	more/less beautiful than	the most/the least beautiful
attractive	more/less attractive than	the most/the least attractive
difficult	more/less difficult than	the most/the least difficult

Which question is **the most difficult**?



Laila is the most attractive .

Special adjectives can be compared with -er, -est or more/less, the most/the least .

positive	comparative	superlative
likely	likelier than more/less likely	the likeliest the most/the least likely
pleasant	pleasanter than more/less pleasant	the pleasantest the most/the least pleasant
polite	politer than more/less polite	the politest / the most/the least polite
quiet	quieter than more/less quiet	the quietest the most/the least quiet

Irregular forms

positive	comparative	superlative
good	better	best
bad / ill	worse	worst
little (amount)	less	least
much / many	more	most
far (place + time)	further	furthest
far (place)	farther	farthest
old	older	oldest
old	elder	eldest

Ahmad is better than Ali .



Ahmad is the best .

as---[positive adjective/]--- as ومعناها مثل بعض – التساوي -

Ann is **as tall as** Mary.

not as**as**

Ann is **not as tall as** Mary .

و لعدم التساوي :

as much / as many

They are used to compare quantities and numbers.

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

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

I have as much **money** as Ali .

I have as many **friends** as Ali .

We use the pattern:

(not) as + adjective indicating quantity + (noun) + as

The quantity adjective you use depends if the noun in the comparison is **countable** or **uncountable**.

COUNTABLE NOUNS

Use **as many** with countable nouns. Note that the noun may be omitted when it is understood from the context, as in the last example below.

e.g. They have **as many children as** we do.

We have **as many customers as** they do.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

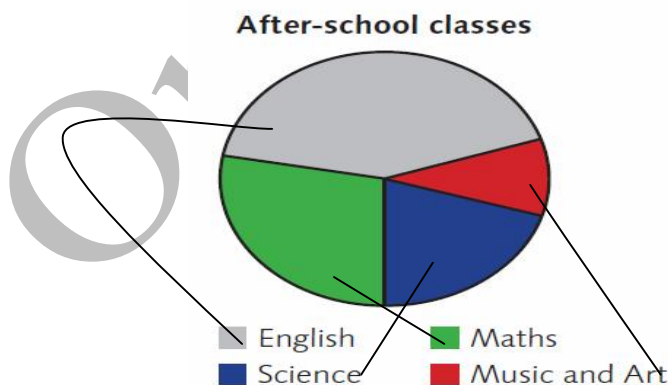
Use **as much** with uncountable nouns. Note that the noun may be omitted when it is understood from the context, as in the last example below.

e.g. John eats **as much food as** Peter.

He's had **as much success as** his brother has.

I'm not hungry. I've had **as much as** I want. ("food" is understood)

Look at the diagram of after-school classes and complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.



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

1. English is -----studied subject.
2. -----studied subjects are Music and Art.

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

Answers

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

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 organization development
tuition achievement academic contradictory

Answers

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

عدد المقاطع موجود بجانب كل كلمة و المقطع المشدد مكتوب بالخط الغامق .
 secondary (4) compulsory (4) organisation (5)
 development (4) tuition (3) achievement (3)
 academic (4)
 contradictory (5)

مواقع الشدة :

1- يقع المقطع المشدد قبل المقطع ، ic , وقبل المقطع tion



Read the newspaper article and check your answers.

Space schools **مدارس علم 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.

Which : Studio schools .

مدارس المشاغل مدارس مبتكرة تتلقى الدعم من رجال أعمال وتشجع الشباب لتلقي تعليمهم الثانوي بطريقة غير تقليدية .

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.

تتخصص هذه المدارس في مجال واحد غير أنها تعي أن نفس التشكيلة من المهارات يجب أن تتاح للشباب .

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.

Who : fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds

أحد هذه المدارس افتتحت لتعليم من هم بعمر الـ 14 - 18 سنة والمهتمين في مجال صناعة الفضاء . الطلبة يتبعون منهاجا تم تصميمه لهم يتضمن مواضيع مثل علم الفلك و الفيزياء الفلكية .

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

الدروس مزيج من الدروس التعليمية في صفوف صغيرة بمشاريع تديرها شركات متخصصة في الفضاء و الصناعات التقنية .



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.

Their : students . They : students

العلماء البارزون و المهندسين يتم جلبهم كضيوف محاضرين للطلبة الذين يطمحون بالحصول على درجات عالية في مادتي الرياضيات و العلوم . عندما يغادرون المدرسة سيتم وضعهم بمكان مناسب ليختاروا ما يناسبهم من الوظائف .

'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.

ليس عليهم أن يصبحوا رواد فضاء - يقول الناطق باسم المدرسة . التميز في مادتي الرياضيات و العلوم قد يفتح لك مجال و فرص العمل .

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

- 1 leading companies in the space and technology industries
- 2 prominent scientists and engineers

Answers

- 1 The companies supervise projects given to students.
- 2 The scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers.

Discuss the questions in pairs.

1 Would you like to attend this school? Why/Why not?

2 What kind of specialised school would you like to attend? Why?

1. what are Studio Schools?

2. The writer says “studio schools are pioneering schools”. Is he justified? Explain your answer.

3. Quote the sentence which indicates that various skills and qualifications are required in Studio Schools.

4. Space Schools teach their students special subjects related to space. Mention two examples of such subjects.

5. According to the text, why it is important that students get high grades in subjects like Math, Science and other technology subjects?

6. Who supports studio schools?

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?

Maths	Dentistry	Arabic Language	and Literature	Pharmacy
Marketing	Geology	Psychology	Translation	Visual Arts
Chemistry	Sociology	Banking and Finance	History	Nursing
Agriculture	Physics	Engineering	Linguistics	Economics
Business	Management	Biology	Medicine	Geography

Answers

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

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

Business: Marketing, Banking and Finance, Economics, Business Management

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



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

Increasingly **بشكل متزايد** abroad **في الخارج** prospects **فرص**
 proficiency **كفاءة** lifelong **مدى الحياة** global **عالمي**

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

What do you know about the German-Jordanian University?

Work in pairs and guess the correct answers.

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* percent 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

Read a visiting student's blog post .

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.

أينما وردت في القطعة Anita , Me ,my : I

منذ صيفين ماضيين أمضيت خمسة شهور في دراسة العربية في الجامعة الأردنية الألمانية بجانب مادبا. ولأن والدي من الأردن نشأت أتكلم اللغة العربية مثل الألمانية . على أية حال لم أدرس العربية بشكل رسمي و عندما أتت لي الفرصة بأن أمضي سنة في الأردن لدراسة العربية لم أتردد ولو للحظة .

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

They :Relatives in Jordan . Who : family There : At the German Jordanian university . Who : international students . Them : international students .

لي أقارب في الأردن وخططوا لي الإقامة مع عائلة طيبة خارج مادبا وأذهلني وجود عدد كبير من الطلبة المخترعين وهم ليسوا فقط من ألمانيا ولكن من جميع أنحاء العالم . أكثرهم درسوا العربية لمستويات عالية . أنا متألف مع لغتي العربية التي تتكلمها ويفهمها أفراد عائلتي . هناك تحدي في اللغة العربية هي قواعدها .

Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise it at home. I really put my back into it, and I earned an A on the course.

We: Anita and the other students . It /it : Arabic

أسبوعياً نتعلم قائمة من الكلمات بحوالي 50 كلمة تغطي عدة مواضيع - العيش مع عائلة تحسن مهاراتي في اللغة العربية بينما الطلبة الذين يستمعون للعربية في الصفوف و الشوارع أمارس لغتي في البيت . و لقد أبدعت فيها و حصلت على درجة أ في الدورة .

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was their behaviour and their attitude to studying. All the students who I met appreciated the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity.

Their :students in Jordan . Their : students in Jordan . Who :All the students . Their : All the students . It : university education . Them: All the students . Their : All the students .

ما يذهلني موقف الطلبة في الأردن و سلوكياتهم تجاه الدراسة . جميع الطلبة الذين قابلتهم قدروا أهمية التعليم في جامعاتهم و الفرص التي ستعطيها لهم ليساهموا في تطور و ازدهار مجتمعهم .

They also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if they disagreed with each other.

They : All the students.
They : people .

أيضاً أبدوا قيماً ايجابية جداً . كل واحد منهم كان أميناً و تقبل رأي الآخرين حتى لو كان مخالفاً لرأيه .

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.

مثل الشخص الذي يستمتع بالطعام اللذيذ الأماكن الجميلة و الصداقة - الناس المضيفين, الدراسة في الأردن واحدة من أهم ما تذوقت في حياتي . عملت العديد من الأصدقاء الجدد .

I also improved my Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. My dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day – and as I intend to return to Jordan as often as I can, I know I'm going to make this dream a reality.

أيضا تحسنت لدي مهارات التحدث و الكتابة والقراءة . حلمي أن أكون طليقا في العربية . وسأعود إلى الأردن وقتما استطيت - أعرف أنني سأجعل هذا الحلم حقيقة .

8 Read the blog again and answer the questions.

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

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

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



Answers

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

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

3 tried extremely hard

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

2- Anita states that living with a family helped to improve her Arabic speaking skills. Discuss this statement .

3-What makes Anita familiar with colloquial Arabic?

4- Several aspects about the Jordanian students impressed Anita. Write down two of them.

5- Studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions she has mad. Write down two reasons?

6- What does the underlined pronoun "I " refer to?.....

7- What does the underlined word ' fluent' mean?.....

Activity book

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.

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

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**?

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

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

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

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

DERIVATION :

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
success	succeed	successful	Successfully بنجح
education	educate	Educated/ educational	Educationally يعلم
Organisation/ organiser	organise	organised	ينظم
development	develop	Developed/developing	يطور

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of words between brackets :

1. I was a (success) attempt to climb Mount Everest.
2. Rich countries have highly (develop) economy .
3. You have (achieve) the success you deserve.
4. She works for a voluntary (organize) helping homeless people .
5. She received an excellent (educate) .



***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.**

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

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

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

1 *the most* 2 longer 3 later 4 the least 5 earlier

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.

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



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

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

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

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.

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

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.

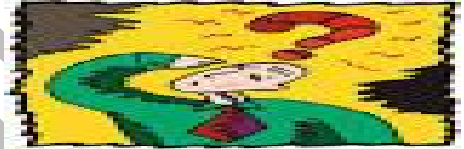
After school ...

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

This : almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education

It : the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education . That

: twenty years ago . It : the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education . Then : 1988 CE



في انجلترا ما يقارب ال 50% ممن يتخرجون من المدارس يذهبون للتعليم العالي. هذا الرقم لم يكن دائما يمثل ما هو مرتفع الآن . عشرون عاما مضت كان الحد قريب من 30% و منذ ثلاثين عاما كان حوالي 5% . وكان هنالك تغيير ضخم هو التغيير المالي . قبل 1988 كان التعليم العالي في بريطانيا مجانا للمواطنين . منذ ذلك الوقت أدخلوا الرسوم الدراسية . معظم الطلبة يقترضون المال من الحكومة .

They don't have to repay it immediately. Instead, they pay it back slowly out of future earnings. Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while they studied for their degree.

They: students It : money borrowed from the government

They : students It : money borrowed from the government

They : students Their : students

الطلبة ليسوا مضطرين لسداد القروض فورا . يقوموا بسدادها ببطء من عملهم مستقبلا . على الرغم من التكلفة العالية معظم الطلبة يجتازون دراستهم بعيدا عن المنزل . دراسة جرت مؤخرا على 17000 طالب بينت ان 7% من الطلبة فضلوا البقاء في المنزل للحصول على شهادتهم الجامعية .

Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government. So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where they don't have to pay rent? Most of them say that they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one.

Where : at home

They ,them, their : students

بالنسبة لمعظم الشباب طبعاً العيش بعيداً عن المنزل يعني الاقتراض أكثر من الحكومة فلماذا لا يختارون تجنب القروض من خلال البقاء في المنزل حيث لا يدفعون الإيجار؟ أكثرهم يقولون أنهم يريدون الذهاب للجامعة التي يختارونها و ليس للجامعة الأقرب .

Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.

Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that their parents have bought for them. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

They ,them , their : students That : property

دافع قوي آخر للبعد عن المنزل هو الرغبة في العيش في ثقافة جديدة . أين يعيش هؤلاء الطلبة . العديد منهم لديهم غرف في السكن الجامعي خصوصاً في السنة الأولى و البعض الآخر يستأجر منزل . و القليل منهم يعيشون في ممتلكات لديهم قد اشتراها لهم أهلهم . معظمهم بحاجة لتعلم الطهي و الغسيل و إدارة وقتهم و أموالهم .

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

2 reason for doing something:

3 not many, the opposite of 'majority':

4 costs, charges:

5 money you owe:

6 relating to money:

1 halls of residence الرسوم 2 motive دافع 3 minority أقلية 4 fees

5 debt مالي 6 financial الدين

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

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

*** Answer the following questions.**

1 What does the word 'it' in bold refer to in the first paragraph?

2 The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold 'another huge change'. What was the first huge change?

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



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

- 1- According to the text, there are two huge changes which occurred in higher education in England. Write them down?
- 2- Write down the sentence which indicates that students don't have to pay off the government at once.
- 3- There are many challenges facing the students who choose to study abroad. Mention three of them.
- 4- The writer mentioned two reasons that make students choose to study away from home, what are they?
- 5- Where do students who study abroad live?.....
- 6- The writer states that the government helps students financially to study abroad. Is he justified? Explain your answer.
- 7- Where did most of the students get the fees from? How do they pay back them?
- 8- Mention the percentage of the students who wanted to stay at home while they study for their degree?.....
- 9- According to the text there are motivations for the students to study a way from their homes. Mention them.....
- 10- What does the underlined pronoun "they" refer to?
- 11- Find a word that is the **opposite** of Majority .

Idioms

Get it off your chest	To tell someone about something that has been worrying about	أن تخبر شخصا ما بشيء يقلقك
Get cold feet	To lose your confidence in something at the last minute	أن تفقد ثقتك في شيء ما في اللحظة الأخيرة
Keep your chin up	To remain cheerful in difficult situations ,an expression of encouragement .	الشعور بالتفاؤل في الظروف الصعبة – تعبير يستخدم للتشجيع
Play it by ear	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	أن تتعامل مع الوضع حسب تطوره _ ارتجالي القرار
Have ahead for figures	To have a natural mental ability for math / numbers/music	أن تمتلك القدرة العقلية في (الرياضيات ...)



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

get it off your chest get cold feet play it by ear keep your chin up have a head for figures

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

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

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

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

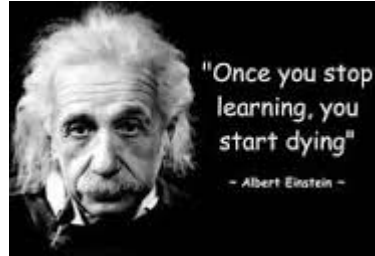
5 I'm not sure if it'll be warm enough to have a barbecue. We'll have to



1 get cold feet 2 get it off your chest 3 have a head for figures 4 Keep your chin up 5 play it by ear

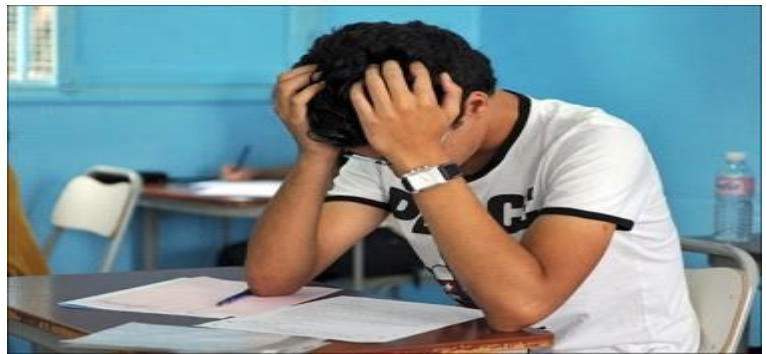
Vocabulary

Secondary school	مدرسة ثانوية	nursing	تمريض
Typical	نمط	physics	الفيزياء
ensure	يكفل	linguistics	علم اللغويات
Cooperation	تعاون	Business management	إدارة أعمال
optional	اختياري	biology	علم الأحياء
achievements	انجازات	medicine	الطب
factors	عوامل	geography	الجغرافيا
determining	محدد / معين	opportunity	فرصة
math	رياضيات	attitude	اتجاه/ تصرف
dentistry	طب الأسنان	behaviour	سلوك
marketing	تسويق	increasingly	بشكل متزايد
geology	علم الأرض	prospects	احتمالات
chemistry	الكيمياء	global	عالمي
translation	ترجمة	abroad	خارج البلاد
Visual arts	فنون بصرية	financial	امور مالية
sociology	علم الاجتماع	fees	أجور / رسوم

UNIT SEVEN**Lifelong learning**

Words	Meaning in English	In Arabic
utterance	Something that is said ,such as a statement	النطق
circulation	the movement of blood around the body when it is pumped by the heart; also air ~, the movement of air	الدورة الدموية
concentration	attention, or attention span	تركيز
dehydration	the state of having drunk too little water	جفاف
diet	the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day	نظام غذائي
diploma	either a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study or passed an examination, or the name of that course	شهادة الدبلوم
Master degree	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	شهادة الماجستير
memory	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	الذاكرة
Multitask	to do several things at the same time	متعدد الوظائف
Multilingual	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات
nutrition	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	التغذية
PhD	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	شهادة الدكتوراه

Post graduate	someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a Master's or a PhD; ~ degree a second degree of Master's or PhD level	خريج
Public university	a university that is funded by public means, through a government	جامعة حكومية
Private university undergraduate	a university not operated by a government someone who has not yet completed their first degree	جامعة خاصة طالب جامعي
vocational	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني / حرفي
simulator	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine	محاكي / مشابه
Stand out	to be much better than other similar people or things	يقاوم
Tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	تفصيل
Tutorial	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	درس خصوصي
Memory	Someone's ability to remember things ,places and experiences .	الذاكرة
Mother tongue	The first and main language that you learnt when you were a child .	اللغة الام
Multilingual	Speaking ,reading or writing in more than two languages .	متعدد اللغات
Compulsory academic	Obligatory , required Connected with education ,especially at college or university level..	اجباري اكاديمي
vocational	Used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني
enroll	To officially arrange to join a school ,university or course .	يسجل بجامعة
Online distance learning	A formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication .	التعلم عن بعد عن طريق النت
Immerse	To be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it .	ينغمس
tuition	Teaching especially in small groups	تدريس



How to revise for exam

كيف تتم مراجعة الامتحان؟

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.

It : to start revision

لا - ليس الوقت متأخرا لبدء المراجعة - أول شيء علي فعله هو وضع برنامج المراجعة .

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.

One: subject it : to change the order of the subjects in your timetable for each day .

انظر للموضوع الذي عليك البدء به وابدأ العمل به عندما تقرر البدء بالعمل .فكرة جيدة أن تغير ترتيب المواضيع في جدولك - حاول العمل على الانجليزي يليه الرياضيات ثم الأحياء وهكذا . بهذه الطريقة بتغيير مواد المراجعة تبقى ذهنك نشيطا .

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 recover and concentration to return.

When : in the early morning its : your memory it : that concentration starts to decrease after half an hour

كلما استيقظت مبكرا في الصباح كلما كانت مراجعتك أكثر فائدة . لأنك عندما تشعر باليقظة تكون ذاكرتك هي الأفضل . أيضا أوصي بمواصلة الدراسة 30 دقيقة ثم اخذ راحة . اثبت أن التركيز يبدأ بالتناقص بعد نصف ساعة لذلك الاستراحة تعطي الدماغ فرصة عودة التركيز من جديد .

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.

It : change of activity

الاستراحة معناها التغيير لأي نشاط مثل النهوض من مقعدك والاستماع للموسيقى أو السير لعشر دقائق تقريبا .

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!

It :physical activity which : sending more Oxygen to the brain

النشاطات الجسدية مهمة طبعاً خاصة و أنت تدرس . التمرين يخلق لديك شعوراً بالتغيير . سيزيد معدل نبض قلبك وبالتالي يزيد من الدورة الدموية و بالتالي يرسل المزيد من الأوكسجين للدماغ مما يجعلك تراجع مادتك بكفاءة أكثر.

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.

It : not to become dehydrated

التغذية مهمة . عليك أن تأكل الكثير من الفاكهة و الخضروات . ولكي لا يصبح أكلك جافاً عليك بشرب الماء الكثير

The body: circulation, dehydration

Eating and drinking: diet, nutrition

The mind: concentration, memory

1- There are many tips students could follow as a successful revision habit for exams mentioned in the text. Write down three tips.

2- According to the text, what should students do if they feel that they are too late to start revision for their exams?

3- The writer states that it is a good idea to change the order of subjects in the timetable. Is he justified? Explain your answer.

4- What is the importance of taking break from studying?

5- Write down the sentence which indicates that the best time for students to start revising is the early morning.....

6- There are some activities which can be done as a break from studying mentioned in the text. What are they?.....

7- How does exercise make students revise more efficiently?

8- Write down the sentence which indicates that drinking water prevents dehydration.

9- What does the underlined word "one" refer to?

Indirect questions

(embedded questions / impersonal questions)

***The function:**

To ask questions in a polite, formal way.

***We can begin impersonal questions with**

Could you tell me?

Do you know if /whether?

Do you mind (telling me ...)?

Could you explain?

'Yes / No' Question

To make an indirect 'yes / no' question, we use if or whether and the word order of a normal positive sentence. This is the same as for reported 'yes / no' questions. On the other hand, we don't usually need to 'backshift' (change the tense of the verb) as we do with reported questions.

لهذا النوع من الأسئلة نستخدم if / whether وهي تشبه ال Reported speech ووجه الاختلاف أننا لا نحول زمن الجملة .

عدم نسيان أداة السؤال .

يمكنكم تحميل أوراق عمل لمادة الإنجليزي
من صفحة الاستاذ عمرسند على موقع الأوانل

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'Yes / no' questions for tenses with inversion:

Verb Tense	Direct Question	Indirect Question
Present simple with 'be'	Is he tall?	Could you tell me if he is tall ?
Present continuous	Is the home closing now?	Could you tell me if the home is closing now?
Past simple with 'be'	Was he late for the meeting?	Could you tell me if he was late for the meeting?
Past continuous	Were you playing?	Could you tell me if you were playing ?
Present perfect	Has Ali been to France?	Could you tell me if Ali has been to France?
Present perfect continuous	Has she been sleeping?	Could you tell me if she has been sleeping?
Past perfect	Had she slept well ?	Could you tell me if she had slept well ?
Past perfect continuous	Had she been sleeping ?	Could you tell me if she had been sleeping ?
Future simple with 'will'	Will she study ?	Could you tell me if she will study ?
Future simple with 'going to'	Is she going to play?	Could you tell me if she is going to play?
Future continuous	Will Ali be playing?	Could you tell me if Ali will be playing?
Future perfect	Will he have played?	Could you tell me if he will have played?
Future perfect continuous	Will he have been playing?	Could you tell me if he will have been playing ?
Modal verbs	Should we sleep now?	Could you tell me if we should sleep now?



'Yes / no' questions with 'do / does / did':

Questions that begin with 'do, does, or did', we delete 'do, does, or did' then we use if or whether. Here, we do not have to change the word order only pay attention to subject-verb agreement.

Verb Tense	Direct Question	Indirect Question
Present simple with any verb except 'be'	Does Ali <u>watch</u> T.V?	Could you tell me if Ali <u>watches</u> T.V?
Past simple with any verb except 'be'	Did Ali <u>watch</u> T.V ?	Could you tell me if Ali <u>watched</u> T.V ?

'Wh' Questions

In the same way as with reported 'wh' questions, we use the question word such as what, who, why, and the word order of a normal positive sentence to make indirect 'wh' questions. We don't need to use inversion. Again, we also don't usually need to 'backshift' (change the tense of the verb) as we do with reported questions.

'Wh' questions for tenses with inversion:

Verb Tense	Direct Question	Indirect Question
Present simple with 'be'	Where is he ?	Could you tell me where he is?
Present continuous	When is Ali coming ?	Could you tell me when He is coming ?
Past simple with 'be'	Why was he late for the meeting?	Could you tell me why he was late for the meeting?

Past continuous	What were you doing at 3pm?	Could you tell me what you were doing at 3pm?
Present perfect	Where has Lucy?	Could you tell me where Lucy has been?
Present perfect continuous	How long has she been living here?	Could you tell me how long she has been living here?
Past perfect	Why had she quit her job before she moved here?	Could you tell me why she had quit her job before she moved here?
Past perfect continuous	How long had she been living here when she met you?	Could you tell me how long she had been living here when she met you?
Future simple with 'will'	When will she start her new job?	Could you tell me when she will start her new job?
Future simple with 'going to'	When is it going to rain?	Could you tell me when it is going to rain?
Future continuous	What time will Lisa be meeting the boss?	Could you tell me what time Lisa will be meeting the boss?
Future perfect	When will he have finished the report?	Could you tell me when he will have finished the report?
Future perfect continuous	How long will he have been studying French when he retires?	Could you tell me how long he will have been studying French when he retires?
Modal verbs	What should we do now?	Could you tell me what we should do now?

'Wh' questions with 'do / does / did'

Questions that begin with 'do, does, or did'. However, when we want to make indirect 'wh' questions using these questions, we don't need 'do, does, or did'. Instead, we use a question word and we do not have to change the word order only pay attention to subject –verb agreement.

Verb Tense	Direct Question	Indirect Question
Present simple with any verb except 'be'	Where does David live ?	Could you tell me where David lives ?
Past simple with any verb except 'be'	Why did Amanda call John yesterday?	Could you tell me why Amanda called John yesterday?

Rewrite these direct questions as indirect questions using all the phrases in the box. Then ask and answer the questions with your partner.

Could you tell me ... Do you know ...

Do you mind telling me ... Could you explain ...

- 1 Where should I revise for exams?
- 2 How much sleep do teenagers of our age need?
- 3 Is it possible to improve your memory?
- 4 What do you mean by 'mnemonics'?
- 5 What should I do on the day before the exam?

ANSWERS :

- 1 Could you tell me where I should revise for exams?
- 2 Do you know how much sleep teenagers of our age need?
- 3 Do you know if it is possible to improve your memory?
- 4 Do you mind telling me what you mean by 'mnemonics'?
- 5 Could you explain what I should do on the day before the exam?

Listen again and decide if the first three sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Many people would choose to work and study where it is quiet.
- 2 The night before an exam, it is advisable to stay up and study a little more and go to bed later than usual.
- 3 It is a good idea to use coloured pens to highlight parts of a text as you read in order to help you remember facts.

Answers

- 1 True 2 False. It is advisable to go to sleep early and for at least eight hours. 3 True

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.

It : Speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways 2- which : beneficial 'exercise'

تكلم لغة أجنبية - كما هو مدعى- يحسن من وظائف دماغك بعدة طرق . تعلم مفردات حديثة و قواعد يدعم تحسن الذاكرة لديك من خلال تمرين مفيد .

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.

It : that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. These : challenges

بالإضافة إلى تدريب الدماغ يعتقد بأنه مع تعلم لغة جديدة يزود العقل بتحدي جديد مميز. هذا يتضمن أنظمة لغات حديثة و طرق للتعامل من خلال هذه الأنظمة .

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.

It : 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. 2- Who: students 3- their : students .

. هذه المهارات تحسن فرص النجاح لحل بعض المشاكل بطريقة جيدة . يقال أن الطلبة الذين يدرسون لغات أجنبية يقدمون الأفضل - بشكل عام - في الاختبارات العامة في الرياضيات والقراءة و المفردات أكثر من الطلبة الذين لا يتقنون سوى اللغة الأم .

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.

حسب دراسة أعدتها جامعة بنسلفانيا - أمريكا_ أن متعددي اللغات يستطيعون التمييز بين نظامين للتكلم و الكتابة و التراكيب بكل سهولة . وأثبتت أيضا انه بإمكانهم التنقل بشكل كامل بين نظامين من الحديث و الكتابة و البناء اللغوي بسهولة تامة .

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 : that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks. They : students who study foreign languages

ثبت أيضا أنهم قادرين على الانتقال بسهولة بين مهام مختلفة تماما . أحد التجارب طلب من المشاركين تشغيل جهاز محاكاة أثناء قيامهم بوظائف منفصلة بنفس الوقت . فتبين أن متعددي اللغات اقل تشتتا و أقل أخطاء من غيرهم .

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.

It : that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

Which : other situations

يعتقد أيضا بان تعلم اللغات يحسن كثيرا من مهارات صنع القرار . عندما تتكلم لغة أجنبية فانك و بشكل ثابت تتفحص الكلمات من ناحية المعنى أو النطق و بشكل غير ملحوظ . هذا النظام يتوزع أو ينتقل و بشكل لا شعوري لحالات يجب الحكم عليها أو قرارات تم اتخاذها .

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.

That : the way 2- it : the way that a language works 3-that : the language .

أخيرا - تعلم اللغات يحسن أيضا تكلمك للغة الأم بطريقة أكثر كفاءة . كلما أصبحت مهتما بطريقة عمل اللغات ستبدأ بتطبيقها على اللغة التي تستخدمها يوميا . المهارات التي تحصل عليها من تعلم اللغة تجعلك متكلما أكثر كفاءة و كاتباً جيداً للغة .

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

- 1 memory
- 2 problem-solving skills
- 3 use of your mother tongue
- 4 ability to multitask
- 5 decision-making skills.

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.

Hola - Hello
Gracias - Thanks
Por Favor - Please
De Nada - You're Welcome

- 1- According to the text, speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain. Write down two of these functions.....
- 2- The writer says" It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills". Is he justified? Explain your answer.....
- 3- Write down the sentence which indicates that learning a foreign language improves writing and speaking skills in the mother tongue.....
- 4- What are the challenges facing brain in learning a new language?
- 5- How could experiments prove that multilingual people are able to switch easily between different tasks?.....
- 6- What does the underlined pronoun 'it' ?.....
- 7- Find a word in the text which means "**speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages**".
- 8- Compare between the student who knows more than one language with student who speaks only one language.



الهمة طريق للقمة

Passive**Passive Voice****سيتم تذكيركم في المبنى للمجهول**

المبنى للمجهول: هو كل فعل في التصريف الثالث (P.P) V_3 مسبق بأحد أفعال (Be) التالية:
(am , is , are , was , were , be , been , being)

من أهم أساسيات تحويل جملة من المبنى للمعلوم إلى المبنى للمجهول ما يلي :

1. Simple present: المضارع البسيط**السؤال**

Active:
Do/Does + S+ base+ O?

Passive:
Am/Is/Are + O+ V_3 ?

النفى

Active:
S+ don't/doesn't +base +O.

Passive:
O+ am not/is not/are not + V_3 .

الإثبات

Active:
S+ base/base(s, es) +O.

Passive:
O+ am/is/are + V_3 .

A. They speak English all over the world with their friends.

English \Rightarrow **Is spoken all over the world.**

B. They don't read the books in their schools.

The books \Rightarrow **Aren't read in their schools.**

2. Simple past: الماضي البسيط**السؤال**

Active:
Did+ S+ base+ O?

Passive:
Was/Were + O+ V_3 ?

النفى

Active:
S+ didn't+ base+ O.

Passive:
O+ was/were + V_3 .

الإثبات

Active:
S+ V_2 + O.

Passive:
O+ was /were + V_3 .

A. They wrote three letters last week.

Three letters \Rightarrow **Were written last week**

B. They climbed the tree last night.

The tree..... \Rightarrow **Was climbed last night.**

3. Present Perfect: المضارع التام**السؤال**

Active:
Have/Has +S+ V_3 + O?

Passive:
Have/Has +O+ been
+ V_3 ?

النفى

Active:
S+ have not/has not+ V_3 +O.

Passive:
O+ have not/has not +been+ V_3

الإثبات

Active:
S+ have/has + V_3 + O.

Passive:
O+ have/has +been+ V_3 .

ننزل have للجمع و has للمفرد ثم been ثم تصريف ثالث (تصريف الفعل جاهز أصلاً في هذه الحالة)
 (^

A. They have built a new house in Jabal Amman.

A new house → Has been built in Jabal Amman

4. Past Perfect: الماضي التام

السؤال ^

النفى ^

الإثبات ^

Active:
Had + S + V₃ + O?

Active:
S + had not + V₃ + O.

Active:
S + had + V₃ + O.

Passive:
Had + O + been + V₃?

Passive:
O + had not + been + V₃

Passive:
O + had + been + V₃.

ننزل had ثم been ثم تصريف ثالث << لا أهمية للمفرد أو الجمع .

A. They had written three letters.

Three letters → Had been written

B. She hadn't eaten the food with her relatives.

The food → Hadn't been eaten

5. Future Perfect: المستقبل التام

السؤال ^

النفى ^

الإثبات ^

Active:
Will + S + have + V₃ + O?

Active:
S + will not have + V₃ + O.

Active:
S + will have + V₃ + O.

Passive:
Will + O + have + been + V₃?

Passive:
O + will not have + been + V₃.

Passive:
O + will have + been + V₃.

1. They will have eaten the food.

The food → will have been eaten

2. She can't have spoken French.

French..... → cant have been spoken

Complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first.

1-Millions of people all over the world use computers to do heavy jobs.

Computers.....

2-I expect everyone to reach the summit after hard work.

Everyone.....

3-Many schools teach English as a second language in Jordan.

English.....

4-Few people use this road in winter.

This road.....

Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Use 'by' where necessary.

1 People speak Spanish in most South American countries, but they speak Portuguese in Brazil.

2 My mother taught me to read.

3 Fifty years ago, they hadn't invented smartphones.

4 Our teacher has already marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.

5 They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.

1 Spanish is spoken in most South American countries, but in Brazil, Portuguese is spoken.

2 I was taught to read by my mother.

3 Fifty years ago, smartphones hadn't been invented.

4 Our exams have already been marked by our teacher, and now they are being checked.

5 Some books that were written 200 years ago have just been discovered..

ما تم شرحه كان للمبني للمجهول – الآن سيتم شرح المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي

The impersonal passive
عندما لا يوجد مفعول به في الجملة نستخدم هذا النوع . واليك خطوات تكوين المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي .
1- نضع it .

2- نضع is للمضارع و was للماضي .

3- أي من الأفعال التالية بشرط أن يكون تصريف ثالث , **said , claimed , believed , thought** , **considered** ثم تكلمة الجملة إلى نهايتها .

e.g. They say that women live longer than men.

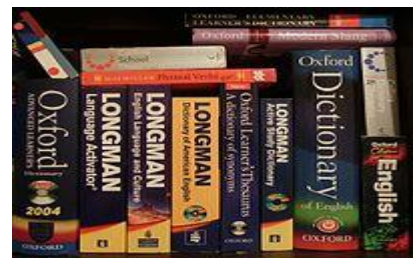
It is said that women live longer than men.

They say that dolphins are highly intelligent.

It is said that dolphins are highly intelligent.

Many teachers **believed** that schools were good .

It was believed that schools were good .



- 1- نضع الفاعل الذي بعد **that** .
 2- نضع **is/are** للمفرد و الجمع في حالة المضارع // **was,were** للمفرد و الجمع بحالة الماضي //
been في حال **have,has,had** .
 3- التصريف الثالث 4- **to** مع المجرد وتكملة الجملة .

Many teachers believe that boys study hard .
 Boys are believed to study hard .

They have proved that smoking kills people .
 Smoking has been proved to kill people .

Impersonal Passive

1. People believe that English **is** the most widely spoken language
 - It **is believed** that English **is** the most widely spoken language.
 - English **is believed to be** the most widely spoken language.
2. Police have reported that it was Peter who **caused** the accident.
 - It **has been reported** that it was Peter who **caused** the accident.
 - Peter **has been reported to have caused** the accident.

Use the impersonal passive to report these sentences. Check your answers in the text.

1 *People think* that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

2 *They say* that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

Answers

1 It is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

2 It is said that students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests.

Derivation

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Meaning
experience	experience	experienced	يجرب / يختبر
dominate	dominance	dominant	يشير الى
depend	dependence	dependent	يعتمد على
repeat	repetition	repeated	يعيد
correct	correction	correct	يصحح

1. Have you had any..... of learning another language?
2. Is one side of the brain more.....than the other .
3. Whether or not you remember something that you have learnt in the past.....on the experience you had while you were learning it.

1 experience 2 dominant 3 depends

1. His mother was the (dominate) influence in his life .
2. Some parts of the report needed (correct)
3. She has five years teaching(experienced)
4. There have been(repeat) accidents on this road .



Education in Jordan

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.

This : Our country has a high standard of education

معيار التعليم في بلدنا عالي . سبب هذا أن الحكومة تعتبر أن التعليم ضرورة . جميع المدارس من الروضة و حتى الثانوي هم من مسؤولية وزارة التربية و التعليم - التعليم التمهيدي و الروضة اختياري يتبعها عشر سنوات من التعليم المجاني الالزامي . من أجل الحصول على التعليم العالي يدخل الطلبة الجامعات من خلال إما التعليم الأكاديمي أو المهني .

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.

قد يلتحق الطلبة بواحدة من الجامعات الرسمية أو واحدة من التسعة عشر جامعة خاصة - عدد كبير من الأردنيين يختارون الدراسة في هذه المؤسسات و كذلك الطلبة المغتربين من أنحاء العالم .

These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

These : Jordanian and foreign students from all over the world .

طلاب الجامعات هؤلاء يحصلون الدرجة الجامعية الأولى و الخريجين يدرسون لشهادة الماجستير أو الدكتوراه 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.

These : the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt.

الجامعات الثلاثة التي تحظى بالخريجين هي الجامعة الأردنية في عمان و اليرموك في اربد و البلقاء التطبيقية في السلط . وهذه جامعات حكومية .

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.

Which/it/it : the German-Jordanian University in Amman

هذه هي الجامعات الحكومية - مثال على أحدث الجامعات الألمانية الأردنية في عمان و التي تم إنشاؤها في 2005 ميلادية . انه تعاون بين وزارة التعليم العالي و وزارة التعليم والبحث الألمانية و تتبع نمط التعليم الألماني في العلوم التطبيقية .

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 .

Who :students / their : students // it : to enroll onto online distance learning programmes .

وللطلبة الذين يرغبون بإكمال دراستهم بينما هم يعملون - أصبح هذا ممكنا في بعض الجامعات الأردنية ليسجلوا في برنامج التعلم عن بعد - في المستقبل سيكون هذا الخيار متاحا في عدة جامعات .

1. The writer says" our country has a high standard of education" Is he justified? Explain your answer.
2. How many public and private universities are there in Jordan?
3. Two classifications of university students are mentioned in the text. What are they?
4. Write down the sentence which indicates that not only Jordanian students attend the Jordanian universities.
5. Mention three universities that have the largest number of undergraduate students.
6. write the features of German Jordanian University?
7. Find a word in the text which means ' obligatory'.
8. Name three public universities mentioned in the text?
9. What is the optional education and the compulsory education?
10. When was the German - Jordanian university in Amman set up?

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

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



Answers

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

Places and ways to study: online distance learning, private university, public university
Qualifications: degree, diploma, Master's degree, PhD
Types of courses: postgraduate, undergraduate, vocational

ACTIVITY BOOK

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

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



Collocations

Do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن / يتدرب
Do a subject	study	يدرس
Draw up a timetable	write a schedule	إعداد جدول مواعيد
Make a start	begin	يبدأ بداية جديدة
Make a difference	change something	يؤثر أو يحدث فرق
Take a break	relax	يأخذ استراحة

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.

take draw-up
do (x2) give make (2)

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

- 1 write a schedule: draw up a timetable
 2 keep fit:.....
 3 begin:.....
 4 relax:.....
 5 study:.....
 6 change something:.....

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

Use the collocations in the previous exercise to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.

- 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 will..... to a lot of lives.
 4 You look tired. Why don't you.....?
 5 I need to organise my time better. I think I'll

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

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 me..... This book costs, please?
- 3 Do you know..... I'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 explaining..... the sky sometimes looks red?

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

Complete the following indirect questions. The first one is done for you.

- 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.....?



- 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

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 / ?

- 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?

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
circulate	circulation
dehydrate	dehydration
advise	advice
revise	revision
concentrate	concentration

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of words from the box :

- 1 I'm confused. Could you give me some, please?
- 2 Before an exam, you must..... everything 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?

1 advice 2 revise 3 dehydration 4 concentrate 5 circulate

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

1: Learn English fast – the natural way !

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

It : that the best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in it

It : language

يقال أن أفضل وسيلة لاكتساب اللغة هي أن تغمس نفسك فيها وهذا ما نقدمه في دورة الانجليزي المكثفة. الانغماس الكلي .

2:What exactly do you mean by total immersion ?

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

ستقيم في واحدة من شققنا السكنية الجميلة. سوف تسمع و تتكلم الانجليزية طوال اليوم. قد تنضم لمجموعة صغيرة من الطلاب بنفس المستوى أو تطلب دورة مصممة خصيصا – قد تكون باللغة الانجليزية لإعدادك الدراسات الجامعية الأولى أو الدراسات العليا . أو دورة مهنية تساعدك في مهنتك وفي كلتا الحالتين ستدرسون معا كعائلة واحدة .

3:What will I be doing ?

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

في الصباح بعد الإفطار سيصل أحد معلمينا ذوي الخبرة و سيكون لديكم ثلاث ساعات من التعليم المكثف و بعد الغداء ستزورون الأماكن المحلية ذات الأهمية ثم التسوق و المشاركة في الألعاب الرياضية. في المساء سيكون هناك اختيار من الأنشطة الثقافية مثل المسرح أو الموسيقى . قد تسترخي في المنزل و الدردشة –مهما فعلت سوف يكون المعلمين معك مرشدين و معلمين و أصدقاء .

4:How long are the courses ?

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

They : some people /// it : the choice , decision

بعض الناس يأتون لمدة أسبوع و يندهشون للتقدم الذي يحرزونه في وقت قصير. و يأتي آخرون لأسبوعين أو ثلاثة أو أربعة. الأمر متروك لك. كن على يقين من شيء واحد - سنبدل قصارى جهدا لنعطيك الخبرة و نرسلك للوطن تفكر و تحلم بالانجليزية .

You /your/yourself :readers , students >

1 C 2 D 3 E 4 A

Answer the questions.

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

- 1 The students eat and socialise together.
- 2 the morning, when there are three hours of intensive tuition
- 3 Suggested answer: a course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student
- 4 the duration of the course they wish to attend and the nature of the course (academic or vocational)
- 5 and 6 Students' own answers

1. According to the text, what is the best way to acquire a language?
.....
2. Give two examples of courses that students may require mentioning their purposes.
.....
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that the people who take the courses will be surprised by how fast their language has improved.
.....
4. According to the text, how long do the courses last?
5. Some examples of informal activities are mentioned in the text. Write down three of them.....
6. The writer states that students will be living as a family. Give two examples from the text.....
7. What is meant by 'extreme English'?.....
8. There are two decisions that students have to make before they arrive. What are they?.....

Complete the sentences with the words in bold in the text.

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 a..... course at a local training college.

Answers :

1 postgraduate 2 academic 3 undergraduate 4 vocational

Vocabulary :

huge	ضخم
Blood circulation	الدورة الدموية
benefits	فوائد
Foreign language	لغة أجنبية
claimed	يدعي
functionality	الاداء الوظيفي
unique	فريد
challenges	تحديات
Mother tongue	اللغة الام
participants	مشارك
experiment	تجربة
distracted	ثائه / حائر
transferred	منقول / محمول
subconscious	لا شعوري
optional	اختياري
Attend	يحضر
collaboration	مساهمة / مشاركة



Phrasal Verbs

Draw up	To prepare a document	يعد / يكتب
Look at	To examine something closely	ينظر بتمعن
Work out	To understand / to find the answer to some thing	يفهم / يستنتج
Getting up	To rise to a standing position	ينهض / يقف
Listening to	To take notice	يستمع الى
Switch between	To change	يغير / يبدل

1 . Give the meaning of the underlined phrasal verb :

I will switch between my two languages

Complete the following sentences with the appropriate prepositions :

1. I can't workhow to do this .
2. He gotto tell an elderly woman sit down.
3. Our lawyer is going to draw the contract .
4. My tooth aches . I think a dentist should look it .

Complete the text with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Jordanian Sign Language, or Lughat al-Ishara al-Urdunia (LIU), is the sign language that (1)(use) in Jordan. The language has several dialects. LIU (2)(relate) to other sign languages in the Middle East, but none of these (3)..... (research) extensively. An introductory grammar of Jordanian Sign Language (4)..... (publish) in 2004 CE. By publishing this book, it (5)..... (hope) at the time that hearing Arabs with an interest in sign language would learn more about the grammar of LIU and other sign languages in general. The publication is a very important achievement for LIU because, before 2004 CE, very little research about sign languages of the Middle East (6)..... (carry out). Interest in LIU has grown since then, and at the moment, a lot of research into the language (7)..... (do).

Answers

1 is used 2 is related 3 has/have been researched 4 was published 5 was hoped 6 had been carried out 7 is being done

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

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.

1 *It is said that fish is good for the brain. Fish is said to be good for the brain.*

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.

Unit Eight

Does the language we use influence the way we think ?

Words	Meaning in English	In Arabic
Blame	to say or think that someone or something is responsible for something bad	يلوم
psychology	The study of the mind and how it works .	علم النفس
spill	To accidentally flow over the edge of a container	يسكب
recall	to remember a particular fact, event or situation from the past	يتذكر
pop	To burst or to make something burst with a short ,explosive sound .	يفرقع
sociology	The study of societies and the behaviour of people in groups .	علم الاجتماع
Come up with	Produce something especially when pressured or challenged .	يتوصل إلى

dialect	a form of language which is spoken in only one area, with words or grammar that are slightly different from other forms of the same language	لهجة
First language	the language that you first learn as a child	اللغة الاولى/ اللغة الام
register	a technical term for the words, style and grammar used by speakers and writers in a particular situation or in a particular type of writing	نمط لغوي) عامي و

		(رسمي)
Mother tongue	the first and main language that you learnt when you were a child	اللغة الاولى
Get away with	To do something wrong without being discovered or with only a minor punishment	ينجو بفعلة
intentional	Done on purpose	مقصود
Leave out	To not include	يحذف
Replicate	To produce a copy of something .	يكرر

Question tags

The function:

We use question tags to check or query information.

الأسئلة الذيلية هو تحويل المثبت للمنفي و المنفي للمثبت - تحويل الفاعل لما يناسبه من ضمير .

e.g.

You've read this book, haven't you?

You haven't read this book, have you?

- With modal verbs, we use the same modal in the question tag.

e.g.

They should help, shouldn't they?

We can't walk away, can we?

- **In the Present and Past Simple of be, we use is/isn't/are/aren't and was/wasn't/were/ weren't in the question tags.**

e.g.

The meeting is next Wednesday, isn't it?

It isn't tomorrow, is it?

- **In the Present and Past Simple of other verbs, we use do/don't, does/doesn't and did/didn't in the question tags.**

1-They watch T.v ,don't they ?

2- She watches T.v ,doesn't she ?

3-she watched T.v , didn't she ?

let قاعدة

- With Let's ... we use shall we as the question tag.

e.g.

Let's go home now, shall we?

Let me play , shall I ?

- He **hardly ever** speaks, **does** he?
- They **rarely** eat in restaurants, **do** they?

I am tall , aren't I ? // I am not tall , am I ?

Some verbs / expressions have different question tags. For example:

This / that is - e.g. This is Paul's pen, isn't it?

ملاحظات هامة :

shall we/ shall I عندما يسبق الفعل let me , lets استخدم

- 1- Lets play , shall we ?
- 2- Let me watch it , shall I ?

will you عندما تبدأ الجملة بـ / أو فعل أمر تستخدم Don't

1-Don't watch TV , will you ?

ملاحظة : اذا كان الفعل مثبتا تستخدم aren't I

I'm O.K , aren't I ?

تدريب :

- 1- lets go to the shops ,shall we ?
- 2- Don't forget ,will you ?
- 3- He isn't very friendly , is he ?
- 4- You have got the tickets , haven't you ?
- 5- He didn't know , did he ?

Choose the suitable item from those given to fill in the blanks in each of the following items.

1. You've got all the documents,? (have you, haven't you, hadn't you)
2. You are leaving the USA,? (are you, don't you, aren't you)
3. Let's go swimming,? (won't we, shall we, can't we)
4. Close the window,? (don't you, will you, won't you)
5. You aren't married,? (did you, you are, are you)
6. Marwan comes every Friday,? (comes he, don't you, doesn't he)
7. Open your books,? (will you, won't you, do you)
8. Don't open your books,? (will you, won't you, do you)
9. I'm your best friend,? (am not I, am I, aren't I)

ملاحظات هامة :

- 1- Ali speaks English ,doesn't he ?
- Ali Never speaks English , -----?

- 2- Never /scarcely/seldom = Negative .
 3- A- She's playing ,-----?
 B-She's played , -----?
 c-She'd play tennis , -----?
 d- She'd played tennis , -----?

نمط الوزارة 2008 :

You've got all the documents .
 (have you , haven't you , hadn't you)

Question Tags : S.B page 76 EX. 1 :

How are these phrases formed? (look at the pronouns and the main verbs.)

1. you haven't brought your phone with you, have you?
2. she won't be very happy, will she?
3. we are playing football after school, aren't we?
4. you told her this morning, didn't you?

Write the question tags for these beginnings.

1. we can't walk from here,
2. we haven't got any choice,
3. you use your mobile phone mainly for work,
4. but it's sometimes difficult to get a signal,
- 1- You've got all the documents,?(have you, haven't you, hadn't you)
- 2- My friend has never surfed the internet,.....he? (hasn't, doesn't, has)
- 3- Ali's going,he? (isn't , aren't , wasn't)
- 4- They know the way,they? (isn't , don't, aren't)
- 5- Mr Banna doesn't play tennis,he? (does, is, are)
- 6- We haven't met before,we? (have, has, are)
- 7- You wouldn't answer,you? (will, would, wouldn't)

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

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.

They : sociologists they : people they : sociologists

علماء الاجتماع مازالوا ينظرون لسؤال منذ مئات السنين – الآن بدأوا يبحثون ليس فقط عن كيف يتكلم البشر ولكن أيضا كيف يفكرون و يتذكرون وهل يتأثر ذلك باللغة . نتيجة لهذه الدراسات خلصوا بنتائج جيدة .

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 15 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.

Who : the person it : that such differences between languages have an effect on how their speakers understand events // their : languages // it : an action

أبحاث كثيرة بحثت العلاقة بين العقل-العالم-اللغة . في دراسة أشار علماء الاجتماع عند وصف حادثة ما يعتمد المتكلمون بالانجليزية لذكر الشخص المسئول عن الحدث . بينما متكلم الانجليزية قد يقولون جون كسر الزهرية بينما الاسبانيين و اليابانيين يستخدموا صيغة المبني للمجهول . يعتقد بان الاختلاف بين اللغات يؤثر على كيفية فهم المتكلمين للأحداث . أو فيما كان الشخص سيلازم على عمل أو يتخلص منه .

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 // this : mentioning the person // they : the Spanish and Japanese .

في دراسة أخرى طلب من متكلم الانجليزية الاسبانية و اليابانية مشاهدة أفلام لشخصين يفرقان بالونات و يكسرن البيض و يسكبون المشروبات سواء بقصد أو بلا قصد . بعد ذلك عندما يطلب منه إعادة الفيديو المتكلم بالانجليزية يذكر اسم الفاعل الذي قام بالفعل . والاسبانيين و اليابانيين يذكرون اسم الشخص المتعمد للقيام بالفعل و يتجاهلون من قام بالفعل بلا قصد .

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.

They : scientists // which : light blue and dark blue .

العلماء في جامعة نيوكاسل أجروا عدة فحوصات لإثبات أن الحضارات المختلفة لهم طرق مختلفة برؤية الألوان . وجدوا انه في اليابان على سبيل المثال كلمات مختلفة للأزرق الفاتح و الأزرق الغامق وهذا غير موجود في الانجليزية . اليابانيون الأصليين جعلوا فروق واضحة لألوان الطيف .

Is it our language that has affected our way of thinking? Or has a difference in cultural habits affected both our thoughts and our language? Most likely, culture,

thought and language have all come about together.

هل لغتنا هي التي تؤثر على طريقة تفكيرنا ؟ أو الاختلاف في العادات يؤثر على أفكارنا و لغتنا ؟ من المحتمل الثقافة و الأفكار واللغة كلها تتوافق معا .

It : that has affected our way of thinking

Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 Does the writer of the article believe that the way in which bilingual people see the world depends on which language they are using? Justify your answer.
- 2 What does the phrasal verb *carry out* in bold in the second paragraph mean?
- 3 Read the concluding paragraph again. What is your opinion? Do you agree? Justify your answer with examples.

Answers

1 Yes, because the article states that if you are speaking English and are asked about something that has happened, you will answer using the name of the person who caused it. If you speak Japanese or Spanish, if you didn't think the person was to blame, you would answer in the passive. If you speak both languages, you need to adapt to the rules of each language and so you can have different ways of looking at a situation. 2 complete, do 3 Students' own answers

1. According to the text, how did the English speaker understand the event when he said ' John broke the vas'.
2. Write down the sentence which indicates that sociologists have been interested in finding out the relationships between language, thoughts and culture for a long time.
3. According to the text, what is the function of using the passive form by Japanese speaker in the following sentence? " the vase was broken"
4. According to the text, in which situation did the Spanish and Japanese speakers mention the doer of the action. When did they use the passive form?
5. The writer states that different cultures have different ways of seeing colours. Is he justified? explain your answer.
6. The phrasal verb " carried out " means -----.
7. Give an example to show that the language has some effect on the understanding of the event .
8. How did the speaker of English , Spanish and Japanese recall the video they had seen ?

Match the verbs with the nouns that they are often used with. Check the meaning of any verb(s) that you do not know in the Glossary on pages 95–96 or in a dictionary.

1 blame or punish **2** spill **3** pop **4** recall

a a drink **b** a person for something he/she has done **c** an event **d** a balloon

Answers

1 b 2 a 3 d 4 c

Gender _ neutral : means that it is not affected by gender , so not obviously male or female.

Gender _ specific words	Gender _ neutral words
businessman, businesswoman	Business person
salesman, saleslady	Sales assistant / sales person
headmaster, headmistress	Head teacher
he or she	they

Gender _ specific words	Gender _ neutral words
Mankind	humans
postman	Postal worker
stewards	Flight attendants
His/ her	their
Police man / police woman	officer
Chairman	Chair person
Seaman	Sailor
Spaceman	A astronaut

Choose the best options to complete the sentences.

1. For centuries, *mankind has / humans have* preserved culture through storytelling.
2. A *postman / postal worker* delivers your post.
- 3-During the flight, the *flight attendants / stewards and stewardesses* will serve you drinks.
- 4-At the book fair, everybody was buying *their / his* favourite books.
- 5-If you need to report a crime, speak to a *police woman / officer*.

Answers

1 humans have **2** postal worker **3** flight attendants **4** their **5** officer

Listen to another sentence said in four different ways. Match each one to its implied meaning.

- a Perhaps I can buy something else.
- b Perhaps I could hire one.
- c Someone else might be able to.
- d I know you think I can, but you're wrong.

- 1 I can't buy a car.
- 2 I can't **buy** a car.
- 3 I **can't** buy a car.
- 4 I can't buy a **car**.

Answers

1 c 2 b 3 d 4 a

Match the sentences and the question tags.

- 1 You did English at university last year,
 - 2 You don't understand what gender-neutral means,
 - 3 I'll tell you what I understand by the term,
 - 4 That doesn't help me to answer the question in my essay,
 - 5 I have to start my essay,
- a- don't I? b- shall I? c- didn't you? d- do you? e -does it?

Answers 1 c 2 d 3 b 4 e 5 a

Write the question tags.

- 1 You can't help me with this, -----?
- 2 She wasn't there yesterday, -----?
- 3 We should try to help, -----?
- 4 You haven't got a pen I can borrow, -----?
- 5 Your mother comes from Madaba, -----?
- 6 They sold their house, -----?
- 7 You'll phone me later, -----?
- 8 It doesn't rain here, -----?

Read the opening paragraph of a competition entry in a magazine and answer the questions. Something worth waiting for

It was the day after my school graduation and my parents had been acting secretly all week, so I knew something was going to happen – I just didn't know what!

- 1 How do you think the author felt that morning? How does he/she let you know this?
- 2 What do you think might happen in the rest of the story? What clues are you given in the introduction?

3 Now read the rest of the story on page 79 of the Activity Book to find out. What details does the author include? What details does he/she ignore? Why do you think he/she does this?

Suggested answers

1 The author felt curious. He felt as if something was going to happen.

2 The author's parents might have been preparing a pleasant surprise celebrating his/her graduation. The title is Something worth waiting for, which indicates that there is something good to expect. Plus, the author tells us that he/ she felt that his/her parents have been doing something secretly all week.

3 The author includes details such as descriptions of his/her feelings (in the morning, when he/she wakes up; when he/she realises they are going to the nature reserve). He/She leaves out details of the meal and most of the reserve. He/She does this because the important details are mostly how he/she felt during that day.

Speaking with signs

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

It : that the Italians were the first people to come up with a sign language system in the sixteenth century / where :in France

يعتقد أن الإيطاليين هم أول من استخدم لغة الإشارة في القرن السادس عشر و تم اخذ الفكرة إلى فرنسا في القرن السابع عشر حيث تطورت اللغة بعد ذلك بوقت .

One of the early developers of sign language was Charles-Michel de l'Épée, whose mother tongue was French. He picked up sign language while he was working with deaf people in Paris in the eighteenth century. The language was being used by two deaf sisters as a form of communication.

أول مطوري لغة الإشارة هو تشارلز مايكل و لغته الأم كانت الفرنسية . اخترع لغة الإشارة بينما كان يعلم الصم في باريس في القرن الثامن عشر بينما كانت أختين تتبادلان لغة الإشارة .

Whose : Charles-Michel de l'Épée // He : Charles-Michel de l'Épée

De l'Épée then set up a school for deaf people, which was replicated across Europe. It was the first time that sign language was actively taught, and it made an enormous impact on the lives of deaf people.

Which : a school for deaf people //it : that sign language was actively taught

ثم أنشأ تشارلز مدرسة الصم والتي تضاعفت في أوروبا وكانت لغة الصم لأول مرة يتم تعليمها وقد أثرت على حياة الصم .

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

dialects, and both are constantly evolving.

Its : each country // both : sign and spoken languages .

مع وجود متكلمين مختلفين للغة حول العالم إلا أن كل بلد له لغة إشارة خاصة به . لغة الإشارة تستخدم من قبل 70 مليون حول العالم . إن استخدام لغة الإشارة و اللغة العادية لا تختلفان . كلاهما تستخدمان لتبادل المعلومات , أخبار القصص , مناقشة غير رسمية , و محادثات رسمية . كلاهما لهما سجلات و لهجات مختلفة و يتطوران بشكل ثابت .

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

أنواع من لغة الإشارة بالعربية قد تطورت و هناك لغة إشارة بالعربية كما هو هناك لغة إشارة

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

Those : people /// it : sign language

مؤخرا تم الترويج لتعلم لغة الإشارة ليس فقط للصم ولكن للناس العاديين . لغة الإشارة في بعض المدارس اعتبرت لغة أجنبية . للغة الصم أيضا قواعد و تعلم كلغة أجنبية اختيارية .

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

They : anyone ///it : sign language //who : people

تعلم لغة الإشارة له فوائد كثيرة لكل فرد سواء أكانوا يسمعون أو كانوا صم و مثل تعلم أية لغة فيها استخدام و تحدي للعقل و تمكن الذين يتقنون لغة الإشارة من التواصل مع مجتمعات عالمية .

Read the article again and answer the questions.

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

Suggested answers

- 1 I think that being taught sign language must make an enormous impact on deaf people's lives by enabling them to take part in everyday communication, whereas before they would have been excluded.
- 2 Even if sign language has a more simple system of grammar, it is a means of communication which is based on a convention within a society.
- 3 Hearing people would definitely benefit from learning sign language because it would increase their awareness of others, their linguistic skill and their career prospects.

- 1- who were the first inventors for the sign language ?
- 2- What is the meaning of sign language?
- 3- The writer says “learning sign language is of enormous benefit to any one, whether they can hear or are deaf. Is he justified? Explain your answer.
- 4- According to the text, sign language is taught to people with normal hearing. Explain supporting your answer with an example.
- 5- What does the underlined pronoun 'it' refer to?
- 6- Where was the sign language developed? When?
- 7- Who used the sign language? Why?
- 8- Why does each country have its own sign language?

Complete the text with the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets.

Jordanian Sign Language, or *Lughat al-Ishara al-Urdunia* (LIU), is the sign language that (1)..... (use) in Jordan. The language has several dialects. LIU (2)(relate) to other sign languages in the Middle East, but none of these (3)..... (research) extensively. An introductory grammar of Jordanian Sign Language (4)(publish) in 2004 CE. By publishing this book, it (5)(hope) at the time that hearing Arabs with an interest in sign language would learn more about the grammar of LIU and other sign languages in general. The publication is a very important achievement for LIU because, before 2004 CE, very little research about sign languages of the Middle East (6)(carry out). Interest in LIU has grown since then, and at the moment, a lot of research into the language (7)..... (do).

تذکیر :

He writes an email every day	An email is written every day
He is writing an email.	An email is being written.
He wrote an email yesterday.	An email was written yesterday.
He was writing an email.	An email was being written.
He has written an email.	An email has been written.
He had written an email.	An email had been written
He will write an email	An email will be written.
He can/must/should/ may write an email.	An email can/must/ should/may be written.

Answers

1 is used 2 is related 3 has/have been researched 4 was published 5 was hoped 6 had been carried out 7 is being done

ACTIVITY BOOK :

Replace the words and phrases in bold with the phrasal verbs from the box.

1. Let's **investigate** the story and discover what really happened.
2. I wish scientists would **think of** a way to prevent flu!
3. I was born in a small village, but I didn't **spend my childhood** there.
4. This Maths homework is difficult! Could you **show me** where I've gone wrong?
5. Before I can solve the problem, please tell me – how did it **happen**?
6. I need to **do** some research before I start my project.
7. Yaseen has replaced the plate he broke, so he will **not be blamed** for it.
8. **You don't have to include** your surname when you sign a friendly letter.

1 look into 2 come up with 3 grow up 4 point out 5 come about 6 carry out 7 get away with 8 Leave out

Phrasal verbs**الأفعال المركبة**

تتكون من فعل و حرف جر أو حرفين مثل up, with و تغير معنى الجملة .

- A phrasal verb is a verb that is followed by one or two particles that change its meaning.

I look after my brother .

يأتي المفعول به أحيانا بعد الفعل المركب .

- Some phrasal verbs can have objects after them (they are called transitive verbs). They came up with a good idea. We're looking into the problem.

و قد لا يأتي بعد الفعل المركب مفعول به .

- Some phrasal verbs do not have objects (they are called intransitive verbs). Where did you grow up?

My sister and I get on well.

و قد يأتي المفعول به بين الجزأين .

- Sometimes the object can go between the verb and the particle, so the verb and the particle are separated. With these verbs, object pronouns always go before the particle. Please point his sister out. Point her out.

(NOT Point out her.)

يمنع فصل الفعل عن حرف الجر المرافق له بالمفعول به . بل يأتي المفعول به بعد حرف الجر و ليس قبله .

- Sometimes the verb and particle cannot be separated.

They **came up with** a good idea.

(NOT They came a good idea up with.)

The pronoun comes after the phrasal verb when it is a three-part verb and when it is a verb + preposition.

Look into	investigate	يحقق
Come up with	Think of / find	يبتكر حلا يفكر
Point out	show me	يوضح / يبين
get away with	Not be blamed for	يفلت من العقاب
Leave out	You Don't have to include	يترك / يهمل
Look at	To examine something closely	يفحص / يعاين
Carry out	do	يجري / يفعل
Come about	happen or take place	يحدث / يقع
Grow up	Spend my childhood	ينمو

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

look into	come up with	come about	point out	get away with	carry out	leave out
-----------	--------------	------------	-----------	---------------	-----------	-----------

- As part of the interview, we will be asking all candidates to **top**----- a short task.
- Ali broke the glass, but his mother didn't notice. He----- .
- Last night, I watched an interesting documentary about how the ice age----- .
- I've been thinking about a subject for my History project, and I've----- some ideas.
- I usually add chocolate to the recipe when I make this cake, but as I haven't got any today, I'm going to----- .
- Thank you for writing to us about the non-delivery of your parcel. We promise to----- immediately.

Answers

1 carry out 2 got away with it 3 came about 4 come up with 5 leave it out 6 look into it .

Circle the correct phrasal verb. The first one is done for you.

- Can you *point at* / *point out* my mistakes when I speak, please?
- The police will *look at* / *look into* the incident.
- Adnan was late for the meeting, but he *came up with* / *got away with* it.
- The results of the experiment which we *carried out* / *left out* yesterday were very interesting.
- I hope I can *come up with* / *come about* a way of solving this puzzle.

1 point out 2 look into 3 got away with 4 carried out 5 come up with

- 1- speed up : hurry
 2-come up with : think of
 3-find out : discover
 4- leave out : Omit
 5-come about :happen
 6-point out : show

Rewrite the sentences with phrasal verb formed from the verbs in the box. One verb is not needed.

come	come	find	leave	speed	look	point
------	------	------	-------	-------	------	-------

1 Ahmad should hurry or he'll be late.
Ahmad should speed up or he'll be late.

- 2 I thought of a great idea while I was swimming.
 3 That's amazing news! How did you discover it?
 4 That information is important. Don't omit it.
 5 We'll drive past my old house. I'll show it to you.
 6 It's a mystery how the mistake happened.

- 1 *Ahmad should speed up or he'll be late.*
 2 I came up with a great idea while I was swimming.
 3 That's amazing news! How did you find it out?
 4 That information is important. Don't leave it out.
 5 We'll drive past my old house. I'll point it out to you.
 6 It's a mystery how the mistake came about.

Rewrite the sentences by replacing the words in bold with the pronouns in the box. Some pronouns are needed twice. You may need to change the word order.

her	him	it	them
-----	-----	----	------

1 The class looked at **Omar** in admiration when he gave a speech.

2 How did you come up with **the plan**?

3 Did you leave **Fatima** out? Remember, she's invited.

4 I'll look up **the train times** online.

5 Farid and I are going to carry out **the class survey**.

6 We'll look into **your complaints**.

7 Fatima pointed **her sister** out to us and introduced us to her.

8 I don't think the robbers will get away with **the crime**.

1 The class looked at **him** in admiration when he gave a speech.

2 How did you come up with **it**?

3 Did you leave **her** out? Remember, she's invited.

4 I'll look **them** up online.

5 Farid and I are going to carry **it** out.

6 We'll look into **them**.

7 Fatima pointed **her** out to us and introduced us to her.

8 I don't think the robbers will get away with **it**.

Collocations

Blame / punish	a person for something he / she has done	يلوم / يعاقب شخص
spill	a drink	أسال / أراق
pop	a balloon	يفجر
recall	an event	يستذكر / يسترجع

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Two verbs are not needed. The first one is done for you.

Affect blame pop prove
punish recall spill

1. Don't let the baby play with the balloon; It might pop and frighten her.
2. The accident wasn't your fault. I don't..... you at all!
3. Please be careful with your juice. Don'tit on the floor.
4. I'm afraid I don't..... your name. Could you tell me again?
5. If you go to bed late, it will..... your performance at school the next day.

Answers :

1 pop 2 blame 3 spill 4 recall 5 affect



Complete the sentences to give a similar meaning. Use the correct form of the word in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1 This book changed my way of thinking.

(influence). This book influenced me.

2 It was done accidentally. (purpose)

It wasn't

3 Who is in charge of these children?(responsible)

Who

4 We had a great time. (experience)

It was

5 How are Jaber and Mahmoud related? (relationship)

What.....?

1 *influenced me* 2 done on purpose 3 is responsible for these children 4 a great experience 5 is Jaber and Mahmoud's relationship

Complete the phrasal verbs with words in the box. Use a dictionary if necessary.

ahead with

away (x2)

back

for

forward to

off

on

over

up (x3)

LOOK

a word in a dictionary
something you've lost
something exciting

Get

an illness, and feel better
in the morning
with your work and complete it

Take

a new hobby
some fast food
your shoes when you get home

Go

from home for a holiday
to where you started
a plan, and do it

look up; look for; look forward to// **get** over; get up; get on //**take** up; **take** away; take off //go away; **go** back; go ahead with

What are they talking about?

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

It : to observe the way language is absorbed by a baby // He ,she : a baby
More : words .

من الممتع أن تلاحظ الطريقة التي يتعامل فيها طفل مع اللغة. هو أو هي يتعلم الاستجابة لمختلف الأصوات أو الكلمات – على سبيل المثال الأم أو الأب ثم بعد عدة شهور يبدأ الطفل بإصدار أصوات مزعجة أو يقلد أصوات ما. الولد الذي عمره سنة من المحتمل أن يقول بضع كلمات وقد يفهم بعضها وبعد عامين يكون لديهم ما يقارب الخمسين كلمة .

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

Their :twins / it : that this may be because some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, and they spend more time communicating with each other./ this :twins development is sometimes slower / they :twins .

مع توأم قد تختلف القصة أولا : قد يكون تطورهما أقل والسبب أن بعض التوائم تفاعلهم أقل مع البالغين من الأطفال و يكون تواصلهما مع بعض أكثر .

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

Their :twins / this : some twins seem to develop their own unique language //it :the idea that twins seem to develop their own unique language //they :twins //they :twins //it :cryptophasia

ثانيا :بعض التوائم قد يطوران لغة مميزة لكن هذا ليس شائعا انه مذهل . يتكلمون وقد يكون مفهوما – كلمات غريبة وأصوات لا احد يستطيع تقليدها . من المؤكد إن مايقولونه لا يفهمه شخص آخر لكن أليست لغة ؟

Although it is tempting to believe that these twins really do make up their own secret language, the truth is probably much simpler. Most experts think that as both children are experimenting with language at the same time, and both have been presented with the same sounds and stimuli since birth, they are very likely to

recognize what the other one says. In other words, they are both developing their 'real' language at the same pace and making the same mistakes along the way.

بالرغم من الاعتقاد بان التوأم يكونان لغتهم السرية إلا أن الحقيقة قد تكون أكثر بساطة . أكثر الخبراء يعتقدون إن كلا الطفلين يختبران لغتهما بنفس الوقت وكلاهما يقدمتا الأصوات المتشابهة منذ ولادتهما إلا انه من المحتمل جدا إنهما يدركان ما يقوله الآخرين . بكلمات أخرى كلاهما يطوران لغتهم الحقيقية بنفس السرعة و يرتكبان نفس الخطأ بنفس الوقت .

It: to believe that these twins really do make up their own secret language //their : twins // both : the two children //they : both children –twins //one : a twin //they , their : both children – twins .

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

ANSWERS :

- 1 two differences: twins sometimes develop language more slowly than single babies; twins may also develop their own language
- 2 They have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have.
- 3 the unique language that twins develop between themselves
- 4 yes
- 5 No, they don't. Twins develop their language in the same way as other children – by experimentation.

- 1- The writer mentioned four stages of early communication. What are they?
- 2- Twins develop their language slower than single babies do. Write down the reason.
- 3- Write down the sentence which indicates that twins invent and speak secret language.
- 4- According to the text, what is meant by " cryptophasia"?
- 5- The writer states that twins develop their real language at the same pace and make the same mistakes along the way .Is he justified? Explain your answer.
- 6- What does the underlined pronoun ' their' refer to?

Phrasal verbs :

look	up	A word in a dictionary	يستخرج
	for	Something you have lost	يبحث عن
	Forward to	Something exciting	يتطلع الى
get	Over	An illness and feel better	يتغلب على
	up	In the morning	ينهض
	on	With your work and complete it	يستمر بالعمل

take	up	A new hobby	يبدأ
	away	Some fast food	يأخذ خارجاً
	off	From home for a holiday	يأخذ عطلة
go	away	Home for a holiday	يسافر
	back	To where you started	يرجع
	ahead with	A plan and do it	يباشر / يبدأ بالعمل

(Forward, up, away, over , with)

1. It took her a long time to gether problem.
2. We are going to gothis weekend and we will be back on Saturday.
3. Engineers have come upnew ways of saving energy.
4. The children are lookingto their holiday.

Words with similar meanings

Adjectives		
Attractive/ desirable	مغري - جذاب	Tempting
Part of an experiment	تجريبي	Experimental
Nouns		
Things that make you interested	مثير	stimuli
speed	سرعة	Pace
Verbs		
Copy / make the same sound	يقلد	Mimic
Received	يستوعب / يمتص	Absorbed

Study the following dictionary entry and write down a similar meaning to the underlined word:

It is fascinating to observe the way language is absorbed by a baby.

Complete the following question tags.

- 1 You live in Zarqa, -----you?
- 2 They can't hear,----- they?
- 3 It's funny, ----- it?
- 4 He has to go, ----- he?
- 5 She went home, ----- she?
- 6 I haven't won, ----- I?
- 7 You won't be late, ----- you?
- 8 He wasn't very well, ----- he?

1 *don't* 2 can 3 isn't 4 doesn't 5 didn't 6 have 7 will 8 was

Rewrite the sentences in the passive. Use 'by' where necessary.

1 People speak Spanish in most South American countries, but they speak Portuguese in Brazil.

- 2 My mother taught me to read.
 3 Fifty years ago, they hadn't invented smartphones.
 4 Our teacher has already marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.
 5 They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.

Answers :

- 1 Spanish is spoken in most South American countries, but in Brazil, Portuguese is spoken.
 2 I was taught to read by my mother.
 3 Fifty years ago, smartphones hadn't been invented.
 4 Our exams have already been marked by our teacher, and now they are being checked.
 5 Some books that were written 200 years ago have just been discovered.

Derivations

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Meaning
blame	blame		يلوم
	dialect	dialectal	لهجة
spill	spill	spilled	يسيل
Influence	influence	influential	يؤثر

_ Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the words between brackets :

1. My mother (blame) me for the accident I had yesterday.
 2. Amer usually speaks the local (dialect).
 3. There was some (spill) coffee on the carpet .

UNIT NINE**The world of business** عالم الأعمال

Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
agreement	an arrangement or promise to do something, made by two or more people, companies or organisations	اتفاقية
dominate	to be the most important feature of something	يسيطر
export	goods sold to another country	يصدر
extraction	the process of removing and obtaining something from something else	استخراج
Gross Domestic Products	the value of a country's total output of goods and services	منتجات منزلية دسمة
import	goods bought from other countries	يستورد
reserve	something kept back or set aside, especially for future use	احتياطي
fertilizer	a substance that is put on the land to make crops grow	سماد
Give a business card	To give someone a card that shows a business persons name ,position and	يقدم بطاقة الأعمال

	contact details .	
minerals	a substance that is present in some foods and is needed for good health; a substance that is found naturally in the earth	معادن
pharmaceutical	Companies which produce drugs and medicine	شركات دوائية
Track record	All of a persons or organizations past achievements successes or failures which show how well they have done something	سجل الأداء
extensively	in a way to cover or affect a large area	ممتد
machinery	machines, especially large ones; a system or set of processes for doing something	آلية
Do a deal	To arrange an agreement in business	يعقد صفقة
negotiate	To discuss something in order to reach an agreement especially in business or politics	يفاوض
corporate	belonging to or relating to a corporation, a big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organization	تضامن وشراكة
cryptophasia	the development by twins of a language that only they can understand	لغة مشتركة بين التوائم
Tell a joke	To say something to make people laugh	يقول نكتة
Make small talk	To have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation .	يعمل حوار بسيط
Shake hands	To move someone's hand up and down in a greeting .	يصافح
qualifications	Official records of achievements awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam	مؤهلات
Be able to answer detailed questions	To have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately .	أن يستطيع الإجابة على الأسئلة المفصلة

Doing business in China

القيام بعمل تجاري في الصين

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.'

We/ we :interviewer / presenter

Who / him / he / I /me/ you / your (في كل القطعة) :Mr Ghanem

It : Mr Ghanem's first trip .

اليوم نتكلم مع السيد غانم رجل الأعمال الذي يقطن في عمان و يذهب للصين أحيانا سألناه : متى كان أول أعماله مع الصينيين ؟ قال لعدة سنوات و كانت رحلتي الأولى في

2004 و لم تكن ناجحة .

Why was it not successful?

لماذا لم تكن رحلتك ناجحة

'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!'

They : a small computer company

كنت اعمل في شركة كمبيوتر صغيرة في عمان و أرسلوني للصين في صغري - كنت أتمنى لو أن الشركة أدركت أن الصينيين يحترمون كبار السن أكثر من الشباب .

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.'

Their : Chinese people //Its : a new company // We : Mr Ghanem's company

هل ارتكبت أي أخطاء ؟

نعم . أتمنى لو كان لدي خبراء في الثقافة الصينية قبل زيارة الصين - لكي تنجح في الصين يجب أن تكسب احترامهم - رجال الأعمال الصينيين يسألون عن نجاح الشركة في الماضي .على أية حال لأنني عملت لشركة جديدة لم استطع التكلم عن سجلها و لم نقم بأي نشاط تجاري في الرحلة الأولى .

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!'

They : a larger company

It :the next visit to china

متى تعلمت أن تكون ناجحا في الصين ؟

التحقت بشركة كبرى و أرسلوني في دورة ثقافية و في رحلتي الثانية للصين كانني لا اعرف أي شيء عن زيارتي الأولى للصين .

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.'

قبل زيارة الشركة أرسل توصيات من زبائننا السابقين . أرسل بطاقة عملي مع مرتبتي و مؤهلاتي مترجمة إلى الصينية .

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.'

طبعاً وصلت على الوقت - عليك أن لا تصل متأخراً لان في هذا ازدياء ثم عندما قابلت مدير الشركة صافحته بلطف . بدأت المقابلة بحديث قصير عن تجربتي في الصين . خلال المقابلة كنت متأكداً أن صوتي و إيجاءاتي تعبر عن الهدوء و الثقة . لم أتفوه بنكته لك لا يتم فهم ذلك بطريقة غير صحيحة أو يشكل مخالفة .

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.'

It / it : the meeting .

His : the director

نعم إنها كذلك . عرفت أن المدير عرف كل شيء عن عملي بشكل كلي قبل المقابلة . لذلك حضرت لأسئلته . عندما بدأت المفاوضات بدأت بقضايا مهمة . يؤمن الصينيون بتجنب النزاع . من المهم أن تكون صبوراً . بدأت بالمساومة - لذلك في النهاية كانت المقابلة ناجحة .



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

- 1 Why was Mr Ghanem's first business trip to China not successful?
- 2 What do you think is a 'track record' (line 18)?
- 3 What does the word 'his' in bold in the text refer to?
- 4 What changed when Mr Ghanem visited China for the second time?
- 5 What similarities do you think there are, in terms of expectations at business meetings, between China and Jordan?
- 6 Do you think that you would be a successful business person in China? Why/Why not?

Answers

- 1 It wasn't successful because he didn't have enough knowledge about the culture of China, and he was too young.
- 2 A 'track record' is your reputation based on the things you have done or not done in the past.
- 3 the director
- 4 He had been on a cultural awareness course and so he knew how to do business in China.
- 5 Suggested answers: the need to be culturally aware, the need for preparation, the need to listen carefully and negotiate
- 6 Students' own answers

1-The writer mentioned some reasons that make Mr. Ghanem's first business with China unsuccessful. Write down two reasons.

2-According to the text, Mr. Ghanem regrets that he didn't research Chinese culture before visiting China. Is he justified? Explain your answer.

3- What helped Mr. Ghanem to learn how to be a successful business man in China?

4- What was Mr. Ghanem's advice to the people who are willing to do business in China?

5- Mr. Ghanem followed certain steps during his last meeting in China. Mention three steps.

6- What makes Mr. Ghanem's last meeting to China successful?

7- Write down the sentence which indicates that telling jokes during business meeting shows disrespect according to the Chinese culture.

8- What does the Underlined pronoun 'his' refer to?



Unreal past forms for past regret

استعمال الماضي غير الحقيقي للتعبير عن الندم في الماضي

wish /// if only

لكي نعبر عن الندم نستخدم أما

1- لكي نندم على أشياء حصلت أو لم تحصل بالزمن الماضي نضع had + v3 .

1- I wish I had played well in that game .

2- I wish I had finished my Job .

3- If only I had finished my Job .

لاحظ أن الجملتين تدلان على ندم – الأولى انه لم يلعب جيدا تلك المباراة و الثانية انه لم ينهي عمله ومع استخدام wish تبعا had+v3 . تستطيع استبدال كلمة wish ب if only وذلك لن يؤثر على معنى الجملة . لكن انته مع If only لا يسبقها ضمير الفاعل .

The function:

• wish or If only + Past Perfect

1. To express regrets about the past.

2. To reflect on past actions if we are trying to improve our work or our behaviour.

2- نستخدمها لنعبر عن استحالة حدوث الحدث في الوقت المضارع – هنا في المضارع نستخدم التصريف الثاني للفعل . وفي حالة النفي نضع للفعل didn't .

I wish I lived in Aqaba .

If only I lived In Aqaba .

I wish I didn't have toothache .
If only I didn't have toothache .

Ahmad wishes hecareless (be) weren't
wish **لاحظ لم نستخدم مع المفرد و هذا لقاعدة** wasn't

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 Ali did not pass his exams. If only he----- harder last year. (study)

2 Ziad did not know about Chinese culture when he went on a business trip to
China. He wishes he----- a cultural awareness course. (do)

3 It was too hot to go to the beach yesterday. If only it----- cooler. (be)

4 I feel ill. I wish I-----so many sweets! (not eat)

Answers

1 had studied 2 had done 3 had been 4 hadn't eaten

**Choose the correct word(s) to complete the text
about exports from Jordan to the European Union.**

exported had exported imported was exported
was imported were exported

Jordan has sold goods to the EU for many years. In fact, it (1)..... many products to the EU even before the 1997 CE trade agreement was made. The chart shows goods that Jordan (2)..... to the EU in 2011 CE. Chemicals accounted for about 37.2% of its exports. Jordan also exported a lot of metals (16.8%) as well as manufactured goods (11.2%). Smaller amounts of food, live animals and machinery (3)..... to the EU. The section called 'other' included sales of goods related to forestry and mining.

Answers

1 had exported 2 exported 3 were exported

Choose the most suitable verb form to complete these sentences.

1 Ziad is not very good at basketball. He wishes he..... taller!
(is / were / was)

2 I can't do this exercise. I wish Iit. (understood / understand / understanding)

3 Mr Haddad does not understand the Chinese businessman. If only he
.....Chinese. (speak / spoke / had spoken)

4 Jordan needs to import a lot of oil. If only It..... larger oil reserves.
(has / had / had had)

Answers

1 were 2 understood 3 spoke 4 had

Our country's imports and exports

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

We: researchers that : countries it : Jordan

في هذا التقرير سننظر للبلدان التي تتاجر مع الأردن و ما نوع البضائع التي يصدرها و يستوردها .

First, let's look at exports. Jordan is rich in potash and phosphate, and the extraction industry for these minerals is one of the largest in the world. Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilizers. أولاً دعنا ننظر للصادرات – الأردن غني بالبوتاس و الفوسفات و الصناعات المستخلصة لهذه المعادن واحدة هي الأضخم في العالم . بدون دهشة اثنين من اكبر الصادرات الأردنية هي الكيماويات و الأسمدة .

Pharmaceuticals and other industries represent 30% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and 75% of Jordan's pharmaceuticals are exported. However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism.) Most of Jordan's exports go to Iraq, the USA, India.

المواد الصيدلانية و الصناعات الأخرى تمثل 30% من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي و 75% من المواد الصيدلانية يتم تصديرها . على أية حال أغلبية الاقتصاد مسيطر عليه من قطاع الخدمات مثل النقل و السياحة . أكثر الصادرات الأردنية للعراق و أمريكا و الهند .

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

Its / its/its : Jordan's this : 23.6% of Jordan's imports were from Saudi Arabia

الآن دعنا ننظر إلى الواردات – عكس بعض بلدان الشرق الأوسط لا يوجد في الأردن لا نفط ولا غاز لسبب أن الأردن يستورد النفط والغاز لاحتياجاته . من وارداته أيضا السيارات الأدوية و القمح . في 2013 نسبة 23.6 من واردات الأردن كانت من السعودية و 17.6 من الاتحاد الأوروبي و باقي الواردات من الصين و أمريكا .

Jordan has more free trade agreements than any other Arab country, and it trades freely with many countries, including the USA, Canada and Malaysia.

Which other areas are important for Jordan's trade? Jordan first signed a trade agreement with the EU in 1997 CE. It signed a free trade agreement with Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia in 2004 CE. In 2011 CE, another trade agreement was made with the EU, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

It / it : Jordan

للأردن اتفاقيات تجارة حرة أكثر من أي دولة عربية أخرى ومن الدول أمريكا و كندا وماليزيا . أي دول مهمة للتجارة الأردنية؟ أول معاهدة تجارة حرة وقعها مع الاتحاد الأوروبي في 1997 . وقع واحدة مع مصر و المغرب و تونس في 2004 . في 2011 معاهدة أخرى مع الاتحاد الأوروبي مصر المغرب و تونس . التجارة مع الاتحاد الأوروبي و شمال إفريقيا ينمو بشكل جيد .

- 1- Name two exported and imported goods in Jordan?
- 2- Name two countries that Jordan exports its goods to.
- 3- Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordan has the world's largest extraction industry for potash and phosphate.
- 4- According to the text, what countries does Jordan import its good from?
- 5- The writer states that trade with EU and North Africa is likely to grow. Is he justified? Explain your answer.
- 6- What does the underlined pronoun ' it' refer to?
- 7- Find a word in the text which means ' the process of removing and obtaining something from something else'
- 8- What is the percentage of pharmaceuticals that Jordan exports?
- 9- What dominates the economy of Jordan?
- 10- There are two big parts of services in Jordan. What are they?
- 11- Which countries does Jordan have trade agreements with?

Read the report again. Complete the text with these sentences.

A Trade with the EU and North Africa in particular is likely to grow.

B However, the majority (65%) of the economy is dominated by services, mostly travel and tourism.

C Not surprisingly, two of Jordan's largest exports are chemicals and fertilisers.

D For that reason, Jordan has to import oil and gas for its energy needs.

Answers

1 C 2 B 3 D 4 A

Read the report again and answer the questions.

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

Answers

1 They are made from potash and phosphate, as this is what Jordan is rich in.

2 Jordan imports a lot of oil and gas because it does not have enough of its own reserves for the needs of the country.

3 Saudi Arabia **4** Trade with these areas is likely to grow because Jordan has signed trade agreements with both areas.

The word in bold in each sentence indicates the stress. Say the sentences. How does the meaning of each sentence differ?

- a I retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE.
- b I retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE.
- c I retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE.
- d I retired when I was 60, which was in 1999 CE.

Answers

a It was I, not someone else, who retired. **b** I did other things when I was 60, but this is when I retired. **c** I was 60 when I retired, not another age. **d** It was in 1999 CE when I retired, not another year in the 1990s.

Choose the correct word(s) to complete the text about exports from Jordan to the European Union.

exported had exported imported was exported
was imported were exported

Jordan has sold goods to the EU for many years. In fact, it (1)..... many products to the EU even before the 1997 CE trade agreement was made. The chart shows goods that Jordan (2)..... to the EU in 2011 CE. Chemicals accounted for about 37.2% of its exports. Jordan also exported a lot of metals (16.8%) as well as manufactured goods (11.2%). Smaller amounts of food, live animals and machinery (3)..... to the EU. The section called 'other' included sales of goods related to forestry and mining.

Answers

1 had exported 2 exported 3 were exported

ACTIVITY BOOK**Collocations**

make	A mistake
make	Small talk
cause	offence
earn	respect
join	A company
shake	hands
ask	questions

Complete the collocations with the verbs in the box. One verb is not needed. The first one is done for you.

ask cause do earn join
make (x2) shake

- 1 make a mistake
- 2 _____ questions
- 3 _____ hands
- 4 _____ respect
- 5 _____ a company
- 6 _____ offence
- 7 _____ small talk

1 *make* 2 ask 3 shake 4 earn 5 join 6 cause 7 make

Complete the sentences with collocations from the previous box :

1. Be very careful when you answer the questions, and try not to.....
2. If you are polite, you won't.....or upset anybody.
3. Before the serious discussion starts, we always.....; it's often about the weather!
4. Nasser has applied to thewhere his father works .
5. In business, when you meet someone for the first time, it's polite to.....
6. After the talk, there will be a chance for you toabout anything you don't understand .
7. By working hard , you willtheof your boss.

1 make a mistake 2 cause offence 3 make small talk 4 join, company 5 shake hands 6 ask questions 7 earn, respect

Derivation

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
qualify	qualification	qualified	مؤهل
recommend	recommendation	recommended	توصية
succeed	success	successful	successfully
advise	advice	advisable	ينصح Advisably
	youth	young	شاب
	awareness	aware	مدرك



Complete the following sentences with the correct form of words:

1. It was a (success) attempt to climb Mount Everest .
2. People's (aware) of healthy eating has increased in the recent years.
3. Ahmad is well(qualify) for this job.

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

- 1 Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct qualifications. (qualify)
- 2 The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a _____ . (recommend)
- 3 Congratulations on a very _____ business deal. (succeed)
- 4 We should always be ready to listen to good _____. (advise)
- 5 My father often talks about what he did in his _____. (young)
- 6 It's important to have an _____ of different countries' customs. (aware)

1 *qualifications* 2 *recommendation* 3 *successful* 4 *advice* 5 *youth* 6 *awareness*

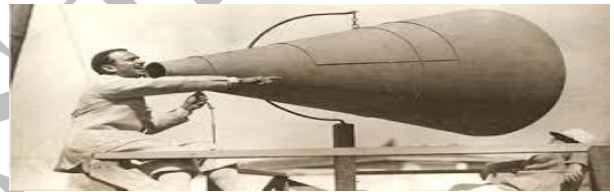
Words	In Arabic
negotiate	يفاوض
Track record	السجل الشخصي
compromise	يسوي بحل وسط
conflict	صراع
patient	صبور
prepared	محضر له
previous	السابق

Complete the explanations with words from the box. One word is not needed.

Compromise conflict negotiate patient prepared
Previous track record

- 1 When you talk about business and try to do a deal, you _____.
- 2 When you are ready for something, you are _____ for it.
- 3 When you can prove that you have experience, you have a _____.
- 4 When two sides disagree and argue, there is _____.
- 5 When each side changes their position a little so that they can agree, they have managed to _____.
- 6 When you stay calm and take your time, you are being _____.

1 negotiate 2 prepared 3 track record 4 conflict 5 compromise 6 patient



Sailing pitch

Business today/sales/how to make a sales pitch

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

How to make a sales pitch

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 also 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?

It : to know every thing about your product ./// It,it :your product//
Who : people // It : your product// That : you need to kno when and where your product was produced and your target market // Others : other products .
It : your product .

لا تقترب من مدرجات الإبحار متمنيا أن تشارك بطريقة أفضل. من الضرورة معرفة كل شيء عن منتجك. هل تعرف متى تم تطويره؟ وأين تم إنتاجه؟ عليك أن تعرف البقالة الهدف على سبيل المثال عمر المجموعة أو دخل الناس الذين سوف يشترونها. ليس فقط ذلك يجب معرفة كل شيء عن المنافسة. منتجات متشابهة بنفس البقالة ولماذا يترأس منتجك المنتجات الأخرى ولماذا يتم تقييمه أفضل؟

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!

Their :people // they : people //who : customers //them :people ,customers

بالإضافة لذلك عليك أن تعرف الناس الذين تتكلم معهم و ما هي احتياجاتهم. على سبيل المثال إن كانوا يمثلون الطبقة المتوسطة لأصحاب المستودعات وحي متواضع عليك أن تعرف أن منتجك يناسب الأشخاص الذين لا يملكون نقودا كثيرة. ما الذي يجعل منتجك مناسباً لهم؟ يجب أن تؤمن بما تنتج و الطريقة المثلى لذلك أن تستخدم ما تنتج.

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. خطط محاضرتك جيدا ليس فقط ما تقول و لكن كيف ستقول ذلك هل ستقرأها كلمة كلمة - تستخدم ملاحظاتك ام تذكرها؟ ما ستقرر من الأفضل ان يكون لديك قائمة بالنقاط الرئيسية في حال عارضك شيء ما أو تجمدت أعصابك. ثم تدرب عليها وان كان من الممكن أمام زملائك - اجري تغييراتك و تدرب ثانية.

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!).

اجعل محاضرتك قصيرة و بسيطة. ابدأ بتعليقات ودودة. على سبيل المثال شكرا لاستضافتكم لي و السماح لي بالتكلم معكم و قم بتقدير شركتهم. تذكر أن تتكلم ببطء و وضوح. من المهم أن تظهر ثقتك حتى لو كنت متوترا.

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!

بينما تتكلم لا تحني راسك للأسفل – بدلا من ذلك انظر في أنحاء الغرفة و اجعل نظرك يتواصل مع الجميع – تبسم . عندما تنهي كلامك اطرح الأسئلة . وإذا لم تعرف الإجابات لا تدعي . اشكر أصحاب الأسئلة و عدهم انك ستجد الإجابات لأسئلتهم . و جدها لهم . أخيرا لخص محاضرتك لتسليمها في النهاية . أتمنى لو عرفت هذا عندما بدأت بالأعمال . حظا موقفا

1 b 2 f 3 g 4 a 5 d 6 c

- 1- According to the text, there are several matters should be researched before making a sailing pitch. Mention two of them.
- 2- Quote the sentence which indicates that using what you sell is the best way to believe in what you sell.
- 3- The writer says "It is always a good idea to have a list of your main point" Is he justified? Explain your answer.
- 4- The writer mentioned some tips for effective presentation. What are they?
- 5- Find a word in the text which means ' a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product'.
- 6- What does the underlined pronoun 'their'?
- 7- Give two examples of friendly comments.

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

had (x2) hadn't if only wish

- 1 I couldn't understand anything. If only I'd studied Chinese!
- 2 Ibrahim was right and I was wrong. I wish I..... listened to him.
- 3 I..... I'd known more about the company. If I'd done some research!
- 4 I am very hungry! I wish I..... eaten before I went to the conference.
- 5 I regret the deal now. I wish we.....done it.

1 If 2 had 3 wish; only 4 had 5 hadn't

Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- 1 Sultan forgot to do his Science homework.
If only he ----- to do it.
- 2 I regret going to bed late last night.
I wish I-----earlier.
- 3 Nahla could not find her way round the city very easily.

- 4 Oh no! I've forgotten my library book. I left it at home.
I wish I----- .
- 5 Our team didn't play very well yesterday.
If only they-----better.

1 hadn't forgotten 2 had gone 3 had had/had brought
4 hadn't forgotten it/hadn't left it at home 5 had played

Use the prompts and write sentences with **I wish** and **If only**. The first one is done for you.

1 I'm cold. (bring a coat)

If only I'd brought a coat.

I wish I'd brought a coat.

2 We're late. (get up earlier)

3 I feel ill. (not eat so many sweets)

4 Fadi has lost his wallet. (be more careful)

5 Huda was too busy to visit us yesterday. (be able to come)

6 I've broken my watch. (not drop it)

Answers :

1 If only I'd brought a coat./I wish I'd brought a coat.

2 If only we'd got up earlier./I wish we'd got up earlier.

3 If only I hadn't eaten so many sweets./I wish I hadn't eaten so many sweets.

4 If only he had been more careful./I wish he'd been more careful.

5 If only she'd been able to come./I wish she'd been able to come.

6 If only I hadn't dropped it./I wish I hadn't dropped it.

Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

1 Samia regrets being angry at breakfast time. (only)

2 If only I had concentrated properly in class today. This homework is really difficult. (I)

3 Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.

(wishes)

4 I wish I had learnt English better when I was younger. (if)

ANSWERS :

1 If only Samia hadn't been angry at breakfast time.

2 I wish I had concentrated properly in class today.

3 Nader wishes he had been more careful with his essay.

4 If only I had learnt English better when I was younger.



Find the expressions 1–5 in the text, then match them with their meanings.

1 package holiday 2 sales pitch 3 target market 4 age group 5 department store

a people who are identified as possible customers

b a set of people of similar age

c a large shop that sells many different types of things

d a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product

e an organised trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)

1 e 2 d 3 a 4 b 5 c

Complete the sentences using the correct form of the following prompts. The first one is done for you.

be older
have a camera with me
live in a big house
not have a headache
not be so far away
like the same things

1 Our flat is very small.

If only we lived in a big house.

2 Jaber isn't old enough to drive a car.

He wishes he _____.

3 My brother and I never want to watch the same TV programme.

I wish we _____.

4 I'm looking at a beautiful view, and I'd love to take a photo.

If only I _____.

5 My cousins don't live near here.

I wish they _____.

6 I want to go out this afternoon, but I don't feel well.

If only I _____.

1 lived in a big house 2 was older 3 liked the same things 4 had a camera with me 5 weren't so far away 6 didn't have a headache

Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
Sales pitch	a presentation made by someone who is trying to sell a product	ترويج للسلع
Target market	people who are identified as possible customers	الزبائن المختارة
Age group	a set of people of similar age	مجموعه من نفس العمر
Department group	a large shop that sells many different types of things	سوق
Package holiday	an organized trip with everything included in the price (travel, accommodation, food)	الرحل المخطط لها

Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
Be able to answer detailed questions	to have the ability to understand complicated questions and respond to them appropriately	القدرة على إجابة الأسئلة بتفاصيلها
Do a deal	to arrange an agreement in business	عقد صفقة او اتفاق
Give a business card	to give someone a card that shows a business person's name, position and contact details	إعطاء بطاقة أعمال (بطاقة تعريفية بالشخص)
Make a small talk	to have an informal chat with someone in order to start a conversation	عمل محادثة (كلمة) غير رسمية
negotiate	to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics	يفاوض
Shake hands	to move someone's hand up and down in a greeting	يصفح باليد
Tell a joke	to say something to make people laugh	يمزح

_ Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the box :

minerals _ exported _ fertilisers _ knitwear

1. They added some naturalto make plants grow better .
- 2 . Jordan hasmany products to the European Union even before the 1997 CE trade agreement was made..
3. Jordan is rich in a lot of naturalsuch as coal and salt .

Unit Ten



Career Choices

Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
Adaptable	able to adapt to new conditions or situations	متكيف
Ambitious	having a strong desire for success or achievement	طموح
attribute	a quality or feature that is considered to be good or useful (in a person)	صفة
Competent	having enough skill or knowledge to do something to a satisfactory standard	كفؤ
Conscientious	showing a lot of care and attention (to a task)	حي الضمير
qualifications	Official records of achievements awarded upon the successful completion of a course of training or passing an exam .	سيرة ذاتية
seminar	A class on a particular subject , usually given as a form of training .	ندوة
Enthusiastic	showing a lot of interest and excitement about something	متحمس
Fond of	having an affection or liking for someone or something	مغرم ب
postgraduate	Someone who has finished their first degree and its continuing to study either Master or PHD level .	طالب دراسات عليا
Headphones	a piece of equipment that you wear over your ears to listen privately to the radio, music, etc.	سماعات الرأس
interpreter	someone who translate spoken words from one language into another .	مترجم

Degree	A qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study .	مفسر
keen	having or showing eagerness or interest	مهتم
reference	a person who provides information about your character and abilities	مرجع
regional	relating to a particular region or area	إقليمي
secure	a class on a particular subject, usually given as a form of training	تدريب
Concentration	Attention or attention span	التركيز
Voluntary	done or given by choice	تطوعي
rewarding	Giving personal satisfaction	يشعرك بالرضا و السرور

My job as interpreter **وظيفتي كمترجمة**

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 5 my reply.

.it =to do my (Fatima's) job . they =students . my / I /me =Fatima Musa

اسمي فاطمة موسى عملت كمترجمة لخمس سنوات - الكثير من الطلبة أرسلوا لي بريدهم الالكتروني ليسألونني عن عملي لمعرفة كيف يكون الوضع عندما اعمل . لذا هذا هو ردي .

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.

him- my (Fatima's) father

لقد كنت دائما محبة او مولعة باللغات . عمل والدي في العديد من البلدان المختلفة عندما كنت شابة صغيرة . ونحن عادة سافرنا معه عندما زرنا بلدا دائما أن أتعلم اللغة . في المدرسة كنت جيدا جدا في اللغة الانجليزية لذلك قررت أن أصبح مترجمة

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.

.they= a person (he or she)

.this = I give the translation through headphones to other people at the meeting

.Who=anyone in the room

الآن طبيعة عملي الذهاب لمؤتمرات و ندوات هامة في جميع أنحاء العالم - عندما يتحدث شخص في مؤتمر باللغة الانجليزية استمع لما يقوله من خلال سماعات الرأس ثم أترجم ذلك للعربية - أعطي الترجمة من خلال سماعات الرأس لأشخاص آخرين يحضرون الاجتماع و هذا يعني أن أي شخص في الغرفة يتكلم العربية سيفهم ما يقوله الناس

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!

. That=the English words. It =interpreter/translation
.that =the words It=English language

هل هو عمل جيد؟ ليس لوقت طويل . الانجليزية ليست هي نفسها في جميع البلدان الناطقة بالانجليزية . مثلا كلمات الانجليزي في الهند تختلف عن بريطانيا و أمريكا و استراليا . معرفة الانجليزية الإقليمية تحتاج لمعرفة الكثير من اللغة المتخصصة . بعض الكلمات التي تستخدم للحديث عن الأعمال التجارية أو العلوم أو القانون . على سبيل المثال نجعلها تقريبا لغة مختلفة .

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=an interpreter

ان لم يكن لديك شهادة جامعية في اللغة لن تكون قادرا على ان تصبح مترجما - أن كان لديك مؤهل الدراسات العليا فقد تحصل على وظيفة مترجم . اذا حصلت على مقابلة عمل ستحتاج أن تظهر انه يمكنك التفكير بسرعة مع التركيز لفترات طويلة من الزمن - ان نجحت فانه عمل امن و مجزي . وربما انك ستحتاج للسفر كثيرا . ولكن ليس من مشكلة طالما انك تستمتع بزيارة بلدان أخرى .

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.

انه عمل مسئول جدا . أدرك انك إن ترجمت أشياء بشكل سيء فقد يؤثر على قانون مهم أو اتفاقية تجارية بين البلدان و ستشعر بالرضا عندما تشعر أن الناس يفهمون ما ترجمه .

it=an interpreter

- 1- Mention the main cause that made Fatima talk about her job as interpreter?
- 2- What encouraged Fatima to choose her career as interpreter?
- 3- There are many challenging aspects in Fatima's career as an interpreter? Mention two of them.
- 4- The writer mentioned several requirements for becoming an interpreter. What are they?
- 5- Write down the sentence which indicates that the interpreter will feel rewarded if the listeners understand the translated information.
- 6- What does the underlined pronoun 'that' refer to?
- 7- Headphones are important in Fatima`s job. Why?
- 8- What is the effect of bad translation?

Conditional sentences

الجملة الشرطية

1- zero conditional

تتكون من جملة الشرط و جواب الشرط. الفعل الذي يكون في جملة الشرط مضارع بسيط و الذي في جواب الشرط مضارع بسيط . غالبا مع الحقائق .

If you heat water ,itboils..... .(boil) .

Water boils if you heat it .

..... ما الفرق بين الجملتين ؟

The function:

To describe something that always happens (the inevitable consequence) after a certain action or event.

The structure:

If+ S + present simple...., S + present simple....

Or

S + present simple.... **If+ S + present simple...(no comma)**

don't , doesn't

و النفي نستخدم

e.g.

If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die.

If she doesn't sleep well , she gets tired .

2- First conditionals with future time phrases

The function:

To describe a future outcome of a certain future action or event.

The structure:

If+ S + present simple...., S + will+ Base....

Or

S + will+ Base **If+ S + present simple...(no comma)**

e.g.

If you study , you will pass .

If **she studies** , she **will** pass .

If you (not ,study) ,you **will** fail .(don't study)

● We can use

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| 1. provided that | شرط أن |
| 2. as long as | طالما |
| 3. unless | ما لم |
| 4. even if | حتى لو |

You will pass **provided that** you study .

I'll buy the book **if / provided that / as long as** it isn't too expensive.

(I won't buy it **if** it is too expensive)

I'll buy it **unless** it's expensive.

(I'll buy it **if** it isn't too expensive.)

I'll buy it **even if** it's expensive.

(I will buy it. The price isn't important.)

The second conditional

The function:

1. To talk about a hypothetical or improbable situation.
2. To give advice. *If I were you,.....*

The structure:

If+ S + Past simple, S + would + Base

Or

S + would+ Base... If+ S + Past simple ...(no comma)

e.g.

She would travel all over the world if she were rich.

If I had his number, I would call him.

Note: with the verb To **Be** we use IF + I / HE / SHE / IT + WERE

e.g.

If I were not in debt, I would quit my job.

If he were taller, he'd be accepted into the team.

The third conditional

The function:

To imagine past situations that are impossible and did not happen.

The structure:

If+ S + Past Perfect, S + would have + V.3

Or

S + would have + V.3 ... If+ S + Past Perfect ...(no comma)

- The if-clause states one event that did not happen.

If I had stayed at home that day, I would have missed the celebration.

(The person did not stay at home that day.)

I (have played) If I(have) a boot . **would have got , had had**

The third conditional with could and might

The function:

1. To talk about the imaginary past.
2. when we are less sure of the result of the impossible past situation.

We can use **could have** or **might have** in place of **would have**.

If I had prepared better for the competition, I might have won the first prize.

(The speaker is not sure that this would have been true.)

If I had slept better the night before the exam, I could have concentrated better.

(It is possible that the speaker would have been able to concentrate.)

Words	Meanings in Arabic
regional	إقليمي
rewarding	تكريم وتحفيز
seminar	فصل دراسي
translation	ترجمة
career	مهنة
advertising	اعلان
banking	عمل بنوك
Career advisor	مرشد مهني
Lawyer	محاماة
Achievements	انجازات
enthusiastic	حماس

Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 Unless you have a language degree, you **do / will** not be able to become an interpreter.
- 2 If you get an interview for a job, you **needed / will need** to show that you have good listening skills.
- 3 If you are successful, it **is / will be** a secure and rewarding job.
- 4 You get a huge feeling of satisfaction when you know that people **understand / understood** everything you translate.

Answers

1 will 2 will need 3 will be 4 understand

Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

- 1 I will enjoy my job provided that ...
- 2 I think I will be successful as long as ...
- 3 Even if I travel a lot, ...
- 4 I will not work abroad unless ...
- 5 If I get the job I want, ...

Suggested answers

- 1 I have interesting colleagues.
- 2 I work hard.
- 3 I will still make time to speak to my friends.
- 4 it is the only option.
- 5 I will be very happy.

Complete the sentences with expressions from the box that ask for or give advice.

you could	if I were you	why don't you
-----------	---------------	---------------

- 1 Before you find a full-time job,----- consider doing voluntary work?
- 2 -----, I'd find out about training courses.
- 3 As you have a Geology degree,----- do a course in Land Surveying and become a surveyor.

Answers

- 1 why don't you 2 If I were you 3 you could

Complete the following mini-dialogues by giving advice.

- 1 A: I would like to get a job as a teacher of English.
B:----- study English at university?
- 2 A: I want to learn Chinese, but they don't teach it in my school.
B: You----- do a Chinese course online.
- 3 A: I don't understand what we have to do for homework.
B:-----, I would ask the teacher.

Answers

- 1 Why don't you 2 could 3 If I were you

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- I----- (have got) the job if I -----(have) some experience.
- If you -----(do) the course, you -----(have) enough experience to apply for the job.

Answers

- 1 would have got; had had
2 had done; would have had

Complete each sentence with your own ideas.

- If there had been email in the 1960s, -----.
- If people had had mobile phones in the past, -----.
- If people had known about global warming in the past, -----.

Suggested answers

- 1 people would have stopped writing letters by now. 2 they would have been able to communicate more easily. 3 they would have stopped using fossil fuels by now.

ACTIVITY BOOK

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

headphones	Career interpret translation	seminar rewarding	regional
------------	------------------------------------	----------------------	----------

- Please listen to the music through headphones, so that you don't disturb anybody.
- I have just read a _____ of a book by a Japanese author.
- In the UK, there is a central government, but there are _____ also _____ councils around the country.
- My uncle is fluent in several languages. He is often able to _____ for us during conversations with foreigners.
- Nada made a successful presentation at a _____ in Irbid last month.
- Doing volunteer work can be a _____ experience.

1 *headphones* 2 translation 3 regional 4 interpret 5 seminar 6 rewarding

Circle the correct words.

- 1 Ali is thinking of having / taking a course in Agriculture.
- 2 I get a feeling of satisfaction / secure after a hard day's work.
- 3 Make sure your online passwords are secure / rewarding.
- 4 In order to work in finance, you need to be a very successful / responsible person.
- 5 My friend has just got a job / work at our local bank.
- 6 After a long agreement / meeting, we managed to do a deal.

1 taking 2 satisfaction 3 secure 4 responsible 5 job 6 meeting

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions. One preposition is not needed.

(about (x2) , as , at , into , in , on)

1. Would you like to work _____ a teacher in a big school?
2. We need to decide _____ a place to meet.
3. Can you translate this Arabic _____ English for me, please?
4. I'd like to talk _____ the film I've just seen; it was brilliant!
5. The teacher asked us _____ our favourite books.
6. My sister is really good _____ drawing and painting.

1 as 2 on 3 into 4 about 5 about 6 at

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 When you ----- at the station next Saturday, we ----- there to meet you.
(arrive/be)
- 2 Nasser -----out with us tomorrow unless he----- help his father.
(come/have to)
- 3 I -----you with your homework, as long as you----- me with mine!
(help/help)
- 4 Provided that it----- , we----- a picnic next week. (not rain/have)
- 5 If you----- the prize, how -----you----- the money? (win/spend)
- 6 Even if Omar----- his driving test this afternoon, he----- his own car.
(pass/not have)

1 arrive; will be 2 will come; has to 3 will help; help
4 doesn't rain; will have 5 win; will, spend
6 passes; won't have

Circle the correct word in bold, and complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- 1 **When / Unless** you ----- water to 100°C, it boils. (heat)
- 2 You will not pass your exams **as long as / unless** you----- hard. (study)
- 3 **If / Unless** you----- the plants, they will die. (not water)
- 4 Do you usually go home or meet your friends **when / provided that** school----- ? (finish)
- 5 Your new computer will last a long time **as long as / even if** you----- careful with it. (be)

1 When; heat 2 unless; study 3 If; don't water 4 when; finishes 5 as long as; are

Join the sentence beginnings 1–5 with their endings a–e, using the words in bold.

1. During Ramadan, we eat	if when even if unless provided that	a. it's closed.
2. I'll phone you		b. we're tired.
3. We'll go to our favourite restaurant on Friday		c. it's part-time – I haven't finished my university studies yet.
4. I will take the job offer		d. the sun sets.
5. We have to go to school,		e. I miss the bus so that you pick me up.

1. -----
2. -----
3. -----
4. -----
5. -----

- 1 d** when the sun sets
2 e if I miss the bus ...
3 a unless it's closed
4 c provided that it's part-time ...
5 b even if we're tired

Tick the correct sentences. Rewrite the wrong ones with words from the box. The first two are done for you.

even if	if	unless	when
---------	----	--------	------

1 Ice cream melts **when** it gets warm. ✓

2 We need umbrellas **unless** it rains. † We need umbrellas when it rains.

3 The teacher will be pleased **unless** I write a good essay.

4 Our team will celebrate **if** they win the match.

5 **Provided that** everyone works hard, we'll all pass our exams.

6 Babies are usually happy **as long as** they're hungry or cold.

7 We should always be polite **unless** we feel tired.

- 1 ✓ 2 We need umbrellas when it rains.
 3 The teacher will be pleased if I write a good essay.
 4 ✓ 5 ✓
 6 Babies are usually happy unless they're hungry or cold.
 7 We should always be polite even if we feel tired.

Read the interview and complete the missing phrases. One phrase is not needed.

- a although I sometimes wish I hadn't chosen that subject
 b but they weren't in the same year
 c and send out further information to possible clients
 d which are a kind of apprenticeship
 e because computer skills are essential
 f I'll have to prepare really carefully
 g watching what they were doing
 h and of course it looks great on my curriculum vitae

Stepping into the business world

Business Studies is a popular choice for students who are choosing a degree course in the UK. After graduating, some go on to further study, but most of them take up employment.

إن دراسات /أو علوم إدارة الأعمال هو خيار شائع للطلاب الذين يختارون دراسة الشهادة الجامعية في المملكة المتحدة . بعد التخرج ، يذهب البعض إلى متابعة الدراسات العليا ولكن معظمهم يباشرون في التوظيف .

Many large companies offer graduate training schemes, (1 which are a kind of apprenticeship. We went to meet twenty-two-year-old Ricky Miles, who is about to graduate in The subject .

العديد من الشركات الكبرى تقدم برامج تدريب الخريجين . (1) والتي هي نوع من التدريب المهني . ذهبنا للقاء ريكي مايلز البالغ من العمر اثنين وعشرين عاما ، والذي هو على وشك التخرج في هذا الموضوع .

How long have you been studying Business Studies, Ricky?

منذ متى وأنت تدرس دراسات إدارة الأعمال ، يا ريكى ؟

It's a four-year course, including two periods of work experience. Each one lasted six months, (2)but they weren't in the same year .

إنها دراسة مدتها أربع سنوات ، بما في ذلك دورتين من الخبرة العملية . كل دورة استمرت ستة أشهر ، (2) لكنهما لم تكونا في نفس العام .

What exactly have you studied over those four years?

بالضبط ما الذي درسته خلال تلك السنوات الأربع ؟

Quite a lot! Maths, of course, Accounting, Finance and Economics. Oh yes, Marketing and Sales, too. I also did a course in Management, which is about recruiting and managing staff, and how to deal with conflict, and a course in Advertising. We all had to do IT, too, (3)because computer skills are essential .

الكثير جدا ! الرياضيات، بالطبع، المحاسبة ، المالية و الاقتصاد . أوه نعم ، التسويق ولمبيعات ، وأيضا ، كم أنني درست دورة في الإدارة ، وهي عن التعيين / أو التوظيف وإدارة الموظفين ، وكيفية التعامل مع النزاع ، ودورة / دراسة في الإعلان . كان علينا جميعا أن نفعل ذلك ، وأيضا ، (3) لان مهارات الكمبيوتر ضرورية .

What did you most enjoy about the degree?

بماذا استمتعت أكثر شي فيما يتعلق بالشهادة الجامعية ؟

The work experience, definitely. I learnt so much, both times, (4) and of course it looks great on my curriculum vitae One of the companies offered me paid work last summer, so I managed to get even more experience that way. Also, I wouldn't have had much money last year if I hadn't had that job!

في الخبرة العملية ، بالتأكيد . لقد تعلمت الكثير ، في المرتين ، (4) ، وبالطبع تبدو رائعة حين توضع في سيرتي الذاتية . عرضت على إحدى الشركات العمل بأجرة مدفوعة في الصيف الماضي ، وهكذا تمكنت من الحصول على خبرة أكثر بهذه الطريقة . أيضا ، لم أكن لامتلك الكثير من المال في العام الماضي لو لم احصل على تلك الوظيفة / العمل !

What kind of company was that, and what did you do there? It was a company that provides financial products – savings and pensions, mostly. At first I just 'shadowed' different people, (5) watching what they were doing Then I did quite a lot of checking for them – you know, checking their calculations. When I went back in the summer, I was in the sales department.

ما نوع الشركة تلك ، وماذا فعلت هناك ؟

كانت الشركة توفر / أو تمنح المنتجات المالية - مثل الادخار والمعاشات التقاعدية ، في الغالب . في البداية أنا فقط " تعقبت " أشخاص مختلفين ، (5) أراقب ما كانوا يفعلون . ثم قمت بالكثير جدا من التدقيق ورائهم ، أنت تعرف ، التدقيق من صحة حساباتهم . عندما عدت في الصيف ، كنت في قسم المبيعات .

My job was to follow up web enquiries, (6) and send out further information to possible clients I enjoyed it, and I wouldn't have had that opportunity if I hadn't done the work experience first.

وكانت وظيفتي متابعة الاستفسارات التي تأتي عن طريق شبكة الانترنت ، (6) وإرسال المزيد من المعلومات للعملاء / للزبائن المحتملين . لقد استمتعت بذلك ، ولم أكن لأحصل على هذه الفرصة لو لم أقم بالخبرة العملية أولا .

What are you planning to do next? I've just applied for a job with a bank. I have the right qualifications, but I know there will be a lot of other applicants. I'll just have to wait and see if I get an interview. If I do, (7)

ماذا تخطط القيام به بعد ذلك ؟

لقد تقدمت قبل فترة وجيزة بطلب لوظيفة مع احد البنوك . لدي المؤهلات المناسبة، لكنني اعرف انه سيكون هناك الكثير من الآخرين المتقدمين للوظيفة . يجب علي فقط أن انتظر وارى ما إذا كان يمكنني الحصول على مقابلة عمل . إذا حصلت عليها ، (7) سيتعين علي أن استعد بعناية حقا .

1 d 2 b 3 e 4 h 5 g 6 c 7 f

- 1- How long do business studies take?
- 2- Mention three courses that should business students study to get the degree.
- 3- According to the text, Ricky thinks that having a degree in Business studies is very beneficial and he enjoyed it. Is he justified? Explain your answer.
- 4- What was Ricky's role in the sales department?
- 5- Write down the sentence which indicates that in the UK many people get a degree in business studies.
- 6- Find a word in the text which means ' on line questions'
- 7- What does the underlined pronoun 'them' refer to?
- 8- According to the text, what are the steps that Ricky has to follow to get a job with a bank?
- 9- How does Miles spend a quarter of his time as a student?
- 10- What kind of company did he work for last summer? What was his job?
- 11- What do large companies offer graduates?
- 12- There are two choices for the student of business studies? What are they?
- 13- What does the underlined word 'Marketing' mean?
- 14- What does the underlined pronoun ' which ' refer to?

Read the text again and answer the questions.

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

1 Business Studies 2 doing work experience 3 It was a company providing financial products, and his job was to follow up web enquiries.

4 whether or not he will get an interview 5 Students' own answers

Match the words in bold in the text with their meanings.

- 1 money you save over your lifetime to pay for your old age:
- 2 online questions:
- 3 maths; work with numbers:
- 4 finding suitable employees:
- 5 promoting your product; finding customers:

1 pensions رواتب التقاعد 2 web enquiries استفسار عن طريق النت 3 calculations حسابات 4 recruiting تعيين موظفين جدد 5 marketing التسويق

Rewrite the advice, using the words in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1 You should practise the presentation several times. (were)

If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times.

2 It would be a good idea for you to make a list of questions. (could)

3 You ought to get some work experience. (don't)

4 You shouldn't look too casual. (If)

5 You should do a lot of research. (would)

1 If I were you, I'd practise the presentation several times.

2 You could make a list of questions.

3 Why don't you get some work experience?

4 If I were you, I wouldn't look too casual.

5 I would do a lot of research.

Read the situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets. The first one is done for you.

1 Saeed left his camera at home, so he wasn't able to take pictures of the parade. (could)

If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade.

2 I had a headache yesterday, and I didn't do well in the Maths test. (might)

3 I didn't know your phone number, so I wasn't able to contact you. (could)

4 You had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on. That's how I noticed you in the crowd. (might not)

5 I worked really hard the day before the exam. I got top marks. (might not)

1 If Saeed hadn't left his camera at home, he could have taken pictures of the parade.

2 I might have done well in the Maths test if I hadn't had a headache yesterday.

3 I could have been able to contact you if I had known your phone number.

4 If you hadn't had a brightly-coloured T-shirt on, I might not have noticed you in the crowd.

5 I might not have got top marks if I hadn't worked really hard the day before the exam.

Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

- 1 I wish I'd done more revision. (only)
- 2 There's less information on the website than there is in the book. (as much)
- 3 The police are investigating the cause of the accident. (look)

1 If only I'd done more revision 2 There isn't as much information on the website as in the book. 3 The police are looking into the cause of the accident.

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

- 1 Where's the post office, please?
Do you mind ?.....
- 2 They say that fish is good for the brain.
Fish
- 3 You shouldn't worry so much.
If I
- 4 The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice. The least

- 1 telling me where the post office is
- 2 is said to be good for the brain
- 3 were you, I wouldn't worry so much
- 4 expensive thing on the menu is orange juice

Circle the correct word from each pair of words to complete the sentences.

- 1 That exam wasn't very difficult, wasn't / was it?
- 2 If my father had gone to university, he can / could have been a teacher.
- 3 Jameel might not have become a musician if his parents haven't / hadn't encouraged him.
- 4 Which words did you need to look up / over in a dictionary?
- 5 Jaber looked even / as if he hadn't slept very well.

1 was 2 could 3 hadn't 4 up 5 If

Complete the sentences with the words in the box. One word is not needed.

further later least less longer much

- 1 My sister doesn't eat as..... as I do. She always putson her plate than I do.
- 2 I'm tired today because I went to bed..... than usual last night.
- 3 I didn't enjoy the book. In fact it was the interesting story I've ever read.
- 4 The bus is late. We'll have to wait a little

1 much; less 2 later 3 least 4 longer

Match the definitions with the words in the box. One word is not needed.

proficiency vocational look into negotiate recall spill

1 relating to an occupation:.....

2 discuss in order to come to an agreement:

3 skill, experience:.....

4 remember:.....

5 investigate:.....

1 vocational 2 negotiate 3 proficiency 4 recall 5 look into

Words followed by prepositions

Work as	يعمل ك
Decide on	قرر بشأن
Translate into	ترجم من وإلى
Talk about	تحدث عن
Ask about	سأل عن
Good as	جيد ك

Derivations

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb	Meaning
Know	Knowledge	Knowledgeable	Knowledgeably	معرفة
Idealize	Ideal /idealism	Ideal	Ideally	مثالية
Create	Creator / creation /creativity	creative	creatively	ابتكار وخلق
teach	Teacher / teaching	////////////////////	////////////////////	يدرس / يعلم
////////////////////	business	business	//////////////////// ////	عمل تجاري
Economize	Economy / economist / economics	economic	economically	اقتصاد
Criticizes	Critic / criticism	Critic	critically	ينتقد
Compete	Competence	Competent	competently	ينافس
////////////////////	particulars	particular	particularly	بشكل خاص



Dear Sir/Madam,

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

I , my : Tareq Hakim

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

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

Their : elderly people that : company

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

Yours faithfully,

Tareq Hakim

You , your : recipient

Dear Mr Rahhal,

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

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

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

I like reading and camping. I also like travelling.

References are available on request.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Hisham Khatib

I : hashem Khatib you ,your :Mr Rahal

- 1- What type of career that both Tareq and Hisham would like to apply for?
- 2- According to Tareq's Curriculum Vitae, Tareq states that he knows a lot about pharmaceutical industry. Is he justified? Explain your answer.
- 3- Several achievements are mentioned in Tareq's Curriculum Vitae. What are they?
- 4- According to Hisham's Curriculum Vitae. Hisham thinks that he deserves the job. Write down the reason.
- 5- In Hisham's Curriculum Vitae , Write down the sentence which shows a 'reference'
- 6- Find a word which means ' **done by choice** '
- 7- What does the underlined pronoun ' **this** ' refer to?
- 8- What does the underlined pronoun ' **their** ' refer to?

*** Critical thinking

- 1- For a successful and strong Curriculum Vitae, several things need to be considered. Suggest three tips to help Curriculum Vitae maker write an impressive Curriculum Vitae .
- 2- Curriculum Vitae is the passport to employment. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

Literature spot B :

A Green Cornfield **Christina Rossetti**

حقل ذرة أخضر

The earth was green, the sky was blue:
I saw and heard one sunny morn
A skylark hang between the two,
A singing speck above the corn;

كانت الأرض خضراء و السماء زرقاء
ذات صباح مشمس رأيت و سمعت
ذكر قبرة يتعلق بين الاثنتين
مثل بقعة صغيرة تغني فوق الذرة

A stage below, in gay accord,
White butterflies danced on the wing,
And still the singing skylark soared,
And silent sank and soared to sing.

وأسفل منه و في تناغم مرح
رقصت فراشات بيضاء و هي تطير
فيما لازال القبرة المغرد يحلق عالياً
و يهبط صامتاً و يحلق عالياً ليغني

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.

حقل الذرة امتد أخضر يانعا
لليمين و اليسار بجانب خطواتي
كنت أعرف ان له عشا مخفيا
في مكان بين المليون ساق

And as I paused to hear his song
While swift the sunny moments slid,
Perhaps his mate sat listening long,
And listened longer than I did.

و حين توقفت لأسمع أغنية
كانت اللحظات المشمسة تنزلق بسرعة
لعل رفيقته جلست تستمع إليه طويلا
و استمعت له لفترة أطول مما أنا استمعت

Vocabulary

Answer the questions.

1 Is a speck something big or small (line 4)?

.....

2 If something is in accord, is it in agreement or disagreement (line 5)?

.....

3 Does tender suggest something fresh and young, or old and strong (line 9)?

.....

4 What does a bird do in a nest (line 11)?

.....

5 Which part of a plant is the stalk (line 12)?

.....

6 Does swift mean slow or fast (line 14)?

.....

Answers

1 small 2 in agreement 3 fresh and young 4 It lays eggs. 5 It's the long, upright part of the plant that supports the leaves. 6 fast



Speck : small dot or spot
Swift : fast
In accord : in agreement
Stalk : the long part of the plant
Nest : the place where the birds lays eggs .
Tender : fresh and young : صغير و منعش

نحفظ من الكلمات ما يلي :
 بقعة صغيرة
 سريع
 موافقة
 الجزء الطويل من النبتة
 العش

Comprehension

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

The poet describes how (1)..... (content / sad / lonely) she feels as she walks through a cornfield. As she walks along, she sees a skylark (2) (flying away from the cornfield / flying in the sky / falling towards her). It doesn't sing as it flies (3) (lower / higher). Below it, butterflies (4) (sit quietly / move slowly / move quickly) in the cornfield. The poet knows that the skylark's nest is (5) (visible in / hidden in / far away from) the cornfield. She (6) (notices / imagines / knows) that its companion is also listening somewhere in the cornfield.

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

Answer the questions about the poem.

- 1 The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?
- 2 Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?
- 3 How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?

Answers

- 1 Some word pairs alliterate (singing speck on line 4, listening long on line 15, listened longer on line 16), but there are also lines that alliterate: And still the singing skylark soared (line 7), And silent sank and soared to sing (line 8) and While swift the sunny moments slid (line 14). Alliteration adds to the rhythm of the poem and also links dissimilar words together (here we have soared and sank; silent and singing).
- 2 The two references are I knew he had a nest unseen (line 11) (the female bird is sitting on the eggs); Perhaps his mate sat listening long (line 15) (the female bird). The listener is the female skylark.

3 She says, Perhaps his mate sat listening long, And listened longer than I did (lines 15–16). This shows that the poet leaves the cornfield but speculates that the bird's mate might still be listening to the song: therefore, the bird must still have been singing.

Analysis

Answer the questions about the poem.

- 1- The poet uses many examples of alliteration. Find one example. What effect is the poet trying to achieve with this technique?
- 2 Find two references to another listener, apart from the poet herself, in lines 10 to 16 of the poem. Who or what is this listener?
- 3- How do we know that the poet leaves the cornfield before the skylark has stopped singing?
4. List the colours that have been used in the poem. What do you think they symbolise?

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4. Green, blue, white. I think that green symbolises the freshness of nature; it is used in conjunction with blue to emphasise how bright and vivid nature can be. White is used to symbolise the purity and elegance of the butterfly



Around the World in Eighty Days

by Jules Verne

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

بدأت القصة في 1873 و هي عن رجل انجليزي يسمى فيلياس فوج - حاول إكمال رحلته في 80 يوما - هو ورفيقه في السفر خادمه الفرنسي باسبارتو يسافران مرورا بالهند بواسطة قطار و أصبحا صديقين لمسافر آخر اسمه فرانسيس كرومارتي .

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

توقف القطار في الساعة الثامنة في فسحة كبيرة تبعد تقريبا خمسة عشر ميلا بعد منطقة اسمها روثال - كانت البيوت طابق واحد و أكواخ العمال . قاطع التذاكر و هو يمر بالعربات صاح قائلا على الركاب الخروج من هنا .

'Where are we?' asked Sir Francis.

'At the hamlet of Kholby.'

'Do we stop here?'

'Certainly. The railway isn't finished.'

'What! Not finished?'

أين نحن ؟ سأل السير فرانسيس . نحن في قرية كولباي . هل نتوقف هنا ؟ بالتأكيد السكة الحديدية لم تكمل بعد . ماذا ! لم نكمل بعد .

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

لا . لا يزال هناك خمسين ميلا من السكك الحديدية ستوضع من هنا الى مدينة الله اباد حيث يبدأ خط السكة الحديدية مرة أخرى .

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

ومع ذلك أنت تباع تذاكر من بومباي إلى كلكتا - رد عليه السير فرانسيس بغضب و الذي كان ينمو غضبه .

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

لا شك - أجاب قاطع التذاكر و لكن الركاب يعرفون انه يجب توفير وسيلة نقل لهم من كولباي الى مدينة الله اباد .

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

فوج ينادي السير فرانسيس بهدوء ويقول سنقوم ان سمحت لنا بالحث عن وسيلة نقل ما الى مدينة الله اباد

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

' لا سيد فوج هذا سيؤدي لتأخير ليس في مصلحتك '

'No, Sir Francis; it was foreseen.'

'What! You knew that the way—'

لا ياسير فرانسيس كان هذا متوقعا. ماذا! أنت كنت تعلم أن الطريق

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

لا على الإطلاق - قال فوج . لم أكن أعلم انه سيكون هناك عقبة ستظهر أجلا أو عاجلا على طريقي . لذلك لم نخسر شيئا . لقد كسبت يومين بإمكانني أن أضحى بهما . هناك سفينة ستغادر كلكتا لهونج كونغ ظهرا يوم 25 و اليوم هو 22 و سنصل كلكتا في الوقت المناسب .

There was nothing to say to so confident a response.

لم يكن هناك شيء ليقوله السير فرانسيس بسبب رد السيد فوج بثقة .

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

فوج و فرانسيس كرومارتي و بعد البحث عن وسيلة نقل من أقصى القرية عادا دون أن يجدا أي وسيلة نقل .

'I shall go afoot,' said Phileas Fogg.

قال فوج علينا المسير .

Passepartout, who had now rejoined his master, made a wry grimace, as he thought of his magnificent, but too frail Indian shoes. After a moment's hesitation, he said,

'Monsieur, I think I have found a means of conveyance.'

الخدم باسبارتو قد لحق بسيدده عبر وجهه عن امتعاض عندما فكر بحذائه الفخم و حذائه المهتريء - بعد تردد قال سيدي أعتقد أنني وجدت وسيلة نقل .

'What?'

ماذا؟

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

فيل يملكه هندي على بعد مئة خطوة .'

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

لنرى الفيل - قال فوج .

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

وصلوا إلى كوخ صغير محاط بسياج كان الفيل فيه . جاء هندي خارجا من الكوخ و أدخلهم للحظيرة .

The elephant, which was reared, not to be an animal that merely carried things around, but for warlike purposes, was half-domesticated.

الفيل ليس مجرد حيوان ولكن تمت تربيته للحرب فكان نصف الياف .

Happily, however, for Mr Fogg, the animal's instruction in this direction had not gone far, and the elephant still preserved its natural gentleness. Kiouni - this was the name of the elephant - could doubtless travel rapidly for a long time, and, in default of any other means of conveyance, Mr Fogg resolved to hire him.

بسعادة ومع ذلك للسيد فوج فإن تعليم الحيوان في هذا الاتجاه (أي للقتال) لم يذهب بعيدا والفيل لا يزال يحتفظ بلطفه

الطبيعي .كوني - هذا كان اسم الفيل - يمكنه السفر بلا شك بسرعة لفترة طويلة وفي ظل غياب أي وسيلة نقل أخرى من وسائل النقل قرر السيد فوج أن يستأجره .

However, elephants are far from being cheap in India as they are becoming scarce. Male elephants, as they are only suitable for circus shows, are much sought after especially as the majority are domesticated. When therefore Mr Fogg proposed to the Indian to hire Kiouni, he refused point-blank.

على اية حال الفيلة هي ابعد ما تكون عن كونها رخيصة في الهند لأنها أصبحت نادرة. الفيلة الذكور بما أنها مناسبة فقط لعروض السيرك كانت مرغوبة كثيرا ولا سيما أن أغليبتها أليفة. ولذلك عندما اقترح السيد فوج على الهندي انه يريد ان يستأجر الفيل رفض رفضا قاطعا.

Mr Fogg persisted, offering the excessive sum of ten pounds an hour for the loan of the elephant to Allahabad. Refused. Twenty pounds? Refused also. Forty pounds? Still refused.

السيد فوج أصر وعرض عليه مبلغا كبيرا من المال في مقابل استعارة الفيل لكل ساعة إلى مدينة الله أباد إلا انه رفض. عشرون جنيهها؟ لكنه رفض أيضا. أربعون جنيهه؟ لا يزال يرفض.

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

فيلياس فوج دون إبداء اقل اضطراب اقترح شراء الحيوان كاملا وفي البداية عرض عليه ألف جنيه. الهندي لا يزال يرفض وربما فكر انه سيعمل صفقة كبيرة. وعندما عرض عليه ألفي جنيه قبل الهندي.

'What a price, good heavens!' cried Passepartout, 'for an elephant.'

"يا له من سعر يا الله" صرخ الخادم باسبارتو "من اجل فيل".

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

لم يبقى إلا أن سوى العثور على دليل الأمر الذي كان سهلا نسبيا شاب فارسي ذو وجه ذكي عرض خدماته والتي قبلها السيد فوج واعد اياه مكافئة سخية من اجل تحفيز حماسته ماديا. وتم اقتياد الفيل للخارج وتجهيزه.

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

تم شراء المؤن / أي الغذاء والشراب من قرية كولباي وبينما ركب السير فرانسيس والسيد فوج على جانبي الهودج ركب الخادم باسبارتو فوق قماش السرج بينهما فارج رجليه. الفارسي اجلس نفسه على رقبة الفيل وفي الساعة التاسعة انطلقوا من القرية والحيوان / أي الفيل يسير عبر الغابة الكثيفة من أشجار النخيل عبر اقصر الطرق.

* Parsee – a person living in South Asia but descended from Persia.

* howdah – a seat for riding an elephant

1 Answer the questions.

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

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

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

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

5 Read line 36 again. Which words tell us that the elephant was kept safely away from direct contact with humans?

1 a house with one floor

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

3 It's a ship powered by steam.

4 It's an expression that shows pain or unhappiness. Passepartout wasn't happy because he didn't want to walk far, as he didn't think his shoes would be sturdy enough.

5 enclosed, palings: The elephant was in a compound surrounded by high palings. In other words, the animal was fenced in an area.

2 Answer the questions.

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

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

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

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

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

6 How many people travel on the elephant?

Answers

1 The train cannot continue its journey because the railway line hasn't actually been completed.

2 He is annoyed because he feels cheated by being sold a ticket to somewhere the train doesn't go. 'Growing warm' means getting annoyed.

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

4 He wanted it for fighting.

5 'It still preserved its natural gentleness', meaning that it does not want to fight (lines 40–41).

6 four – the guide, Passepartout, Sir Francis and Mr Fogg

Calm confident enthusiastic unapologetic worried

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

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

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

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

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

Answers

1 unapologetic 2 confident 3 worried 4 calm 5 enthusiastic

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

Sir Francis

Passepartout

Phileas Fogg

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

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

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

Answers

1 Phileas Fogg 2 Passepartout 3 Sir Francis

نمط امتحان الوزارة :

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

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

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

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

Recently, the benefits of learning sign language are being promoted not only to deaf

people, but also to those with normal hearing. In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language. Since, like all languages, sign language has a grammatical structure, **it** is now being recognised and taught as an optional foreign language.

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

Question Number One (20 points)

A.

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

B. Literature spot: (2 points)

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

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

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

Question Number Two: (15 points)

- A. Choose the suitable item from those given in the box to complete each of the following sentences. There are more words than you need. Write down the answer in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (8 points)**

look up, earn, keep your chin up, compulsory, look into

1. Even if things have been difficult for you, always....., every thing will be normal soon.
2. In Jordan, pre-school and kindergarten education is optional, While basic education is free and

3. You can..... the respect of your colleagues through your hard work and honesty.
4. Bayan promised her boss that she would.....the matter and find out what had gone wrong.

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

A postman delivers your post.

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

C. Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets and write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

1. Kareem is a..... journalist, he has worked previously for many scientific Journals. (qualification)
2. Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat..... food as well. (nutrients)

Question Number Three: (13 points)

A. Correct the verbs between brackets then write your answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET (4 points) .

1. Provided that it,we will have a picnic next week. (not, rain)
2. A new vocational school hasrecently in my area. (build)

B. Complete each of the following items so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it, and write it down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (9 points)

1. People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease.
Eating almonds.....
2. How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?
Could you tell me.....?
3. Nader should have been more careful with his essay. He didn't get a good mark.
Nader wishes.....

Question Number Four:

A. Read the following situations and complete the sentences with the third conditional, using the word in brackets. Write the answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET. (4 points)

1. Saleem left his wallet at home, so he wasn't able to purchase his necessary items.

(could)

2. I studied really hard the day before the final exams. I achieved the first rank in my class. (might not)

B . Complete each of the following sentences by adding the correct question tag to the end of each of them. Write the answers down in your ANSWER BOOKLET (3 points)

1. I have to quit fatty food,.....?
2. The food in the restaurant wasn't extremely good,.....?
3. Let's walk along the beach,.....?

Question Number Five (15 points)

A. EDITING 4) points)

Imagine you are an editor in the Jordan Times. You are asked to edit the following lines that have four mistakes. (one grammar mistake, one punctuation mistake and two spelling mistakes). Find out these four mistakes

and correct them. Write the correct answer down in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

I am doing an online posgraduate course in education. It is think that distance learning means that you don't socilaise with other students? As you do when you are doing a face-to-face course. It's not true! Our class consists of 30 students from all over the world. We study at home and send our assignments to our totors by email and there are a lot of different class discussions on the Internet.

B. GUIDED WRITING (4 points)

Read the information below, and write two sentences about the benefits of studying abroad.

- build valuable job skills.
- be self- confident
- make friends.
- understand own and other cultures.

Guided Writing