



اللغة الانجليزية

للمرحلة الثانوية/المستوى الرابع



PREPARED BY

Grammar

Vocabulary

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شرح كامل للمادة مع أسئلة إضافية  
على كل موضوع  
المنهاج الجديد



Reading

Writing



SECOND  
SEMESTER

UNIT  
6



OUR WAY TO SUCCESS

# UNIT SIX

## Education today

### Grammar

#### Quantifiers to make comparisons

Monosyllabic adjectives ( الصفات أحادية المقطع ) are compared with **-er+ than, the + -est**.

Adjective ( الصفة )	Comparative ( المقارنة )	Superlative ( التفضيل )
long	longer than	the longest
small	smaller than	the smallest
late	later than	the latest
nice	nicer than	the nicest
big	bigger than	the biggest
thin	thinner than	the thinnest
fat	fatter than	the fattest

- \* London is **bigger than** Vienna.
- \* The Mississippi is **the longest** river in the USA .

Disyllabic adjectives ( الصفات ثنائية المقطع ) ending with [ y, er, ow] are compared with **-er, -est**.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
easy	easier than	the easiest
happy	happier than	the happiest
clever	cleverer than	the cleverest
narrow	narrower than	the narrowest

- \* Which is **the easiest** exercise?

All the other adjectives and adverbs are compared with **more/less, the most/the least** .

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
careful	more/less careful than	the most/the least careful
expensive	more/less expensive than	the most/the least expensive
difficult	more/less difficult than	the most/the least difficult
tired	more/less tired than	the most/the least tired
terrible	more/less terrible than	the most/the least terrible

- \* Which dress is **more expensive**?
- \* Do you think Geography is **more interesting than** History, or **less interesting**?
- \* Which dress is **the most expensive**?
- \* Which subjects are **the most popular**, and which are **the least popular**?

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

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
clever	<b>cleverer than</b> <b>more/less clever</b>	<b>the cleverest</b> <b>the most/the least clever</b>
common	<b>commoner than</b> <b>more/less common</b>	<b>the commonest</b> <b>the most/the least common</b>
likely	<b>likelier than</b> <b>more/less likely</b>	<b>the likeliest</b> <b>the most/the least likely</b>
pleasant	<b>pleasanter than</b> <b>more/less pleasant</b>	<b>the pleasantest</b> <b>the most/the least pleasant</b>
polite	<b>politer than</b> <b>more/less polite</b>	<b>the politest</b> <b>the most/the least polite</b>
quiet	<b>quieter than</b> <b>more/less quiet</b>	<b>the quietest</b> <b>the most/the least quiet</b>
stupid	<b>stupider</b> <b>more/less stupid</b>	<b>the stupidest</b> <b>the most/the least stupid</b>
sure	<b>surer than</b> <b>more/less sure</b>	<b>the surest</b> <b>the most/the least sure</b>
subtle	<b>subtler than</b> <b>more/less subtle</b>	<b>the subtlest</b> <b>the most/the least subtle</b>
simple	<b>simpler than</b> <b>more/less simple</b>	<b>the simplest</b> <b>the most/the least simple</b>

### Irregular forms

حالات شاذة

<b>Adjective</b>	<b>Comparative</b>	<b>Superlative</b>
good	<b>better</b>	<b>best</b>
bad / ill	<b>worse</b>	<b>worst</b>
little (amount)	<b>less</b>	<b>least</b>
little (size)	<b>smaller</b>	<b>smallest</b>
much / many	<b>more</b>	<b>most</b>
far (amount)	<b>further</b>	<b>furthest</b>
far (place)	<b>farther</b>	<b>farthest</b>
late (time)	<b>later</b>	<b>latest</b>
late (order)	<b>latter</b>	<b>last</b>
near (place)	<b>nearer</b>	<b>nearest</b>
near (order)	<b>-</b>	<b>next</b>
old (people and things)	<b>older</b>	<b>oldest</b>
old (people)	<b>elder</b>	<b>eldest</b>

\*\* تستخدم (older / oldest) للمقارنة بين الأشياء و الناس بشكل عام أما (elder / eldest) فتستخدم للمقارنة في الأعمار بين أفراد العائلة فقط

### **as+adjective / adverb +as**

يستخدم هذا التركيب للتعبير عن المقارنة المتساوية

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

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

### **(not ) as+adjective / adverb +as**

\*للتعبير عن عدم المساواة نستخدم **Not** قبل هذا التركيب

\*I can **not** run **as fast as** you.

\*This test was **not as difficult as** the last one.

**\*\*The following words are both adjectives and adverbs.**

close	early	far	free	hard
daily	fair	fast	hard	wrong

### **as + many + (noun) + as**

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة المتساوية مع الأسماء المعدودة

\* You know **as many people as** I do.

### **(not ) as + many + (noun) + as**

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة غير المتساوية مع الأسماء المعدودة

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

### **as + much + (noun) + as**

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة المتساوية مع الأسماء غير المعدودة

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

### **(not ) as + much + (noun) + as**

يستخدم هذا التركيب للمقارنة غير المتساوية مع الأسماء غير المعدودة

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

في جميع حالات as .....as لا نستخدم the (ولا) than

\*\*\* ملاحظة : يمكن حذف الاسم المعدود أو غير المعدود إذا فُهِمَت الإشارة إليه من خلال سياق الكلام أو الجملة .

\* I have three brothers. That's **as many as** you have. ("brothers" is understood)

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

SUMMARY		
نوع المقارنة	الصفات أحادية المقطع	الصفات ثنائية المقطع
مقارنة بين طرفين	Sally is <b>taller than</b> Farah	Gold is <b>more expensive than</b> silver
مقارنة متساوية بين طرفين	John is <b>as clever as</b> Kim	Happiness is <b>as important as</b> wealth
تفضيل	Dareen is <b>the tallest</b> student in our class	Football is <b>the most interesting</b> sport in the world

مقارنة متساوية للاسم المحدود	Ali has <b>as many children as</b> I do.
مقارنة غير متساوية للاسم المحدود	Ali <b>doesn't have as many children as</b> I do.
مقارنة متساوية للاسم غير المحدود	He has had <b>as much success as</b> his brother has.
مقارنة غير متساوية للاسم غير المحدود	He <b>hasn't had as much success as</b> his brother has.

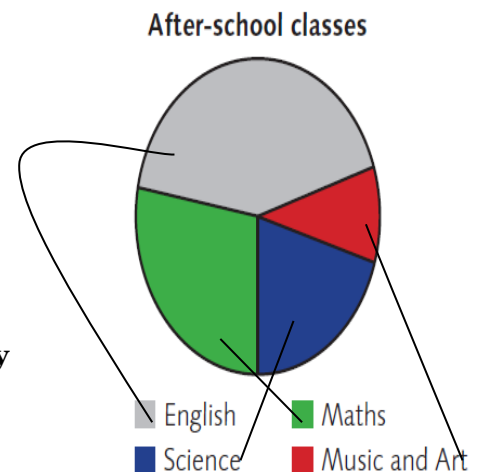
### تمارين الكتاب

#### 5/ SB page 45

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.



#### 4/ AB page 31

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.*

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

earlier, later, less, longer, ~~the most~~, the least

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

## 5/ AB page 32

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.

## 6/ AB page 54

Rewrite the sentences with the words in brackets.

1. There's less information on the website than there is in the book. (**as much**)  
There isn't .....
2. I haven't got as much homework as my brother. ( **less** )  
I have got .....
3. The cheapest thing on the menu is orange juice. ( **the least** )  
The least .....
4. Sara and Leen are both 160 c.m tall. ( **as tall** )  
Sara .....
5. British English is more difficult than American English. ( **less** )  
American English .....

# Reading

\*\*\*\*الكلمات الضرورية المستخدمة في أسئلة القطع الوزاريه \*\*\*\*

Find	جد	Factors	عوامل
Quote	اقتبس	Influence, Impact, Effect	تأثير
Underlined	تحت خط	According to	وفقا لـ / حسب
Pronoun	ضمير	View , Opinion , Attitude	وجهة نظر
Text	نص	Sentence	جملة
Paragraph	فقرة	Indicate, Show	يشير, يبين
Write down	اكتب	Why	لماذا
Examples	أمثلة	How	كيف
Mention	اذكر / عدد	When	متى
Features, Qualities	خصائص	Who	من
Objectives, Aims	أهداف	Where	أين
First	أول	What	ما / ماذا
Second	ثاني	Which	أي / الذي
Third	ثالث	How many	كم عدد
Last	آخر / أخير	How long	كم طول المدة
Word	كلمة	Causes, Reasons	أسباب
Refer to	يعود على	A part from	باستثناء
Describe	صف	Results	نتائج
Advantages , Benefits	إيجابيات , فوائد	Mean	يعني
Explain	وضح	Justify	برر
Suggest	اقترح	Ways	طرق
Characteristics	خصائص	Steps	خطوات
Difficulties	صعوبات	Consequences	اثر

\*\*\* كيف تتعامل مع أسئلة القطعة في الامتحان الوزاري \*\*\*

Question Number one .

A.

1. .... Write down two of them / Write them down.
2. .... Write down two of them / Write them down.

يكون المطلوب في هذين السؤالين أن تذكر نقطتين على كل منهما حاول التقييد بما هو مطلوب بالسؤال حتى تحصل على علامته كاملة. مفتاح الحل  
العبارة التي قبل كلمة Write

3. Quote /Write down the sentence which indicates that .....

المطلوب في هذا السؤال اقتباس جملة من النص . انتبه لما هو مكتوب بعد that لتحديد الجملة المناسبة من النص ثم اكتبها كاملة بحيث تبدأ بحرف capital و تنهي بنقطة. مفتاح الحل العبارة التي بعد كلمة that

4. Find a word in the (first /second/third/fourth/fifth / last ) paragraph which means

.....

المطلوب في هذا السؤال إيجاد كلمة من الفقرة التي ذكر رقمها في السؤال لها نفس معنى العبارة أو الكلمة التي بعد كلمة means  
عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال  
ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.



- Replace the underlined word with suitable phrasal verb / idiom that has the same meaning.

المطلوب استبدال الكلمة التي تحتها خط بشبه فعل / مصطلح مناسب له نفس المعنى . عليك أن تحفظ المصطلحات المطلوبة منك مع الانتباه لزمن الفعل وكتابته بشكل صحيح إملائيا.

- What does the underlined word ..... mean ?

المطلوب معرفة معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط  
عليك أن تحفظ معاني المفردات الواردة في القطع للإجابة على هذا السؤال.

5. What does the underlined word .....refer to ?

المطلوب في هذا السؤال معرفة على ماذا يعود الضمير الذي تحته خط .  
اقرأ الجملة التي تحتوي على الضمير, حدد نوعه قبل أن تعتمد إجابة معينة .  
ملاحظة هامة : عندما تجد الإجابة انقلها إلى دفتر إجابتك كما وردت في النص تماما دون تغيير.

he , him , his	اسم مذكر عاقل
they , them , their	اسم جمع ( عاقل / غير عاقل )
she , her	اسم مؤنث عاقل
it, its	اسم مفرد غير عاقل
who , which , where	الاسم السابق لها مباشرة
this , so	جملة سابقة لها
there, here	اسم مكان

6. According to the text , the writer ( thinks , says, considers , states ) that.....  
**Explain this statement, suggesting/ mentioning / giving three ways / reasons / pieces of advice .....**

المطلوب في هذا السؤال توضيح العبارة التي بعد **that** مقترحا/ ذاكرًا / معطيا / ثلاثة طرق / أسباب / نصائح لها علاقة بالعبارة التي بعد **that** افهم هذه العبارة جيدا اربطها بما تعرفه عن النص بشكل عام ثم اكتب ثلاثة طرق/ أسباب / نصائح مناسبة.

7. .... Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

المطلوب في هذا السؤال التفكير في العبارة المعطاة و كتابة وجهة نظرك . أبدا إجابتك بعبارة تفيد الرأي مثل **I think that** / **In my opinion** . اكتب الجملة التي وردت في بداية السؤال . اعتبر أن هذه العبارة موضوع تعبير بسيط المطلوب منك إبداء رأيك في جملتين على الأقل , إذا وجدت صعوبة . ابحث في النص عن جملتين ( فكرتين ) , حاول صياغة ما تكتبه بطريقة الخاصة و تجنب النسخ من النص قدر الإمكان.

## The time we spend at school

### KEY WORDS

academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديميا
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	أمة متطورة
fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة
tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	التعليم في مجموعات صغيرة
optional	available as a choice / elective	اختياري
compulsory	obligatory; required	إجباري

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

قبل بضعة سنين، عملت ما يعادل 1000 مدرسة في أرجاء الولايات المتحدة على جعل العام الدراسي أطول وذلك بزيادة عشرة أيام إضافية عليه أو عن طريق جعل اليوم الدراسي أطول بنحو نصف ساعة.

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

ويعود السبب في ذلك إلى أنه قد وجد أن طلبة المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة والمملكة المتحدة يمضون أقل وقت في المدرسة، بمعدل 187 يوماً للعام الدراسي. وتعتبر السنة الدراسية النموذجية في الأردن أطول من ذلك. وعلى أية حال، ليس من بين هذه الدول ما يكون فيه العام الدراسي كما هو عليه في اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية. فالطلبة الكوريون الجنوبيون يمضون 220 يوماً من أيام العام في المدرسة، وفي اليابان فيبلغ عدد أيام العام الدراسي 243 يوماً.

According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. **They** want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades.

They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities. They also spend about three hours on homework every day, which is three times as much as many other countries. Their high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

وبحسب دراسة أجرتها منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية (OECD)، فإن طلبة اليابان وإندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية يمضون أكثر وقت في الدراسة على مستوى العالم. حيث أنهم يسعون إلى تعلم أكبر قدر ممكن لتحقيق أعلى العلامات في الامتحان. وهم يمضون في المدرسة تسع ساعات تتضمن وجود نشاطات تعليمية إضافية بعد إنتهاء الدوام المدرسي. ويمضون أيضا قرابة الثلاث ساعات في تأدية واجباتهم المدرسية كل يوم وهذا يمثل ثلاث أضعاف ما هو عليه الحال في الدول الأخرى. وتنبأ إنجازاتهم الأكاديمية أنه كلما زاد وقت دراستك، كلما تحسن أدائك في الامتحانات النهائية.

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and they attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations.

Despite this, **they** achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently. 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.

في فنلندا، على أي حال، يعطى الطلبة عادة أقل من نصف ساعة من الواجبات كل يوم. وهم يلتحقون بالمدرسة لعدد أيام أقل وأقصر من نظرائهم في 85% من الدول المتقدمة. وعلى الرغم من ذلك، فإنهم يحققون أعلى النتائج في مواضيع مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. وعلاوة على ذلك، فإن معظم الطلاب يتحدثون على الأقل لغتين و في الغالب ثلاث لغات بطلاقة. وتكشف النتائج المتناقضة للدراسة أن عدد وطول الأيام الدراسية ليس العامل الوحيد الذي يحدد إذا ما كان الطلبة سينجحون في المدرسة أو لا.

### تمارين الكتاب

#### 4/ SB page 45

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

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

## COMPREHENSION TEST

1- 1,000 schools across the USA started making school years longer by two ways . Write them down .

.....

2. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordanian students attend school for more than 187 days per year.

.....

3. There are two main differences between the Finland's students and the students of other developed nations . Write down these two differences.

.....

4. Why did the American schools start making school years longer?

.....

5. There are many countries where students spend most their time studying, write down two of these countries.

.....

6. Although students in Finland attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations, they achieve many goals . Write down two of these goals.

.....

7. Find a word in the text which has the opposite meaning of '**compulsory**'.

.....

8. What do the underlined words ( pronouns ) refer to ?

.....

9. According to the Finland's views of study, the number and the length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not. Suggest three factors would result in better grades for most students.

.....

.....

.....

10. The longer you study, the better you do in final exams. Think of this statement , and in two sentences , write down your point of view.

.....

.....

.....

## Space Schools

### KEY WORDS

pioneering	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	ريادي
undertake	to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it	يلتزم/ يتعهد
qualifications	official record of achievement	مؤهلات
tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصاً / وافي الشروط
Astrophysics	the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them	الفيزياء الفلكية
tutorials	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	دروس خصوصية

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

تعتبر مدارس الاستوديو مدارس رائدة تحصل على الإعانة المالية والدعم من القطاع الاقتصادي الخاص وتسعى إلى تشجيع الشباب على الالتحاق بنمط تعليم ثانوي غير تقليدي. وغالباً ما تتخصص هذه المدارس بمجالات معينة مع فهم أن نفس القدر الكبير من المهارات والمؤهلات يجب أن تتوفر لجميع الشباب.

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

وقد تم افتتاح مدرسة منها لتعليم الشبان من سن الرابعة عشرة إلى الثامنة عشرة، الذين لديهم اهتمام خاص بالعمل في مجال صناعات الفضاء. ويلتحق طلبة المدرسة بمنهاج متخصص يحتوي على موضوعات مثل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية. وتتألف الدروس من مجموعات دراسية صغيرة تعمل على مشاريع تشرف عليها شركات رائدة في مجالي صناعات الفضاء والتكنولوجيا.

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

وسيتم استقطاب علماء ومهندسين بارزين كمحاضرين ضيوف لطلبة هدفهم تحصيل أعلى العلامات في امتحانات الرياضيات والعلوم. وعندما يغادرون المدرسة، سيكونون مهينون لمسارات وظيفية متعددة. "وهم ليسوا مضطرين أن يكونوا رواد فضاء." يقول الناطق باسم المدرسة. " فالعلامات المتميزة في موضوعات العلوم والتكنولوجيا تفتح لهم عدة أبواب وتقود إلى فرص وظيفية متنوعة

#### 4/ SB page 46

**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

.....

#### Quotation / SB page 46

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

*“Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.*

*Mahatma Gandhi (1869 CE–1948 CE)”*

.....

.....

.....

#### COMPREHENSION TEST

1- Quote the sentence which indicates that a school has been opened to take care of students who are interested in space industry.

.....

.....

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

.....

3. There are two fields of projects supervised by leading companies . Write them down

.....

4. What is meant by studio schools / Quote the sentence which indicates the definition of studio schools .

.....

.....

5. Who supports and funds studio schools?

.....

6. Why is it important that students get high grades in subjects like Math, Science and other technology subjects?

.....

7. What does the underlined adjective **tailor made** mean?

.....

8. What do the underlined words ( pronouns ) refer to ?

.....

9. The writer states that Studio Schools encourage young people to undertake less conventional form of secondary education. Explain this statement, suggesting three methods to help making education less conventional.

.....

.....

.....

10. Many schools receive funding as well as support from private businesses for special educational purposes. Think of this statement and, in two sentences ,write down your point of view.

.....

.....

.....

## A visiting student's / Anita's blog post

## KEY WORDS

colloquial	(adjective) (of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech	عامي / دارج
fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة

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

قبل عامين (صيفين)، أمضيت خمسة شهور في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الأردنية الألمانية بالقرب من مدينة مادبا. ولأن أبي أصله من الأردن، فقد تربيت وأنا أتحدث اللغتين العربية والألمانية. وعلى أي حال، لم يسبق لي وأن درست اللغة العربية بشكل رسمي، وعندما سُنحت لي الفرصة بأن أمضي سنة في الأردن لدراسة اللغة العربية لم أتردد لحظة.

I have relatives in Jordan and they arranged for me to stay with a wonderful family who live just outside Madaba. I was amazed by the number of international students **there**, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world. Most of them had studied Arabic to a high level. I'm very familiar with **colloquial** Arabic, **which** is what my family speaks and understands. The Arabic class, in Modern Standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar. Every week, we had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. We covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, I could also practise it at home. I really **put my back into it**, and I earned an 'A' on the course.

لي أقارب في الأردن وقد رتبوا لي أن أقيم مع عائلة رائعة تسكن خارج مدينة مادبا. وقد كنت مندهشة من عدد الطلبة الأجانب هناك، والذين أتوا ليس فقط من ألمانيا فحسب بل أيضاً من جميع أرجاء العالم. ومعظمهم درس اللغة العربية إلى مستوى متقدم. أما أنا فعلى معرفة اللهجة العربية العامية التي كانت تتحدث بها عائلتي وتفهمها. وقد كان صف اللغة العربية، المخصص للغة العربية الفصحى، مثيراً للتحدي وخاصة القواعد. وكان علينا أن نتعلم كل أسبوع قائمة بحوالي خمسين كلمة جديدة حول العديد من المواضيع. وقد ساعدني العيش مع عائلة عربية كثيراً على تطوير مهاراتي في التحدث باللغة العربية لأنه، وعلى عكس الطلبة الآخرين الذين يسمعون اللغة العربية في الغرفة الصفية والشارع، فقد كان بإمكانني ممارستها في المنزل. فقد بذلت قصارى جهدي في ذلك، وحصلت على نتيجة "A".

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

الذي أعجبني بطلبة الأردن هو سلوكهم وتوجهاتهم الدراسية. فكل الطلبة الذين قابلتهم كانوا يقدرّون أهمية دراستهم الجامعية والفرص التي ستمنحهم إياها من أجل المساهمة في رفاه بلدهم. إضافة إلى أنهم يظهرون قيماً إيجابية عالية. فالجميع كانوا يتحلون بالصدق، والناس يناقشون الموضوعات بدلاً من أن يغضبوا إذا لم يتفقوا مع بعضهم

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

وكوني أستمع بالطعام الشهى، والأماكن الجميلة والناس الكرماء الودودون، فقد كانت دراستي في الأردن من أفضل القرارات التي اتخذتها في حياتي. وقد كونت صداقات عديدة. وطورت قدراتي في المحادثة والقراءة والكتابة. وحلمي هو أن أتحدث اللغة العربية بطلاقة، ولأني أنوي أن أعود للأردن بقدر ما أستطيع، فأنا واثقة من تحقيق حلمي.

### تمارين الكتاب

#### 8/ SB page 49

**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?

.....



## COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Several aspects about the Jordanian students impressed Anita. Write down two of them.  
.....
2. Anita has got many benefits from studying in Jordan . Write down two of them.  
.....  
.....
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that many students from all over the world come to study in German-Jordanian University.  
.....  
.....
4. Anita can speak two languages . Write them down.  
.....
5. Write down the sentence which shows that Anita is used to colloquial Arabic.  
.....
6. How many words did the students have to learn weekly.  
.....
7. What does the underlined word **colloquial** mean ?  
.....
8. What do the underlined words ( pronouns ) refer to ?  
.....
9. According to the Anita's Blog, the Arabic class in Modern standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar . Explain this statement ,suggesting three benefits of learning more than one language.  
.....  
.....  
.....
10. Living with a family is a useful way to learn a new language quickly . Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.  
.....  
.....  
.....

## After school ...

## KEY WORDS

financial	relating to money	أمور مالية
halls of residence	accommodation provided by a university or college	سكن الجامعة
motive	reason for doing something	حافز
minority	not many ,the opposite of majority	الأقلية
debts	costs , charges	ديون
fees	money you owe	أجور / رسوم
tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	التعليم في مجموعات صغيرة
degree	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	شهادة / درجة علمية

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

في إنجلترا، يلتحق 50% ممن يغادرون المدرسة بالتعليم العالي. وهذا الرقم لم يكن دائما كما هو عليه الآن. قبل عشرين عام، كان الرقم يقارب 30% وقبل ذلك بنحو ثلاثين عام كان الرقم فقط 5%. والتغيير الآخر الذي طرأ كان ماليا. فقبل عام 1998 كان التعليم في المملكة المتحدة مجانيا بالكامل لمواطني المملكة. ومنذ ذلك الحين، فرضت الرسوم الدراسية. ويستقرض معظم الطلبة هذه الرسوم من الحكومة وهم ليسوا مضطرين لدفعها مباشرة. وبدلا من ذلك، فهم يسددونها ببطء من ما يكسبونه في المستقبل.

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

وعلى الرغم من التكلفة العالية، فإن معظم الطلبة يختارون الدراسة خارج البلاد. وأظهرت دراسة حديثة شملت 17.000 طالب على أن 7% فقط أرادوا البقاء في بلادهم للحصول على شهادتهم الجامعية. وبالطبع، بالنسبة لمعظم الشباب فإن العيش في الخارج يعني اقتراض المزيد من المال من الحكومة. ولكن، لماذا لا يتجنب الطلبة الاستدانة عن طريق الدراسة في بلدانهم، حيث لا يضطرون لدفع الإيجار؟ إلا أن معظمهم يقولون أنهم يريدون أن يختاروا الجامعة التي يودون الدراسة فيها، لا الدراسة في الجامعة الأقرب. والدافع الآخر لهم هو رغبتهم في التعرف على ثقافة جديدة. أين يسكن هؤلاء الطلبة؟ العديد يسكن في غرف السكنات خاصة في السنة الأولى من الدراسة، وآخرون يستأجرون الشقق والبيوت. والقلة المحظوظة يسكنون في عمار اشتراه لهم آبائهم. وغالبيتهم بحاجة للتعليم كيف يعدون الطعام، ويغسلون، ويديرون أوقاتهم وأموالهم.

### تمارين الكتاب

#### 8 / AB page 33

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.

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: .....

#### 9 / AB page 33

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. ....

#### 10 / AB page 33

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?  
.....

## COMPREHENSION TEST

1. There were 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. Quote the sentence which indicates The challenges which face the students who choose to study abroad.  
.....

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. Find a word in the text which has the opposite meaning of "**majority**".  
.....

7- Find a word in the text which means "**reason for doing something**"  
.....

8. What do the underlined words ( pronouns ) refer to ?  
.....

9. The writer states that it is expected that students who choose to study away from home will face many difficulties. Explain this statement , suggesting three tips to make studying abroad less challenging.  
.....  
.....  
.....

10. Studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages. Think to this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

The word (s)	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديميا
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	أمة متطورة
fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة
drop ( course )	to stop studying a certain subject at university	يسقط مادة
economics	the study of the way in which money and goods are produced and used	علم الاقتصاد
engineering	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc. are built	هندسة
enrol	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course	يسجل
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	صيدلة
pioneering	introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time	ريادي
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	عامي / دارج
tutorials	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an individual student or a small group of students	دروس خصوصية
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	accommodation provided by a university or college	سكن الجامعة
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
online distance learning	a formalised teaching and learning system specifically designed to be carried out remotely by using electronic communication	التعلم عن بعد عبر الانترنت

tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	التعليم في مجموعات صغيرة
optional	available as a choice / elective	اختياري
marketing	the study of selling products to the appropriate customer	تسويق
tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصا / وافي الشروط
degree	a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study	شهادة / درجة علمية

## Body Idioms

get it off (your) chest	to tell someone about something that has been worrying you	الاعتراف بما يقلقك / تشتكي همومك لأحدكم
get cold feet	to lose your confidence in something at the last minute	رفض الاستمرار بسبب الخوف من شيء / أن تفقد الثقة بالنفس في اللحظة الأخيرة
keep your chin up	to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement	الشعور بالتفاؤل في الظروف الصعبة
play it by ear	to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	تقرر بسرعة كيف تتعامل مع موقف حسب تطوره
have a head for figures	to have a natural mental ability for math / numbers	امتلاك القدرات العقلية في الرياضيات و الأرقام
put (my) back into it	to put a lot of effort into something / tired extremely hard	يبدل قصارى الجهد لعمل ما / متعب , شاق

## تمارين الكتاب

### 6 / SB page 47

**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?**

<p>Maths, Dentistry, Arabic Language and Literature, Pharmacy, Marketing, التسويق , الصيدلة , اللغة العربية و ادابها , طب الأسنان , الرياضيات</p> <p>Geology, Psychology, Translation, Visual Arts, Chemistry, Sociology, علم الاجتماع , الكيمياء , الفنون البصرية , الترجمة , علم النفس , علم الأرض</p> <p>Banking and Finance, History, Nursing, Agriculture, Physics ,Engineering, الهندسة , الفيزياء , الزراعة , التمريض , التاريخ , علوم مالية و مصرفية</p> <p>Linguistics, Economics, Business Management, Biology, Medicine, Geography الجغرافيا , علم الطب , علم الأحياء , إدارة الاعمال , علم الاقتصاد , علم اللغة</p>
---

<b>Sciences</b>	.....
<b>Arts and Humanities</b>	.....
<b>Business</b>	.....
<b>difficult to classify</b>	.....

### 3 / SB page 48

Complete this paragraph with the appropriate words :

في الخارج , طول الحياة , كفاءة , عالمي , مفاهيم , بشكل متزايد  
**Increasingly, prospects, global, proficiency, lifelong, abroad**

If you do a degree in Medicine or Law, you will find that your job (1) ..... are better than if you do a more general degree. However, language (2)..... is becoming (3)..... important for anyone who wants to travel or work (4)..... for a large (5)..... company or organisation. Remember, it's never too late to study or change career direction. Studying is a (6)..... activity – you're never too old to start!

### 4 / SB page 48

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

### 1 / AB page 31

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** .....

## 2 / AB page 31

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

.....

## 7 / AB page 32

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.

## 11 / AB page 34

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 .....



## MODEL ANSWERS



### 5/ SB page 45

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

### 4/ AB page 31

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

### 5/ AB page 32

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

### 6/ AB page 54

1. There isn't as much information on the website as in the book.  
2. I have got less home work than my brother.  
3. The least expensive thing on the menu is orange juice.  
4. Sara is as tall as Leen .  
5. American English is less difficult than British English.



## The time we spend at school

### 4/ SB page 45

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. Japan, Indonesia and South Korea  
7. 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.

### COMPREHENSION TEST

1. By adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.  
2. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this.  
3. 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.  
4. 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.  
5. Indonesia and South Korea  
6. They achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.  
7. optional.

8. this : an average school year of 187 days/ they : students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea / they : students in Finland.
9. There are many factors would result in better grades for most students like following well-structured timetables and spending more time on individual study during the day and less homework at night . Also, including a lot of subjects such as Physical Education, Drama and Music.
10. I agree with this statement because if you study longer time you will be able to do your exams perfectly and confident of your ability to treat with different kinds of exams. These qualities lead to higher marks in final exams.

## **Space Schools**

### **4/ SB page 46**

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

### **Quotation / SB page 46**

I agree with this quotation because you need to keep learning in order to keep up with what is happening in the world. It's not only school subjects that Gandhi is talking about. He is thinking about the changing world and how we need to keep up with it. So he is advising us to take advantage of everything there is and embrace learning in order to have a better life.

## **COMPREHENSION TEST**

1. One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry.
2. Astronomy and Astrophysics.
3. The space and technology industries.
4. 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.
5. The private businesses.
6. When they leave school, they will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. Excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.
7. custom-made; made to fit exactly
8. which : Studio schools / who : fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds students/ their : students .
9. There are many methods to help making education less conventional like using the interactive multimedia and teachers take part in new roles in line with the scientific and technological enormous progress. Also, designing new and advanced educational models and train teachers on them.
10. I think that many schools receive funding as well as support from private businesses for special educational purposes because they need special techniques and the financial cost may be high in terms of hosting prominent experts and scientists so there is a significant trend towards private businesses to receive their support.

## **A visiting student's / Anita's blog post**

### **8/ SB page 49**

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.

### COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Their behaviour and their attitude to studying.
2. She made many new friends. She also improved her Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills.
3. I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world.
4. Arabic and German
5. I'm very familiar with colloquial Arabic, which is what my family speaks and understands.
6. A vocabulary list of around 50 words.
7. A language or words used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech.
8. I : Anita / there : Madaba / which : colloquial Arabic
9. There are many benefits of learning more than one language like giving a competitive edge when searching for jobs and travelling easily without having trouble with translations.  
Also, giving a great chance to understand the world we live in.
10. I think that Living with a family is a useful way to learn a new language quickly because it helps to practise the language and understand it . Also, it helps to use what has been learnt at school or university in the practical life.

### After school ...

#### 8 / AB page 33

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

#### 9 / AB page 33

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.

#### 10 / AB page 33

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

### COMPREHENSION TEST

1. 50% of school leavers go on to higher education. Another huge change has been financial
2. They don't have to repay it immediately.
3. Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.
4. Most of them say that they want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.
5. 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.
6. minority.
7. motive
8. they : most students / where : at home / others : other students who choose to study abroad.
9. There are many tips to make studying abroad less challenging like adapting to the country's tradition and culture in which you study and being familiar with your new neighbours.  
Also, finding new friends to share them your happiness and worrying.
10. I think that studying abroad has many advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand you know more about different cultures and gain new experience of how to depend on your self . On the other hand you may feel that you are isolated because you are away from your family and friends.

## Vocabulary

### **6 / SB page 47**

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.

### **3 / SB page 48**

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

### **4 / SB page 48**

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

### **1 / AB page 31**

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

### **2 / AB page 31**

Students' own answers

### **7 / AB page 32**

1. Law 2. Linguistics 3. Physics 4. history 5. Banking and Finance

### **11 / AB page 34**

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