



اللغة الانجليزية  
للمرحلة الثانوية/المستوى الرابع



THE PLANT OF ENGLISH  
ACTION BOOK 12 / LEVEL THREE

PREPARED BY

Grammar

Vocabulary

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شرح كامل للمادة مع أسئلة إضافية  
على كل موضوع  
المنهاج الجديد



Reading

Writing

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SECOND  
SEMESTER

UNIT  
7



OUR WAY TO SUCCESS

## UNIT SEVEN

### Lifelong learning

#### Grammar

### Indirect ( embedded / impersonal ) questions

**The function :** We can use indirect questions **to ask questions in a polite, formal way**  
\* نستخدم الأسئلة غير المباشرة لطرح أسئلة بطريقة مؤدبة أو رسمية.

• We can begin impersonal questions with :

-Could you tell me ...;

هل لك أن تخبرني

-Do you know ...;

هل تعلم

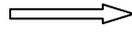
-Do / would you mind telling me ...; هل تمنع / هل تسمح أن تخبرني

-Could you explain ....

هل لك أن تشرح

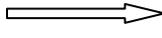
\* بعد كتابة هذه العبارات يكون تركيب الجملة بنفس التركيب المستخدم في أسئلة الكلام المنقول مع اختلاف بسيط و هو كتابة علامة السؤال في النهاية كذلك عدم تحويل زمن السؤال بحيث يبقى كما هو .

\* Who is that man ?



Do you know who that man is ?

\* Where is the nearest bank ?



Could you tell me where the nearest bank is ?

### 1.Wh – questions ( الأسئلة الاستفسارية ) :

– هي الأسئلة التي تبدأ بكلمات تبدأ بـ ( h ) أو ( wh ) مثل ( when , where , what , how , which , why , who )

الخطوات :

1. اختيار شبه جملة تحويلية مناسبة 2. أداة السؤال 3. الفاعل 4. الفعل 5. تكملة ما تبقى من الجملة 6. إشارة السؤال ؟

ملاحظة : في جميع حالات أسئلة ( Wh ) بعد الخطوة الأولى نكتب أداة السؤال و ما بعدها حتى نصل للفعل المساعد , ثم نكمل بقية الخطوات.

• Why is he unhappy ?

Could you explain .....

• How long has she been studying English ?

Do you know .....

• When will Fares have finished the project ?

Do you mind telling me .....

### 2. Yes / No questions أسئلة نعم / لا

الخطوات :

1. اكتب اختيار شبه جملة تحويلية مناسبة 2. whether / if 3. الفاعل 4. الفعل 5. تكملة ما تبقى من الجملة 6. إشارة السؤال ؟

Has the football match begun?

Do you mind telling me .....

2. Is there a postbox near hear , please?

Do you know .....

3. Can I use your pen ?

Could you tell me .....

التعامل مع أفعال ( do )

do ( تحذف )	→	الفعل الرئيسي	→	base verb
does ( تحذف )	→	الفعل الرئيسي	→	base verb + s / es
did ( تحذف )	→	الفعل الرئيسي	→	simple past ( v 2 )

\*أفعال ( do ) . تدل على زمن الفعل الذي يليها ولا تظهر عند التحويل كما يلي :

ملاحظة : إذا احتوت الجملة على don't / doesn't / didn't فإنها لا تحذف بحيث نعكس بينها وبين الفاعل عند الحل

Does Sam live in London ?

Could you tell me .....

Why do they look happy ?

Do you mind telling me .....

How did you solve this puzzle ?

Could you explain .....

Why didn't Joory come to the party yesterday ?

Do you know .....

ملاحظة هامة : العبارات التالية : ( would you mind / do you mind ) يتبعها عادة ( telling me ) لكن إذا لم يتبعها شيء في

بداية جملة الحل نقوم بما يلي :

\*\*إذا كانت الجملة على شكل سؤال ( Yes / No ) أو ( أمرية ) يضاف للفعل الرئيسي ( ing ) لتحويله إلى اسم مصدر مع حذف جميع ما قبله

Can you lend me your book ?

Do you mind .....

Open the door.

Would you mind .....

\*\* إذا كانت الجملة على شكل سؤال ( wh ) يبدأ بـ ( Why ) نستخدم اسم مصدر يفيد التفسير مثل ( explaining )

Why do many people move abroad ?

Do you mind .....

تمارين الكتاب

5 / SB page 51

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?

.....

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**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 know----- we'll know our results?
8. Do you mind explaining -----the sky sometimes looks red?

**5 / AB page 36**

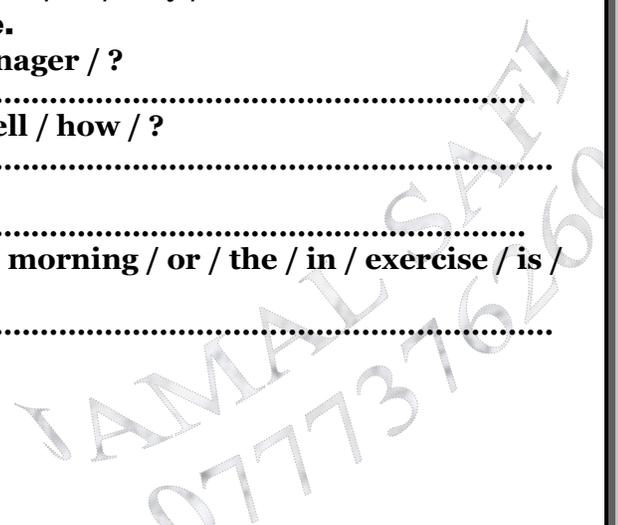
**Complete the following indirect questions. The first one is done for you.**

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----- ?

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**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 / ?  
.....



**Rewrite :**

**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. How can I get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport?

**Could you tell me** .....?

3. Where does the bus go from, please ?

**Could**.....**from?**

4. Can you suggest the best ways for revising lessons ?

**Would you mind** .....?

5. What are the benefits of studying English ?

**Could you explain** .....?

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## The impersonal passive

• The impersonal passive (المبني للمجهول غير الشخصي) is a formal way (طريقة رسمية) of reporting (نقل) thoughts (الأفكار), saying (الأقوال), beliefs (الاعتقادات) and opinions (الآراء).

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

-They say that dolphins are highly intelligent

**It is said that** dolphins are highly intelligent.

-Experts believe that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.

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

- people think that the earth was flat.

**It is thought that** the earth was flat.

-They believe that the story is true

**The story is believed to** be true.

### طريقة الحل الأولى :

1. **It** في بداية الجملة

2. فعل مناسب من أفعال ( **Be** ) : ( **is / was / are/ were / been** ) حسب زمن الجملة.

3. تحويل الفعل المستخدم إلى التصريف الثالث مثل :

**say** → **said** / **think** → **thought** / **claim** → **claimed**  
**prove** → **proved** / **know** → **known** / **believe** → **believed**

4. **that** إذا كانت غير معطاة

5. جملة المبني للمعلوم

- People think that it is useful to do exercise daily .

**It** .....

They believe that living with a family improves language skills.

**It** .....

Scientists have proved that social media has affected our live.

**It** .....

### طريقة الحل الثانية :

1. كتابة الفاعل الذي يأتي بعد **that** في بداية الجملة .

2. فعل مناسب من أفعال ( **Be** ) : ( **is / was / are/ were / been** ) حسب زمن الجملة.

3. تحويل الفعل المستخدم إلى التصريف الثالث مثل :

**say** → **said** / **think** → **thought** / **claim** → **claimed**  
**prove** → **proved** / **know** → **known** / **believe** → **believed**

4. حذف **that** إن وجدت وكتابة **to** مكانها ثم تحويل الفعل إلى مجرد

5. جملة المبني للمعلوم

- People believe that eating almonds reduces the risk of heart disease.

**Eating almonds** .....

-They claim that the Internet has made their lives easier.

**The Internet** .....

- Doctors say that young people need eight hours of sleep daily.

**Young people** .....

**ملاحظات :** إذا كان الفعل المستخدم في الجملة الأصلية هو **think** يمكن تحويله إلى **thought** أو **used to be thought** عند الحل  
**They think that Yasmeen is clever. → It is thought that / It is used to be that Yasmeen is clever.**

**\*\* عند استخدام الطريقة الثانية في الحل , إذا وجد احد أفعال الـ ( Modals ) قبل الفعل الرئيسي فإنه يحذف**  
**The students believe that the exam will be easy. → The exam is believed to be easy.**

**\*\* عند استخدام الطريقة الثانية في الحل , إذا كانت الجملة منفية , عند الحل نستخدم الطريقة التالية : ( not to + infinitive )**

**People believe that students don't prefer studying for long hours.**  
**Student are believed not to prefer studying for long hours.**

**تمارين الكتاب**

**4 / SB page 53**

**Read the two sentences in bold in the essay on page 52. Rewrite them using an active form. Which option is more formal?**

**1. Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.**

**People claim that** .....

**They believe that**.....

**5 / SB page 53**

**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.**

**It** .....

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

**It**.....

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**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.**

.....

.....

**Rewrite :**

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

1. People say that the brain is like a computer.

**It** ..... **the brain is like a computer.**

2. They claim that money can't make us happy .

**Money** .....

3. Everybody knows that you are the best students .

**You** .....

4. We know that Jihad is a hard working student.

**It** .....

5. They say that work makes you healthy and wealthy.

**Work** .....

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## How to revise for exams

### KEY WORDS

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
memory	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	الذاكرة
nutrition	the process of getting the right kind of food for good health and growth	التغذية

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

هل تعلم فيما إذا كان الوقت متأخراً على البدء بالمراجعة الآن؟

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

لا، الوقت ليس متأخراً أبداً لبدء المراجعة! أول شيء يمكن أن أقوم به هو أن تعد جدولاً زمنياً للمراجعة.

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

هل لك أن تخبرني كيف يمكنني أن أعد جدولاً زمنياً؟

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

انظر في جميع المواد التي يجب عليك دراستها، وحدد الوقت الذي تستطيع فيه دراسة كل منها. لعلها فكرة جيدة لتغيير ترتيب المواد في جدولك الزمني لكل يوم. حاول دراسة القليل من اللغة الإنجليزية وثم بعض الرياضيات وثم الإحياء، وهكذا. وعن طريق تغيير تركيز المادة التي تنوي مراجعتها، تستطيع أن تبقي ذهنك نشيطاً.

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

هل تعلم فيما إذا كان من الأفضل أن تنهض مبكراً، أو أن تراجع في وقت متأخر من الليل؟

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

كلما بدأت باكراً في الصباح، كلما كانت مراجعتك مفيدة لأن ذلك الوقت الذي تكون فيه يقظاً وذاكرتك في أفضل حالاتها. وأوصي بالدراسة لمدة 30 دقيقة ثم أخذ قسطاً من الراحة. فقد اثبت أن التركيز يقل بعد نصف ساعة، لذلك فإن فترات الراحة المتكررة تساعد الدماغ لكي يستجمع قواه ويعود إليه التركيز.

**D. Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?**

هل من الممكن ان توضح ماذا تعني بفترات الراحة المتكررة؟

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.

عن طريق أخذ قسط من الراحة، أعني أي نوع من التغيير عن الدراسة. وقد يكون التغيير شيء بسيط مثل النهوض عن طاولة الدراسة والإستماع للموسيقى أو المشي لمدة عشر دقائق.

**E. Could you tell me how much exercise I need?**

هل بإمكانك أن تخبرني كم من التمرين احتاج؟

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!

النشاط البدني مهم جداً بالطبع ، وخاصة إذا كنت تدرس. التمرين سوف يحدث تغييراً كبيراً في الطريقة التي تشعر بها . يعمل النشاط البدني على زيادة النبض، وبالتالي يزيد دورتك الدموية. ويعمل أيضا على إرسال كمية أكبر من الأوكسجين للدماغ مما يمكنك من المراجعة بشكل أكثر فاعلية.

**F. Do you mind giving me some advice about diet?**

هل لك أن تعطيني بعض النصائح عن النظام الغذائي؟

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.

التغذية مهمة جداً. ويجب أن تأكل من الخضار والفواكه الطازجة قدر الإمكان. فمن المهم أن لا تصل لمرحلة جفاف ، لذا عليك شرب الكثير من الماء.

تمارين الكتاب

**1 / SB page 50**

**How do you revise for exams?**

.....  
.....  
.....

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## COMPREHENSION TEST

1. There are two benefits of the physical activity during revision . Write down them down.  
.....  
.....
2. There are two main steps to draw up a revision time table . Write them down .  
.....
3. Quote the sentence which indicates that the early morning is the best time to revise.  
.....  
.....
4. There are some examples on how to change activity during revision. Write down two of them.  
.....
5. How can you help the brain to recover and the concentration to return ?  
.....
6. Why is it essential to drink lots of water?  
.....
7. What does the underlined word '**concentration**' mean?  
.....
8. What do the underlined words " pronouns " refer to ?  
.....
9. It is recommended for every student to draw up a time table for revision . Explain this statement , suggesting three benefits of drawing a time table for revision.  
.....  
.....  
.....
10. Good preparation and working hard lead to success. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.  
.....  
.....  
.....

## Learning a foreign language

### KEY WORDS

multilingual	speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages	متعدد اللغات
simulator	any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine	محاكي / مشابه
memory	someone's ability to remember things, places and experiences	الذاكرة
utterance	something that is said, such as a statement	كلام / حديث / قول / تعبير
multitask	to do several things at the same time	متعدد الوظائف
mother tongue	The first and the main language that you learnt when you were a child	اللغة الام

**Speaking a foreign language, it is claimed, improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.** Learning new vocabulary and grammar rules provides the brain with beneficial 'exercise', **which** improves memory. As well as exercising the brain, it is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges. These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems. These skills improve your chances of success in other problem-solving tasks as well. It 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.

التحدث بلغة أجنبية، حسب ما يزعم ، يعمل على تحسين وظائف دماغك بعدة طرق مختلفة. تعلم كلمات وقواعد جديدة يزود الدماغ بتمارين مفيدة تعمل على تحسين الذاكرة. وإلى جانب تدريب الدماغ، يعتقد ان تعلم لغة أجنبية يعرض الدماغ لتحديات فريدة تشمل التعرف على أنظمة لغوية مختلفة وطرق للتواصل داخل هذه الأنظمة. وهذه المهارات تعمل على زيادة فرصك في النجاح في واجبات حل المشكلات أيضا. ويقال أن الطلبة الذين يدرسون لغة أخرى يكون أدائهم بشكل أفضل في الاختبارات العامة في الرياضيات، والقراءة وحفظ الكلمات من أولئك الذين يتقنون لغتهم الأم فقط.

According to a study carried out by Pennsylvania State University, USA, **multilingual** people are able to switch between two systems of speech, writing, and structure quite easily. It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.

One experiment required participants to operate a driving simulator while carrying out separate tasks at the same time. The experiment showed that multilingual participants were less distracted by the other tasks and therefore made fewer driving errors.

وبحسب دراسة قامت بها جامعة ولاية بنسلفينيا في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، يمكن لمتعلمي اللغات الانتقال بين نظامين للكلام والكتابة والتراكيب بسهولة. وقد اثبت أنهم قادرون أيضا على التنقل بين المهام المختلفة تماما. وفي أحد التجارب، طلب من المشاركين تشغيل محاكي لقيادة السيارة والقيام بعمل مختلف في نفس الوقت. أظهرت التجربة أن المشاركين المتعلمي اللغة كانت نسبة تشتتهم بالقيام بالعمل الآخر أقل ولذا قاموا بأخطاء أقل أثناء القيادة.

**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 judgement is called for, and decisions have to be made.

ويعتقد أن تعلم اللغة يمكن أيضا أن يحسن مهارات صنع القرار عندك. فعندما تتحدث لغة أجنبية، فأنت تجد فروقات صغيرة في معنى الكلمات أو طريقة إنتاج العبارة. وهذه العملية تنتقل دون وعي إلى مواقف أخرى نحتاج فيها إلى إصدار الأحكام واتخاذ القرارات.

Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively. As you become more aware of the way that a language works, you begin to apply it to the language that you use every day. The skills you obtain from learning a foreign language, therefore, can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

وأخيراً، إن تعلم لغة أجنبية يمكن أيضا أن يحسن قدرتك على استخدام لغتك الأم بفاعلية أكثر. فعندما تصبح أكثر وعياً بالطريقة التي تعمل من خلالها اللغة، فأنت تبدأ بتطبيق ذلك على اللغة التي تستخدمها بشكل يومي. والمهارات التي تكتسبها من تعلم لغة أجنبية يمكنها أن تجعل منك متحدثاً وكتاباً أفضل بلغتك الأم.

### تمارين الكتاب

#### 1 / SB page 52

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

.....  
.....  
.....

#### 3 / SB page 52

**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.**

.....  
.....

Read these statements. Are they true or false? Discuss in pairs.

1. The left-hand side and the right-hand side of the brain have different functions. For each of us, either the left-hand side or the right-hand side of the brain is used more than the other.  
.....

2. People only remember 10% of what they read, but they remember 90% of what they see, hear and do.  
.....

3. Practice makes perfect.  
.....

**Research box / SB page 53**

Which abilities are commonly believed to be associated with the left- or the right-hand side of the brain?  
.....  
.....

**COMPREHENSION TEST**

1. Learning a foreign language includes many skills that can help you to improve your ability in other problems-solving tasks. Write down two of these skills.  
.....

2. There are two systems of speech that multilingual people can switch between them easily. Write them down.  
.....

3. How can speaking a foreign language improve your memory.?  
.....

4. Students who study foreign language, do better in some subjects in general tests. Write down two of these subjects.  
.....

5. Write down the sentence which indicates that learning a foreign language improves mother tongue.  
.....  
.....

6. What does the underlined word 'multilingual' mean?  
.....

7. Find a word in the text which means 'the first and the main language that you learnt when you were a child'  
.....

8. What do the underlined words "pronouns" refer to?  
.....

9. The writer states that learning a foreign language is beneficial in many ways. Suggest three benefits of learning a foreign language to show how far do you agree with this statement.  
.....  
.....

10. Learning English is very important these days. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.  
.....  
.....  
.....

## Education in Jordan

### KEY WORDS

optional	available as a choice / elective	اختياري
compulsory	obligatory; required	إجباري
academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديميا
vocational	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني / حرفي
public university	a university that is funded by public means, through a government	جامعة حكومية
private university	a university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة
undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	طالب جامعي
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
Master's degree	a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a Bachelor's degree	شهادة الماجستير
PhD	a doctorate; the highest degree awarded by a university faculty	شهادة الدكتوراه
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
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
enrol	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course	يسجل

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.

يوجد في بلدنا تعليم ذو معايير عالية. ويعود ذلك إلى حقيقة أن الحكومة تعتبر التعليم ضرورة. فجميع المدارس، من الروضة إلى المرحلة الثانوية هي مسؤولية وزارة التربية والتعليم. وتعتبر مرحلة تعليم الروضة وما قبل المدرسة اختيارية وتليها عشر سنوات من التعليم الإلزامي المجاني. وبالنسبة للتعليم العالي يلتحق الطلبة بالجامعات من أجل التعليم الأكاديمي والمهني.

Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities.

A large number of Jordanian students choose to study at these institutions, as well as foreign students from all over the world. These are undergraduates studying for a first degree, or postgraduates studying for a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

وبإمكان الطلبة الالتحاق بواحدة من الجامعات الحكومية العشرة أو الجامعات الخاصة التسع عشرة. ويختار عدد من الطلبة الأردنيين الدراسة في أحد هذه المؤسسات كما يلتحق بها طلبة أجانب من جميع أرجاء العالم. وهؤلاء هم من طلبة مرحلة البكالوريوس الراغبون في الحصول على الشهادة الجامعية الأولى. أو من الخريجين الراغبين في الحصول على درجة 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. 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.

والجامعات الثلاث التي تحظى بأكثر عدد من طلبة البكالوريوس هي الجامعة الأردنية في عمان وجامعة اليرموك في أربد وجامعة البلقاء في السلط. وجميعها جامعات حكومية. ومن الأمثلة على الجامعات الجديدة: الجامعة الأردنية الألمانية في عمان والتي تأسست عام 2005. وهي نتيجة للتعاون بين وزارة التعليم العالي ووزارة التعليم والبحث الاتحادية الألمانية. وهي تتبع النموذج الألماني في التعليم 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 enrol onto online distance learning programmes. In the future, this option will become available in many other universities.

وبالنسبة للطلبة الراغبين بإكمال دراستهم الجامعية وهم على رأس عملهم في نفس الوقت، فإنه من الممكن في بعض الجامعات الأردنية الالتحاق ببرامج التعليم عن بعد. في المستقبل، سيكون هذا الخيار متاحاً في العديد من الجامعات الأخرى.

### تم-ارين الكتاب

#### 2 / SB page 54

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 .....

#### 3 / SB page 55

Read the following statements. Do they refer to face-to-face learning or distance learning via the Internet?

1. You don't have to attend classes.....
2. You can earn money while you are studying.....
3. You can do undergraduate as well as postgraduate degrees.....
4. There are a lot of opportunities for group discussions.....
5. There is a lot of support from lecturers and tutors .....

**5 / SB page 55**

**Discuss these questions in pairs.**

1. Which would you prefer to do: a face-to-face course at a college or university, or an online course?  
.....
2. Would you prefer to do an academic or a vocational course when you finish school? Why?  
.....
3. What other advantages and disadvantages of both face-to-face and distance learning courses can you think of?  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Quotation / SB page 55**

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

“Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young. Henry Ford (1863 CE–1947 CE)”

.....  
.....  
.....

**COMPREHENSION TEST**

1. There are some stages of education in Jordan . Write down two of these stages.  
.....
2. There different levels of degrees that you can get at the university after leaving school . Write down two of them .  
.....
3. Write down the sentence which shows how many universities there are in Jordan.  
.....
4. There are three main Jordanian universities with most graduates . What are they.  
.....
5. Quote the sentence which indicates the year in which the German-Jordan University was opened.  
.....
6. Which group of students can enrol onto online distance learning programmes ?  
.....
7. Find a word in the text which means ‘to officially arrange to join a school, university or course ‘  
.....
8. What do the underlined words “ pronouns ‘ refer to ?  
.....
9. Students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time, it is also possible in some Jordanian universities to enrol onto online distance learning programmes. Explain this statement , suggesting three benefits of online distance learning .  
.....  
.....
10. Taking care of education in Jordan improves the Jordanian society. Think of this statement and , in two sentences , write down your point of view.  
.....  
.....  
.....

## How to acquire a language

### KEY WORDS

immerse	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it	ينهمك / ينشغل بشكل كبير في عمل ما
tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصا / وافي الشروط
academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمية
vocational	used to describe a particular job and the skills involved	مهني / حرفي
tuition	teaching, especially in small groups	التعليم في مجموعات صغيرة
undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	طالب جامعي
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

### 1. Learn English fast – the natural way!

تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية بسرعة وبلطريقة الطبيعية!

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.

يقال أن أفضل طريقة لاكتساب اللغة هي أن تنهمك فيها، وهذا ما نقدمه في "الإنجليزية المطلقة" أنهماك تام فيها.

### 2. What exactly do you mean by 'total immersion'?

ماذا تقصدون "بالانهمك الكلي"؟

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.

سوف تقيم في إحدى شققنا الجميلة. سوف تستمع للغة الإنجليزية وتتحدث بها طوال النهار. وبإمكانك إما أن تنضم لمجموعة صغيرة من الطلبة الآخرين من نفس المستوى، أو أن تطلب دورة "مخصصة". على سبيل المثال، بإمكانك أن تأخذ دورة باللغة الإنجليزية الأكاديمية لتأهيك لدراسة مرحلة الشهادة الجامعية الأولى أو الدراسات العليا، أو دورات مهنية لمساعدتك في مهنتك. وفي كلا الحالتين، سوف تعيشون وتعملون معا كعائلة واحدة.

### 3. What will I be doing?

ما الذي سيكون علي فعله ؟

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، يصل أحد مدرسينا المدربين من أصحاب الخبرة وسوف تتلقى ثلاث ساعات من التعليم المكثف. وبعد الاستمتاع بإفطار جماعي حول الطاولة، بإمكانك زيارة الأماكن المحلية التي تهتمك، أو التسوق، ممارسة الرياضة وغيرها. عند المساء، سيكون هناك نشاطات ثقافية مثل المسرح أو حفلة موسيقية، وبإمكانك أخذ قسط من الراحة في المنزل والتحدث (باللغة الإنجليزية، بشكلها الطبيعي). كل ما تقوم به، معلميك سيكونون معك يقومون بدورهم كأدلاء أو معلمين أو أصدقاء

### 4. How long are the courses?

كم مدة هذه الدورات

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!

بعض الناس يأتي لأسبوع ويندهش بالتقدم الذي يحرزه في تلك الفترة الوجيزة. وآخرون يمضون أسبوعين أو ثلاثة أو أربعة أسابيع. الأمر بين يديك! ولكن كن متأكداً من شيء واحد – سنقوم بكل ما بوسعنا لكي نوفر لك خبرة من الدرجة الأولى ونعيدك لوطنك / بيتك وأنت تفكر وتحلم باللغة الإنجليزية

تمارين الكتاب

## 10 / AB page 37

### 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?

.....

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.

**COMPREHENSION TEST**

1. There are many things you that can do after lunch. Write down two of them.  
.....
2. In the evenings, there will be a choice of cultural activities. Write down two examples of these activities.  
.....
3. Write down the sentence which indicates that teachers take care of all the course long.  
.....
4. Quote the sentence which indicates that you will practise English all the time during the course.  
.....
5. Find a word in the text which means 'teaching, especially in small groups.'  
.....
6. What does the underlined word 'immerse' mean?  
.....
6. to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it.
7. How many hours of intensive tuition y will the students have after breakfast?  
.....
7. Three hours.
8. What do the underlined words "pronouns" refer to?  
.....
9. It is said that the best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in it. Explain this statement, suggesting three ways to learn a language.  
.....  
.....
10. Joining a group of students on a course may carries some advantages and disadvantages. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

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# Vocabulary

The word (s)	English Meaning	Arabic Meaning
career advisor	someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work	مرشد مهني
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's 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	a university not operated by a government	جامعة خاصة
undergraduate	someone who has not yet completed their first degree	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
utterance	something that is said, such as a statement	كلام / حديث / قول / تعبير
academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديميا
immerse	to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it	ينهمك / ينشغل بشكل كبير في عمل ما
optional	available as a choice / elective	اختياري
compulsory	obligatory; required	إجباري
tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	مصمم خصيصا / وافي الشروط
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
mother tongue	The first and the main language that you learnt when you were a child	اللغة الام
enrol	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course	يسجل

## Collocations

do exercise	keep fit	يتمرن / يتدرب
do a subject	study	يدرس
draw up a timetable	write a schedule	اعداد جدول مواعيد
make a start	begin	يبدأ بداية جديدة
make a break	relax	يأخذ استراحة
make a difference	change something	يوثر او يحدث فرق

## 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 something	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
stand out	to be much better than other similar people or things	يقاوم

تم-ارين الكتاب

### 2 / SB page 54

Complete the mind map with the words and phrases in the box. Check the meaning of any word(s) that you do not know in the Glossary on pages 93–95 or in a dictionary.

**degree, diploma, Master's degree, online distance learning, PhD, postgraduate, private university ,public university, undergraduate, vocational**

Education	
<b>Places and ways to study</b>	
<b>Types of courses</b>	
<b>Qualifications</b>	

**1 / AB page 35**

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 .....

**2 / AB page 35**

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.

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

a start, a break, exercise, a timetable, a subject, a difference

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

**3 / AB page 35**

Use the collocations from exercise 2 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 .....

## MODEL ANSWERS



### 5 / SB page 51

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?

### 4 / AB page 35

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

### 5 / AB page 36

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

### 6 / AB page 36

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?

#### Rewrite :

1. Where the post office is
2. how I can get to Queen Alia Airport by public transport
3. where the bus goes
4. suggesting the best ways for revising lessons
5. what the benefits of studying English are

### The impersonal passive

### 4 / SB page 53

1. People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.
2. They believe that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.  
The passive form is more formal.

### 5 / SB page 53

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.

### 7 / SB page 37

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.

#### Rewrite :

1. is said that
2. is claimed not to make us happy.
3. are known to be the best students
4. is known that Jihad is a hard working student.
5. is said to make you healthy and wealthy.

## How to revise for exams

### 1 / SB page 50

\* Draw up a revision timetable / Work out when you are going to work on each subject/  
Start studying in the morning / take frequent breaks / exercise and eat healthy food

### COMPREHENSION TEST

1. 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!
2. Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one.
3. 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.
4. getting up from your desk and listening to some music.
5. Studying for 30- minute period and then taking a rest.
6. In order not to become dehydrated .
7. attention, or attention span.
8. it : to start revising / its : your memory / that : increase your heart rate.
9. There are many benefits of drawing a time table for revision like knowing which subjects need more time and which subjects need less and managing time of studying . Also, being ready for the exams at any time.
- 10 . I think that good preparation and working hard lead to success because if you plan for what do you want and work hard you will achieve your ambition . Also, it is a good way be ready in order to overcome any difficulties you may face.

## Learning a foreign language

### 1 / SB page 52

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

### 3 / SB page 52

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.

### 6 / SB page 53

1. False 2. False 3. True

### Research box / SB page 53

Left-hand side of the brain: analysis, accuracy  
Right-hand side of the brain: aesthetics, feeling

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### COMPREHENSION TEST

1. These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.
2. writing and structure.
3. It provides the brain with beneficial exercise.
4. math , reading and vocabulary.
5. Finally, learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively.
6. speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages
7. mother tongue
8. which : beneficial 'exercise' / who : students / it : language
9. There are many benefits of learning a foreign language like improving the ability of decision – making skills and the ability of using mother tongue. Also, it improves memory.
10. I think that learning English is very important these days because it has become the first international language in many areas like science and communication . Also, it is spoken almost all over the world.

### Education in Jordan

#### 2 / SB page 54

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

#### 3 / SB page 55

- 1 and 2 distance learning
- 3, 4 and 5 distance learning and face-to-face learning

#### 5 / SB page 55

1. I 'd prefer to do a face to face course.
2. I 'd prefer to do a vocational course because I like practical jobs
3. Advantages of distance learning course are that you can manage your time in a comfortable way .Also you can work in a job and make money while studying .On the other hand , face –to-face courses may be more interesting and you can have real socialising . Moreover, you are pushed to study hard to keep up with your teachers and other students.

#### Quotation / SB page 55

I agree with it because Ford's quotation refers to the fact that the world is moving forwards, so people need to keep up with progress. It also refers to the brain being 'trainable', i.e. if you practise learning, you will learn more effectively.

### COMPREHENSION TEST

1. Pre-school and kindergarten education and ten years of free, compulsory education.
2. first degree and master's degree.
3. Students can attend one of ten public universities, or one of nineteen private universities.
4. the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt.
5. An example of a newer university is the German-Jordanian University in Amman, which was set up in 2005 CE.
6. students who wish to complete their university studies while working at the same time.
7. enroll
8. These : the University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt / it : the German-Jordanian University/ who : students
9. There are many benefits of online distance learning like saving time and effort and getting higher degrees and working at the same time . Also, improving one's self in both areas.
10. I think that taking care of education in Jordan improves the Jordanian society. Education is the future of Jordan . For this reason ,it is important for everybody to educate in order to contribute in the development of the country and improve the quality of life.

## How to acquire a language

### 10 / AB page 37

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

### 11 / AB page 37

1. postgraduate 2. academic 3. undergraduate 4. vocational

### COMPREHENSION TEST

1. you'll visit local places of interest, go shopping.
2. theatre or concert.
3. Whatever you do, your teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends.
4. You'll hear and speak English all day long.
5. tuition.
6. to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it.
7. Three hours.
8. it : a language / they : some people / others: other people.
9. There are many ways to learn a language like watching TV and listening to the radio and reading newspapers. Also, you can benefit from the internet.
10. I think that joining a group of students on a course may carries some advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand , you can learn fast and know new things about people and cultures . On the other hand , you may find it difficult to get o well with your colleagues because of different moods.



### 2 / SB page 54

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

### 1 / AB page 35

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

### 2 / AB page 35

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

### 3 / AB page 35

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