

Action Pack 12

4م

المنهاج الجديد

Unit 6

'Education today'

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Unit six: Education today

وحدة 6 : التعليم اليوم

Text 1

The time we spend at school
الوقت الذي نقضه في المدرسة

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

قبل بضع سنين , ما مجموعه 1000 مدرسة في الولايات المتحدة بدأت جعل العام الدراسي أطول بإضافة عشرة أيام إضافية إلى العام المدرسي أو جعل كل يوم مدرسي أطول بنصف ساعة.

This was because it(1) was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school, with an average school year of 187 days. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this.

هذا كان لأنه تبين أن طلاب المدارس الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة و بريطانيا كانوا يقضون وقتا أطول في المدرسة. بمعدل عام دراسي طوله 187 يوما. العام الدراسي الأردني العادي أطول من ذلك .

However, none of these are nearly as long as the school years 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

على أي حال لا احد منها أطول من العام الدراسي في بلدان مثل اليابان و كوريا الجنوبية. الكوريون الجنوبيون يذهبون إلى المدرسة لمدة 220 يوما في العام, و في اليابان عدد أيام العام الدراسي 243 يوما.

According to a study by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. **They(2)** want to learn as much as **they(2)** can to ensure excellent exam grades.

الطلاب في اليابان و اندونيسيا و كوريا الجنوبية OECD وفقا لدراسة قامت بها منظمة التعاون و التنمية الاقتصادية يمضون أكثر وقت في الدراسة في العالم. يريدون أن يتعلموا أكثر ما يمكن لتحقيق علامات ممتازة في الامتحانات.

They(4) go to school for about nine hours, although **this(3)** 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(2)** high academic achievements do suggest that the longer you study, the better you do in final exams.

يذهبون إلى المدرسة لحوالي تسع ساعات , على الرغم أن هذه الساعات تشمل دروسا و نشاطات اختيارية بعد المدرسة. أيضا يقضون ثلاث ساعات في القيام بالواجبات البيتية كل يوم , و هي ثلاث أضعاف ما هو موجود في دول عديدة أخرى . تحصيلهم الأكاديمي العالي يبين انه كلما درست لمدة أطول, كلما قدمت امتحانات نهائية أفضل.

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and **they(4)** attend school for fewer and shorter days than 85% of other developed nations. Despite this, **they(4)** achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

في فنلندا, مع ذلك , يتم عادة إعطاء الطلاب اقل من نصف ساعة للواجبات البيتية كل ليلة , و يذهبون إلى المدرسة لعدد من الأيام اقل و اقصر من 85% من البلدان المتقدمة . على الرغم من هذا , يحصلون على علامات عالية في مواد مثل الرياضيات و العلوم. بالإضافة إلى ذلك , معظم الطلاب يتحدثون لغتين و أحيانا ثلاث لغات بطلاقة .

The contradictory views of the study suggest 35 that the number and length of school days is not the only factor in determining whether students will succeed at school or not.

وجهات النظر المتناقضة للدراسة تشير إلى إن عدد و طول أيام المدرسة ليست العامل الوحيد في تحديد فيما إذا سينجح الطلاب في المدرسة أم لا.

Comprehension:

اسئلة الاستيعاب

1. What change has recently taken place in some American schools? Why has this occurred?
1. ما التغيير الذي طرا مؤخرا في بعض المدارس الامريكية و لماذا حصل هذا؟
2. Compare between the school year in USA, Jordan, Japan and South Korea.
2. قارن بين السنة الدراسية في الولايات المتحدة و الاردن و اليابان و كوريا الجنوبية
3. who does more homework on average students in the USA or students in Japan?
3. من الذي يقوم بواجبات مدرسية الطلاب في الولايات المتحدة الامريكية ام الطلاب في الطلاب؟
4. How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school?
4. كم يوما في السنة يذهب معظم الطلاب الامريكيون الى المدرسة؟
5. What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?
5. ما المثير بخصوص ايام الدراسة الفنلندية القليلة و القصيرة؟
6. why do the students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend most of their time studying?
6. لماذا الطلاب في اليابان و اندونيسيا و كوريا الجنوبية يقضون معظم وقتهم في الدراسة؟
7. Is it compulsory to do after-school activities in Japan and south korea?
7. هل من الاجباري القيام بنشاطات بعد المدرسة في اليابان و كوريا الجنوبية؟
8. Do you think that a longer school day would result in better grades for most students?
Why/ why not? Justify your answer?
8. هل تعتقد ان اليوم الدراسي الاطول يحقق علامات افضل لمعظم الطلاب ؟ لماذا / لماذا لا ؟ برر اجابتك؟
9. why did the American schools start making school years longer? How did they manage to achieve this change?
9. لماذا بدأت المدارس الامريكية جعل السنوات الدراسية اطول؟ كيف استطاعوا ان يحققوا هذا التغيير؟
10. Students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea spend the most time studying in the world. Write down their study schedule.
10. يقضي الطلاب في اليابان و اندونيسيا و كوريا الجنوبية اكثر وقت بالدراسة في العالم. اكتب جدولهم الدراسي.
11. Find a word in the text which is opposite in meaning to the word 'compulsory'
11. ابحث في النص عن الكلمة التي تقابل في المعنى (اي ضد) كلمة (اجباري).
12. what do the underlined pronouns refer to?
12. على ماذا تعود الضمائر التي تحتها خط؟ (الاجابة في الجدول في الاسفل و ذلك حسب الرقم)
13. There are two contradictory viewpoints mentioned in the text, write them down.
13. هناك رايتين متناقضين تم ذكرهما في النص. اكتبهما.
14. Write down the sentence which indicates that Jordanian students spend more time at school than the American and British students.
14. اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان الطلاب الاردنيين يقضون في المدرسة وقت اطول من الطلاب البريطانيين و الامريكان.
15. Quote the sentence which indicates that the after school activities in Japan and South Korea is not compulsory.
15. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير الى ان نشاطات ما بعد المدرسة في اليابان و كوريا الجنوبية ليست اجبارية.

**** CRITICAL THINKING التفكير النقدي

1. Most countries have a minimum school-leaving age for their students as there are consequences of having different leaving ages. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

1. معظم الدول لديها حد ادنى من العمر لترك المدرسة بالنسبة لطلابها. فكر بهذه الجملة الخبرية و بين رايك بها من خلال كتابة جملتين.

Answers:

1. 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. //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.
2. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than in the USA and the school year in Japan and south Korea is the longest in the world.
3. students in Japan .
4. 187 days.
5. In Finland, 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.
6. They want to learn as much as they can to ensure excellent exam grades.
7. No, it isn't, its optional.
8. Yes/ I think that the longer you study, the better you do in exams.
9. This was because it was found that secondary school students in the USA and the UK were spending the least time at school.
10. They go to school for about nine hours and they also spend about three hours on homework every day.
11. " optional"
12. Look at the table below:
13. (1. In Finland, 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.)

(2. students in Japan, Indonesia and south Korea go to school for about nine hours, although this(3) 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.)
14. The typical Jordanian school year is longer than this.
15. They go to school for about nine hours, although this includes optional after-school tuition and activities.

**Critical thinking

1. In my opinion, Most countries have a minimum school-leaving age for their students, I think that the longer you study, the better you do in your life and if you want to learn more you should spend more time in studying.

Reference pronoun

الضمير العائد

الرقم	الضمير	العائد
1	It	that secondary school year of 187 days.
2	They	students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea
3	This	187 days
4	they	students

Text 2

Space Schools

المدارس الفضائية

Studio schools are pioneering schools **which**(1) 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 specialize in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.

المدارس المتخصصة هي مدارس رائدة تتلقى التمويل والدعم من القطاع الخاص، وتهدف الى تشجيع الشباب الى أخذ شكل أقل تقليدي من التعليم الثانوي. هذه المدارس غالبا تتخصص في حقل واحد، مع ادراك أن نفس المدى الواسع من المهارات والكفاءات يجب أن يتوفر لكل الشباب.

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds **who**(2) 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.

أحدى هذه المدارس تم افتتاحها مؤخرا لتعليم طلاب من سن الرابعة عشرة الى الثامنة عشرة الذين لديهم اهتمام خاص في العمل في صناعة الفضاء. الطلاب يتبعون منهاجا محكما في المدرسة، يشتمل علم الفلك والفيزياء الفلكية. الدروس خليط من الحصص الصفية الصغيرة، بمواضيع تشرف عليها شركات رائدة في مجالي الفضاء والصناعات التكنولوجية.

Prominent scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lecturers, with students aiming to achieve top grades in **their**(3) Math and Science exams. When **they**(3) leave school, **they**(3) will be well-placed to take any number of different career paths. '**They**(3) 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.'

علماء ومهندسون بارزون يتم استدعائهم كضيوف محاضرين، وطلاب يهدفون لتحقيق علامات عالية في امتحانات الرياضيات والعلوم. عندما يتخرجون من المدرسة، سيوضعون في الأماكن المناسبة ليشغلوا أي من المسارات الوظيفية

المختلفة."ليس من الضروري أن يصبحوا علماء فلك" يقول متحدث باسم المدرسة."العلامات الممتازة في العلوم ومواد التكنولوجيا يمكن أن تفتح العديد من الأبواب وتقود الى تنوع في فرص العمل".

Comprehension:**اسئلة الاستيعاب**

1. what are Studio Schools?

1. ما هي المدارس المتخصصة؟

2. The writer says "studio schools are pioneering schools". Do you agree with it? Explain your answer.

2. يقول الكاتب "المدارس المتخصصة هي مدارس رائدة" هل تتفق مع هذا؟ فسر اجابتك.

3. How are the following groups of people involved in Space schools?

A: Leading companies in space and technology industries.

B: Prominent scientists and engineers.

3. ما هو الدور الذي تلعبه المجموعات التالية من الناس في المدارس الفضائية؟

- الشركات الرائدة في مجال الفضاء و الصناعات التكنولوجية

- العلماء و المهندسون البارزون.

4. Quote the sentence which indicates that students aren't supposed to be astronauts.

4. اقتبس الجملة التي تشير ان مهارات و مؤهلات متنوعة مطلوبة في المدارس المتخصصة.

5. Space Schools teach their students two special subjects. Mention them.

5. المدارس الفضائية تعلم طلابها موضوعان خاصان. اذكر هما.

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

6. لماذا من المهم بالنسبة للطلاب ان يحصلوا على علامات عالية في مواضيع مثل الرياضيات

و العلوم و بعض المواضيع الاخرى؟

7. Find a word in the text which means " **the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them**".

7. عد الى النص و جد الكلمة التي تعني " دراسة التركيب الكيميائي للنجوم و القوى التي تؤثر عليها".

8. Who supports studio schools?

8. من الذي يدعم المدارس المتخصصة؟

9. Find out a phrase in the third paragraph which means " **well – known**".

9. من الفقرة الثالثة استخرج شبة جملة التي تحمل معنى " مشهور جدا".

10. How old are the students who attend the Studio schools?

10. كم عمر الطلاب الذين يذهبون الى المدارس المتخصصة؟

11. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

11. على ماذا تعود الضمائر التي تحتها خط؟ (الاجابة في الجدول في الاسفل و ذلك حسب الرقم)

التفكير النقدي CRITICAL THINKING ****

1. excellent grades in science and technology subjects can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

1. العلامات الممتازة في العلوم ومواد التكنولوجيا يمكن أن تفتح العديد من الأبواب وتقود الى تنوع في فرص العمل".
فكر بهذة الجملة الخبرية و بين رأيك بها من خلال كتابة جملتين.

Answers:

1. 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 specialize in one specific area.
2. I agree with it , because These schools often specialize in one specific area, whilst understanding that the same broad range of skills and qualifications should be made available to all young people.
3. A) the companies supervise projects given to students.
b) the scientists and engineers are brought in as guest lectures.
4. ‘They don’t have to become astronauts!’ says a spokesperson for the school.
5. Astronomy and astrophysics.
6. Because it can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.
7. Astrophysics.
8. private businesses.
9. Prominent.
10. From fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds.
11. Look at the table below:
Critical thinking:
1. I think that careers today need scientific skills and technological knowledge to do them .
so, science and technology lead to a variety of career opportunities.

Reference pronoun

الضمير العائد

الرقم	الضمير	العائد
1	which	Studio schools
2	who	fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds
3	They+their	Students aiming to exam.

Text 3

Anita’s blog post

مدونة /مذكرات انيتا

Two summers ago, **I**(1) spent five months studying Arabic at the German-Jordanian University near Madaba. As **my**(1) father is originally from Jordan, **I**(1) grew up speaking Arabic as well as German. However, **I**(1) had never studied Arabic formally, and when the opportunity came up for **me**(1) to spend a year in Jordan studying Arabic, **I**(1) didn’t hesitate for one moment.

قبل صيفيين , قضيت خمسة أشهر أدرس اللغة العربية في الجامعة الأردنية الألمانية قرب مادبا. لان والدي أصلا من الاردن ,نشأت وأنا أتحدث اللغة العربية وكذلك الألمانية . مع ذلك , لم ادرس العربية بشكل رسمي , و عندما جاءتني الفرصة لاقتضي عاما في الاردن لادرس العربية , لم اتردد للحظة .

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

لدي اقارب في الاردن , قاموا بترتيب امر اقامتي مع عائلة رائعة تسكن خارج مادبا. ادهشني عدد الطلاب الاجانب هناك , الذين كانوا ليس فقط من المانيا , بل من كل انحاء العالم. معظمهم درسوا العربية لمستوى متقدم . انا اعرف اللهجة العامية , التي تتحدثها عائلتي و تفهمها . حصص اللغة العربية بالفصحى كانت مثيرة للتحدي و خاصة القواعد.

Every week, **we(4)** had to learn a vocabulary list of around 50 words. **We(4)** covered many topics. Living with a family helped to improve **my(1)** Arabic-speaking skills because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, **I(1)** could also practice **it(5)** at home. **I(1)** really put my back into **it(5)**, and **I(1)** earned an A on the course.

كل اسبوع , كان علينا ان نتعلم قائمة مفردات من حوالي 50 كلمة . لقد غطينا عدة مواضيع . العيش مع عائلة ساعد على تحسين مهارات التحدث بالعربية لدي لأنني , بينما كل الطلاب سمعوا العربية في غرفة الصف , تمكنت ايضا من ممارستها في البيت . بذلت قصارى جهدي و حصلت على علامة A في المساق.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was **their(6)** behavior and **their(6)** attitude to studying. All the students who **I(1)** met appreciated the importance of **their(8)** university education and the opportunities **it(7)** would give **them(8)** to contribute to **their(8)** country's prosperity. **They(8)** also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if **they(8)** disagreed with each other.

الذي اثار إعجابي أكثر فيما يخص الطلاب في الأردن كان سلوكهم و موقفهم من الدراسة . كل الطلاب الذين قابلتهم ثمنوا اهمية تعليمهم الجامعي و الفرص التي سيعطيهم اياها ليساهموا في ازدهار بلدهم. كما اظهروا ايضا قيما ايجابية جدا. الجميع كانوا صادقين و الناس ناقشوا المشاكل دون ان يغضبوا اذا اختلفوا مع بعضهم.

As someone who enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people, studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions **I(1)** have made in my life. **I(1)** made many new friends. **I(1)** also improved **my(1)** Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills. **My(1)** dream is to be **fluent** in Arabic one day – and as **I(1)** intend to return to Jordan as often as **I(1)** can, I know **I(1)**'m going to make this dream a reality.

لأنني كنت شخصا يستمتع بطبق لذيذ و أماكن جميلة و اناس ودودين و كرماء , كانت دراستي في الاردن من افضل القرارات التي اتخذتها في حياتي . صادقت العديد من الاصدقاء الجدد , ايضا تحسنت لدي مهارات التحدث و الكتابة و القراءة بالعربية . حلمي هو ان اتقن العربية بطلاقة ذات يوم – و لأنني انوي تكرار العودة إلى الأردن بقدر ما استطيع , اعرف بأنني سأجعل من هذا الحلم حقيقة.

Comprehension:

اسئلة الاستيعاب

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

1. لماذا كانت انيتا متحمسة جدا لدراسة اللغة العربية في الاردن؟

- 2- Anita states that living with a family helped to improve her Arabic speaking skills. How does she justify this?
2. تشير انيتا الى ان العيش مع عائلة ساعد بتحسين مهاراتها في تحدث اللغة العربية. كيف تبرهن هذا؟
3. what impressed Anita about her fellow students at the university?
3. ما الذي اثار اعجاب انيتا بزملائها بالجامعة؟
4. What makes Anita familiar with colloquial Arabic?
4. ما الذي جعل انيتا على معرفة بالعربية العامية؟
5. Several aspects about the Jordanian students impressed Anita. Write down two of them.
5. امور عديدة اثار اعجاب انيتا تخص الطلاب الاردنيين. اكتب اثنتين.
6. Studying in Jordan was one of the best decisions she has made. Write down two reasons.
6. الدراسة في الاردن كانت واحدة من افضل القرارات اتي اتخذتها انيتا لعدة اسباب اكتب سببين فقط.
7. What does the idiom "put my back into" mean?
7. ماذا يعني المصطلح بالغامق "بذل قصارى جهده"؟
8. What do the underlined pronouns refer to?
8. على ماذا تعود الضمائر التي تحتها خط؟ (الاجابة في الجدول في الاسفل و ذلك حسب الرقم)
9. Write down the sentence which indicates that many students from all over the world come to study in German-Jordanian University.
9. اكتب الجملة التي تشير الى ان عدد من الطلاب من كل انحاء العالم ياتون للدراسة في الجامعة الاردنية الالمانية؟
10. Anita can speak two languages . What are they ? Why
10. تتحدث انيتا لغتين . ما هما ؟ و لماذا هي تتحدث اللغتين؟
- 11- Describe the Jordanian students attitude to their university education.
11. صف موقف الطلاب الاردنيين من تعليمهم الجامعي.
- 12- What is her dream?
12. ما هو حلمها؟
- 13- What does the underlined word ' fluent' mean?
13. ما معنى كلمة "طليق" بالانجليزية.

*** Critical thinking:

1- the Arabic class in Modern standard Arabic, was challenging, especially the grammar.

Suggest three ways to improve learning a certain language.

1. بالرجوع الى مدونة انيتا , حصص اللغة العربية بالفصحى كانت مثيرة للتحدي و خاصة القواعد. اقترح ثلاثة طرق لتحسين تعلم لغة معينة.

Answers:

1. Because her father is Jordanian, she has relatives in Jordan and she was staying with a Jordanian family and already speaking Arabic.
2. because, while all the students heard Arabic in the classroom and streets, she could also practice it at home.
3. she was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world.
4. Because, her family speaks and understands colloquial Arabic.

5. It was their behavior and their attitude to studying. All the students appreciated the importance of their university education and the opportunities it would give them to contribute to their country's prosperity.
6. Because she made many new friends. she also improved her Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills.
7. Tried extremely hard.
8. Look at the table below:
9. I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world.
10. Arabic and Germany.
11. the students 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.
12. her dream is to be fluent in Arabic one day.
13. Able to speak
Critical thinking
 1. -By watching movies .
 - by talking to native speakers.
 - by writing stories , compositions or any other things.

Reference pronoun

الضمير العائد

الرقم	الضمير	العائد
1	I + me + my	The writer / Anita
2	they	relatives
3	them	International students
4	we	Anita and International students
5	It	Arabic
6	their	Students in Jordan
7	It	University Education
8	They + them + their	All the students who I met

Text 4

After school ...

بعد المدرسة

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(1) was closer to 30%, and thirty years

before that, **it(1)** was only about 5%. Another huge change has been financial. في بريطانيا , 50% تقريبا من خريجي المدارس يذهبون الى التعليم العالي . لم يكن عددهم اعلى من هذا . قبل عشرون عاما , كان قريبا من 30% , و قبل ثلاثون عاما , كان حوالي 5% . تغير اخر ضخم كان تغيرا ماليا .

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(2)** don't have to repay **it(3)** immediately. Instead, **they(2)** pay **it(3)** back slowly out of future earnings.

قبل 1998 م , التعليم العالي في بريطانيا كان مجانا بالكامل للمواطنين البريطانيين . منذ ذلك الحين , تم فرض رسوم الدراسة . معظم الطلاب يقترضون هذا المال من الحكومة . ليسو مجبرين على سداهه فورا . بدلا من ذلك , يسددونه ببطئ من المكتسبات المستقبلية .

Despite the high cost, most students choose to study away from home. A recent survey of 17,000 students revealed that only 7% wanted to stay at home while **they(4)** studied for **their(4)** degree. Of course for most young people, living away from home means borrowing even more money from the government.

رغم التكلفة المرتفعة , معظم الطلاب يختارون الدراسة في اماكن بعيدة عن البيت . مسح حديث على 1700 طالب اظهر ان 7% ارادوا ان يبقوا في البيت اثناء دراستهم . ولمعظم الشباب , العيش بعيدا عن البيت يعني اقتراض المزيد من المال من الحكومة .

So why don't students choose to avoid debt by staying at home, where **they(5)** don't have to pay rent? Most of **them(5)** say that **they(5)** want to move to the University **their(5)** Choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong **motive** is the desire to live in a new culture.

لذلك , لماذا لا يختار الطلاب تجنب القروض بالاقامة في البيت , بحيث لا يضطرون لدفع اجرة بيت ؟ معظمهم يقولون انهم يريدون الانتقال الى جامعة من اختيارهم وليس الانتقال الى اقرب جامعة . دافع اخر قوي هو الرغبة للعيش في ثقافة جديدة .

Where do these students live? Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in **their(6)** first year; others rent flats or houses. A lucky minority live in property that **their(6)** parents have bought for **them(6)**. Most of **them(6)** need to learn to cook, do **their(6)** own washing and manage **their(6)** time and money.

اين يسكن هؤلاء الطلاب ؟ العديد لديهم غرف في مجمعات سكنيه , خاصة في عامهم الاول اخرون يستأجرون شققا او بيوتا . اقلية محظوظة يعيشون في ممتلكات اشترها والديهم ليهم . معظمهم يحتاجون لتعلم الطبخ والغسيل وادارة وقتهم واموالهم .

Comprehension:

اسئلة الاستيعاب

1- what are the percentages of school leavers who go on to higher education in England over time?

1. ما هي النسب المئوية لخريجي المدارس الذين يذهبون الى التعليم العالي في بريطانيا عبر الزمن؟

2. how are students able to afford to leave home? Which part of the text tells you this?

2. كيف يتمكن الطلاب من تحمل نفقات ترك البيت؟ ما الجزء في النص الذي يدل على ذلك؟

3- There are many difficulties faced by the students who choose to study abroad. Write three of them.

3. هناك العديد من التحديات التي تواجه الطلاب الذين يدرسون في الخارج . اذكر ثلاثة .

4- There are two reasons that make students prefer studying away from home, what are they?

4. هناك سببين التي تجعل الطلاب يفضلون الدراسة في اماكن بعيدة عن البيت اذكرهما.

5- Where do students who study abroad live?

5. اين يعيش الطلاب الذين يدرسون في الخارج؟

6- Find a word in the text which is opposite in meaning to the word "**majority**".

6. جد كلمن من النص التي تعارض في المعنى كلمة "اغلبية"

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

7. جد كلمة من النص التي لها نفس معنى الجملة التالية "سبب القيام بشيء"

8- What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

8. على ماذا تعود الضمائر التي تحتها خط؟ (الاجابة في الجدول في الاسفل و ذلك حسب الرقم)

9. The writer states that the government helps students financially to study abroad. Do you agree with it? Explain your answer.

9. يشير الكاتب الى ان الحكومة تساعد الطلاب ماليا للدراسة في الخارج. هل هذا صحيح . فسر اجابتك

10- Where did most of the students get the fees from? How do they pay back them?

10. من اين حصل معظم الطلاب على الرسوم ؟ كيف يسددون هذه الرسوم؟

11- Mention the percentage of the students who wanted to stay at home while they study for their degree?

11. اذكر النسبة المئوية للطلاب الذين فضلوا البقاء في البيت اثناء دراستهم للحصول على شهاداتهم؟

12- According to the text there are motivations for the students to study a way from their homes. Mention them.

12. هناك دوافع للطلاب للدراسة بعيدا عن منازلهم . اذكرها.

13- What does the word "**debt**" mean?

13. ما معنى كلمة "دين"

**** Critical thinking

1- Studying abroad has many disadvantages. Think of this statement and in two sentences write down your point of view.

1. الدراسة في الخارج لها العديد من الحسنات و السيئات . فكر بهذه الجملة الخيرية ثم اكتب رايك في جملتين.

Answers:

- 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%.
- They borrow money from government.
- borrowing more money from the government. the high cost.
- Most of them say that they want to move to the University their Choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.
- 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.
- "Minority"
- "motive"

8. Look at the table below:
9. I agree, because most students choose to study away from home, and this means borrowing even more money from the government and they pay it back slowly out of future earnings.
10. 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.
11. only 7% wanted to stay at home while they studied for their degree.
12. Most of them say that they want to move to the University their Choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.
13. " money you owe"

****Critical thinking:**

1. I think that Studying abroad has many disadvantages such as cultural shock and it consume the economy.

Reference pronoun

الضمير العائد

الرقم	الضمير	العائد
1	It	The percentage of school leavers going to higher education
2	they	Most students
3	It	This money
4	They	7% of 17,000 students
5	they + them + their	Students
6	They + them + their	these Students

Unit Six Vocabulary مفردات الوحدة 6

- يجب حفظ معاني المفردات التالية بالانجليزي:

Words	Meanings in English	In Arabic
academic	connected with education, especially at college or university level	أكاديمية
compulsory	obligatory; required	اجباري
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	متطور
fluently	speaking a language very well, like a native speaker	بطلاقة
drop	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	اقتصادي
engineering	the study of how roads, bridges, machines, etc.	هندسة
enroll	to officially arrange to join a school, university or course	يتسجل/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	
pharmacy	the study and practice of preparing drugs or medicines	صيدلية
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
Tailor made	custom-made; made to fit exactly	وافي للشروط
tutorials	a period of intensive teaching and discussion given by a tutor to an	درس خصوصي

	individual student or a small group of students	
Business management	an area of study which involves learning about running a company, in areas like controlling, leading, monitoring, organizing and planning	ادارة اعمال
linguistics	the study of the grammar, history and structure of languages	علم اللغويات
Halls of residence	A accommodation provided by a university or college	غرف للاقامة
motive	Reason for doing something	حافز
minority	Not many ,The opposite of majority	الاقلية
debts	Money you owe	ديون
fees	Costs , charges	اجور / رسوم
financial	Relating to money	امور مالية

- Guess the meanings of these words and match them with their meanings. The first one is done for you.

● اكتب معاني الكلمات التالية في الفراغات كما في المثال الاول:

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:.....

Answers:

1.motive / 2. motive / 3. Minority / 4. Fees / 5. Debts / 6. Financial

- complete the following paragraph with the appropriate words.

● اكمل الفقرة التالية بالكلمة المناسبة :

proficiency - prospects – lifelong - abroad
Increasingly - global

** 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 organization. Remember, it's never too late to study or change career direction. Studying is a (6)..... activity – you're

never too old to start.

Answers:

1. **Prospects** 2. **Proficiency** 3. **Increasingly** 4. **abroad** 5. **Global** 6. **lifelong**

- **Replace the words and phrases in bold with words from the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.**

● استبدل الكلمات بالغامق في الجمل بكلمات من الصندوق:

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**.

Answers:

2. Compulsory 3. Optional 4. Tuition 5. Contradictory

● المفردات التالية يكفي ان نحفظ معناها العربي فقط:

Secondary school	مدرسة ثانوية	nursing	تمريض
------------------	--------------	---------	-------

Typical	نمط	physics	الفيزياء
ensure	يكفل	linguistics	علم اللغويات
Cooperation	تعاون	Business management	ادارة اعمال
optional	اختياري	biology	علم الاحياء
achievements	انجازات	medicine	الطب
factors	عوامل	geography	الجغرافيا
determining	محدد / معين	opportunity	فرصة
math	رياضيات	attitude	اتجاه/ تصرف
dentistry	طب الاسنان	behaviour	سلوك
marketing	تسويق	increasingly	بشكل متزايد
geology	علم الارض	prospects	احتمالات
chemistry	الكيمياء	global	عالمي
translation	ترجمة	abroad	خارج البلاد
Visual arts	فنون بصرية	financial	امور مالية
sociology	علم الاجتماع	fees	أجور / رسوم
Banking and finance	مالية و مصرفية	debts	ديون
history	تاريخ	motive	حافز

Vocabulary (WB . page 32 / Ex. 7)

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

- Complete the following sentences with suitable words from the box:
- اكمل الجمل التالية بالكلمة المناسبة من الصندوق:

ensure _ determined _ translated _ compulsory _ law

1. Please that the door is locked before you leave .
2. Salma is studyingat the university and she wants to become a lawyer .
3. Alito give up smoking in the new year .
4. This book has beenfrom Arabic into English .
5. Maths and physics are subjects ; Art and Music are optional.

Answers:

1. ensure / 2. law / 3. Determined / 4. Translated / 5. compulsory

Body Idioms

مصطلحات الجسم

- يجب حفظ مصطلحات الجسم (انجليزي - انجليزي - عربي)

Get it off your chest	To tell someone about something that has been worrying about	مما يريح صدره مما يضايقه
Get cold feet	To lose your confidence in something at the last minute	يفقد ثقته بنفسه في اللحظة الأخيرة
Keep your chin up	To remain cheerful in difficult situations	الشعور بالتفاؤل في الظروف الصعبة
Play it by ear	To decide how to deal with a situation as it develops	يعالج الامور خطوة خطوة
Have ahead for figures	To have a natural mental ability for maths / numbers	امتلاك القدرات العقلية للتعامل مع الارقام و الرياضيات

(WB . page 34 /Ex. 11)

* Complete the following sentences with the suitable body idioms.

* اكمل الجمل التالية بمصطلح الجسم المناسب.

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.....

Answers:

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

* سؤال وزاري سابق على مصطلحات الجسم:

- study the following sentence and answer the question that follow.

Majed is too nervous to do a particular jump. I think that he will lose his confidence at the moment.

Replace the underlined phrase with the correct body idiom.

Answer: get cold feet

Derivations unit 6

اشتقاقات وحدة 6

• هذه كلمات الاشتقاق للوحدة 6 يجب حفظها كاملة (يجب حفظ جميع الاشكال كتابة)

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb	Meaning
////////////////////	academy	academic	academically	اكاديمي
contradict	contradiction	contradictory	////////////////////	تناقض

////////////////	fluency	fluent	fluently	طلاقة في الكلام
economize	Economics/ economy	economical	economically	اقتصاد
engines	Engineer/ engineering	////////////////	////////////////	يشغل
enrol	enrolment	////////////////	////////////////	يسجل
////////////////	agriculture	agricultural	agriculturally	زراعة
////////////////	pharmacy	pharmaceutical	pharmaceutically	صيدلة
pioneer	pioneer	pioneering	////////////////	الريادي
////////////////	proficiency	proficient	proficiently	الكفاءة
qualify	qualification	qualified	////////////////	يؤهل
////////////////	psychology	psychological	psychologically	علم النفس
undertake	undertaking	////////////////	////////////////	يلتزم
////////////////	sociology	sociological	sociological	علم اجتماع
success	succeed	successful	Successfully	ينجح
education	educate	Educated/ educational	Educationally	يعلم
Organization/ organizer	organize	organized	////////////////	ينظم
Developer/ development	develop	developed	////////////////	يطور
achievement	achieve	Achieved/ achievable	////////////////	يحقق / ينجز

Examples:

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

1. It was a (success) attempt to climb Mount Everest.
2. Rich countries have highly (develop) economy .
3. You have (achieve) the success you deserve.
4. She works for a voluntary (organize) helping homeless people .
5. She received an excellent (educate) .
6. Thefor the course will take place next week.(enrol)
7. The train service could be run more (economize)
8. My friend's performance has improved since he travelled to the UK. (academy)
9. To speak French , you should live with a french family.(fluency)
10. You must everything you've studied before an exam.(revision)
11. Is one side of the brain more..... than the other? (dominance)
12. We would better get or we won't finish in time. (organise)
13. Ahmad is a teacher , he has worked previously for many international schools. (qualification)

Answers: 1. Successful 2. Developed 3. Achieved 4. Organization 5. education
6. Enrolment 7. Economically 8. Academic 9. Fluently 10. Revise 11. Dominant
12. organised 13. Qualified

(WB. PAGE 31 / Ex. 3)

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

1. One of the most important things that we give children is a good **education**. (educate)
2. If you work hard, I'm sure you will..... (success)
3. Congratulations! Not many people(achievement) such high marks.
4. My father works for an..... that helps to protect the environment. (organize)
5. It's amazing to watch the..... Of a baby in the first year of life.(develop)

Answers: 2. Success 3. Achieve 4. Organization 5. Development

Grammar : unit six

قواعد وحدة 6

Quantifiers to make comparisons استخدام محددات الكمية للمقارنة

• هناك تراكيب مختلفة من محددات الكمية لاجراء مقارنة بين الاشياء: مثل.

1. **More** + [adj / noun] + **than** (اكثر من)

-Reading is **more** interesting **than** writing. القراءة اكثر متعة من الكتابة.

2. **less** + [adj / noun] + **than** (اقل من)

-Writing is **less** interesting **than** reading. الكتابة اقل متعة من القراءة.

3. **the most** + adj (الاكثر)

- Arabic is the most interesting subject. اللغة العربية هي الموضوع الاكثر متعة.

4. **the least** + adj (الاقل)

- swimming is **the least** dangerous sport. السباحة هي الرياضة الاقل خطورة.

5. **as many** + اسم جمع معدود + **as** (بقدر)

- I read **as many** stories **as** I can. اقرا قصصا بقدر ما تستطيع.

6. **as much** + اسم غير معدود + **as** (بقدر)

- I drink **as much** water **as** I can. اشرب ماء بقدر ما تستطيع.

7. **as much as** + جملة من فعل و فاعل (بقدر)

- I like fruits **as much as** I like vegetables. احب الفاكهة بقدر ما احب الخضار.

8. **as** + ظرف + **as** (بقدر)

- I play sports **as often as** I can. . لعب رياضة بقدر ما تستطيع .

9. **fewer** + اسم معدود جمع + **than** (اقل من)

- I read **fewer** books **than** my friend yesterday. قرات كتب اقل من صديقي امس.

Comparison and superlative :

المقارنة و التفضيل

- المقارنة: تعني مقارنة شخص بشخص او شيء بشيء اخر .
- التفضيل: تعني الشيء الذي يدل على التميز عن الكل.
- Ahmad is taller than Muna. مثال
- Ali is the best student in this class.

الرقم	اسم القاعدة	شرح القاعدة
1	Positive comparison المقارنة الايجابية	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • هناك قاعدتان عند المقارنة بين شخصين او شيئين و ذلك حسب الصفة. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطع واحد فقط (one syllable) فان جملة المقارنة تكون بهذا الشكل: Sub(1) + am/is/are + [short adj+er] + than + sub (2). مثال *I am cleverer than Huda. انا اذكى من هدى 2. اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من اكثر من مقطع واحد فقط

		<p>(more than one syllable) فان جملة المقارنة تكون بهذا الشكل: Sub(1) + am/is/are + [more/less+long adj] + than + sub (2). * lions are more dangerous than cats. مثال الاسود اخطر من القطط * cats are less dangerous than lions. مثال القطط اقل خطورة من الاسود ملاحظة: اذا كانت المقارنة اكثر من شيئين فتسمى " التفضيل " .</p>
2	<p>Equal comparison as + adj + as المقارنة المتساوية</p>	<p>في هذا النوع من المقارنة نكتب الصفة سواء كانت طويلة ام قصيرة كما هي دون اضافات بين as as و بدون than و تكون جملة المقارنة بهذا الشكل: Sub(1) + am/is/are + as + adj + as + sub(2) . *Ahmad is as tall as Fadi. مثال هذا المثال يعني (احمد و فادي لهما نفس الطول)</p>
3	<p>Unequal comparison not as + adj + as المقارنة غير المتساوية</p>	<p>في هذا النوع من المقارنة نكتب الصفة سواء كانت طويلة ام قصيرة كما هي دون اضافات بين (not as as) و بدون than و تكون جملة المقارنة بهذا الشكل: Sub(1)+ am/is/are (not) + as + adj + as + sub(2) . *Ahmad isn't as tall as Fadi. مثال هذا المثال يعني (احمد ليس طويل مثل فادي)(يعني انه فادي اطول) نضع بين as.....as اما صفة او ظرف * (Not as + adverb + as) تتحول الى (more + adverb + than) *my friend doesn't speak English as fluently as Ahmad does. Ahmad speaks English more fluently than my friend.</p>
4	<p>Superlative التفضيل</p>	<p>• هناك قاعدتان عند كتابة جملة التفضيل و ذلك ايضا حسب الصفة كما في المقارنة. 1. اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من مقطع واحد فقط (one syllable) فان جملة التفضيل تكون بهذا الشكل: Sub + am/is/are + [short adj+est] + التفضيل * Huda is the cleverest student in the class. مثال هدى الطالبة الاذكى في الصف. 2. اذا كانت الصفة تتكون من اكثر من مقطع واحد فقط (more than one syllable) فان جملة التفضيل تكون بهذا الشكل: Sub+ am/is/are +[the most/least+long adj]+ التفضيل * lions are the most dangerous animals in the forest. مثال الاسود هي الحيوانات الاخطر في الغابة. * cats are the least dangerous animals in the forest. مثال القطط هي الحيوانات الاقل خطورة في الغابة. • عبارات التفضيل مثل: , in Jordan , in the world , of them , in the class , in the school</p>

- نستخدم الصفة بعد [more/less/the most /the least] اذا كان الفعل في الجملة هو احد افعال be
 - The tiger is **faster** than the horse.

- نستخدم اسم او ظرف بعد [more/less/the most /the least] اذا كان الفعل في الجملة هو فعل حركي.
 - Ahmad drank **more milk** than I did.
- نستخدم الصفة بين [as as] اذا كان الفعل في الجملة هو احد افعال be
 - The horse isn't **as fast as** the tiger.
- نستخدم اسم او ظرف بين [as as] اذا كان الفعل في الجملة هو فعل حركي.
 - I write **as many short stories as** I can.
- هناك بعض الصفات القصيرة الشاذة التي لا نضيف **er** او **est** إلى آخرها عند المقارنة او التفضيل و هي :

الصفة	المعنى	صفة المقارنة	صفة التفضيل
Good/well	جيد	better than	the best
bad	سيء	Worse than	the worst
Many+ اسم معدود	كثير	More + اسم معدود + than	The most + اسم معدود
Much + اسم غير معدود	كثير	More + اسم غير معدود + than	The most + اسم غير معدود
Little + اسم غير معدود	قليل	Less + اسم غير معدود	The least + اسم غير معدود
Far	بعيد	Farther than	The farthest
Far	كثير	Further than	The furthest
Few + اسم معدود	قليل	Fewer+ اسم جمع معدود +than	The fewest + اسم جمع معدود

Example(1):

1. I have many stories.
2. Ahmad has **more stories than** me.

Example: (2)

1. I have much money.
2. Ahmad has **more money than** me.

Example(3)

1. I drank little juice yesterday.
2. Ahmad drank **less juice** than I did.

Example(4)

1. I read few books yesterday.
2. Ahmad read **fewer books** than I did.

- هناك بعض القواعد الاملائية يجب مراعاتها و هي :
1. اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف صحيح و ما قبله علة و ما قبله صحيح فاننا نضعف الحرف الاخير للصفة ثم نضيف عليها er او est .

Examples: امثلة

fat ⇒ fatter ⇒ fattest

big ⇒ bigger ⇒ bigger

2. اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف **y** و كان ما قبله حرف صحيح فاننا عند اضافة **er** او **est** نقلب **y** الى ايم نضيف **er** او **est** .

Examples: امثلة

happy ⇒ happier ⇒ happiest

funny ⇒ funnier ⇒ funniest

3. اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف **y** و كان ما قبله حرف عله فاننا نضيف **er** او **est** مباشرة بعد **y** .

• **Change the adjective between brackets into the correct form:**

• استبدل الصفة بين الاقواس بالشكل الصحيح:

1. Cairo is than Paris. (big)
2. Jamal isn't as as Ali. (fatter)
3. The Dead Sea is area in the world. (low)
4. This day is.....in my family.(good)
5. Amani is.....than Fadia.(nice)
6. This street is always.....than other street.(busy)
7. I'm not as.....as my friend.(short)
8. The exam which I did was.....of all.(bad)
9. I usually eat.....food than my brother.(little)
10. Is Ronaldo theexpensive footballer in the world?(much)
11. The food which my wife usually makes is.....than yours.(delicious)
12. My car is as.....Ali's.(exciting)
13. My English teacher isone in this school.(handsome)
14. In this classroom there are girls than boys. (many)
15. Australia is England. (not/big)
16. She's got money than you, but she doesn't care. (little)
17. Who is the person in your family? I mean who speaks less. (talkative)
18. My brother has a room than me. (tidy)

Answers: 1. Bigger 2. Fat 3. Lowest 4. The best 5. Nicer 6. Busier 7. Short 8. The worst
9. Less 10. most 11. More delicious 12. Exciting as 13. The most handsome
14. More 15. Not as big as 16. Less 17. The most talkative 18.

• **Re-write the following sentences in such a way that the new answer should be similar in meaning to the one before it:**

• أعد كتابة الجمل بحيث يجب أن تكون الإجابة الجديدة مطابقة في المعنى للتي قبلها:

1. Shadi isn't as tall as fadi.
Fadi.....
2. No one is as good at French as Islam.
Islam.....
3. I didn't watch as many films as Ali did.

- Ali.....
4. I don't meet as few tourists as Jamal does.
Jamal.....
5. I don't work as hard as you do.
You.....
6. visiting historical places is better than watching them on TV.
watching historical places isn't.....
7. Nada isn't as sensitive as Nelly.
Nelly is
8. I'm more enthusiastic than my students.
My students
9. Amer is more competent than Nader.
Nader isn't
10. Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English.
English
11. Law is more popular than medicine and Dentistry.
Neither
12. There is no one more brilliant than Omar, he did the exam surprisingly well.
Omar
13. The least expensive item on the show is the one made of gold.
The
14. My brother doesn't eat as much as I do . he always puts less on his plate than I do.
I
15. There aren't as many people in our class as in yours.
There
16. I don't train as often as my brother does.
My brother.....
17. There is no subject at the school which is as demanding as maths.
Maths.....
18. There is less gas in Jordan than there is in Syria .(as much as)
.....
19. There aren't as many people in Ajlun as there are in Irbid . (more)
.....
20. There is more pollution in the city than there is in the countryside.(less)
.....

Answers:

1. Is taller than Shadi
2. Islam Is the best at French.
3. Ali watched more films than I did.
4. Jamal meets fewer tourists than I do.
5. You work harder than I do.

6. watching historical places isn't as good as visiting hospital places.
7. Nelly is more sensitive than nada.
8. My students are less enthusiastic than me.
9. Nader isn't as competent as Amer.
10. English is more popular than maths and science.
11. Neither medicine nor Dentistry are as popular as law.
12. Omar is the most brilliant, he did the exam surprisingly well.
13. The cheapest item on the show is the one made of silver.
14. I eat more than my brother does . he
15. There are more people in your class than in ours.
16. My brother trains more than I do.
17. Maths is the most demanding subject at the school.
18. There isn't as much gas in Jordan as there is in Syria .
19. There are more people in Irbid than there are in Ajlun .
20. There is less pollution in the countryside than there is in the city.

• **Choose the correct answer:**

1. A plane carries passengers than a bus. (least, little, most, more)
2. Salim is than Suzan. (clever, cleverer, cleverest)
3. His opinion is certainly mine. (as good as, better, best)
4. A bus carries passengers than a plane. (few / fewer / the fewest)
5. The city is (much) than the countryside. (busier, busy, busiest)
6. This is the film I have ever watched. (good, better, best)

Answers:

1. More 2. Cleverer 3. As good as 4. Fewer 5. Busier 5. best

• اسئلة وزارية سابقة:

1. Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English. 2016 / صيفية
English
2. Jordanian children start school a year later than English children. 2017 / شتوية
English children

Answers:

1. English is more popular than Maths and science.
2. English children start school a year earlier than Jordanian children.