

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اعزائي طلاب وطالبات الثانوية العامة

يسرني ان اقدم بين ايديكم هذا الجهد المتواضع الذي يتناول شرح مبسط لمنهاج الثانوية العامة والذي يهدف الى تبسيط وتوضيح للمادة العلمية الموجودة فيه على شكل تمارين وانشطة تمكن الطالب من امتلاك مهارات اللغة الانجليزية. كما تعطيه فكرة واضحة عن التصور المتوقع للاسئلة الوزارية. وقد حرصت على ايراد العديد من الانشطة والتمارين التي تعالج شتى مهارات اللغة ومفرداتها والتراكيب اللغوية والمهارات الكتابية لتشمل جميع المواضيع التي يقدمها منهاج الثانوية العامة.

مع اطيب تمنياتي للطلاب الاعزاء بالتوفيق والتفوق.

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MODULE FOUR

Unit 6 Education today



الممتاز
في اللغة الإنجليزية

ES

EMADSAWALHA

UNIT 6 الوحدة السادسة

Quantifiers to make comparisons مقادير الكمية للمقارنة

Comparative: صفات المقارنة

عند مقارنة الصفات نضيف **er** الى نهاية الصفة القصيرة التي تتكون من مقطع

big ---- bigger , small ----- smaller , tall ----- taller

Form: الاسم المقارن معه + **than** + صفة المقارنة + احد افعال **be** + الاسم الموصوف

- Ahmed is taller than Ali

good-better bad-worse many-more much-more هناك صفات شاذة

little-less far- farther او further

- Ahmed speaks English **better** than Ali

عند مقارنة الصفات **more** او **less** قبل الصفة الطويلة التي تتكون من مقطعين او اكثر نضيف

Interesting ---- more interesting , expensive ----- more expensive

Form: الاسم المقارن معه + **than** + صفة المقارنة + **less** او **more** + احد افعال **be** + الاسم الموصوف

Meat is more expensive than potatoes

Superlative: صفات التفضيل

نضيف **The +est** للصفة القصيرة ولا نقارنها مع اسم آخر

- Who is **the richest** man in your country?

good – best bad – worst many-most هناك صفات شاذة

much-most little – least far-farthest او furthest

- English is the **best** subject for me

نضيف **least** او **The +most** للصفة الطويلة ولا نقارنها مع اسم آخر

- She is **the most beautiful** in the town.

- Which subjects are **the least** popular?

● We can use **more/less ... than, as ... as** and **the most/least** to compare adjectives and adverbs. يمكن استخدام المقادير لمقارنة الصفات والظروف.

- Which subjects are **the most popular**, and which are **the least popular**?

- Is Maths **as popular as** Science?

- Do you think Geography **is more interesting than** History, or **less interesting**?

● We can also use **as ... as** to compare adverbs. لمقارنة الظروف

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

- I can't run **as fast as** you.

● We use **as much** للاسماء المعدودة و **as many** للاسماء الغير معدودة لمقارنة الكميات والاعداد. quantities and numbers.

(**as much / many + noun** اسم +as ...)

- There are not **as many people** in our class **as** in yours.
- I don't eat **as much fast food as** my brother.

• We can also use **as ... as** adverbially.

- I don't like running **as much as** I like swimming.
- We practise our English **as often as possible**.

5- S B (P 45)

-complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

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

- 1- English isstudied subject.
- 2-studied subjects are Music and Art.
- 3- There arestudents studying Science as Maths.
- 4- Maths ispopular than Science, but popular than English.
- 5- Students don't like doing Music and Art..... they like doing Maths.
- 6- Neither Maths nor Science are..... English.

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

4- AB (P 31)

- Complete each of the following sentences with words from the box.

earlier later less longer the most the least

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

Answers: 1- the most 2- longer 3- later 4- the least 5- earlier

5- AB P 32

-Complete each of the following sentences with the phrases from the box

As popular as as much as least popular more people the fastest
Less popular than more popular not as many the most popular

1. Business Studies issubject.
2. people applied for Law in 2014 CE as in the previous year.
3. Physics isn't Biology.
4. Law is than Medicine and Dentistry.

5.growing subject is Computer Science.
 6. Engineering is..... Visual Arts.
 7. 11% applied for Engineering in 2014 CE than in 2013 CE.
 8. The subject on the list is Computer Science.

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

further later least less longer much

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

Answers: 1- much, less 2- later 3- least 4- longer

- **Complete the sentences with the correct words in brackets (comparative or superlative).**

- 1- My house is (**big**) than yours.
 2- This flower is (**beautiful**) than that one.
 3- This is the (**interesting**) book I have ever read.
 4- Non-smokers usually live (**long**) than smokers.
 5- Which is the (**dangerous**) animal in the world?
 6- A holiday by the sea is (**good**) than a holiday in the mountains.
 7- It is strange but often a coke is..... (**expensive**) than a coffee.
 8- Who is the (**rich**) woman on earth?
 9- The weather this summer is even (**bad**) than last summer.
 10- He was the (**clever**) thief of all.

Answers: 1- bigger 2- more beautiful 3- the most interesting 4- longer
 5- most dangerous 6- better 7- more expensive 8- richest
 9- worse 10- cleverest.

-**Complete each of the following sentences so that the new item has a similar meaning to the one before it.** مهم نظام وزاري

- 1- Rami's handwriting is more beautiful than Ali's.
 Ali's handwriting
- 2- Travelling by car is less exciting than travelling by train.
 Travelling by train.....
- 3- Alex speaks English fluently, Rami also speaks English fluently.
 Alex

- 4- Lions are faster than dogs.
Dogs are not
- 5- A dog is more faithful than a cat.
A cat
- 6- Amman is the best city in the Middle East.
Amman is than any other city in the Middle East.
- 7- 13- Driving slowly is not as dangerous as driving fast
Driving fast
- 8- Neither Maths nor Science are as popular as English. ٢٠١٦ وزاري
English
- 9- There's **less** information on the website than there is in the book.(**as much**)
There
- 10- The **cheapest** thing on the menu is orange juice.
The least
- 11- Portuguese children have to go to school for longer than children in Japan.
Children in Jaban.....
- 12- In Jordan, children start school a year later than English children.
English children
- 13- Jordanian children can leave school one year earlier than English children.
English children.....
- 14- My sister doesn't eat as much as I do.
I
- 15- Law is more popular than Medicine and Dentistry.
Medicine and Dentistry

Answers

- 1- Ali's handwriting is **less** beautiful **than** Rami's.
- 2- Travelling by train is **more** exciting **than** travelling by car.
- 3- Alex speaks English **as** fluently **as** Rami.
- 4- Dogs are not **as** fast **as** lions.
- 5- A cat is **less** faithful **than** a dog.
- 6- Amman is **better than** any other city in the Middle East.
- 7- Driving fast is **more** dangerous **than** driving slowly.
- 8- English is **more** popular **than** Maths and Science.
- 9- There isn't **as much** information on the website **as** in the book.
- 10- The least **expensive** thing on the menu is orange juice.
- 11- Children in Jaban have to go to school for shorter than Portuguese children.
- 12- English children start school a year earlier than Jordanian children.
- 13- English children can leave school one year later than Jordanian children.
- 14- I eat more than my sister.
- 15- Medicine and Dentistry are less popular than Law.

Derivation

الاشتقاق

موقع الفعل Verb

- ١- بعد **to** وبعد افعال المودلز وافعال (do, does, did)
 - ٢- بعد الفاعل الذي يكون اسما او ضميرا
- Scientists say it is important **to isolate** the virus for further study.
 - Poverty **can motivate** the evil action of the poor.
 - **Did** she **impress** the audience with her good behavior?
 - **Our teachers organize** a new group of students.
 - **They succeed** in reaching the summit.

موقع الاسم Noun

- ١- بعد الصفات
- ٢- بعد الادوات A, an, the
- ٣- بعد ضمائر الملكية my, his, her, your, our, their, its
- ٤- بعد اسماء الاشارة this, that, these, those
- ٥- بعد احرف الجر مثل: at, for, from, in, on, of
- ٦- بعد محددات الكمية much, many, few, little, other, another, only, no, all

ملاحظة: (نختار اسم اذا لم يكن بعد الفراغ اسم واذا كان بعد الفراغ اسم نختار صفة)

- They made a **great contribution**.
- It's an **important conference**.
- French language is beyond **the understanding** of most of students.
- We forgot the main reason of **our creation**.
- Please don't forget **that organization**.
- He sent me a letter full **of sadness**.
- We should aware of **many seriousness** of the disease.

موقع الصفة Adjective

- ١- قبل الاسم
- ٢- بعد (Be is, am, are, was, were, , been) بشرط ان لا ياتي بعدها فعل تصريف افعال
- ٣- ثالث او صفة او فعل ينتهي بـ **ing** عند ذلك نختار ظرف
- ٤- بعد الافعال التالية Become, grow, feel, look, get, seem
- ٥- بعد مقويات الكلمة Very, too, so, quite
- ٦- بين as---- as
- ٧- بعد The most
- ٨- بعد الظروف التي تنتهي بـ (ly)

- The government preserved and restored **archeological sites**.
- My father **is** very **skillful**. He **is doing** his job very **skillfully**.
- Ahmed **looks tired**.
- He **seems** very **happy**.
- Ali did a **very creative** job.
- She is **as beautiful as** her mother.
- He is **the most creative** person in our country.
- Mary was **seriously injured**.

(ly)Adverb موقع الظرف

- ١ - بعد الافعال الرئيسية
- ٢ - في اول الجملة وقبل فاصلة
- ٣ - قبل التصريف الثالث للفعل

- Ahmed **passed** his exams **successfully**.
- **Fortunately**, Ahmed was able to find a new job.
- The house was **badly redecorated**.

لواحق الاسم	لواحق الصفة	لواحق الفعل
ion: competition	er: volunteer	fy: qualify
ment: astonishment	or: actor	ise: civilise
ity: popularity	dom: wisdom	ize: civilize
nce: finance	ism: tourism	ide: provide
ness: carelessness	ing: building	ieve: believe
ess: actress		ate: compensate
y: ability		en: strengthen
ist: archaeologist		
ure: pressure		
age: shortage		
ship: relationship		
ice: notice		
	ble: responsible	less: careless
	al: social	ect: perfect
	ive: creative	ing: interesting
	ful: skillful	
	ic: economic	
	ous: generous	
	an: American	
	ant: important	
	ent: competent	
	ary: dictionary	
	ory: satisfactory	
	ed: interested	

كلمات الاشتقاق المهمة لهذا المستوى

V	N	Adj.	Adv.
Educate يتعلم	Education	Educational	Educationally
Succeed ينجح	Success	Successful	Successfully
Achieve ينجز/يحقق	Achievement	Achievable	
Organize ينظم	Organization	Organized	
Develop يطور	Development	Developed	
Circulate يوزع / ينتقل	Circulation	Circulated	
Dehydrate يجف	Dehydration	Dehydrated	
Advise ينصح	Advice/ advisor	Advised	
Revise يراجع	Revision	Revised	
Concentrate يركز	Concentration	Concentrating	
Qualify يؤهل	Qualification	Qualified	
Recommend يوصي	Recommendation	Recommended	
	Youth شباب	Young	
	Awareness الوعي	Aware	
Experience يختبر	Experience	Experienced	
Dominate يسيطر	Dominance	Dominant	Dominantly
Depend يعتمد	Dependence	Dependent	Dependently
Repeat يكرر	Repetition	Repeated	Repeatedly
Correct يصحح	Correction	Correct	Correctly
Memorise يتذكر	Memory	Memorable	
	Nutrients مواد غذائية nutrition تغذية	Nutritious	
		Particular	Particularly
Compete ينافس	Competition	Competitive	
Know يعرف	Knowledge		
	Idea	Ideal	Ideally
Create ينشئ	Creation	Creative	Creatively
Teach يعلم	Teaching	Teaching	
Economise يقتصد	Economy	Economic	economically
Criticize ينتقد	Critic	Critical	Critically
	Fluency طلاقة	Fluent	Fluently

V	Glossary N	كلمات الاشتقاق من المفردات Adj	Adv
academically	academy أكاديمي	academic	
Contradict متناقض	contradiction	contradictory	
Immerse) ينخرط	immersion (noun)		
psychologically	Psychology علم النفس	psychological	
Simulate يحاكي / يقلد (simulator – simulation)			
	Sociology علم الاجتماع	sociological	
	tuition /tutor معلم /تعليمية	tutorial	
Agree	agreement اتفاق		
	dialect اللهجة	dialectal	
Evolve يتطور	evolution	evolutionary	
Extract استخراج	extraction		
Fertilise السماد)	fertiliser fertilisation	fertile	
Negotiate يتفاوض)	negotiation	negotiable	
Adapt يتكيف	adaptation	adaptable	
	ambition طموح	ambitious	
Attribute خاصية	attribution		
Manage يدير	competence مؤهل	competent	
diet حمية	Management	managerial	
engineer مهندس	diet	dietary	
enroll يسجل	engineer / engineering		
	enrolment		
	Linguistics/ linguist اللغويات	Linguistic	
	Multilingualism تعدد اللغات	multilingual	
	pharmacy صيدلية	pharmaceutical	
corporate يتعاون	corporation	corporate	
pioneer	pioneer ريادة	pioneering	
	proficiency كفاءة	proficient	
undertake يقوم بـ	undertaking		
utter يلفظ	utterance		

Domesticate	vocation مهنة	vocational
Export يصدر	domesticity	domestic محلي/منزلي
Extend يوسع	export/exportation	
extensively	extension	extensive
Extract يستخرج	extraction	
Import يستورد	import/importation	imported
Intend ينوي	intention	intentional
	Conscience ضمير	conscientious
Enclose يحيط/يسيج	enclosed	
	Enthusiasm حماس	enthusiastic
Intern يتدرب	intern/ internship	
Interpret يترجم	interpreter/ interpretation	
Refer يعود الى	reference	
Region منطقة		regional
Reward يكافئ	reward	rewarding
Secure امن	security	secure
Survey يمسح ارض	survey/surveyor	
Volunteer يتطوع	volunteer	voluntary

U 6 A B P 31

- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

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

Answers: 1- education 2- succeed 3- achieve 4- organization
5- development

A B (P 36)

8- Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

- I'm confused. Could you give me some, please? (advise)
- Before an exam, you must..... everything you've learnt. (revision)
- In hot weather our bodies are in danger of (dehydrate)
- Don't talk to the driver. He must..... (concentration)
- How quickly does bloodround the body? (circulation)

Answers: 1- advice 2- revise 3- dehydration 4- concentrate 5- circulate

A B (P 44)

3- Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

1. Before you apply for a job, check that you have the correct(qualify)
2. The company is pleased with your work and is happy to give you a (recommend)
3. Congratulations on a very business deal. (succeed)
4. We should always be ready to listen to good (advise)
5. My father often talks about what he did in his (young)
6. It's important to have an of different countries' customs. (aware)
- 7- The graduation ceremony was a very.....occasion for everyone. (memory)
- 8- Nuts contain useful such as oil and fats. (nutritious)

Answers:

1- qualification 2- recommendation 3- successful 4- advice 5- youth 6- awareness 7- memorable 8- nutrients

8- S B (P 53)

- Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in the box.

Dominate	dependence	experienced	correct
----------	------------	-------------	---------

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

Answers: 1- experience 2- dominant 3- depends

- Complete the following sentences with the suitable words derived from the words in brackets.

- 1- In the Middle East today, entrepreneurship is important among young people (**particular**), because of the Job market. (**compete**)
- 2- It is important to give young people the so that they can help themselves. (**know**)
- 3- They can create their own job and then,, generate jobs for others. (**ideal**)
- 4- (**organize**)have been set up to guide young people through the process of business (**create**)
- 5- Universities have started entrepreneurship courses . (**teach**)
- 6- People can have control over their own futures. (**economy**)
- 7- In the Middle East, it is a learning experience for young people. (**critic**)

8- Most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages
(**fluent**).

9- My dream is to be in Arabic one day (**fluency**)

10- Kareem is a journalist, he has worked previously for many
scientific journals. (**qualification**) وزارى ٢٠١٥

11- Doing lots of exercise won't keep you healthy if you don't eat food as
well. (**nutrients**) وزارى ٢٠١٥

12- Services, mostly travel and tourism the majority of our economy.
(**dominant**) وزارى ٢٠١٦

13- Khaled is a very and adaptable worker, I believe that he can be
successful in any position. (**competence**) وزارى ٢٠١٦

Answers: 1- particularly, competitive 2- knowledge 3- ideally
4- organizations, creation 5- teaching 6- economic
7- critical 8- fluently 9- fluent 10. qualified
11. nutritious 12. dominate 13. ceompetent

.....
مررنا على دار الحبيب فردنا ... عن الدار قانون الاعادي وسورها...
فقلت لنفسي ربما هي نعمة... فماذا ترى في القدس حين تزورها...
ترى كل ما لا تستطيع احتمالاه... اذا ما بدت من جانب الدرب دورها...
وما كل نفس حين تلقى حبيبها تسر ... ولا كل الغياب يضيرها...
فان سرها قبل الفراق لقائه ... فليس بمأمون عليها سرورها...
متى تبصر القدس العتيقة مرة ... فسوف تراها العين حيث تديرها...



MODULE FOUR

Unit 6 Learning

TEXTS



الممتاز
في اللغة الإنجليزية

ES

EMADSAWALHA

Unit 6 الوحدة السادسة

S B P44 Education today التعليم اليوم

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.

بدأت قبل عدة سنوات نحو ١٠٠ مدرسة في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية بجعل العام الدراسي أطول بإضافة عشرة ايام اضافية للعام الدراسي بجعل كل يوم أطول بنصف ساعة.

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

كان هذا بسبب انه وجد ان طلاب المرحلة الثانوية في الولايات المتحدة وبريطانيا يقضون الوقت الاقل في المدرسة بسنة دراسية معدلها ١٨٧ يوم. السنة الدراسية الاعتيادية في الاردن اطول من ذلك. وعلى اية حال، ليست السنوات الدراسية هذه بنفس طول السنوات الدراسية في دول مثل اليابان وكوريا الجنوبية. يلتحق الكوريون بالمدرسة لمدة ٢٢٠ يوم في السنة وفي اليابان تكون السنة الدراسية طوال ٢٤٣ يوم.

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

طبقا لدراسة اعدتها منظمة التعاون والتطوير التعليمي، يقضي الطلاب في اليابان واندونيسيا وكوريا الجنوبية اطول وقت دراسي في العالم. يرغبون في التعلم بقدر ما يستطيعون ليضمنوا علامات ممتازة في الامتحانات. يذهبون للمدرسة لحوالي تسع ساعات، بالرغم من ان هذا يشمل نشاطات وتعليم بعد وقت المدرسة بشكل اختياري. يقضون حوالي ثلاث ساعات كل يوم في حل الواجبات وهو ما يساوي ثلاثة اضعاف ما يفعله الطلاب في دول اخرى. تحصيلهم العلمي المتميز يفترض انه كلما قضيت وقتا اطول في الدراسة، كلما حصلت على علامات افضل في الامتحانات.

In Finland, however, students are usually given less than half an hour of homework per night, and **they** attend school for fewer and shorter days than

85% of other developed nations. Despite this, **they** achieve top marks in subjects like Maths and Science. In addition, most students also speak at least two, and often three, languages fluently.

على اية حال في فينلندا يتم اعطاء الطلاب اقل من نصف ساعة لعمل الواجب البيتي كل ليلة، ويلتحقون بالمدرسة لايام اقل واقصر بـ ٨٥% من الامم المتقدمة الاخرى. بالرغم من هذا، يحققون العلامات العليا في مواد دراسية مثل الرياضيات والعلوم. بالاضافة الى ان اغلب الطلاب يتحدثون لغتين على الاقل او ثلاث لغات بطلاقة.

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

ان وجهات النظر المتناقضة لهذه الدراسات تفترض ان عدد وطول الايام الدراسية هو ليس العامل الوحيد في تحديد اذا ما كان الطلاب سينجحون في المدرسة ام لا.

Glossary المفردات

Academic: connected with education **اكاديمي**

Compulsory: obligatory, required: **اجباري ، متطلب**

Contradictory: completely different **متناقض**

Developed nation: a rich country that has many industries, comfortable living for most people. **امة متطورة وغنية**

Fluently: speaking language very well **بطلاقة**

Optional: not obligatory, not required **اختياري**

Tuition: teaching **تعليم**

Increasingly بشكل متزايد Prospects توقعات / تقدم

Global عالمي Proficiency كفاءة

Lifelong طول العمر Abroad في الخارج

Questions الاسئلة

1- What change has recently taken place in some American schools, and why has this occurred?

They have started making the school year longer because they were one of the countries in which children were spending the least amount of time in school.

2- Who does more homework on average: students in the USA or students in Japan?

Students in Japan

3- How many days a year do most students in the USA attend school? with an average school year of 187 days.

4- Is it compulsory to do after-school activities in Japan and South Korea?

No, it is optional

5- What is interesting about Finland's fewer and shorter school days?

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- Do you think that a longer school day would result in better grades for most students? Why/Why not? Justify your answer.

A longer school day, depending on how it was constructed, might improve students' grade. It would necessitate well-structured timetables with time spent on individual study. During the day and less homework at night. It will also need to include a lot of subjects such as Physical Education, Drama and Music and even some activities that are seen as extra-curricular, such as crafts and creative writing.

7- Schools across the USA started making school years longer by two ways. Write down these two ways.

by adding up to ten extra days to the school year or by making each school day longer by half an hour.

8- There are some schools that spend the most time studying in the world. Write down two of them.

Japan, Indonesia

9- Students in Finland can do many things. Write down two of these things.

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.

10- Students achieve top marks in two subjects. Write down these two subjects.

Maths and Science.

11- Quote the sentence which indicates the number of school days in South Korea and Japan.

South Koreans attend school for 220 days per year, and in Japan, the school year numbers 243 days.

12- What does the underlined word **they** refer to?

students in Japan, Indonesia and South Korea

13- What does the underlined word '**contradictory**' in the text mean?

completely different

Unit 6 S B P 46

Space schools المدارس الفضائية

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

المدارس السينمائية هي من المدارس الرائدة والتي تستقبل الدعم والتمويل من الشركات الخاصة والتي تهدف الى تشجيع الشباب لممارسة دراسة ثانوية ليست تقليدية. تختص هذه المدارس احيانا بمجال واحد، وتعي ايضا ان مثل هذا المجال الواسع من المهارات والمؤهلات يجب ان يكون متاح لكل الشباب.

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

احدى هذه المدارس فتحت ابوابها مؤخرا لتعليم الطلاب من سن الرابع عشرة وحتى الثامن عشرة والذين لديهم اهتمام خاص للعمل في مجال الفضاء. ياخذ الطلاب منهاج قد تم تأليفه لهم خصيصا في مواد مثل علم الفيزياء والفلك. تكون الدروس عبارة عن خليط من الدروس القصيرة ومشاريع تشرف عليها شركات رائدة في الفضاء والتكنولوجيا.

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

يتم احضار علماء ومهندسين بارزين كمحاضرين ضيوف غير متفرغين لطلاب يهدفون لتحقيق علامات عليا في اختبارات الرياضيات والعلوم الخاصة بهم وعند مغادرتهم سيتم وضعهم في المكان المناسب ليحتلوا وظائف مختلفة. "ليسو مضطرين ان يصبحوا رواد فضاء" يقول المتحدث باسم المدرسة "ان العلامات المتميزة في مواد العلوم والتكنولوجيا يمكنها فتح العديد من الابواب ويمكن ايضا ان تقود الى فرص مهنية متعددة."

Glossary المفردات

Astrophysics: the study of the chemical structure of the stars and the forces that influence them الفيزياء الفلكية

Pioneering: introducing new and better methods or ideas for the first time رائد

tailor-made: custom-made; made to fit exactly مصمم خصيصاً

undertake: to commit yourself to do something and to start to do it القيام بـ ، يتكفل بـ ، يتعهد

tuition: teaching, especially in small groups التعليم بمجموعات صغيرة

Questions الاسئلة

- 1- Studio schools can do two important things. Write down these two things.
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.
- 2- What do these schools often specialise in?
In one specific area
- 3- What is the main purpose of the school which opened recently?
To educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry.
- 4- The curriculum at the school includes two important subjects. Write down these two subjects.
Astronomy and Astrophysics.
- 5- There are projects supervised by leading companies in two industries. Write down these two industries.
In both the space and technology industries.
- 6- Students should achieve top grades in two subjects. Write down these two subjects
in their Maths and Science exams.
- 7- Excellent grades in science and technology subjects have two benefits.
Can open many doors and lead to a variety of career opportunities.
- 8- What does the underlined word **their** refer to?
students
- 9- **Critical Thinking:** Do you think such specialized schools would be successful in Jordan? Why? Why not?

Yes, I think such schools would be very successful because there are many students who wish to study specific subjects and do not want to be involved with other subjects. So this can save their time and efforts.

- 10- Quote the sentence which indicates that a school has been opened to take care of students who are interested in space and their ages.

One such school has recently opened to educate fourteen- to eighteen-year-olds who have a special interest in working in the space industry.

11- There are two school subjects that can open many doors when achieving excellent grades in. Write down these two subjects.

The school subjects are science and technology.

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

عش كانك تموت غدا، وتعلم كانك تعيش ابدًا

لك في القلوب منازلٌ ورحابٌ - يا قدسُ أنتِ الحبُّ والأحبابُ
 لي فيك أقدارٌ ولي دارٌ ولي - أرضٌ ولي أهلٌ ولي أنسابُ
 لي المسجدُ الأقصى ولي ساحاته - والمنبرُ المغدورُ والمحرابُ
 لي سفرٌ تاريخٌ أضاءَ سطورَه - مجدًا .. صلاحُ الدينِ والخطابُ
 لي ذكرياتٌ لي أمانٌ لي رؤى - لي فيكِ غالياتي .. صباً وشبابُ
 لي فيكِ أحلامٌ وبعدكِ تنتهي .. الأحلامُ .. بعدكِ تُقفرُ الأبوابُ
 تاريخٌ شعبي في حماكِ مسطرٌ - شهدتُ عليه .. ماذنٌ وقبابُ

Unit 6 S B P 49

Read a visiting student's blog post مذكرة الكترونية لطالبة

Anita's Blog

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

قبل صيفين، قضيت خمسة اشهر في دراسة اللغة العربية في الجامعة الاردنية الالمانية بالقرب من مادبا. بما ان والدي اصلا من الاردن، ترعرعت متحدثة اللغة العربية والالمانية. ولكن لم ادرس العربية بشكل رسمي ابدا وعندما سمحت لي الفرصة بان اقضي سنة في الاردن لدراسة العربية، لم اتردد لثانية واحدة.

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

لدي العديد من الاقارب في الاردن ولقد رتبوا لي الإقامة مع عائلة رائعة تعيش خارج مادبا. لقد ذهلتني عدد الطلاب الدوليين هناك والذين لم يكونوا فقط من المانيا بل من جميع انحاء العالم. معظمهم درسوا العربية لمستوى متقدم. العربية العامية مالوفة بالنسبة لي لانها اللهجة التي يتكلمها اهلي ويفهمونها. لقد كانت حصص العربية الفصحى ذات تحدي بالنسبة لي خاصة القواعد.

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

يجب علينا ان نتعلم لائحة من حوالي ٥٠ مفردة كل اسبوع، لقد غطينا العديد من المواضيع. إن العيش مع عائلة قد ساعد في تحسين مهارات التحدث باللغة العربية لانه بينما يسمع الطلاب العربية في الحصص والشارع، كان بإستطاعتي ممارستها في المنزل. لقد اجتهدت حقا بها ولقد حصلت على درجة أ في هذه المادة

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was **their** behaviour and **their** attitude to studying. All the students who I met appreciated the

importance of **their** university education and the opportunities it would give **them** to contribute to **their** country's prosperity. **They** also showed extremely positive values. Everybody was honest, and people discussed problems rather than getting angry if **they** disagreed with each other.

من اكثر ما يثير انطباعي عن طلاب الاردن هو سلوكهم وتوجههم فيما يتعلق بالدراسة. كان كل الطلاب الذين التقيت بهم يقدرون اهمية التعليم الجامعي والفرص بالنسبة اليهم التي يمكن ان تمنحهم المشاركة في ازدهار دولتهم. وقد اظهروا قيما ايجابية. لقد كانوا صادقين، ولقد ناقش الناس المشاكل بدلا من ان يغضبوا اذا ما لم يتفقوا مع بعضهم البعض.

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

وكشخص يستمتع بالطعام اللذيذ، والاماكن الجميلة والناس الحميمين، المضيافين، كانت الدراسة في الاردن من افضل القرارات التي اتخذتها في حياتي. لقد كونت العديد من الصداقات الجديدة، ولقد طورت ايضا مهارات التحدث، والقراءة والكتابة في اللغة العربية. احلم في ان اصبح متحدثا للغة العربية بطلاقة. ولانني اعلم انني انوي العودة للاردن بقدر ما استطيع، ساجعل هذا الحلم يتحقق.

Glossary المفردات

colloquial: (of language or words) used mainly in informal conversations rather than in writing or formal speech عامية

put (my) back into it: tried extremely hard. يجتهد

Questions الاسئلة

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

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

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

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

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

tried extremely hard.

4- Anita speaks two languages. Write down these two languages.

Arabic as well as German

5- Where do the students who studied at the German-Jordanian University come from?

were not only from Germany, but from all over the world.

6- What is the main benefit of living with a family?

Living with a family helped to improve my Arabic-speaking skills.

7- There are two things that impressed Anita most about students in Jordan. Write down these two things.

Their behaviour and their attitude to studying.

8- Anita enjoys many things while studying in Jordan. Write down two of these things.

She enjoys delicious food, beautiful places and friendly, hospitable people

9- While studying in Jordan, Anita made many things. Write down two of these things.

She made many new friends. She also improved her Arabic speaking, writing and reading skills.

10- What does the underlined word it refer to?

Arabic

11- Quote the sentence which indicates that Anita was very pleased with the Jordanian students behaviour.

What impressed me most about students in Jordan was **their** behaviour and **their** attitude to studying.

12- Quote the sentence which indicates that there are many international students in Madaba and Jordan.

"I was amazed by the number of international students there, who were not only from Germany, but from all over the world."

13- **Critical Thinking:**

Anita says that she was happy to live with a family just outside Madaba, in what way do you think that is useful and would you like to live with a family who speaks English for example? Why? Why not?

Living with another family helps in developing language skills and helps others know about other cultures. I would like to live with another family to achieve these things.

14- Being bilingual is so helpful for people who look for better life chances. Do you agree? Why? Why not?

Yes, I agree. Being bilingual is something so useful in this world because languages give you the chance to have new sources for knowledge.

U6 AB P 33

بعد المدرسة ... After school ...

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

يذهب ٥٠% من الطلاب الذين انهوا المدرسة في إنجلترا لاكمال الدراسات العليا. لم يكن الرقم دائما يمثل هذا الارتفاع. قبل حوالي عشرين سنة، كان الرقم اقرب الى الـ ٣٠% وقبلها بثلاثون عاما كان الرقم حوالي ٥%. التغيير الكبير الثاني كان ماليا. قبل عام ١٩٩٨ للميلاد، كان التعليم العالي في المملكة المتحدة مجاني بالكامل للبريطانيين. منذ ذلك الوقت، تم استحداث الرسوم الدراسية. اغلب الطلاب يستلّفوا هذا المال من الحكومة. ليسوا مضطرين لدفعه حالا. بدلا من ذلك، يقومون بتسديده ببطء مما سيكتسبونه في المستقبل.

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

بالرغم من التكلفة العالية، يختار العديد من الطلاب الدراسة بعيدا عن الوطن. كشفت دراسة مسحية لـ ١٧.٠٠٠ طالب ان ٧% فقط ارادوا البقاء في منازلهم خلال دراستهم الجامعية. وبالطبع يعني هذا اقتراض المزيد من المال من الحكومة. فلماذا لا يتجنب الطلاب المديونية ببقائهم في بيوتهم حيث لا يضطرون لدفع اجارات؟ يقول معظمهم انهم يريدون اختيار جامعاتهم بدلا من الجامعة الاقرب. ان الرغبة بالعيش في ثقافة جديدة تعد احد الدوافع القوية لذلك. اين يسكن هؤلاء الطلاب؟ يعيش اغلبهم في سكنات جامعية خصوصا في عامهم الاول. ويستأجر آخرون غرف او منازل. يسكن القليل المحظوظ منهم في ممتلكات اشترها لهم اهلهم. اغلبهم يجب عليه ان يتعلم الطبخ والتنظيف وكيفية تدبير ادارة الوقت و الامور المالية.

Glossary المفردات

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

2 motive: reason for doing something دافع او سبب

3 minority: not many, the opposite of 'majority' الاقلية

4 fees: costs, charges رسوم

5 debt: money you owe دين

6 financial: relating to money متعلق بالمال

7- degree a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study الدرجة العلمية

Questions الاسئلة

1- Are these statements true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false statements.

1. The number of school leavers who go to university in England has greatly increased in the past 30 years. (T)

2. It's more expensive to go to university than it used to be. (T)

3. University students have to pay before they study. (F)

They pay the government back out of futures earnings

4. Most university students choose the cheapest option. (F)

Most students choose to study away from home

2- What does the word **'it'** in bold refer to in the first paragraph?

almost 50% of school leavers go on to higher education

3- The first paragraph contains the phrase in bold **'another huge change'**.

What was the first huge change?

The change over 50 years of the percentage of school leavers going on to higher education increasing by ten times (from 5 to 50%)

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

They borrow money from the government

5- Many students choose to study at a university which is far from home for two reasons. Write these two reasons down.

They want to move to the university of their choice, rather than the nearest one. Another strong motive is the desire to live in a new culture.

6- Students can live in different places while studying. Write down two of these places.

Many have rooms in halls of residence, especially in their first year; others rent flats or houses.

7- Most students who live in private flats need to learn many things. Write down two of these things.

Most of them need to learn to cook, do their own washing and manage their time and money.

8- Find a word from the text which means 'relating to money'.

Financial

9- Find a word from the text which is the opposite of 'majority'.

Minority

10- **Critical Thinking:**

The students of UK suggested that living in another culture is so helpful for them. Do you think that is correct? Suggest other three useful things you will achieve by leaving home and studying in another university which is far from your home.

Yes, I think living in another culture is a very helpful thing. It also helps students learn how to depend on themselves, cook and do the house up.

=====

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق

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إذا بلغت القمة فوجه نظرك إلى السفح لترى من عاونك في الصعود إليه



MODULE FOUR

Unit 6 Vocabulary



المصنار
في اللغة الإنجليزية



EMADSAWALHA

University subjects التخصصات الجامعية

- 1- Maths الرياضيات 2- Dentistry طب الأسنان
 3- Arabic Language and Literature اللغة العربية وآدابها 4- Pharmacy الصيدلة
 5- Marketing التسويق 6- Geology علم الارض
 7- Psychology the study of the mind and how it works psychological علم النفس
 8- Translation الترجمة 9- Visual Arts الفنون التشكيلية / المرئية
 10- Chemistry الكيمياء 11- Sociology علم الاجتماع
 12- Banking and Finance العلوم المصرفية والمالية 13- History التاريخ
 14- Nursing التمريض 15- Agriculture الزراعة
 16- Physics الفيزياء 17- Engineering الهندسة
 18- Linguistics اللغويات 19- Economics علم الاقتصاد
 20- Business Management ادارة الاعمال
 21- Biology العلوم الحياتية / الأحياء 22- Medicine الطب
 23- Geography الجغرافيا 24- Fine Arts الفنون الجميلة 25- Law القانون

Words have the same meaning كلمات لها نفس المعنى

- 1- **wealthy country** امة متطورة developed nation
 2- **compulsory** الزامي a subject that you have to do
 3- **optional** اختياري your choice
 4- **tuition** دروس تعليمية lessons
 5- **contradiction** تناقض on different sides of the argument

Unit 6 الوحدة السادسة

S B (P 48)

- Complete this paragraph with words from the box.

increasingly prospects global proficiency lifelong abroad

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

Answers: 1- prospects 2- proficiency 3- increasingly 4- abroad
5- global 6- lifelong

1- A B (P 31)

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

compulsory contradictory developed nation tuition optional fluently

1. A **wealthy country** is a country that's economically and socially advanced.
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: 1- developed nation 2- compulsory 3- optional 4- tuition
5- contradiction

7- A B (P 32)

- Complete the following sentences with the appropriate university subjects. One subject is not needed.

Banking and Finance Linguistics Fine Arts History Physics Law

1. You should study _____ if you're interested in learning about the legal system. I studied it because I wanted to help people, and now I have a great job in an office.
2. Studying _____ lets me focus on my love of language in an analytical way. It has introduced me to ideas about language that I never thought of before.
3. Maths has always been my strongest subject, and I feel that by studying _____ I can use my strengths to solve practical problems.

4. _____ is a subject that I've always been interested in. Learning about ancient and modern civilisations is fascinating. Studying it at a higher level means really understanding how different cultures interacted in the past.
5. Economics and the global market have always interested me, but I wanted to study a subject with a clear career path, so I chose _____. After I graduate, I want to begin a career in investment.

Answers: 1- law 2- linguistics 3- physics 4- history 5- banking and finance

- Complete the sentences with words from the box.

Colloquial pioneer undertake tailor-made astrophysics tuition

- 1- is the type of astronomy which uses physical laws and ideas to explain the behaviour of the stars and other objects in space.
- 2- All students receive in logic and metaphysics.
- 3- It was universities thated these new industries, they were the first.
- 4- Students are required to simple experiments.
- 5- It sounds as though you're for the job.
- 6- speeches should not be used at schools.

Answers: 1- astrophysics 2- tuition 3- pioneer 4- undertake
5- tailor-made 6- colloquial

- Complete the following sentences with words from the box

halls of residence debt financial minority degree

- 1- If you don't know how to manage your affairs, you need to consult a financial adviser.
- 2- Children with single parents at my school were very much in the
- 3- Mr. Aswad has a Master's and soon, he will be doing his PhD.
- 4- New students may be accommodated in
- 5- He managed to pay off hiss in two years.

Answers: 1- financial 2- minority 3- degree 4- halls of residence 5- debt

Body idioms مصطلحات الجسم

- get it off (your) chest** to tell someone about something that has been worrying you تشكي همومك لاحدهم
- get cold feet** to lose your confidence in something at the last minute ان تفقد الثقة في نفسك في اللحظة الاخيرة
- play it by ear** to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops تقرر بسرعة كيف تتعامل مع موقف ما
- keep your chin up** to remain cheerful in difficult situations; an expression of encouragement ان تبقى مبتهج وقت المصاعب/تعبير تشجيعي
- have a head for figures** to have a natural mental ability for maths and numbers ان يكون لديك قدرة ذهنية في الرياضيات والارقام
- put (my) back into it** tried extremely hard يجتهد

A B (P34)

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

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

- I'm too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that I'll.....at the last minute.
- If you've got a problem, talk to someone about it. It helps to.....
- I don't think I'd be a very good accountant. I don't really.....
-! I'm sure everything will be fine in the end.
- 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

-Replace the underlined idioms with the correct meaning:

- You could dig this plot in an afternoon if you really **put your back into it**.
- Harriet **has a good head for figures**, she is very clever at calculating numbers.
- I don't know how long I'll continue touring with the band. We've always said we'll just **play it by ear**.
- Students always **get cold feet** whenever they have exams.

5- I had spent two months worrying about it and I was glad to get it off my chest.

Answers:

- 1- tried extremely hard
- 2- to have a natural mental ability for maths and numbers
- 3- to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops
- 4- to lose your confidence in something at the last minute
- 5- to tell someone about something that has been worrying you.

Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

- Majed is too nervous to do a parachute jump. I think that he will lose his confidence at the last minute.

Answer: get cold feet

=====

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق
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إذا بلغت القمة فوجه نظرك إلى السفح لترى من عاونك في الصعود إليها

Level four المستوى الرابع

Module 4 + 5

Unit 7 الوحدة السابعة

Lifelong learning

التعلم الدائم

Unit 8 الوحدة الثامنة

Language

اللغة

related
point of view
Grammar

MODULE FIVE AND SIX

Unit 7 Lifelong learning

Unit 8 Language



الممتاز
في اللغة الإنجليزية

ES

EMADSAWALHA

UNIT 7 الوحدة السابعة

Indirect questions الاسئلة الغير مباشرة

• We can use indirect questions to ask questions in a polite, formal way.
يمكننا استخدام الاسئلة الغير مباشرة للسؤال بطريقة رسمية وادبية اكثر

• We can begin impersonal questions with
يمكننا ان نبدأ الاسئلة المباشرة بأحد العبارات التالية:

Could you tell me ...; Do you know ...; Do you mind telling me ...; Could you explain

• The structure is then the same as in reported questions. Unlike reported questions, the sentence ends with a question mark.
تركيب الجملة يكون هو نفسه في الجملة المباشرة. على عكس الاسئلة المباشرة، فإن الاسئلة الغير مباشرة تنتهي بعلامة السؤال ولا تحول الى نقطة.

• **Yes/No questions** are introduced with **if** or **whether**.
مع اسئلة نعم او لا: نضع **whether** او **if** ثم نعكس الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد

- Is there a post box near here?
Do you know **if there is** a post box near here, please?

• **Wh questions** are introduced with what, who, why, when, where, how, etc.
what, who, why, when, where, how, etc. الاسئلة الاخرى يتم وضع ادوات السؤال التالية

- 1- What is the time, please?
Could you tell me **what** the time is, please?
- 2- Who is that man?
Do you know **who** that man is?
- 3- Why is the train late?
Do you mind telling me **why** the train is late?
- 4- Where is the nearest bank?
Could you tell me **where** the nearest bank is, please?

ملاحظة: هذه الافعال تحذف (do, does, did)

Do: تحذف ونكمل الجملة من بعدها دون تغيير على الفعل الرئيسي

- How much **do** these books cost?
Could you tell me how much these books cost?

Does: تحذف و نضيف (s او es) للفعل الرئيسي

- When **does** your father arrive?
Do you know when your father **arrives**?

Did: v2 تحذف did ويصرف الفعل الرئيسي الى تصريف ثاني

- How **did** you solve this puzzle?

Could you explain **how** you **solved** this puzzle?

A B (P 35)

4 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 methis book costs, please?
3. Do you know..... I've passed my exam or not?
4. Do you mind telling methe library is?
5. Could you explain..... I can solve this Maths problem?
6. Could you possibly tell methe Arabic teacher is?
7. Do you knowwe'll know our results?
8. Do you mind explainingthe sky sometimes looks red?

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

A B (P 36)

5 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?

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

6 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 / ?

Answers:

- 1- I wonder if you could explain the best way to revise.
- 2- Do you know how much sleep 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?

S B (P 51)

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

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

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

Answers:

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

- Complete each of the following sentences so that the new one is similar in meaning to the one before.

- 1- Can you suggest a better way for revising lessons?
Do you mind
- 2- Are we allowed to use a dictionary for the exam?
Do you know
- 3- Tell me where is the bathroom, please?
Do you know
- 4- What is the difference between stars and planets?
Could you explain

- 5- When does the party start, please?
Do you know
- 6- When will the interview be?
Do you know
- 7- Can we take photos here?
Do you mind telling me
- 8- Did they announce the results?
Could you tell me
- 9- Was the interview cancelled?
Do you know
- 10- Has the party started yet?
Could you tell me
- 11- How can I get to Queen Alia airport by public transport? وزاره ٢٠١٥
Could you tell me
- 12- Is there a connection between the amount of TV people watch and how fit they are? وزاره ٢٠١٦
Do you know

Answers:

- 1- Do you mind suggesting a better way for revising lessons?
2- Do you know if we were allowed to use a dictionary for the exam?
3- Do you know where the bathroom is, please?
4- Could you explain what the difference between stars and planets is?
5- Do you know when the party starts, please?
6- Do you know when the interview will be?
7- Do you mind telling me if we can take photos here?
8- Could you tell me if they announced the results?
9- Do you know if the interview was cancelled?
10- Could you tell me if the party has started yet?
11- Could you tell me how I can get to Queen Alia airport by public transport?
12- Do you know if there is a connection

The impersonal passive

المبني للمجهول الغير شخصي (الرسمي)

- The impersonal passive is a formal way of reporting thoughts, sayings, beliefs and opinions.

هو طريقة رسمية لنقل الافكار والاقوال والاعتقاد والرأي

- We can use the impersonal passive with
(say think believe prove know claim assume, used to be+v3)
(said, thought, believed, proved, known claimed assumed)

نستخدم مع المبني للمجهول الرسمي هذه الافعال بصيغة تصريف ثالث

- **It is said** that dolphins are highly intelligent.
- **It used to be thought** that the Earth was flat.
- **It is believed** that learners will absorb the grammar as they learn the vocabulary.

- The impersonal passive can also be formed with the object + infinitive.

يمكن تشكيل المبني للمجهول من المفعول به + الفعل المجرد

- They believe that **the story** is true.)
The story is believed to **be** true.
- So, People know that **he** is talented becomes
He is known to **be** talented.

يمكن تحويل الجملة بطريقتين:

الطريقة الاولى:

نبدأ بـ **It is** ثم نكتب احد الافعال السابقة بصيغة ثالث والذي يكون في الجملة ثم **that** ثم بقية الجملة

- 1- People **say** that children are afraid of animals.
It is said that that children are afraid of animals.

الطريقة الثانية:

نبدأ بالمفعول به للجملة الاولى الرسمية ثم نكتب **is** اذا كان مفردا و **are** اذا كان جمعا ثم نكتب

التصريف الثالث للفعل الواقع قبل **That** ثم نكتب **to** ثم فعل مجرد من الفعل الذي يكون بعد المفعول به ثم تنمة الجملة

ملاحظة: اذا وجد احد افعال المودلز مثل /will, can Modals يحذف ونكمل من بعده

- 2- People **say** that **children are** afraid of animals.
Children are said to be afraid of animals.
- 3- Teachers claim Children **will** absorb the grammar very quickly.
Children are claimed to absorb the grammar very quickly.

جدول يوضح التحويل من المبني للمجهول الغير الرسمي الى الرسمي

Informal/ personal passive الغير رسمي	Formal/impersonal passive الرسمي
1- They say that They say + noun	It is said that Noun + is/are said to be
2- They think/people think They think/people think that + noun	It is thought that/It used to be thought that Noun +is/are thought to be
3- They claim that They claim + noun	It is claimed that Noun + is claimed to be
4- They believe/people believe They believe/people believe that + noun	It is believed that Noun + is/are believed to be
5- Experts have proved that Experts have proved that + noun	It has been proved that Noun + has/have proved to be
6- People know that People know that + noun	It is known that Noun + is known to be

Examples: امثلة

- 1- They say exercise is good for your health
It
It is said that exercise is good for your health
- They say exercise is good for your health
Exercise
Exercise is said to be good for your health
- 2- People think it is useful to eat less meat and more vegetables
It
It is thought that / It is used to be thought that it is useful to eat less meat and more vegetables
Eating less meat and more vegetables
Eating less meat and more vegetables is thought to be useful
- 3- They claim that paper document will disappear soon.
It
Paper document
- 4- People believed that local meat is better than imported meat.
It
Local meat
- 5- Scientists have proved that our mobiles have reduced our social activity.
It
Our mobiles
- 6- People assumed that Ahmed is a good footballer.
It
Ahmed

- The underlined words in the following sentences are not used correctly.
Replace these words with the correct ones.

- 1- It is say that time is money
- 2- Do you mind tell me where the post office is, please?

Answers: 1- It is **said** that time is money
2- Do you mind **telling** me where the post office is?

A B (P 36)

7- 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.
.....
.....

Answers:

- 1- It is said that fish is good for the brain.
Fish is said to be good for the brain.
- 2- It is thought that we only use a small percentage of our brain power.
We are thought to only use a small percentage of our brain power
- 3- It is claimed that we remember things we hear in our sleep.
We are claimed to remember things we hear in our sleep.
- 4- It is believed that solving puzzles keeps the brain active.
Solving puzzles is believed to keep the brain active.
- 5- It has been proved that exercise is good for concentration.
Exercise has been proved to be good for concentration.

S B (P 53) تحويل عكسي للمبني للمجهول الغير شخصي

4- 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

People claim that speaking a foreign language improves the functionality of your brain in several different ways.

2- It is believed that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

They believe that

They believe that language learning can also improve your decision-making skills.

5- 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 is thought that learning a new language also presents the brain with unique challenges.

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

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

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

Eating almonds (وزاري ٢٠١٥)

Eating almonds is believed to reduce the heart disease.

- Doing regular exercise is believed to reduce the risk of several diseases.

People believe that (وزاري ٢٠١٦)

People believe that doing regular exercise reduces the risk of several diseases.

- They assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.(2017)

It

It was assumed that the last Olympic Games were a great success.

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

الاستاذ: عماد صوالحة

0780770316

لا يحزنك إنك فشلت مادمت تحاول الوقوف على قدميك من جديد

الوحدة الثامنة Unit 8

Phrasal verbs اشباه الجمل الفعلية

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

شبه الجملة الفعلية يتكون من فعل واداة او اكثر into, up with, about تغير من معنى الفعل
مثل

*We're asking candidates **to carry out** a short task.*

- Some phrasal verbs can have objects after them (they are called transitive verbs).

*They **came up with** a good idea. We're **looking into** the problem.*

- Some phrasal verbs do not have objects (they are called intransitive verbs).

*Where did you **grow up**?*

*My sister and I **get on well**.*

- Sometimes the object can go between the verb and the particle, so the verb and the particle are separated. With these verbs, object pronouns always go before the particle.

اذا كان المفعول به ضميرا مثل me, him, her, them, it فانه يقع بين الفعل والاداة

*Please **point** his sister **out**. **Point** her **out**. (NOT *Point out her*.)*

*They **carried** it **out** in two years.*

ملاحظة: اشباه الجمل التي يمكن ان نضع الضمير المفعول به بين الفعل والاداة هي:

(**Leave out, look up, point out, carry out, find out**)

اشباه الجمل المطلوبة

1- look into	to investigate	يفحص يحقق
2- look at	use one's sight in order to see	يتظر الى
3- look up	search	يبحث
4- come up with	think of	يبتدع فكرة
5- come about	happen or take place	يحدث
6- point out	to show something to someone by pointing at it	يشير الى
7- get away with	avoid punishment/ not blamed	يفلت من العقاب
8- grow up	arise /spend	ينمو
9- carry out	put into practice/ do/complete	ينفذ ، يقوم بـ
10- leave out	to not include, omit something	يلغي
11- speed up	hurry up	يسرع
12- find out	discover	يكشف

U 8 S B (P 59)

Phrasal verbs

5 Complete the sentences using the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box. If necessary, use a pronoun (it/them/me).

Consider whether the two parts of the verb can be separated or not.

One verb is not needed.

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

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

Answers:

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

A B (P 40)

3 Rewrite the sentences with phrasal verbs formed from the verbs in the box. One verb is not needed. The first one is done for you.

Come (x2)	find	leave	look	point	speed
-----------	------	-------	------	-------	-------

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

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

A B (P 55) revision

- The police are investigating the cause of the accident. (**look**)
- The police
- The police are **looking into** the cause of the accident.

Study the following sentence carefully and answer the question below.

- The police are investigating the cause of the accident.

Replace the underlined word with it's correct phrasal verb

Answer: The police are **looking into** the cause of the accident.

Object pronouns ضمائر المفعول به

هي ضمائر تحل محل المفعول به والذي يأتي بعد الفعل
 (it مفرد غير عاقل , her مؤنث مفرد عاقل , him مذكر مفرد عاقل ,
 me انا , them جمع , us نحن , you انتم , انت)

A B (P 40)

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

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

- 1- The class looked at **Omar** in admiration when he gave a speech.
- 2- How did you come up with **the plan**?
- 3- Did you leave **Fatima** out? Remember, she's invited.
- 4- I'll look up **the train times** online.
- 5- Farid and I are going to carry out **the class survey**.
- 6- We'll look into **your complaints**.
- 7- Fatima pointed **her sister** out to us and introduced us to her.
- 8- I don't think the robbers will get away with **the crime**.

Answers:

- 1- The class looked at **him** in admiration when he gave a speech.
- 2- How did you come up with **it**?
- 3- Did you leave **her** out? Remember, she's invited.
- 4- I'll look up **them** online.
- 5- Farid and I are going to carry out **it**.
- 6- We'll look into **them**.
- 7- Fatima pointed **her** out to us and introduced us to her.
- 8- I don't think the robbers will get away with **it**.

Question tags الاسئلة الذيلية

- We use question tags to check or query information. We add a negative question tag to a positive statement, and a positive question tag to a negative statement.

في الاسئلة الذيلية نقوم بنفي الجملة المثبتة واثبات الجملة المنفية

*You've read this book, **haven't you?***
*You **haven't** read this book, **have you?***
*She **does** speak English, **doesn't she?***
*She **doesn't** speak English, **does she?***
*You're tired, **aren't you?***
*You're **not** tired, **are you?***

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

في الاسئلة الذيلية عند وجود فعل مودل ننفي ونثبت بنفس الفعل

(will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, must, have to, has to, had to) *أفعال المودلز*

*They **should** help, **shouldn't** they?*
*We **can't** walk away, **can** we?*
*They **could** go, **couldn't** they?*
*You **won't** forget, **will you?***
*He **might** play tomorrow, **mightn't** he?*
*We **mustn't** be late, **must** we?*

- In the Present and Past Simple of be, we use:

اذا وجدت افعال **Be** نثبت وننفي بهذه الأفعال:

(is/isn't/are/aren't and was/wasn't/ were/ weren't/ I am/ aren't I, I am not/ am I)

*The meeting **is** next Wednesday, **isn't** it?*
*It **isn't** tomorrow, **is** it?*
*They **are** coming, **aren't** they?*
*It **wasn't** last Wednesday, **was** it?*
*They **were** Algerian, **weren't** they?*
*I'm good at maths, **aren't** I ?*
*I'm **not** good at English, **am** I ?*

- In the Present and Past Simple of other verbs, we use **do/don't**, **does/doesn't** and **did/didn't** in the question tags. *الماضي البسيط للمضارع البسيط* *الماضي البسيط*
- **Verb with (s,es) = doesn't / verb (infinitive) = don't / v2 = didn't**

You **do** speak English, **don't** you?
 You **speak** English, **don't** you?
 He **lives** in Wadi Musa, **doesn't** he?
 He **doesn't** live in Aqaba, **does** he?
 You **didn't** meet him, **did** you?
 You **met** him yesterday, **didn't** you?

• In other verb forms, we use the auxiliary verb in the question tag.
Have = haven't **has** = hasn't **had** = hadn't والعكس صحيح
 They've had their lunch, **haven't** they?
 Huda **has** two brothers, **hasn't** she

هناك بعض الشواذ تحفظ غيبا

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

Shall we اذا بدأت الجملة بـ **Let's** نستخدم العبارة التالية دائما
 1 - (**Let's = shall we**)

Let's go home now, **shall we**?

Shall I اذا بدانا الجملة بـ **I'll** نجيب السؤال التالي بـ
 2- (**I'll = shall I**)

I'll help you with your homework, **shall I**?

will you? اذا بدأت الجملة بـ **Don't** يكون السؤال التالي بـ
 3- (**don't = will you**)

- **Don't** disturb me, **will you**?

يمكن ان ياتي في سؤال تصحيح الخطاء بين الاقواس

- Saleem and his brother spoke French in the conference,? (**do**)
 Answer: didn't they? ٢٠١٦ وزاري

Examples: امثلة

S B (P 61)

6 Match the sentences from the recording and the question tags. Listen and check.

- 1- You did English at university last year,?
- 2- You don't understand what *gender-neutral* means,?

- 3- I'll tell you what I understand by the term,.....?
 4- That doesn't help me to answer the question in my essay,?
 5- I have to start my essay,.....?

Answers: 1- didn't you 2- do you 3- shall I 4- does it 5- don't I

S B (P 61)

7 Listen to the first two questions from exercise 6 again. You will hear each question twice. Mark the intonation. Does it rise or fall? How does the different intonation change the meaning?

8 Write the question tags.

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

Answers: 1- Can you 2- was she 3- shouldn't we 4- have you
 5- doesn't she 6- didn't they 7- won't you 8- does it

Unit 8 A B (P 43)

10 Complete the following question tags. The first one is done for you.

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

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

Passive Voice

=المبني للمجهول=

يتم تشكيل المبني للمجهول من احد تصريفات Be (Is,am,are,was,were,be,been,being) الفعل وذلك حسب زمن جملة المبني للمعلوم والتصريف الثالث للفعل الاصلي. خطوات التحويل من المبني للمعلوم الى المبني للمجهول

- 1- نقوم بتنزيل المفعول به ويأتي بعد الفعل الرئيسي
- 2- ننظر الى زمن الفعل في جملة المبني للمعلوم ثم نقوم على اساسه بوضع احد افعال (be) حسب الزمن ونحول الفعل الاصلي الموجود في جملة المبني للمعلوم الى التصريف الثالث ثم تنمة الجملة.

مثال:

They built a new hospital. جملة مبني للمعلوم (الفعل ماضي بسيط)
A new hospital was built. جملة مبني للمجهول

1- استخدام افعال المودلز في المبني للمجهول
(will, would, shall, should, can, could, may, might, have to, has to, had to, must)

القاعدة: فعل مودلز + be والتصريف الثالث للفعل (Modal) + be + pp
فعل مودلز + have been والتصريف الثالث للفعل (Modal + have + been + pp)

Examples: 1- we will discuss it later. مبني للمعلوم
It will be discussed later. مبني للمجهول

2- They have to initiate the project.
The project has to be initiated.

3- Someone Should have cleaned my car.
My car should have been cleaned.

2- تحويل المبني للمعلوم حسب الازمنة

1- Present simple passive: المضارع البسيط مبني للمجهول

(Am / is / are + pp)

Example: They make these cars in Japan.

- These cars are made in Japan.

2- Past simple passive: الماضي البسيط مبني للمجهول

(Was / were + pp)

Example: The Nabatens built Petra.

Petra was built by the Nabatens.

3- Present continuous passive: المضارع المستمر مبني للمجهول

(Am / is / are + being + pp)

Example: We are studying the results.

The results are being studied

4- Past continuous passive: الماضي المستمر مبني للمجهول
(Was / were + being + pp)

Example: They were serving the dinner when I got there.

The dinner was being served when I got there.

5- Present perfect passive: المضارع التام مبني للمجهول
(Has / have + been + pp)

Example: I have already sent a massage.

A massage has already been sent.

6- Past perfect passive: الماضي التام مبني للمجهول
(had + been + pp)

Example: Somebody had taken the injured away.

The injured had been taken away.

Nobody, No one, Nothing حالة النفي عندما يكون الفاعل احد الكلمات التالية:

إذا كان فاعل الفعل المبني للمعلوم هو أحد الأسماء الآتية (nobody, no one, nothing) فأن الفعل المبني للمجهول ينفي بـ not.

Example : 1. Nobody prefers black .

Black is not preferred.

2. No one can deny the effects of pollution.

The effects of pollution can not be denied.

3. Nothing surprises me.

I am not surprised.

Q- Correct the verbs between brackets.

1- smart phones were in the early 2000s(**invent**).

2- In 2010 CE, the first tablet computer was (**produce**).

3- Now, about one billion smartphones are around the world each year. (**sell**)

4- In the near future, it will that over 40% of the population in Jordan will have a smartphone. (**estimate**)

5- The letter has to many friends (**send**)

Answers

1- were invented, 2- was produced, 3- are sold, 4- will be estimated

- Change the following sentences from Active to Passive

1- She watches me.

I

2- She has written the letter.

The letter

3- We had cleaned the room.

The room

4- They have been painting the house.

The house.....

5- Ali is speaking English now.

English

6- we are studying the results

The results

7- they were playing football

Football

8- I will visit my grandparents tomorrow.

My grandparents

9- The teacher is going to explain the lesson

The lesson

10- Shakespear wrote that play.

That play

11- Rana and Layan serve customers

Customers

12- Amer didn't write that notes.

That notes

13- Somebody has found my missing laptop.

My missing laptop

Answers

1- I am watched by her.

2- The letter has been written by her.

3- The room had been cleaned by us.

4- The house has been being painted by them.

5- English is being spoken by Ali.

6- The results are being studied by us.

7- Football was being played by them.

8- My grandparents will be visited tomorrow.

9- The lesson is going to be explained by the teacher.

10- That play was written by Shakespear.

11- Customers are served by Rana and Layan.

12- That notes weren't written by Amer.

13- My missing laptop has been found by somebody.

اسئلة وزارية

1- (2011) People saw smoke coming out of the forest.

Smoke

.....

2- (2011) he government must save the historical cities.

The historical cities

3- (2013) The patient must take the medicine on time.

The medicine

4- (2013) Samer must fill in the job application form.

The job application form By Samer.

- 5-(2014) Every one must save the nature resources.
the nature resources.....
- 6-(2014) The farmer must water the plants in order to grow.
The plants
.....
- 7-(2014) Jordan imports 96% of its energy from the neighboring Arab countries.
96% of Jordan's energy
.....
- 8- The engineers were planning the Laerdel Tunnel.
the Laerdel Tunnel
- 9- Nobody has told the children where to put the keys.
The children
.....
- 10- The police find the driver for speeding.
The driver
.....
- 11- TV is being by the children (**watch**)
- 12- (2015) A new vocational school has Recently in my area. (**build**)
- 13- (2016) Mr. Tareq will A more responsible post by the manager. (**offer**)
- 14- Our final science project has As the best project. (**be, choose**)

Answers: اجوبة الاسئلة الوزارية

- 1-smoke was seen coming out of the forests by people.
2-the historical cities must be saved by the government.
3- The medicine must be taken on time by her.
4-the job application form must be filled by samer.
5- The natural resources must be saved by everyone.
6- The plants must be watered in order to grow.
7-96% of Jordan's energy is imported from.....
8- the Laerdel Tunnel was being planned by the engineers.
9- the children have been told 10- the driver is found by the police.
11- watched 12- been built 13- be offered 14- has been chosen

Unit 8 S B (P 63)

Revision of passive voice

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

Jordanian Sign Language, or *Lughat al-Ishara al-Urdunia* (LIU), is the sign language that (1)..... (use) in Jordan. The language has several dialects. LIU (2) (relate) to other sign languages in the Middle East, but none of these (3) (research) extensively. An introductory grammar of Jordanian Sign Language (4) (publish) in 2004 CE. By publishing this

book, it (5) (hope) at the time that hearing Arabs with an interest in sign language would learn more about the grammar of LIU and other sign languages in general. The publication is a very important achievement for LIU because, before 2004 CE, very little research about sign languages of the Middle East (6)..... (carry out). Interest in LIU has grown since then, and at the moment, a lot of research into the language (7) (do).

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

AB (P 43)

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

- 1- People speak Spanish in most South American countries, but they speak Portuguese in Brazil.
- 2- My mother taught me to read.
- 3- Fifty years ago, they hadn't invented smartphones.
- 4- Our teacher has already marked our exams, and now someone is checking them.
- 5- They have just discovered some books that people wrote 200 years ago.

Answers:

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

Work sheet ورقة عمل على الوحدة السابعة والثامنة

- Complete each of the following sentences so that the new one is similar in meaning to the one before it.

- 1- Can you suggest a better way for revising lessons?
Do you mind
- 2- Are we allowed to speak Arabic here?
Do you know
- 3- When does the party start, please?
Do you know
- 4- How can I go to the theater from here?
Could you tell me
- 5- How much time does it take to the airport?
Do you know
- 6- Can we take photos here?
Do you mind telling me
- 7- Where is the bus station, please?
Do you know

- 8- Did the students leave the school early yesterday?
Could you tell me
- 9- How is this game played?
Could you explain
- 10- Have the results announced yet?
Could you tell me
- 11- People say that time is gold.
It
- 12- Watching TV is thought to be harmful.
People think that
- 13- They claim that money can't make us happy.
Money
- 14- Doctors have proved that our bodies need little protein than we think.
Our bodies
- 15- Everybody knows that Ali is very rich.
Ali
- 16- People think that children are afraid of strangers.
Children
- 17- Exercise and healthy food are said to be the best ways to a happy life.
They say that
- 18- Scientists say that global warming is the most challenging problem today
It

- Complete the following sentences with the suitable word derived from the words in brackets.

- 1- Have you had any of learning another language?(**experienced**)
2- Is one side of the brain more than the other? (**dominate**)

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

- 1- Let's **look into** the story and discover what really happened
What does the underlined phrasal verb **look into** mean?
.....
- 2- Before I can solve the problem, please tell me how did it **happen**?
Replace the underlined word **happen** with the correct phrasal verb.
.....
- 3- I looked up **this word** in the dictionary.
Replace the underlined word **this word** with the correct pronoun.
.....
- 4- Leave out **Ahmed** from the list.
Replace the underlined word **Ahmed** with the correct pronoun.
.....

- Complete each of the following sentences by adding the correct question tag to the end of each of them.

- 1- I have to quit fatty food,
- 2- The food in the restaurant wasn't extremely good,
- 3- Let's go now,
- 4- Email is quicker than traditional letters,
- 5- Real letters show you care,
- 6- You don't have to make an effort to write an email,
- 7- Ibrahim speaks English fluently,
- 8- Scribes were professional writers,
- 9- In the past, the Chinese wrote with a brush and ink,
- 10- I'll have dinner with you,
- 11- Drivers shouldn't drive too fast,
- 12- You do take sugar in tea,

- Correct the verbs between brackets.

- 1- Protein in meat and vegetables. (**find**)
- 2- Thousands of tons of fruit and vegetables annually. (**produce**)
- 3- The invitations already to you by email. (**send**)
- 4- The crime by the police two days ago. (**discover**)
- 5- A new vocational school has recently in my area. (**build**)
- 6- Her latest series of articles in a national newspaper at the moment. (**publish**)
- 7- Ford cars in Germany. (**not, make**)
- 8- Most of the tickets yet. (**not, sell**)

- Complete each of the following sentences so that the new one is similar in meaning to the one before it.

- 1- The police fined the driver for speeding.
The driver
- 2- People have sent her lots of letters of support.
She
- 3- Journalists asked the prime minister a lot of letters of support.
The prime minister
- 4- The police are interviewing the criminal at the moment.
The criminal
- 5- Millions of people around the world use the internet.
The internet
- 6- Huda had taken the books back to the library.
The books
- 7- Farmers don't grow rice in Jordan.
Rice
- 8- The new law didn't prevent smoking in gardens.
Smoking



MODULE FIVE

Unit 7 Lifelong learning

Unit 8 Language

TEXTS



الممتاز
في اللغة الإنجليزية

ES

EMADSAWALHA

Unit 7 التعلم الدائم life long learning

S B (P 50)

كيف تراجع الامتحانات How to revise for exams

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

هل تعرف فيما اذا فات الاوان لبدء المراجعة الان؟

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

لا لم يفت الاوان لبدء مراجعة! اول شئى اود القيام به هو عمل برنامج مراجعة.

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

هل تمنع بان تخبرني كيفية عمل جدول؟

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.

تمعن بجميع المواد التي لديك للقيام بها، واكتب عندما ستعمل على كل واحدة. انها لفكرة جيدة بان تغير ترتيب المواد في جدولك كل يوم. حاول دراسة اللغة الانجليزية قليلا، اتبعها بالرياضيات ثم علم الاحياء وهكذا. وبهذه الطريقة، بتغير تركيز المراجعة الخاصة بك، تبقي على عقلاك نشطا.

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

هل تعرف فيما اذا كان من الافضل الاستيقاظ مبكرا، او ان تراجع في وقت متاخر 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 مبكرا في الصباح، كلما كانت مراجعتك مفيدة اكثر، لانك حينها تشعر بانك اكثر يقظة وذاكرتك بافضل حالاتها. اود ان اوصي ايضا بالدراسة لمدة 30 دقيقة ومن ثم اخذ استراحة. لقد ثبت ان التركيز يبدأ في الانخفاض بعد نصف ساعة، حيث ان فترات الراحة المتكررة سوف تساعد الدماغ على الاسترداد والتركيز مرة اخرى.

D: Could you explain what you mean by frequent breaks?

هل يمكن التوضيح ماذا تعني بفترات راحة متكررة؟

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.

من خلال استراحة، اقصد اي تغير بنشاط عن الدراسة. يمكن ان يكون شئى بسيط مثل النهوض من مكتبك والاستماع الى بعض الموسيقى، او التجول لمدة عشرة دقائق.

E: Could you tell me how much exercise I need?

هل يمكن ان تخبرني كم من التمارين 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، لا سيما عندما تدرس. التمرين يعمل اختلافاً كبيراً في الطريقة التي تشعر بها. فإن النشاط البدني سوف يزيد معدل ضربات قلبك، وبذلك من شأنها زيادة الدورة الدموية. كما أنه يرسل مزيداً من الأوكسجين إلى الدماغ، وهذا يجعلك تراجع بكفاءة أكثر!

F: Do you mind giving me some advice about diet?

هل تمانع من اعطائي بعض النصائح حول 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. يجب عليك محاولة أكل الكثير من الفواكه والخضراوات الطازجة بقدر ما تستطيع. أنه لمن الضروري أن لا يصبح عنك جفاف، لذلك اشرب الكثير من الماء.

Glossary المفردات

Circulation: the movement of blood when it is pumped by the heart, the movement of air
دورة دموية أو حركة انتقالية

Concentration: attention تركيز

Dehydration: the state of having drunk too little water: جفاف

Diet: the kind of food that a person or animal eats each day الحمية

(نظام غذائي)

Memory: ability to remember things الذاكرة

Nutrition: the process of getting the right kind of food for good health
التغذية

Questions الاسئلة

1- Revising exams require many things. Write down two of these things.

Look at all the subjects you have to do, and work out when you are going to work on each one.

2- Why should you start your revision earlier in the morning?

Or

There are two benefits of starting revision in the morning. Write them down.

The more beneficial your revision will be, because that's when you feel most awake and your memory is at its best.

3- Frequent breaks while revising can have many benefits. Write down two of these benefits.

This will help the brain to recover and concentration to return.

4- There are many activities you can do as a break while studying. Write down two of these activities.

It could be something as simple as just getting up from your desk and listening to some music, or walking around for ten minutes.

5- Physical activity has many benefits. Write down two of these benefits.

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!

6- Quote the sentence which indicates that drinking a lot of water is very important.

It's essential not to become dehydrated, so drink lots of water.

7- What does the underlined word it refer to?

exercise

8- Find a word from the text which means '**ability to remember things**'

Memory

9- What does the underlined word '**Concentration**' in the text mean?

attention

10- The lifestyle we follow affects the way we do things. Think of this statement, and in two sentences write down your point of view.

I think if we have a healthy lifestyle we succeed in doing things. Otherwise, we might find it difficult to live normally.

11- Nutrition is very important. You should try to eat as much fresh fruit and vegetables as you can. Think of this statement and in two sentences, write down your point of view.

الألقاب ليست سوى وسام للحمقى والرجال العظام ليسوا بحاجة لغير
اسمهم

Unit 7 S B P 52

Learning a foreign language تعلم لغة اجنبية

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.

تحدث لغة اجنبية، كما يدعى، تطور من الاداء الوظيفي لدماعك بعدة طرق مختلفة. تعلم مفردات وقواعد نحوية جديدة تزود الدماغ بتمرين مفيد، وذلك يطور الذاكرة. ويمرن الدماغ، كما ويعتقد ايضا ان تعلم لغة جديدة يظهر الدماغ بتحديات فريدة من نوعها. وهذه تشمل ادراكا لنظم مختلفة من اللغة وطرق للتواصل بهذه النظم. وهذه المهارات تطور فرص النجاح في مهام اخرى لحل المشكلة ايضا. ويقال بان الطلاب الذين يدرسون لغات اجنبية يقومون بما هو افضل، عموما في الاختبارات العامة في الرياضيات، والقراءة والمفردات افضل من الطلاب الذين اتقنوا فقط لغتهم الام.

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.

حسب دراسة اجرتها جامعة بنسلفانيا، في الولايات المتحدة الامريكية، متعددوا اللغات قادرون على التبديل بين نظامين من الكلام والكتابة، والقواعد بسهولة تامة. وقد ثبت انهم ايضا قادرون على التبديل بسهولة بين مهام مختلفة تماما. تجربة واحدة تطلبت مشاركين لتشغيل جهاز محاكاة القيادة اثناء القيام بمهام منفصلة في نفس الوقت. واظهرت التجربة ان المشاركين متعددوا اللغات كانوا اقل حيرة بالمهام الاخرى وبالتالي عمل القليل من اخطاء 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 judgment is called for, and decisions have to be made.

يعتقد ان تعلم لغة يمكن ان يطور من مهاراتك في صنع القرار. فعندما تتكلم لغة اجنبية، فانك بشكل متواصل تقيم حتى الفروق الدقيقة في معنى كلمة او الطريقة التي يجري بها النطق. هذه العملية تتحول لا شعوريا الى حالات اخرى وبها يكون الحكم، والقرارات التي يتعين القيام بها.

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.

اخيرا، تعلم لغة اجنبية يمكن ان يطور ايضا قدرتك على استخدام لغتك الام باكثر فعالية. كما وتصبح اكثر وعيا بالطريقة التي تعمل بها لغة، وتبدا في تطبيقها على اللغة التي تستخدمها كل يوم. المهارات التي تكتسبها من تعلم لغة اجنبية، بناءا على ذلك، يمكن ان تجعلك متحدث وكاتب افضل بلغتك.

Glossary: المفردات

Multilingual: speaking, reading or writing in more than two languages.

متعدد اللغات

Multitask: to do several things at the same time. القيام باكثر من شئى بنفس الوقت

Simulator: any device or system that simulates specific conditions or the characteristics of a real process or machine. جهاز محاكاة (تقليد للواقع)

Utterance: something that is said, such as a statement. عبارة ملفوظة

Questions الاسئلة

1- What are the benefits of learning a foreign language?

Or: There are many benefits you can obtain from learning a foreign language. Write down two of these benefits.

Learning foreign language beneficial 'exercise', which improves memory. It also presents the brain with unique challenges. These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems. language learning can also improve your decision-making skills. Learning a foreign language can also improve your ability to use your mother tongue more effectively.

2- Learning a new language presents the brain with unique challenges. Write down two of these challenges.

These include recognising different language systems and ways to communicate within these systems.

3- Students who study foreign languages do better, on the whole, in general tests than students who have only mastered their mother tongue. Write down two of these tests.

In maths, reading and vocabulary

4- Multilingual people are able to switch between different systems quite easily. Write down two of these systems.

Speech, writing and structure

5- Multilingual people are able to do many tasks. Write down two of these tasks.

To switch between speech, writing, and structure quite easily. It has been proved that they are also able to switch easily between completely different tasks.

6- What is the main benefit of the skills you obtain from learning a foreign language?

It can make you a better speaker and writer in your own language.

7- Quote the sentence which indicates that learning languages can improve your brain in different ways.

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

8- What does the underlined word **they** refer to?

multilingual people

9- Find a word from the text which means '**speaking more than one language**'.

multilingual

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

I think learning English is very important because it has become the language of science and communication. Moreover, English is the second spoken language in many countries.

Unit 7 SB P 54

Education in Jordan التعليم في الاردن

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.

وطننا يمتلك مستوى عالي من التعليم. هذا اساسا يعود الى حقيقة ان الحكومة تعتبر التعليم ضرورة. كل المدارس من الروضة الى الثانوية، هي من مسؤولية وزارة التربية والتعليم. التعليم في مرحلة ما قبل المدرسة والروضة اختياري، يتبعها عشر سنوات من التعليم المجاني والالزامي. بالنسبة للتعليم العالي، الطلاب يدخلون الجامعة اما لدورات اكااديمية او مهنية.

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.

يمكن للطلاب الالتحاق بواحدة من عشر جامعات حكومية، او بواحدة من 19 جامعة خاصة. عدد كبير من الطلبة الاردنيين يختارون الدراسة في هذه المؤسسات، وكذلك الطلاب الاجانب من جميع انحاء العالم. هؤلاء هم الجامعيون الذين يدرسون للحصول على الشهادة الاولى، او طلاب الدراسات العليا الذين يدرسون للحصول على شهادة الماجستير، الدكتوراه او 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.

تعتبر الجامعات الثلاث الاكثر طلابا هي الجامعة الاردنية في عمان، جامعة اليرموك في اربد وجامعة البلقاء التطبيقية في السلط. هذه هي الجامعات الحكومية. مثال على جامعة حديثة هي الجامعة الاردنية الالمانية في عمان، والتي انشئت في عام 2005. وهي تعاون بين وزارة التعليم العالي والوزارة الاتحادية الالمانية للتعليم والبحوث، وتتبع النموذج الالمانى للتعليم في العلوم التطبيقية.

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

بالنسبة للطلاب الذين يرغبون في اكمال دراستهم الجامعية بينما يعملون في نفس الوقت، فمن الممكن ايضا التسجيل في بعض الجامعات الاردنية في برامج التعلم عن بعد عبر الانترنت. في المستقبل، هذا الخيار سيصبح متاحا في العديد من الجامعات الاخرى.

Glossary المفردات

Degree: certificate, a qualification that is given to you when you have successfully completed a course of study
درجة تعليمية او شهادة

Diploma: a document showing that someone has successfully completed a course of study
دبلوم دراسي

Master's degree: a period of one or two years of study which takes place after the completion of a bachelor's degree
درجة الماجستير

Online distance learning: a formalised learning system by using electronic communication
التعلم عن بعد

PhD: a doctorate
درجة الدكتوراه

Postgraduate: someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a master's or a PhD
خريج، ما بعد التخرج

Private university: a university not operated by a government
جامعة خاصة

public university: a university that is funded by the government
جامعة حكومية

Undergraduate: someone who has not yet completed their first degree
طالب جامعي

Vocational: used to describe a particular job and the skills involved
مهني

Enrol: to officially arrange to join a school, university or course.
يسجل للدراسة

Questions الاسئلة

1- Jordan has a high standard of education for one reason. Write it down.

This is mainly due to the fact that the government considers education a necessity.

2- Students enter university for many kind of courses. Write down two of these courses.

for academic or vocational courses.

3- There are many postgraduates studying. Write down two of them.

For a Master's degree, a PhD or a higher diploma.

4- There are three public universities with the most undergraduates. Write down two of these universities.

The University of Jordan in Amman, Yarmouk University in Irbid and Al Balqa Applied University in Salt.

5- Give an example of a newer university which was set up in 2005 CE.

The German-Jordanian University in Amman

6- What model of education does the German-Jordanian University follow?

It follows Germany's model of education in Applied Sciences.

7- Write down the sentence which shows that students can go to either public or private universities.

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

8- What does the underlined word **they** refer to?
students

9- What does the underlined word '**postgraduates**' in the text mean?

Someone who has finished their first degree and is continuing to study either a master's or a PhD

10- Find a word from the text which means '**someone who has not yet completed their first**'

Undergraduate

10- Some people argue that taking care of education in Jordan improves the future of Jordanians. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

I think education is the future of Jordan because Jordan has less natural resources. Also, educated Jordanians bring hard currency to the country when they work abroad.

لا يحزنك إنك فشلت مادمت تحاول الوقوف على قدميك من جديد

Unit 7

A B P 37

1 Learn English fast – the natural way!

تعلم الانجليزية بسرعة – الطريقة 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 ان افضل طريقة لاكتساب اللغة هو ان تستغرق وقتك فيها. وهذا ما نقدمه في الانجليزية المطلقة.

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

ماذا تقصد بالضبط الاستغراق 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 واحدة من شققنا الجميلة. سوف تستمع وتتكلم الانجليزية طوال اليوم. يمكنك اما الانضمام لمجموعة صغيرة من الطلاب الاخرين بنفس المستوى، او طلب دورة مصممة خصيصاً. مثلاً، قد تطلب دورة في اللغة الانجليزية الاكاديمية لتجهيزك للدراسات الجامعية او الدراسات العليا، او مسار مهني لمساعدتك في مهنتك. وفي كلتا الحالتين، سوف تعيشون وتعملون معا كاسرة واحدة.

3 What will I be doing? ما الذي سافعله؟

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 كل صباح، بعد الافطار، سيصل واحد او اكثر من المعلمين المدربين واصحاب الخبرة، وسيكون لديك ثلاث ساعات من التعليم المكثف. ثم، بعد الاستمتاع بالغداء معا حول المائدة، ستقوم بزيارة الاماكن المحلية ذات الاهمية، والذهاب للتسوق، والمشاركة في الالعاب الرياضية الخ.. في كل مساء سيكون هناك خيار للانشطة الثقافية، مثلاً المسرح او حفل موسيقي، او ربما ترغب بالاسترخاء في المنزل والدرشة (بالانجليزية طبعاً!). مهما فعلت، معلموك سيكونوا معك، يؤدون كمرشدين ومعلمين واصحاء.

4 How long are the courses? كم مدة 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 ياتون فقط لاسبوع، وعادة ما يدهشوا بمدى التقدم الذي يقومون به في وقت قصير كهذا. ويأتي آخرون لمدة اثنين، ثلاث، حتى اربع اسابيع. الامر متروك لك. يمكنك ان تكون متيقنا من شئ واحد - باننا سنقوم ببذل قصارى جهدنا لمنحك تجربة من الدرجة الاولى ونرسل لك تفكير وحلم العيش في اللغة الانجليزية.

Glossary: المفردات

Career advisor: someone who provides information to help people to make choices about their training and work
مستشار مهني

Drop (a course): to stop studying a certain subject at a university
يسقط مادة

Immerse: to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it
ينغمس، ينخرط

Stand out (from the crowd): to be much better than other similar people or things.
يبرز، يكون الافضل

Questions الاسئلة

1- The text says that students will be living 'as a family'. Give two examples from the text that illustrate this.

The students eat and socialize together

2- Which part of the day will be the most formal? What happens then?

The morning, when there are three hours of intensive tuition.

3- What do you think 'a tailor-made course' means, in paragraph 2?

A course designed to meet the specific needs of an individual student.

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?

The duration of the course they wish to attend and the nature of the course (academic or vocational)

5- What is the best way to to acquire a language?

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

6- There are many activities you can do while attending a course of English language. Write down two of these activities.

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.

7- There are many things you can do after lunch. Write down two of these things.

You'll visit local places of interest, go shopping, take part in sports, etc.

8- There are many cultural activities you can do in the evenings. Write two of these activities.

for example the theatre or a concert, or you may prefer to relax at home and chat (in English, naturally!)

9- Teachers can do many things for you. Write down two of these things.

Your teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends.

10- What does the underlined word **they** in the text refer to?

11- Quote the sentence which indicates that the teachers will help you doing everything.

Whatever you do, your teachers will be with you, acting as guides, tutors and friends.

12- What does the underlined word 'immerse' mean?

to be deeply involved in something and spend most of your time doing it

13- It is said that the best way to acquire a language is to immerse yourself in it. Suggest three ways to learn a language.

1- Reading newspaper and magazines. 2- Watching TV and listening to radio 3- using the internet

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق

الاستاذ: عماد صوالحة

دروس تقوية في اللغة الانجليزية مع التأسيس

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لا يحزنك إنك فشلت مادمت تحاول الوقوف على قدميك من جديد

Unit 8

Language

Unit 8 S B (P 58)

The relationship between language and culture.

العلاقة بين اللغة والثقافة

Does the language we use influence the way we think?

Or does our culture influence the way we use language?

هل اللغة التي نستخدمها تؤثر على الطريقة التي نفكر بها؟ هو هل ثقافتنا تؤثر على الطريقة التي نستخدم اللغة؟

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

علماء الاجتماع يبحثون في هذا السؤال منذ مئات السنين. بدأوا الآن في البحث ليس فقط في كيف يتحدث الناس، لكن أيضا في كيف يفكرون متسائلين فيما اذا كانت الطريقة التي نفهم ونتذكر بها التجارب تتأثر باللغة. نتيجة لهذه الدراسات، توصلوا الى بعض النتائج المثيرة للاهتمام.

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

الكثير من البحث تم اجراءه على العلاقة بين العقل والعالم واللغة. في احدى الدراسات، عالم نفسي يشير الى انه عند وصف حدث ما، الناطقون بالانجليزية يميلون الى ذكر الشخص الذي كان مسؤول عن. بينما المتحدثون بالانجليزية قد يقولون " جون كسر المزهريه" لكن المتحدثون بالاسبانية او اليابانية يستخدمون صيغة المبني للمجهول. يعتقد ان مثل هذه الفروق بين اللغات لها تأثير على كيفية فهم المتحدثون بها للاحداث، او في امكانية تحميل احدهم مسؤولية حدث ما او تبرئته منها.

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

في دراسة اخرى، ناطقون بالانجليزية والاسبانية واليابانية طلب منهم مشاهدة مقاطع فيديو لشخصين ينفخان بالونات ويسكبان مشروبات، اما متعمدين او بالصدفة. فيما بعد، عندما طلب منهما تذكر مقاطع الفيديو، الناطقون بالانجليزية ذكروا الشخص الذي قام بالفعل. الاسبان

واليابانيون ذكروا الشخص المسؤول الذي تعمد القيام بالافعال، لكنهم اغفلوا هذا الشخص عندما اعتبروا الحدث صدفة.

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

Is it our language that has affected our way of thinking? Or has a difference in cultural habits affected both our thoughts and our language? Most likely, culture, thought and language have all come about together.

علماء في جامعة نيوكاسيل في بريطانيا قاموا باختبارات لاثبات ان الثقافات المختلفة ايضا لها طرق مختلفة في رؤية الالوان. وجدوا ان في اللغة اليابانية، مثلا، هناك كلمات مختلفة للون الازرق الفاتح وللازرق الداكن وهي كلمات غير موجودة في الانجليزية. وعليه فان الناطقين باليابانية الاصليين اوجدوا فرقا واضحا بين الوان الطيف.
هل لغتنا هي التي اثرت على طريقة تفكيرنا؟ ام هل اختلافا في العادات الثقافية اثر على كلامنا افكارنا ولغتنا؟ الاكثر احتمالا ان الثقافة والافكار واللغة كلها تشترك في التأثير.

Glossary المفردات

carry out complete, do يقوم بـ

come about happen or take place يحدث

come up with produce something (an idea) يتوصا الى

get away with to do something wrong without being discovered or with only a minor punishment يفلت من العقاب/ يتملص

leave out to not include يستثني

look into to investigate يفحص

point out to show something to someone by pointing at it يشير الى

Questions: الاسئلة

4 Read the article again and answer the questions.

1- Does the writer of the article believe that the way in which bilingual people see the world depends on which language they are using? Justify your answer.

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

2- What does the phrasal verb '**carry out**' in bold in the second paragraph mean?

Complete, do

3- How are English speakers different from Spanish and Japanese speakers?

Or: There are two differences between English speakers and Spanish and Japanese speakers. Write down these two differences.

English speakers tend to mention the person who was responsible. Whereas Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form.

4- When didn't Spanish and Japanese speakers mention the person responsible for intentional events?

When they considered that event to be an accident.

5- Who uses the passive more in their language?

The Spanish and the Japanese

6- What does the underlined word they refer to?

Sociologists

7- Language reflects our culture and the way we think. Suggest three ways to protect our language.

1- using our language in our daily life 2- focusing on teaching our language in schools and universities 3- focusing on using our language in the mass media.

8- Some people argue that it is necessary to learn a second language these days. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.

I think learning a second language is very important because the world has become a small village. It also makes communication with others very easy.

9- Differences between languages have two effects on their speakers. Write down these two effects.

Differences between languages have an effect on how their speakers understand events, and whether someone is blamed for an action or gets away with it.

Unit 8 S B (P 62)

وزاري ٢٠١٥ التحدث بلغة الإشارة Speaking with signs

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

يعتقد ان الايطاليين كانوا او الناس الذين توصلوا الى نظام لغة الإشارة في القرن السادس عشر. الفكرة تم اخذها الى فرنسا في القرن السابع عشر، حيث تطورت اللغة اكثر.

One of the early developers of sign language was Charles-Michel de l'Épée, **whose mother tongue** was French. **He** picked up sign language while **he** was working with deaf people in Paris in the eighteenth century. The language was being used by two deaf sisters as a form of communication. De l'Épée then set up a school for deaf people, **which** was replicated across Europe. It was the first time that sign language was actively taught, and **it** made an enormous impact on the lives of deaf people.

احد المطورين الاوائل للغة الإشارة كان (تشارلز مايكل دي اليبى) الذي كانت لغته الام الفرنسية. تعلم لغة الإشارة بينما كان يعمل مع الصم في باريس في القرن الثامن عشر. اللغة تم استخدامها من قبل شقيقتين اصميين كشكل من اشكال الاتصال. دي اليبى بعدها انشأ مدرسة للصم تم تكرارها في كل اوروبا. كانت اول مرة يتم فيها تعليم لغة الإشارة بشكل فعال، وكان لها اثر كبير على حياة الصم من الناس.

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

فقط لان هناك لغات مختلفة متحدث بها في الدول حول العالم، فان كل دولة لها لغة الإشارة الخاصة بها. لغة الإشارة تستخدم كلغة اولى من قبل ٧٠ مليون شخص في العالم. استخدام لغات الإشارة واللغات المحكية لا يختلف. كلاهما يمكن ان يستخدم لاعطاء والمشاركة بالمعلومات، وسرد القصص، واجراء المناقشات غير الرسمية واعطاء احاديث رسمية. لكليهما صيغ ولهجات مختلفة، وكلاهما يتطور باستمرار.

Many varieties of the Arabic Sign Language have been developed, and there are almost as many Arabic sign languages as there are Arabic-speaking countries. Recently, the benefits of learning sign language are being promoted not only to

deaf people, but also to those with normal hearing. In some schools, sign language is being offered as a foreign language. Since, like all languages, sign language has a grammatical structure; **it2** is now being recognized and taught as an optional foreign language.

الكثير من لغات الاشارة العربية تم تطويرها، ويوجد تقريبا لغات اشارة عربية بقدر عدد الدول الناطقة بالعربية. مؤخرا، فوائد تعلم لغة الاشارة يتم تعزيزها ليس فقط للصم، بل ايضا لهؤلاء الذين يتمتعون بسمع طبيعي. في بعض المدارس، يتم تقديم لغة الاشارة كلغة اجنبية. لان مثل كل اللغات، لغة الاشارة لها تركيب قواعدي، الان يتم الاعتراف بها وتعليمها كلغة اجنبية اختيارية.

Learning sign language is of enormous benefit to anyone, whether **they** can hear or are deaf. Like learning any new language, **it3** involves and challenges the brain. **It4** also allows people who master sign language to be able to communicate with a new international community.

تعلم لغة الاشارة له فوائد عظيمة لاي احد، سواء كان بإمكانه السمع او كان اصمًا. مثل تعلم اي لغة جديدة، انها تحفز وتتحدى الدماغ. كما انها تسمح للأشخاص الذين يتقنون لغة الاشارة بان يكونوا قادرين على التواصل مع مجتمع عالمي جديد.

2- The words in the box are all connected with languages. Which two words have the same meaning?

First language and mother tongue have the same meaning

Glossary: المفردات

Dialect: a form of language which is spoken in only one area, with words or grammar that are slightly different from other forms of the same language. لهجة

first language: the language that you first learn as a child. اللغة الام

foreign language: the language which is other than your mother language. لغة اجنبية

mother tongue: the language that you first learn as a child. اللغة الام

Register: a technical term for the words, style and grammar used by speakers and writers in a particular situation. صيغة لغوية

sign language: the language used by deaf people لغة الاشارة

Questions: الاسئلة

True or false

1- It was invented in the sixteenth century but was not developed until the following century. T

2- There are about seven million deaf people who use sign language as their first language or mother tongue. F

The number is closer to 70 million

3- All users of sign language are deaf. F

sign language is now being taught to people without hearing difficulties
4- There is one universal sign language. F

Each country has its own sign language

5- Sign language is not fixed; it is constantly changing. T

Read the article again and answer the questions.

1- In what way do you think that being taught sign language has made an enormous impact on the lives of deaf people?

I think that being taught sign language must make an enormous impact on deaf people's lives by enabling them to take part in everyday communication, whereas before they would have been excluded.

2- 'Sign language is a language in its own right, just as all spoken languages are.' Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.

Even if sign language has a more simple system of grammar, it's a means of communication which is based on a convention within a society.

3- Do you agree that hearing people would benefit from learning sign language? Why/Why not?

Hearing people would definitely benefit from learning sign language because it would increase their awareness of others, their linguistics skill and their career prospects.

4- The article states different uses for sign and spoken languages. Write down two of these uses.

Both can be used to provide and share information, tell stories, have informal discussions and give formal talks.

5- Why is sign language being taught as an optional foreign language?

Since, like all languages has a grammatical structure.

6- Learning sign language is beneficial for anyone for two reasons. Write down these two reasons.

1- It involves and challenges the brain. 2- it also allows people who master sign language to be able to communicate with a new international community.

7- What does the underlined phrase '**mother language**' mean?

The first language that you learnt when you were a child

8- What does the underlined word **it** refer to?

sign language

9- Sign language has many benefits. Suggest three ways to promote this language in Jordan.

1- Teaching sign language in schools 2- teaching sign language in universities as optional foreign language 3- spreading awareness about the benefits of sign language.

10- The benefits of learning sign language are being promoted to two kinds of people. Write down them.

To deaf people, also to those with normal hearing.

11- Replace the underlined phrasal verb '**come up with**' with the correct meaning.

To think of

Pronouns: الضمائر

1- whose, he: Charles-Michel de l'Epée 2- which: a school 3- it1: sign language 4- its: country 5- both: spoken languages 6- it2: sign language 7- they: anyone 8- it3+ it4: Learning sign language 9- who: people

إذا بلغت القمة فوجه نظرك إلى السفح لترى من عاونك في الصعود إليه

Unit 8 A B (P 42)

What are they talking about? وزارى ٢٠١٦ عن ماذا يتحدثون

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

من المدهش ان تلاحظ الطريقة التي يتعلم بها الطفل اللغة. يتعلم بسرعة ليستجيب لاصوات وكلمات معينة، مثل كلمة "ماما" و"بابا". ثم، وبعد بضعة اشهر، يبدأ الطفل بتجريب ازعاجات تجريبية وتقليد اصوات. طفل عمره عام ربما يمكنه ان يقول بضع كلمات – وبالتاكيد يفهم الكثير. بعد عامين، العديد من الاطفال يكون لديهم مفردات بحوالي خمسون كلمة.

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

Secondly, some twins seem to develop **their1** own unique language. While this is not very common, it is certainly fascinating. **They** speak – and seem to understand – strange 'words' and sounds that nobody else can make out. This is known as 'cryptophasia'. Certainly, what **they** say isn't understood by anyone else, but is **it** really a language?

مع التوائم، على اي حال، القصة قد تكون مختلفة قليلا. اولاً، نموهم يكون بطيئاً احياناً. يعتقد ان هذا قد يكون لان بعض التوائم لديهم تفاعل فردي مع الكبار اقل مما لدى الصغار الفرادى، ويقضون وقتاً اطول في الاتصال فيما بينهم. ثانياً، بعض التوائم يبداون بانهم يطورون لغتهم الفريدة الخاصة بهم. لان هذا ليس شائعاً، فهو بالتاكيد مدهش. يتحدثون، ويبداون انهم يفهمون، كلمات واصوات غريبة لا يستطيع شخص آخر اصداها. هذا يسمى "مرحلة التشفير". من المؤكد، ما يقولونه لا يفهمه احد آخر، لكن هل هو لغة حقاً؟

Although it is **tempting** to believe that these twins really do make up **their2** own secret language, the truth is probably much simpler. Most experts think that as both children are experimenting with language at the same time, and both have been presented with the same sounds and **stimuli** since birth, **they** are very likely to recognise what the other one says. In other words, **they** are both developing **their3** 'real' language at the same **pace** and making the same mistakes along the way.

على الرغم من الميل الى الاعتقاد ان هؤلاء التوائم يخترعون لغتهم السرية الخاصة بهم، فان الحقيقة اكثر بساطة. معظم الخبراء يعتقدون انه بسبب ان كلا الطفلين يمران بالتجربة اللغوية في نفس الوقت، وان كلاهما قد تعرضا لنفس الاصوات والمحفزات منذ الولادة، فهما من المحتمل جدا ان يتعرفا على ما يقوله الآخران. بكلمات اخرى، كلاهما يطور لغته "الحقيقة" بنفس السرعة ويرتكب نفس الاخطاء دائماً.

Glossary المفردات

9 Read the article again and match the words in bold with their meanings.

The first one is done for you.

tempting	attractive, desirable	مغري
experimental	part of an experiment	تجريبي
stimuli	things that make you interested	محفز
pace	speed	سرعة
mimic	copy, make the same sound	يقلد
absorbed	received	فهم، استقبل

cryptophasia The unique language that twins develop between themselves.

Questions الاسئلة

1- According to the article, twins do not always develop in the same way as single babies. How many differences does it describe, and what are they?

Two differences: twins sometimes develop language more slowly than single babies. Twins may also develop their own language.

2- The article suggests one reason for the slower language development of some twins. What is it?

They have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have.

3- What does 'cryptophasia' mean?

The unique language that twins develop between themselves.

4- Do some twins really communicate with strange words and signs?

yes

5- Do most experts believe that twins invent secret languages?

No, they don't. They twins develop their language in the same way as other children – by experimentation.

6- Twin's development sometimes is slower than single babies for two reasons. Write down these two reasons.

Because some twins have less one-to-one interaction with adults than single babies have, and they spend more time communicating with each other.

7- Why do twins spend a little time with others?

Because they spend more time communicating with each other.

8- Twins are a little different in learning a language than a single babies for two reasons. Write down these two reasons.

First of all, their development is sometimes slower. Secondly, some twins seem to develop their own unique language.

9- What is the unique language that twins develop between themselves called?

Cryptophasia

10- Quote the sentence that shows that twins develop a unique language of their own.

They speak – and seem to understand – strange 'words' and sounds that nobody else can make out.

- 11- What does the underlined word '**mimic**' mean?
copy, make the same sound
- 12- The writer thinks that it is necessary for children to learn language as fast as possible. Suggest three ways to teach children language very fast.
1- let them play with other children 2- let them hear different sounds
3- let them mimic sounds and voices
- 13- What does the underlined word **their** refer to?
these twins
- 14- It is said that learning in an earlier stages of life shapes one's personality. Think of this statement and, in two sentences, write down your point of view.
I think early learning is very important because it gives children the knowledge needed to understand the world around them. It also provides them with the skills needed for the future.
- 15- Find a word in the text which means "things that make you interested".
stimuli

Pronouns: الضمائر

- 1- he: a baby 2- their₁, they, they: some twins 3- their₂: these twins
4- it: cryptophasia 5- they, they: both children 6- their₃: both children

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

مع تمنياتي لكم بالنجاح والتوفيق

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اسمهم



MODULE FIVE

Unit 7

Lifelong learning

Unit 8

Language

Vocabulary



الممتاز
في اللغة الإنجليزية



EMAD SAWALHA

Unit 7 Vocabulary المفردات

A B (P 35)

1- Complete the sentences with words from the box. One word is not needed. The first one is done for you.

Circulation memory concentration beneficial diet dehydration nutrition

1. I used to eat too much junk food, but now I have a much healthier diet.
2. It's..... to take regular breaks when revising.
3. It's important to drink a lot of water in order to avoid.....
4. Don't sit still for too long – move around frequently to increase your.....
5. Zainab listens to music while she's working. It helps her
6. Adnan never forgets anything! He's got an amazing.....

Answers: 1- diet 2- beneficial 3- dehydration 4- circulation
5- concentration 6- memory

2- 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	

Collocations المتلازمات

- 1 draw up a timetable write a schedule يعمل جدول دراسي
- 2 do exercise keep fit يقوم بتمرين رياضي
- 3 make a start begin يبدأ
- 4 take a break relax يأخذ استراحة
- 5 do a subject study يدرس موضوع
- 6 make a difference change something يعمل فرقا

3- Use the collocations from the box to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.

take a break	draw up a timetable	do exercise	make a start
make a difference			

1. If you want to lose weight, you should..... 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.....

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

- Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

- If you want to lose weight, you should do exercise every day.

Replace the underlined words with the correct collocation.

Answer: keep fit

- You haven't done anything yet! You really must make a start.

What does the underlined collocation mean?

Answer: begin

A B (P37)

11- Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

Academic	undergraduate	postgraduate	vocational
----------	---------------	--------------	------------

- 1- After Nasser completes his first degree, he's hoping to do a degree.
- 2- Mariam is an excellent student. She gets top marks in subjects like History, Arabic and Maths.
- 3- My brother has just left school. Now he's a university
- 4- My cousin is an electrician. Instead of going to university, he did a course at a local training college.

Answers: 1- postgraduate 2- academic 3- undergraduate 4- vocational

المفردات Vocabulary

الوحدة الثامنة Unit 8

Speaking

1 Work in pairs. What do you understand by the term 'gender-neutral'?
How do you think that the sentence in the box can be made gender-neutral?

Every fireman should do his job responsibly.

Answer: الاجابة

gender-neutral means that it's not affected by gender, so not obviously male or female. The sentence should read:

Every firefighter should do their job responsibly.

2 Listen to two students discussing the 'gender-neutral' issue in exercise 1. Check your answers and complete the table.

Gender-specific words

اسماء محددة الجنس

- 1- businessman, businesswoman
- 2- salesman, saleslady
- 3- headmaster, headmistress
- 4- he or she
- 5- fireman
- 6- chairman
- 7- seaman
- 8- spaceman
- 9- mankind
- 10- postman
- 11- stewards, stewardesses
- 12- policeman

Gender-neutral words

اسماء غير محددة الجنس

- Business person
sales assistant/salesperson
head teacher
they
firefighter
chairperson مدير
sailor بحار
astronaut رائد فضاء
humans البشر
post worker ساعي البريد
flight attendant مضييفة طيران
police officer شرطي

- Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows.

A postman deliver your post. وزارى ٢٠١٥

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

Answer: post worker

S IB (P 60)

3 Choose the best options to complete the sentences. Then compare with a partner.

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

Answers: -

- 1- humans have 2- postal worker 3- flight attendants 4- their 6- officer

Unit 8 A B (P 40)

1 Replace the words and phrases in bold with the phrasal verbs from the box. One phrasal verb is not needed. The first one is done for you.

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

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

Answers: 1- look into 2- come up with 3- grow up 4- point out
5- Come about 6- carry out 7- get away with 8- leave out

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

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

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

A B (P 41)

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

affect يؤثر	blame يلوم	pop ينفجر	prove يثبت
punish يعاقب	recall يتذكر	spill يسكب	

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

- A similar meaning كلمات لها نفس المعنى

Influenced	Changed	اثر مؤثر
Not on purpose	accidentally	صدفة
Responsible for	in charge of	مسؤول عن
experience	time	خبرة
relationship	be related	علاقة او صلة قرابة

A B (P 41)

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

- 1- This book changed my way of thinking. (**influence**)
 This book influenced me.
 2- It was done accidentally. (**purpose**)
 It wasn't.....
 3- Who is in charge of these children? (**responsible**)
 Who?
 4- We had a great time. (**experience**)
 It was
 5 How are Jaber and Mahmoud related? (**relationship**)
 What ?

Answers: 1- 2- done on purpose 3- is responsible for these children
 4- a great experience 5- is Jaber and Mahmoud's relationship

Phrasal verbs اشباه الجمل

حفظها فقط بالعربي تأتي في املا الفراغ

A B (P 41)

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

ahead with away (x2) back for forward to off on over up (x3)

look up	a word in a dictionary	يبحث (عن كلمة في قاموس)
look for	something you've lost	يبحث عن شئ ضائع
look forward to	something exciting	يتطلع الى
get over	an illness, and feel better	يشفى من مرض / يتحسن
get up	in the morning	ينهض
get on	with your work and complete it	يستمر
take up	a new hobby	يتخذ هواية جديدة
take away	some fast food	ياخذ معه طعاما سريعا
take off	your shoes when you get home	يخلع
go away	from home for a holiday	بيتعد عن (البيت لقضاء اجازة)
go back,	to where you started	يعود من حيث بدا
go ahead with	a plan, and do it	يتابع الخطة وينجزها

Best wishes

Teacher: Emad sawalha

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اسمهم

Function الوظيفة اللغوية

Giving advice ابداء نصيحة

- 1- Have you thought about ...?
 - 2- You should ..., no doubt about it.
 - 3- If I were I would ...
 - 4- My main recommendation is that you ...
-

Comparison المقارنة

- 1- However
 - 2- whereas
-

Consequence النتيجة

- 1- As a result of كنتيجة لذلك
-

- Study the following sentence and answer the question that follows

- 1- **Ahmed:** I'm going to stay with a host family could you tell what I should do?
Rakan: If I were you, I would learn a little about their tradition first.

What is the function of Rakan's statement?

Answer: giving advice

- 2- **whereas** English speakers might say, 'John broke the vase', Spanish or Japanese speakers would use a passive form.

What is the function of using whereas in the above sentence.

Answer: comparison

- 3- **As a result of** these studies, they have come up with some interesting results.

What is the function of using as a result of in the above sentence.

Answer: consequence

- 4- **However**, an email is quicker and cheaper than a letter

What is the function of using however in the above sentence.

Answer: comparison

إذا بلغت القمة فوجه نظرك إلى السفح لترى من عاونك في الصعود إلى